

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ADJACENT TO HIGH POST BUSINESS PARK, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE

(Centred on NGR SU 14809 36826)

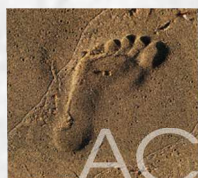
Historic Environment Assessment

Prepared by:
Cain Hegarty

On behalf of:
Atlas Planning Group

Report No: ACA0496/1/1

Date: March 2026



archaeology

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ADJACENT TO HIGH POST BUSINESS PARK, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE

(Centred on NGR SU 14809 36826)

Historic Environment Assessment

Client	Atlas Planning Group
Report Number	ACA0496/1/1
Date	2 March 2026
Status	Version 2 – update following client comments
Report Author	Cain Hegarty
Contributions	-
Checked by	Paul Rainbird
Approved by	Andrew Passmore

Acknowledgements

The assessment was commissioned by Atlas Planning Group and managed for AC archaeology by John Valentin and Simon Hughes. The illustrations for this report were prepared by Sarnia Blackmore, with the site visit undertaken by Dan Brace. HER data for a 1km study area was obtained from the Wiltshire Council Historic Environment Record.

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

Copyright

AC archaeology Ltd shall retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the Client for the use of the report by the Client in all matters directly relating to the project. Any document produced to meet planning requirements may be freely copied for planning, development control, education and research purposes without recourse to the Copyright owner subject to all due and appropriate acknowledgements being provided.

CONTENTS	Page no.
<i>Summary</i>	
1. Introduction	1
2. Legislation and policies	2
3. Aims and methodology	6
4. Historic environment data relevant to the study area	10
5. Historic mapping, aerial imagery and lidar	17
6. Geophysical survey results	19
7. Site inspection	20
8. Archaeological potential and impact assessment	21
9. Conclusions	26
10. Sources consulted	27

List of tables

Table 1: Ranking of significance

Table 2: Guidance for assessment potential impacts to a WHS OUV, reproduced from UNESCO 2022.

Table 3: Assessment of effects on significance

Table 4: Relevant details from the Durnford and Winterbourne Dauntsey Tithe Apportionments, 1840 & 1842

List of figures

Fig. 1: Location of application site and relevant designated heritage assets

Fig. 2: Historic environment data within a 1km study area

Fig. 3: Viewshed derived ZTV from application area in relation to relevant designated heritage assets

Fig. 4: Extract from the Durnford Tithe Map of 1842

Fig. 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25-inch map of 1878-9

Fig. 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25-inch map of 1901

Fig. 7: Transcription of possible archaeological features identified by the rapid aerial survey assessment

Fig. 8: Transcription of possible archaeological features identified by the lidar assessment, overlaid onto a Simple Local Relief visualisation of lidar data (LiDAR DSM composite 2022 first return DSM - date flown 04-APR-2021)

Fig. 9: Geophysical survey processed magnetometer data

Fig. 10: Geophysical survey interpretation of results

Fig. 11: Plate viewpoint locations

List of plates

Plate 1: View looking north-east across Area A from the eastern boundary.

Plate 2: View looking north across Area A from the south-eastern boundary.

Plate 3: View looking north-west across Area A from the south-eastern boundary.

Plate 4: View looking east across Area A towards the A345 site from the west.

Plate 5: View looking north across Area C towards Area B from the south-western boundary.

Plate 6: View along the south-western boundary looking south across Area C.

Plate 7: View looking south-east across the application from Area B, towards Area A and Figsbury Ring.

Plate 8: View looking west towards Heale House (LB3) and Heale Hill (SM7) from Jubilee Hill.

Plate 9: View looking north-west towards Ogbury Camp (SM1) from the northern boundary of Area B.

Plate 10: Landscape view looking south towards Old Sarum (SM5) from High Post crossroads, adjacent to the application site.

Plate 11: Landscape view looking northwards to the application site from Old Sarum (SM5).

Plate 12: View towards the western boundary of Area B, with the Type 22 Second World War pillbox in the foreground.

Appendix 1: Summary of historic environment data within the 1km study area

Table 1: Summary of relevant designated heritage assets

Table 2: Summary of historic environment data within the 1km study area

Table 3: Summary of archaeological fieldwork events within the 1km study area

Appendix 2: Proposed site overview plan

Summary

A Historic Environment Assessment has been completed by AC archaeology in March 2026 to provide accompanying information for a planning application for the construction of office buildings, industrial/storage facilities, road access including a new roundabout, two fields of solar installation and associated infrastructure adjacent to High Post Business Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire (centred on NGR SU 14809 36826). The site is largely within of a single plot of agricultural land to the north of Salisbury, immediately west of the A345 which follows the probable route of a Roman road. It is situated on and just below the summit of a ridge, approximately 2km south of the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site.

There is evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British settlement and agricultural activity within the study area. Aerial photographic and lidar sources indicate that field boundaries of possible early date may extend into the application site. Recent geophysical survey across the eastern part of the site may support this, whilst geophysical survey undertaken as part of this assessment has not identified any evidence of early settlement or associated enclosure within the remainder of the application site. The land has been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period. There is considered to be low archaeological potential within the site based on the available evidence, albeit with any features present likely to be moderately plough damaged.

An assessment of the potential impacts of the scheme to designated and non-designated heritage assets via change within their settings has been undertaken. Based on the overview plan and building height information provided, the proposed development is likely to result in no change to the significance of relevant selected scheduled monuments within an enhanced study area. There will be a negligible negative change to the significance of one individual non-designated heritage asset within the site.

The proposals do not impact the majority of attributes contributing to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site and it is likely that there will be no change to the OUV of the World Heritage Site. Nonetheless, the lighting scheme associated with the development must be considered to mitigate possible negligible negative change to the dark skies setting, and therefore OUV of, the World Heritage Site.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An Historic Environment Assessment has been prepared to provide accompanying information for a planning application relating to proposed development of land adjacent to High Post Business Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire (centred on NGR SU 14809 36826; Fig. 1), located approximately 4.5 km to the north the outskirts of Salisbury, within the civil parish of Durnford. The proposed development comprises commercial buildings with a gross internal area of 6,968 square metres and associated hard and soft landscaping, drainage and associated works. Associated infrastructure includes a new roundabout from the A345 and new access to Chemring Countermeasures UK complex, plus two solar fields and associated works. The assessment was commissioned by Atlas Planning Group and completed by AC archaeology in March 2026.
- 1.2 The site comprises an irregularly shaped area of almost 10.5 hectares located between the Chemring Countermeasures Ltd UK site to the west and Fourmile Hill (the A345) and the High Post crossroads to the east. Area A comprises the Callen Lenz development. Areas B and C

comprise Solar Fields B and A respectively, plus new access to the Chemring complex. Area D contains existing parking within the Chemring complex (see Appendix 2).

- 1.3 The site occupies the highest point in the study area, descending across south and east-facing slopes from an elevation of approximately 134m to 118m aOD (above Ordnance Datum). The meandering valley of the River Avon is roughly 1.5km to the west. The site is currently within a single field under arable cultivation, bounded by mixed hedgerow planting. To the north and south the wider landscape comprises further arable agricultural fields, while to the east of the A345 lies High Post Golf Club.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology comprises chalk of the Seaford Chalk Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed between approximately 89.8 and 83.6 million years ago in the Cretaceous period (British Geological Survey 2026). In places this is overlain by superficial chalk-derived head deposits formed in the quaternary period (from circa 2.5 million years ago), comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel, located primarily on the summit of the hill and higher slopes of the Avon Valley. Recent archaeological investigations immediately to the south-east and north-west of the site exposed the chalk bedrock at a depth of between 0.1m and 0.25m below ground surface (Brace, pers. comm.; Godden 2008).

2. LEGISLATION AND POLICIES

- 2.1 Legislation, government policy and local plan policies relating to the protection, maintenance and enhancement of heritage assets relevant to the data within the study area may be summarised as follows:
- 2.2 Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Section 66 of the Act requires that 'In considering whether to grant planning permission (or permission in principle) for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'.

International conventions

- 2.3 The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). OUV can be defined as 'cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity'. The United Kingdom is a signatory of the 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage. The Convention requires 'State Parties' (i.e. national governments) to take prime responsibility for managing these sites through national and local plan policies, and to prepare appropriate management plans. The Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites was one of the UK's very first World Heritage Sites, with Stonehenge and Avebury inscribed by UNESCO in 1986.

Historic hedgerows

- 2.4 Hedgerows of historical and archaeological importance are afforded protection under *The Hedgerow Regulations 1997*, section 97 of the *Environment Act 1995*. The criteria for determining 'important' hedgerows are set out in Part II of Schedule 1 of the regulations.

The National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.5 General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are contained in Chapter 16 (Paragraphs 202 - 221 and associated footnotes) of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF; Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2024). This

document provides the definition of a heritage asset as ‘a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)’ (ibid., 73). Designated heritage assets are defined as ‘a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation’ (ibid., 72). Relevant policies in Chapter 16 can be viewed online: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/16-conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>.

Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site Management Plan 2015-2021

2.6 The joint Stonehenge and Avebury Plan was published in May 2015 and sets the overarching strategy of the WHS Steering Committees for *‘achieving the correct balance between conservation, access, the interests of the local community and the sustainable use of the Site, whether for recreation and tourism, or for agriculture. The primary aim of the strategy is to protect the Site to sustain its OUV as agreed by UNESCO, provide access and interpretation for local people and visitors, and allow its continued sustainable economic use.’* (Simmonds and Thomas 2015, 10). Seven attributes of OUV have been identified in the management plan and summarised as follows (ibid., 32):

1. *Stonehenge itself as a globally famous and iconic monument.*
2. *The physical remains of the Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary and ceremonial monuments and associated sites.*
3. *The siting of Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary and ceremonial sites and monuments in relation to the landscape.*
4. *The design of Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary and ceremonial sites and monuments in relation to the skies and astronomy.*
5. *The siting of Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary and ceremonial sites and monuments in relation to each other.*
6. *The disposition, physical remains and settings of the key Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary, ceremonial and other monuments and sites of the period, which together form a landscape without parallel.*
7. *The influence of the remains of Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary and ceremonial monuments and their landscape settings on architects, artists, historians, archaeologists and others.*

2.7 The following WHS management plan policies are relevant to the proposed development:

Policy 1d: Development which would impact adversely on the WHS, its setting and its attributes of OUV should not be permitted

Policy 1e: Minimise light pollution to avoid adverse impacts on the WHS, its setting and its attributes of OUV

Policy 3c: Maintain and enhance the setting of monuments and sites in the landscape and their interrelationships and astronomical alignments with particular attention given to achieving an appropriate landscape setting for the monuments and the WHS itself

2.8 The WHS management plan is drafted to work in partnership with the Wiltshire Council Wiltshire Core Strategy Development Plan and associated supplementary planning documents.

Local authority plan

2.9 The local planning strategy for the site is currently defined by the *Wiltshire Core Strategy Development Plan*, which was adopted in January 2015. The relevant elements of local

planning policies that relate to the historic environment, and may may therefore be pertinent to the proposed development, can be summarised as follows:

Core Policy 57 - Ensuring high quality design and place shaping

Applications for new development must be accompanied by appropriate information to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive contribution to the character of Wiltshire through:

- i. Enhancing local distinctiveness by responding to the value of the natural and historic environment, relating positively to its landscape setting and the existing pattern of development and responding to local topography by ensuring that important views into, within and out of the site are to be retained and enhanced*
- iv. Being sympathetic to and conserving historic buildings and historic landscapes*

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.

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.

Core Policy 59 - The Stonehenge, Avebury and associated sites World Heritage Site

The Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the World Heritage Site will be sustained by:

- i. Giving precedence to the protection of the World Heritage Site and its setting*
- ii. Development not adversely affecting the World Heritage Site and its attributes of OUV. This includes the physical fabric, character, appearance, setting or views into or out of the World Heritage Site*
- iii. Seeking opportunities to support and maintain the positive management of the World Heritage Site through development that delivers improved conservation, presentation and interpretation and reduces the negative impacts of roads, traffic and visitor pressure*
- iv. Requiring developments to demonstrate that full account has been taken of their impact upon the World Heritage Site and its setting. Proposals will need to demonstrate that the development will have no individual, cumulative or consequential adverse effect upon the site and its OUV. Consideration of opportunities for enhancing the World Heritage Site and sustaining its OUV should also be demonstrated. This will include proposals for climate change mitigation and renewable energy schemes.*

Setting of the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site: Supplementary Planning Document 2025

- 2.10** The Wiltshire Council *Setting of the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)* was adopted in October 2025. It supports the Wiltshire Core Strategy, particularly Core Policy 59, and details how the planning

system works to fulfil the protective responsibilities and opportunities presented by the World Heritage Site, for the benefit of decision makers, developers and the public, and provides guidance for decision makers on making sound planning decisions.

Emerging local plan

- 2.11** The *Wiltshire Local Plan* local plan (Pre-Submission Draft 2020-2038 (Regulation 19), September 2023) has not yet been formally adopted, and it is unlikely that the Plan will be adopted until 2027. Nonetheless, the consultation draft version (submitted November 2024) is available to view and contains the following updated relevant policies relevant to the historic environment:

Policy 99 - Ensuring the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment

Development should conserve or 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.*

Any harm to the significance of designated heritage assets which will result from development proposals will be required to be justified and outweighed by public benefits (including heritage benefits) at a level appropriate to the significance of the asset and the harm caused.

Any harm to the significance of undesignated assets which will result from development proposals must be carefully balanced considering the significance of the asset and the harm caused.

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 heritage assets towards wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits will be utilised where this can be delivered in a sensitive and appropriate manner in accordance with Policy 98 (Ensuring high quality design and place shaping). The sensitive and regeneration projects will be encouraged.

The adaptation of heritage assets in accordance with Policy 85 (Sustainable construction and low carbon energy) using appropriate materials and techniques which conserve their fabric and significance will be encouraged.

Proposals for change affecting the historic environment (which require planning permission or listed building consent) should be accompanied and informed by an assessment of heritage significance and the impact of the proposals on this significance, making reference to the information held in the Historic Environment Record. Where a proposal includes potential archaeological interest a desk-based assessment, and if necessary, field evaluation should be carried out and submitted with the proposal. Development proposals that improve the condition of heritage assets at risk will be supported.

Policy 100 - The Stonehenge, Avebury and associated sites World Heritage Site

The Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the World Heritage Site (WHS) of Stonehenge, Avebury, associated sites and respective landscape settings will be protected and sustained by:

- i. Giving precedence to the protection of the sites and their settings;*
- ii. Development, conversion and change of use not adversely affecting the WHS or its attributes of OUV, inclusive of views into or out of the WHS.*

Opportunities to enhance the WHS in accordance with the management plan as part of new development or land-use change will be supported that:

- a. Improves conservation and interpretation and respects the amenity of residents;*

- b. *Reduces the impacts from traffic and visitor pressure through transport plans that incorporate inclusive access and dispersed parking and maintain a minimal net increase in vehicular spaces within the WHS*

Neighbourhood plans

- 2.12** There is currently no Neighbourhood Plan for Durnford.

3. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** The study consisted of a desk-based assessment, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (updated October 2020) and the *NPPF*, with additional consideration to those elements of the 2022 UNESCO Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context relevant to an initial screening stage of a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), and reference to the Wiltshire Council *Setting of the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site* SPD relevant to a Stage 3 baseline Heritage Impact Assessment (Wiltshire Council 2025).
- 3.2** The scope of the study included designated heritage assets and other historic environment data. The study area primarily comprises a 1km radius from the centre of the site (taken here as NGR SU 1480 3682).
- 3.3** In providing advice to Wiltshire Council as a consultee to a previous planning application at High Post (Planning refs PL/2023/07223 and PL/2024/09682) Historic England identified a number of designated heritage assets beyond the 1km study area which should be considered as part of any assessment of the proposed development's impact on their setting, and therefore significance. As such, the assessment of potential impacts of the proposed development upon the setting of heritage assets includes selected designated heritage assets beyond the 1km study, their inclusion informed by previous Historic England advice and professional judgement informed by topographical analysis including a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) from the site. This is discussed further in Sections 4, 7 and 8 (see Fig. 3).
- 3.4** The information derived from the study has been used:
- To identify any heritage assets recorded within the boundaries of the site;
 - To assess the potential for the discovery of additional heritage assets within the boundaries of the site;
 - To assess the significance of any heritage assets potentially affected by the scheme; and,
 - To consider possible effects, whether negative or positive, of the scheme on identified heritage assets and on the significance of these assets, in particular the impact on buried archaeological remains within the site and on the settings of designated assets nearby.
- 3.5** The following data have been assessed:
- Archaeological records, historic building information and other relevant cultural heritage data held by the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER).
 - Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) website.
 - Archaeology Data Service online library.
 - Historic mapping available online from the National Library of Scotland (NLS) and The Genealogist.
 - Portable Antiquities Scheme online database.
 - Lidar data captured and held by the Environment Agency.
 - British Geological Survey online database; and,
 - Other relevant published, unpublished or online material and sources.

- 3.6** This assessment has provided a summary of all recorded historic environment data within the study area as a result of a search of a range of archaeological databases. Each source has its own limitations. Documentary sources were seldom compiled for archaeological purposes, contain inherent biases, and provide a comprehensive basis of assessment only for the last two hundred years. National and county databases are also limited in that they provide a record only of known archaeological data and cannot be considered definitive.
- 3.7** A site inspection was undertaken on 19th February 2026. Weather conditions were slightly overcast limiting distant views. Digital photography comprises the project archive (Plates 1-12).

Assessment of significance and setting

- 3.8** Advice on the criteria to be used in assessing the significance of heritage assets is included in Historic England's *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*, *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2* (2015) and *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets*. *Historic England Advice Note 12* (2019), as well as the earlier English Heritage guidance *Conservation Principles – Policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment* (English Heritage 2008). This guidance states that heritage assets are considered to have significance based on their evidential, historical, aesthetic or communal value. The *NPPF* also includes the criteria of archaeological, architectural and artistic value, and states that setting can also contribute to an asset's significance. The Wiltshire Council Supplementary Planning Document *Setting of the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site* (Wiltshire Council 2025) also provides additional guidance to the above policies specifically in relation to the World Heritage Site.
- 3.9** Guidance on the potential impacts of any development upon the setting of heritage assets, including an outline methodology for assessment, is contained within Historic England's *The Setting of Heritage Assets*, *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3* (Historic England 2017), in particular Sections 10-13 which identify views which may add to the significance of heritage assets, and assets which were intended to be intervisible. The *NPPF Planning Practice Guidance* (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2019) has also been used to assess the contribution of setting to significance. The *Setting of the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site SPD* (Wiltshire Council 2025) also provides an iterative framework to assess the potential impact on the OUV of the WHS from changes to its setting, with Part 2 of the document (Wiltshire Council 2025) describing the wider setting of the WHS to inform assessment.
- 3.10** Any potential impacts of the proposed scheme on the settings of heritage assets have been assessed in accordance with the methodologies outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (Second Edition)*. Where relevant, the assessment follows the five-step guidance set out below:
- Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected*
Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated
Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it
Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm
Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.
- 3.11** Taken together these documents identify the need (a) To understand the importance of heritage values, (b), to understand the significance of an asset and the contribution that its setting makes to its significance; and (c) for an assessment of the impact on significance. The

latter two are requirements of the *NPPF*. None of the guidance documents provide a methodology for the ranking of relative significance of heritage assets. This heritage statement therefore expresses the ranking using a long-established scale of significance. An understanding of the relative significance of heritage assets is important because of the issue of proportionality expressed in the *NPPF*. The ranking is presented in Table 1 below.

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

Table 1: Ranking of significance

Assessment of effects on the OUV of World Heritage Sites

- 3.12** The current UNESCO *Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context* (July 2022) states that impact assessments should ‘start early in the planning process’ and ‘inform the entire planning process’. Guidance on the impact assessment process is set out in table 4.1 of the document, and expanded in section 6 in relation to stand-alone assessments, where it is noted that an initial screening stage should consider whether a proposed action would (or would not) affect the values and attributes that underpin the OUV of a WHS, and if no impacts are predicted then a screening report only would need to be prepared. The impact assessment in the screening report will identify the values and attributes of the WHS and assesses whether or not the proposed actions/development would significantly affect the attributes.
- 3.13** The approach of a screening report has therefore been incorporated within this Historic Environment Assessment, with the results set out in Section 8 below in accordance with the UNESCO guidance for such documents.
- 3.14** The document’s subsequent guidance on preparing impact assessments includes the following on assessing the characteristics of potential impacts (reproduced below as Table 2), and

evaluating impacts (section 6.9, summarised below) that it states can be used to prepare a screening report.

Impact characteristic	Prompt question	Examples
Magnitude	What change will occur?	A measurable estimate, e.g. number of buildings demolished, concentration of a pollutant
Type	Is the impact positive or negative?	Positive, negative, neutral
Extent	Over what area will the impact take place?	A measurable estimate, e.g. hectares of habitat cleared
Duration	How long will the impact last?	Short-term (days/weeks), long-term (years/ decades), permanent
Frequency	How often will this impact occur?	Once, intermittent infrequent, intermittent frequent, continuous
Reversibility	Can this impact be reversed? Is it easy to reverse?	Naturally reversible, reversible through human intervention, easy or difficult to reverse, irreversible
Likelihood	How likely is it that this impact will occur?	Categories can be defined, such as 'possible', 'probable', 'definite'

Table 2: Guidance for assessment potential impacts to a WHS OUV, reproduced from UNESCO 2022.

If the proposed action would have negative impacts on OUV, the report should give one of three conclusions:

- *The negative impact would be negligible and raises no concerns*
- *The negative impact would be significant, but with avoidance and mitigation measures it could be eliminated or minimized to an acceptable level*
- *The negative impact would be significant and could not be avoided or mitigated, so the proposed action should not proceed.*

If the proposed action would have positive impacts on OUV, the report should give one of three conclusions:

- *The positive impact is beneficial to the World Heritage property and raises no concerns*
- *A more positive impact could be achieved by selecting a project alternative or adjusting the project design*
- *The positive impact does not reach objectives set for the proposed action (e.g. flood defences would not be effective against predicted flooding events), so the proposed action (or that dimension of the proposed action) should not proceed.*

Assessment of effects on significance of other heritage assets

- 3.15** In the absence of a standard terminology for the scale of effects on other heritage assets, the magnitude of change is expressed using a five-point scale of impacts, whether negative or positive (Table 3).

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

Table 3: Assessment of effects on significance

4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DATA RELEVANT TO THE STUDY AREA

(Figs 1-2; Appendix 1)

Designated heritage assets within the study area

- 4.1** No designated heritage assets are located within the site. A total of two designated heritage assets fall entirely within the 1km study area, with a third intersecting the north-west limit of the study area. These comprise two Listed Buildings and one Scheduled Monument. These assets are shown in Figure 1 and are tabulated in Appendix 1, Table 1, with relevant assets summarised below. There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas within the Study Area.

Ogbury Camp (SM1, Site 15)

- 4.2** Ogbury Camp comprises a slight univallate hillfort, or more likely a hillslope enclosure, covering approximately 25ha of a west-facing spur overlooking the valley of the River Avon. The very south-east edge of the monument intersects the 1km study area. Hilltop enclosures date to between the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (eighth-fifth centuries BC), and unlike later Iron Age hillforts, which they are often thought to precede, they are thought to have primarily been agricultural in function, used as stock enclosures or stores. The site is enclosed by a single rampart which survives in variable condition around the circuit of the site, with best preservation on the northern perimeter. A field system of probable later prehistoric or Roman date surviving as low earthwork banks extends over much of the camp's interior. The hillslope enclosure is centered approximately 1.5km to the north of the application site.

Milestones at High Post and Winterbourne Gunner Turning (LB1-2)

- 4.3** Two Grade II Listed milestones are located to the east of the site along the route of Fourmile Hill (NHLE Refs. 1130766 and 1318620). The milestones are made of fossiliferous limestone and are inscribed with distances to Salisbury and Marlborough.

Designated heritage assets outside the study area

- 4.4** A Historic England response to a previous planning application adjacent to the current application site, mentioned above, raised the potential for the site to be within, and impact on the wider setting of, designated heritage assets situated outside the study area. The site is located outside the boundary of the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site (WHS) and in proximity to the setting of six further Scheduled Monuments and one additional Listed Building. These assets are shown in Figure 1 and are tabulated in Appendix 1, Table 1, with relevant assets summarised below.

4.5 *The Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site (WHS; NHLE Ref 1000097)*

The proposed development is located approximately 2km southeast of the southern part of the Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site. The WHS comprises two discrete areas, centred on Avebury in the north of the county and on Stonehenge to the south, separated by some 40km. The total area of the WHS is approximately 5200 hectares, and it contains internationally important prehistoric monument complexes; Stonehenge is the most architecturally sophisticated prehistoric stone circle in the world and Avebury is the largest, whilst Silbury Hill is the largest known prehistoric mound in Europe. The HER records over 1100 additional archaeological features (including find spots) across both areas, including almost 250 Scheduled Monuments. With associated monuments and the wider landscape setting, the WHS represents 2,000 years of continuous ceremonial and mortuary use dating from the Neolithic period and Bronze Age.

4.6 *Relevant scheduled monuments in the surrounding area*

In reference to Historic England's previous planning response, the assessment has identified seven additional designated heritage assets in the wider area surrounding the application site that the setting of which could be impacted by this development. These include one Listed Building and six Scheduled Monuments. These assets are shown in Figure 1 and are tabulated in Appendix 1, Table 1, and listed below:

- Heale House Grade II* Listed Building (NHLE ref. 1183383)
- Old Sarum Scheduled Monument (NHLE ref. 1015675)
- Heale Hill round barrows and earthworks Scheduled Monument (NHLE ref. 1005609)
- Two barrows NW of Little Down Scheduled Monument (NHLE ref. 1005678)
- Enclosure NW of Downbarn West Scheduled Monument (NHLE ref. 1003042)
- Figsbury Ring Scheduled Monument (NHLE ref. 1005647)
- 'Ende Burgh' long barrow Scheduled Monument (NHLE ref. 1005688)

4.7 A viewshed analysis derived from Environment Agency Digital Surface Model elevation data has been used to map a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) for a radius of 5km from the proposed development site. The ZTV takes as viewpoint a point at 10m above the ground level of 124.5m aOD, to represent the ridgeline of the proposed structure. As shown in Figure 3, the ZTV suggests that Figsbury Ring (NHLE ref. 1005647) is the only relevant designated monument in the enhanced study area with possible intervisibility between earthworks and the proposed development site.

Figsbury Ring (SM6)

4.8 The Scheduled Monument is located on the south-western summit of a prominent spur with views over the valley of the River Bourne to the west, approximately 4.9km to the south-east of the application site. The site comprises a henge monument of Late Neolithic date that is thought to have been subsequently enclosed within the area of a slight univallate hillfort of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. The henge monument survives as an earthwork ditch up to 14m wide and 4.5m deep, defining an oval enclosure up to 187m long by 151m wide, with two opposing entrances. Henges typically occupy lower lying settings, often close to springs and rivers, which makes the elevated location at Figsbury Ring unusual. Early 20th century excavations recovered finds attributed to the Bronze Age or Early Iron Age from the ditch, fuelling speculation regarding date of the inner feature. The slight univallate hillfort is oval in plan and concentric to the possible henge, defined by a rampart, outer ditch and counterscarp. The same excavations revealed the outer ditch to be of different character to the inner, and to contain Iron Age pottery.

Historic Environment Record data and other non-designated heritage assets (Fig. 2)

- 4.9** The HER records a single site within the application site area (Second World War Pillbox Site 37). A total of 53 HER entries are recorded within the 1km study area, with their locations shown on Figure 2. The HER monument entries are tabulated in Appendix 1, Table 2, with those relevant to the application site summarised below. Archaeological events are tabulated in Appendix 1, Table 3.

Prehistoric (c. 100,000BC - AD 43)

- 4.10** Situated in close proximity to the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS, it is unsurprising that numerous sites of prehistoric date are recorded within or adjacent to the study area. No finds, features or deposits within the study area can be confidently attributed to the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods, and the only record of potentially Neolithic date comprises a dispersed flint scatter observed during fieldwalking approximately 450m to the south of the proposed development (Site 14, E13), attributed a Neolithic to Bronze Age date range. The artefact scatter was potentially aligned on a prehistoric field boundary (Site 29), forming part of an extensive field system interpreted from aerial photography. This may suggest a contemporary date for the field system but may simply reflect later processes on the site. Lidar data indicates the field systems are even more extensive than previously recorded (Fig. 8), and recent investigations may support an association with later settlement sites. Within the enhanced study area discussed above are six scheduled sites, the majority of which are multi-period in character, incorporating mortuary or ceremonial monuments of Neolithic, Bronze Age or Roman date (SM2, SM4, SM7), four Iron Age hillforts or hilltop enclosures (SM1, SM5-7) and a probable Iron Age hillslope enclosure (SM3). This reflects the later-prehistoric character of most monuments recorded in the study area.
- 4.11** A total of nine monuments is recorded on the HER as earthworks or cropmarks of unknown date, but which probably represent the sites of levelled Bronze Age barrows (Sites 1, 7, 23-28 and Site 34). Site 1 is poorly located around 500m to the south-east of the application area and Site 7 is situated on the south-east facing slopes east of the A345, overlooking the Bourne Valley. Otherwise, the remaining probable barrows form a possible cemetery group concentrated on the upper west and north-west facing slopes of the Avon Valley, in close association with designated barrow group SM2. This group includes Site 24 excavated in 1811 (E24), the interpretation and location of which may be doubtful, but which nonetheless indicates Bronze Age activity in the vicinity of the application site alongside find scatter Site 14. The levelled features are likely to be of low significance.
- 4.12** In addition to the hillforts/hilltop enclosures discussed above, ten enclosures of possible or demonstrable Iron Age date are known within the study area. Several have been interpreted from cropmark evidence visible on aerial photographic sources (Sites 8, 9, 10, 16 30, 32, 33) or from anomalies identified during geophysical survey (Site 22). These sites have not seen further investigation and are of unknown date, and must be considered to be of **unknown significance**, but are potentially of **low significance**. Site 19 comprises two oval or sub-square enclosures also identified from aerial photographs (Sites 16 and 33) and by geophysical survey, located approximately 300m west of the application area. Subsequent investigations within Site 19 demonstrated evidence for settlement originating in the Iron Age and continuing into the early Roman period but perhaps passing out of use at this time (Godden 2008). Similarly, recent archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by AC archaeology during groundworks at High Cross golf course (E25) confirmed the interpretation of cropmark evidence at Sites 9 and 10, approximately 650m to the south-east of the application site, sampling two adjacent ditched enclosures also of Iron Age date, with some evidence for possible metal working identified and at least one probably associated burial (Brace, pers. comm.). Evidence of settlement continuity into at least the early Romano-British period in this area indicates that the currently undated enclosures may be later, perhaps

Roman in date, but morphological similarities with the excavated sites (Sites 9-10 and 19) strongly support an Iron Age date. These can also be considered to be of **low significance**.

- 4.13** The extensive field system earthworks that extend to the south, east and north of the proposed development (Sites 29, 43-44) are currently undated; Site 44, including the boundaries adjacent to Sites 16-19 and 33 were not investigated during recent evaluation (E6; Wessex Archaeology 2008) and a boundary interpreted as part of Site 29 was not identified during a watching brief to the south (E13; Wessex Archaeology 19998). Nonetheless, although no direct relationship has been demonstrated, shared alignments with several of the enclosures described above may indicate an association and contemporaneity, which may continue into the Romano-British period. Recent geophysical survey suggest that field boundaries, probably a continuation of Sites 5, 9, 43-44, may extend into the eastern part of the proposed development site (Wessex Archaeology 2024), and a review of lidar derived imagery as part of this assessment suggests that further prehistoric (and later) boundaries survive across the western part of the site as very subtle earthworks (Sites AC2; Fig. 8). As undated features, the field system earthworks must be considered to be of **unknown significance**.

Romano-British (AD 43 - c. AD 410)

- 4.14** The enclosure at Site 16 may have passed out of in the early Roman period, but excavations of the 1950s (E23) and subsequent investigations (E18) demonstrate some Roman period settlement and agricultural activity continued in this location (Site 17; Wells and Fitzpatrick 1995). More recent investigations (E1, E2) indicate that boundaries associated with Site 17 may extend into the parcel immediately adjacent to the proposed development site (Socha-Paszkiwicz 2024). This evidence of ongoing, and possibly intensifying agricultural activity at Site 17 during the Romano-British period may support an interpretation of the surrounding field systems, described above as potentially prehistoric in date, as at least in part of Romano-British date (Powell 2011). The Romano-British settlement can be considered to be of local or **low significance**. There is some potential for features of Roman date and probable low significance within the application site.
- 4.15** The A345 is suggested to follow the course of the Roman Road from Salisbury to Mildenhall (*Sorviodunum* to *Cunetio*) immediately to the south-east of the site (Margary 1955; Allen *et al.* 2016), although no direct evidence has been recorded in this area. Nonetheless, the proximity of this suggested route and evidence of Roman settlement adjacent to the proposed development indicates some potential for Roman road-side settlement. The road is one of several that converge at Old Sarum (NHLE ref. 1015675), approximately 4km to the south, where evidence of Romano-British occupation has also been recorded. The road is currently of **unknown significance**.

Early medieval to medieval (c. AD 410 - 1540)

- 4.16** The HER does not contain any records for sites or findspots of early medieval date within the study area. Nonetheless, the villages and hamlets within the parish of Durnford have Saxon names (VCH 1995), and the 1086 Domesday Book records the settlement of *Nechendune*, presumably the modern Netton, approximately 1.5 km to the south-west of the site. It was a small settlement of 11 households with associated lands comprising meadow and pasture with some ploughland (Open Domesday 2024). Areas of ridge and furrow to the south and east of the site (Sites 2 and 20) are recorded as earthworks within the relict later-prehistoric or Roman field system and indicate that some medieval cultivation extended onto the chalk downland. These may represent some of the ploughlands associated with *Nechendune* although most are likely incorporated into extant fields. None are recorded within the application area and may have been levelled by modern ploughing. More likely, prior to early 19th century parliamentary enclosure the sites relatively exposed situation made it more suited to pastoral use. This may limit the potential for medieval sub-surface sites or deposits of greater than **negligible significance** to be present within the application area.

Post-medieval to modern (c. AD 1540 to AD 1901)

- 4.17** The site remained agricultural in character into the post-medieval period. The mid-19th century tithe maps for Durnford and adjacent parishes, the earliest available detailed mapping for the site, indicate that the surrounding settlement pattern continued to reflect that indicated by Domesday. Two areas of braided trackway recorded from aerial photographs, to the east and north-west of the site (Sites 13 and 31) predate the regular field boundaries depicted on the Tithe Map and are probably of early post-medieval to 19th century date. It has been suggested that Site 13 may represent routes associated with the adjacent prehistoric enclosures (Sites 9-10) and while they may in part respect the earthworks of the probably associated earlier field system, they are clearly on a different alignment for the most part and appear to be aligned on High Post crossroads at the western end. Lidar images clearly show that the earthworks of Site 31 cut the earlier boundaries and were probably associated with 19th century chalk pits depicted on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25 inch map. Both groups of trackways may have been superseded by adjacent roads, most likely straightened during post-medieval (19th century) enclosure.
- 4.18** Two Grade II Listed 18th-century milestones flank the course of the Salisbury to Amesbury road (LB1-2; Site 48), and the remaining pre-20th century post-medieval heritage assets within the Study Area largely comprise farmsteads or agricultural buildings (outfarms) depicted on the Ordnance Survey First and/or Second Edition 25 inch maps, and which have mostly been demolished (Sites 38-42).
- 4.19** Apart from the parliamentary enclosure field boundaries of early 19th century date, as depicted on the Tithe Map for Durnford, it is unlikely that any features, deposits or demolished structures of post-medieval date and greater than ***negligible significance*** will be present within the application area.

Modern (1902-present)

- 4.20** Twentieth-century heritage assets within the study area are primarily related to the military role that High Post aerodrome (Site 21) played during the Second World War. The aerodrome, which opened as a private airfield in 1931 and later became the Wiltshire School of Flying Ltd, operated from 1941 as RAF High Post, a site for assembling Vickers Armstrong Spitfire aircraft, the bodies of which were constructed in Salisbury; unverified online sources indicate several Nissen Hut type structures and hangars may survive in the surrounding area. The airfield consisted of two, possibly three grass runways which crossed the Upper Woodford Road, with the airfield infrastructure aligned along this road to the west of the application area, before the Jubilee Hill turning; this site now lies beneath the industrial estate. Due to this strategically important wartime role, the aerodrome and associated infrastructure, such as an ammunition depot, were provided with hardened defences in 1940-1941, in the form of five Type 22 pillboxes distributed around the perimeter of the site (Sites 21, 35-37 and 51-52). Four of these are recorded by the Defence of Britain Project as extant structures, one surviving within the Solar Field B (Site 37). A second (Site 52) was subsequently incorporated within the field boundary enclosing the Stones Hotel (previously the Highpost Hotel), which defines the southern boundary of the eastern part of the application area; the Defence of Britain Project database indicates that this pillbox has been demolished. A temporary military camp, possibly an annexe off the airfield, was recorded from aerial photography approximately 1km north-east of the crossroads, crossing the edge of the study area (Site 46); all associated structures have been demolished. With the exception of pillbox Site 52 it is unlikely that any Second World War structures within the site boundary survive as buried remains. At least three crashes are recorded on and within the vicinity of the runway during military operations, and it is possible remains of these incidents and temporary 'soft' defences such as barbed wire entanglements survive on the site. However, as the focus of the airfield was to the south-west of the site, the potential remains associated with aviation incidents is low, and any artefactual evidence would

be of **negligible significance**. The extant pillbox Site 37 is of local interest and **low significance**.

4.21 Undated

The HER records several features interpreted from cropmark evidence and geophysical survey as of unknown date. These are tabulated in Appendix 1, Table 2. Where an informed interpretation as to probable date can be made, they have been included in the appropriate period summary above. Areas of undated boundaries are recorded from aerial photographs roughly 700m to the north and 1km east of the application area (Sites 4 and 12); assessment of the lidar data indicates that these might form part of the wider prehistoric to Romano-British field system, as a continuation of Sites 5 and 44, and which may extend into the application area. Several undated pits and ditch-like anomalies were identified by geophysical survey to the south of the Upper Woodford road (E10; Sites 47, 49-50, 53), some of which were later confirmed to be non-archaeological. Undated features are considered to be of **unknown significance**.

Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)

- 4.22 The site mostly falls within areas characterised by the Wiltshire HLC project as 'amalgamated fields', large fields that were created by the removal of boundaries that defined smaller fields. This most typically took place since the 19th century and usually since the Second World War or, as is the case here, during that conflict. The fields to the north and south are characterised as 'reorganised fields', modern fields created by the consolidation or reorganisation of post-medieval boundaries created by an 1824 century Act of parliament to enclose the former downland of Netton Down. The area to the east of the A345 has been in use as a golf course since the early 20th century, the recreational site reclaimed from the previous chalk downs.

Portable Antiquities Scheme data

- 4.23 In total, the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) records 78 finds recovered within the 1km study area. None were found within the application site. The earliest in date is a worked flint flake of Neolithic date, found some 700m south-west of the application area (PAS ref. WILT-0883E5). Two metal finds of Bronze Age date were recovered, comprising a miniature copper alloy axe (PAS ref. DOR-065A3D) and an ornamental object made of folded sheet gold (PAS ref. SWYOR-B370FA) found 700m to the south and 1000m to the east of the site, respectively. The Iron Age is represented by three artefacts covering the early to late period, the earlier comprising a brooch and horse fitting (PAS refs. WILT-1A7B46, WILT-13C344), the later period represented by a silver coin dating to c. 20 BC. The Roman period is by far the best represented, with 28 coins and three brooches dating from the early post-conquest period to the late 4th century, fairly evenly distributed across the study area with a possible concentration on the east-facing slopes overlooking the Bourne Valley. None were found within the application area, but a single copper coin was located within the amalgamated field, approximately 150m to the south (HAMP-7E32DD). Three early-medieval artefacts, including one Anglo-Saxon type mount and two personal decorative metalwork items were located more than 700m to the south-west and south-east of the site, with finds of medieval date making up the second largest group. A total of 26 finds comprising medieval coins, buckles, horse fittings and notably book fittings and a pilgrim badge is recorded distributed across the southern part of the study area, perhaps reflecting the proximity of the road and pilgrimage route to Old Sarum and Salisbury. A similar range of nine post-medieval finds, largely of 16th century date follow a similar distribution.

Recent relevant archaeological investigations (Fig. 2)

- 4.24 The Wiltshire HER records 24 entries within the 1km study area for archaeological fieldwork events, with 10 of these within the Chemring industrial complex. Two additional events have taken place within the study area. They are tabulated and summarised in Appendix 1, Table 3, and located in Figure 2. Relevant interventions are discussed below.

- 4.25** A geophysical survey and trench evaluation were undertaken immediately to the west of the site, in support of a separate planning application (PL/2023/04203; E1, Lefort 2023; E2, Socha-Paszkiwicz 2024). The geophysical survey identified few anomalies of probable archaeological origin, and the 13 subsequent evaluation trenches located only three undated ditches.
- 4.26** Immediately to the north-west of the application area, further geophysical survey and trench evaluation took place in advance of development at Chemring Countermeasures (E5, E7), targeting undated enclosures visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The geophysical survey identified two groups of archaeological origin (4000, 4001; Serra 2008) corresponding to the cropmark enclosures and a linear ditch to the east (4002; *ibid*). Subsequent evaluation confirmed the presence of the two enclosures and provided evidence dating them to the Iron Age (Godden 2008). This built on an earlier watching brief (E18), the results of which suggest that a third Iron Age enclosure may be located to the south-west (Wells and Fitzpatrick 1995).
- 4.27** A geophysical survey was undertaken in 2023 over approximately 10ha of land, to accompany a previous planning application for industrial development to the south of the current proposed development (E4; Planning ref PL/2022/09262). In addition to undated pits, the survey identified four anomalies interpreted as fragmentary field system boundaries of unknown date (ditches 1001 to 1005), following or perpendicular to a dry valley.
- 4.28** Carried out in support of planning application 19/09327/FUL, event E10 comprised a geophysical survey covering an area of 1.4ha to the south the current application area. The survey identified several possible ditch and pit-like anomalies across the site, which were not identified in the five trenches of the subsequent evaluation (E11; Voke 2019; Dawkins 2020).
- 4.29** Three evaluation trenches excavated immediately adjacent to the proposed development, prior to the determination of a planning application for an extension to the High Post Hotel (Planning ref S/2001/1445 FUL) did not encounter any archaeological features, possibly a consequence of truncation arising from agricultural activity. In contrast, a recent geophysical survey immediately to the north of this area identified several anomalies interpreted as probably archaeological in origin (E26). Extending over an area of 3.3 ha of agricultural land that includes the eastern part of Area A, the Callen Lenz site within the currently proposed development, the survey identified parallel linear anomalies crossing the area on a north to south and west to east orientation, interpreted as field boundaries and/or droveways, some of which may be associated with the prehistoric field systems identified in the wider landscape (Plesnicar 2024). Two roughly oval and parallel pit-like anomalies superficially resemble the flanking ditches of a Neolithic Long Barrow or mortuary enclosure, but more probably relate to 19th or 20th century military activities (*ibid*; see below).
- 4.30** Approximately 500m to the south-east of the site, recent archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with the regrading of the driving range at High Post Golf Club confirmed the presence of extensive archaeological features centred on two ditched enclosures previously interpreted from cropmark evidence (E25; Sites 9 and 10; Brace, pers. comm.). Although a limited number of features were sampled prior to mitigation comprising *in situ* preservation of the archaeological features, preliminary assessment of the results suggests enduring domestic occupation of Iron Age date within the wider, possibly contemporary agricultural landscape, likely to extend beyond the identified settlement. Some evidence for associated industrial activity and a possible cemetery was also recorded in the vicinity of the enclosures.

5. HISTORIC MAPPING, AERIAL IMAGERY AND LIDAR (Figs. 4-6)

Historic mapping

- 5.1 Historic maps of the application site have been reviewed as part of a map regression assessment. This research has been conducted using historic maps available online. Extracts of relevant maps are reproduced in Figures 4 to 6.

Durnford, Winterborne Earls and Winterbourne Dauntsey Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1840-42 (Fig. 4)

- 5.2 The earliest detailed survey of the study area is depicted in the Tithe Maps of the parish of Durnford (1842) and the adjacent parishes of Winterborne Earls and Winterbourne Dauntsey, (1842 and 1844), respectively. The site is shown as extending across five plots of agricultural land enclosed by very regular parliamentary enclosure boundaries.
- 5.3 The table below shows extracts from the relevant tithe apportionments of 1840 and 1842 for Durnford and Winterbourne Dauntsey, detailing the plots within and surrounding the application site. It includes all the relevant fields within the application site and includes information relating to plot numbers, ownership and land use.

Plot No.	Parish	Landowner	Occupier	Description / State of Cultivation
<i>Plots within the site</i>				
99	Durnford	Christopher Smith & Stephen Smith	Christopher Smith & Stephen Smith	Arable
102	Durnford	W G Smith	James Beadman	Arable
103	Durnford	James Ainsworth	John Harris	Arable
104	Durnford	James Ainsworth	John Harris	Arable
105	Durnford	John Newman	John Newman	Arable
<i>Plots surrounding the site</i>				
96	Durnford	W G Smith	James Beadman	Arable
98	Durnford	The Earl Of Malmsbury	Christopher Smith & Stephen Smith	Arable
106	Durnford	John Newman	John Newman	Arable
1	Winterbourne Dauntsey	Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England (Glebe)	Thomas Barnes	Tenantry Down / Glebe

Table 4: Relevant details from the Durnford and Winterbourne Dauntsey tithe apportionments, 1840 and 1842

- 5.4 The boundaries depicted on the Tithe Map reflect the regular boundaries and access created in the early 19th century, following the inclosure act of 1821 which enclosed the former common land of Amesbury/Netton Down in the following years. With the exception of land east of the A345 in the parish of Winterbourne Dauntsey, the tithe apportionments describes all land within and adjacent to the site as under arable cultivation in the 1840s. The land in Winterbourne Dauntsey is described as glebe, i.e. land held by the church to provide income for clergy, and may have been under pasture or arable cultivation. No buildings or landscape features are depicted on the Tithe Map within or adjacent to the site.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map, 1878-9 (Fig. 5)

- 5.5 Surveyed between 1876 and 1877 and published in 1878 to 1879, the OS first edition 25 inch maps covering the study area show the recently enclosed field pattern to be largely unchanged. Minor variations include the removal of a field boundary resulting in the amalgamation of Tithe Map parcels 103 and 104 and the creation of a boundary dividing Tithe Map parcel 99. The most significant change is the creation of several outfarms (small detached groups of agricultural buildings associated with nearby farms) in adjacent parcels (Sites 38, 40 and 42). No features or buildings are depicted within the application area.

The Second Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1901 (Fig. 6)

- 5.6 Between 1879 and the revision of the map in 1899, the parcels comprising the site had seen further boundary removal and amalgamation. No additional features are depicted within the application area.

The 1925 Revised Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map (not reproduced)

- 5.7 The 1923 revision of the Ordnance Survey map, published 1925, does not show any significant changes within the site. The amalgamation of parcels continued to the west of the application area with the removal of many of the remaining 19th century boundaries. The insertion of a parcel abutting Jubilee Hill, adjacent to outfarm Site 38 is the only significant change in the immediate area, with the golf course now depicted to the east.

The 1941 Revised Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map (not reproduced)

- 5.8 Revised in 1939, the 1941 map shows the removal of the later field insertion and insertion of further boundaries. This reorganisation to the west of the application area is likely to be related to the establishment of the aerodrome, the clubhouse and other associated buildings now depicted abutting the road to the south. The Highpost Hotel has also been constructed to the south of the application area.

1949 and 1958 Provisional Edition Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 maps (not reproduced)

- 5.9 These post-war maps show the development of the WAECO (Wessex Aircraft Engineering Company Ltd) pyrotechnics factory to the west of the development site. Field boundaries are not depicted at this scale.

Aerial Imagery (not reproduced)

- 5.10 The Historic England Stonehenge Aerial WHS Mapping Project was completed in 2001, and included a wider study area beyond the boundaries of the WHS (Crutchley 2002). As such, all aerial photographic resources available at the time of survey, including historic vertical and specialist oblique taken for archaeological purposes, were systematically assessed. The results of this survey have been accessioned by the Wiltshire HER and the results are incorporated into the summary above. As part of this assessment, aerial photographs and digital imagery derived from aerial photography post-dating the AIM survey (2001 onwards) were reviewed using the Historic England Aerial Photograph Explorer and Google Earth Pro. A transcription derived from the aerial survey assessment is included in Figure 7.
- 5.11 A sortie of 1943 USAAF vertical aerial photographs (not reproduced) cover the entirety of the site and a significant part of the study area. They show the Second World War airfield in use, including the application area within the airstrip under pasture, and the associated military camp, ancillary buildings and defensive infrastructure, including pillboxes, weapons pits/foxholes and barbed wire obstructions. Aerofilms Collection oblique aerial photographs of 1952 show the post-war site returned to arable cultivation, with recently installed fences enclosing the WAECO Ltd pyrotechnic factory that occupied the extent of the former military camp and was extending eastwards towards the application site. The pillboxes remain visible but no additional structures or archaeological features are visible within the area of proposed development.
- 5.12 Assessment of aerial imagery post-dating 2001, accessed via Google Earth Pro, has confirmed that the site remained under arable cultivation during this period. Several linear features have been identified from cropmark and soilmark evidence (Sites AC2-3). Curvilinear cropmarks correspond in part to anomalies identified during recent geophysical survey (E26) and are interpreted as the levelled banks of a former boundary and/or trackway, and a second, less well defined linear soilmark may represent a similar ditched boundary to the west (Site AC2). These may form part of the wider field system of prehistoric or Romano-British date (Plesnicar 2024), an interpretation supported by assessment of the lidar data (see below).

- 5.13** Regular north-west to south-east aligned linear soilmarks (Site AC3) correspond in part with the post-medieval field boundaries depicted on the Tithe Map for Durnford parish. Visible soilmarks also include an additional north-west to south-east feature and two perpendicular north-east to south-west soilmarks that may indicate further inclosure boundaries not depicted on the available historic maps, and therefore probably removed prior to the Tithe survey.
- 5.14** Two sub-oval cropmarks (Site AC4), previously interpreted as evidence of pits, also correspond to anomalies identified during geophysical survey E26. The cropmarks match the general location of an area of disturbance visible on the 1943 aerial photographs and they are interpreted as modern features of unknown function, associated with the Second World War airfield.
- Lidar imagery (Fig. 8)**
- 5.15** Lidar data, also known as Airbourne Laser Scanning (ALS) data, was consulted as part of this assessment. Environment Agency data captured in 2021 was acquired from the DEFRA Data Services Platform (<https://environment.data.gov.uk/survey>) and multiple visualisations of the interpolated Digital Terrain Model (DTM) were produced for analysis, including analytical hillshading, hillshading from multiple directions, local relief and openness models. Assessment of this imagery has identified several very subtle earthworks of probable archaeological origin. A transcription of the lidar analysis is included in Figure 8.
- 5.16** Identifiable features include linear and curvilinear banks and ditches. Several curvilinear features broadly correspond to anomalies interpreted during previous geophysical survey, and cropmarks and soilmarks identified on aerial photographs (Site AC2). These can be seen to possibly form continuations of the Iron Age to Romano-British field system extending to the north and south of the proposed development site. The features to the south share a broad alignment with anomalies identified during a previous geophysical survey (E4, Lefort 2023).
- 5.17** Regular north-west to south-east aligned linear features visible as very low banks also correspond to Site AC3 interpreted from aerial photographic sources, interpreted as evidence of post-medieval field boundaries partly depicted on the Tithe Map for Durnford parish.

6. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS (Figs 9-10)

- 6.1** A geophysical magnetometer survey was undertaken by Substrata across the site in February 2026 (Edwards and Trick 2026). The survey identified eight anomaly groups, of which four are characterised as representing possible buried archaeological deposits, with the remainder classed as probable traces of modern cultivation traces and waste dumping. The processed magnetometer results are reproduced in Figure 9, and interpretation of the results is shown in Figure 10.
- 6.2** The survey identified three linear anomaly groups dispersed across the northern part of the site (Anomaly Groups 1, 2 and 4). North-west to south-east aligned linear anomalies in the eastern part of the site (Anomaly Group 2) correspond closely to a field boundary depicted on the Tithe Map for Durnford and the Ordnance Survey First Edition map published in 1878. The fragmentary nature of this anomaly may indicate incomplete survival of a boundary ditch. No evidence of associated bank material is interpreted. Both the partial character of the ditch and absence of bank anomalies is probably due to truncation by ploughing. Two further possible linear anomalies interpreted as possible ditched features, identified in the northern part of the site (Anomaly Groups 1 and 4), either follow or are perpendicular to the surrounding historic field pattern. They do not match any boundaries shown on the historic maps and are more likely to represent traces of historic ploughing. Anomaly group 202 probably represents a

continuation of historic to modern ploughing on this alignment, comparable to trends identified in the adjacent previously surveyed parcel (Plesnicar 2024).

- 6.3 Numerous small pit-like anomalies, also similar to those identified in the earlier investigations were also identified distributed across the site, but with possible alignments interpreted in the centre of the site (Anomaly Group 3). These may represent small pits or postholes, but consideration of their near ubiquitous distribution supports an interpretation as natural features within the chalk bedrock. Recent investigations have shown similar features identified through geophysical survey to be non-archaeological in origin (Voke 2019; Dawkins 2020).
- 6.4 Two anomaly groups are interpreted as probably modern in origin (101 and 102). Linear anomaly group 101 probably indicates modern services. The more dispersed anomaly group (102) probably represents discrete deposits of ferromagnetic material, probably objects of modern agricultural origin, but it is possible these may also include objects associated with the site's former military use.

7. SITE INSPECTION (Fig. 11; Plates 1-13)

- 7.1 The purpose of the field visit was to provide a familiarisation of the land use and topography of the application site and to visually check any recorded heritage assets within it and across the wider study area. It also provided an opportunity to identify evidence for any previously unrecorded assets in the form of earthworks, soil exposures, artefacts or standing remains. The field visit was undertaken on 19th February 2026 under overcast and somewhat misty conditions, providing limited visibility for distant views. The approximate locations of plate viewpoints are shown on Figure 11.
- 7.2 The application site is situated on gentle south-east facing slopes with broad vistas to the south and some intermittent views to the south-east, but otherwise limited intervisibility with the wider landscape. The field was under winter crop cultivation at the time of the site visit with soil containing frequent natural flint and stones visible. No surface artefacts or previously unknown heritage assets were identified during the site inspection, including the possible field boundaries identified as subtle earthworks on lidar imagery. The extant field boundaries from the north-west to north-east comprised a mixture of mixed hedgerows and mature trees that limited views in these directions (Plates 1-4). Trimmed hedgerows bounded the roads to the south and south-east, although the presence of mature trees along the boundaries of the golf course limited south-eastern views (Plates 5-7).
- 7.3 Views towards the relevant selected designated heritage assets were assessed during the site visit. Neither Grade II listed milestones (LB1-LB2) were visible from the application site. As suggested by the ZTV (Fig. 3) views toward the Grade I listed Heale House and associated gardens (LB3) to the south-west were limited by topography, and dense woodland obscured the monuments of Heale Hill (SM7; Plate 8). Similarly, views from the north-west part of the site confirm that Ogbury Camp (SM1) is screened by dense tree belts and plantation coverage (Plate 9). Woodland on Figsbury Hill (SM6) may be visible from the highest part of the site in distant south-east views but was screened by hedgerows and woodland from the lower lying part of Area A, the proposed Callen Lenz development (Plate 6). No invisibility was observed between the site and Old Sarum (SM5; Plate 11) and no other designated heritage assets were visible from the site. Site 37, a Second World War pillbox, is located within the Solar Field B (Plate 12).

8. **ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT** (Appendix 2, Plates 2-5; 7-12)

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

The scheme (Appendix 2)

- 8.2 The proposed scheme comprises the construction of office buildings (Class E(g)) and industrial/storage facilities (Classes B2 and B8), with associated infrastructure (parking, security and landscaping), two solar fields (pv installations and associated infrastructure), new road access from the A345 including a roundabout and pedestrian and public transport access. A proposed overview plan is shown in Appendix 2. The proposed office buildings are likely to comprise the most visually intrusive elements, with a height of 7m to the building eaves, with an assumed roof curve of 3m giving an overall height of 10m at the building ridgeline. The ZTV presented in Figure 3 was produced on the basis of this height information with a viewpoint within the footprint of the proposed office building.

Direct impacts to known above-ground heritage assets

- 8.3 Known above-ground heritage assets within the site that may be impacted comprise historic hedgerows bounding the eastern part of the application site.

Historic hedgerows

- 8.4 The hedgerows bounding the site are depicted on the Tithe Map of 1842 and represent boundaries created by the 1824 Act of Parliament to enclose the former Netton Down. However, as modern boundaries of a common type, they are not likely to be considered of historical importance and are of **negligible significance**. As indicated by the outline plan (Appendix 2), the creation of the roundabout and new access for the scheme will result in the removal of approximately 200m of the eastern field boundary and a minor, localised breach in the western boundary for vehicular access to the Chemring Countermeasures Ltd UK site. Overall, the majority of hedgerows enclosing the proposed development will remain intact and the post-medieval form of the fields will be retained and still legible in the landscape; as such this will not affect their significance.

Potential direct impacts to archaeological remains

- 8.5 Any surviving below-ground archaeological deposits within the site have the potential to be physically impacted upon by groundworks associated with the proposed development, such as foundations, landscaping, the laying of cables and/or drainage, and the provision of access and services.
- 8.6 The application site is situated on the south side of a ridge beyond the southern boundary of the Stonehenge and Avebury and Associated Sites WHS. This internationally important landscape is characterised by complexes of prehistoric monuments, in particular Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary monuments, and their relationship with the wider landscape and association with the skies and astronomy. However, whilst historic environment assets in the area of the application site include a number of possible Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary monuments (including a possible Long Barrow at 'Ende Burgh' (SM4) 3km to the south, a Henge at Figsbury Ring 5km to the south-east (SM6) and barrow cemeteries at Little Down (SM2) and Heale Hill (SM7), 1.5km and 3.3km from the site, respectively) the site's immediate environs are characterised by late prehistoric or Romano-British activity. The Iron Age enclosure and field system at Ogbury Camp (SM1) lies just 1km north-west of the site, with earthwork remains of hillforts/hilltop enclosures at Old Sarum (SM5), Figsbury Ring (SM6) and Heale Hill (SM7), and a smaller enclosure near Down Barn Road, all within a 5km radius of the

site. Previous aerial survey identified extensive relict field systems and several probably associated enclosures of likely late-prehistoric date as cropmarks surrounding the site, and recent investigations have confirmed an Iron Age to Romano-British date for two of these settlement foci, immediately to the north-west and south-east of application site (incorporating Sites 9, 10, 16, 33 and 44). The site is also bounded to the east by a possible Roman road (Site 18) and a Roman date has also been suggested for the funerary monument at 'Ende Burgh' (SM4). Nonetheless, prior to the results of recent geophysical survey in the eastern part of Area A (Callen Lenz) and this assessment, no pre-modern heritage assets were recorded within the site (Plesnicar 2024).

- 8.7 Aerial photograph and lidar interpretation undertaken as part of this assessment support the results of previous geophysical survey results, indicating that the Iron Age to Romano-British field system is probably more extensive than previously recorded and may have extended into the eastern part application site (Site AC2). Geophysical survey undertaken as part of this assessment did not identify any comparable features in the western part of the application site (Edwards and Trick 2026). Comprising undated features the possible field system is of **unknown significance**. The aerial, lidar and geophysical surveys have identified no evidence of associated settlement within the site.
- 8.8 The site has been in agricultural use since at least the early-medieval period. Prior to the early 19th century, it formed part of Netton Down, an area of unenclosed common land primarily used for seasonal grazing. In addition to the early field boundaries, remote sensing undertaken during this assessment has identified subtle but regular linear earthwork banks and buried archaeological features crossing the site that correspond to the field pattern depicted on the Tithe Map for Durnford and probably represent the near levelled remains of early 19th century parliamentary enclosure boundaries (Site AC3). These post-medieval boundaries are of **negligible significance**. With the exception of a brief period when the site was under modern aviation and military use, the application area has been under continuous arable cultivation following enclosure, with no evidence identified of any significant ground disturbance beyond ploughing or agricultural improvement within the site.
- 8.9 It is therefore considered possible that archaeological remains, if present, could be preserved below ground anywhere within the application site, with indicators of potential for evidence of late prehistoric or Romano-British activity to be present. Given the very subtle nature of earthworks visible on lidar visualisations and the relatively shallow depth at which bedrock and archaeological features have been exposed on adjacent sites, it is probable that any archaeological features or deposits present may have been at least partially truncated by historic and modern agriculture.

Indirect impacts via setting

- 8.10 Heritage assets may be indirectly impacted by changes to their setting, in particular the visual aspect of setting, where this forms part of their significance. An appraisal has been carried out in accordance with the methodology contained within *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (Second Edition)* and impact is assessed in general terms based on the proposed overview site plan provided (Appendix 2).

Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected

- 8.11 Comments were received from Historic England (HE) and the WHS Co-ordination Unit in relation to a previous, adjacent application (ref. PL/2023/07223), with regard to the setting of a number of designated heritage assets – largely outside the 1km study area – for which the application site could have been considered to form a part of their setting, and therefore potential impacts arising from the proposed development could potentially affect their significance (see section 4.6, above). On that occasion, the HE response went on to conclude that only Old Sarum hillfort (NHLE 1015675) and the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated

Sites World Heritage Site (NHLE 1000097) had the potential to be affected via impact arising from intervisibility.

- 8.12 For the current assessment, a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) derived from viewshed analysis undertaken as part of this assessment, and taking as its viewpoint the highest point of the proposed development, indicates that only parts of Ogbury Camp (SM1) and Figsbury Ring (SM6) may share some intervisibility with the application site and for which the application site may be considered to form a part of their setting, with other assets excluded based on a lack of intervisibility or other appreciable connection. Similar viewshed analyses undertaken for the *Setting of the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site* SPD indicate that the proposed development site does not share intervisibility with the wider WHS or key monuments within it (Wiltshire Council 2025, figures 2.19, 2.21-2.22, 2.24-2.26). Nonetheless, the heritage assets that *may* be impacted by the proposed development are identified as follows:

- Ogbury Camp (SM1; Scheduled Monument)
- Figsbury Ring (SM6; Scheduled Monument)
- Milestone at High Post (LB1; Grade II Listed Building)
- Milestone at Winterbourne Gunner Turning (LB2; Grade II Listed Building)
- Second World War Type 22 pillbox at High Post Airfield (Site 37)
- The Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site

Steps 2 and 3: Assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated, and assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it

- 8.13 Step 1 identified six assets that may be affected by the proposed scheme, and they are assessed below using Steps 2 and 3 of Historic England's guidance.

Ogbury Camp (SM1): Assessment of significance

- 8.14 Situated approximately 1km to the northwest of the application site, as a scheduled monument this site is considered to be an asset of **high significance**, based largely on its evidential and historic values. The site is either a slight univallate hillfort or a hillslope enclosure of Bronze Age and Early Iron Age date enclosed by a single rampart which survives as an earthwork of variable completeness. It encloses a hilltop site with a maximum elevation of around 110m aOD, centred on a point roughly 1.5km to the northwest of the proposed development. Although hillforts are generally considered to be designed to be highly visible within the landscape, and/or to facilitate outward views into the wider landscape, hillslope enclosures are thought to have primarily been agricultural in function, as stock enclosures or agricultural stores. Roughly the north-western third of the enclosure and all of the rampart is now covered by woodland. The earthworks of a later prehistoric or Roman field system extend over much of the camp interior. It is likely to contain below-ground evidence for Bronze Age to Romano-British settlement and agriculture.

Impact assessment

- 8.15 The ZTV indicates that there may be some intervisibility between the hypothetical viewpoint representing the roofline of the proposed structure and the area of woodland within the hilltop enclosure. However, it should be noted that while the woodland above may be visible in this view, the earthworks of the scheduled enclosure itself are not (Fig. 3; Plate 9). The application site does not form an appreciable part of the monument's setting and does not make any specific contribution to its significance, which is based primarily on its evidential and historic values. It is therefore anticipated that the proposed development will result in **no change** to the setting and significance of Ogbury Camp.

Figsbury Ring (SM6): Assessment of significance

- 8.16 The Neolithic henge and slight univallate hillfort of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age date that collectively comprise the site of Figsbury Ring enclose the south-western summit of a prominent spur overlooking the the River Bourne approximately 4.9km to the southeast of the application site. Henge monuments are typically located close to springs and rivers in lowland settings, marking this as usual in an already rare monument group. The suggested henge earthworks and those of the outer hillfort are concentric in plan, and excavations of the henge ditch recovered finds attributed to the Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, fuelling speculation regarding ascription of a Neolithic date to the inner feature. Nonetheless, the site survives well and is likely to contain below-ground evidence within its earthworks and perhaps internally relating to the construction and possible ritual and funerary practices associated with the possible henge, and subsequent defensive, domestic or agricultural role of the site within the wider landscape. As a scheduled monument Figsbury Ring is considered to be of 'national importance' and an asset of **high significance**. This significance is principally drawn from its evidential/archaeological value due to its evidential and historic values. Its well-preserved condition, elevated setting and amenity function also contribute to its communal value.

Impact assessment

- 8.17 The ZTV indicates that the outer rampart and some of the interior area of the putative henge are intervisible with the application site, largely on the north-western aspects. Although this was hampered by sub-optimal weather conditions some potential for views from the application site could be appreciated during site inspection, with reasonable expectation for return views (Plate 7). However, the intervening undulating topography and vegetation provide some screening to and from the application site. The proposed development is at lower elevation than the High Post Business Park and Chemring Countermeasures, and of comparable scale to the neighbouring hotel, it is unlikely to substantially alter the ability to understand and appreciate the asset in its landscape context. It is concluded that the proposal will result in **no change** to the significance of the Figsbury Ring scheduled monument.

Milestones at High Post and Winterbourne Gunner Turning (LB1 and LB2)

- 8.18 These two Grade II Listed heritage assets are located approximately 440m and 920m to the southeast and northeast of the Callen Lenz application area respectively, where it abuts the course of the A345. Thought to date from the 18th century, the Grade II Listed assets are of **medium significance**, their value drawn primarily from their historic value and informed by their roadside setting. Neither milestone is visible from the application area and the proposal will result in no impact to their wider setting and **no change** to their significance; they have not been assessed further.

Second World War Pillbox at High Post Airfield (Site 37): Assessment of significance

- 8.19 The pillbox is located in Solar Field B, towards the northern boundary of the development site. It is a Type 22 that with five further similar structures (four of which survive), comprised an arc of hardened defences around High Post airfield during its Second World War military use, complemented by 'soft' defences such as barbed wire entanglements, slit trenches and weapons pits. The pillbox is not listed, nationally or locally, and is considered to be of local interest and **low significance**, based mostly on historic value as part of a site associated with the assembly of the iconic Spitfire aircraft.

Impact assessment

- 8.20 Following the post-war development of the airfield's infrastructure as an industrial estate and the return of the runways to arable cultivation, the pillbox was removed from its original military setting and became isolated within a wider rural setting; this rural setting has no direct connection with the structure, but this rural character reflects that of the landscape when the pillbox was constructed. This landscape largely remains, albeit changed through the expansion of, and landscaping around, the Chemring Countermeasures site. The settings of pillboxes

include their outwards fields of fire (usually in several directions), and this can be accentuated by intervisibility with associated monuments, creating designated killing zones. This pillbox retains a setting where fields of fire can be appreciated, but the demolition of an associated pillbox to the southeast removes a potential connection with a similar contemporary structure. It is anticipated that the proposed solar field use of the site will result in a **minor negative change** to the significance of the pillbox due to the removal of part of the agricultural landscape within its immediate setting.

The Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site (WHS 1)

- 8.21 The WHS was first inscribed for Stonehenge and Avebury by UNESCO in 1986. It comprises two areas of approximately 2600 hectares, focused on the stone circles of Stonehenge and Avebury respectively. The WHS boundaries follow modern or topographical features with little reference to the historic landscape or its setting. The proposed development is located approximately 2km to the southeast of the southern, Stonehenge part of the WHS.

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

- 8.22 The WHS was inscribed due to the international importance arising from its 'complexes of outstanding prehistoric monuments' that with interrelated monuments and the wider landscape 'help us to understand Neolithic and Bronze Age ceremonial and mortuary practices. They demonstrate around 2000 years of continuous use and monument building between c 3700 and 1600 BC. As such they represent a unique embodiment of our collective heritage' (UNESCO 2015). A Statement of OUV was adopted for the WHS in 2013, which aids the effective protection and management of the WHS by identifying the criteria under which the WHS was inscribed and an assessment of the condition of integrity or authenticity as well as their management requirements. Authenticity relates largely to the survival, completeness, and relationship of individual monuments within the WHS, but also the interrelationship of monuments with each other, the wider landscape, and to their natural setting (such as alignments on Solstice sunrise and sunset). A key tenet of the property's integrity is that whilst the WHS boundaries 'capture the attributes that together convey Outstanding Universal Value', the setting of some key monuments extends beyond the boundary, and visual intrusion can have a negative impact on their settings. Seven key attributes that collectively express the OUV of the WHS have been identified, and are listed above (Section 2.6 above).

- 8.23 World Heritage Sites are, by definition, heritage assets of **very high significance** and the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site is no different. While the southern, Stonehenge component of the WHS cannot be ascribed greater significance than the northern part, it is arguably better known and a major contributor to the overall OUV.

Impact assessment

- 8.24 The proposals comprise the construction of office buildings, industrial/storage facilities and solar/pv installations with associated infrastructure outside the southern boundary of the World Heritage Site. The majority of the proposed development, including that part containing the tallest designed structural elements, are located to the south of and below the ridgeline between the site and WHS, along which the Chemring Countermeasures complex is located. The rural open landscape character contributes to the WHS OUV and the WHS SPD highlights the important role that ridgelines and elevated areas outside of the WHS play in fostering a sense of place and 'being' within this landscape, as well as providing backdrops to views across the WHS (Wiltshire Council 2025, 106). It also emphasises that these higher places are particularly sensitive to change.
- 8.25 The 5km Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) produced as part of this assessment (Fig. 3) and broader viewshed analyses undertaken for the Setting of the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site SPD demonstrate that the site does not share

intervisibility with the wider WHS or key monuments within it (Wiltshire Council 2025; Figures 2.19, 2.21-2.22, 2.24-2.26).

- 8.26 Whilst 'dark skies' are not a specific attribute of the WHS, responses from Historic England and the WHS Co-ordination Unit in relation to recent applications immediately to the south of the site raised concerns in relation to light pollution, specifically the risk that a cumulative lighting load might affect Attribute 4 of OUV: *The Design of Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary and ceremonial sites and monuments in relation to the skies and astronomy*. The WHS management plan identifies the need for developments to consider the potential for light pollution to impact negatively on this attribute of OUV and the SPD states that visual intrusion of light pollution must not compromise on the OUV's authenticity, integrity or long-term protection (Simmonds and Thomas 2015, 91, Policy 1e; Wiltshire Council 2025, 106).
- 8.27 No individual monuments within the southern section of the Stonehenge part of the WHS have suggested solar or lunar alignments thought to intersect the proposed development, or embody significant astronomical alignments that may be impacted by minor changes to the dark skies setting already presented by the Chemring Countermeasures UK site. Nonetheless, effective lighting design can mitigate any cumulative harm to the OUV of the WHS.
- 8.28 It is therefore anticipated that the absence of any intervisibility between the proposed development and the WHS, and mitigation of any significant increase in light pollution below the ridge separating the proposed development from the WHS (that would impact on Attribute 4 of the WHS OUV), will result in **no change** or at worst a **negligible negative change** to the setting, and therefore the OUV, of the WHS.

9. CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The application site is largely situated within a plot of agricultural land that was probably enclosed from chalk downland in the early 19th century. It was likely to have been used as common land, primarily for grazing prior to enclosure and has been under arable cultivation since the early 19th century, with the exception of the brief period immediately prior to and after the Second World War when it operated as a small aerodrome. Despite relatively close proximity to the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site (WHS), the known archaeological resource within the study area is dominated by late prehistoric and Romano-British activity, with the A345 defining the eastern boundary to the site following the putative course of a Roman road. Recent archaeological investigations have confirmed the presence of enclosed Iron Age settlement to the immediate northwest and southeast of the application site. There are no known features relating to early settlement within the application site but aerial survey and lidar data indicates that probably contemporary field systems surrounding the application site are more widespread than previously recorded. Geophysical surveys of the application site have identified ditched curvilinear features crossing the eastern part of Area A (Callen Lenz), which supports the results of the aerial photograph and lidar assessment in indicating the field system may have extended across the application site. There is therefore some potential for late prehistoric to Romano-British remains to be present below-ground within the application site, but a high probability for earthworks and any buried features to be moderately plough truncated.
- 9.2 An assessment of potential indirect impacts to a number of individual designated and non-designated heritage assets within and beyond the study area, via change to their setting, has established that there is likely to be **no change** to the significance of the majority of these as a result of the proposed development, with a **minor negative change** possible to the setting and significance of a Second World War pillbox within the site.

- 9.3** The site is located approximately 2km to the south of the Stonehenge part of the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites WHS. The site is located on the southern slopes of a ridge limiting any potential intervisibility between the site and WHS or any key monuments within it. The proposals therefore do not impact the majority of attributes contributing to the OUV of the WHS. The potential impact of further lighting close to the ridge on Attribute 4 of OUV: *The Design of Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary and ceremonial sites and monuments in relation to the skies and astronomy*, must be considered. If limited through design to a small cumulative increase, a negative effect on the OUV is likely to be minimal or non-existent. As such, **no change** or a **negligible negative change** is anticipated to the setting, and therefore OUV, of the World Heritage Site.

10. SOURCES CONSULTED

Published and unpublished sources

- Brett, M. 2001. *Land to the West of The Inn at High Post, Salisbury, Wiltshire*. Cotswold Archaeological Trust report no. **01113**
- Crutchley, S. 2002 *Stonehenge World Heritage Site Mapping Project*. English Heritage Aerial Survey Report Series AER/14/2002
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*.
- Dawkins, T. 2020. *Land south of Jubilee Hill, High Post, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report*. Wessex Archaeology report **219621.03**
- Edwards, M. and Trick, S., 2026. *An archaeological magnetometer survey: Land at High Post, Durnford, Wiltshire*. Substrata unpublished report, ref. **2602SAL-R-1**.
- English Heritage, 2008. *Conservation Principles – Policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment*.
- Historic England, 2015. *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2*.
- Historic England, 2017. *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (Second Edition)*.
- Historic England, 2019. *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12*.
- Lefort, R. 2023. *Project Spitfire, High Post, Wiltshire: Gradiometer Survey Report*. Lefort Geophysics report **22-0036.02**
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019. *Planning Practice Guidance* [Online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>.
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2024. *National Planning Policy Framework*.
- Godden, D. 2008 *Chemring Countermeasures High Post, Salisbury, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report*. Wessex Archaeology Report **69541.03**
- Plesnicar, R. 2024 *Project Spitfire – Site 2, High Post, Wiltshire: Gradiometer Survey Report*. Wessex Archaeology Report **253792.03**
- Voke, P. 2019 *Land south of Jubilee Hill, High Post, Salisbury: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report*. Wessex Archaeology. Wessex Archaeology Report **219620.02**
- Serra, C. 2008. *Chemring Countermeasures Ltd., High Post, Salisbury, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation of Geophysical Data*. Wessex Archaeology. Wessex Archaeology Report **69540.01**
- Simmonds, S. and Thomas, B. 2015 *Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site Management Plan 2015*
- Socha-Paszkiwicz, A. 2024. *Land Adjacent to Chemring Countermeasures, Netton, Salisbury, Wiltshire: Archaeological evaluation*. Thames Valley Archaeological Services Site Code: **CCH24/02**

Wells, N. and Fitzpatrick, A. 1995. *Pains Wessex, High Post, Wiltshire: Archaeological watching brief*. Wessex Archaeology report no. **38977**
Wiltshire Council 2025 *Setting of the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site: Supplementary Planning Document 2025*. Wiltshire Council

Wiltshire Historic Environment Record

Historic Environment Record Data to 1km

Internet sources (consulted February 2026)

British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>.

DEFRA Data Services Platform (<https://environment.data.gov.uk/survey>)

Google Earth: <https://earth.google.com/web/>.

Historic England Aerial Photo Explorer:

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/>.

Historic England National Heritage List for England:

<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>.

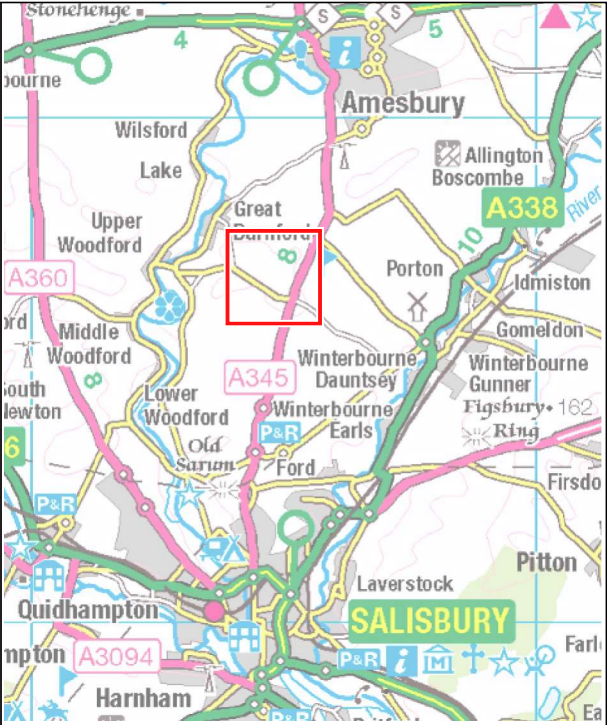
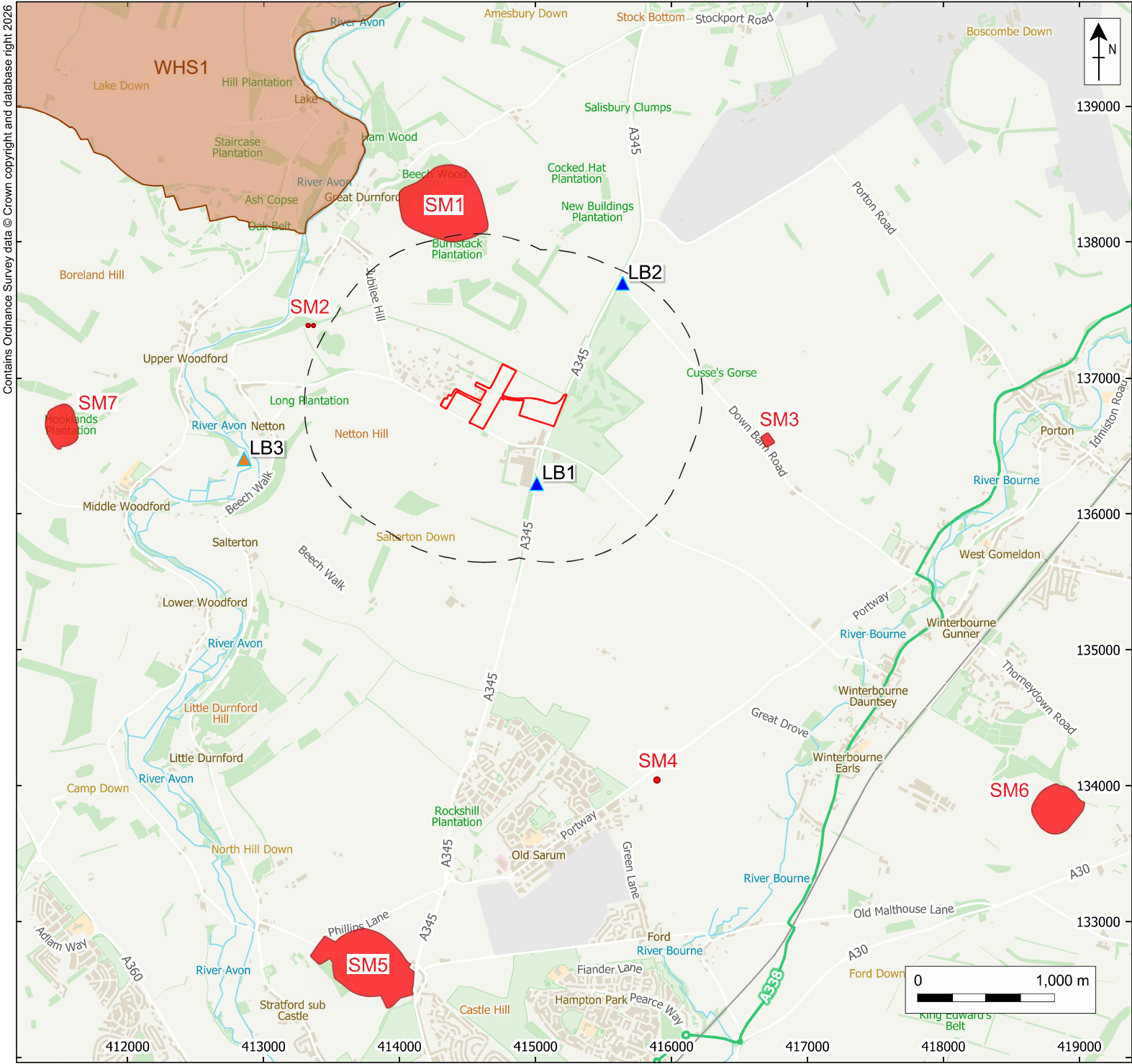
National Library of Scotland: <http://maps.nls.uk/>.

Old Maps Online: <https://www.oldmapsonline.org/en>.

Open Domesday: <https://opendomesday.org/map/>.

Portable Antiquities Scheme: <https://finds.org.uk/>.

The Genealogist: <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk>.



Key

- Application Site
- Study Area
- World Heritage Site - Stonehenge, Avebury and other associated sites
- Scheduled Monuments
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building

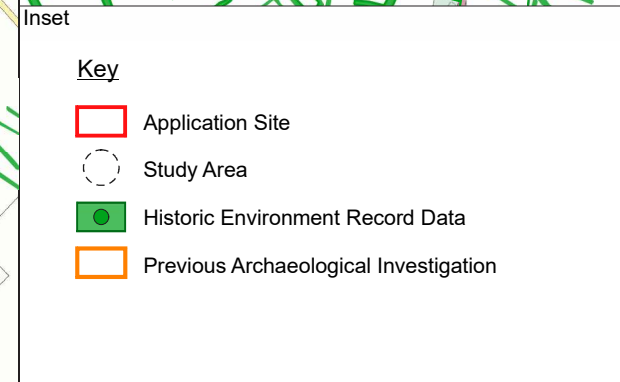
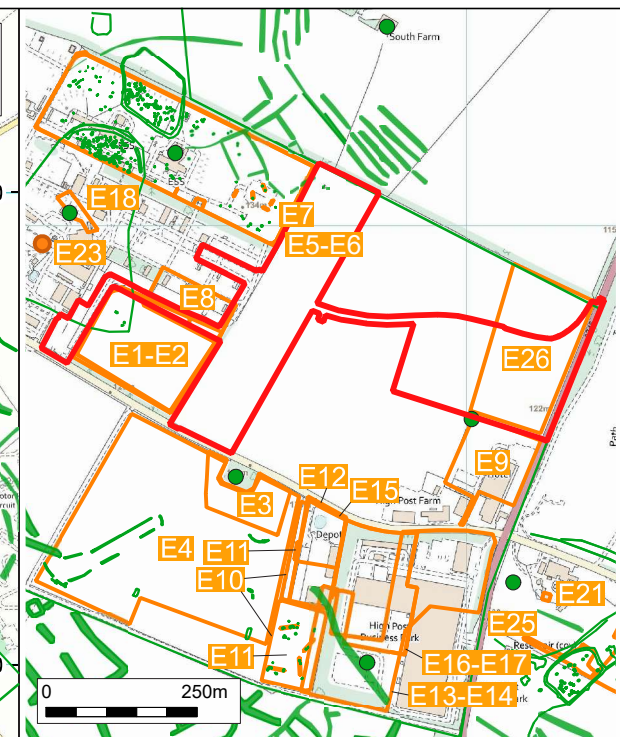
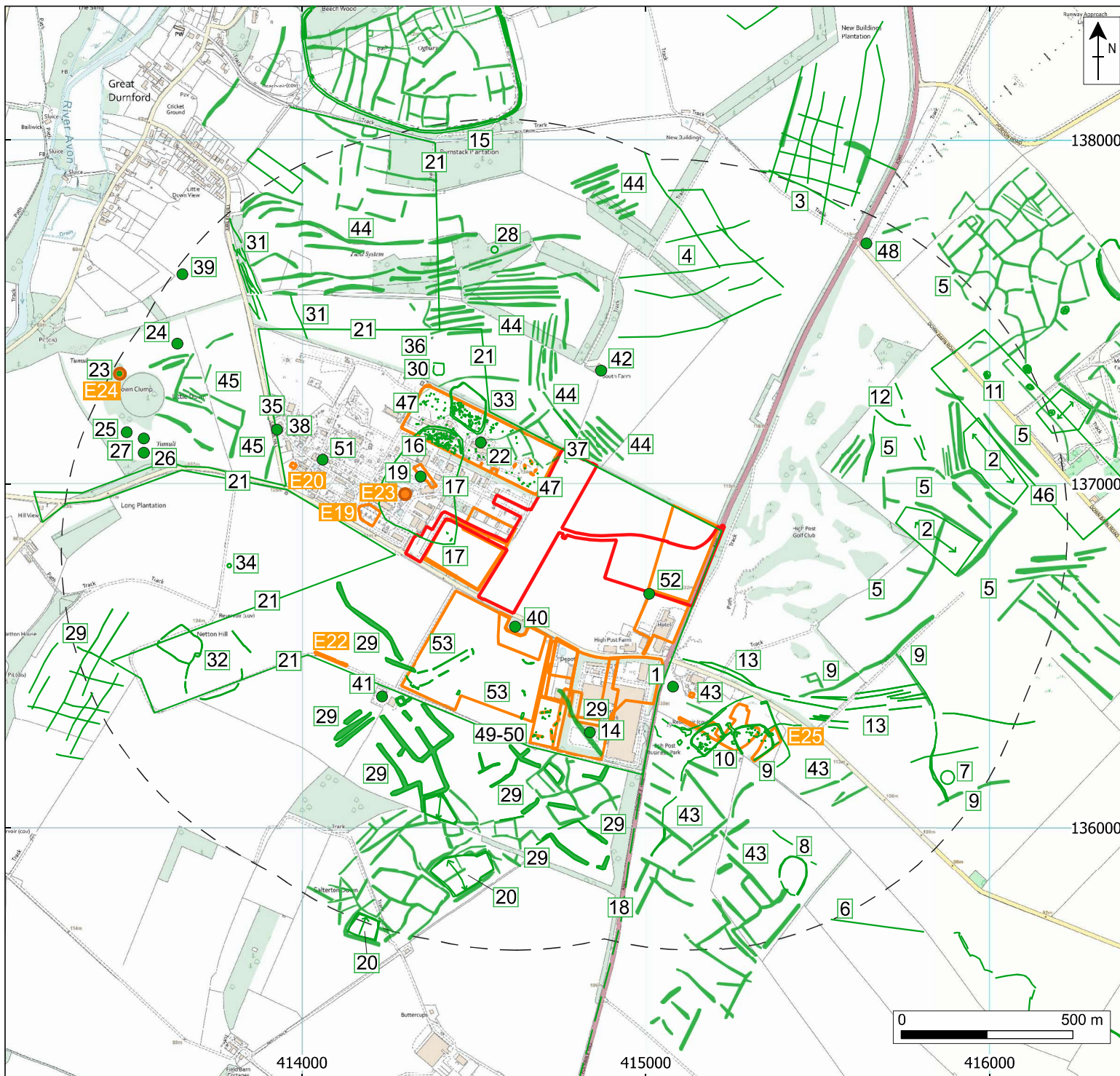
PROJECT

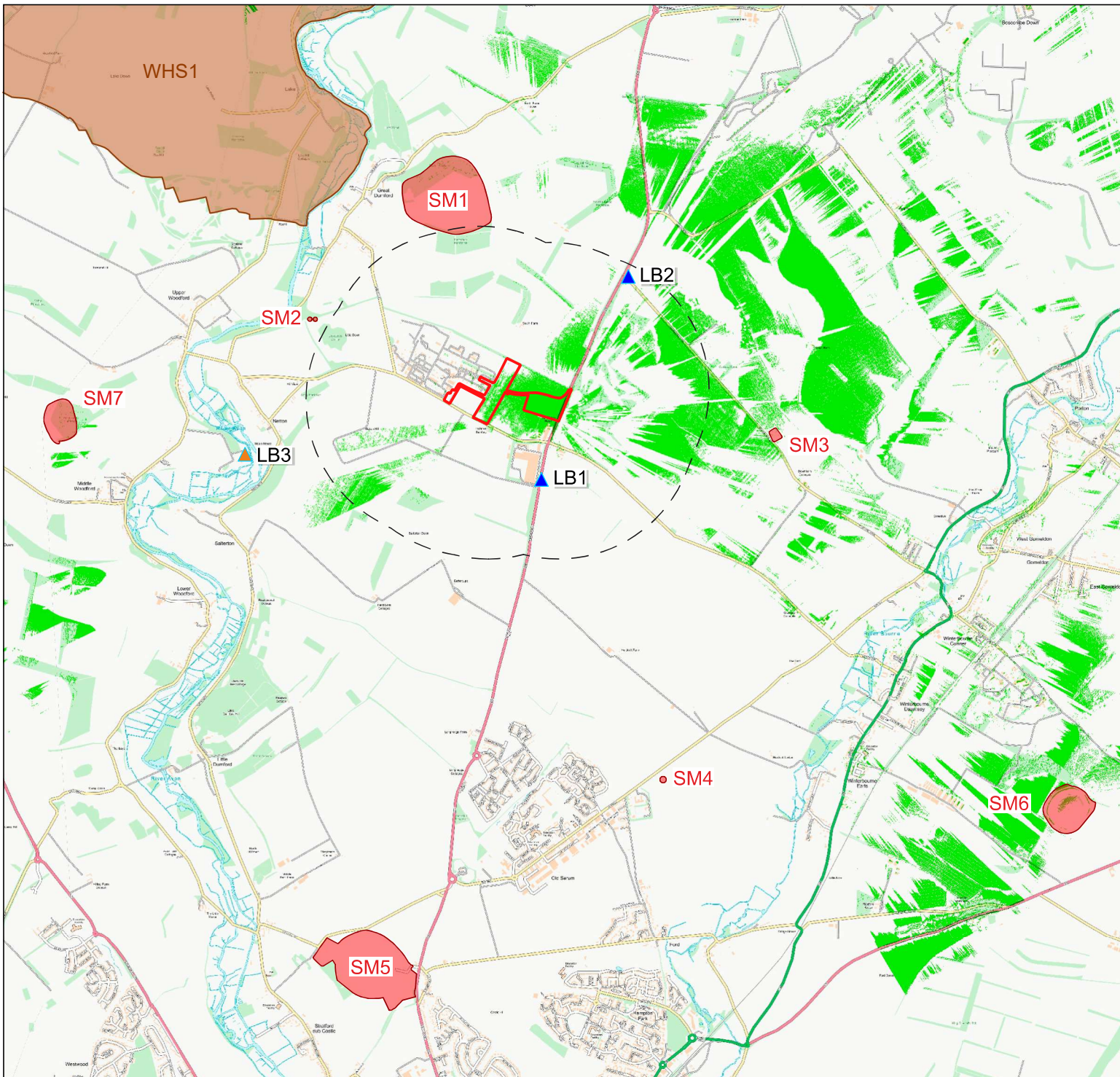
AC archaeology

Proposed development adjacent to High Post Business Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire

TITLE

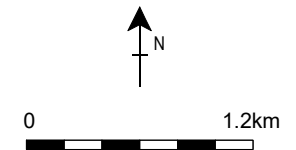
Fig. 1: Location of application site and relevant designated heritage assets





Key

- Application Site
- Study Area
- World Heritage Site - Stonehenge, Avebury and other associated sites
- Scheduled Monuments
- ▲ Grade I Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II Listed Building
- Zone of theoretical visibility



PROJECT

Proposed development adjacent to High Post Business Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire

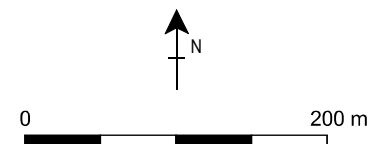
TITLE

Fig. 3: Viewshed derived ZTV from application area in relation to relevant designated heritage assets



Key

 Application Site



PROJECT

Proposed development adjacent to High Post Business Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire

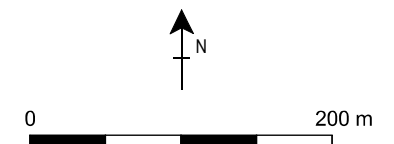
TITLE

Fig. 4: Extract from the Durnford Tithe Map of 1842



Key

Application Site

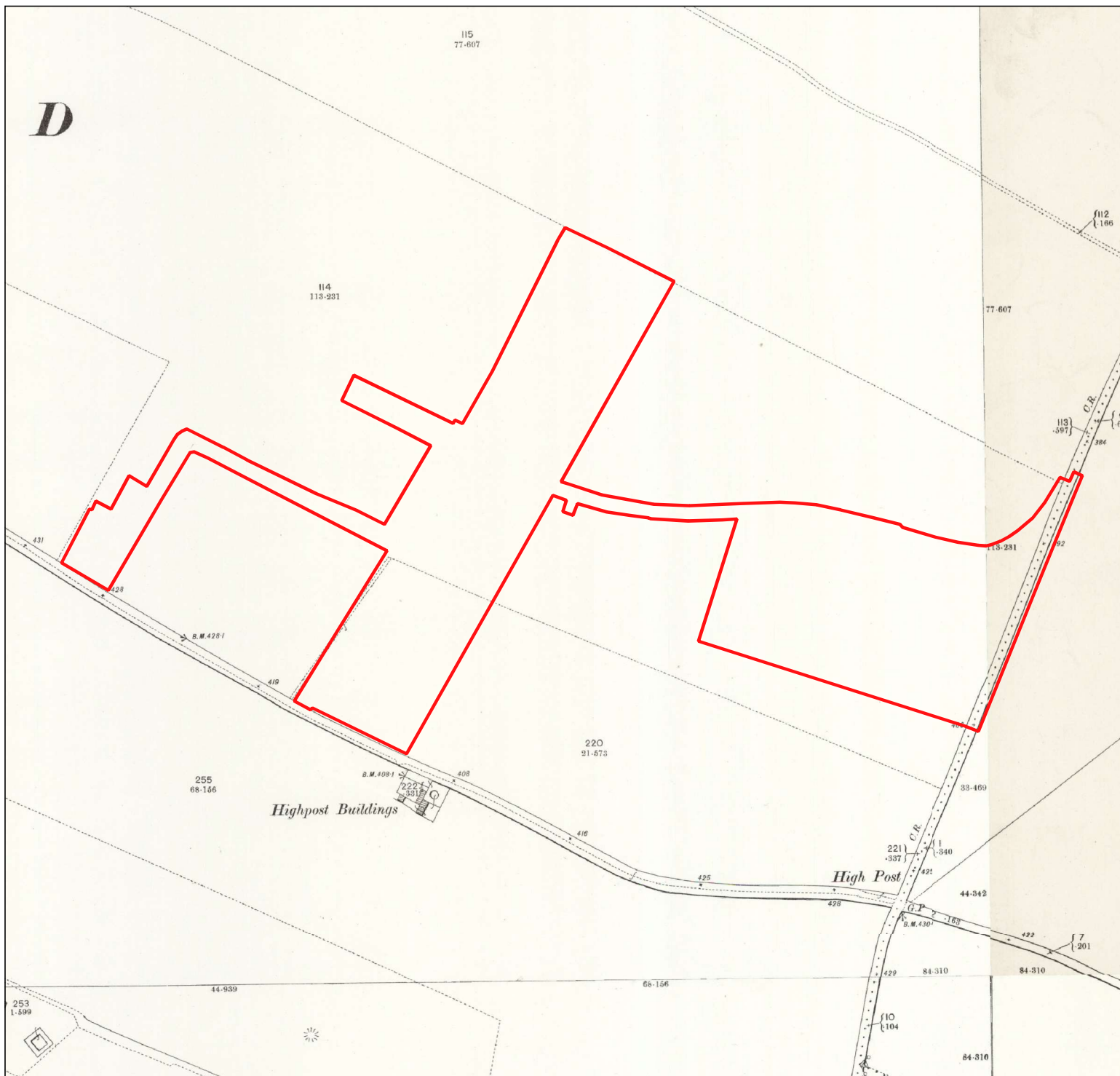


PROJECT

Proposed development adjacent to High Post Business Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire

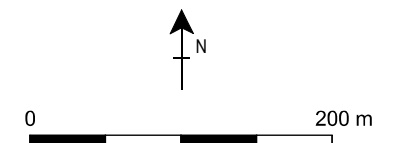
TITLE

Fig. 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25-inch map of 1878-9



Key

Application Site

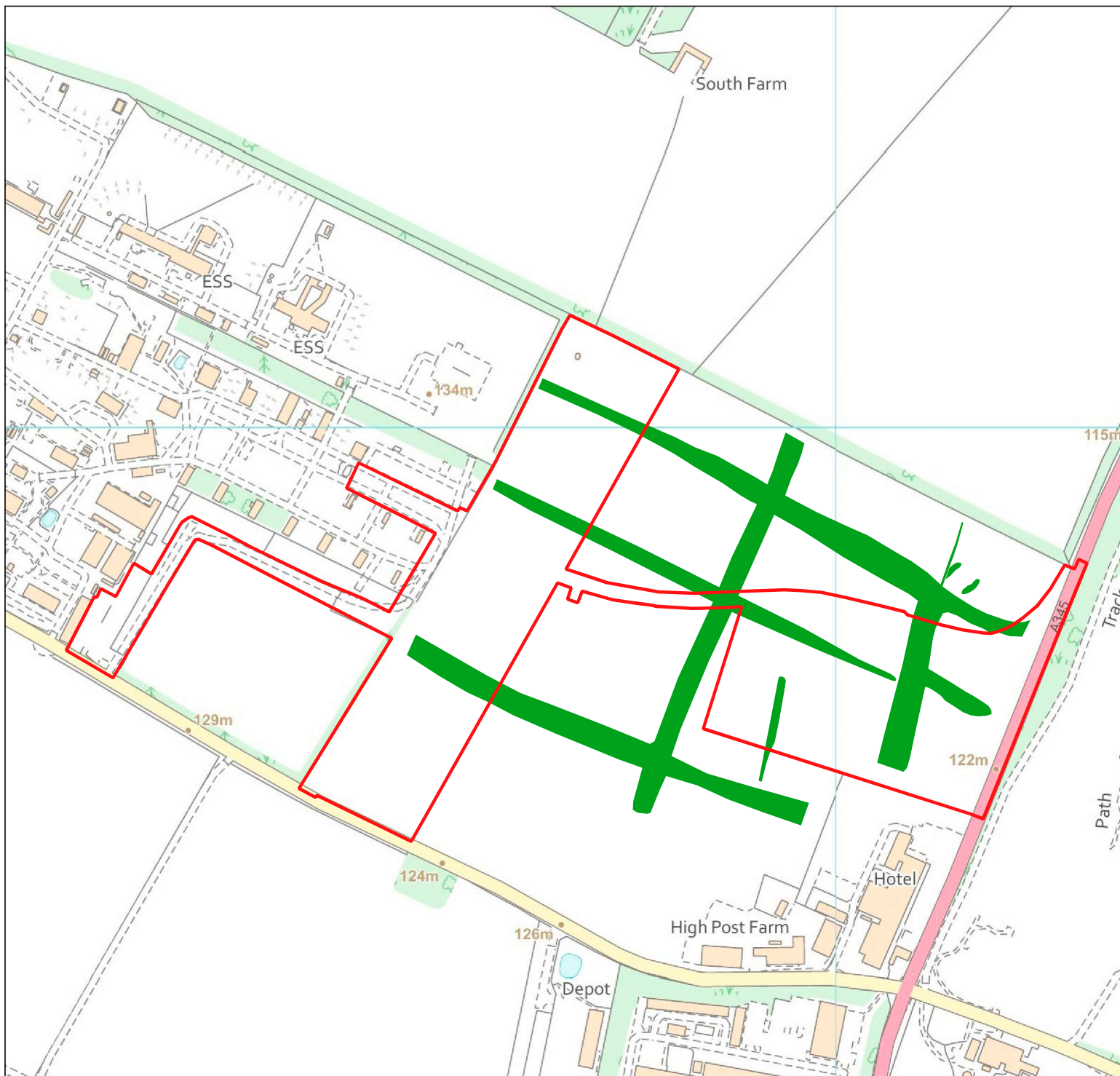


PROJECT

Proposed development adjacent to High Post Business Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire

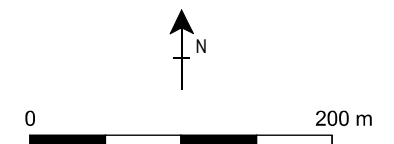
TITLE

Fig. 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25-inch map of 1901



Key

- Application Site
- Possible archaeological features



PROJECT

Proposed development adjacent to High Post Business Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire

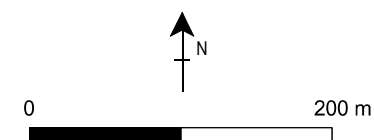
TITLE

Fig. 7: Transcription of possible archaeological features identified by the rapid aerial survey assessment



Key

- Application Site
- Bank
- Ditch



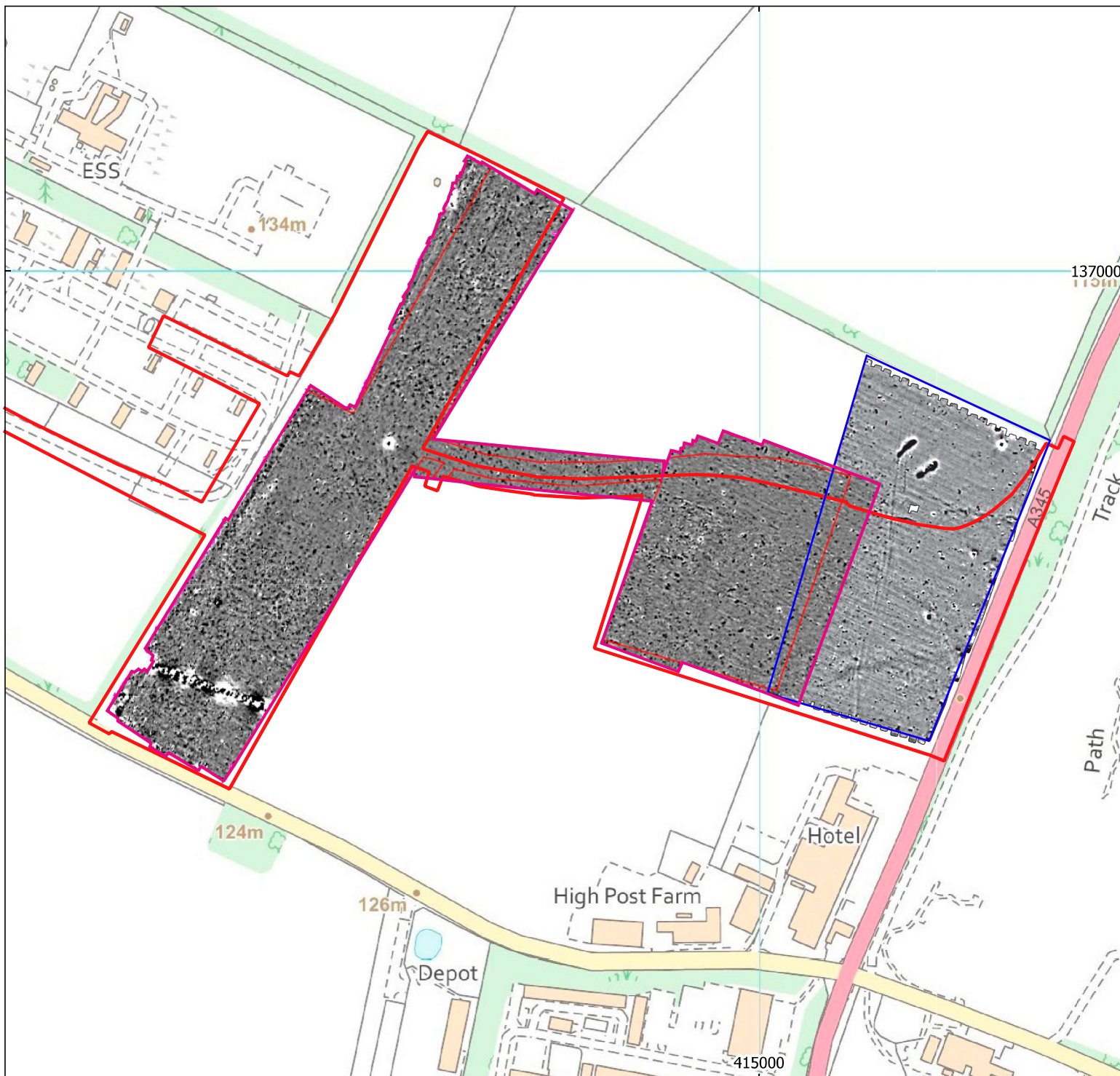
AC archaeology

PROJECT

Proposed development adjacent to High Post Business Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire

TITLE

Fig. 8: Transcription of possible archaeological features identified by the lidar assessment, overlaid onto a Simple Local Relief visualisation of lidar data (LiDAR DSM composite 2022 first return DSM - date flown 04-APR-2021)



Key

- Application Site
- Substrata/Edwards and Trick 2026
- Wessex Archaeology/Plesnicar 2024



0 200 m

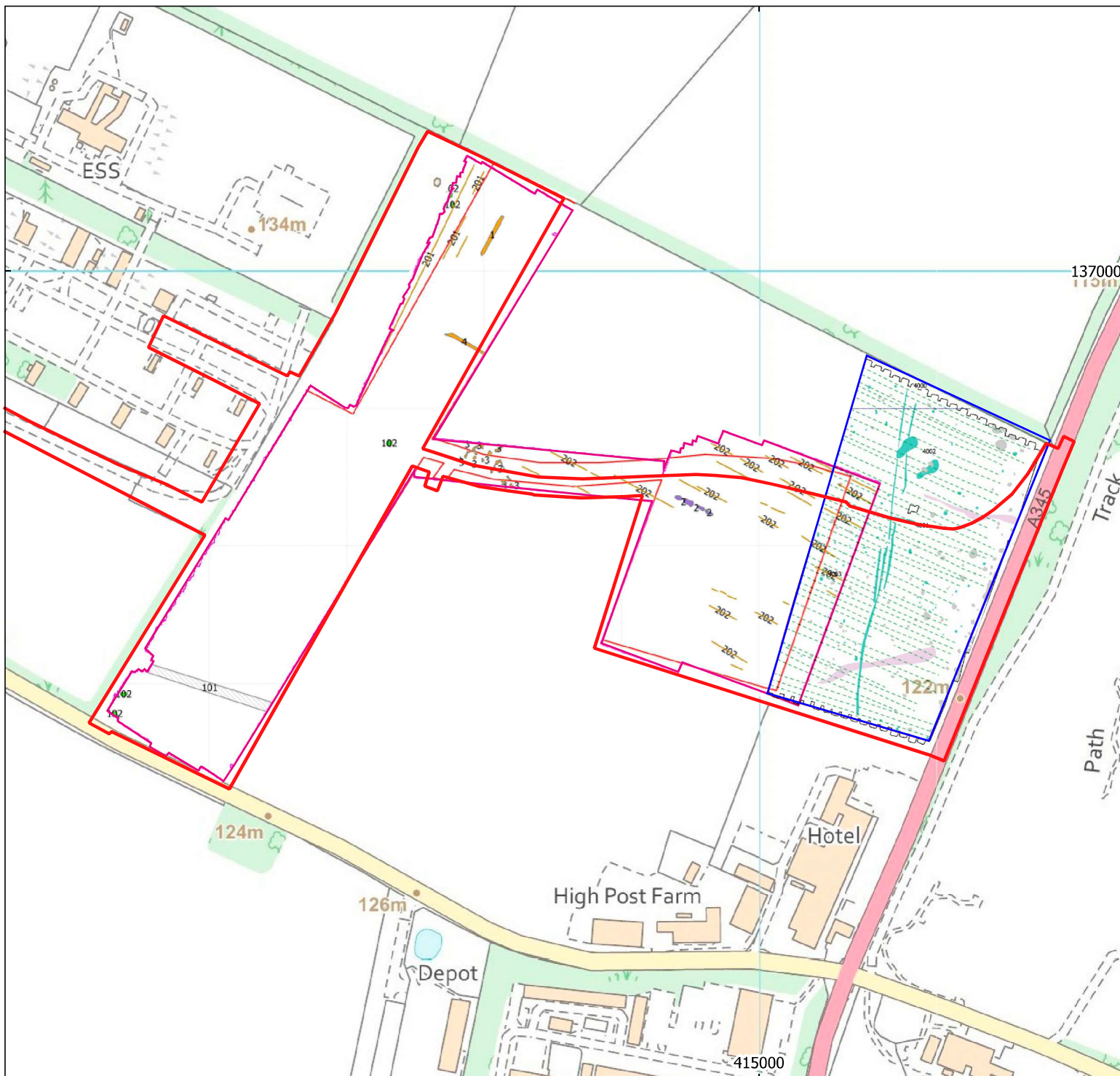


PROJECT

Proposed development adjacent to High Post Business Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire

TITLE

Fig. 9: Geophysical survey processed magnetometer data



Based on geophysical interpretation by Plesnicar 2024

- Detailed survey extent
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Geology
- Ferrous

Based on geophysical interpretation by Substrata 2026

Potential archaeology

Anomaly type, certainty and class

- possible, positive
- possible, positive-negative

Possible services and modern

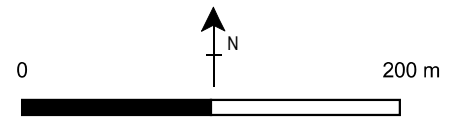
- possible, dipolar
- likely, dipolar

Potential cultivation traces

- Possible plough
- Survey area

Key

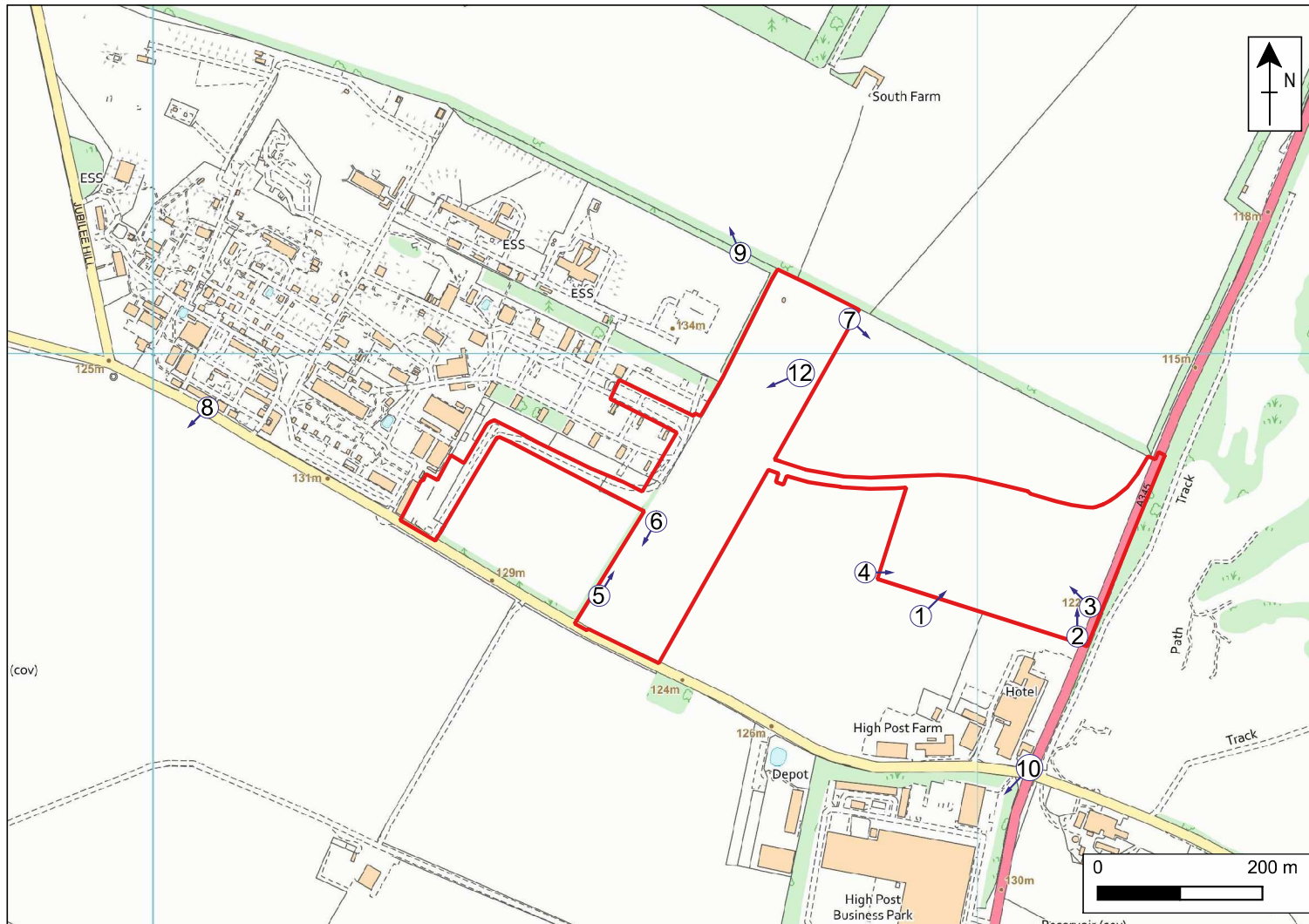
- Application Site
- Substrata/Edwards and Trick 2026
- Wessex Archaeology/Plesnicar 2024



PROJECT  **AC archaeology**

Proposed development adjacent to High Post Business Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire

TITLE **Fig. 10: Geophysical survey interpretation of results**



Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2026. All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432

- Application Site
- Photo Viewpoints

PROJECT
**Proposed development
 adjacent to High Post Business
 Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire**

TITLE
**Fig. 11: Plate viewpoint
 locations**



Plate 1: View looking north-east across Area A from the eastern boundary



Plate 2: View looking north across Area A from the south-eastern boundary



Plate 3: View looking north-west across Area A from the south-eastern boundary



Plate 4: View looking east across Area A towards the A345 site from the west



Plate 5: View looking north across Area C towards Area B from the south-western boundary



Plate 6: View along the south-western boundary looking south across Area C



Plate 7: View looking south-east across the application from Area B, towards Area A and Figsbury Ring



Plate 8: View looking west towards Heale House (LB3) and Heale Hill (SM7) from Jubilee Hill

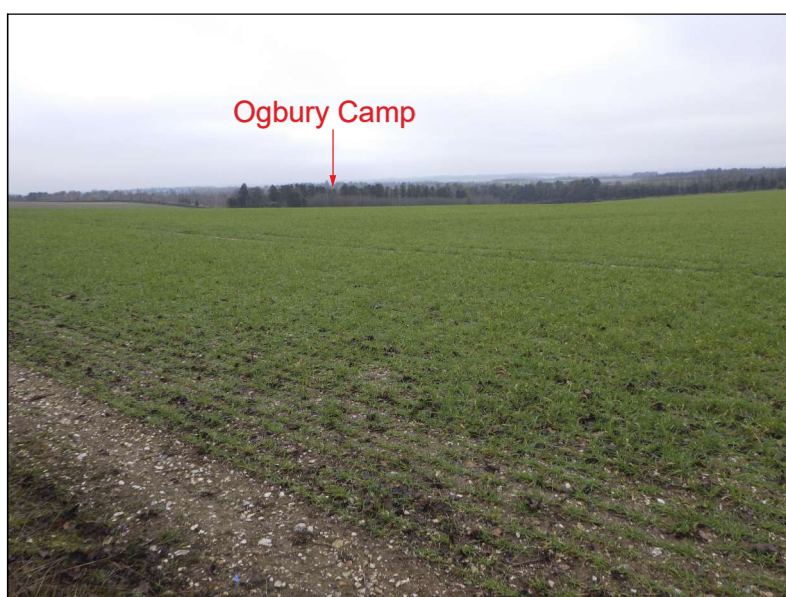


Plate 9: View looking north-west towards Ogbury Camp (SM1) from the northern boundary of Area B



Plate 10: Landscape view looking south towards Old Sarum (SM5) from High Post crossroads, adjacent to the application site

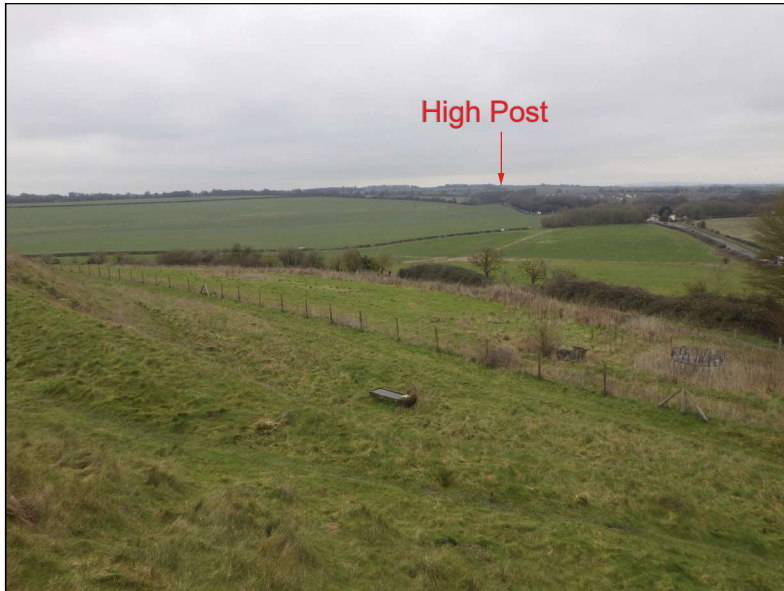


Plate 11: Landscape view looking northwards to the application site from Old Sarum (SM5)



Plate 12: View towards the western boundary of Area B, with the Type 22 Second World War pillbox in the foreground

Appendix 1

Summary of historic environment data within the 1km study area

Appendix 1, Table 1: Summary of relevant designated heritage assets

Site no.	Status	NHLE ref.	HER ref.	NGR	Period	Summary	Distance from the site (approx.)
WHS 1	World Heritage Site	1000097	-	c. SU 1250 4200	Neolithic to Bronze Age	STONEHENGE, AVEBURY AND ASSOCIATED SITES WHS The WHS was first inscribed for Stonehenge and Avebury by UNESCO in 1986. It comprises two areas of approximately 2600 hectares, focused respectively on the stone circles of Stonehenge and Avebury. The international importance of the WHS arises primarily from its complexes of outstanding prehistoric monuments, but also the interrelationship of monuments of different periods with each other, the wider landscape, and to their natural setting.	c.2000m
SM1	Scheduled Monument	1005677	MWI10612	SU 1432 3828	Bronze Age to Romano British	OGBURY CAMP The hilltop enclosure survives as an irregularly shaped enclosure covering approximately 25ha of a west-facing spur overlooking the valley of the River Avon. Hilltop enclosures are a rare monument type spanning the Bronze Age - Iron Age transition, with between 25 and 30 recorded nationally. It is possible some examples developed into hillforts later in the Iron Age. The univallate enclosure is enclosed by a rampart bank which defines a complete circuit but is variable in condition. It is best preserved on the northern side where it is up to 3.9m high externally and 0.9m high internally. The external ditch is a completely infilled. An irregular field system of probable Iron Age or Romano-British date extend over much of the enclosure's interior.	1500m to the north
SM2	Scheduled Monument	1005678	SU13NW645, SU13NW646	SU 13327 37386, SU 13367 37386	Bronze Age	TWO BARROWS NW OF LITTLE DOWN This monument comprises two bowl barrows situated on the steeply sloping north-west facing slopes of the River Avon valley. Such barrows are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most belonging to the early Bronze Age. The barrows survive as circular mounds approximately 18m in diameter and 1.5m, high surrounded by quarry ditches 4m wide ditches of up to 0.7m deep. The earthworks were partially excavated by Duke in the 18th century, these investigations leaving visible central hollows. Both contained burials.	1560m to the west
SM3	Scheduled Monument	1003042	SU13NE205	SU 16711 36547	Iron Age	ENCLOSURE NW OF DOWNBARN WEST No description currently available for this entry.	1900m to the east
SM4	Scheduled Monument	1005688	MDO377, MDO20877, MDO20946, MDO21013,	SU 15893 34041	Neolithic to Roman	'ENDE BURGH' LONG BARROW This monument has been variously interpreted as a long barrow, two round barrows overlaying an earlier bell barrow or a Roman barrow. Known locally as 'Ende Burgh' or 'Hand Barrows', the earthworks are sited on a hill overlooking the valley of the River Bourne, approximately 60m south west of the Roman road called the 'Portway' supporting the interpretation of a Roman date. Roman barrows are rare nationally, with less than 150 recorded examples, most concentrated in East Anglia, The earthworks comprise an oval platform 45m long by 22m wide and up to 1m high, atop of which are two steeply sided circular mound, Measuring 20m in diameter and 1m high and 15m in	3000m to the south

Appendix 1, Table 1: Summary of relevant designated heritage assets

Site no.	Status	NHLE ref.	HER ref.	NGR	Period	Summary	Distance from the site (approx.)
						diameter and 1.6m high. Both show disturbance from historic excavations. Secondary Anglo-Saxon burials were discovered in the 19th century .	
SM5	Scheduled Monument	1015675	MW174404, MW174406, SU13SW201, SU13SW452,	SU 13726 32702	Iron Age to medieval	OLD SARUM Old Sarum is a multiperiod site, containing earthwork and structural elements dating from the Iron Age to the medieval period. The multivallate Iron Age hillfort is oval in plan, the earthwork ramparts enclosing an area of c.12ha, and measuring up to 580m (east-west) and 460m (north-south). The hillfort originally had two opposing entrances, the western entrance later being blocked. Excavations has recovered evidence of early Iron Age settlement and of later Iron Age and Romano-British occupation dated to the 1st to the 3rd centuries AD. Old Sarum has been suggested as the location of the Roman town of Sorviodunum, and it is the focus for several Roman roads; however current does not support this interpretation. The site was the location of an early medieval mint, and became a Saxon burh prior to the mid-11th century. A Norman motte and Bailey castle was constructed within the Iron Age defences, which were adapted to form the outer bailey. The motte is over 100m wide and surrounded by a quarry ditch, c.20m wide and over 6m deep. The inner bailey contained buildings of 12th to 13th century date, including the keep or Great Tower, and the royal palace, built by Bishop Roger, the influential third bishop of Salisbury, which replaced an earlier structure. The outer bailey contains defensive earthworks and the site of the Norman town and cathedral. Suburbs contemporaneous with the Norman town have been identified without the hillfort defences, and are included in the scheduled area. The town was largely abandoned by the early 14th century, and the castle ordered demolished in 1322.	4250m to the south
SM6	Scheduled Monument	1005647	SU13SE107, SU13SE202	SU 18843 33827	Neolithic to Iron Age	FIGSBURY RING This monument comprises a henge of Late Neolithic date and slight Iron Age univallate hillfort, known collectively as Figsbury Ring. The henge monument survives as an earthwork ditch up to 14m wide and 4.5m deep, defining an oval enclosure up to 187m long by 151m wide. The enclosure was accessed via two opposed entrances. The later univallate hillfort measures up to 283m long by 252m wide, and encloses the henge monument at its centre. The enclosure rampart is approximately 18m wide and 3.4m high, with the outer ditch up to 8m wide and 0.9m deep. A counterscarp circa 10m wide and 0.5m high defines the outer boundary.	5000m to the south-east
SM7	Scheduled Monument	1005609	SU13NW692, SU13NW683, SU13NW672, SU13NW670,	SU 11514 36652	Bronze Age to Iron Age	HEALE HILL ROUND BARROWS AND EARTHWORKS Situated on the upper south-east facing slopes of ridge called Heale Hill, this monument comprises a round barrow cemetery of Bronze Age date enclosed within a later slight univallate hillfort of probable Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. The barrows are	3300m to the west

Appendix 1, Table 1: Summary of relevant designated heritage assets

Site no.	Status	NHLE ref.	HER ref.	NGR	Period	Summary	Distance from the site (approx.)
			SU13NW668, SU13NW667, SU13NW666, SU13NW665, SU13NW664, SU13NW663, SU13NW662			identifiable as circular mounds 6m to 12m in diameter and 0.3m to 0.9m in height. It is possible the smaller mounds are clearance cairns associated with evidence for surrounding field systems. The later hillfort is oval in plan, with the earthwork enclosing an area approximately 290m by 210m in size. This is defined by a continuous circuit variously comprising a bank 1m up to 2.5m high, a scarp up to 2m high. An infilled outer ditch is visible as a wide bit shallow earthwork to the east, and a low spread internal bank to the north. The southern circuit has been incorporated into a modern field boundary. Slight univallate hillforts are rare nationally, with around 150 examples recorded, and are important for understanding the transition between Bronze Age and Iron Age communities.	
LB1	Grade II Listed Building	1130766	-	SU 15009 36222	Post-medieval	MILESTONE AT HIGH POST An 18th century milestone approximately 275m south of High Post crossroad. A rectangular pillar of fossiliferous limestone with slightly gabled top, incised with lettering reading: To / Salisbury / IV / Miles / To / Marlbro / XXIII. The milestone has probably been repositioned to face the current highway.	640 to the south-east
LB2	Grade II Listed Building	1318620	-	SU 15641 37696	Post-medieval	MILESTONE AT WINTERBOURNE GUNNER TURNING, A345 An 18th century milestone approximately 1.3km north of High Post crossroad. A rectangular pillar of fossiliferous limestone with slightly gabled top, incised with lettering reading: To / Salisbury / V / Miles / To / Marlbro / XXII. The milestone is located on the west side of the Old Marlborough Road, now a field track.	1200m to the north-east
LB3	Grade I Listed Building	1183383	-	SU 12857 36405	Post-medieval	HEALE HOUSE Late 17th century house on the site of, and incorporating parts of, a late 16th century house where Charles II stayed following the Battle of Worcester (1651) prior to his flight to France. The large two storey building was extended north between 1898 and 1910, with the southern end comprising a 17th century five-bay house and the later extension comprising a symmetrical west front of nine bays, and a large drawing room added to the east. The façade is mostly later, in flemish bond brickwork with stone dressings on flint chequerwork sills, with a hipped roof with dormers in lead and tile. The house is set in extensive formal gardens by Harold Peto containing stone balustrades, various walls and structures including Tea House and Japanese bridge	2000m to the west

Appendix 1, Table 2: Summary of HER and other Heritage Assets data within the 1km study area

Site no.	HER ref.	Form / Evidence	HER Period (Interpreted)	Summary (AC Comments)
1	MWI10520	Levelled earthwork	Unknown <i>Bronze Age</i>	UNDATED BOWL BARROW, SOUTHEAST OF HIGH POST Site of a levelled bowl barrow. <i>Undated but represents a monument of probable Bronze Age date.</i>
2	MWI10502	Earthworks	Medieval	MEDIEVAL RIDGE AND FURROW, VICINITY OF DOWN BARN Ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.
3	MWI10534	Earthworks & Cropmarks	Iron Age to Roman	PREHISTORIC/ROMAN FIELD SYSTEM, SALISBURY CLUMPS An extensive field system of probable iron Age to Roman date is visible on aerial photographs as earthworks and cropmarks.
4	MWI10536	Earthworks & Cropmarks	Unknown <i>Iron Age to Roman</i>	UNDATED FIELD SYSTEM, NORTHWEST OF HIGH POST A field system of unknown date is visible on an aerial photograph of 1971. <i>It is of unknown date but probably represents prehistoric or Romano-British agricultural activity.</i>
5	MWI10538	Earthworks & Cropmarks	Iron Age to Roman	PREHISTORIC/ROMAN FIELD SYSTEM, SOUTHEAST OF HIGH POST TO FIELD FARM An extensive system of probable iron Age to Roman date is visible on aerial photographs as earthworks and cropmarks. Some elements may have been reused in the medieval to post-medieval periods. Three enclosures may be associated with the field system.
6	MWI10546	Cropmarks	Iron Age to Roman	PREHISTORIC OR ROMAN DITCHES, NORTH WEST OF CRABTREE COTTAGE Probable field boundaries of probable iron Age to Roman date are visible on aerial photographs as curvilinear cropmarks.
7	MWI10559	Cropmarks	Unknown <i>Bronze Age</i>	RING DITCH, SOUTHEAST OF HIGH POST A ring-ditch is visible as a cropmark on an aerial photograph. <i>It is of unknown date but probably represents the site of a round barrow of Bronze Age date.</i>
8	MWI10568	Cropmarks	Iron Age to Roman	PREHISTORIC OR ROMAN ENCLOSURE, SOUTHEAST OF HIGH POST An oval enclosure 110 metres by 75 metres in size is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. It is probably Iron Age or Roman in date.
9	MWI10569	Cropmarks	Iron Age to Roman	PREHISTORIC AND/OR ROMAN ENCLOSURE, HIGH POST One of two rectilinear cropmarks of probable Iron Age to Roman date, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The enclosures may be associated with possible field boundaries or trackways extending to the south and north-east into High Post golf course.
10	MWI10570	Cropmarks	Iron Age to Roman	PREHISTORIC AND/OR ROMAN ENCLOSURE, HIGH POST One of two rectilinear cropmarks of probable Iron Age to Roman date, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The enclosures may be associated with possible field boundaries or trackways extending to the south and north-east into High Post golf course.
11	MWI10599	Cropmarks	Unknown <i>Iron Age to Roman</i>	UNDATED PITS, DOWN BARN Five large pits of unknown date were transcribed from cropmark evidence visible on aerial photographs. <i>The pits may be associated with the adjacent field system of probable prehistoric or Romano-British date</i>
12	MWI10603	Cropmarks	Unknown <i>Iron Age to Roman</i>	UNDATED DITCHES NEAR DOWN BARN Linear ditches of unknown date were transcribed from cropmark evidence visible on aerial photographs. <i>They may be associated with the adjacent field system of probable prehistoric or Romano-British date</i>
13	MWI10604	Earthworks & Cropmarks	Post Medieval	PROBABLE POST MEDIEVAL TRACKWAYS, NEAR HIGH POST Trackways of probable post-medieval date are visible on aerial photographs.

Appendix 1, Table 2: Summary of HER and other Heritage Assets data within the 1km study area

Site no.	HER ref.	Form / Evidence	HER Period (<i>Interpreted</i>)	Summary (<i>AC Comments</i>)
14	MWI10611	Artefact Scatter	Neolithic to Bronze Age	NEOLITHIC TO BRONZE AGE FLINT, HIGH POST Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flint in a linear alignment, was observed during field walking.
15	MWI10612	Earthworks	Iron Age	OGBURY CAMP A univallate hilltop enclosure or slight hillfort, with later field system in the interior of the enclosure. <i>See designated heritage asset SM1.</i>
16	MWI10613	Cropmarks	Iron Age	IRON AGE ENCLOSURE, FACTORY SITE NORTH OF COFFEE FARM A curvilinear enclosure of probable Iron Age date, containing postholes, pits and ditches, is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs
17	MWI10616	Cropmarks, Sub-surface deposits	Roman	ROMAN SETTLEMENT, FACTORY SITE NORTH OF COFFEE FARM A Romano-British settlement with a corn-drier and structural remains was excavated in the 1950s and confirmed in subsequent investigations. <i>Likely continuity of settlement with MWI10613</i>
18	MWI10619	Documentary evidence	Roman	ROMAN ROAD, EAST AND NORTH-EAST OF LOWER WOODFORD The suggested course of the Roman road from Salisbury to Mildenhall (Sorviodunum to Cunetio).
19	MWI10623	Cropmarks, Sub-surface deposits	Iron Age	IRON AGE ENCLOSURES, CHEMRING COUNTERMEASURES, HIGH POST Two Iron Age enclosures with associated pits and postholes were recorded during geophysical survey and subsequent evaluation. Finds included prehistoric and Romano-British pottery, worked flint, burnt flint, Ceramic Building Material, animal bone, an iron object of unknown date/function, and a quern. <i>Same as MWI10613 and MWI10809.</i>
20	MWI10642	Earthworks	Medieval	MEDIEVAL RIDGE AND FURROW, SALTERTON DOWN Ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. <i>Within extent of Iron Age or Roman field system MWI10762.</i>
21	MWI10647	Demolished structures	C20	HIGH POST AIRFIELD Former airfield opened in 1931 for private use of Wiltshire Light Aeroplane and Country Club. Later became a school of flying. Taken over for military use in World War II and expanded. Closed 1947 and the site returned to agricultural use.
22	MWI10653	Sub-surface deposits	Unknown <i>Iron Age to Roman</i>	UNDATED ENCLOSURES, CHEMRING COUNTERMEASURES LTD. Two large enclosures containing numerous anomalies within their boundaries were identified by geophysical survey as features of high archaeological significance. <i>Probably of Iron Age or Romano-British date. Same as MWI10809 and MWI10613</i>
23	MWI10701	Earthworks	Unknown <i>Bronze Age</i>	BARROW, LITTLE DOWN A possible bowl barrow. <i>Probably of Bronze Age date.</i>
24	MWI10702	Earthworks	Unknown <i>Bronze Age or Roman</i>	UNDATED BARROW, LITTLE DOWN A possible bowl barrow or section of lynchet. <i>Probably of Bronze Age or Romano-British Age date.</i>
25	MWI10703	Earthworks	Unknown <i>Bronze Age</i>	UNDATED BARROW, LITTLE DOWN A bowl barrow, possibly levelled. <i>Probably of Bronze Age date.</i>

Appendix 1, Table 2: Summary of HER and other Heritage Assets data within the 1km study area

Site no.	HER ref.	Form / Evidence	HER Period (Interpreted)	Summary (AC Comments)
26	MWI10704	Earthworks	Unknown Bronze Age	UNDATED BARROW, LITTLE DOWN A bowl barrow, possibly levelled. <i>Probably of Bronze Age date.</i>
27	MWI10705	Earthworks	Unknown Bronze Age	UNDATED BARROW, LITTLE DOWN A bowl barrow, possibly levelled. <i>Probably of Bronze Age date.</i>
28	MWI10736	Cropmarks	Unknown Bronze Age	UNDATED RING DITCH, NORTHWEST OF SOUTH FARM A ring-ditch is visible as a cropmark on an aerial photograph. <i>It is of unknown but probably represents the site of a round barrow of Bronze Age date.</i>
29	MWI10762	Earthworks & Cropmarks	Iron Age or Roman	PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN FIELD SYSTEM, SALTERTON DOWN TO HIGHPOST A field system of probable Iron Age to Roman date is visible on an aerial photograph of 1970 and 1976, as earthworks and cropmarks extending over Salterton Down. <i>Ridge and furrow of probable medieval date is visible within some of the rectilinear fields (MWI10642).</i>
30	MWI10781	Cropmarks	Unknown Iron Age or Roman	UNDATED ENCLOSURE, WEST OF SOUTH FARM A sub-rectangular enclosure and adjacent ditches to the east are visible as cropmarks on an aerial photograph. <i>The cropmarks are undated but probably of Iron Age or Romano-British date.</i>
31	MWI10790	Earthworks & Cropmarks	Unknown Medieval or post-medieval	MEDIEVAL TRACKWAYS, SOUTHEAST OF DURNFORD Multiple trackways are visible on an aerial photograph. <i>Undated but probably medieval or post-medieval in origin.</i>
32	MWI10791	Cropmarks	Iron Age or Roman	PREHISTORIC OR ROMAN ENCLOSURE, WEST OF COFFEE FARM Curvilinear enclosures of probable Iron Age to Roman date are visible as cropmarks on an aerial photograph of 1976, on Netton Hill, overlooking the Avon valley to the west.
33	MWI10809	Cropmarks	Iron Age or Roman	PREHISTORIC OR ROMAN ENCLOSURE, NORTH OF THE FACTORY A rectilinear enclosure of probable Iron Age date, measuring 100 metres by 90 metres in size, is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs
34	MWI10810	Cropmarks	Unknown Bronze Age	UNDATED RING DITCH, NORTHWEST OF COFFEE FARM A ring-ditch is visible as a cropmark on an aerial photograph. It is of unknown but probably represents the site of a round barrow of Bronze Age date.
35	MWI131777	Extant Structure	Second World War	PILLBOX (TYPE FW3/22) A Second World War Type 22 pillbox on the east of Little Down, part of High Post Airfield's defences, and was constructed in the period from 1940-1941.
36	MWI63906	Extant Structure	Second World War	PILLBOX (TYPE FW3/22) A Second World War Type 22 pillbox on the east of Little Down, part of High Post Airfield's ammunition depot defences, and was constructed in the period from 1940-1941.
37	MWI63907	Extant structure	Second World War	PILLBOX (TYPE FW3/22) A Second World War Type 22 pillbox on the east of Little Down, part of High Post Airfield's defences, and was constructed in the period from 1940-1941.

Appendix 1, Table 2: Summary of HER and other Heritage Assets data within the 1km study area

Site no.	HER ref.	Form / Evidence	HER Period (Interpreted)	Summary (AC Comments)
38	MWI70599	Demolished structure	Post-medieval	SITE OF OUTFARM, EAST OF LITLEDOWN CLUMP Site of 19th century outfarm east of Littledown Clump, adjacent to Jubilee Hill. The farmstead and all historic buildings have been demolished.
39	MWI70636	Demolished structure	Post-medieval	SITE OF OUTFARM, SOUTHEAST OF DURNFORD Site of 19th century outfarm, southeast of Durnford. The farmstead and all historic buildings have been demolished.
40	MWI70637	Demolished structure	Post-medieval	SITE OF HIGHPOST BUILDINGS Site of 19th century farmstead named Highpost Buildings, west of High Post crossroads. The farmstead and all historic buildings have been demolished.
41	MWI70638	Extant structure	Post-medieval	SITE OF FARMSTEAD, SOUTHWEST OF HIGHPOST BUILDINGS Site of 19th century farmstead south-west of Highpost Buildings. The farmstead and all historic buildings have been demolished. <i>The buildings depicted on historic maps correspond to extant structures visible on modern aerial imagery.</i>
42	MWI70639	Demolished structure	Post-medieval	SITE OF SOUTH FARM Site of 19th century farmstead named South Farm. The farmstead and all historic buildings have been demolished.
43	MWI73258	Earthworks & Cropmarks	Early Neolithic to Roman	PREHISTORIC OR ROMAN FIELD SYSTEM, SOUTH OF HIGH POST An extensive field system of probable iron Age to Roman date is visible on aerial photographs of 1970 to 1976 as earthworks and cropmarks. It may be a continuation of field systems to the north and west. <i>See MWI10762 and MWI73260.</i>
44	MWI73260	Earthworks & Cropmarks	Iron Age to Roman	PREHISTORIC OR ROMAN FIELD SYSTEM, NORTH OF HIGH POST An extensive field system of probable iron Age to Roman date is visible on aerial photographs of 1975 and 1976 as earthworks and cropmarks. On the valley slopes the earthworks resemble medieval and/or post medieval strip lynchets and may indicate historic reuse.
45	MWI73304	Cropmarks	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman	PREHISTORIC OR ROMAN FIELD SYSTEM, LITTLE DOWN A field system of probable iron Age to Roman date is visible on aerial photographs of 1970 and 1971 as cropmarks to the east of Littledown Clump.
46	MWI73337	Demolished structure	First World War to Second World War	MILITARY CAMP, CUSSE'S GORSE Structures and hardstanding related to military activity of Second World War date are visible on aerial photographs of 1946 on either side of the road at Cusse's Gorse. They were probably associated with the military camp and airfield at High Post. Now demolished.
47	MWI74719	Sub-surface deposits	Unknown	UNDATED PITS, SOUTHWEST OF SOUTH FARM Pits of an unknown date were identified by geophysical survey. A number were found not to be non-archaeological during subsequent evaluation.
48	MWI76250	Extant structure	Post-medieval	18TH CENTURY MILESTONE, JUNCTION OF DOWN BARN ROAD AND A345 An 18th century milestone. <i>See Designated Heritage Asset LB3.</i>
49	MWI76820	Sub-surface deposits	Unknown	UNDATED DITCHES, JUBILEE HILL Features of unknown date were interpreted from geophysical survey.
50	MWI76821	Sub-surface deposits	Unknown	UNDATED PITS, JUBILEE HILL Features of unknown date were interpreted from geophysical survey.

Appendix 1, Table 2: Summary of HER and other Heritage Assets data within the 1km study area

Site no.	HER ref.	Form / Evidence	HER Period (<i>Interpreted</i>)	Summary (<i>AC Comments</i>)
51	MWI77662	Extant structure	Second World War	WWII TYPE FW3/22 PILLBOX, HIGH POST A Second World War Type FW3/22 pillbox. Part of High Post Airfield's defences.
52	MWI77920	Extant structure	Second World War	WWII TYPE FW3/22 PILLBOX, HIGH POST FARM A Second World War Type FW3/22 pillbox. Part of High Post Airfield's defences.
53	MWI79543	Sub-surface deposits	Unknown	UNDATED DITCHES, HIGH POST Features of unknown date were interpreted from geophysical survey.
AC1	-	Enclosed Settlement	Iron Age	IRON AGE ENCLOSED SETTLEMENTS Two enclosed settlements of probable Iron Age date were exposed, as well as a series of pits, post-holes and a human 'crouched' burial. A significant assemblage of Iron Age pottery plus burnt flint, slag, fired clay and animal bone were recovered from a small number of sampled features.
AC2	-	Cropmarks & soilmarks	Unknown <i>Iron Age to Romano-British</i>	IRON AGE OR ROMANO BRITISH FIELD BOUNDARIES Curvilinear banks and ditches are visible as subtle earthworks on images derived from lidar data, crossing the south and south-east facing slopes to the north-west of High Cross. The earthworks may form part of an extensive field system of probable Iron Age to Romano-British recorded across this broad area.
AC3	-	Soilmarks	Unknown <i>Post-medieval</i>	PARLIAMENTARY FIELD BOUNDARIES Broad levelled ditches on a north-east to south-west orientation are visible as linear soilmarks on digital images derived from aerial photographs of 2003, on the south and south-east facing slopes to the north-west of High Cross. They correspond closely to post-medieval field boundaries depicted on the Tithe map for Durnford.
AC4	-	Cropmarks	Unknown <i>Modern/WWII</i>	SUB-OVAL PITS Two sub-oval cropmarks are visible on digital images derived from aerial photographs of 2003 on the south and south-east facing slopes to the north-west of High Cross. They are interpreted as evidence of two broadly parallel pits up to 20m long and 7m wide. They correspond to anomalies identified during previous geophysical survey. They match the general location of an area of disturbance visible on 1943 USAAF aerial photographs and are interpreted as modern features of unknown function, associated with the Second World War airfield.

Appendix 1, Table 3: Summary of previous archaeological work

Event no.	HER ref.	Type of Investigation	Date	Summary
E1	EWI10583	Geophysical survey	2023	LAND SOUTHEAST OF CHEMRING COUNTERMEASURES, HIGH POST, WILTSHIRE The geophysical survey revealed few anomalies indicative of archaeological remains, comprising short sections of ditch and pits. Anomalies in the western part of the site correspond to the position of demolished airfield buildings.
E2	EWI10581	Evaluation	2024	EVALUATION AT LAND ADJACENT TO CHEMRING COUNTERMEASURES Thirteen trenches were excavated. Three undated ditches were located across two trenches, with a possibility that they relate to the adjacent Roman site. Two flint flakes were the only finds.
E3	EWI10946	Geophysical survey	2024	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY FOR PROJECT SPITFIRE - SITE 1, HIGH POST No anomalies of archaeological origin were identified, including continuations of linear features suggested by aerial photography. An area of increased magnetic response probably represents demolition deposits associated with the former farmstead (Site 40).
E4	EWI10945	Geophysical survey	2023	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY FOR PROJECT SPITFIRE, HIGH POST A number of archaeological anomalies were identified, including elements of field system and two clear sub rectangular pits.
E5	EWI6633	Geophysical survey	2008	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT CHEMRING COUNTERMEASURES LTD., HIGH POST, SALISBURY The survey identified two features of high archaeological significance, comprising large enclosures containing numerous anomalies. Two additional rectangular anomalies of archaeological interest were in close proximity.
E6	EWI6622	Evaluation	2008	EVALUATION AT CHEMRING COUNTERMEASURES, HIGH POST, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE A total of seven trenches were excavated revealing two Iron Age enclosures, confirming the results of the earlier geophysical survey (E5). One enclosure extended beyond the northern boundary of the Site and the other beyond the southern boundary into the present Chemring Countermeasures factory area. Several associated ditches, pits, post and stakeholes were exposed. Features within the southern enclosure dated to the Middle Iron Age. Both enclosures appeared to have fallen out of use in the early Roman period.
E7	EWI10454	Evaluation	2020	EVALUATION AT CHEMRING COUNTERMEASURES, HIGH POST, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE A total of five trenches were excavated, to the south-east of E6. No features of archaeological significance were exposed.
E8	EWI4010	Watching brief	1996	WATCHING BRIEF AT PAINS WESSEX, HIGH POST Worked and burnt flint recovered from the topsoil suggested some prehistoric activity in the area, but no archaeological features or deposits were exposed.
E9	EWI5468	Evaluation	2001	EVALUATION ON LAND TO THE WEST OF THE INN AT HIGH POST, SALISBURY A total of three trenches were excavated. The natural chalk substrate was exposed at a depth of between 0.35m and 0.45m, but no features of archaeological significance were encountered.

Appendix 1, Table 3: Summary of previous archaeological work

Event no.	HER ref.	Type of Investigation	Date	Summary
E10	EWI9361	Geophysical survey	2019	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ON LAND SOUTH OF JUBILEE HILL, HIGH POST The geophysical survey covered an area of 1.4 ha to the south of Jubilee Hill. A number of undated potential anomalies of archaeological interest were identified across the site, interpreted primarily as pit- and ditch-like features.
E11	EWI9685	Evaluation	2020	EVALUATION ON LAND SOUTH OF JUBILEE HILL, HIGH POST, WILTSHIRE The evaluation consisted of five trenches that targeted on anomalies highlighted by the preceding geophysical survey (E10). Worked and burnt flint and a single piece of pottery were recovered from the topsoil, indicating some prehistoric activity in the area. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded.
E12	EWI7916	Desk based assessment	2007	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT FOR LAND NEAR HIGH POST, GREAT DURNFORD The single linear cropmark within the site was suggested to be represent prehistoric a field boundary of prehistoric or later date. Evidence for Prehistoric and Roman activity was noted in the immediate area.
E13	EWI333	Fieldwalking	1997	FIELD WALKING AT TENNEX EUROPE FACTORY EXTENSION, HIGH POST No significant concentrations of artefacts were recorded. Recovered artefacts included a small collection worked flint and a series of post medieval artefacts.
E14	EWI334	Watching brief	1998	WATCHING BRIEF AT TENNEX EUROPE SITE, HIGH POST Despite indications from cropmark evidence that field system continued into this area, no archaeological deposits, features or artefacts were recorded.
E15	EWI6713	Watching brief	2009	WATCHING BRIEF AT NEW SALT STORE DEPOT, HIGH POST No archaeological deposits, features or artefacts were recorded.
E16	EWI7821	Desk based assessment	2004	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT AT HIGH POST, GREAT DURNFORD Desk based assessment and walkover in advance of proposed development. Some potential for prehistoric and later archaeology was proposed for the site.
E17	EWI1000	Watching brief	2004	WATCHING BRIEF AT MAHLE FILTER SYSTEMS UK LTD., HIGH POST No archaeological remains were observed. It was considered that the site retained no further archaeological potential.
E18	EWI4009	Watching brief	1995	WATCHING BRIEF AT PAINS WESSEX, HIGH POST The watching brief confirmed that a previously identified Romano-British settlement (Site 19, E23) extended into the monitored area. Also identified were postholes, pits and ditches interpreted as evidence for a Mid-Late Iron Age settlement.
E19	EWI5672	Evaluation	1999	PAINS WESSEX 3, HIGH POST Small amounts of flint and Iron Age pottery recovered from the topsoil indicated activity in this area but no archaeological deposits, features or stratified artefacts were recorded, indicating that this area was outside the Iron Age and Romano-British settlement area previously identified in the area (E18).

Appendix 1, Table 3: Summary of previous archaeological work

Event no.	HER ref.	Type of Investigation	Date	Summary
E20	EWI6616	Watching brief	2007	WATCHING BRIEF AT CHEMRING COUNTERMEASURES, HIGH POST, SALISBURY No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were identified.
E21	EWI7025	Watching brief	2025	WATCHING BRIEF AT HIGH POST GOLF CLUB, WINTERBOURNE Insufficient topsoil was removed to reveal any archaeological features and no finds were recovered from the topsoil.
E22	EWI9022	Watching brief	2025	WATCHING BRIEF AT INNOVATIONS PROJECT SITE 10: WOODFORD No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were observed during monitoring of groundworks to locate the existing high voltage electricity cable, the trench for which appeared to be cut into a subsoil that sealed the chalk bedrock.
E23	EWI1961	Excavation	1955-6	FACTORY SITE N OF COFFEE FARM Excavation of an oval cropmark exposed structures including wall footings and a corn drier. Artefacts indicate a settlement spanning the Romano-British period.
E24	EWI1997	Excavation	1811	EXCAVATION OF BOWL BARROW, LITTLE DOWN No further information available.
E25	-	Watching brief	2023 - 2024	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT HIGH POST GOLF CLUB Two enclosed settlements of probable Iron Age date were exposed, as well as a series of pits, post-holes and a human 'crouched' burial. A significant assemblage of Iron Age pottery plus burnt flint, slag, fired clay and animal bone were recovered from a small number of sampled features. An archaeological management plan was drafted for the in situ protection of the exposed archaeological features.
E26	-	Geophysical survey	2024	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT PROJECT SPITFIRE SITE 2, HIGH POST, SALISBURY The survey did not identify any anomalies that could confidently be interpreted as archaeological in origin. Several anomalies of possible archaeological origin included several parallel ditch features and a pit alignment interpreted as possible parts of a prehistoric field system, noted in the surrounding area. To large oval pit features could be evidence for a Neolithic long barrow, but are more likely to relate to modern military activities.

Appendix 2

Proposed Site Overview Plan



This drawing is copyright and may not be altered, traced, copied, photographed or used for any purpose other than that for which it is issued without written permission from CSA Architects.

Contractors are not to scale from this drawing, but to check all dimensions on site prior to the commencement of work.

Any discrepancies should be reported to the Architect.

All details shown on this drawing are based upon typical site conditions related to the area. No responsibility can be accepted for abnormal conditions unless reported to the Architects, so that design amendments may be considered.

Notes / Revisions			
REV	DATE	NOTES	BY
D	23.02.20	Minor Layout tweak	SK
C	23.02.20	Shedding adjusted	SK
B	19.02.20	Layout updates	SK
A	12.02.20	Red Line amended	SK
-	09.02.20	Initial issue to Design Team	SK

ORIGINAL DRAWING SIZE : A1



Application Boundary

Other land in control of the applicant



CSA Architects
RIBA Chartered Practice

Tel 01872 265 319
www.csa-architects.co.uk
info@csa-architects.co.uk
St Piran House, Harn Way
Newham, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 2XN

Client
SPITFIRE ENTERPRISES LTD
Job Description / Location
**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ADJACENT
TO HIGH POST BUSINESS PARK**

SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE SP4 6AT

Drawing Title
**PROPOSED
MASTERPLAN OVERVIEW**

Date	Scale	Drawn By	Checked
FEB 26	1:2500	SK	
Job No.	Drawing No.	Revision	
3553	005	D	

PLANNING

AC archaeology Ltd
2-4 Halthaies Workshops
Bradninch
Exeter
Devon
EX5 4LQ

Telephone: 01392 882410

www.acarchaeology.co.uk