Western Car Park
Salisbury District Hospital

Heritage Statement

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wessexarchaeology

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Salisbury NHS Foundation Trust to prepare a heritage statement in support of a planning application for the construction of a new car park at Salisbury District Hospital, Odstock Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP2 8BJ. The site currently comprises four disused or partially-used buildings and informal parking, centred on OS NGR 414802 127208.

The aims of this study were to assess the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource.

The effect of the development proposals on the historic environment resource will be a material consideration in the determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development.

This assessment has determined that the site lies within an area of archaeological potential. Considerable Bronze Age and Iron Age material has been recorded in the surrounding landscape, and there is potential for associated remains, particularly of an agricultural nature to survive within the site. There is also some potential for Romano-British remains of a similar nature. The site is likely to have formed part of the agricultural hinterland to Britford from the Saxon period onwards. However, due to prior development, including some terracing of the site, the preservation levels of any archaeological remains are likely to poor to moderate.

Due to a lack of previous archaeological investigations, the presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the Site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

This assessment has also considered the effects of the development on the built heritage within the site. Four buildings, three of which survive from the original WWII hospital, would be require demolition. Each of the buildings are largely disused, in poor condition and not suited to modern needs. One of the buildings (no. 15) would be considered a non-designated heritage asset, of local interest, primarily due to its location at Hospital Entrance B. This harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, as per paragraph 216 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

A building recording survey is recommended for the wartime structures within the site.

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Salisbury NHS Foundation Trust, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Julia Gregory in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Wiltshire Council for supplying the Historic Environment Record data.

Western Car Park, Salisbury District Hospital

Heritage Statement

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Salisbury NHS Foundation Trust (the 'Client'), to prepare a Heritage Statement for land at Salisbury District Hospital, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP2 8BJ (hereafter 'the Site', **Fig. 1**), centred on NGR 414802 127208.

1.1.2 This study will inform an outline planning application for the redevelopment of the Site as a car park, to be submitted to Wiltshire Council.

1.1.3 The Heath, Education and Technology (HEAT) Project Salisbury aims to redevelop and optimise the facilities at Salisbury District Hospital to create a modern sustainable centre. The current aspect of this wider scheme involves the establishment of a new car park in the south-western part of the hospital campus, to help offset the loss of parking space to new buildings elsewhere within the complex.

1.1.4 This report follows the production of three previous assessments of the whole hospital complex and possible areas of expansion, undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 2019. These comprised an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2019a), a Built Heritage Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2019b) and a Setting Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2019c).

<u>Consultation</u>

1.1.5 Pre-application advice was received from the Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council[1] which indicated that a planning application should be accompanied by a Heritage Statement. Following receipt of this report, advice on the need for any further work to mitigate impacts to heritage assets will be sought.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site (**Photos 1**-**2**) is an irregular parcel of land encompassing approximately 0.55 ha, situated at the south-western edge of the Salisbury District Hospital campus. It comprises four disused or partly-used hospital buildings 15-17 and 22, three linear car parking areas, and grassed area including several large trees.

1.2.2 Salisbury District Hospital, which encompasses approximately 21 ha, lies on the west side of Odstock Road. The hospital is surrounded by agricultural land, with the exception of Oak Tree Field Caravan Site to the north-east. The Britford Park and Ride bus station for Salisbury lies 400 m to the north-east of the Hospital and Britford village is beyond. The

[1] Neil Adam, received via email on 08/07/26 (ref: CWI25076: ENQ/2026/00790)

villages of Odstock, Nunton and Bodenham lie between 900 m and 2 km to the south and south-east of the Hospital.

1.2.3 The Site slopes gently from an elevation of between 89 m aOD at the northern boundary to around 86 m aOD at the southern boundary. The hospital as a whole occupies the summit of a hill and sits on the eastern side of the river valley associated with the Avon.

1.2.4 The underlying bedrock geology throughout the Site is mapped as the Culver Formation Chalk. No superficial geological deposits are recorded (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer).

1.3 Development proposals

1.3.1 The proposed development will comprise the demolition of all current structures and removal/levelling of all landscaping within the Site, and their replacement with a new car park that will occupy the entire Site.

1.4 Scope and Aims

1.4.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment resource within the Site and its environs, and to provide an initial assessment of the potential impact of development on the heritage assets that embody that significance.

1.4.2 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- outline the known and potential heritage assets within the Site based on a review of existing information within a defined study area;
- assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components;
- assess the potential impact of the loss of the extant buildings within the Site; and
- make recommendations for strategies to mitigate potential adverse impacts arising from the proposed development.

1.4.3 It should be noted that due to the Site’s location within the hospital campus and the nature of the proposals, discussion of the setting of designated heritage assets in the surrounding landscape is not considered here. The proposed works are not judged to have a potential impact to heritage assets beyond the hospital campus.

Photo 1: View east across staff car park towards Building 17 (central portion of the Site)

Photo 2: View east along northern site boundary (Building 15)

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

2.1.2 The following section summarises the main components of the national and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of the historic environment within the planning process. Further detail is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.2 Designated heritage assets

2.2.1 A designated heritage asset is defined in NPPF Annex 2 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.'

2.2.2 Statutory protection is provided to certain classes of designated heritage asset under the following legislation:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and*
- *Protection of Wrecks Act 1973*

2.2.3 The *Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953* makes provision for the compilation of a register of gardens and other land (parks and gardens, and battlefields). This duty was given to the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (then English Heritage, now Historic England) under the *National Heritage Act 1983.*

2.2.4 The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV); '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 *UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage 1972*. England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system.

2.2.5 Further information regarding heritage designations is provided in **Appendix 2**.

2.3 National Planning Policy Framework

2.3.1 The *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) was published in December 2024 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

2.3.2 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*, sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.

2.3.3 The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.3.4 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:

- recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;
- requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance;
- takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;
- places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets, in line with their significance; and
- requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.

2.3.5 A selection of excerpts from NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.3.6 Further additional guidance intended to accompany the NPPF is provided in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) web-based resource[2].

2.4 Local planning policy and guidance

2.4.1 The Site is located in the local authority of Wiltshire Council. The Wiltshire Core Strategy Development Plan Document ('the plan') was formally adopted on 20 January 2015. The plan provides an overarching planning policy framework for Wiltshire for the period up to 2026.

2.4.2 Local planning policies that relate to the historic environment and may be relevant to the proposed development are presented in **Appendix 2**.

[2] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment was based upon relevant professional guidance, including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014, revised 2020).

3.1.2 The previous Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Built Heritage Assessment and Setting Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2019a-c) involved archival research, desk-based assessment and observational site surveys to provide a comprehensive resource about the archaeological and historic development of the wider hospital site. These three assessments have been used as the primary source of background information for this report, with a focus on the historical and archaeological resource of the current Site.

3.1.3 In order to inform this report, an updated search of the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (WSHER) was undertaken. This was based on a Study Area within a 1 km radius of the Site boundary. The recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area was considered in order to identify the heritage assets likely to be impacted by the development and provide context for the assessment of their significance.

3.2 Site visit

3.2.1 The site was visited on 7 August 2026. Weather conditions were clear and bright, with good visibility. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.

3.2.2 The aim of the Site visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any prior impacts not evident from secondary sources. The Site visit also sought to ascertain if the Site contained any previously unidentified features of archaeological, architectural or historic interest.

3.3 Significance

3.3.1 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.'

3.3.2 The interests as listed in the NPPF are further defined in Historic England's (2019) *Statements of Heritage Significance: analysing significance in heritage assets*. These are:

- Archaeological Interest: there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;

- Architectural and Artistic Interest: these are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture; and

- Historic Interest: An interest in past lives and events (including prehistoric). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

3.3.3 This assessment was also informed by the advice published by Historic England in the document entitled *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: historic environment good practice advice in planning note 2* (2015).

3.4 Assumptions and limitations

3.4.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

3.4.2 The records held by the WSHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

3.5 Copyright

3.5.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BASELINE

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section summarises the archaeological and historical development of the site and surrounding area in order to better understand the significance of the identified heritage assets.

4.1.2 The relatively high level of previous investigations in the wider locality, combined with detailed knowledge pertaining to the historical development of Salisbury and the hospital site, means that the archaeological and historical potential across the Study Area is comparatively well understood.

4.2 Designated heritage assets

4.2.1 Designated heritage assets located within the Study Area are depicted in **Figure 2**.

4.2.2 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. The following designated heritage assets lie within the Study Area:

- Woodbury Ancient Villages Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1005652), 450 m north of the Site

- Grade II* Registered Park & Garden Longford Castle (NHLE 1000424), 720 m to the east of the Site
- Three Grade II Listed Buildings in the south of the Study Area at Odstock

4.2.3 The potential development effects upon these designated heritage assets are not considered here and are discussed further only insofar as they inform the historic development and archaeological potential of the Site.

4.3 Previous studies

4.3.1 No records of any previous intrusive archaeological investigations within the Site have been identified during the preparation of this assessment.

4.3.2 In closest proximity to the Site, roughly 33 m to its east, a watching brief was undertaken along a pipeline (EWI6185) Monitoring of the soil stripping revealed no visible archaeological features or remains, however fieldwalking of the pipeline easement produced an assemblage of 40 artefacts, consisting predominantly of prehistoric burnt flint.

4.3.3 Within the wider surrounding Study Area, a number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken, including large areas of geophysical survey, trial trench evaluations, excavations and watching briefs, as illustrated in **Figure 3**. The majority of these were located to the north of the Site, and are discussed in detail in the previous Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2019a). Where relevant, the results of these investigations are discussed in further detail in **Section 4.4**, and the discovered features illustrated in **Figures 4-5**

4.3.4 More recent archaeological investigation includes a gradiometer survey of agricultural land 260 m east of the Site, undertaken as part of the DASH project. The magnetic gradiometer survey detected several pits interpreted as probable chalk extraction pits or possible bomb craters, and a possible former footpath or routeway was visible crossing the site from the south-west to north-east (Wessex Archaeology 2026).

4.3.5 A geophysical survey (EWI9584) was undertaken, followed by a 25-trench evaluation and Ground Penetrating Radar survey (EWI9710) at Rowbarrow, 770 m north of the Site. The investigations recorded features of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Saxon and medieval date. A further geophysical survey, which did not locate any features of archaeological interest, was also undertaken 800 m north of the Site (EWI11057).

4.4 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (970,000 BC–AD 43)

4.4.1 Well-preserved evidence of late Lower/early Middle Palaeolithic human activity has been recovered from within Pleistocene deposits 570 m north of the Site (MWI9689). The Palaeolithic archaeology was shallowly buried, with artefact-bearing deposits located immediately beneath the plough soil. Lower/early Middle Palaeolithic archaeology was recovered from throughout the Pleistocene sequence, including refitting material and a bovid bone with impact notches and an embedded flint chip.

4.4.2 Neolithic activity was encountered to the 410-680 m north and north-west of the Site (MWI9874-6). The remains included a large enclosure, two postholes and several pits. Artefacts were sparse but included Peterborough Ware pottery, flints and a polished axe which places the feature to the Middle to Late Neolithic periods.

4.4.3 A Bronze Age burial site was discovered 920 m to the north of the Site, which included a grave containing disturbed or redeposited human bones, and a round barrow containing a probable urned cremation burial. The round barrow subsequently became the focus for Middle Bronze Age inhumation burials, with four graves being arranged around its western side (MWI75643, MWI74240, MWI74238, MWI74239, MWI9708, MWI75452, MWI75453, MWI75454, MWI7455, MWI9799). At least one additional Bronze Age barrow was discovered to the east of the cemetery, along with a number of ring ditches that were not excavated (MWI77089), also likely to represent barrows. Further barrows are also known to have existed within proximity of Great Woodbury (MWI8369 and MWI8370). Evidently, the northern part of the Study Area was well-utilised for Bronze Age funerary practices.

4.4.4 Elsewhere in the Study Area, large assemblages of flints and pottery (MWI9708, MWI0712, MWI9881, MWI9888) are recorded. The closest to the Site is a large assemblage of Bronze Age flints found in the topsoil approximately 600 m north-east of the Site.

4.4.5 The Scheduled Little Woodbury settlement (NHLE: 1005652, MWI9895), 540 m north of the Site was in use during the Early-Middle Iron Age. The settlement was enclosed by a large ditch designed for defensive purposes, with evidence of buildings, granary structures, pits and smelting. The adjacent Great Woodbury Iron Age Hillfort (NHLE 1005652, MWI9894) 530 m north of the Site is thought to have developed next to (and possibly replaced) the earlier Little Woodbury. A geophysical survey of Great Woodbury and the surrounding farmland recorded extensive archaeological remains recorded. The survey found the hillfort is surrounded by a ditch some 6 m wide and encloses an area of 4.3 ha with apparent north-west and south-east entrances. Within the surrounding area, extensive linear features may be contemporary with the hillfort or form part of later agricultural activity (MWI74665).

4.4.6 The Bronze Age mortuary site identified to the north of Little Woodbury saw further use during the Iron Age period, including at least nine inhumation burials dated to the Early Iron Age, a possible enclosure ditch, pits associated with quarrying and clusters of postholes indicative of settlement (MWI75457-5, MWI74241-2), located 870 m north of the Site.

4.4.7 There are a large number of cropmarks identified through aerial photography within the Study Area that have not been subject to any intrusive investigation. While a date of prehistoric is likely for those near areas of prehistoric activity, this cannot be confirmed. Cropmarks of ring ditches, such as those between 110 – 400 m to the west of the Site (MWI10146, MWI10150, MWI10180, MWI10185) and around 460 m to the south (MWI8353-5) are suspected to be Bronze Age or Iron Age in date, and have been assigned a general prehistoric date.

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

4.4.8 Evidence suggests there was some level of continuation from the Iron Age into the Romano-British period within the Study Area. Two coins, of 3rd and 4th century date, were recovered from the upper fill of the defensive ditch along with Romano- British pottery, suggesting that the Great Woodbury Hillfort remained in use during this period. This also suggests that as yet undated or un-investigated features surrounding the hillfort could be Romano-British in date.

4.4.9 The remains of a Romano-British field system recorded at Downton Road 940 m north of the Site (MWI75459) indicates that the land was actively managed and cultivated in the Study Area at this time. The remainder of Romano-British evidence within the Study Area comprises findspots of pottery (MWI9728, MWI9901). This implies that during this period, the area was under an arable agricultural regime, which incorporated domestic refuse into manuring techniques.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410–1066) and Medieval (AD 1066–1500)

4.4.10 The only recorded Anglo-Saxon activity within the Study Area is an extensive Early Saxon burial ground located 850 m to the north of the Site (MWI77553). The cemetery, of at least 62 inhumation burials, is focussed on the earlier Bronze Age round barrow(s). A spearhead of early 6th century date was located in the grave nearest to the barrow.

4.4.11 Britford (MWI9732), located 1.1 km to the north-west, has Anglo-Saxon origins, and the parish church is pre-Conquest in origin. Earthworks of the medieval village of Britford and a possible moated manor were recorded prior to destruction (MWI9781).

4.4.12 Evidence of the medieval period within the Study Area comprises the remnants of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation to the north of the Site (MWI77090) and two stray findspots, including a piece of medieval roof tile (MWI9976) recorded 115 m south of the Site.

4.4.13 Both Britford and Odstock, approximately 1 km to the south of the Site, were recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Both fairly large settlements for the time, Britford had a recorded population of 48 households and Odstock had 29 households. At the time, Britford's lands included 20 ploughlands, 100 acres of meadow, two mills and a church. Odstock lists 6 ploughlands, 40 acres of meadow, woodland and a single mill (OpenDomesday). Situated beyond these known settlements, the Site is likely to have formed part of the agricultural hinterland during the Saxon and medieval periods.

Post-medieval to 19th century (AD 1500– 1900)

4.4.14 Water meadows of post-medieval date are recorded to the west of the Site around the River Avon (MWI9774, MWI9775) and along the Ebble to the south (MWI63483). The meadows situated close to Longford Castle Grounds are a good surviving example and the associated weir now forms a key landscape feature of the parkland now a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000424).

4.4.15 The nearest post-medieval evidence recorded to the Site is a small assemblage of pottery and building material which was recovered during a watching brief along a water pipeline, approximately 115 m to the south-west (MWI8362). Elsewhere in the Study Area, a farmstead of 17th century origin lies 1 km to the south of the Site in Odstock.

4.4.16 The earliest cartographic depictions of Salisbury and the surrounding region, dating to the mid-late 18th century illustrate little detail within the Study Area. However, the 1807 map of Berwick St John and surrounds[3] shows the area in greater detail, and the Site is illustrated lying across the boundary of two fields bounded to the west by Odstock Road, and to the east by a trackway which mirrors the route of the present-day Victoria Drive East.

4.4.17 The 1839 Britford Tithe Map (not illustrated) depicts some field boundary loss, and the Site now formed part of a larger triangular field, The accompanying tithe apportionment indicates the field was in arable use owned by George Purefoy Jervoise Esquire. Ordnance Survey mapping of the late 19th century shows the Site's continued agricultural use (**Figure 6a**), with no features of note illustrated.

[3] https://www.oldmapsonline.org/en/maps/5d72a0c0-d53d-5929-90b5-54f016633818?gid=546ea236-a1cd-5daf-bb96-006cf9bd061d#position=9.6358/51.0391/-1.984/-12.98&year=1807

Salisbury Hospital (1900- present)

4.4.18 The hospital at Odstock originated as a U.S. Army general hospital and officially opened in 1943. The hospital comprised a mixture of brick structures and temporary military huts.

4.4.19 Due to value of the hospital during World War II, a heavy anti-aircraft battery is known to have been constructed to protect it, armed from 1942 with four 3.7-inch mobile guns and manned by the 301 Battery of the 98th Royal Artillery Regiment. Previous investigations indicate the battery is unlikely to have been located at the position given by the HER 270 m east of the Site (MWI131635).

4.4.20 Three of the buildings within the Site were constructed in the first phase of hospital building in 1942-45. Of these, only the northernmost building is recorded as an original element of the WWII hospital by the HER (MWI31684). Aerial photography and a map of the hospital at the time (**Photo 3, Figure 7**) also illustrate that two further buildings were located at the centre of the Site (now used as parking). These buildings were part of a group of wards along with Buildings 17 and 22 and survived until the 2010s. The remaining buildings within the Site are considered in detail in **Section 6**.

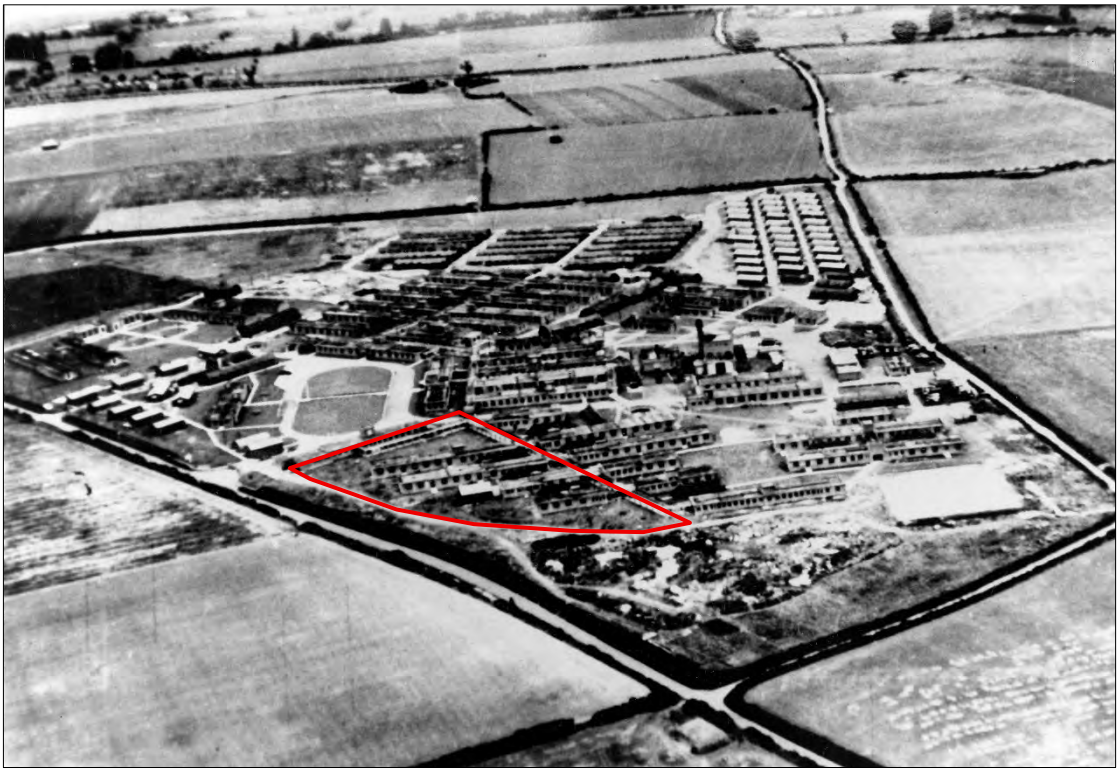

Photo 3: 1940s photograph of the hospital (Artcare Archive no. 2018.1176)

4.4.21 After World War II, the hospital was handed over to the local authorities and developed specialist facilities so that by the mid-1980s, it had become a centre for specialist services for the Wessex region - in particular, burns and plastic surgery and spinal injuries. In the late-1980s the hospital was subject to major redevelopment so that all NHS hospital services in Salisbury would be in one location. The hospital was renamed Salisbury District Hospital and opened in 1993 (Wessex Archaeology 2019b).

Undated

4.4.22 A great number of undated features, detected through aerial photography, are recorded within the Study Area. Without intrusive investigation, the antiquity of these features remains uncertain. No undated features are recorded by WSHER within the Site.

5 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVIVAL, POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Previous impacts and survival

5.1.1 A review of the available cartographic and documentary evidence indicates that the Site remained undeveloped throughout much of its documented history. As such, prior to hospital development within the Site, impacts to any potential buried archaeological remains would be confined to upper soil horizons, deriving from earlier agricultural practices, including plough activity, fencing, and land drainage.

5.1.2 With no available documentary evidence, the extent of ground disturbance caused by the initial creation of the hospital is uncertain. However, it is evident that the slope which the Site occupies has been terraced ahead of construction. This is most apparent when comparing the two central parking areas (**Photo 4**) which denote the location of the former wards. The linking corridor, immediately beyond the Site to the east, maintains the natural slope. Preservation of archaeological remains is therefore varied across the Site, dependant on the extent of levelling. It is anticipated to have removed any shallow archaeological features entirely.

Photo 4: Terraced slope in parking areas

5.1.3 The areas beneath extant and demolished buildings are anticipated to have experienced high levels of impact. Whilst the depth of the current building foundations remains uncertain, former and current buildings are likely to have heavily truncated archaeology within their footprint, as would any services trenches associated with both standing and demolished

buildings. Whether archaeological remains survive within islands between areas of more extensive impacts around foundations, or as deeper archaeological features, would be dependant on the extent of terracing.

5.1.4 Areas beneath tarmacked surfaces and green spaces are considered less likely to have suffered substantial sub-surface impact to potential archaeology, particularly where the natural sloping topography is still apparent. Whilst it is anticipated that a certain amount of levelling of the ground surface will have been undertaken ahead of footpaths for example, this is likely to have impacted only the upper soil horizon. Such impacts are unlikely to have destroyed potential archaeology completely.

5.1.5 Overall, there is only low to moderate potential for archaeological remains to have survived within the Site, away from the footprint of the current buildings.

5.2 Archaeological potential and significance

5.2.1 Due to previous investigations within the Study Area, the archaeological resource is moderately well understood. There is no current indication that any potential features within the Site would be of such complexity or rarity to warrant consideration as assets of national significance (i.e. equivalent to Scheduled Monuments).

5.2.2 The Site lies beyond the recorded extent of superficial Quaternary deposits most commonly associated with Palaeolithic artefacts. However, Palaeolithic evidence recorded in the Study Area was unexpected, and found in an area where no Pleistocene deposits are mapped by the BGS. As such the potential of encountering any remains of this date within the Site is considered to be very limited. Any Palaeolithic evidence is rare nationally, and has the potential to contribute to national and regional research themes and priorities.

5.2.3 Based on the archaeological resource of the Study Area and wider region, there is considered to be some potential for features and/or artefacts of a Neolithic date. There is particular potential for Bronze Age and Iron Age remains to survive within the Site, possibly contemporary with the surrounding settlement, funerary and agricultural activity. It is uncertain as to what form such remains could take, and the significance of any Neolithic to Iron Age features would be associated with their feature type and archaeological interest. Those of a strictly agricultural nature would be of only limited, local significance, whereas funerary evidence (utilising the Site’s hilltop location) would be of greater archaeological interest.

5.2.4 The previous land use of the Site during the Romano-British is period is uncertain. However, based on discoveries within the Study Area, there is potential for remains of this period to survive within the Site, most likely of an agricultural nature, such as trackways and field systems, as well as isolated findspots. Such features are considered likely to be of local significance only.

5.2.5 As the Site is likely to have been in agricultural use from the Saxon period onwards, there is potential to encounter associated features within the Site. These would be of limited, local significance, particularly if poorly-preserved.

5.2.6 The Site includes 1940s buildings associated with the original U.S. military hospital. Evidence of the former buildings was noted during the Site visit (Photo 5) and further sub-surface remains (such as foundations and floor surfaces) would be encountered within the Site. There is also some potential to encounter evidence of military activity within the Site. Beyond the buildings themselves (considered below) this would likely comprise isolated findspots or ephemeral buried evidence and would have limited archaeological interest.

Photo 5: Evidence of former buildings within the Site

6 BUILT HERITAGE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The following section is based on the Built Heritage Assessment undertaken for the whole hospital (Wessex Archaeology 2019b), which included a comprehensive assessment gazetteer for all buildings on the campus. It identified (where possible) those elements of the property/structure which are of greatest heritage significance, and those which are either of less architectural or historical interest, or which have been subject to later alteration which has reduced their potential significance. Heritage significance was rated on a sliding scale from high to none (in relation to Salisbury Hospital specifically).

6.1.2 The assessment of the significance of the buildings and structures was primarily informed by:

- *The National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance
- *Statements of Heritage Significance: analysing significance in heritage assets* (Historic England 2019)
- *Principles for Selection for Listing Buildings* (DCMS 2025)

6.1.3 Salisbury District Hospital does not contain any designated heritage assets. However, the built heritage assessment identified that many of the buildings and structures on the hospital campus hold varying degrees of heritage significance. Given the Second World War origins of the hospital, a small number of the buildings hold enough architectural and historic interest to be considered non-designated heritage assets.

6.1.4 The Built Heritage Assessment divided buildings within the hospital into five phases. The buildings within the Site date from Phase 1 (1942-45), Phase 3 (1960s – mid-1980s) or a combination of the two.

6.1.5 The heritage significance of buildings from the Second World War phase (Phase 1) ranges from High to Low-moderate and takes in factors such as uniqueness (on campus), group value, setting and extent of alteration. The surviving Second World War buildings are arranged into four main groups and a few outliers. The most significant group comprises four buildings ranged around the oval green at the original entrance to the hospital (entrance B), immediately north of the Site. This forms an important focal point within the hospital that has changed very little over time

6.1.6 Conversely, buildings dated to Phase 3 were considered to be of low to negligible significance.

6.2 Building 15: Dietetics/internal audit/ hospice charity

6.2.1 This building is depicted and identified as Dispensary (9) and Stores (17) on the 1942 Odstock Emergency Hospital Drainage Layout Plan (Phase 1). The building has been extended to the rear (south), at some point between 1973 and the mid-late 1980s. It is also part of a group of interconnected buildings in the south part of the hospital - 15, 17, 22, 24,25,26 and part of 27.

6.2.2 The building is part of a group of WWII structures arranged around the oval-shaped green, which is a focal point near to the original entrance to the Hospital (B). The group comprises buildings 01, 15, 40, 62 and to a lesser extent 61.

6.2.3 Building 15 is a single-storey building with a long irregular plan form that includes a projecting block at its north-west corner and late 20th century extensions to the south. It is a red brick, flat-roofed building that faces north towards the green. Its architectural character and form is very similar to buildings 01 and 40. Like them it has a central tower block that extends above it, but the detailing on the corners of the tower is unique to building 15. The building retains some of its original doors and metal-framed windows, although there are also some PVCu replacements. The north-east corner of the building retains some WWII and later graffiti including women's and American place names.

6.2.4 The building is part of the initial development of the Site as an U.S. army general hospital in 1942. It is an important and prominent building within the WWII hospital because of its location. Its setting, along with other contemporary structures around the oval green, survives relatively intact and adds to its significance. The main WWII buildings around the green (01, 15, 40, 62) survive relatively intact and exemplify the character of the army general hospital. This was the main entrance and a focal point within the WWII hospital and together these structures and the green hold high group value that is important to the significance of the hospital as a whole. Building 15's form with a central tower is similar to buildings 01 and 40 and many other 1940s buildings have rooftop utility blocks, but the detailing on no. 15's tower is unique on Site. It is a well-preserved example of its type that has been subject to limited alteration. It retains its 1940s architectural character (particularly its frontage) better than most buildings on Site. The surviving 1940s/American graffiti increases its historical interest.

6.2.5 This building holds high-moderate architectural interest (although this only really applies to the exterior) and high historical interest. It was therefore assessed as being of high significance.

Photo 6: Corridor connecting parts of Building 15, looking west

Photo 7: Building 15 Exterior, viewed from the oval green

Photo 8: Building 15 interior, noting original windows

Photo 9: Building 15 rear exterior

6.2.6 The building is still partly in use as hospice offices, and the interior is in poor condition. There is no running water available, the roof leaks in multiple places and several of the rooms previously used for storage have been sealed off due to dangerously mouldy conditions.

6.3 Building 16: Daily living bungalow

6.3.1 The building was likely constructed at some point between 1973 and the late 1980s (Phase 3). It is not depicted on the 1973 1:2500 OS map but is visible on a mid-late 1980s aerial photograph.

6.3.2 This is an L-plan single-storey building. The form of the building is subdivided into a taller, wider block at the north end and shorter, narrower block at the south end. It is constructed of red brick with pitched roofs clad in tile and tile-hung areas to the gables and below the PVCu windows. The building faces north-west; access is via a ramp.

6.3.3 The interior of the building is in poor condition – the ceilings have been removed to expose the roof beams, the flooring has been stripped back to the hardboard, and electric wires are visible throughout. The rooms are partly used for material storage.

6.3.4 This building is part of the piecemeal late 20th century development of the hospital, before its redevelopment as Salisbury District Hospital in the late 1980s/early 1990s. It holds negligible heritage significance.

Photo 10: Building 16 Exterior

Photo 11: Building 16 Interior

6.4 Building 17: Recycling centre

6.4.1 The building is depicted and identified on the Stores on the 1942 Odstock Emergency Hospital Drainage Layout Plan as an Officers' Ward (Phase 1). A rear extension was added to the south-west corner of the building at some point between 1973 and the mid-1980s (Phase 3).

6.4.2 This building is part of a group of WWII structures in the southern part of the Hospital that are interconnected by linking corridors. The group comprises 15, 17, 22, 24, 25, 26, and part of 27.

6.4.3 Building 17 is a rectangular plan single-storey structure. It is constructed of red brick with a flat roof that steps down towards the east end. There is a utility block on the roof towards the east end of the building. Windows and doors are PVCu replacements. It is accessed via a linking corridor at its east end which connects it to other buildings in the group.

6.4.4 This building is part of the initial development of the Site as an U.S. army general hospital in 1942. Its origins as part of the WWII hospital remain clear in its architectural form and character, although its extension and replacement of windows and doors have reduced its significance. The loss of neighbouring contemporary buildings to provide additional car parking areas has negatively impacted its setting. Viewed aerially or in plan it is clear that the network of WWII buildings within the Site is incomplete, so the group value of these buildings has been reduced.

6.4.5 The building is used partly as a volunteer-led recycling centre. It holds low architectural interest and high historical interest. It was therefore assessed as being of moderate-low significance.

Photo 12: Building 17 Exterior

Photo 13: Building 17 Interior

6.5 Building 22

6.5.1 The building is depicted and identified on the 1942 Odstock Emergency Hospital Drainage Layout Plan as a General Ward (Phase 1). It is one of three such wards identified within the south part of the hospital, all of which survive. It was substantially extended to the south and west at some point between 1973 and the mid-1980s (Phase 3).

6.5.2 Building 22 is an irregular plan single-storey building that has been substantially extended. The original part of the building is rectangular in plan and measures approximately 25m by 8m. It is constructed of red brick with a flat roof that steps down towards the east end. There is a utility block on the roof towards the east end of the building.

6.5.3 This building is part of a group of WWII structures in the southern part of the Hospital that are interconnected by linking corridors. The group comprises 15, 17, 22, 24, 25, 26, and part of 27. It is accessed via a linking corridor at its east end which connects it to a series of similar buildings (i.e. 22, 25, 26) within the south part of the campus. The extensions are also red brick-flat roofed structures, but the colour and patina of brickwork is different and the joint between the phases is evident. Windows and doors throughout are PVCu replacements.

6.5.4 The building is part of the initial development of the hospital in 1942. Its origins as part of the WWII hospital remain clear in its architectural form and character when viewed from the north, less so from other directions. Its substantial extension and replacement of windows and doors have has had a negative impact on its interest and significance. Better/more intact examples of General Ward buildings survive in the south and central areas of the hospital. Also, the loss of neighbouring contemporary buildings to provide additional car parking areas has negatively impacted its setting. Viewed aerially or in plan it is clear that the network of WWII buildings within the south part of the hospital is incomplete, so the group value of these buildings has been reduced.

Photo 14: Building 22 Exterior

Photo 15: Building 22 Interior

6.5.5 The building is now partly in use as a carpenter's workshop and storage. Many of the smaller rooms have been closed off (note blocked windows in **Photo 14**). The building holds low architectural interest and moderate-high historical interest. It was therefore assessed as being of moderate-low significance.

6.6 Discussion

6.6.1 The construction and development of the hospital for the Second World War and use by U.S. Army expands the scope of its interest and significance to an international level and elevates its historic interest in association with this crucial period of 20th century history. The earliest phase of buildings that survive on Site are brick structures that formed the core of the U.S. General Hospital. Salisbury District Hospital is not a unique surviving example of U.S. Army general hospital, but it is more complete and does appear to survive better than some of the other sites.

6.6.2 In terms of survival, a large number of brick structures from the original wartime hospital remain within the campus, although most have been altered to some degree, e.g. almost all have had their original doors and window frames replaced, and many have been extended or altered internally. Conversely, the military huts, which made up the bulk of the wartime hospital, do not survive and most were removed in the early and mid-1980s.

6.6.3 None of the buildings within the Site would be considered architecturally rare/unique, either within or beyond the hospital context. They reflect a utilitarian style and broadly uniform design. None of the buildings are especially intact with regards to their internal fixtures, fittings and, in the case of Buildings 17 and 22, their layout. This limits their architectural interest and diminishes their historic interest.

The wider hospital setting

6.6.4 Salisbury District Hospital has been much adapted and extended since its wartime origins, but despite this, the original layout is still reflected in the modern hospital campus. The surviving 1940s buildings within the hospital campus as a whole have a group value, representing the origins of the site and illustrating change over time.

6.6.5 The wartime buildings have been further sub-divided into groups, two of which are relevant here; the relatively intact building group around the green at Entrance B, and the series of wards arranged in rows either side of a central corridor (originally a covered walkway). The latter in particular has been subject to the removal of buildings (such as those between Buildings 17 and 22) and construction of extensions and additional buildings in the spaces between the original wards; this has reduced their heritage significance.

6.6.6 Building 16 is not original to the hospital and does not form a part of an identified group of buildings. Architecturally, it has a neutral impact on the wider hospital setting.

6.6.7 Due to the low and sprawling built nature of the hospital, views of the various buildings across the campus are typically limited, and it is sometimes difficult to determine the beginning and end of separate buildings due to later infill. Buildings 16, 17 and 22 are only visible from within the Site, or on the access road immediately to the west. Conversely, Building 15 is visible on entry to the hospital, and from the oval green and so does contribute the group value and setting of the other original buildings which front onto this space.

Summary

6.6.8 The proposed works would necessitate the demolition of all buildings within the Site, to be replaced with a car park.

6.6.9 The Second World War buildings at Salisbury District Hospital have remained in use long beyond their intended wartime lifespan and despite adaption, those within the Site have become obsolete. These buildings are largely unused, in poor condition and not suited to modern needs. Without intervention, the buildings would continue to become more dilapidated.

6.6.10 Of the four buildings on Site, only Building 15 was considered to be of high significance. It is the only building on the hospital campus known to have surviving 1940s graffiti, and comprises part of a group of buildings which best represent the original hospital. However, it should be noted that the building's significance is determined to be high in relation to other structures within the hospital as opposed to on a national scale. It is considered to be a non-designated heritage asset.

6.6.11 Demolition of Building 15 would result in a total loss of its heritage significance, and would have a negative impact on the group value of the associated buildings surrounding the oval green. As a more visible, and slightly more architecturally unique structure at the hospital entrance, its loss would be more apparent than the other buildings within the Site.

6.6.12 The demolition of Buildings 17 and 22, which were determined to be of moderate-low significance would be a minor heritage loss. Whilst the demolition would result in a total loss of heritage significance of these structures, their loss is not considered to have a substantive wider impact on the historic hospital complex.

6.6.13 Building 16 is not considered to have any heritage significance and its demolition would therefore not result in harm in heritage terms.

6.6.14 The abundant cartographic, photographic and documentary evidence would act to preserve the buildings within the Site through record. This record could be further enhanced with historic building recording.

7 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 This section provides an initial assessment of the potential effects of the proposed development in relation the historic environment resource.

7.2 Statement of potential impact

Built Heritage

7.2.1 As discussed above in **Section 6**, the proposed works would necessitate the demolition of all built heritage within the Site. Whilst this will result in a total loss of heritage significance of the wartime structures, it would not constitute a major heritage loss.

Archaeological remains

7.2.2 The construction of the proposed development is anticipated to entail the following sources of ground disturbance and excavations:

- demolition of current structures, particularly ‘grubbing out’ of foundations
- preliminary site investigation works such as geotechnical pits;
- construction activities;
- topsoil stripping;
- installation of services, drainage and other infrastructure;
- establishment of new car parking areas and access points; and
- hard landscaping (levelling/terracing).

7.2.3 The most destructive elements of the development proposals in terms of below ground archaeology would be associated with excavation into the existing slope for the lower ground level and excavation of foundations and service trenches. Such activities have the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological features which may be present within their footprint. This could in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets. Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features would be permanent and irreversible in nature.

7.2.4 Any potential adverse effect on buried archaeological remains could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological assessment and mitigation.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The effect of the development proposals on the known and potential heritage resource will be a material consideration in determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding cultural heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development.

8.2 Archaeological remains

8.2.1 This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Site. Based on the surrounding archaeological resource, there is considered to be a potential for later prehistoric and/or Romano-British features, possibly of an agricultural nature within the Site. The Site is likely to have formed agricultural land from the Saxon period onwards, and sub-surface remnants of associated features are expected to be encountered within the Site. However, due to prior development within the Site, the preservation levels are likely to poor to moderate.

8.2.2 Due to a lack of previous archaeological investigations, the presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the Site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features as a result of the implementation of the development proposals would be permanent and irreversible in nature.

8.2.3 Due to its current use, it would be difficult to undertake any archaeological investigations prior to determination, and more specifically prior to demolition of the current buildings. As such, any required archaeological monitoring and recording could occur during construction. The need for, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

8.3 Built Heritage

8.3.1 The proposed works would require the demolition of four largely disused hospital buildings. Of these, one building (no.16) has no heritage significance, and two (no. 17 and 22) were deemed of moderate-low heritage significance, having been subject to substantial changes.

8.3.2 Due to its design and location, as well as the 1940s graffiti, Building 15 is considered to be a non-designated heritage asset, of local interest. Its demolition would result in the total loss of its heritage significance. This harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, as per paragraph 216 of the NPPF. It may be possible to preserve the bricks which have the inscribed graffiti and display these elsewhere on the hospital site.

8.3.3 It is recommended that, ahead of demolition, a historic building recording survey is undertaken of Building 15, and it may also be appropriate to undertake surveys of Buildings 17 and 22. The details and scope of such surveys should be confirmed with the Conservation Officer for Wiltshire Council in advance.

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1807 *Berwick St John* Ordnance Survey Drawing

1840 Britford Tithe Map

1887 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map

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1927 Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map

1927 Ordnance Survey map, 1:10,560 scale

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1973 Ordnance Survey map, 1:2500 scale

1991 Aerial Photograph 97-91-011 - Wiltshire C.C.

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https://salisburyhealthcarehistory.uk/odstocks-beginnings-american-field-hospital/

https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/ – BGS Geology Viewer

https://opendomesday.org/ – Domesday survey information

https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list – information on designated assets

https://maps.bristol.gov.uk/kyp/?edition=wilts - Know Your Place Wiltshire

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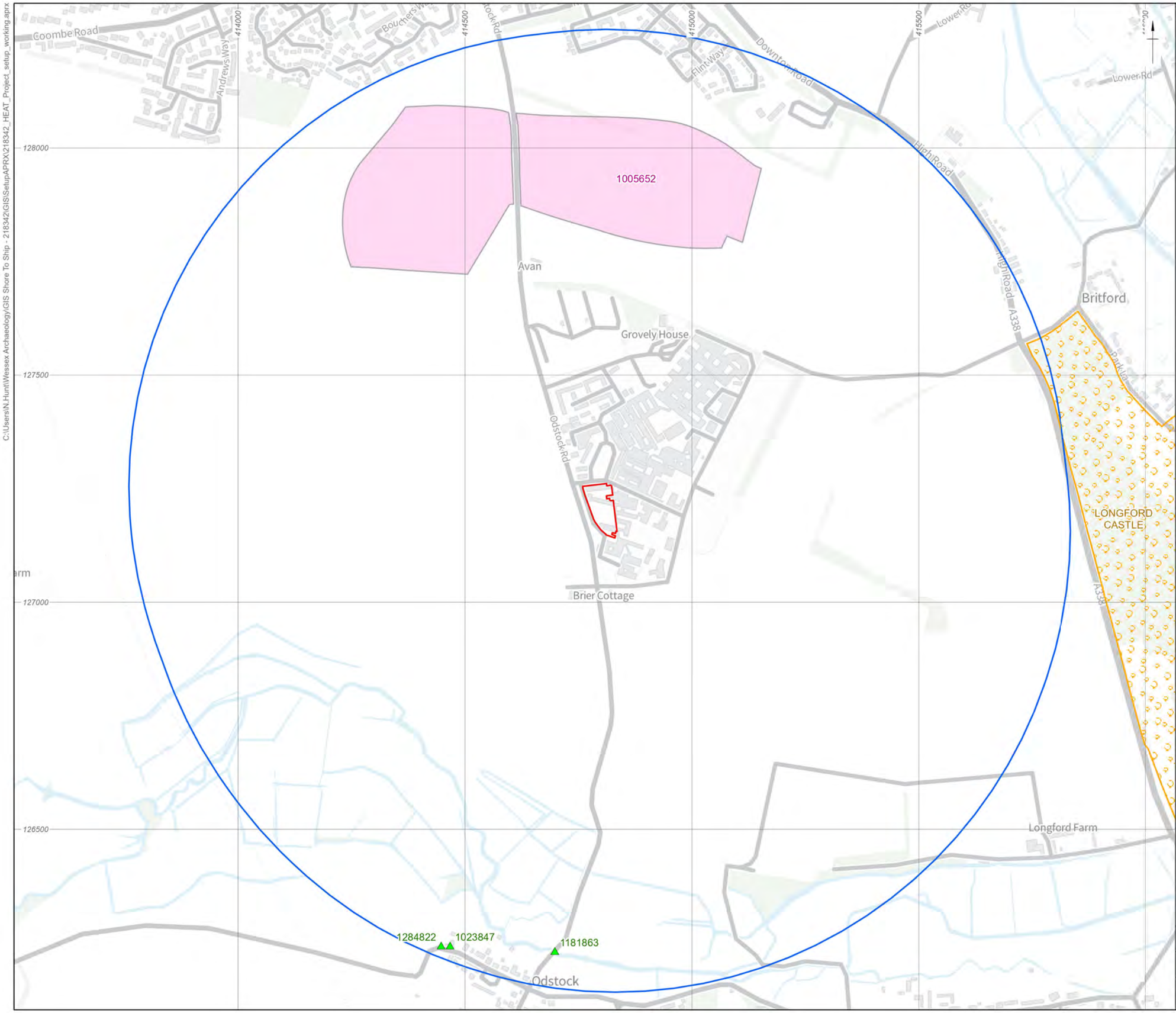
Figure 1. Site Location Plan



Site Boundary
Study Area
Scheduled Monument
Grade II* Registered Park and Garden
Grade II Listed Building

0 400 m

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Figure 2. Site, Study Area and Designated Heritage Assets

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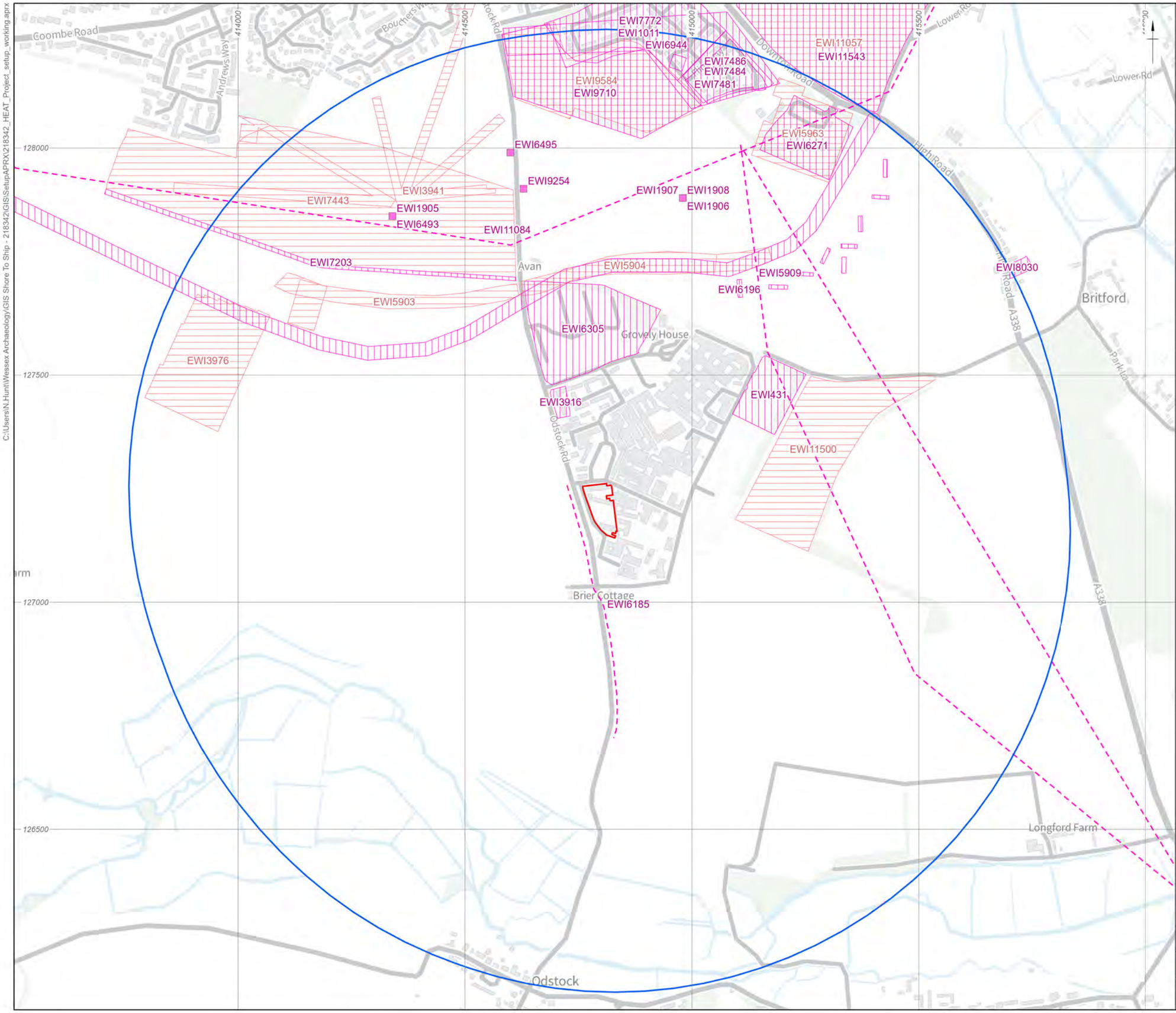

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Figure 3. Site, Study Area and Previous Archaeological Investigations

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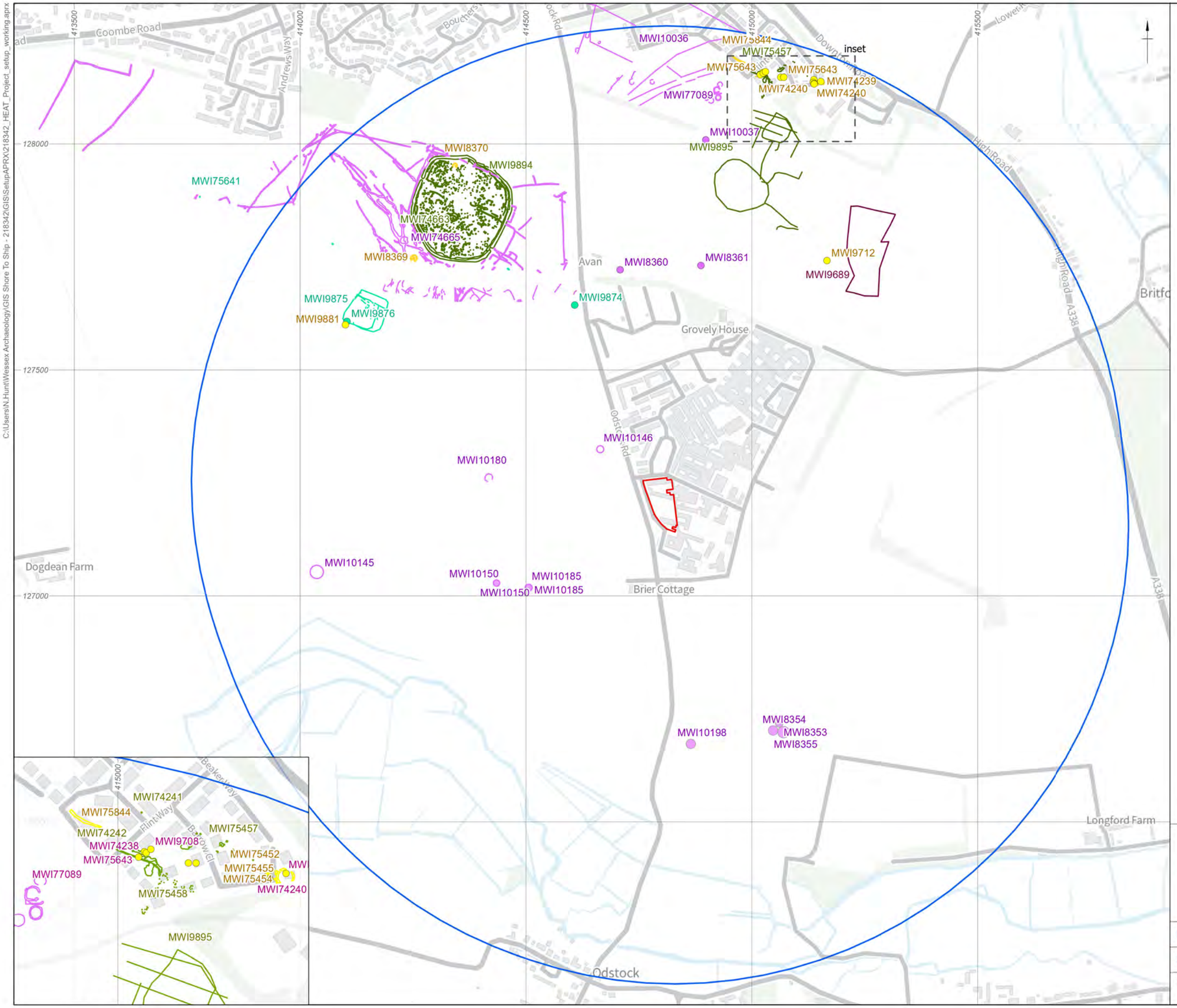

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Figure 4. Study, Study Area and Prehistoric Remains

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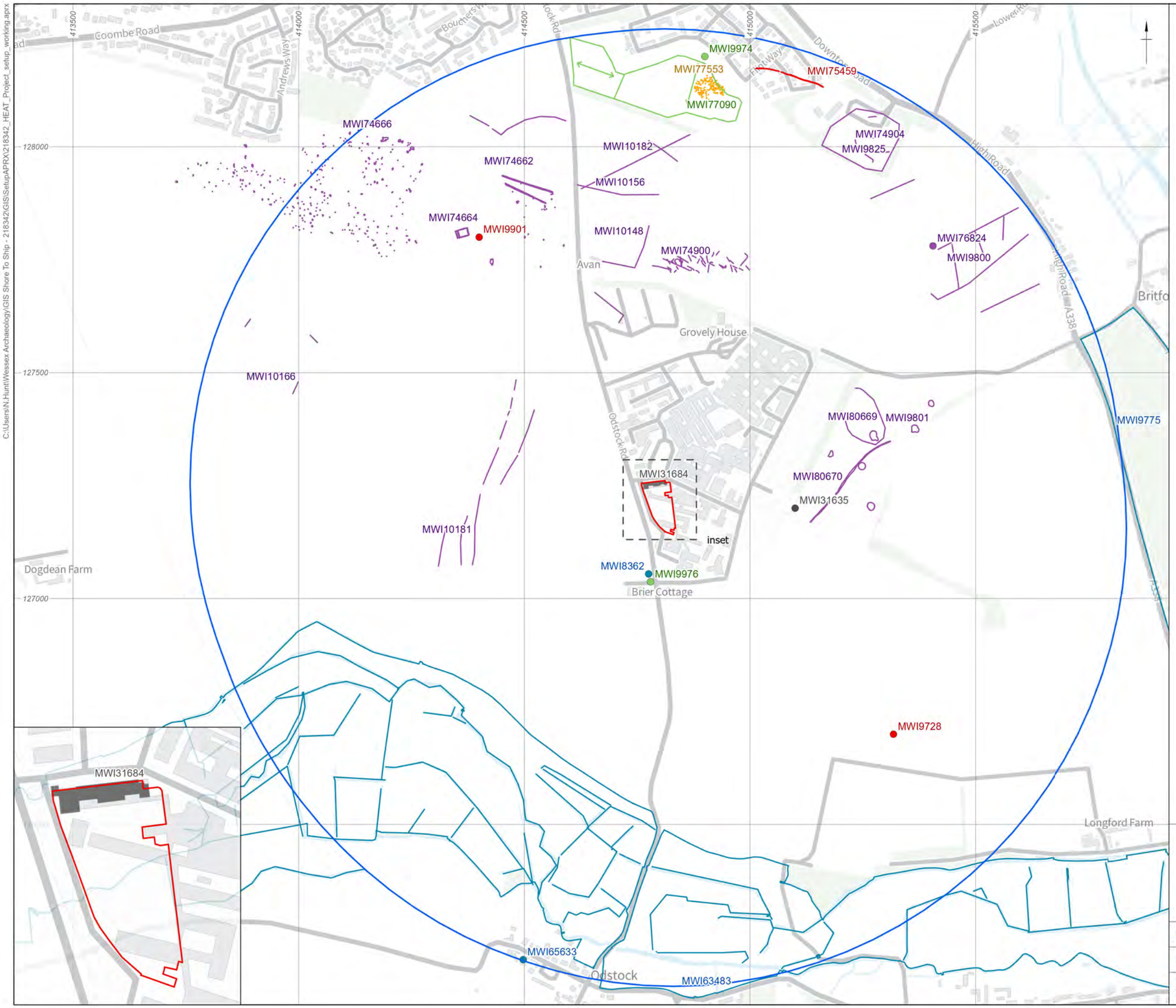

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Figure 5. Study, Study Area, and Romano-British to Modern and Undated Remains

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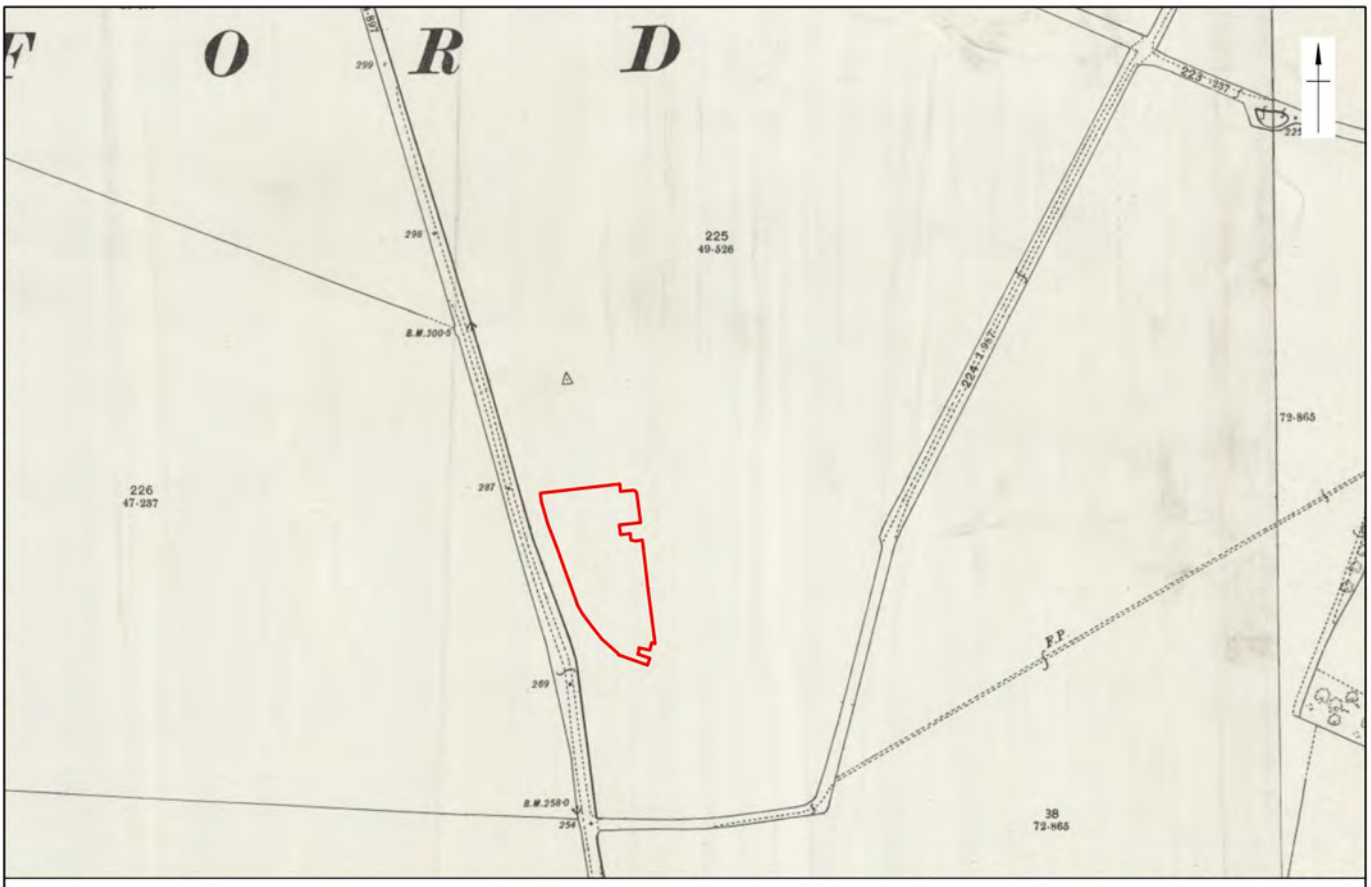
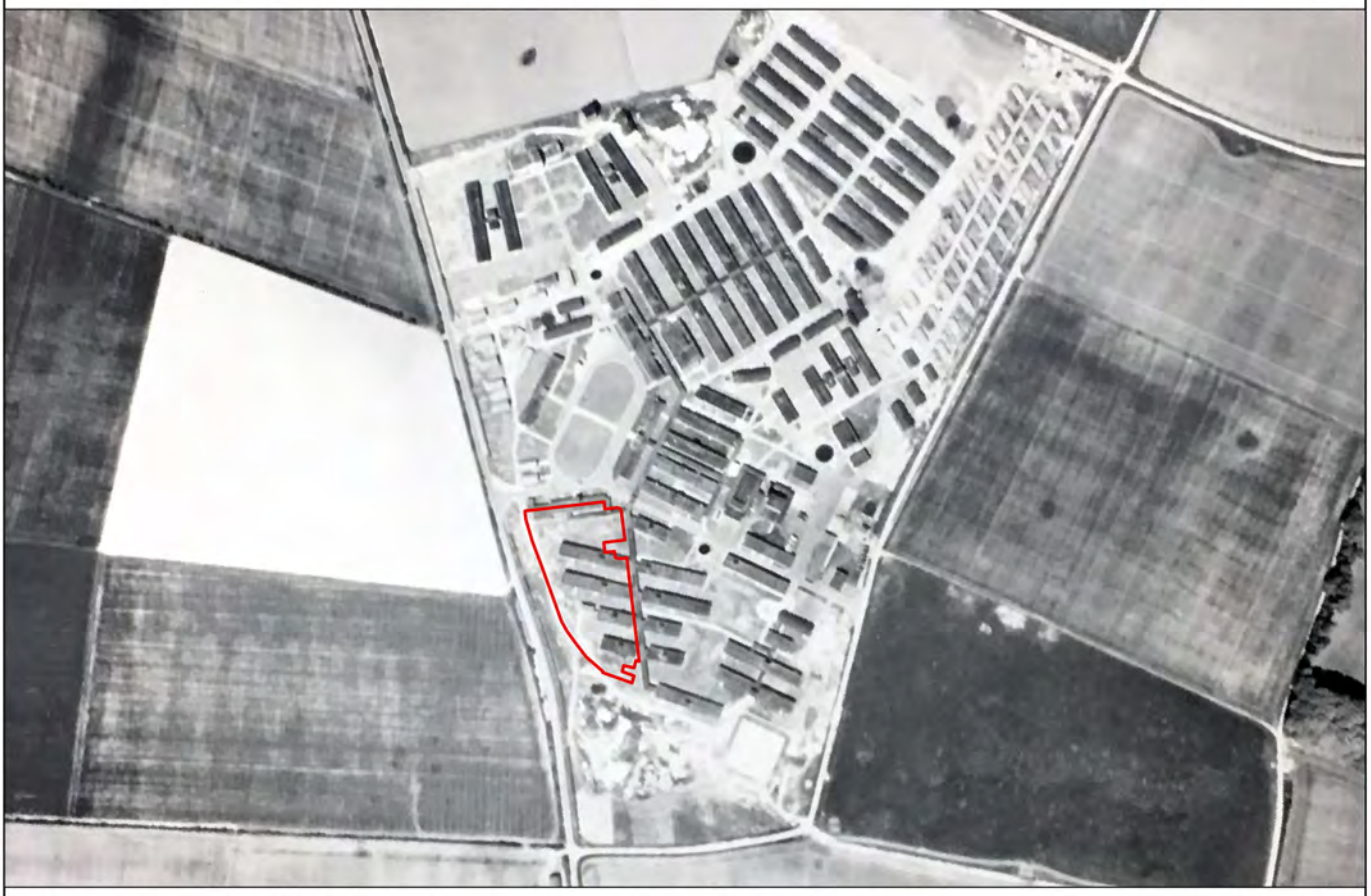


A) Extract from 1901 Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1:2,500 Scale)

Site Boundary



B) Aerial Photograph dated 30/04/1944 (HE archive sortie US/31PRS/LOC50 frame 76)

0 120 m

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Date: 10/08/2026	Created by: NH	Revision: 0	Scale: 1:5,000 at A4

Figure 6. Historic Mapping and Aerial Photography

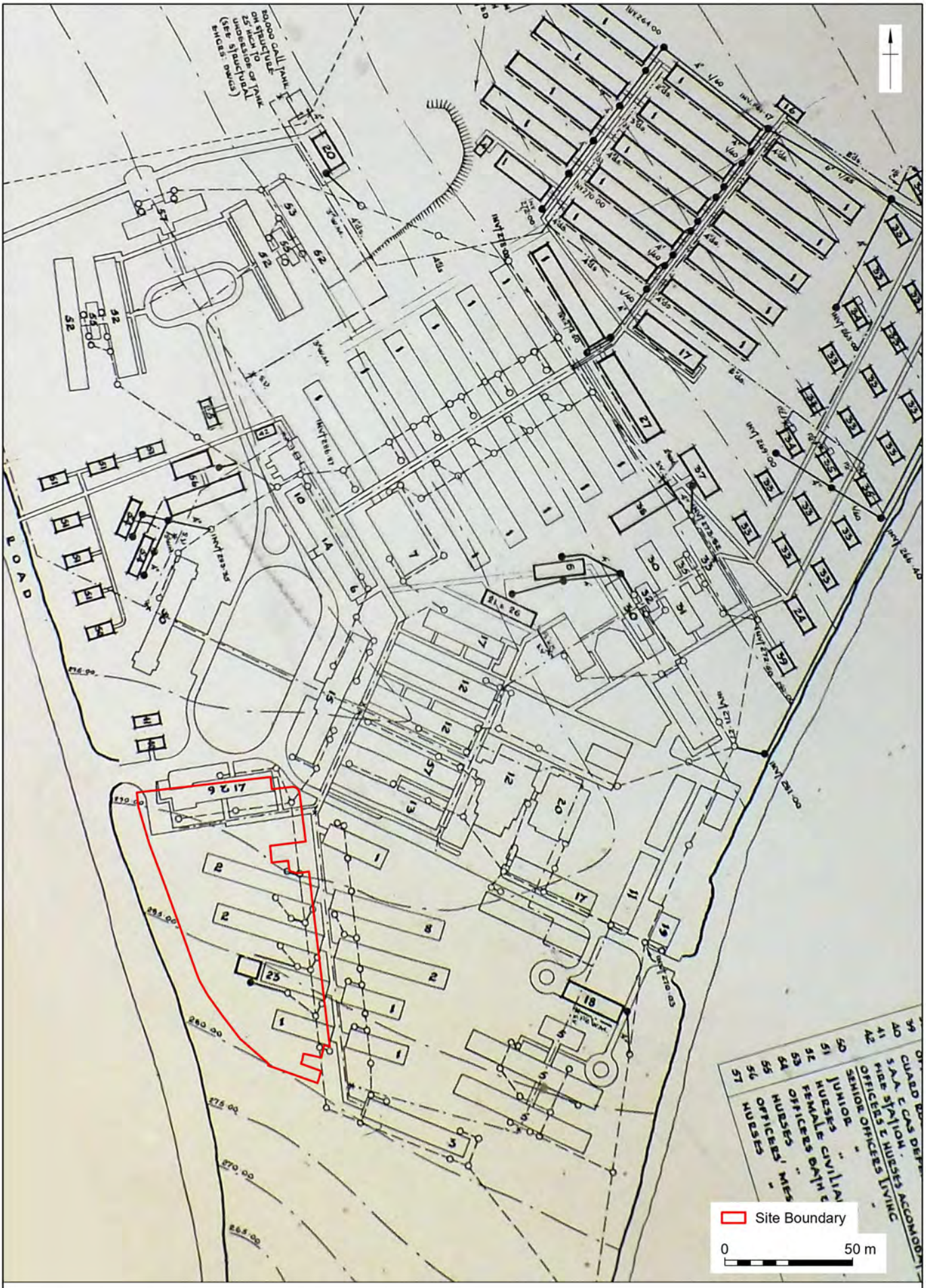

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Figure 7. Odstock Emergency Hospital Layout Plan showing Drainage. Dated June 1942

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Terminology

Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage asset	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.
Heritage asset	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).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.

Other definitions have been taken from Planning Practice Guidance:

Architectural and artistic interest	These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture. Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 18a-006-20190723; Revision date: 23 07 2019
Historic interest	An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity. Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 18a-006-20190723; Revision date: 23 07 2019

Non-Designated heritage asset	Non-designated heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of heritage significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets. A substantial majority of buildings have little or no heritage significance and thus do not constitute heritage assets. Only a minority have enough heritage significance to merit identification as non-designated heritage assets. Paragraph: 039 Reference ID: 18a-039-20190723; Revision date: 23 07 2019

Chronology
Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Prehistoric	**Palaeolithic**	970,000–10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	10,000–4000 BC
	Neolithic	4000–2400 BC
	Bronze Age	2400–700 BC
	Iron Age	700 BC–AD 43
Historic	**Romano-British**	AD 43–410
	Anglo-Saxon	AD 410–1066
	Medieval	AD 1066–1500
	Post-medieval	AD 1500–1800
	19th century	AD 1800–1899
	Modern	1900–present day

Appendix 2 Legislative and planning framework

Designated Heritage Assets

Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
World Heritage Sites	-	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) – *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.* England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, including any buffer zones or equivalent, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system. The National Planning Policy Framework sets out detailed policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, including World Heritage Sites, through both plan-making and decision-taking.
Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance	*Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*	Under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*, the Secretary of State (DCMS) can schedule any site which appears to be of national importance because of its historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. The historic town centres of Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York have been designated as Archaeological Areas of Importance under Part II of the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. Additional controls are placed upon works affecting Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance under the Act. The consent of the Secretary of State (DCMS), as advised by Historic England, is required for certain works affecting Scheduled Monuments.
Listed Buildings	*Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*	In England, under Section 1 of the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*, the Secretary of State is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, on advice from English Heritage/Historic England. Works affecting Listed Buildings are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities. Historic England is a statutory consultee in certain works affecting Listed Buildings. Under certain circumstances, Listed Building Consent is required for works affecting Listed Buildings.
Conservation Areas	*Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*	A Conservation Area is an area which has been designated because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. In most cases, Conservation Areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities. Section 72 (1) of the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* requires authorities to have regard to the fact that there is a Conservation Area when exercising any of their functions under the Planning Acts and to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas. Although a locally administered designation, Conservation Areas may nevertheless be of national importance and significant developments within a Conservation Area are referred to Historic England.
Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields	*Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953* *National Heritage Act 1983*	The Register of Parks and Gardens was established under the *National Heritage Act 1983*. The Battlefields Register was established in 1995. Both Registers are administered by Historic England. These designations are non-statutory but are, nevertheless, material considerations in the planning process. Historic England and The Garden's Trust (formerly known as The Garden History Society) are statutory consultees in works affecting Registered Parks and Gardens
Protected Wreck Sites	*Protection of Wrecks Act 1973*	The *Protection of Wrecks Act 1973* allows the Secretary of State to designate a restricted area around a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. These statutorily protected areas are likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic or archaeological importance.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	
Para. 207	In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
Para. 208	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
Para. 210	In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of: a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
Para. 212	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.
Para. 213	Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of: a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional; b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional[75]. [75] Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
Para. 214	Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply: a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
Para. 215	Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	
Para. 216	The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
Para. 218	Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible[76]. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted. [76]Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository.
Para. 219	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.
Para. 220	Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 214 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 215, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.
Para. 221	Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

Local Planning Policy

Wiltshire Core Strategy Development Plan (Jan 2015)		
Policy ref.	**Title**	**Scope**
Core Policy 58	Ensuring the conservation of the historic environment	Development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance the historic environment. Designated heritage assets and their settings will be conserved, and where appropriate enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance, including: i. nationally significant archaeological remains ii. World Heritage Sites within and adjacent to Wiltshire iii. buildings and structures of special architectural or historic interest iv. the special character or appearance of conservation areas v. historic parks and gardens vi. important landscapes, including registered battlefields and townscapes. Distinctive elements of Wiltshire's historic environment, including non-designated heritage assets, which contribute to a sense of local character and identity will be conserved, and where possible enhanced. The potential contribution of these heritage assets towards wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits will also be utilised where this can be delivered in a sensitive and appropriate manner in accordance with Core Policy 57 (Ensuring High Quality Design and Place Shaping). Heritage assets at risk will be monitored and development proposals that improve their condition will be encouraged. The advice of statutory and local consultees will be sought in consideration of such applications.

Appendix 3 Gazetteer

Archaeological Remains

HER No.	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MWI8360	Undated Flint, South of Great Woodbury	Prehistoric	414709	127721
MWI8361	Prehistoric Pits, South of Little Woodbury	Prehistoric	414887	127731
MWI8362	Post Medieval Pottery, Near Odstock Hospital	Post-medieval	414780	127037
MWI8353	Undated Ring Ditch, Northwest of Longford Farm	Prehistoric	415061	126718
MWI8354	Undated Ring Ditch, Northwest of Longford Farm	Prehistoric	415047	126702
MWI8355	Undated Ring Ditch, Northwest of Longford Farm	Prehistoric	415070	126699
MWI8369	Undated Barrow, Great Woodbury	Bronze Age	414250	127752
MWI8370	Undated Barrow, Great Woodbury	Bronze Age	414341	127955
MWI9689	Palaeolithic Flint Tool Working Floor, East of Little Woodbury (Harnham Handaxe Site)	Palaeolithic	415286	127783
MWI9708	Late Bronze Age Pottery, East of Britford	Bronze Age	415030	128160
MWI9712	Bronze Age Flint Tools, South of the Park and Ride Terminal	Bronze Age	415167	127742
MWI9728	Romano-British Pottery, Northwest of Longford Farm	Romano-British	415318	126700
MWI9774	Post-Medieval Watermeadows, Longford Castle Grounds	Post-medieval	416066	128036
MWI9775	Longford Castle Parkland (Registered)	Post-medieval	416997	126906
MWI9799	Early Bronze Age Barrow, Northeast of Little Woodbury	Bronze Age	415150	128141
MWI9800	Undated Field System, Southeast of Little Woodbury	Undated	415448	127780
MWI9801	Undated Enclosure, Southeast of Little Woodbury	Undated	415285	127415
MWI9825	Undated Postholes, Pits and Ditches Britford Park and Ride	Undated	415221	127970
MWI9874	Neolithic Pit, South of Great Woodbury	Neolithic	414608	127643
MWI9875	Neolithic Enclosure, Southwest of Great Woodbury	Neolithic	414149	127637
MWI9876	Neolithic Postholes, Southwest of Great Woodbury	Neolithic	414104	127607
MWI9881	Bronze Age Flint, Odstock Golf Course	Bronze Age	414100	127600
MWI9888	Bronze Age Finds, Downton Rd	Bronze Age	414902	128292
MWI9894	Great Woodbury	Iron Age	414358	127846
MWI9895	Little Woodbury Iron Age Settlement	Iron Age	415010	127938
MWI9901	Romano-British Pottery, Great Woodbury	Romano-British	414400	127800
MWI9974	Medieval Pottery, Downton Road	Medieval	414900	128200

HER No.	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MWI9976	Medieval Roof Tile, Near Odstock Hospital	Medieval	414780	127037
MWI10036	Undated Field System, South of East Harnham	Undated	414787	128333
MWI10037	Undated Ring Ditch, North of Little Woodbury	Prehistoric	414898	128009
MWI10145	Undated Ring Ditch, East of Dogdean Farm	Prehistoric	414050	127059
MWI10146	Undated Ring Ditch, West of Odstock Hospital	Prehistoric	414665	127332
MWI10148	Undated Ditches, North of Odstock Hospital	Undated	414720	127737
MWI10150	Undated Ring Ditch, Southwest of Odstock Hospital	Prehistoric	414434	127035
MWI10156	Undated Ditch, Northwest of Little Woodbury	Undated	414706	127896
MWI10180	Undated Ring Ditch, West of Odstock Hospital	Prehistoric	414411	127266
MWI10181	Undated Linear Features, West of Odstock Hospital	Undated	414418	127277
MWI10182	Undated Gullies, East of Great Woodbury	Undated	414656	127922
MWI10185	Undated Ring Ditch, South of Coombe Bissett	Undated	414507	127026
MWI10198	Undated Ring Ditch, North of Odstock	Prehistoric	414865	126673
MWI31635	WWII Heavy Anti Aircraft Battery at Odstock	Modern	415100	127200
MWI31684	Odstock Hospital	Modern	414786	127253
MWI63483	Undated Water Meadow, East of Coombe Bissett	Post-medieval	413765	126487
MWI74238	Early Bronze Age Grave, Little Woodbury, Salisbury	Bronze Age	415024	128158
MWI74239	Early Bronze Age Barrow, Little Woodbury, Salisbury	Bronze Age	415153	128138
MWI74240	Middle Bronze Age Burials, Little Woodbury, Salisbury	Bronze Age	415137	128142
MWI74241	Early Iron Age Cemetery, Little Woodbury, Salisbury	Iron Age	415072	128174
MWI74242	Early Iron Age Ditch, Little Woodbury, Salisbury	Iron Age	415020	128151
MWI74662	Undated Field Boundaries, Great Woodbury	Undated	414507	127918
MWI74663	Iron Age Round House, Great Woodbury	Iron Age	414339	127837
MWI74664	Undated Rectangular Structure, Great Woodbury	Undated	414355	127807
MWI74665	Prehistoric or Roman Field System, Great Woodbury	Prehistoric	414188	127847
MWI74666	Undated Pits, Great Woodbury	Undated	414141	127895
MWI74900	Undated Ditches, North of Wellhouse Farm	Undated	414893	127746
MWI74904	Undated Ditches, Downton Park and Ride	Undated	415272	128019
MWI75452	Bronze Age Pits, Northeast of Little Woodbury	Bronze Age	415140	128141
MWI75453	Bronze Age Grave, Northeast of Little Woodbury	Bronze Age	415009	128150

HER No.	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MWI75454	Bronze Age Pits, Northeast of Little Woodbury	Bronze Age	415143	128137
MWI75455	Bronze Age Grave, Northeast of Little Woodbury	Bronze Age	415143	128133
MWI75457	Iron Age Pits, Northeast of Little Woodbury	Iron Age	415059	128160
MWI75458	Iron Age Postholes, Northeast of Little Woodbury	Iron Age	415066	128127
MWI75459	Romano-British Ditch, Little Woodbury	Romano-British	415090	128158
MWI75641	Middle/Late Neolithic Pits, Harnham Road	Neolithic	414073	127779
MWI75643	Early Bronze Age/Romano-British Field System, Downton Road	Bronze Age	415019	128153
MWI75843	Undated Post Holes, Downton Road, Salisbury	Undated	414977	128295
MWI75844	Bronze Age/Iron Age Ditch, Downton Road	Bronze Age	414970	128186
MWI76824	Undated Quarry, Harnham Park and Ride	Undated	415406	127781
MWI77090	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, South of East Harnham	Medieval	414781	128180
MWI77089	Undated Ring Ditches, South of East Harnham	Prehistoric	414778	128142
MWI77553	Saxon Cemetery, South of East Harnham	Saxon	414912	128129

Designated Heritage Assets

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Easting	Northing
1023833	Large granary at Longford Farm	Grade II Listed Building	415775	126451
1023834	Small granary at Longford Farm		415772	126464
1023836	Statue of Diana on pedestal, about 1 kilometre north west of Longford Castle		416110	127173
1181508	Manor Farmhouse		415879	127696
1355763	Granary at Manor Farm		415894	127691
1005652	Woodbury Ancient Villages	Scheduled Monument	414883	127931
	Longford Castle	Grade II* Listed Registered Park and Garden	416828	127931
	Britford Conservation Area	Conservation Area	413715	129648

Previous Events

NHLE No.	Name	Easting	Northing
EWI431	Evaluation at Salisbury District Hospital, Wiltshire	415170	127457
EWI1011	Evaluation on Land at Downton Road, Salisbury	414887	128281

NHLE No.	Name	Easting	Northing
EWI3916	Watching Brief at Odstock Hospital	414711	127440
EWI3935	Fieldwalking at Odstock Golf Course	414103	127592
EWI3941	Geophysical Survey at Great Woodbury	414442	127899
EWI3958	Archaeological Evaluation Survey for the A36 Salisbury Bypass	414829	128198
EWI3976	Geophysics at Odstock	413959	127547
EWI5903	Geophysical Survey on the Harnham Relief Road	414349	127662
EWI5904	Geophysical Survey on the Harnham Relief Road, Phase II	412580	129557
EWI5909	Harnham Relief Road and Brunel Link, and Park and Ride, Salisbury	412897	128248
EWI5963	Geophysical Survey (II) at Downton Park and Ride	415245	128032
EWI6196	Evaluation at Harnham Relief Road and Brunel Link	415106	127691
EWI6271	Watching Brief on the Britford Park and Ride, Salisbury	415256	128022
EWI6305	Watching Brief at Oak Tree Field, Odstock	414762	127606
EWI6944	Archaeological Mitigation for the A36 Salisbury Bypass	415041	128198
EWI7203	Watching Brief on the Harnham Road, Salisbury	414159	127748
EWI7443	Magnetometer Survey at Great Woodbury, Salisbury	414199	127884
EWI7481	Bronze Age and Early Iron Age Burial Grounds and Later Landscape Development, Outside Little Woodbury	415066	128164
EWI7484	Post-excavation Assessment at Rowbarrow, Downton Road, Salisbury	415074	128169
EWI7486	Evaluation at Rowbarrow, Downton Road, Salisbury	415074	128169
EWI7772	Excavation on Land at Downton Road	414887	128281
EWI8030	Evaluation of Land adjacent to 17 High Road, Britford	415722	127737
EWI9584	Geophysical Survey of Land at Rowbarrow	414790	128148
EWI9710	Evaluation at Rowbarrow	414789	128141
EWI11057	Geophysical Survey at Downton Road	415320	128337
EWI11500	Geophysical Survey for the HEAT Project, Salisbury District Hospital	415275	127328
EWI11543	Land North of Downton Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire	415320	128337
EWI11545	Land North of Downton Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire	415323	128341

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