



Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Viney's Farm,
Amesbury, Wiltshire

HCUK Group is a multi-disciplinary environmental practice offering expert advice in archaeology, heritage, landscape, arboriculture, and planning. It began life in 2010 as Heritage Collective LLP, before becoming Heritage Collective UK Limited in 2014. In the coming years diversification saw the addition of Archaeology Collective, Landscape Collective and Planning Collective, before all strands came together to be branded under a single umbrella: HCUK Group, based on the acronym for the original company. A home working company since the beginning, we are pleased to employ a talented workforce of consultants and support staff, who are on hand to advise our clients.



Project Number: 7787A

File Origin: C:\Users\EmmaCooper\HCUK Group\Projects - Documents\Projects 7501-8000\7701-7800\07787 - Viney's Farm, Amesbury\ARCH\Reports

Author with date	Reviewer code, with date
EC, 21.04.2022	RD-0272, 21.04.2022
	JM-0151, 22.04.2022

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Non-Technical Summary

This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by HCUK Group, on behalf of the Great Durnford Estate, to inform proposals to inform the review of the Wiltshire Local Plan about Land at Viney's Farm, Amesbury, Wiltshire.

Part of the Stonehenge, Avebury, and other Associated Sites World Heritage Site, sits within the north-western extent of the 1km study area, and is directly visible from the Site. Whilst the Site does not contain any nationally designated archaeological assets (Scheduled Monuments), it does sit immediately adjacent to a linear boundary earthwork scheduled monument. There are a further 10 Scheduled Monuments within the study area. The Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (WHER) documents 314 archaeological monuments within the 1km study area. Thirty-one of these monuments sit within the Site itself. The WHER also records 126 archaeological events (investigations and studies) within the 1km study area, none of which have taken place within the Site.

Based on existing information and cartographic analysis the assessment has confirmed that the Site sits within an area of high to very high archaeological potential. If remains are identified it is likely that they will relate to one or more of the Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval, Post Medieval and/or Modern periods. The Site sits in close proximity to a complex of nationally and internationally significant remains of Neolithic and Bronze Age ceremonial and funerary monuments which make up the World Heritage Site and the surrounding Stonehenge landscape. There are a significant number of records within the Site relating to the Prehistoric period, including probable funerary barrows, an Iron Age settlement, and Prehistoric field systems. Furthermore, extensive archaeological evaluations across the 1km study area have established that the area has been subject to multi-phase occupation. An extensive Roman settlement was identified east of the Site along with features relating to Medieval and Post Medieval agricultural activity.

Cartographic analysis has established that the Site has remains that were in agricultural use throughout the later Post Medieval and Modern periods. The walkover identified that the Site has undergone modern ploughing, which is likely to have caused some disturbance, however aerial photographs of the Site have shown that below-ground features still survive within the Site. Agricultural buildings and their surrounding hardstanding, in the north-eastern corner of the Site, are likely to have caused some truncation but below-ground archaeological deposits may still survive beneath and between the truncation.

1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1** This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Emma Cooper of HCUK Group on behalf of The Great Durnford Estate. This report is to inform the review of the Wiltshire Local Plan.
- 1.2** The site in question is known as Viney's Farm, Amesbury (Figure 1), occupying an area of c.73.9ha and centred at NGR SU 15361 40253. It is hereafter referred to as the Site.
- 1.3** By way of introduction, the Site of formed of open, undeveloped land south of Amesbury. The Site is bounded by two valleys, to the north and south, with the centre of the Site forming an elevated ridge running east-northwest towards the north-west corner. The River Avon bounds the Site to the north, by the A435 to the east, and open fields to the south and west.
- 1.4** The purpose of this assessment is to determine and assess the archaeological potential of the Site and to assess the significance of any relevant heritage assets identified. The report is informed by site inspection, historical information, and by data relating to heritage assets. It seeks to provide sufficient information to allow an informed understanding of the potential impact of the proposed development on the significance of those assets, and to consider the need for solutions (design, engineering etc) where necessary. The report will not address designated or non-designated built heritage.
- 1.5** The report considers heritage assets of archaeological interest, including finds/findspots of artefactual and ecofactual material (e.g. stone tools, bone), and locations, features or objects referenced from historic documents. Where appropriate, it refers to archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits, including sub-surface archaeological remains of features, buildings and structures.
- 1.6** This assessment has been prepared in accordance with Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment¹ published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). It takes into account the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)² and other local planning policy and guidance where relevant.

¹ CIfA 2020

² MHCLG, 2021

- 1.7** This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of digital data held by the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (WHER) together with documentary research. It incorporates a map regression indicating the impact of change over time.
- 1.8** This data has been collected for an area comprising a km radius of the Site boundary, which is referred to as the 'study area'. This radius has been selected on the basis of professional judgment as being sufficient to determine the archaeological potential of the Site, taking into account its location, topography, and character.

Geology and Topography

- 1.9** The British Geological Survey identifies the underlying solid geology across the Site as being Seaford Chalk Formation – Chalk, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas.³
- 1.10** Superficial Geological Deposits along the very southern boundary of the Site have been identified as Head - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel, superficial deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, when the local environment was previously dominated by subaerial slopes. In the northern western corner of the Site superficial deposits have been identified as Head, 1 – Gravel, superficial deposits which were formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by subaerial slopes.
- 1.11** The soils of the Site are classified as being within the Soilscape 3 class, which are 'Shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone'.⁴
- 1.12** The Site occupies a total area of c.73.9ha and is situated c.71m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south-western corner of the Site rising to c.102m aOD in the north-eastern corner of the Site.

Site Visit

- 1.13** A site visit/walkover was undertaken in bright and clear conditions on the 20th April 2022 by Emma Cooper PCIfA, Archaeological Consultant at HCUK Group Ltd.
- 1.14** The Site comprises of an area predominantly used as agricultural land with some areas of woodland and plantation in the western and northern extents of the Site. The Site was viewed from a public footpath which bounded the Site to the south, west and north.

³ BGS, 2021

⁴ Cranfield University, 2021

- 1.15** The southern extent of the Site comprises undulating agricultural fields. Despite the area having been subject to modern ploughing some earthworks, likely relating to the Prehistoric field systems, were noted in this portion of the Site. Photography of these was difficult. Old Barn which sits immediate south of the southern boundary was relatively intact.
- 1.16** The northern extent of the Site contains a steep area of woodland leading down to the River Avon. A gravel track runs east-west across this area of the Site. Modern farm buildings sit in the north-eastern corner of the Site, partially in an area thought to contain an Iron Age settlement. Whilst the farm buildings and the surrounding hardstanding will have caused some truncation the area to the south of these building has not been.
- 1.17** During the visit two of the Scheduled Monuments which sit close to the boundaries of the Site were visited. A ditch system (NHLE 1015218) which ends immediately south of the Site was identified as being extant and, whilst overgrown this feature was immediately recognisable. Poor visibility due to hedgerows it could not be determined during the walkover if this earthwork continued into the Site itself.
- 1.18** Furthermore, three barrows (NHLE 1015026) sit on a promontory piece of land west of the Site. Two of the barrows were still discernible whilst the third appears to have been completely levelled, the remaining barrows appear to have been heavily disturbed. These barrows overlooked the valley within which the Site sits and were visible from the southern extent of the Site.
- 1.19** Due to limited access the ring ditch identified on LIDAR and on the WHER (MWI12284) was not visible and therefore it is not known if features associated with this are still visible within the landscape. However, the area in which the feature sits is on the brow of the hill overlooking the Avon River valley.
- 1.20** Photographs taken on the site visit:



Photograph 1: View north across the southern extent of the Site (The approximate southern boundary of the site is marked by the red line).



Photograph 2: View east across the southern extent of the Site.



Photograph 3: View north across the southern extent of the Site. (The red line represents the approximate southern Site boundary, and the orange line represents a potential earthwork)



Photograph 4: View north across the southern extent of the Site. (The red line represents the approximate southern Site boundary)



Photograph 5: View north across the southern extent of the Site.



Photograph 6: View north, from outside Old Barn, along the western boundary of the Site.



Photograph 7: View south of Old Barn which sits just outside the southern boundary of the Site



Photograph 8: View west along the northern boundary of the Site.



Photograph 9: View south into the northern extent of the Site.



Photograph 10: View east along the track which runs east-west across the northern extent of the Site.



Photograph 11: View east along the track which runs east-west across the northern extent of the Site. The ground drops down in elevation towards the River Avon, to the right of the image.



Photograph 12: View south-east across the north-eastern corner of the Site



Photograph 13: View west across the northern extent of the Site.



Photograph 14: View west across the eastern extent of the Site



Photograph 15: View west into the northern access road to the Site.



Photograph 16: View south along the Linear boundary earthwork on Amesbury Down west of Stock Bottom Scheduled Monument (DWI13477, NHLE 1015218) which sits immediately south of the Site.



Photograph 17: View north along the Linear boundary earthwork on Amesbury Down west of Stock Bottom Scheduled Monument (DWI13477, NHLE 1015218) which sits immediately south of the Site.



Photograph 18: View north-east across the ridge towards the Two bowl barrows and a levelled barrow 460m northeast of Normanton House on Amesbury Down (DWI13690, NHLE 1015026) scheduled monument. The arrows identify the two remaining barrows.



Photograph 19: View south-east towards the Site from the Two bowl barrows and a levelled barrow 460m northeast of Normanton House on Amesbury Down (DWI13690, NHLE 1015026) scheduled monument.



Photograph 20: View north from the northern boundary of the Site towards the scheduled monuments, Vespasian's Camp (DWI14043, NHLE 1012126), indicated by the yellow arrow, and Stonehenge, the Avenue, and three barrows adjacent to the Avenue forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Countess Farm (DWI14305, NHLE 1010140), indicated by the purple arrow.

2. Methodology

Sources

2.1 In preparing this assessment we have compiled readily available archaeological and historical information from documentary and cartographic sources, primarily:

- Wiltshire HER (WHER) for known archaeological sites, monuments and findspots within 1km of the Site (i.e. the study area).
- Maps and documents held by online resources.
- The British Geological Survey (BGS) onshore digital maps at 1:50 000 scale.
- Soil Survey of England and Wales.
- The National Heritage List for England (Historic England).
- Other relevant books, journals and grey literature reports that were identified in the course of the data collection.

2.2 The information gathered from the above sources has been verified and augmented as far as possible by site inspection, in order to arrive at conclusions on the significance of the various heritage assets and archaeological remains that have been identified.

Assessment

2.3 The assessment seeks to understand and define the significance of heritage assets identified from the sources above, taking into account the categories of special interest defined in the NPPF⁵, primarily archaeological interest, historic interest, architectural interest and artistic interest.

2.4 The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its heritage significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 1).

⁵ MHCLG, 2021

Table 1: Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very high	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance
High	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equal importance
Medium	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets of equal importance
Low	Undesignated heritage assets of lesser importance

- 2.5** The assessment also considers change to the setting and significance of heritage assets, where appropriate.

Archaeological Potential

- 2.6** The report concludes with (1) an assessment of the archaeological potential of the Site, (2) an assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains that may be present, and (3) an assessment of the likely effects of the proposed development on heritage assets, both in terms of physical impact and (where relevant) change to setting.

3. Relevant Policy Framework

National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.1** The significance of a heritage asset is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021 as being made up of four main constituents, architectural interest, historical interest, archaeological interest and artistic interest. The setting of the heritage asset can also contribute to its significance. Setting is defined in the NPPF as follows:

"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."

Historic England advocates in The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (Revised December 2017) that a stepped approach should be taken to the assessment of impacts on setting and significance. This guidance, which was originally issued by English Heritage in 2011, is generally known as GPA3. It should be noted that the advice states in paragraph 1 that it does not constitute a prescriptive methodology

- 3.2** The most recent authority relating to the concept of the setting of heritage assets is to be found in the case known as Catesby Estates,⁶ which in essence confirms that the setting of heritage assets is not confined to visual matters or views. Abstract and historical considerations are part of setting, and while it is reasonable to consider the extent of setting there is usually no fixed boundary to it.
- 3.3** The assessments of setting and significance (and the assessments of impact) are normally made with primary reference to the four main elements of special significance identified in the NPPF.
- 3.4** The NPPF requires any impact involving harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset to be considered in terms of either "substantial harm" or "less than substantial harm" as described in paragraphs 199 to 202 of that document. Paragraph 199 states that:

"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."

⁶ Catesby Estates Limited v Steer [2018] EWCA Civ. 1697.

3.5 Paragraph 200 of the NPPF then states that:

"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."*

3.6 Paragraph 202 of the NPPF then goes on to describe the balancing exercise in cases where there is less than substantial harm as follows:

"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 securing its optimum viable use."

3.7 Paragraph 203 of the NPPF describes the approach to be taken towards non-designated heritage assets, as follows:

"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."

3.8 Footnote 68 of the NPPF, which is attached to paragraph 200, states that "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." Further guidance on non-designated heritage assets is contained in National Planning Practice Guidance, as revised in July 2019, notably paragraph 040 which states that "Irrespective of how they are identified, it is important that the decisions to identify them as non-designated heritage assets are based on sound evidence", and paragraph 041 which in full reads as follows:

"What are non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest and how important are they?"

The National Planning Policy Framework identifies two categories of non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest:

(1) Those that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments and are therefore considered subject to the same policies as those for designated

heritage assets (National Planning Policy Framework footnote 63). They are of 3 types:

those that have yet to be formally assessed for designation.

those that have been assessed as being nationally important and therefore, capable of designation, but which the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport has exercised his/her discretion not to designate.

those that are incapable of being designated by virtue of being outside the scope of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 because of their physical nature.

The reason why many nationally important monuments are not scheduled is set out in the document Scheduled Monuments, published by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. Information on location and significance of such assets is found in the same way as for all heritage assets. Judging whether sites fall into this category may be assisted by reference to the criteria for scheduling monuments. Further information on scheduled monuments can be found on the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport's website.

(2) Other non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest. By comparison this is a much larger category of lesser heritage significance, although still subject to the conservation objective. On occasion the understanding of a site may change following assessment and evaluation prior to a planning decision and move it from this category to the first.

Where an asset is thought to have archaeological interest, the potential knowledge which may be unlocked by investigation may be harmed even by minor disturbance, because the context in which archaeological evidence is found is crucial to furthering understanding.

Decision-making regarding such assets requires a proportionate response by local planning authorities. Where an initial assessment indicates that the site on which development is proposed includes or has potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, applicants should be required to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. However, it is estimated that following the initial assessment of archaeological interest only a small proportion – around 3% – of all planning applications justify a requirement for detailed assessment."

3.9 Paragraph 205 of the NPPF also makes provision for the recording of heritage assets that are likely to be demolished or destroyed by development.

Relevant Local Policies

3.10 The following local policies are relevant to the historic environment and this assessment. The Wiltshire Core Strategy Development Plan document was formally adopted on 20th January 2015. The Core Strategy provides a planning policy

framework for Wiltshire for the period to 2026.⁷ The Wiltshire Local Plan is currently under review and will comprise a range of documents and will set out the planning framework for the area up to 2036.

Table 2: Relevant Local Policies

Local Plan	Relevant Policy
Wiltshire Core Strategy 2015	<p>Core Policy 58: Ensuring the conservation of the historic environment</p> <p>Development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance the historic environment.</p> <p>Designated heritage assets and their settings will be conserved, and where appropriate enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 battlefield and townscapes. <p>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.</p> <p>Core Policy 59: The Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site and its Setting</p> <p>The Stonehenge, Avebury and associated sites World Heritage Site The Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the World Heritage Site will be sustained by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

⁷ Wiltshire Council. 2015.

	<p>delivers improved conservation, presentation and interpretation and reduces the negative impacts of roads, traffic and visitor pressure 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.</p>
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4. Archaeological Background

Introduction

4.1 There are no designated archaeological assets, such as scheduled monuments or registered battlefields, within the Site itself, however within the 1km study area there are:

- One World Heritage Site *Stonehenge, Avebury and associated sites* (Figure 4), which is considered, by UNESCO, of having Outstanding Universal Value; and
- Ten Scheduled Monuments (Figure 5).

4.2 Assessment of potential impacts to designated and non-designated heritage assets of the built environment, along with Conservation Areas, are outside the scope of this archaeological assessment, however the location of these assets within the 1km study area have been included for completeness. The study area contains 57 listed buildings.

4.3 Furthermore, the WHER records 314 archaeological monument records (Figures 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10), 31 of which sits wholly or partially within the Site. There are also 154 previous archaeological investigations (Figures 11, 12, and 13) having been carried out within the 1km study, two of which have taken place within the Site.

Timescales

4.4 Timescales used in this assessment:

Table 3: Timescales

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 12,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 12,000 – 4000 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4000 – 1800 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.1800 – 600 BC	
Iron Age –	c.600 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Saxon / Early Medieval –	c. AD 410 – AD 1066	
Medieval–	1066 –1485	

Post Medieval –	1485 – 1901	
Modern –	1901 – Present	

World Heritage Sites

Stonehenge, Avebury and associated sites (9)

4.5 The WHS comprises two areas of chalkland in the county of Wiltshire, covering an area of approximately 52 square kilometres. The landscape is important for its unique and dense concentration of both buried and upstanding visible Prehistoric sites.

4.6 The official UNESCO description⁸ states that:

Together with interrelated monuments and their associated landscapes, they 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.

4.7 Within the Stonehenge part of the World Heritage Site there are more than 700 known archaeological features (including find spots) recorded, and 175 Scheduled Monuments.⁹

4.8 The Stonehenge complex includes the Avenue, the Cursuses, Durrington Walls, Woodhenge, and the densest concentration of burial mounds in Britain.

4.9 The Stonehenge and Avebury WHS Management Plan 2015 states that given the density of known archaeology, there is great potential for new discoveries within the WHS, and the protection of the archaeology and the landscape is given a high priority in development control decisions within the WHS¹⁰.

4.10 The Prehistoric complexes of monuments provide an exceptional insight into the funerary and ceremonial practices in Britain in the Neolithic and Bronze Age. *The Stonehenge and Avebury WHS Management Plan 2015* states:

⁸ Simmonds, S. & Thomas, B. 2015

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ Ibid.

*The design, position and interrelationship of the monuments and sites are evidence of a wealthy and highly organised prehistoric society able to impose its concepts on the environment.*¹¹

- 4.11** The landscape in which World Heritage Sites are experienced are a vital aspect of their designation and the World Heritage Committee considers that buffer zones should also be considered. Whilst not formal components of these internationally significant sites it is undeniable that the landscape in which Stonehenge and the other Prehistoric monuments are experienced is a vital part of their significance. By maintaining the wider landscape surrounding these monuments we can insure conservation of our cultural heritage into the future. This World Heritage Site has not been officially ascribed a specific buffer zone by UNESCO however the 2005 Avebury Management Plan concluded that:

*A buffer zone needs to be defined effectively protecting the WHS, its monuments and their landscape setting from visual intrusion and other adverse impacts.*¹²

- 4.12** Furthermore, The Stonehenge and Avebury WHS Management Plan 2015 states:

*The justification for this would be to protect the landscape setting of the WHS and to provide stronger protection against inappropriate development.*¹³

- 4.13** The section of the World Heritage Site which sits within the Site contains the southern end of The Avenue, an important aspect of the Stonehenge complex of monuments. There is intervisibility between the Site and the World Heritage Site.

Scheduled Monuments

Linear boundary earthwork on Amesbury Down west of Stock Bottom (NHLE 1015218, DWI13477, MWI10597)

- 4.14** The earthwork sits immediately south of the southern boundary of the Site, before running south then east.

- 4.15** The north section of the monument survives as a 120m ditch running north-south, approximately 3.5m wide and 0.5m deep on either side of which a bank has been recorded. A further 90m, south of this section, the ditch survives as a soilmark approximately 4m wide. The monument then changes direction, running northwest to southeast for 170m. This section survives as a ditch, approximately 6m wide and

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, 2005

¹³ Simmonds, S. & Thomas, B. 2015

0.5m deep, and a bank on its northeast side, approximately 6m wide and 0.9m high. At the southern end of the monument the bank has been levelled by the road, with the ditch likely surviving below ground. On the opposite side of the road a length of 90m of ditch and bank were recorded.¹⁴

4.16 Historic England states that:

The earthwork is the southernmost surviving section of a more extensive linear boundary, traces of which are visible on aerial photographs immediately to the north [in the site].¹⁵

4.17 Excavations of the monument have revealed it had three phases of construction and a possible gate structure was potentially identified. The monument sits within an area of recorded Prehistoric field systems.¹⁶

Linear boundary earthwork 250m west of Stockport (NHLE 1015689, DWI13722, MWI10597)

4.18 A section of a linear boundary earthwork, approximately 415m east of the Site, which runs north-south for approximately 430m. The earthwork survives as a shallow depression approximately 3m wide, with a bank running along each side. The monument is the surviving remains of a long earthwork shown on early mapping.¹⁷

4.19 The WHER dates these earthworks to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age periods.

Triple bell barrow 530m north of Field Barn on Amesbury Down (NHLE 1015028, DWI14198, MWI10689)

4.20 Approximately 530m south of the Site a monument which includes a Bronze Age triple bell barrow on a broad plateau.

4.21 The monument comprises three mounds surrounded by a single ditch. Modern cultivation has caused some damage to the profile of the barrows, and Historic England states that they now appear to be a single mound. Fragments of a burial were identified in plough soil in 1972.¹⁸

Lynchets at Southmill Hill (NHLE 1015220, DWI14104, MWI12270)

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ Historic England 2022a

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Historic England 2022b

¹⁸ Historic England. 2022c.

4.22 The monument includes four strip lynchets lying across the northwest facing slope of Southmill Hill, approximately 150m north-east of the Site. The lynchets date to the Medieval period and are a result of terracing of the steep hillslope for cultivation. The earthworks survive as wide terraces up to 15m wide and separated by steep banks which range in height from 2m to 5.5m.¹⁹

4.23 These could not be seen from the Site during the walkover.

Pond barrow 480m west of Olddown Barn on Amesbury Down (NHLE 1015027, DWI13672, MWI10688)

4.24 The barrow is sited on a north-facing slope on Amesbury Down, above the River Avon approximately 434m south-west of the Site. The barrow comprises a central hollow, approximately 10m in diameter surrounded by a c.3m wide bank.²⁰

Two bowl barrows and a levelled barrow 460m north east of Normanton House on Amesbury Down (NHLE 1015026, DWI13690, MWI13108, MWI12723, MWI13107)

4.25 Two bowl barrows and a third levelled barrow overlooking the River Avon. The barrows are arranged in a line, running northwest to southeast. The northerly most barrow is 19m in diameter, 1m high and surrounded by an infilled ditch. The central barrow is entirely levelled and no longer visible at ground level. The southern most barrow is 26m in diameter and 0.5m high, surrounded by an infilled quarry ditch.²¹

4.26 These were prominently visible from the southern area of the Site.

Vespasian's Camp (NHLE 1012126, DWI14043, MWI12551)

4.27 Vespasian's Camp is an Iron Age hillfort situated on the western bank of the River Avon, c.675m north-west of the Site. The camp is one of a number of hillforts along the course of the River Avon, including Ogbury Camp, Castlerley Camp and Sidbury. Vespasian's Camp does not appear to have been occupied for very long with the earliest activity relating to about 500BC through to 400BC with not much activity following this.²²

¹⁹ Historic England. 2022b.

²⁰ Historic England 2022d

²¹ Historic England 2022e.

²² Historic England 2022f

4.28 The monument went through long term agricultural use and so no traces of Iron Age activity survive visibly within the fort. Furthermore, the monument underwent extensive modifications during the Post Medieval period.²³

4.29 This monument was visible from the northern extent of the Site, across the river valley.

Stonehenge, the Avenue, and three barrows adjacent to the Avenue forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Countess Farm (NHLE 1010140, DWI14305, MWI75881)

4.30 The Stonehenge monument itself sits 3.1km northwest of the Site. Stonehenge comprises a series of features, contained within a circular earthwork enclosure. The monument underwent a number of modifications and additions over a twelve-hundred-year period, c.2450 BC to c.1250 BC, with the earliest elements of the monument comprising the outermost circular bank. The Avenue created a formal approach to the monument, leading northwest before heading east and finally south linking it with the River Avon. The very southern extent of this scheduled monument enters the Site 1km northwest of the Site.²⁴

4.31 This monument was visible from the northern extent of the Site, across the river valley.

Queensberry Bridge (NHLE 1015221, DWI13820, MWI12067)

4.32 The Grade II listed bridge sits over the River Avon, close to the main entrance to Amesbury Abbey. Built in 1775 by John Smeaton it is constructed of limestone ashlar on elm plank foundations.²⁵

Prehistoric

4.33 There are 140 Prehistoric monument records within the 1km Study Area. For the purposes of this assessment, they have been split further into their associated Prehistoric periods. An overall assessment of the Prehistoric period will be made at the end of this section, at paragraph 4.76.

Palaeolithic

4.34 The WHER records one archaeological monument record of Palaeolithic date within the 1km study area.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Historic England 2022g

²⁵ Historic England 2022h.

Table 4: Palaeolithic monuments recorded on the WHER within 1km of the Site

Monument ID	Name/Description	Monument Type	Period	Dates
MWI11869	Palaeolithic Hand Axe, South East of Amesbury Abbey	Findspot	Palaeolithic	-500000 to -10001

4.35 The Palaeolithic period is the earliest period of known human culture. Evidence from this period often consists of *ex situ* lithic scatters, found within river gravels and terraces. Preserved *in situ* deposits from this period are extremely rare and this appears to be the case for the Wiltshire and Stonehenge landscape.

4.36 Examples of faunal remains from this period have been identified in Amesbury parish, within the Avon Valley. Reports were made of teeth of mammoth and woolly rhinoceros but the exact location, or whether the reports are accurate, are unknown.²⁶

4.37 There is one record within the 1km study area, relating to a hand axe (MWI11869), c.900m north of the Site. No further details are given but the location of the find suggests that this was found within river gravel deposits.

Mesolithic

4.38 The WHER records two archaeological monument records of Mesolithic date within the 1km study area.

Table 5: Mesolithic monuments recorded on the WHER within 1km of the Site

Monument ID	Name/Description	Monument Type	Period	Dates
MWI11871	Mesolithic Axe, Holders Road	Findspot	Mesolithic	-10000 to -4001
MWI11873	Mesolithic Flint Tools, Amesbury	Findspot	Mesolithic	-10000 to -4001

4.39 During the Mesolithic period the ice sheets had receded, temperatures and sea-levels were rising, and Britain was still connected to the continent by land bridges. The hunter-gatherers who utilised the area were highly mobile and due to the changing conditions often only settled seasonally. During these earlier Prehistoric periods the River Avon would have been particularly attractive as a resource. Finds from this

²⁶ Grinsell, 1957

period tend to come in the form of stray finds within disturbed deposits and *in situ* settlement sites are a rare find. Finds include an axe (MWI11871), c.980m north-east of the Site, and flint tools (MWI11873), c.890m north of the Site.

Neolithic

4.40 The WHER records twenty-four archaeological monument records of Palaeolithic date within the 1km study area.

Table 6: Neolithic monuments recorded on the WHER within 1km of the Site

Monument ID	Name/Description	Monument Type	Period	Dates
MWI11912	Neolithic Enclosure, Boscombe Down Phase V	Enclosure	Neolithic	-4000 to -2351
MWI11913	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Ditch, Boscombe Down Phase V	Pit	Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age	-4000 to -2351
MWI75108	Middle Neolithic Pits, Kings Gate	Pit	Middle Neolithic	-3500 to -2701
MWI75109	Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age Pits, Kings Gate	Pit	Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age	-3000 to -1501
MWI75110	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Grave, Kings Gate	Grave	Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age	-3000 to -1501
MWI75260	Late Neolithic Pits, Southeast of Amesbury	Pit	Late Neolithic	-3000 to -2351
MWI11912	Neolithic Enclosure, Boscombe Down Phase V	Enclosure	Neolithic	-4000 to -2351
MWI11906	Late Neolithic Pit, South-East of Amesbury, Near New Covert	Pit	Late Neolithic	-3000 to -2351
MWI11911	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Pits, Boscombe Down Phase V	Pit	Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age	-4000 to -1501
MWI11914	Boscombe Down Phase V	Burial	Neolithic	-4000 to -2351
MWI12492	Neolithic Flint Site, Avenue Field, South East of Amesbury	Findspot	Neolithic	-4000 to -2351
MWI75424	Middle Neolithic Pits, Boscombe Down	Pit	Middle Neolithic	-3500 to -2701
MWI75425	Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age Roundhouse, Boscombe Down	Round House (Domestic)	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	-3000 to -1501
MWI75428	Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age Grave, Boscombe Down	Grave	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	-3000 to -1501

MWI75431	Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age Pit, Boscombe Down	Pit	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	-3000 to -1501
MWI75436	Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age Grave, Boscombe Down	Grave	Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age	-3000 to -1501
MWI75439	Late Neolithic Pits, Boscombe Down	Pit	Late Neolithic	-3000 to -2351
MWI75440	Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age Grave, Boscombe Down	Grave	Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age	-3000 to -1501
MWI75441	Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age Grave, Boscombe Down	Grave	Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age	-3000 to -1501
MWI76426	Neolithic Barrow, Boscombe Road, Boscombe Down	Causewayed Ring Ditch	Neolithic	-3000 to -2351
MWI10534	Prehistoric/Roman Field System, Salisbury Clumps	Field System	Early Neolithic to Roman	-4000 to 409

- 4.41** The Neolithic period is characterised by increasingly permanent settlements and the beginning of arable farming practices, woodland clearances began during this period. The period is perhaps best defined by the large ceremonial funerary monuments which littered the landscape.
- 4.42** The landscape surrounding the Site is a palimpsest of Prehistoric monuments, including Stonehenge, The Avenues and Woodhenge.
- 4.43** Prehistoric field systems (MWI10534) are recorded immediately south of the Site. The field systems are visible as earthworks and were mapped from aerial photographs. The systems extend up to 2km south and 1.4km east of the Site. A large enclosure appears to have been incorporated into part of the field system and is possibly the site of a settlement.
- 4.44** On the opposite side of the A435 from the south-eastern corner of the Site a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age grave (MWI75428) and a pit (MWI75431) were identified during excavations (EWI6964).
- 4.45** Approximately 760m east of the Site two Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age structure, probably roundhouses (MWI75425) and two small middle Neolithic pits (MWI75424), were found during excavations (EWI6969, EWI6964).
- 4.46** Excavations (EWI8140) identified in excess of 40 identifiable Middle to Late Neolithic pits (MWI75108, MWI75109, MWI11906) c.790m east of the Site. These were dispersed across the area with no discernible pattern. Radiocarbon dating results from the pits identified phases of activity, with the pit digging and subsequent

infilling, as taking place between 2910 to 2685 BC and 2465 to 2335 BC. Furthermore, a grave (MWI75110) was also identified during these investigations.

- 4.47** A geophysical survey (EWI4223, EWI7814) and subsequent excavations (EWI6421), c.847m east of the Site identified a Neolithic enclosure and associated features. The interior of the enclosure contained approximately 100 pits and two Early Bronze Age features, a barrow and small ring ditch (MWI11912). A small, segmented ditch (MWI11913), approximately 7m in diameter was identified south of the enclosure. A single grave of a child was located at the southern edge of the ditch and no grave goods were found. Approximately 130m north of the enclosure two Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age burials (MWI11914) and three pits (MWI11911) during the same excavations (EWI6421).
- 4.48** Ten points are recorded on the WHER, c.475m east of the Site, which document the location of Late Neolithic pits (MWI75260, MWI75439), found during excavations (EWI6964). Furthermore, three burials have also been recorded in the area including a single juvenile burial (MWI75436), and two oval inhumation graves (MWI75440, MWI75441).
- 4.49** A possible Late Neolithic causewayed ring ditch (MWI76426) was identified during an archaeological watching brief (EWI6191), c.840m north-east of the Site.
- 4.50** The remains of a Neolithic flint industry (MWI12492) was identified c.645m north-west of the Site. Evidence included scrapers, borers, and a partly polished flint axe.

Bronze Age

- 4.51** The WHER records 75 archaeological monument records of Bronze Age date within the 1km study area.

Table 7: Bronze Age monuments recorded on the WHER within 1km of the Site

Monument ID	Name/Description	Monument Type	Period	Dates
MWI10547	Bronze Age Barrow, Amesbury Down	Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI10577	Barrow, North West of Salisbury Clumps	Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI10597	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Boundary Ditches, Amesbury Down	Ditch	Bronze Age	-1000 to -401
MWI10688	Bronze Age Pond Barrow, Amesbury Down	Pond Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI10689	Bronze Age Bell Barrows, Amesbury Down	Bell Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701

MWI10689	Bronze Age Bell Barrows, Amesbury Down	Bell Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI11924	Bronze Age Arrowhead, Crooksfield area (Recreation Ground & Cemetery)	Findspot	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI11929	Bronze Age Barrow, Butterfield Down	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI11931	Bronze Age Burial, Butterfield Down	Burial	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI11934	Amesbury Archer Burial, Boscombe Down	Burial	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI75423	Amesbury Companion Burial, Boscombe Down	Burial	Bronze Age	-3000 to -1501
MWI11935	Boscombe Down (Sacred Circle)	Pit Circle	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI11944	Bronze Age Worked Flint, 11 Salisbury Road	Associated Finds	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI11946	Bronze Age Pits, New School Site, Boscombe Down	Pit	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI11947	Bronze Age Pottery, New Covert area	Associated Finds	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI11948	Boscombe Down Phase V: Crouched inhumation grave	Burial	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI11949	Bronze Age Pits, South East of Amesbury	Pit	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI11950	Bronze Age Postholes, Boscombe Down Phase V	Post Hole	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI11951	Bronze Age Pits, Boscombe Down Phase V	Pit	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI11952	Probable Bronze Age Burial, Boscombe Down Phase V	Burial	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI11953	Bronze Age Burial, Boscombe Down Phase V	Burial	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI11954	Middle/Late Bronze Age Roundhouse, Boscombe Down Phase V	Post Hole	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI11955	Bronze Age Pit, Boscombe Down Phase V	Pit	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI12203	Bronze Age Barrow, Lyndhurst Road, Boscombe Down	Bowl Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI12235	Barrow, East of The Lynchets (Red House Farm)	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI12255	Barrow, Southmill Hill	Barrow; Enclosure	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701

MWI12263	Wessex Linear Ditch, South of Amesbury	Boundary Ditch	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI12284	Barrow, South-west of Southmill Hill Plantation	Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI12287	Barrow, Southmill Hill	Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI12288	Barrow, East of The Lynchets	Barrow; Barrage Balloon Site	Bronze Age	-2350 to 2050
MWI11936	Boscombe Bowmen Burial, Boscombe Down	Burial	Neolithic	-3000 to -1501
MWI12301	Barrow, South of New Covert	Round Barrow; Barrage Balloon Site	Bronze Age	-2350 to 2050
MWI12317	Barrow, South of New Covert	Barrow; Barrage Balloon Site	Bronze Age	-2350 to 2050
MWI12535	Bronze Age Pottery, Hunters Hill, West Amesbury	Findspot	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI12722	Barrow, East of Normanton	Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI12723	Barrow, East of Normanton	Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI12785	Bronze Age Barrow, South of West Amesbury	Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI12785	Bronze Age Barrow, South of West Amesbury	Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI12786	Bronze Age Barrow, South of West Amesbury	Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI12814	Barrow, North-east of Normanton	Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI12815	Barrow, North-east of Normanton	Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI12816	Barrow, North-east of Normanton	Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI13057	Bronze Age Barrow inside Vespasians Camp	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI13058	Bronze Age Barrow, Inside Vespasians Camp	Bowl Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI13107	Barrow, East of Normanton	Bowl Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI13108	Barrow, East of Normanton	Bowl Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI13117	Barrow, East of Normanton	Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI73426	Barrow, East of The Lynchets	Barrow; Barrage Balloon Site	Bronze Age	-2350 to 2050
MWI73428	Probable Bronze Age Barrow, Southwest of Amesbury	Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701

MWI73429	Barrow, Southwest of Amesbury	Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI73430	Barrow, Southwest of Amesbury	Barrow; Hut Circle	Bronze Age	-2350 to 42
MWI73431	Barrow, Southwest of Amesbury	Barrow; Hut Circle	Bronze Age	-2350 to 42
MWI73432	Barrow, Southwest of Amesbury	Barrow; Hut Circle	Bronze Age	-2350 to 42
MWI73433	Barrow, Southwest of Amesbury	Barrow; Hut Circle	Bronze Age	-2350 to 42
MWI73434	Barrow, Southwest of Amesbury	Barrow; Hut Circle	Bronze Age	-2350 to 42
MWI73447	Probable Bronze Age Round Barrow, Southwest of Amesbury	Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI73448	Probable Bronze Age Round Barrow, Southwest of Amesbury	Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI73461	Bronze Age Barrow, Amesbury Down	Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI74907	Ring Ditches, Southeast of Amesbury	Ring Ditch	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI74955	Barrow, Southwest of Amesbury	Barrow; Hut Circle	Bronze Age	-2350 to 42
MWI75262	Bronze Age Graves, Southeast of Amesbury	Grave	Bronze Age	-2350 to -1501
MWI75442	Late Bronze or Early Iron Age Wessex Linear Ditch, Boscombe Down	Linear Earthwork	Bronze Age	-1000 to -401
MWI75443	Late Bronze or Early Iron Age Pits, Boscombe Down	Pit	Bronze Age	-1000 to -401
MWI75444	Late Bronze or Early Iron Age Pits, Boscombe Down	Pit	Bronze Age	-1000 to -401
MWI75444	Late Bronze or Early Iron Age Pits, Boscombe Down	Pit	Bronze Age	-1000 to -401
MWI75881	Bronze Age Stone Circle and Henge, North of the Avon, West Amesbury	Henge; Stone Circle	Bronze Age	-2350 to -1501
MWI75996	Bronze Age Pit, King's Gate	Pit	Bronze Age	-2350 to -1501
MWI76422	Early Bronze Age Burials, Lynhurst Road, Boscombe Down	Cremation	Bronze Age	-2350 to -1501
MWI76423	Early Bronze Age Burials, Lynhurst Road, Boscombe Down	Burial	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI76424	Bronze Age Round Barrow, Boscombe Road, Boscombe Down	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701

MWI76425	Bronze Age Inhumation Burial, Butterfield Down	Burial	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI76435	Early Bronze Age Pits, South East of Amesbury	Pit	Bronze Age	-2350 to -1501
MWI76674	Bronze Age Barrow, Amesbury Down	Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701
MWI76675	Bronze Age Barrow, Amesbury Down	Barrow	Bronze Age	-2350 to -701

4.52 The WHER records five barrows within the Site itself, these include:

- The site of a possible barrow (MWI10547), its ring ditch is evident in the southern extent of the Site;
- A possible barrow (MWI13117) is visible on aerial photographs. The barrow is defined by a circular ditch which is approximately 16m in diameter with a gap on its southern end;
- A ring ditch (MWI12284) is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, in the north-western extent of the Site. The ditch is approximately 25m in diameter; and
- Two subcircular features which have been interpreted as being possible barrows (MWI73433, MWI73434) are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The features are defined by a ditch 20m by 15m and are in the location of an area known to have been settled during the Iron Age period, so it has also been suggested that the features are Iron Age hut circles.

4.53 There are 37 archaeological monument records relating to further Bronze Age barrows within the wider 1km study area, including:

- A triple bell barrow (MWI10689, NHLE 1015028) designated a scheduled monument sits c.522m south of the Site. The WHER states that these are not visible on the ground but are visible on aerial photographs;
- North-east of the triple bell barrow, and c.400m south of the Site, a possible barrow or ring ditch (MWI10577) is visible on aerial photographs;
- Approximately 780m south of the Site the cropmark of two possible barrows (MWI76674, MWI76675) can be seen on aerial photographs;
- A Bronze Age Pond barrow (MWI10688, NHLE 1015027) which is designated a scheduled monument sits c.430m south-west of the Site;
- A small cluster of barrows (MWI73429, MWI12287, MWI73430, MWI73431, MWI12255) are recorded c.80m east of the north-eastern corner of the Site. The WHER states that there is a possibility that these features may be the

remains of Iron Age hut circles. A number of Bronze Age graves (MWI75262) were also identified during an excavation (EWI7641) approximately 200m east of the barrows;

- Two Bronze Age barrows (MWI13107, MWI13108) and a third levelled barrow (MWI12723) are visible on aerial photographs, c.550m west of the Site. All three barrows are designated a scheduled monument (NHLE 1015026);
- South-west of the three barrows, and c.570m west of the Site, two circular features (MWI12722, MWI73461) were identified on aerial photographs;
- Approximately 160m west of the Site, three sub-circular features (MWI12814, MWI12815, MWI12816) were identified on aerial photographs. The WHER states that the diffuse nature of the cropmarks suggests that they may be of recent agricultural origin;
- Two circular features (MWI12785, MWI12786) have been recorded from aerial photographs c.875m north-west of the Site. The WHER states that the cropmark is not very clear, and no evidence of a mound has been identified within the ditch, therefore this feature could be of agricultural or natural origin;
- A possible barrow (MWI13057, MWI13058), c.990m north-west of the Site within the boundaries of Vespasian's Camp (NHLE 1012126), was excavated in 1770. A bronze dagger, pin and a cremation were all found within the barrow during this excavation. The WHER states that this feature could be a result of mid-18th century landscaping;
- A cluster of three possible barrows (MWI73428, MWI73447, MWI73448) are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, c.150m east of the Site. A Prehistoric or Roman linear ditch (MWI12263) crosses through the centre of the features, running south-east to north-west, and it appears that the course is constructed to avoid the barrow. A number of pits (MWI76435) follow the course of the ditch. The WHER also states that the latter two barrows (MWI73447, MWI73448) could also be interpreted as a 20th century military feature such as a gun post;
- Two possible barrows (MWI73432 MWI74955) identified during geophysical survey (EWI4223), c.280m north-east of the Site. Both features could potentially be the remains of Iron Age roundhouses;
- Three features (MWI73426, MWI12235, MWI12288), interpreted as barrows, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, c.390m north-east of the Site. Approximately 350m east of the Site, late Bronze Age pits (MWI75443) were recorded during an excavation (EWI6964). Furthermore, pottery fragments (MWI11947) from this period were identified during further excavations (EWI5901);

- A barrow containing a cremation (MWI12203) was identified during a watching brief (EWI569, EWI5171), c.750m north-east of the Site. Within the barrow, or close to, a mass grave (MWI11936) dating to the Beaker period (Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age) was identified during excavations (EWI5840, EWI6191). The grave contained the remains of seven inhumations, known collectively as the Boscombe Bowmen, they comprised three adult males, a teenage male and three children. Several of the skulls possessed similar features and therefore it was determined that these individuals were likely related. To the north-west of the barrow a cremation burial and a grave containing two inhumations and another cremation (MWI76422) were recorded. Immediately south-east of the barrow a circular pit containing the inhumation of a child (MWI11931), another barrow (MWI11929) and further inhumations (MWI76423), including the burial of a teenager with an amber necklace, were recorded. Furthermore, to the north-east of these burials a Bronze Age ring ditch or round barrow (MWI76424) was recorded and whilst the barrow didn't appear to contain a burial, an inhumation (MWI76425) was identified immediately outside the ditch. A Neolithic barrow was also recorded immediately adjacent to the Bronze Age barrow (MWI76426);
- Two Bronze Age barrows (MWI12317, MWI12301), c.940m east of the Site were identified during geophysical survey (EWI4223, EWI7814). The latter barrow was excavated (EWI5908, EWI6421) in 2005 and the WHER states the barrow was represented by a comparatively small sub-circular ditch, approximately 16m in diameter, with a very narrow 0.60m wide entrance on the western side. A single grave was identified within the barrow. The barrow also contained 28 stake holes which possible indicate four or five concentric rings.

4.54 Further Bronze Age funerary activity within the 1km study area comprises a number of burials, and perhaps the most famous is the grave of the Amesbury Archer (MWI11934). Dating to the early Bronze Age period, approximately 2300 BC, the burial was found during excavations (EWI6392, EWI5840), c.560m east of the Site. The burial was of a man, approximately 35 to 50 years of age, accompanied by a number of grave goods, including stone arrowheads, stone wrist guards, stone tools, copper knives, pottery, and a pair of gold earrings. The grave goods indicated that this was perhaps the burial of an archer.

4.55 A deep shaft pit (MWI11952), containing the remains of an adult male, were identified c.770m east of the Site during excavations (EWI6421). During the same excavations a middle/late Bronze Age roundhouse (MWI11954) and a pit, containing deliberate deposits of quern stone (MWI11955), were identified just south of the burial. A smaller structure (MWI11950) was also identified just south of the roundhouse.

- 4.56** Approximately 930m west of the Site a large circle of pits (MWI11935) were recorded during excavations (EWI6421). The circle, which was approximately 63m in diameter, comprised 32 pits. All but five of the pits rendered finds, including struck and burnt flint, animal bone and pottery, ranging in date from the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age periods. This suggests continued use throughout these periods. An adult female inhumation (EWI11948) was recorded outside the north-western boundary of the circle. Three pits (MWI11951, MWI11953), one of which contained disarticulated human remains, were recorded c.110m south-west of the circle. Another pit (MWI11946) from this period was recorded during a separate excavation (EWI6392), c.160m west of the circle.
- 4.57** A Bronze Age stone circle and a henge (MWI75881) were identified during excavations (EWI7784, EWI9303), c.1km north-west of the Site. It was believed to have been formed with bluestones and had a diameter of just under 10m surrounded by a henge with a 25m diameter. The henge sits at the end of the Avenue (NHLE 1010140). It is also thought that the bluestones which made up the circle were later moved to Stonehenge. Bronze Age pottery (MWI12535) was also recovered during an excavation (EWI4274) close to the stone circle, c.880m north-west of the Site.
- 4.58** Approximately 460m east of the Site, ring ditches (MWI74907) and pits (MWI11949, MWI75444) were identified during a geophysical survey (EWI7814) and subsequent evaluations (EWI6968, EWI6964, EWI6598).
- 4.59** A Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Boundary Ditch (MWI10597) does run, east-west towards the southern extent of the eastern boundary. The ditch appears to be cut off by the A345 which runs north-south along the eastern boundary of the Site. Approximately 400m east of the Site the ditch veers south for c.500m.
- 4.60** A pit (MWI75996) dating to the early Bronze Age was identified during excavations (EWI7424) c.195m east of the Site. The pit contained Late Beaker pottery, burnt bone, and struck and burnt flint.
- 4.61** A Bronze Age arrowhead (MWI11924) was identified in 1955, c.270m north of the Site. Approximately 700m north of the Site, a worked flint (MWI11944) was recorded during an evaluation (EWI5839).

Iron Age

- 4.62** The WHER records 27 archaeological monument records of Palaeolithic date within the 1km study area.

Table 8: Prehistoric monuments recorded on the WHER within 1km of the Site

Monument ID	Name/Description	Monument Type	Period	Dates
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MWI10464	Possible Iron Age settlement, East of Ogbury Camp	Settlement	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI11957	Iron Age Features, Southmill Hill	Settlement	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI11963	Iron Age Pots, Southmill Hill	Findspot	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI11967	Iron Age Pottery, Land off Salisbury Street	Associated Finds	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI11970	Early Iron Age Pit, South East of Amesbury	Pit	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI11971	Possible Iron Age Pit, South East of Amesbury	Pit	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI11972	Iron Age Pottery, Boscombe Down Phase V	Associated finds	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI12201	Iron Age Settlement, Southmill Hill	Settlement	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI12551	Vespasians Camp	Hillfort	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI73436	Boundary Ditch, Southwest of Amesbury	Boundary Ditch	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI73437	Enclosure, Southwest of Amesbury	Enclosure	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI73438	Enclosure, Southwest of Amesbury	Enclosure	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI73439	Enclosure, Southwest of Amesbury	Enclosure	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI73440	Probable Iron Age Trackway, South West of Amesbury	Trackway	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI73441	Enclosures, Southwest of Amesbury	Enclosure	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI73442	Enclosures, Southwest of Amesbury	Enclosure	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI73443	Field System, Southwest of Amesbury	Field System	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI73444	Enclosure, Southwest of Amesbury	Enclosure	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI73445	Enclosure, Southwest of Amesbury	Enclosure	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI75115	Iron Age Graves, Kings Gate	Grave	Iron Age	-800 to -401
MWI75263	Iron Age Pits, Southeast of Amesbury	Pit	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI75264	Iron Age Settlement, Southeast of Amesbury	Settlement; Round House (Domestic); Post Built Structure	Iron Age	-800 to 42

MWI75265	Iron Age Graves, Southeast of Amesbury	Grave	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI75998	Iron Age Pits, King's Gate	Pit	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI76436	Iron Age Round Houses, South East of Amesbury	Round House (Domestic)	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI76437	Iron Age Post Structures, South East of Amesbury	Post Built Structure	Iron Age	-800 to 42
MWI76438	Iron Age Pits, South East of Amesbury	Pit	Iron Age	-800 to 42

4.63 During the Iron Age period the landscape was a mix of arable, pasture and managed woodland. There were many enclosed settlements and land ownership was important. Prominent hillforts were now appearing in the landscape. There are eight records within the Site itself relating to the Iron Age period.

4.64 An extensive area of settlement features (MWI12201) were identified on aerial photographs across the north-eastern corner of the Site. The settlement appears to spread eastwards, truncated in the centre by the A345. In 1989 Iron Age pottery was identified on the surface of the fields. A geophysical survey (EWI6936, EWI4223) of the Site identified a large number of pits covering the area. There are ? records relating to settlement activity in the north-eastern corner of the Site:

- A trackway (MWI73440) through the centre of the settlement area, defined by two ditches runs north-east to south-west for 170m.
- During roadworks Iron Age storage pits (MWI11957, EWI2137) were identified in the north-eastern corner of the Site, beside the A345. Two of these pits contained human skeletons, as well as animal bones, quern fragments, oven daub, and pottery.
- Fragmentary remains of a field system (MWI73443) visible as cropmarks;
- Two contiguous rectangular enclosures (MWI73444, MWI73441, MWI73442); and
- A small circular enclosure with a rectangular enclosure (MWI73445).

4.65 The settlement is known to have continued north-west, along the ridge and evidence of this was proven during geophysical survey (EWI4223) and excavations (EWI6967). The features include:

- A linear ditch (MWI73436), likely a boundary ditch;
- Two sub-rectangular enclosure (MWI73439, MWI73438, MWI73437).

4.66 A small cluster of records, found during excavations (EWI9124, EWI6421), approximately 20m east of the Site likely relate to a settlement (MWI75464), these

include Iron Age pots (MWI11963), pits (MWI76438, MWI75998, MWI75263, MWI11971, MWI11970), post structures (MWI76437), round houses (MWI76436). Pottery (MWI11972) has been found c.775m east of the Site. Graves (MWI75264) were also identified close to the settlement area (EWI7641).

4.67 Iron Age pottery (MWI11967) was also identified c.715m north of the Site, during excavations (EWI5605).

4.68 Perhaps the most well-known Iron Age record within the 1km study area relates to Vespasian's Camp (MWI12551), c.675m north-west of the Site. The hillfort comprises a single ditch and bank and has been subject to a number of excavations (EWI4275, EWI5015, EWI84, EWI6764, EWI5660, EWI7131, EWI8473, EWI8148).

General Prehistoric

4.69 The WHER records 11 archaeological monument records of general Prehistoric date within the 1km study area.

Table 9: Prehistoric monuments recorded on the WHER within 1km of the Site

Monument ID	Name/Description	Monument Type	Period	Dates
MWI10760	Field System, Amesbury Down	Field System	Prehistoric	-500000 to 409
MWI12202	Trackways, Butterfield Down	Trackway	Prehistoric	-500000 to 409
MWI12256	Enclosure, Southmill Hill	Square Enclosure	Prehistoric	-500000 to 409
MWI12285	Prehistoric and/or Roman Field System, South West of Southmill Hill	Field System	Prehistoric	-500000 to 409
MWI12290	Wessex Linear, South of New Covert	Trackway; Linear Feature	Prehistoric	-500000 to 409
MWI12358	Lynchets, South-east of Amesbury	Lynchet	Prehistoric	-500000 to 409
MWI12365	Field System, North east of The Lynchets	Field System	Prehistoric	-500000 to 409
MWI12751	Prehistoric and/or Roman Field System, East of Normanton	Field System	Prehistoric	-500000 to 409
MWI12752	Ditches, East of Normanton	Ditch	Prehistoric	-500000 to 409
MWI13129	Field System, South of Luxenborough Plantation	Field System	Prehistoric	-500000 to 409
MWI73272	Field System, Amesbury Down	Field System	Prehistoric	-500000 to 409

- 4.70** There are four records recorded on the WHER within the Site itself. Three of these records relate to Prehistoric or Roman field enclosures, including:
- Soil marks on aerial photographs appear to show a series of lynchets parallel to the contours of the hillside with a series of rectangular fields containing ridge and furrow over the top (MWI12285). This record covers most of the Site. The system covers approximately 25 hectares and is associated with other systems in the wider area.
 - Prehistoric or Roman field system (MWI73272) visible as cropmarks and fragmentary earthworks on aerial photographs. The system covers the south-eastern extent of the Site, approximately 10 hectares, and is associated with other systems in the wider area.
 - Traces of field lynchets overlying ring ditches (MWI12751) seen as soil marks on aerial photographs. The area covers the western extent of the Site and extends up to a kilometre west of the Site.
- 4.71** One of these records relates to a Prehistoric or Roman square enclosure (MWI12256). The feature was visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs with the A345 running north-south through the centre of the enclosure. The WHER states that the enclosure may be associated with Iron Age settlements east of the area. The enclosure is defined by a single ditch approximately 78m x 75m with a small, incomplete circular enclosure in its south-western corner.
- 4.72** A Prehistoric or Roman field system (MWI10760) is recorded immediately south-west of the Site. The features are clearly defined with banks up to 1m and lynchets up to 2m high.
- 4.73** A Prehistoric and/or Roman field system (MWI12751) has been recorded as soil marks on aerial photographs c.100m west of the Site. The area covers about c.44ha and comprises lynchets which overlie several Bronze Age round barrows.
- 4.74** A series of parallel lynchets (MWI12358) have been recorded as cropmarks on aerial photographs approximately 330m east of the Site. The WHER states that these may be sections of a Prehistoric or Roman field system but could also be Medieval in date.
- 4.75** Two Prehistoric or Roman ditches (MWI12752) was identified on aerial photographs approximately 490m west of the Site. The feature comprises two linear ditches located on either side of a Bronze Age round barrow with the course of one bending around the barrow suggesting an Iron Age or Roman date.
- 4.76** A linear feature (MWI12290) is visible on aerial photographs, starting c.170m west of the Site and running south-east for 1.15km, it is known as the 'Wessex Linear'. Excavations and geophysical surveys have been carried out on the feature

(EWI6580, EWI4223, EWI5922, EWI7813, EWI6392, EWI5908, EWI6421, EWI6963, EWI6967) and it was found that the ditch must have been extant for some time after its construction and was still a prominent feature in the late 4th century AD, where it formed an important feature in the Roman landscape. A section of the ditch (MWI75442), approximately 230m, dates to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age.

- 4.77** A Prehistoric and/or Roman field system (MWI12365) was identified on aerial photographs c.335m north-east of the Site. The area covers approximately 5ha and comprise a rectilinear pattern of banks.
- 4.78** Two Prehistoric or Roman trackways which form a junction (MWI12202) are sited c.830m north of the Site.
- 4.79** The archaeological potential for further assets of Prehistoric date is high to very high based on the existing data from within the Site itself. The WHER records many records relating to Prehistoric activity within the Site, including multiple barrows and an Iron Age settlement. If such remains existed, they would probably relate to the later Prehistoric period and might be considered of regional to national importance.

Roman

- 4.80** The WHER records 32 archaeological monument records of Roman date within the 1 km study area.

Table 10: Roman monuments recorded on the WHER within 1km of the Site

Monument ID	Name/Description	Monument Type	Period	Dates
MWI10113	Romano-British Ditch, Boscombe Down Phase V	Ditch	Roman	43 to 409
MWI10115	Romano-British Cemetery, Boscombe Down Phase V	Cemetery	Roman	43 to 409
MWI12004	Romano-British Pottery, New Covert	Associated Finds	Roman	43 to 409
MWI12008	Romano-British Spoon, Amesbury	Findspot	Roman	43 to 409
MWI12034	Romano-British Trackway, Boscombe Down Phase V	Trackway	Roman	43 to 409
MWI75266	Romano-British Graves, Southeast of Amesbury	Grave	Roman	43 to 409
MWI75445	Roman Trackway Ditch, Boscombe Down	Ditch	Roman	43 to 409
MWI76389	Roman Pit, 19 Boscombe Road	Pit	Roman	43 to 409
MWI75417	Roman Ditch, Beaulieu Road	Ditch	Roman	43 to 409

MWI11997	Romano-British Settlement, Butterfield Down	Settlement	Roman	43 to 409
MWI75414	Late Romano-British Trackway, No 1 Boscombe Road	Trackway	Roman	43 to 409
MWI75415	Romano-British Ditches, No 1 Boscombe Road	Ditch	Roman	43 to 409
MWI75416	Romano-British Pits, No 1 Boscombe Road	Pit	Roman	43 to 409
MWI12026	Romano-British Cemetery 2, New School Site, Boscombe Down	Cemetery	Roman	43 to 409
MWI12027	Romano-British Cemetery 1, New School Site, Boscombe Down	Cemetery	Roman	43 to 409
MWI10112	Roman Post Holes, Boscombe Down Phase V	Post Hole	Roman	43 to 409
MWI10114	Possible Roman Pits, Boscombe Down Phase V	Pit	Roman	43 to 409
MWI11976	Romano-British Middens, Boscombe Road/New Covert	Settlement	Roman	43 to 409
MWI11977	Romano-British Coins, Lynchets Road, Amesbury	Findspot	Roman	43 to 409
MWI11978	Romano-British Pot, New Covert at Longs Farm	Findspot	Roman	43 to 409
MWI11996	Romano-British Coin Hoard, Butterfield Down	Associated Finds	Roman	43 to 409
MWI12005	Romano-British Brooch, Boscombe	Findspot	Roman	43 to 409
MWI12006	Romano-British Brooch, Amesbury	Findspot	Roman	43 to 409
MWI12015	Romano-British Brooch, 63 Holders Road	Findspot	Roman	43 to 409
MWI12019	Romano-British Pottery, Ringwood Avenue	Findspot	Roman	43 to 409
MWI12028	Romano-British Burial, Boscombe Down	Burial	Roman	43 to 409
MWI12029	Romano-British Grave, Boscombe Down	Burial	Roman	43 to 409
MWI12573	Romano-British roadway, Vespasian's Camp	Trackway	Roman	43 to 409
MWI12574	Romano-British Tile, Garden of Sky House, Stonehenge Road	Findspot	Roman	43 to 409
MWI12577	Romano-British Pottery, Vespasians Camp	Findspot	Roman	43 to 409

MWI75446	Roman Pits, Boscombe Down	Pit	Roman	43 to 409
MWI75446	Roman Pits, Boscombe Down	Pit	Roman	43 to 409

4.81 The Site lies in an area of the country which was taken by the Romans in the first few years of the conquest. Although it should be noted that the area contains no known Roman forts and relatively little information relating to a military presence in the area.²⁷ The *Stonehenge World Heritage Site: an archaeological research framework* does state that:

*Within the Stonehenge Landscape it is clear that some existing Iron Age settlements continued and perhaps expanded [into the Roman period]. This is certainly the case at Boscombe Down West where settlement drift is evident.*²⁸

Whilst the Iron Age settlement appeared to be in the north-eastern corner of the Site and in the piece of land immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary, the Roman settlement seems to be much further east.

4.82 Much of the data recorded on the WHER, relating to the Roman period, is clustered north-east of the Site. This correlates with the high number of archaeological evaluations that have been carried out in this area.

4.83 A Romano-British settlement (MWI11997) was uncovered during excavations (EWI5169, EWI5962, EWI4205) c.860m north-east of the Site. The settlement dated to around the 3rd to 4th centuries and comprised single room houses, storage pits, and corn drying ovens. The settlement continues south. A number of find spots and features are recorded surrounding the settlement, including:

- A coin hoard (MWI11996) found by a metal detectorist and has been dated to AD405, forming one of the latest known in Britain;
- A Romano-British brooch, ring, a spur, a spoon, a fitting, and a female bust (MWI12006) found by a metal detectorist;
- A disk-brooch (MWI12005) found by a metal detectorist;
- A fragment of a disc brooch (MWI12015);
- A Roman spoon (MWI12008)

²⁷ Manning 1976

²⁸ Simmonds, S. & Thomas, B. 2015.

- Romano-British pottery (MWI12004) found during an excavation (EWI4209, EWI5901, EWI4181, EWI6201)
- Roman ditches (MWI75415), identified during a watching brief (EWI4181);
- A length of late Romano-British trackway (MWI75414) was identified during a watching brief (EWI4181);
- Probable pits or ditch terminals (MWI75416) found during a watching brief (EWI4181);
- Romano ditch (MWI75417) containing Roman pottery found during a watching brief (EWI6283, EWI7198);
- Roman Pit (MWI76389) found during excavations (EWI7907);
- Romano-British middens, pits and a road (MWI11976) found during a watching brief (EWI2140, EWI5169, EWI5171);
- Pot containing Roman coins and rings (MWI11978) dating to the early 5th century;
- A single sherd of red ware pottery (MWI12019) recorded during an excavation (EWI5964)

4.84 Furthermore, there are several records relating to cemeteries and burials between the area of known settlement and the Site, these include:

- A Romano-British cemetery (MWI12027) was identified during excavations (EWI7814, EWI6392, EWI5908) c.660m east of the Site. The cemetery was enclosed within a square earthwork enclosure and contained 32 burials, most aligned east-west. Most were buried in coffins and several graves contained a variety of grave goods;
- A second cemetery (MWI12026) was identified during excavations (EWI6392, EWI5908) c.575m east of the Site. This cemetery was not enclosed and comprised 30 rectangular features which were interpreted as Romano-British graves. Four of these features were excavated and produced two burials, a pyre or pyre-related features, and part of an enclosure. Finds dated the cemetery to the Roman period;
- A Romano-British cemetery (MWI10115) was identified during excavations (EWI6421, MWI6965), c.490m east of the Site. Three phases of activity was identified within the site. The initial phase comprised a rectangular enclosure ditch inside of which a single empty 'grave' like feature was identified. It has been suggested that this was intended as a cenotaph representing a 'missing burial'. The second phase comprised four inhumations within the enclosure.

The third, and final, phase comprised large quantities of material culture, a series of cremated remains and probably pyre-debris;

- A number of Roman graves (MWI75266) were identified across a dispersed area during an excavation (EWI7641), c. 380m east of the Site;
- A single human burial (MWI12028) was identified during excavations (EWI5908), c.768m east of the Site;
- Within a sub-circular enclosure two superimposed inhumation burials (MWI12029) were recorded, c.750m east of the Site, during an excavation (EWI6392). The later grave truncated the earlier grave. In the same location as the grave a substantial number of postholes (MWI10112, EWI6421) were identified running in four parallel lines on the southern side of the Wessex Linear ditch. It has been suggested that these formed the footings for a bridge allowing access over the bridge.

- 4.85** Approximately 400m north-east of the Site a large number of Roman coins (MWI11977) were discovered across the 20th century.
- 4.86** Two circular Roman pits (MWI75446) were discovered during excavations (EWI6964), c.390m east of the Site
- 4.87** A Romano-British trackway (MWI12034) was recorded during excavations (EWI6421) approximately 760m east of the Site. The trackway appeared to be 11m and bounded by two ditches and although Roman in date Medieval pottery found in the ditches suggests it continued in use for a long time.
- 4.88** A Romano-British ditch (MWI10113) was recorded during excavations (EWI7814, EWI6421), c.635m east of the Site. The ditch runs parallel to the earlier Wessex Linear ditch (MWI12290). At the western end of this ditch a group of 16 intercutting quarry pits (MWI11014) were identified during excavations (EWI6421).
- 4.89** Despite bearing the name 'Vespasian's Camp' the scheduled monument, c.820m north-west from the Site, does not have Roman origins. As previously discussed the hillfort is Late Prehistoric in date, however, finds from the Roman period have been identified within the monument and surrounding it. Romano-British pottery (MWI12577) and tile (MWI12574, EWI4277) was found within the monument itself, c.1km north-west of the Site. A Roman cobbled roadway (MWI12573) was identified during excavations of Vespasian's Camp (EWI4276), c.565m north-west of the Site.
- 4.90** The archaeological potential for further assets of Roman date is high based on the data from the surrounding area. The Iron Age settlement in the north-eastern corner of the Site likely expanded and continued in use into the Roman period. If such remains existed, they might be considered of regional importance.

Saxon/Early Medieval

4.91 The WHER records nine archaeological monument records of Saxon/Early Medieval date within the 1km study area.

Table 11: Saxon/Early Medieval monuments recorded on the WHER within 1km of the Site

Monument ID	Name/Description	Monument Type	Period	Dates
MWI10119	Amesbury	Town	Early Medieval	410 to 1065
MWI74667	Late Saxon & Medieval Occupation, Salisbury Street	Boundary Ditch	Early Medieval	410 to 1539
MWI10116	Saxon Burials, London Road junction with Countess Rd	Burial	Early Medieval	410 to 1065
MWI10117	Amesbury Abbey	Abbey	Early Medieval	410 to 1065
MWI10118	Medieval Cross Fragments, Church of St Mary and St Melor	Cross	Early Medieval	410 to 1065
MWI10123	Saxon Bronze Fitting, 'Little Chef' Site, Salisbury	Findspot	Early Medieval	410 to 1065
MWI12035	Saxon Pottery, Antrobus Arms, 15 Church Street	Ditch	Early Medieval	410 to 1065
MWI12038	Medieval Field Boundary, Boscombe Down Phase V	Ditch	Early Medieval	410 to 1065
MWI75405	Saxon/Medieval Ditch, Land at 15 Church Street	Ditch	Early Medieval	410 to 1539

4.92 Amesbury (MWI10119) is first recorded in AD 880 as *Ambresbyrig*.²⁹ 'Bury' deriving from the Old English term for fort, 'burh', and the first element deriving from a name.³⁰ The historic settlement is sited north of the Site and Early Medieval settlement activity (MWI74667) has been identified during an excavation (EWI8151) c.680m north of the Site. The activity comprised a number of boundary ditches, which appeared to be part of land apportionment into burgage plots. Material from within these features indicated substantial domestic craft and agricultural activity during the 10th and 11th centuries. 18th century mapping appears to show these features as still defining property boundaries.

4.93 Within the Early Medieval settlement area finds from this period include:

- Saxon Pottery (MWI12035) within a ditch was identified during archaeological evaluations (EWI4180), c.830m north of the Site. The WHER states that it is

²⁹ Ekwall, 1991.

³⁰ University of Nottingham. 2022.

possible that the ditch formed a boundary to the early settlement or the abbey;

- Approximately 650m north of the Site a single north-south aligned ditch containing Early Medieval and Medieval pottery (MWI75405) was recorded during evaluations (EWI4180);
- Early Medieval cross fragments (MWI10118), dating from the 10th or 11th century, were found under the chancel of the church in 1907; and
- During the demolition of a house in 1835 several burials (MWI10116) were uncovered, believed to date from the Early Medieval period.

- 4.94** Amesbury Abbey (MWI10117), a Benedictine Abbey founded in c.979 AD by Alfrida comprising a park with 12 acres of gardens, orchards, and fishponds. However, A History of the County of Wiltshire does state 'Amesbury was plainly a sacred place in pre-Christian times and there are also legends that a house of monks had been established [in Amesbury] before the Norse invasion'.³¹
- 4.95** A copper alloy fitting (MWI10123), potentially 9th century Viking, was recorded c.1km north-west of the Site.
- 4.96** An Early Medieval field boundary (MWI12038) was identified c.700m east of the Site during excavations (EWI6421).
- 4.97** The archaeological potential for further assets of Saxon/Early Medieval date is low as it appears that the Early Medieval settlement of Amesbury was concentrated north of the Site. If such remains existed, they would likely relate to agricultural activity, and would be considered of local importance.

Medieval

- 4.98** The WHER records 33 archaeological monument records of Medieval date within the 1km study area.

Table 12: Medieval monuments recorded on the WHER within 1km of the Site

Monument ID	Name/Description	Monument Type	Period	Dates
MWI10505	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Near Salisbury Clumps	Ridge And Furrow	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI10548	Possible Medieval Trackways, Stockport, Boscombe Down	Trackway	Medieval	1066 to 1539

³¹ British History Online. 2022.

MWI12583	West Amesbury Settlement	Settlement	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI12584	Normanton	Settlement	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI75333	Medieval Pit, Land East of Flower Lane	Pit	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI75335	Medieval Gully, Land East of Flower Lane	Gully	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI76416	Medieval/Post Medieval Ditches, Seymour Gardens	Ditch	Medieval	1066 to 1900
MWI76591	Medieval Gullies, Land East of Flower Lane	Gully	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI75334	Medieval Pits, Land East of Flower Lane	Pit	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI76591	Medieval Gullies, Land East of Flower Lane	Gully	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI75407	Medieval Ditches, Melor Hall	Ditch; Pit	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI12270	Lynchets, Base of Southmill Hill	Strip Lynchet	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI13130	Lynchets, South of Amesbury	Lynchet	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI64107	Medieval Pits and Ditch, The Greyhound	Pit; Ditch	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI73310	Lynchets, Catsbrain	Lynchet	Medieval	1066 to 1900
MWI75336	Medieval Well, Land East of Flower Lane	Well	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI12039	13th Century Lamp, Found Between Amesbury Abbey and the Church	Findspot	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI12040	Medieval Tiles, Amesbury Abbey	Religious House	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI12042	Medieval Counter, Boscombe Road	Findspot	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI12048	Medieval Brooch, Allotment Gardens	Findspot	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI12050	Medieval Finds, Flower Lane	Findspot	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI12051	Medieval Harness Pendant, Bramley Way	Findspot	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI12052	Medieval Pottery, Grounds of Amesbury Abbey	Findspot	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI12053	Pottery, South-east of Amesbury Near New Covert	Associated Finds	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI12062	Medieval Site, 20-22 High Street	Settlement	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI12063	Medieval Pottery, 11 Salisbury Road	Associated Finds	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI12064	Medieval Pottery, Former Garage on Corner of High Street	Associated Finds	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI12112	Post Medieval Settlement, 20-22, High Street	Settlement	Medieval	1066 to 1900
MWI12587	Medieval Pottery, Hunters Hill, West Amesbury	Associated Finds	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI70668	Old Viney's Farmhouse	Farmstead	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI75408	Medieval Pits, Land at 15 Church Street	Pit	Medieval	1066 to 1539

MWI75409	Medieval Pit, 21 Edwards Road	Pit	Medieval	1066 to 1539
MWI75413	Medieval Skeletons, Church Street	Burial	Medieval	1066 to 1539

4.99 Amesbury is recorded on the 1086 Domesday Survey within the hundred of Amesbury. The manor had a recorded population of 111 houses and is listed under three owners, King William, Edward of Salisbury and the abbey of St Mary.³²

4.100 There is one Medieval record within the Site itself relating to Medieval lynchets (MWI13130) which straddle the northern extent of the western boundary. There are two further records within the 1km study area relating to lynchets. Lynchets (MWI12270) at the base of Southmill Hill which are also designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 28941) c.160m north-west of the Site, and strip lynchets (MWI73310) c.950m south of the Site. Furthermore, Medieval Ridge and Furrow (MWI10505) is recorded from aerial photographs, c.300m south of the Site.

4.101 Most of the records relating to the Medieval period surround the historic core of Amesbury, north of the Site. These include:

- Medieval metal finds and a coin (MWI12050) were identified c.720m north of the Site;
- Medieval pottery fragments (MWI12063) were identified during an evaluation (EWI5839), c.740m north of the Site;
- A shallow pit (MWI75409) was identified during an evaluation (EWI7881), c.710m north of the Site;
- Medieval pits and a ditch (MWI64107) were identified during an evaluation (EWI7458, EWI8818), c.780m north of the Site;
- Several pit-like features (MWI75408) were identified during an evaluation (EWI4180), c.640m north of the Site;
- A Medieval well (MWI75336), pits (MWI75333, MWI753347), gullies (MWI75335, MWI76591), were recorded during an excavation (EWI8605, EWI9237), c.630m north of the Site;
- Three linear ditches (MWI76416) dating from the Medieval to Post Medieval periods were found during an excavation (EWI9119), c.700m north of the Site;

³² Martin, G. 2003

- Medieval skeletons (MWI75413) were identified during excavations (EWI4179) in the grounds of St Mary and St Melors Church, c.675m north of the Site;
- Two ditches (MWI75407) were identified during an evaluation (EWI7229, EWI9546), c.670m north of the Site;
- An excavation (EWI5961, EWI5817) at 20-22 High Street, c.820m north of the Site, recorded Medieval occupational activity (MWI12062, MWI12112). Features included floors, a hearth, walls, refuse pits, a cess pit and industrial working;
- Medieval pottery fragments (MWI12064) were found in the fills of two Post Medieval features during an excavation (EWI5872), c.915m north of the Site.

4.102 A Medieval farmstead known as Old Viney's farmstead (MWI70668) is recorded c.590m north of the Site.

4.103 Amesbury Abbey sits approximately 900m north of the Site. There are three records surrounding the abbey, including a 13th century lamp (MWI12039), Medieval tiles (MWI12040, EWI2141, EWI4846), and Medieval pottery (MWI12052).

4.104 There are two further Medieval settlements in the 1km study area. West Amesbury (MWI12583) sat on the north-western banks of the River Avon, approximately 900m north-west of the Site. The Medieval settlement survives as earthworks, which represent several properties. Medieval pottery fragments (MWI12587) were found during excavations (EWI4274) in the area of the settlement. Furthermore, the small Medieval settlement of Normanton (MWI12584) sits c.850m west of the Site.

4.105 There are four further Medieval findspots within the 1km study area. These include a Medieval brooch (MWI12048) found in an allotment, c.600m north-east of the Site. A 14th century English counter (MWI12042) recorded c. 750m north-west of the Site. A Medieval harness findspot (MWI12051) recorded c.850m north-west of the Site. Medieval pottery (MWI12053) was identified during an excavation (EWI4209, EWI5901), c.770m east of the Site.

4.106 A complex of Medieval trackways (MWI10548) have been identified on aerial photographs c.790m east of the Site.

4.107 The archaeological potential for further assets of Medieval date is high based on records from within the Site and surrounding area. If such remains existed, they would probably relate to agricultural activity within the Site and might be considered of local importance.

Post Medieval

4.108 The WHER records 33 archaeological monument records of Post Medieval date within the 1km study area.

Table 13: Post Medieval monuments recorded on the WHER within 1km of the Site

Monument ID	Name/Description	Monument Type	Period	Dates
MWI10646	Post Medieval Water Meadow, South East of Lake House	Water Meadow	Post Medieval	1540 to 1900
MWI12067	Queensberry Bridge, Church Street	Bridge	Post Medieval	1540 to 1900
MWI12590	Amesbury Abbey Park	Landscape Park; Garden; Ha Ha; Boat House; Chinese Garden; Grotto	Post Medieval	1701 to 1900
MWI13188	West Amesbury House Gardens	Formal Garden; Avenue (Landscape Feature); Parterre; Gate	Post Medieval	1701 to 1800
MWI76588	Post Medieval Posthole, Land East of Flower Lane	Post Hole	Post Medieval	1540 to 1900
MWI76589	Post Medieval Gullies, Land East of Flower Lane	Gully	Post Medieval	1540 to 1900
MWI76592	Post Medieval Pits, Land East of Flower Lane	Pit	Post Medieval	1540 to 1900
MWI12599	Water Meadow, East of Vespasians Camp	Water Meadow	Post Medieval	1540 to 1900
MWI12598	Water Meadows, West Amesbury	Water Meadow	Post Medieval	1540 to 1900
MWI12597	Water Meadow, South of Coneybury Hill Plantation	Water Meadow	Post Medieval	1540 to 1900
MWI76781	Post Medieval Pits, 1 Countess Road	Pit	Post Medieval	1540 to 1900
MWI10646	Post Medieval Water Meadow, South East of Lake House	Water Meadow	Post Medieval	1540 to 1900
MWI37482	Ham Hatches, Recreation Road	Sluice	Post Medieval	1801 to 1833
MWI37484	Amesbury Toll House	Toll House	Post Medieval	1834 to 1866
MWI37486	South Mill, Amesbury	Mill	Post Medieval	1734 to 1766
MWI75412	Post Medieval Walls, Church Street	Wall	Post Medieval	1701 to 1800
MWI12590	Amesbury Abbey Park	Landscape Park; Garden; Ha Ha; Boat House; Chinese Garden; Grotto	Post Medieval	1701 to 1900

MWI63723	Granary, Salisbury Road	Granary; Timber Framed Building; Staddle Stone	Post Medieval	1701 to 1800
MWI70591	Normanton Farm	Farmstead	Post Medieval	1601 to 1700
MWI70640	North Farm (New Barn)	Outfarm	Post Medieval	1801 to 1900
MWI70641	Olldown Barn	Outfarm	Post Medieval	1801 to 1900
MWI70642	New Barn	Outfarm	Post Medieval	1801 to 1900
MWI70667	Earlscourt Farm	Farmstead	Post Medieval	1801 to 1900
MWI76252	Post Box, Amesbury Toll House	Post Box	Post Medieval	1701 to 1800
MWI12065	Post-Medieval Building, Former Co-op site	Associated Finds	Post Medieval	1540 to 1900
MWI12087	Post Medieval Pottery, South-East of Amesbury Near New Covert	Associated Finds	Post Medieval	1540 to 1900
MWI12088	Post Medieval Pottery, Grounds of Amesbury Abbey	Findspot	Post Medieval	1540 to 1900
MWI12090	15th Century Crossbow Bolt, School Garden	Findspot	Post Medieval	1540 to 1900
MWI12110	Post-Medieval Postholes, The Old Grammar School,	Settlement	Post Medieval	1540 to 1900
MWI12113	Post Medieval Cess Pits, Former Garage Site on the Corner of High Street	Pit	Post Medieval	1540 to 1900
MWI69617	Site of Stockport	Outfarm	Post Medieval	1801 to 1900
MWI70669	Site of Parsonage Barn	Outfarm	Post Medieval	1801 to 1900
MWI70670	Site of Farm Yard	Farmstead	Post Medieval	1801 to 1900

4.109 There are no Post Medieval records within the Site itself however there is one immediately adjacent to the south-western corner of the Site. Olldown Barn (MWI70641) which is a partially extant 19th century outfarm.

4.110 The landscape surrounding Amesbury was dominated by agriculture and this is evidence in the Post Medieval records relating to farmsteads and other agricultural buildings:

- New Barn (MWI70642) a redeveloped 19th century outfarm, c.500m north-west of the Site;
- Partially extant 17th century farmstead known as Normanton Farm (MWI70591), c.925m west of the Site;
- Earlscourt Farm (MWI70667), a 19th century farmstead, c.670m north of the Site;
- Site of Parsonage Barn (MWI70669), which is a now demolished 19th century farmstead, c.565m north of the Site;

- Site of a Farm Yard (MWI70670) which was located close to Amesbury, c.430m north of the Site, but has now been demolished. The location of the farmhouse is not known;
- Site of Stockport (MWI69617) a demolished 19th century outfarm, c.710m south-east of the Site; and
- Partially extant 19th century outfarm (MWI70640), c.1km south of the Site;
- Furthermore, a listed timber framed granary (MWI63723) is located c.560m north of the Site.

4.111 Immediately north of the Site, on the opposite banks of the River Avon an extensive area of Post Medieval water meadows (MWI12599) are visible as earthworks. There are three further records (MWI12598 MWI12597 MWI10646) relating to water meadows along the course of the river. Approximately 250m north-west of the Site are early 19th century drowning sluices for the water meadows (MWI37482, NHLE1131066), known as the Ham Hatches.

4.112 Within the settlement of Amesbury itself there are 11 records relating to the Post Medieval period, including:

- The Site of a now-demolished building (MWI12065) which fronted Salisbury Street. The demolished remains and other Post Medieval features were identified during an archaeological test-pit evaluation (EWI6568), c.790m north of the Site;
- Post Medieval post holes (MWI12110) were identified during a watching brief (EWI5933), c.860m north of the Site;
- Post Medieval cess pits (MWI12113) were recorded during an evaluation (EWI5872), c.910m north of the Site;
- Three Post Medieval pits (MWI76781) were uncovered during an excavation (EWI9333), c.670m north of the Site;
- Part of a Post Medieval crossbow bolt (MWI12090) was identified c.930m north of the Site. It should be noted that the WHER classes this record as being Post Medieval but a date of 15th century is also given;
- Medieval post holes (MWI76588), gullies (MWI76589), and pits (MWI76592) were identified during an excavation (EWI9237), c.630m north of the Site; and
- Post Medieval walls (MWI75412) were recorded during excavations (EWI4179) on Church Street, c.670m north of the Site.
- A now demolished tollhouse (MWI37484) is recorded c.340m north of the Site.

- 4.113** A former mill building, known as South Mill (MWI37486), sits c.170m north of the Site. The building has been converted to residential use.
- 4.114** In the 18th century the grounds surrounding Amesbury Abbey (MWI12590), c.520m north of the Site, underwent extensive landscaping by Charles Bridgeman creating gardens and parks. Post Medieval pottery (MWI12088) was recorded during evaluation trenching within the area occupied by the gardens. Immediately south of the gardens sits the late 18th century Queensberry Bridge (MWI12067, NHLE 1015221, EWI4210).
- 4.115** Approximately 940m north-west of the Site earthworks mark the site of West Amesbury house's formal gardens (MWI31388, EWI6818).
- 4.116** Post Medieval pottery (MWI12087) was recorded during an archaeological evaluation (EWI4209), c.800m north-east of the Site.

Post Medieval Map Regression

- 4.117** Amesbury is shown on the 1576 *Wiltoniae Comitatus* by Saxton which shows Amesbury as a crossing of the River Avon. No further details are depicted which may indicate archaeology within the Site.



Plate 1: *Wiltoniae Comitatus* by Saxton, 1576

4.118 The 1646 Bleau *plan of Wiltshire* does not show any detail within the Site. Like the earlier map Amesbury is depicted as a large settlement with a river crossing. Stonehenge is depicted to the north-west of the town.



Plate 2: *Plan of Wiltshire by Bleau, 1646.*

4.119 The 1755 Bowen *An improved map of Wilt Shire* shows the crossroads and river crossing. Stonehenge is depicted north-west of the Site, but no details are shown within the Site itself.



Plate 3: An improved map of Wilt Shire by Bowen. 1755

- 4.120** The 1794 Cary's England, Wales, and Scotland (Figure 16) shows the Site as open, undeveloped land. This map does not show any field boundaries however a road runs east-west in the north of the Site, and north-south along the eastern boundary of the Site. The latter road is likely the modern day A435.
- 4.121** The 1807 Ordnance Survey drawing (Figure 17) shows the road across the northern extent of the Site still runs across the Site. No features, including field boundaries, are depicted within the Site.
- 4.122** The 1840 Amesbury Parish Tithe plan (Figure 18) shows the Site as sitting within 11 plots. The river bounds the Site to the north and a road, the modern day A435, bounds the Site to the east. An area of woodland is depicted along the northern boundary of the Site, south of the River Avon. Plots 187, 206 and 207 are large arable fields, named Southam Field, a fourth large arable plot (185) also sits in the southern extent of the Site. These plots are also owned by Sir Edmund Antrobus and occupied by William Long. This was also the case for plots 202, 203, and 304, which are a mixture of pasture and arable. Plot 319 also has the same owner and occupier but is listed as a chalk pit. Sir Edmund Antrobus is listed as owner and occupier of plot 205 which is an area of plantation along the course of the river. Plots 320, 321, and 322a are listed as roads.

Table 14: Land Holdings on the Amesbury Parish Tithe Apportionment, dated 2nd September 1843³³

Plot Number	Landowner	Occupier	Name/Description of Premises	Cultivation Type
185	Sir Edmund Antrobus Baronet	William Long	Woolson Hill Down	Pasture
187	Sir Edmund Antrobus Baronet	William Long	Southam Field	Arable
202	Sir Edmund Antrobus Baronet	William Long	Goose Lands	Arable
203	Sir Edmund Antrobus Baronet	William Long	Goose Lands	Arable
205	Sir Edmund Antrobus Baronet	Sir Edmund Antrobus Baronet	Part of the Cliff	Plantation
204	Sir Edmund Antrobus Baronet	William Long	Part of the Cliff	Pasture
206	Sir Edmund Antrobus Baronet	William Long	Southam Field	Arable
207	Sir Edmund Antrobus Baronet	William Long	Southam Field	Arable
319	Sir Edmund Antrobus Baronet	William Long	Chalk Pit	-
320	Roads & Commons & Rivers & Waste	Roads & Commons & Rivers & Waste	Turnpike Road from Salisbury to Toll Gate	-
321	Roads & Commons & Rivers & Waste	Roads & Commons & Rivers & Waste	Road by Mill and Under Cliff	-
322a	Roads & Commons & Rivers & Waste	Roads & Commons & Rivers & Waste	Turnpike Road	-

4.123 No features are depicted on the 1878-1879 Ordnance Survey plan (Figure 19) and the entire Site appears to be open, undeveloped land. An area in the south-eastern corner of the Site is marked as Stock Bottom and a track or road leading from this point and heading west runs along the southern boundary of the Site. To the south of the Site various earthworks are depicted including ditches, banks, and tumuli.

³³ The Genealogist. 2022.

4.124 The 1899 Ordnance Survey plan (Figure 20) shows the Site as still open, undeveloped land. The area of woodland in the northern extent of the Site is now marked as Southmill Hill Plantation.

4.125 The archaeological potential for further assets of Post Medieval date is high based on the cartographic analysis of the Site. If such remains existed, they would probably relate to agricultural activity within the Site and might be considered of local importance.

Modern

4.126 The WHER records eight archaeological monument records of Modern date within the 1km study area.

Table 15: Modern monuments recorded on the WHER within 1km of the Site

Monument ID	Name/Description	Monument Type	Period	Dates
MWI10647	High Post Airfield	Airfield	Modern	1901 to 2000
MWI12114	Air Raid Shelters, Caravan site, Boscombe Down	Air Raid Shelter; Nissen Hut	Modern	1901 to 2000
MWI44992	Boscombe Down Airfield	Airfield	Modern	1901 to 2050
MWI73248	Military Depot, Amesbury	Military Depot	Modern	1901 to 2050
MWI31869	Amesbury Royal Observer Corps Post	Underground Monitoring Post	Modern	1901 to 2000
MWI76590	Air Raid Shelter, Land East of Flower Lane	Anderson Shelter	Modern	1939 to 1945
MWI77238	WWII Trackway, Land off Ringwood Avenue	Trackway	Modern	1939 to 1945
MWI77239	WWII Trackway, Land off Ringwood Avenue	Air Raid Shelter; Cellar	Modern	1939 to 1945

4.127 The western boundary of Boscombe Down Airfield (MWI44992) sits c.830m east of the Site. The Airfield opened in 1917 as a training base, following which it was shut down. However, the Site was redeveloped between 1927 and 1932 and opened as a permanent RAF Station. During the Second World War it was utilised by both fighter and bomber squadrons, with the station's main role as an experimental station.

4.128 A second airfield, known as High Post Airfield (MWI10647), is recorded c.1km south of the Site. The airfield was constructed in 1931 for private use and it later became a flying school.

4.129 A military depot (MWI73248), likely constructed during World War II, is seen on aerial photographs c.320m north-east of the Site. Second World War air-raid shelters

and Nissen hut had standing (MWI12114) were recorded during evaluations (EWI5908) on the area of the depot. A ground penetrating radar survey (EWI9699) identified a former trackway relating to the buildings (MWI77238, MWI77239).

- 4.130** A Royal Observer Corps Post (MWI31869) is recorded c.970m south of the Site. The Site would have been part of an extensive network of posts designed to confirm and report hostile aircraft and nuclear attacks.
- 4.131** A Georgian post box (MWI76252) sits immediately adjacent to the site of the building.
- 4.132** An Anderson air raid shelter (MWI76590) was identified during excavations (EWI9237) c.650m north of the Site.

Modern Map Regression

- 4.133** The 1926 Ordnance Survey plan (Figure 21) shows little change to the area following the 1899 Ordnance Survey plan (Figure ?) with the area still undeveloped. Southmill Hill Plantation still bounds the northern boundary, and a track or road runs east-west across this extent of the Site.
- 4.134** The 1957-1961 Ordnance Survey plan (Figure 22) shows the Site as undeveloped however several field boundaries run south-east to north-west across the centre, and north-south across the Site.
- 4.135** The 1974-1979 Ordnance Survey plan (Figure 23) shows a building now sitting in the north-east of the Site. The A345 has now been rerouted and runs immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary.
- 4.136** The 2001 Ordnance Survey plan (Figure 24) there are now two buildings in the north-eastern corner of the Site.
- 4.137** The archaeological potential for further assets of Modern date is high based on the features identified on mapping within the Site, including the Modern farm buildings. If such remains existed, they would probably relate to agricultural activity and might be considered of local importance.

Unknown

- 4.138** The WHER records 59 archaeological monument records of Unknown date within the 1km study area.

Table 16: Unknown monuments recorded on the WHER within 1km of the Site

Monument ID	Name/Description	Monument Type	Period	Dates
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MWI10541	Undated Ditches, Amesbury Down	Ditch	Unknown	Undated
MWI10545	Undated Ditch, Amesbury Down to South East of Salisbury Clumps	Ditch	Unknown	Undated
MWI10549	Probable Pond, South West of Salisbury Clumps	Pond	Unknown	Undated
MWI10571	Enclosure, Salisbury Clump	Enclosure	Unknown	Undated
MWI10575	Undated Strip Lynchets, Amesbury Down	Strip Lynchet	Unknown	Undated
MWI10582	Ring Ditch, North East of Salisbury Clumps	Ring Ditch	Unknown	Undated
MWI10788	Linear, North East of Lake Village	Linear Feature	Unknown	Undated
MWI12289	Ring Ditch, South-west of New Covert	Ring Ditch	Unknown	Undated
MWI12300	Ring Ditch, South of New Covert	Ring Ditch	Unknown	Undated
MWI12314	Enclosure, East of the A345	Rectangular Enclosure	Unknown	Undated
MWI12315	Ring Ditch, South of New Covert	Ring Ditch	Unknown	Undated
MWI12316	Ring Ditch, South of New Covert	Ring Ditch	Unknown	Undated
MWI12318	Enclosure, Boscombe Down Phase V	Enclosure	Unknown	Undated
MWI12343	Lynchets, West of Salisbury Road	Lynchet	Unknown	Undated
MWI12793	Possible Round Barrow, Vespasian's Camp, South of Stonehenge Rd	Round Barrow	Unknown	Undated
MWI73327	Enclosure, West of Stockport	Enclosure	Unknown	Undated
MWI73446	Pits, Amesbury Down	Pit	Unknown	Undated
MWI74906	Undated Pits, South East of Amesbury	Pit	Unknown	Undated
MWI75116	Pits and Post Holes, Kings Gate	Pit; Post Hole	Unknown	Undated
MWI75117	Ditches, Kings Gate	Ditch	Unknown	Undated
MWI75406	Undated Ditch, Grayan House	Boundary Ditch	Unknown	Undated
MWI10753	Linear Ditch, Amesbury Down	Ditch	Unknown	Undated
MWI12286	Ditch and Pits, South-west of Southmill Hill	Pit Alignment; Ditch	Unknown	Undated
MWI12319	Field System, South of New Covert	Field System	Unknown	Undated

MWI10540	Undated Linear, Amesbury Down	Linear Feature	Unknown	Undated
MWI13112	Barrow, North-east of Normanton	Ring Ditch	Unknown	Undated
MWI13114	Barrow, North-East of Normanton	Round Barrow	Unknown	Undated
MWI13153	Barrow, North East of Normanton	Site	Unknown	Undated
MWI13113	Barrow, North-East of Normanton	Ring Ditch	Unknown	Undated
MWI13115	Barrow, North-East of Normanton	Ring Ditch	Unknown	Undated
MWI13116	Barrow, North-East of Normanton	Ring Ditch	Unknown	Undated
MWI12721	Linear Ditch, East of Normanton	Linear Feature	Unknown	Undated
MWI12721	Linear Ditch, East of Normanton	Linear Feature	Unknown	Undated
MWI73327	Enclosure, West of Stockport	Enclosure	Unknown	Undated
MWI73427	Enclosure, Amesbury	Enclosure	Unknown	Undated
MWI12366	Ditches, East of The Lynchets	Ditch	Unknown	Undated
MWI73435	Enclosure, South of Southmill Hill Plantation	Enclosure	Unknown	Undated
MWI73273	Linear Ditches, Amesbury Down	Ditch; Enclosure	Unknown	Undated
MWI12343	Lynchets, West of Salisbury Road	Lynchet	Unknown	Undated
MWI75447	Undated Inhumation Grave, Boscombe Down	Grave	Unknown	Undated
MWI12389	Undated Enclosure, South East of Amesbury	Enclosure	Unknown	Undated
MWI10753	Linear Ditch, Amesbury Down	Ditch	Unknown	Undated
MWI10540	Undated Linear, Amesbury Down	Linear Feature	Unknown	Undated
MWI12102	Probable Medieval Finds, Grounds of Amesbury Abbey	Findspot	Unknown	Undated
MWI12616	Undated Worked Flint, Hunters Hill, West Amesbury	Associated Finds	Unknown	Undated
MWI12621	Undated Worked Flint, Garden of Sky House, Stonehenge Road	Findspot	Unknown	Undated

MWI12622	Undated Flint, Garden of Sky House, Stonehenge Road	Findspot	Unknown	Undated
MWI10516	Bowl Barrow, SE Salisbury Clumps	Bowl Barrow	Unknown	Undated
MWI12091	Probable Medieval Burials, The Old Vicarage	Burial	Unknown	Undated
MWI12101	Burials, New Covert	Burial	Unknown	Undated
MWI12108	Posthole, School Road, Boscombe Down	Post Hole	Unknown	Undated
MWI12274	Enclosure, South-West of Amesbury	Square Enclosure	Unknown	Undated
MWI12351	Ditches, New Covert	Linear Feature	Unknown	Undated
MWI12387	Undated Ditch, Ringwood Road, Boscombe Down	Ditch	Unknown	Undated
MWI13059	South of the river & Vespasians Camp	Bowl Barrow	Unknown	Undated
MWI13109	Barrow, South of Ham Hatches	Mound	Unknown	Undated
MWI13110	Barrow, Ham Hatches	Round Barrow	Unknown	Undated
MWI13111	Mound, North-east of Normanton	Mound	Unknown	Undated
MWI76000	Undated Post Holes, Boscombe Down	Post Hole	Unknown	Undated

4.139 There are five undated records within the Site itself.

- A ditch running north-south through the centre of the Site with a pit alignment running parallel for 272m of its length (MWI12286) was seen on aerial photographs. The WHER states that it is likely to be of Prehistoric or Roman data and served as a settlement boundary or part of a field system;
- Seven pits (MWI73446) are visible as cropmarks running in a scattered east-west orientation in the southern extent of the Site. The ditch and pits (MWI12286) run directly through the centre of the pits;
- An incomplete enclosure (MWI73435) is visible as a faint cropmark on aerial photographs. The area sits in the north-western corner of the Site in an area of prehistoric or Roman field systems;
- A rectangular enclosure (MWI12314) was seen in the north-eastern corner of the Site on aerial photographs. The enclosure is close to an area of known Iron Age or Roman settlement activity;
- A single linear ditch (MWI12721, EWI158) runs into the Site across the northern extent of the Site's western boundary. Visible on aerial photographs it is thought to be part of a field system;

- Undated strip lynchets (MWI10575) are visible on aerial photographs in the southern extent of the Site;
- Linear ditches (MWI73273) are visible on aerial photographs in the southern extent of the Site;
- The very northern extent of an undated linear ditch (MWI10540), believed to be a field system boundary enters, the southern boundary of the Site. The Site is designated a scheduled monument and was partly excavated in 1966 and found to have three phases of construction.

4.140 A cluster of six undated barrows (MWI13112, MWI13113, MWI13114, MWI13115, MWI13116, MWI13153) are recorded from aerial photographs (EWI7587, EWI158), approximately 200m west of the Site boundary. Furthermore, a small mound (MWI13111) is visible on aerial photographs, c.670m west of the Site, and a ring ditch (MWI10789) is shown c.825m south-west of the Site. There are a further five barrows identified within the 1km study area, these include:

- A bowl barrow (MWI10516) visible on aerial photographs, c.910m south-east of the Site;
- Approximately 250m north-west of the Site two possible round barrows (MWI13109, MWI13110) are depicted on historic mapping.
- A round barrow (MWI13059) is shown on Hoare's map in 1812, c.610m north-west of the Site.
- A geophysical survey (EWI84), c.840m north-west of the Site, identified a possible round barrow (MWI12793). A watching brief (EWI4274) in the same area as the barrow identified worked flint (MWI12616) and burnt flint. An archaeological evaluation (EWI4277, EWI4805) at Sky House, adjacent to the barrow, identified undated worked flint (MWI12621, MWI12622).

4.141 Three ring ditches are depicted in the 1km study area visible on aerial photographs, one (MWI10582) c.375m south-east of the Site, the second (MWI12289), c.400m east of the Site, and the third (MWI12300), c.890m east of the Site. The latter was subject to geophysical survey (EWI6421) which failed to identify any features relating to the ring ditch.

4.142 There are five undated enclosures listed on the WHER within the 1km study area:

- A large sub-rectangular enclosure (MWI10571) is visible on aerial photographs, c.755m south of the Site. A soil mark is also visible immediately adjacent to the enclosure which has been interpreted as a possible pond (MWI10549).

- A square, ditched, enclosure (MWI73327) is visible on aerial photographs, c.340m east of the south-eastern corner of the Site. The feature appears to be aligned with the banks of a Prehistoric or Roman field system. The WHER states that the enclosure appears similar to Medieval and Post Medieval sheep enclosures found in other areas of Wessex and so may have been added to the field system.
- An enclosure (MWI12274) identified on aerial photographs, c.750m east of the Site, this was not noted during evaluations of the area (EWI5908).
- Part of an undated enclosure (MWI12389) was revealed during an evaluation (EWI7814, EWI6392, EWI6788), c.610m east of the Site.
- A possible undated enclosure (MWI73427) was identified on aerial photographs, c.620m north-east of the Site.

4.143 There are seven records relating to ditches which are likely related to field systems:

- A range of ditches, identified on aerial photographs, running across the landscape south and east of the Site (MWI10545, MWI10788, MWI10753, MWI10541).
- A range of lynchets (MWI12343) are recorded on aerial photography, c.920m east of the Site.
- Further ditches (MWI75117), pits, and postholes (MWI75116) were revealed by excavation (EWI8140), c.750m east of the Site.
- Features (MWI12319) which are probably part of a field system were noted on aerial photographs, c.940m east of the Site, and part of a ditch was identified during a geophysical survey (EWI7813).
- Ditches (MWI12366) have been identified on aerial photographs, c.430m east of the Site. It is likely these represent a Prehistoric or Roman field system. An undated ring ditch (MWI12316, MWI12315) and enclosure (MWI12318), which sits within the ditches, was identified on aerial photographs, c.870m east of the Site.
- Linear ditches (MWI12351) were recorded during an evaluation (EWI4207, EWI5901), c.755m east of the Site. Two undated burials (MWI12101) were also identified during the excavation, it is thought that they date to the Roman period, but no dating evidence was identified.
- An undated ditch (MWI12387) was identified during an excavation (EWI5964), c.645m north-east of the Site.

4.144 A ground of undated postholes (MWI76000) were recorded during an excavation c.40m east of the south-eastern corner of the Site. The WHER states that they could

represent further archaeological activity which has been sealed below colluvial deposits.

4.145 A large number of undated pits (MWI74906) were recorded during a geophysical survey (EWI7814) and excavation (EWI8130, EWI6968, EWI7641, EWI9124) across a large area east of the Site, their closest being c.280m east of the Site.

4.146 An undated inhumation grave (MWI75447) was identified during an excavation (EWI6964). It is thought that they date to the Prehistoric or Roman periods, but no dating evidence was identified

4.147 A substantial ditch (MWI75406), likely the eastern boundary of Amesbury Abbey, was recorded during an evaluation (EWI6852) of Grayan House, c.940m north of the Site. Further evaluations (EWI4212) at Amesbury Abbey itself identified undated finds (MWI12102), c.675 north of the Site, likely relating to the Medieval period. Approximately 670m north of the Site, within the historic core of Amesbury, undated burials (MWI12091) likely associated with Amesbury Abbey were recorded.

Previous Archaeological Work

4.148 The WHER holds 126 records for previous archaeological investigations having been carried out within the wider 1km study area (Figures 11, 12 and 13).

Table 17: Previous Archaeological Investigations within the 1km Study Area

EvUID	Name	Year
EWI158	Historic Landscape Regression on the A303 Amesbury - Berwick Down	1992
EWI304	Desk Based Assessment for Abbey Square, Church Street, Amesbury	1999
EWI305	Evaluation at the Former Pitts Garage Site	1997
EWI4174	Spar Supermarket, Boscombe Road, Amesbury	1998
EWI4179	Excavation at Old Vicarage, Church Street, Amesbury, Wiltshire	1999
EWI4180	Evaluation on Land at 15 Church Street (rear of Antrobus Arms)	1999
EWI4181	Watching Brief at No 1 Boscombe Road, Amesbury	1999
EWI4186	Desk Based Assessment of Land at Amesbury	1992
EWI4205	Fieldwalking at Butterfield Down	1990
EWI4207	Evaluation on Land South-East of Amesbury, Phase 1 Housing Area, Stage 2	1995
EWI4209	Evaluation on Land Southeast of Amesbury Phase 1 Housing Area	1995
EWI421	Evaluation at Boscombe Down FSTA	2001
EWI4210	Watching Brief on Engineer Trial Holes, Queensbury Bridge, Amesbury	1998
EWI4212	Evaluation at Amesbury Abbey	1996
EWI4223	Geophysical Survey at Boscombe Down	1994
EWI4223	Geophysical Survey at Boscombe Down	1994
EWI4274	Archaeological Watching Brief at Hunters Hill, West Amesbury	1997
EWI4276	Excavation at Vespasian's Camp	1987
EWI4277	Archaeological Evaluation at Sky House, Stonehenge Road, Amesbury	1996
EWI4801	Archaeological Watching Brief at Sky House, Amesbury	1997

EWI4805	Archaeological Evaluation at Sky House, Stonehenge Road, Amesbury	1998
EWI5169	Excavation at Butterfield Down, Amesbury	1990
EWI5171	Geophysical Survey at Butterfield Down, Amesbury	1990
EWI5605	Evaluation on Land off Salisbury Street, Amesbury	1996
EWI5655	Evaluation of Land Adjacent to 42 Beaulieu Road, Amesbury	2002
EWI5660	Watching Brief at Skye House, Amesbury	2002
EWI5670	Watching Brief at Hamble House, The Centre, Amesbury	2002
EWI5839	Evaluation on Land at 11 Salisbury Road, Amesbury	2003
EWI5840	Excavation of Early Beaker Burials, Boscombe Down	2002
EWI5872	Evaluation at the Former Pitts Garage Site	2003
EWI5875	Watching Brief at The Firs, Flower Lane, Amesbury	2003
EWI5901	Excavations for the Amesbury Phase 1 Housing, Boscombe Down	1996-1997
EWI5908	Evaluation at Boscombe Down IV, Amesbury	2002
EWI5922	Excavations at Boscombe Sports Field, Boscombe Down	1995
EWI5958	Desk Based Assessment on Land off Salisbury Street, Amesbury	1996
EWI5959	Desk Based Assessment of Land at Porton Road, Amesbury	1996
EWI5961	Evaluation at 20-22 High Street, Amesbury	2001
EWI5962	Evaluation at 'Gladwins', Boscombe Road, Amesbury	2001
EWI5964	Evaluation on Land off Ringwood Avenue, Boscombe Down	2001
EWI5966	Evaluation at Camelot Nursing Home, Countess Road, Amesbury	2003
EWI6191	Watching Brief at The Married Quarters Roads Project, Boscombe Down	2003-2004
EWI6201	Watching Brief on Land Adjacent to the Spar Supermarket, Boscombe Road, Amesbury	2004
EWI6268	The Old Grammar School, 32, High Street, Amesbury	2005
EWI6283	Evaluation of Land at Beaulieu Road, Amesbury	2005
EWI6332	Strip and Record Fieldwork at School Road, Boscombe Down	2006
EWI6392	Excavation at the New School Site, Boscombe Down	2002
EWI6421	Boscombe Down Phase V Excavations, Amesbury	2004
EWI6424	Archaeological Watching Brief at 14a Stonehenge Road, Amesbury	2006
EWI6566	Geophysical Surveys at West Amesbury and the Stonehenge Greater Cursus	2006
EWI6598	Evaluation of a Proposed Playing Field, Land South-East of Amesbury	2006
EWI6740	Watching Brief at a Residential Development at the former Amplifier Station, Abbey Lane Amesbury	2007
EWI6788	Proposed Classroom Extension Excavation at the Amesbury Archer School	2010
EWI6818	Archaeological Survey of Earthworks at Lake and West Amesbury	1986
EWI6852	Evaluation Trenching at Land at Grayan House and Orchard House, Countess Road, Amesbury	2008
EWI6911	Geophysical Survey at and around Durrington Walls for The Stonehenge Riverside Project 2006	2006
EWI6963	Geophysical Survey at Southmill Hill	2007
EWI6964	Excavations at Boscombe Down Areas A-D	2005-2009
EWI6965	Byway 20 Excavations	2006-2007
EWI6966	Boscombe Down Area J Watching Brief	2010

EWI6967	Trial Trench Evaluation at Southmill Hill and Swale	2011
EWI6968	Trial Trench Evaluation on Phase 3 Land (Kings Gate), Boscombe Down	2010-2011
EWI6969	Evaluation on Land South East of Amesbury	2004
EWI7198	Watching Brief on Land at Beaulieu Road, Amesbury	2013
EWI7229	Evaluation at Melor Hall	2011
EWI7230	Recording of the Boundary Walls of Amesbury Parish Church	2010
EWI7339	Geophysical Survey and Evaluation at Butterfield Down	1990
EWI7341	Watching Brief at 44 Salisbury Street	2007
EWI7424	Evaluation at King's Gate Phase 4 Land Area, Boscombe Down	2012
EWI7458	Evaluation at The Greyhound, Amesbury	2014
EWI7587	Air Photographic Transcription for the Proposed A303 Wilsford Down to Amesbury	1992
EWI7641	Excavation for Phases 1 and 2, King's Gate	2013
EWI7683	Evaluation on Land Southeast of Amesbury	2004
EWI7712	Desk Based Assessment for Normanton House	2014
EWI7771	The Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project	2010-2014
EWI7784	Excavations at the Riverside End of the Stonehenge Avenue	2009
EWI7813	Geophysical Survey at Amesbury, Phase III	1999
EWI7814	Geophysical Survey at Amesbury, Phase IV	2001
EWI7879	Watching Brief at 31 Kitchener Road, Amesbury	2014
EWI7881	Evaluation at 21 Edwards Road, Amesbury	2015
EWI7907	Evaluation at 19 Boscombe Road	2015
EWI8009	Geophysical Survey for Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes: Field Season 4 (2013-14)	2014
EWI8129	Archaeological Mitigation on Land South-East of Amesbury, Wiltshire. Proposed Playing Field. Phase 1 and 2 Bus Turning Circle.	2007-09
EWI8130	Mitigation on Land South-East of Amesbury, Wiltshire: Proposed Playing Field. Phases 1 and 2 (Bus Turning Circle, Pavillion, Car Park and Access Road)	2007-09
EWI8140	Excavations at Kings Gate, 460 Units (Phases 3, 4 and 5) and Parcel P, Amesbury	2015
EWI8142	Test Pit Evaluation at the former Co-op, Salisbury Street, Amesbury, Wiltshire.	2008
EWI8143	Watching Brief at Southmill Hill, Amesbury, Wiltshire	2008
EWI8145	Excavation at Comilla Care Home, 1 Countess Road, Amesbury, Wiltshire	2008
EWI8148	Desk Based Assessment of Stonehenge Southern WHS Survey: Vespasian's Camp, Amesbury, Wiltshire	2016
EWI8151	Excavation to the South of Salisbury Street, Amesbury, Wiltshire	2005-2006
EWI8161	Watching Brief at Former Boscombe Down Newsagents, Boscombe Down Road, Amesbury, Wiltshire	2010
EWI84	Geophysical Survey at Vespasian's Camp	1995
EWI8605	Evaluation on Land East of Flower Lane	2017
EWI8802	Geophysical Survey for A303 Amesbury to Berwick Down - Stage 1 Final	2016
EWI8817	Watching Brief at King's Gate, Primary School	2017
EWI8818	Watching Brief at The Greyhound, Smithfield Street	2017
EWI8973	Evaluation at South Mills, Amesbury	2010

EWI9119	Evaluation of land at the rear of the Antrobus Arms and Lloyds Bank, Amesbury	2010
EWI9124	Post-Excavation Assessment of Kings Gate Phase 4 Land (658 unit) Area, Boscombe Down	2014-2016
EWI9237	Excavation at Land to the East of Flower Lane	2017
EWI9333	Evaluation at Comilla Care Home, 1 Countess Road	2008
EWI9546	Evaluation at Amesbury History Centre	2019
EWI9699	Ground Penetrating Radar Survey on Land off Ringwood Avenue	2020
EWI9918	Watching Brief, 63 Holders Road	2021
EWI1940	E Of Ogbury Camp	1800-1810
EWI1953	Excavation on Amesbury Down	1966
EWI2137	Excavation on Southmill Hill	1960
EWI2140	Excavation at Boscombe Road/New Covert	1951
EWI2141	Excavation at Amesbury Abbey	1860
EWI2175	Excavation East of the Lynchets	1977
EWI2491	Inside Vespasians Camp	1770
EWI302	Watching Brief at Butterfield Down	1998
EWI4177	Watching Brief at Butterfield Down, Amesbury	1999
EWI4178	Desk Based Assessment at Abbey Square, Church Street, Amesbury	1999
EWI4230	Watching brief for Defence Evaluation and Research Agency Establishment, Boscombe Down	1997-1998
EWI4846	Excavation at Boscombe Down Sports Field	1997
EWI5015	Excavation at Vespasian's Camp Iron Age Hillfort	1987
EWI5157	Watching Brief at New Conservatory, The Old Vicarage, Amesbury, Wiltshire	2001
EWI5744	Watching Brief on Geotechnical Trial Pits, Boscombe Down Airfield	1998
EWI5817	Excavation at 20-22 High Street, Amesbury	2003
EWI6634	Amesbury Archer Primary School Goalpost Excavation	2008
EWI6750	Watching Brief on Land South-East of Amesbury	2006
EWI8121	Excavation at Amesbury Archer School, Boscombe Down, Wiltshire.	2010
EWI8680	Watching Brief at Borehole Project, MOD Boscombe Down	2016
EWI9303	Petrographic analysis of polished stone axe fragments from the Stonehenge Landscape	2018
EWI9369	Watching Brief at Kings Gate Primary School	2017
EWI6402	Watching Brief at Southmill Hill, Boscombe Down	2004
EWI9945	Watching Brief for Boscombe Down Cable Installation	2021

4.149 The previous archaeological investigations include 66 archaeological evaluations, 30 watching briefs, 14 geophysical surveys, seven archaeological desk-based assessments, one earthwork survey, one scheme of field walking, one historic building survey, one historic landscape regression, one petrographic analysis, one strip, map and record, one post-excavation assessment, and one scheme of testing pitting.

4.150 The WHER depicts two of the events within the Site itself. The first EWI9369 appears to be a misplaced point as the entry appears to relate to a watching brief at King Gate Primary School.

4.151 The second point (EWI2137) relates to an excavation at Southmill Hill, in the north-eastern corner of the Site, which took place in 1960. Little information is available as to what was identified during this investigation. However, a monument entry states that Iron Age features (MWI11957) were identified, including burials.

LiDAR

4.152 LIDAR data (1m resolution from 2021, Figure 14) has been downloaded for the Site to enable interrogation through QGIS software using hillshade settings and variations of light angles and azimuth heights. This shows several features across the Site, only some of which are listed by the WHER. Most of these features appear to relate to Prehistoric field systems. A Bronze Age barrow can be seen in the north-western corner of the Site. No features relating to the Iron Age settlement, in the north-eastern corner of the Site have been identified however a ring ditch is noted close to the north-western corner of the Site. This feature is listed on the WHER (MWI12284).

HLC

4.153 There are three Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) types within the Site, and these are tabulated on the table below.

Table 18: Historic Landscape Characterisation Types within the Site

HLC UID	HLC Name	Current Broad Type	Type	Previous Broad Types	Previous Type
HWI2050	Amesbury Down	Fields and enclosed land	Re-organised fields	Unimproved land; Fields and enclosed land	Downland; Strip fields; Coaxial fields
HWI2052	Amesbury Down	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	Unimproved land; Fields and enclosed land	Downland; Planned enclosure
HWI2924	Southmill Hill Plantation	Woodland	Plantation	-	-

4.154 Amesbury Down (HWI2050) comprises fields and enclosed land in an area of former downland which does not appear to have been subject to formalisation through enclosure. This area covers most of the Site.

- 4.155** Another area, in the north-western corner of the Site, also called Amesbury Down (HWI2052) comprises modern fields which have been created by combining a series of regular enclosures from the Post Medieval period. No medieval or prehistoric field systems have been identified within this area.
- 4.156** The Southmill Hill Plantation (MWI2924) which sits in the northern extent of the Site and sits immediately adjacent to the River Avon. The woodland was likely created in the late Post Medieval period and mapping has shown that it has not particularly changed in that time. The WHER states that it was possibly created as a designed landscape feature in the later Post Medieval period.

Aerial Photographs

- 4.157** No historic aerial photographs of the Site could be identified for this assessment.
- 4.158** A review of an aerial photograph from 2005 (Figure 24) identified the barrow shown on the WHER and seen during LIDAR analysis. Furthermore, the faint shadows of Prehistoric field systems, also depicted on the WHER and seen during LIDAR analysis can be seen in the southern extent of the Site.
- 4.159** A review of modern aerial photographs through Google Earth (Figure 25) shows that most of the Site is currently utilised for agricultural purposes. The northern extent of the Site is currently laid out with woodland and an agricultural building sits in the north-eastern corner of the Site.

5. Impact Assessment

Proposed Development

5.1 This report has been compiled to inform the review of the Wiltshire Local Plan.

Factors Affecting Archaeological Survival

5.2 Archaeological remains can survive as earthworks and as below ground archaeological features, finds and layers. Part of the assessment process is to consider what factors may have affected archaeological survival. That is to say, what conditions would have enhanced the chances of survival and what conditions would have reduced the chances of survival.

5.3 The subject of archaeological preservation has been covered comprehensively elsewhere³⁴, and it is a subject which is subject to ongoing review as our understanding grows. The following addresses some familiar scenarios for assessment reports such as this, to allow the reader an insight into some 'typical' scenarios.

5.4 In rural locations, below ground remains are likely to be sealed by a relatively thin series of layers. Typically, a topsoil of c.100-200mm and a subsoil of 100-300mm. Therefore, they may be sealed by 200-500mm of deposits. There are variations to this including landscapes affected by colluvial or alluvial deposits. There are also Peat rich area where soil deposits can be significantly deeper. Earthworks are most common in areas not subject to modern, mechanised ploughing, although earthworks can be preserved in hedgerows, wooded areas and even as plough-reduced remnants within arable fields. Pasture/grassland provides a relatively static condition for archaeological remains however mechanised ploughing, especially of deep rooting crops (e.g. Sugar Beet), causes truncation of archaeological deposits.

5.5 Hydrology has a significant role to play in the preservation of remains and proximity to watercourses and wetlands should be considered as it affects the variety and type of artefacts/ecofacts that could be present on a site.

Assessment of Significance

5.6 This assessment of significance has been guided by the National Planning Policy Framework³⁵. It has also been guided by Historic England's guidance *Conservation Principles, Policies, and Guidance*. This states that the 'heritage values that can be

³⁴ Historic England 2016. Preserving Archaeological Remains. Decision-taking for Sites under Development

³⁵ MHCLG. 2021.

ascribed to a place' can be grouped into four values: *Evidential, Historic (illustrative or associative), Aesthetic, and Communal*.³⁶

5.7 The landscape surrounding Amesbury is a palimpsest of Prehistoric funerary and ceremonial monuments, and along with their setting they are without parallel. The data supplied by the WHER has shown that the Site itself and the surrounding area was subject to significant multiphase occupational activity. The Site contains evidence for Bronze Age barrows, a substantial Iron Age settlement, and general Prehistoric field systems. The Site is in close proximity to the Stonehenge, Avebury, and Associated Sites World Heritage Site (9) which UNESCO considers to be of Outstanding Universal Value. Furthermore, there are seven scheduled monuments (NHLE 1015218, NHLE 1015689, NHLE 1015028, NHLE 1015027, NHLE 1015026, NHLE1012126, NHLE 1010140) relating to the Prehistoric period within the 1km study area. There is direct intervisibility between the Site and four Prehistoric scheduled monuments (NHLE 1015218, NHLE 1015026, NHLE 1012126, NHLE 1010140). Previous archaeological investigations within the study area have identified a large amount of further information relating to this period, including one within the Site itself. Archaeological remains associated with this period would hold significance due to their *evidential* value as they could provide evidence of activity from this period within the Site. They would also be of *illustrative* and *associative historical* value due to their potential to provide further insight into Prehistoric occupation of Amesbury and could relate to the World Heritage Site.

5.8 The *Stonehenge World Heritage Site: an archaeological research framework* states that it is clear in the wider area that Iron Age settlements continued in use throughout the Roman period. This appears to have also been the case in the Amesbury area too. The Iron Age settlement which occurred in the Site and immediately east of the Site appears to have developed into a large, well-established, Roman settlement. This is evident in the substantial number of burials from this period which have been found in the area. Archaeological remains associated with this period would hold significance due to their *evidential* value as it would expand the known Roman settlement area. Furthermore, they would possess significance due to their *associative historical* value as they would expand the current historical timeline of the Site.

5.9 Many of the records relating to the Medieval period relate to agriculture, including ridge and furrow, lynchets, and farmsteads. Including one record within the Site relating to lynchets which straddle the western boundary of the Site. The Medieval core of Amesbury is focused north of the Site and many of records on the WHER cluster around this area. Archaeological remains associated with this period would be

³⁶ Historic England.

of archaeological significance due to their *evidential* and *illustrative historical* value as value as they would show how the Site was utilised during this period.

- 5.10** Cartographic analysis has identified that the Site was predominantly used for agricultural purposes throughout the Post Medieval and Modern period. The first built structure to be depicted on the historic plans first appears on the 1974 Ordnance Survey plan. Archaeological assets relating to this period would hold significance due to their *evidential* value and *illustrative historic* value.
- 5.11** It should be noted that the existing buildings in the north-eastern corner of the Site will have caused some truncation to potential below-ground archaeology, relating to all periods, within their footprints and therefore any *evidential* value will be slightly diminished.

Potential Effects

- 5.12** There is the potential for direct physical impacts to heritage assets during the construction phase of any future development of the Site, as any ground moving activities associated with the proposed works would have the potential to expose, damage or destroy hitherto unknown archaeological remains. Such activities could include piling, topsoil stripping, ground reduction, digging of service trenches and landscaping.
- 5.13** The linear earthwork Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1015218) which immediately bounds the Site to the south has a potential to be impacted upon by the proposed development, both physically and visually. Whilst no evaluations have confirmed this Historic England does state that it is likely the monument continues north, into the Site.
- 5.14** To the east of the Site another scheduled monument, comprising two barrows and a third levelled barrow (NHLE 1015026) holds a commanding, elevated, position overlooking the Avon River valley. This feature is seen from across the southern extent of the Site and therefore its setting would be impacted upon by any proposed development.
- 5.15** The elevated nature of the Site means that from the very northern extent of the Site Vespasian's Camp (NHLE 1012126) and Stonehenge, the Avenue, and three barrows (NHLE 1010140) scheduled monuments are both clearly visible. Therefore, they would be visually impacted upon by any proposed development on the Site.
- 5.16** The settings of the monuments which make up the *Stonehenge, Avebury, and Associated Sites* World Heritage Site (9) are a fundamental aspect of their value and the interrelationship between the various prehistoric sites and the surrounding landscapes in which they are experienced is a major part of their collective value. The southern extent of The Avenue ends in the north-western extent of the 1km

study area and is clearly visible from the northern, elevation extent of the Site. Therefore, this monument, and the World Heritage Site, would be visually impacted upon by the proposed development.

- 5.17** The WHER contains 31 monument records within the Site itself. These include five probable barrows likely dating to the Bronze Age period, Prehistoric field systems, an Iron Age settlement, Medieval lynchets and undated ditches and pits. Whilst the nature of these features cannot be fully determined without further archaeological investigations any proposed development would have a direct impact upon these features. It is likely that modern ploughing will have caused some truncation to below-ground archaeological deposits but there is still a potential for features to still survive. This is evident in the barrow recorded in the north-western corner of the Site where the ring ditch still survives on the surface as cropmarks.
- 5.18** Any proposed development would impact all three HLC types which have been identified by the WHER.

6. Conclusions

6.1 Based on the information within the Wiltshire HER, supplemented by historic mapping, and documentary research, the Site is considered to have high to very high potential for archaeological remains.

6.2 The following table details the archaeological potential ascribed to the Site by period and an assessment of the likely archaeological importance of any remains of those periods should they survive.

Table 19: Assessed Archaeological Potential and Importance by period

Period		Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Importance
Prehistoric	Early	High	Regional to National
	Late	High to Very High	Regional to National
Roman		High	Regional
Early Medieval/Saxon		Low	Local
Medieval		High	Local
Post Medieval		High	Local
Modern		High	Local

6.3 The WHER records thirty one records within the Site itself, including: five Bronze Age barrows (MWI73433, MWI73434, MWI12284, MWI13117, MWI10547); seven records relating to an Iron Age settlement (MWI11957, MWI73440, MWI73441, MWI73442, MWI73443, MWI73444, MWI73445); three records relating to the general Prehistoric period (MWI12256, MWI12285, MWI73272); one record relating to the Medieval period (MWI13130); and a further seven records of unknown date (MWI12721, MWI73435, MWI73273, MWI73446, MWI10575, MWI12286, MWI12314).

6.4 Furthermore, there are ten scheduled monuments within the 1km study area and whilst none of these are within the Site, one does sit immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of the Site. During the Site walkover it was noted that three other scheduled monuments are directly visible from the Site.

6.5 The Site sits within c.800m of the *Stonehenge, Avebury, and Associated Sites* World Heritage Site (9). This World Heritage Site contains complexes of highly important Prehistoric ceremonial and funerary monuments which UNESCO state are 'without parallel'. The settings of these monuments within the surrounding landscape are what makes these so significant. The Site itself contains a large number of Prehistoric archaeological monument records including barrows, field systems, and a settlement. There is intervisibility between the World Heritage Site and the Site.

- 6.6** It is understood that the Viney's Farm site area is being considered for allocation within the local plan for development. Based on the results of this desk-based assessment the site has the potential for nationally significant remains of prehistoric date to be present. Five Bronze Age barrows are known to lie within the allocation area. Being so close to the World Heritage Site and adjacent scheduled monuments, these are very likely to be considered of national importance due to association and the archaeological information that the features could contain. It is very likely that other associated archaeological remains also lie within the site area but which have not been identified as yet.
- 6.7** Core Policy 58 of the Wiltshire Core Strategy (2015) states that '*Development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance the historic environment.*
- Designated heritage assets and their settings will be conserved, and where appropriate enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance, including:*
- *nationally significant archaeological remains*
 - *World Heritage Sites within and adjacent to Wiltshire*
- 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.'*
- 6.8** Should the Viney's Farm site area be allocated in the local plan, then it would be contrary to this policy.
- 6.9** National Planning Policy Guidance also states in Footnote 68 that '*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*'. Paragraph 199 of the NPPF states that: "*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.*" Paragraph 200 NPPF states that: "*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.*'
- 6.10** These indicate that non-designated archaeological features of national importance should be considered the same as designated scheduled monuments, where preservation would be anticipated. This would include their setting. Any future proposed development that would potentially impact upon these known features and their settings would therefore be advised against as it would contradict national and

local policy. This would not preclude it, but any such development would need clear and convincing justification.

- 6.11** Based on this identified archaeological potential for the Viney's Farm site it is considered that if the area was going to be considered further for land allocation in the local plan, further archaeological investigation would be needed to determine the extent of archaeological remains. It is considered likely that further significant remains, possibly of national significance, would be identified. Considering this together with the known archaeological remains within the site, these are likely cumulatively represent a significant constraint for any future development proposals. This should be borne in mind in the decision process for the Viney's Farm site area being considered for allocation in the local plan.
- 6.12** The scope of any further archaeological works that would be needed in advance of the Site being considered for allocation in the local plan would need to be discussed and agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the local planning authority.

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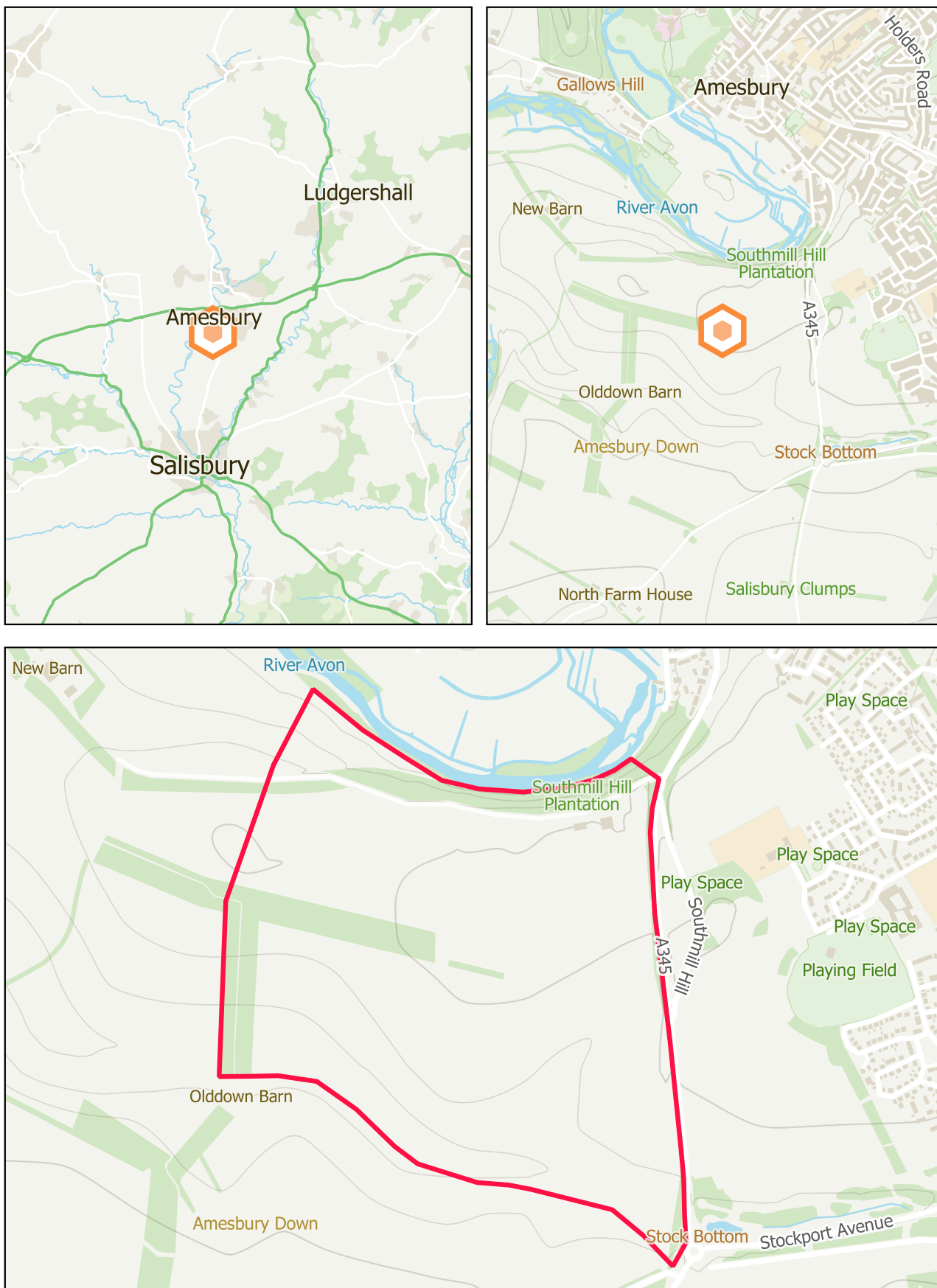
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7. Figures



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Figure 1: Site Location



Key:

Site Boundary

1km Study Area

Height (aOD), metres

0

40

80

120

160

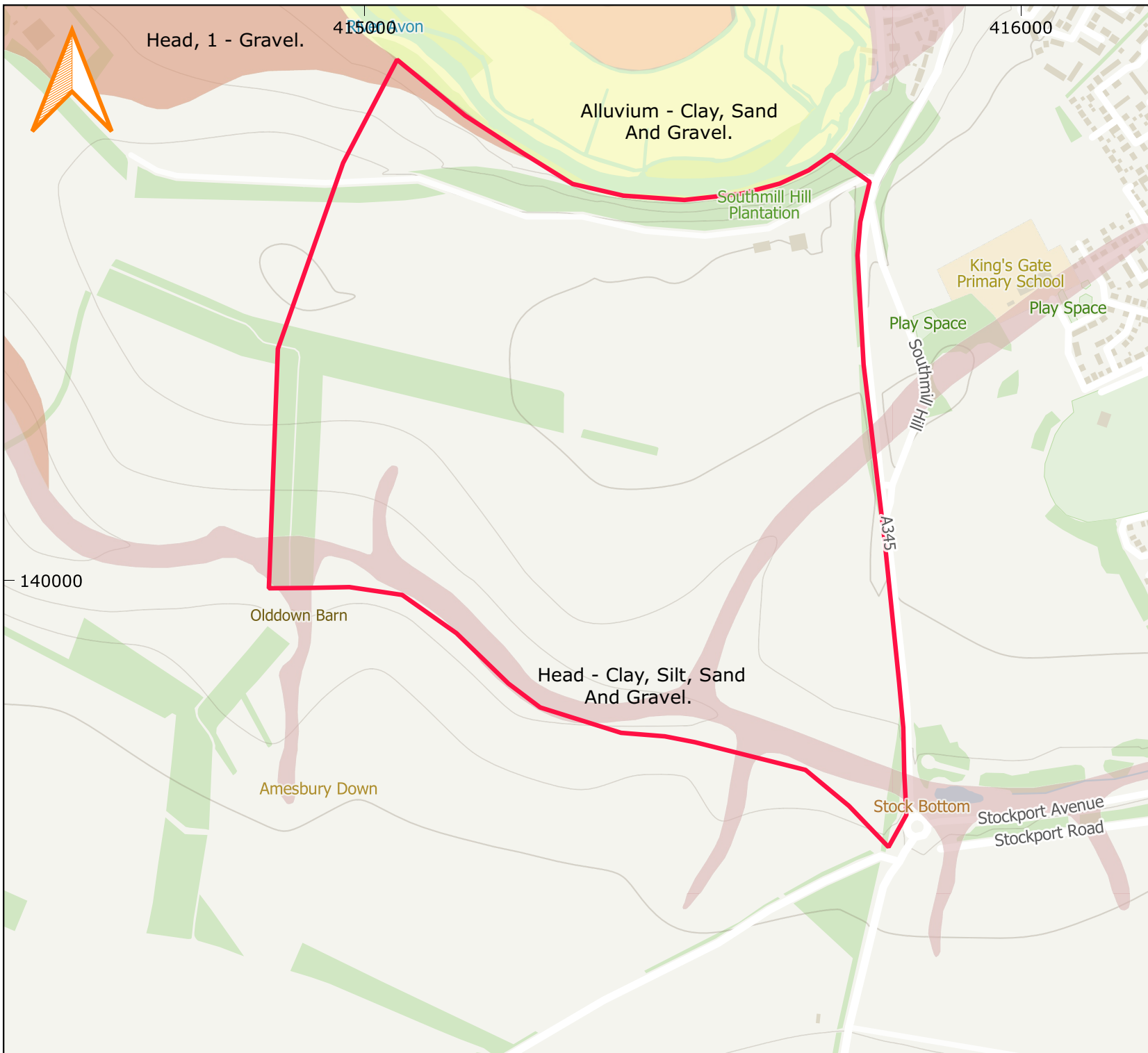
0150300450600 m

Scale @ A4: 1:16,000



HCUK
GROUP

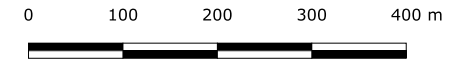
Viney's Farm, AmesburyArchaeological Desk Based
Assessment**Figure 2.**Topography within the 1km Study
Area

Project No. 07787A | 31/3/2022 | Drawn By: EC



Key:

-  Site Boundary
-  1km Study Area



Scale @ A4: 1:8,000

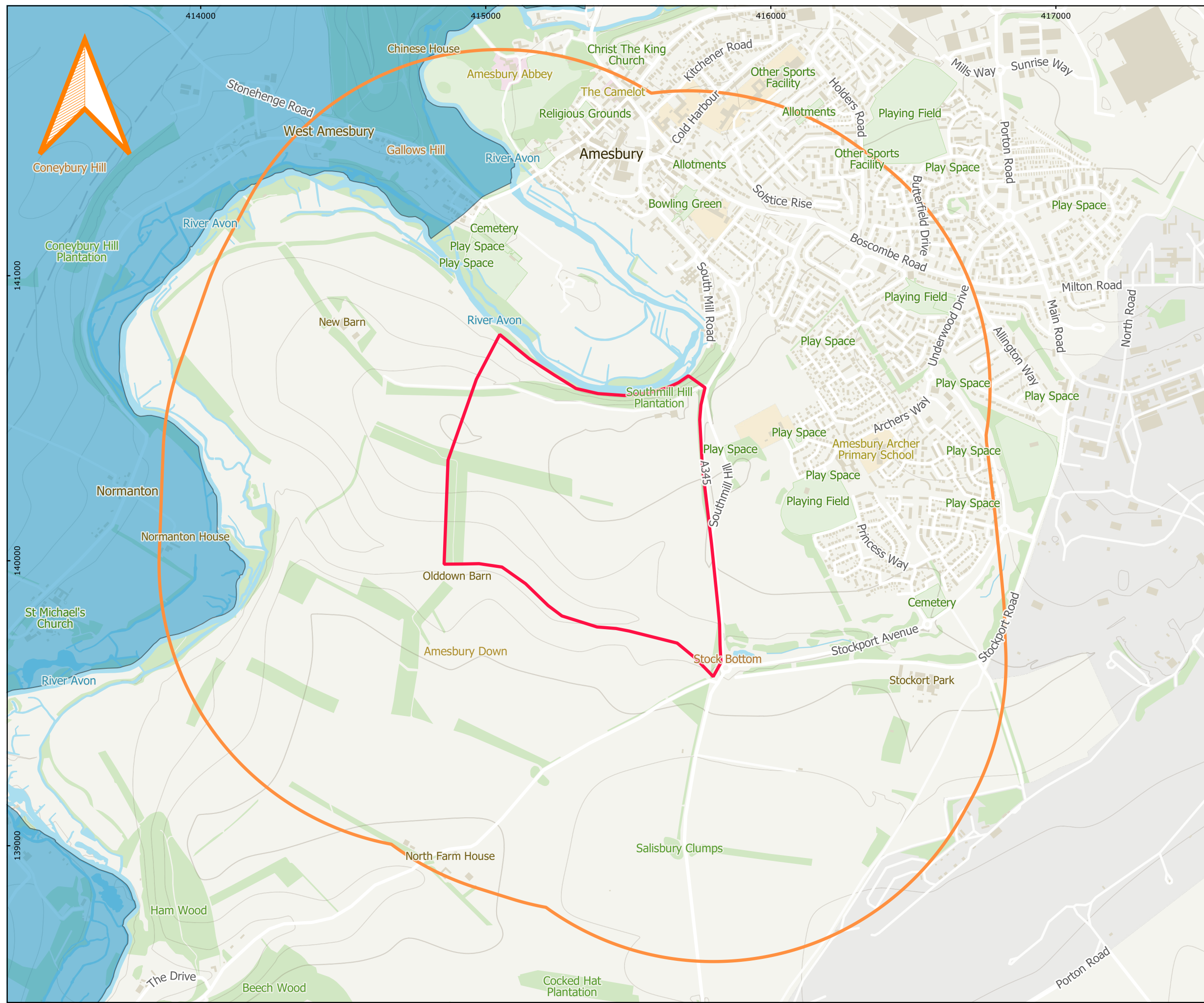


Viney's Farm, Amesbury

Archaeological Desk Based
Assessment

Figure 3.

Superficial Geological Deposits
within the Application Site



Key:

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area

World Heritage Sites

- Stonehenge, Avebury and associated sites

0 150 300 450 600 m

Scale @A3:1:13,000



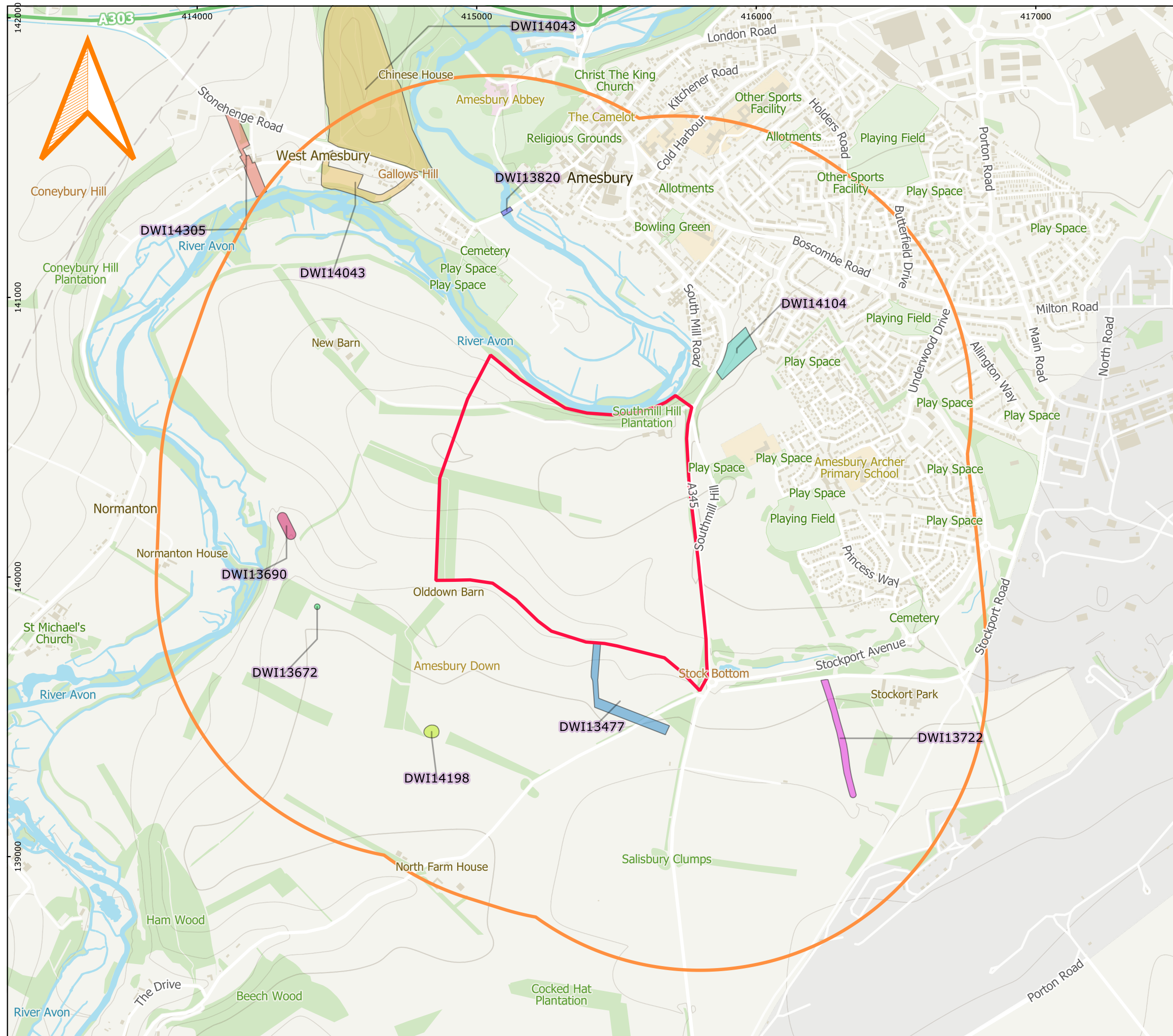
Viney's Farm, Amesbury

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Figure 4.

The extents of the World Heritage Sites within the 1km Study Area

Project No. 07787A | 31/3/2022 | Drawn By: EC



Key:

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area

Scheduled Monuments

- Bowl barrow 340m east of Stockport
- Linear boundary earthwork 250m west of Stockport
- Linear boundary earthwork on Amesbury down west of Stock Bottom
- Lynchets at Southmill Hill
- Pond barrow 480m west of Olddown Barn on Amesbury Down
- Queensberry Bridge
- Stonehenge, the Avenue, and three barrows adjacent to the Avenue forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Countess Farm
- Triple bell barrow 530m north of Field Barn on Amesbury Down
- Two bowl barrows and a levelled barrow 460m north east of Normanton House on Amesbury Down
- Vespasian's Camp

0150300450600 m

Scale @A3: 1:13,708

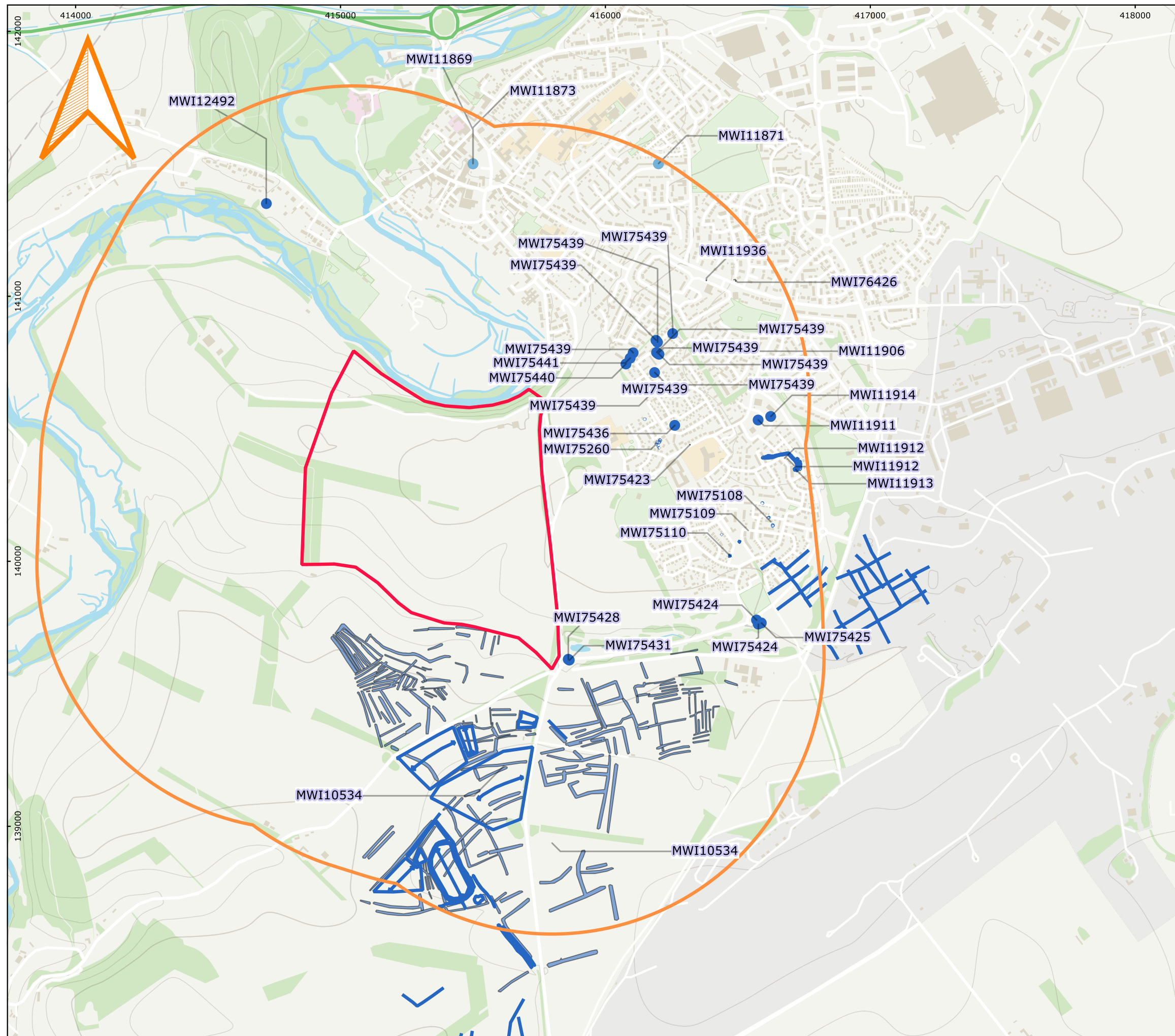
Viney's Farm, Amesbury

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Figure 5.

Scheduled Monuments within the 1km Study Area

Project No. 07787A | 31/3/2022 | Drawn By: EC



Key:

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area

Archaeological Monuments

Points

- Palaeolithic
- Mesolithic
- Neolithic

Areas

- Neolithic

Lines

- Neolithic

0 150 300 450 600 m

Scale @A3: 1:14,490.325046

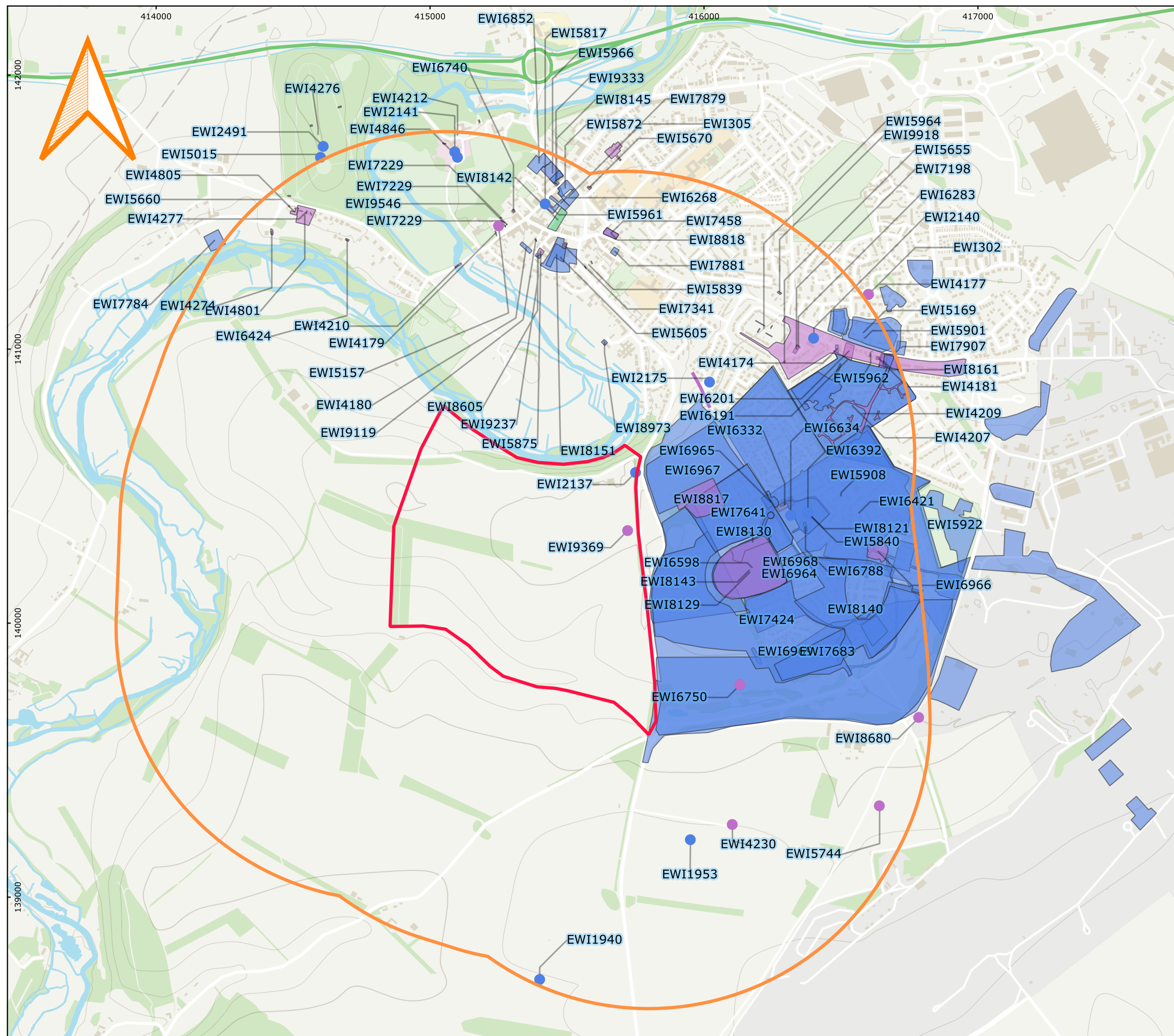
**Viney's Farm,
Amesbury**

Archaeological Desk Based
Assessment

Figure 6.

Archaeological Monuments (Early
Prehistoric - Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and
Neolithic), recorded on the WHER, within
the 1km Study Area

Project No. 07787A | 31/3/2022 | Drawn By: EC



Key:

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area

Previous Archaeological Investigations

Areas

- Archaeological Evaluations
- Strip, Map, and Sample
- Test Pitting
- Watching Briefs

Points

- Archaeological Evaluations
- Watching Briefs

Lines

- Watching Briefs

0 150 300 450 600 m

Scale @A3: 1:14,000

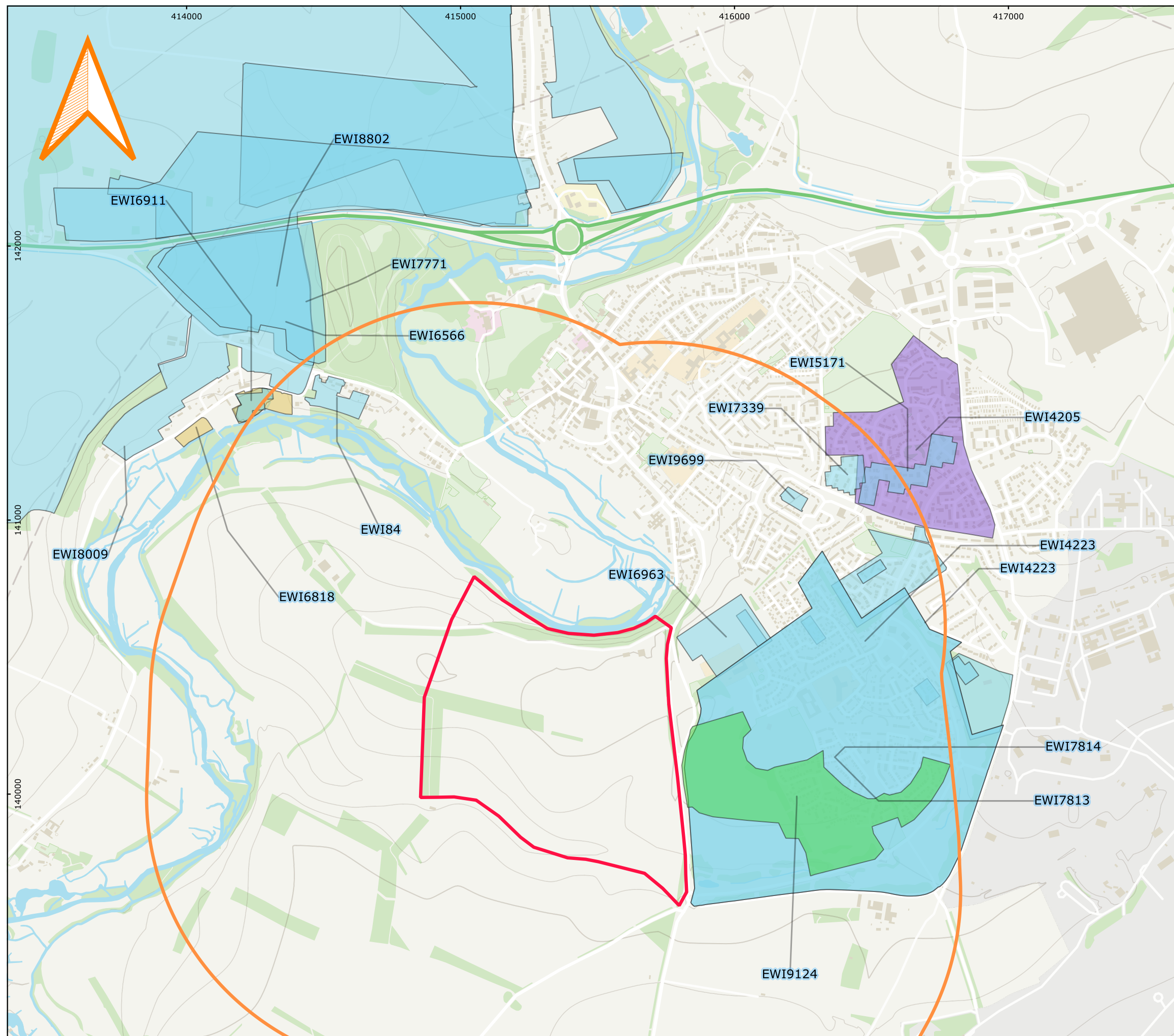
Viney's Farm, Amesbury

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Figure 11.

Previous Archaeological Investigations (Archaeological Evaluations, Strip, Map and Sample, Watching Briefs and Test Pitting), recorded on the WHER, within the 1km Study Area

Project No. 07787A | 6/4/2022 | Drawn By: EC



Key:

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area

Previous Archaeological Investigations

Areas

- Earthwork Survey
- Field Walking Survey
- Geophysical Survey
- Post Excavation Assessment

Scale @A3: 1:14,000

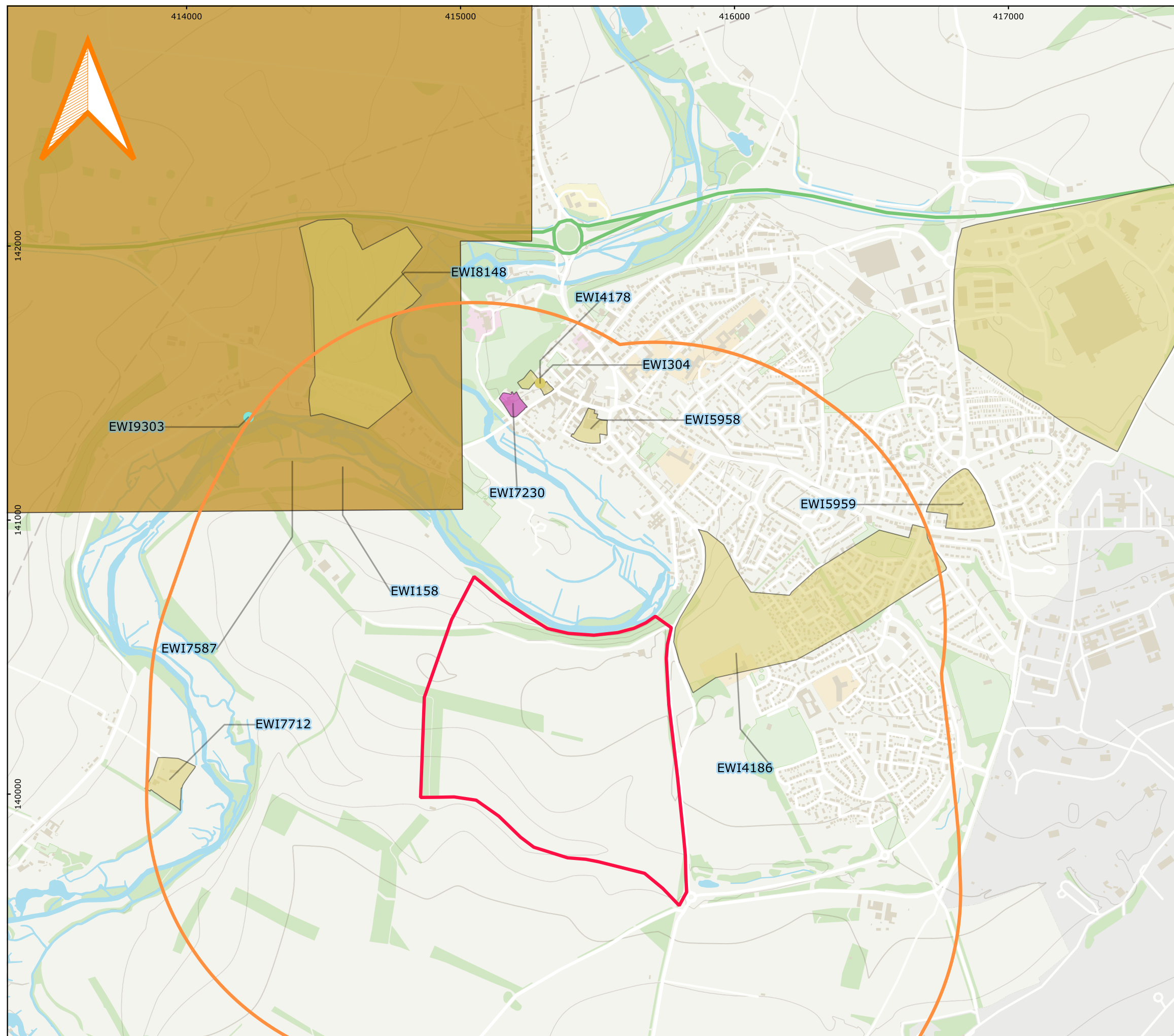
Viney's Farm, Amesbury

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Figure 12.

Previous Archaeological Investigations (Earthwork Survey, Field Walking Survey, Geophysical Survey, Post Excavation), recorded on the WHER, within the 1km Study Area

Project No. 07787A | 6/4/2022 | Drawn By: EC



Key:

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area

Previous Archaeological Investigations

Area

- Aerial Photography
- Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
- Historic Building Recording
- Historic Landscape Regression

Point

- Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
- Petrographic Analysis

0 150 300 450 600 m

Scale @A3: 1:14,000



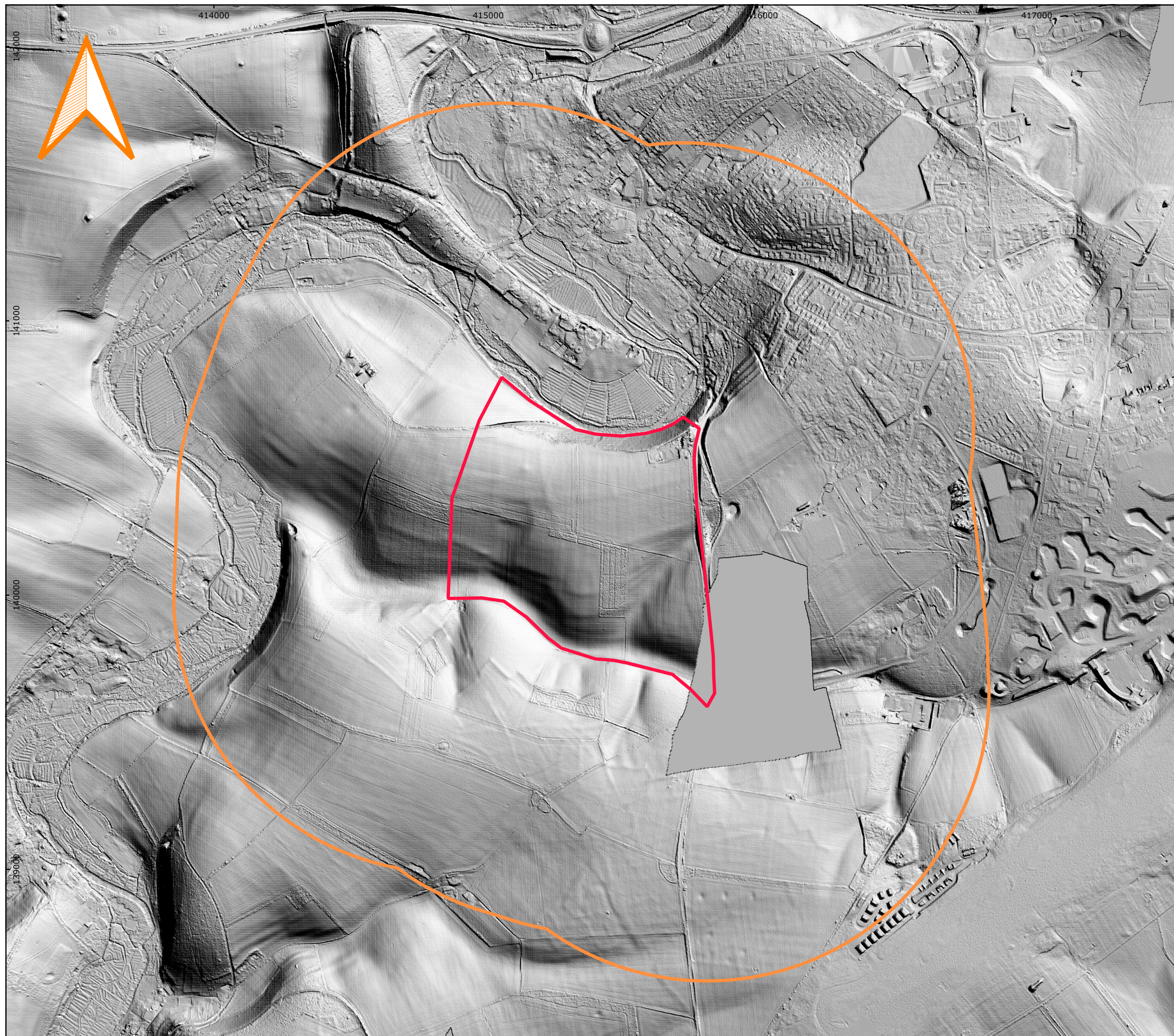
**Viney's Farm,
Amesbury**

Archaeological Desk Based
Assessment

Figure 13.

Previous Archaeological Investigations
(Aerial Photography, Desk-Based
Assessment, Historic Building Recording,
Historic Landscape Regression), recorded
on the WHER, within the 1km Study Area

Project No. 07787A | 6/4/2022 | Drawn By: EC



Key:

Site Boundary

1km Study Area

0200400600800 m

Scale @A3: 1:14,000

HCUK

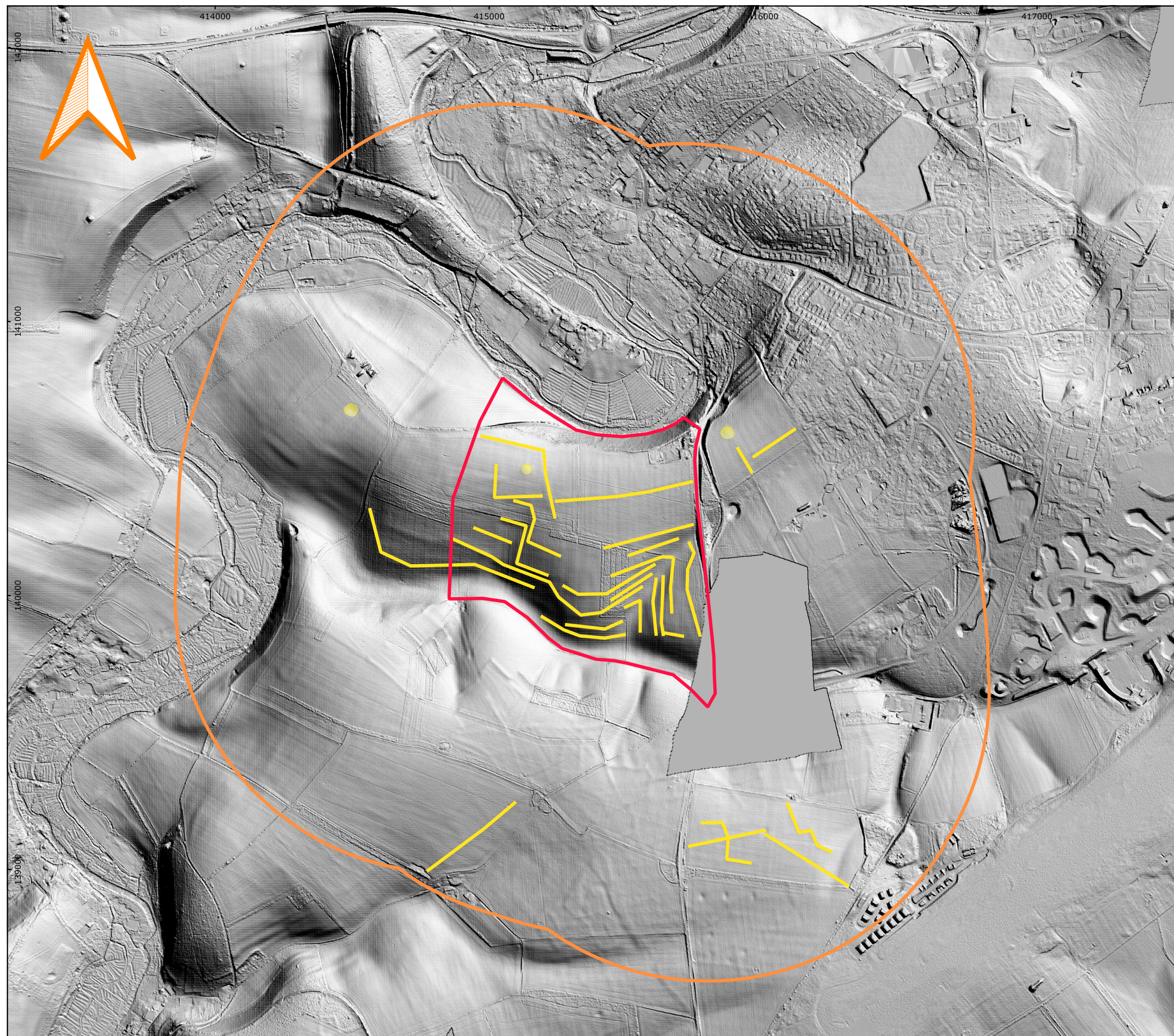
GROUP

**Viney's Farm,
Amesbury**

Archaeological Desk Based
Assessment

Figure 14.
LIDAR Coverage of the 1km Study Area

Project No. 07787A | 19/4/2022 | Drawn By: EC



Key:

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area

LIDAR features identified

- Line
- Areas

0 200 400 600 800 m

Scale @A3: 1:14,000



**Viney's Farm,
Amesbury**

Archaeological Desk Based
Assessment

Figure 15.
Features identified on LIDAR Coverage of
the 1km Study Area

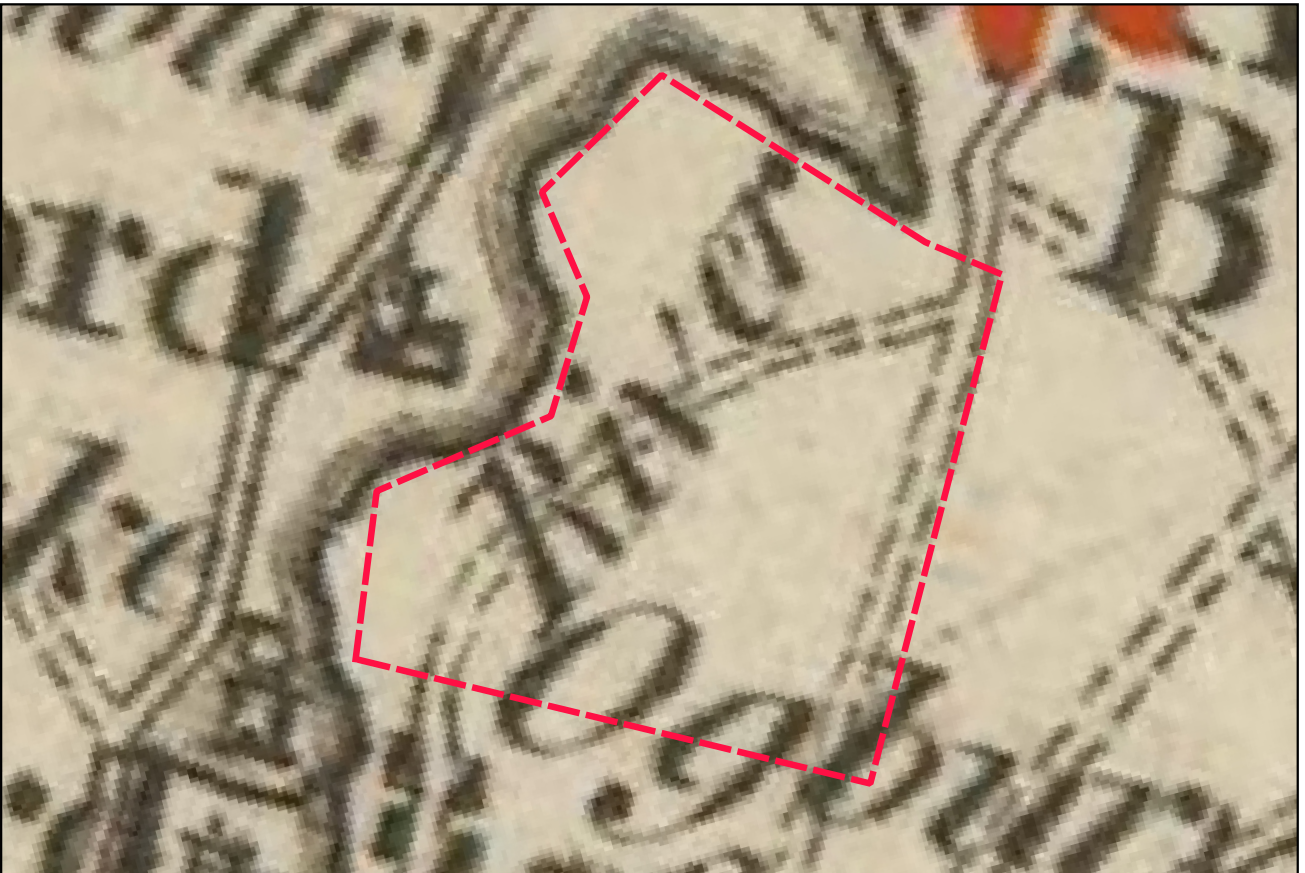
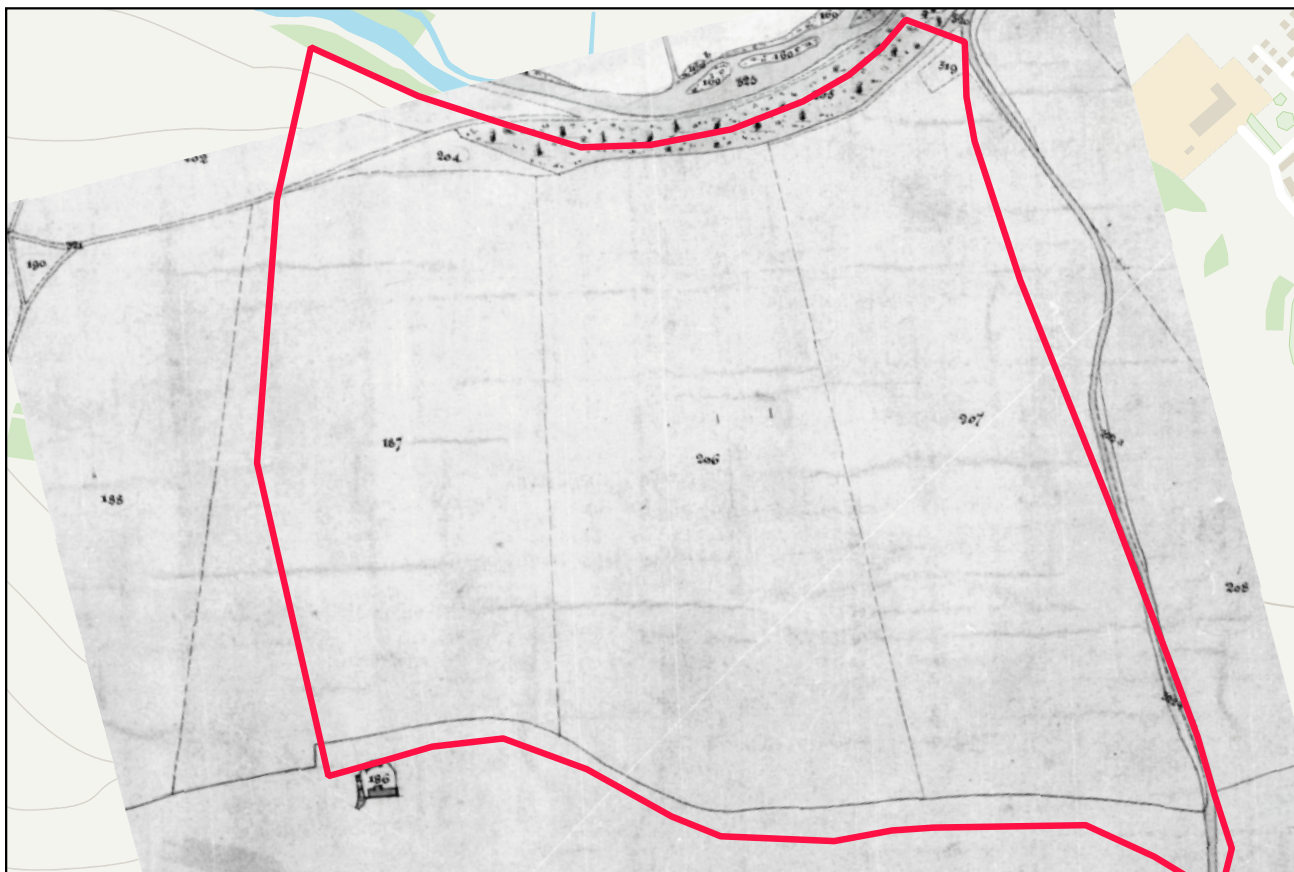


Figure 16: 1794 Cary's England, Wales, and Scotland, Sheets 13 and 14

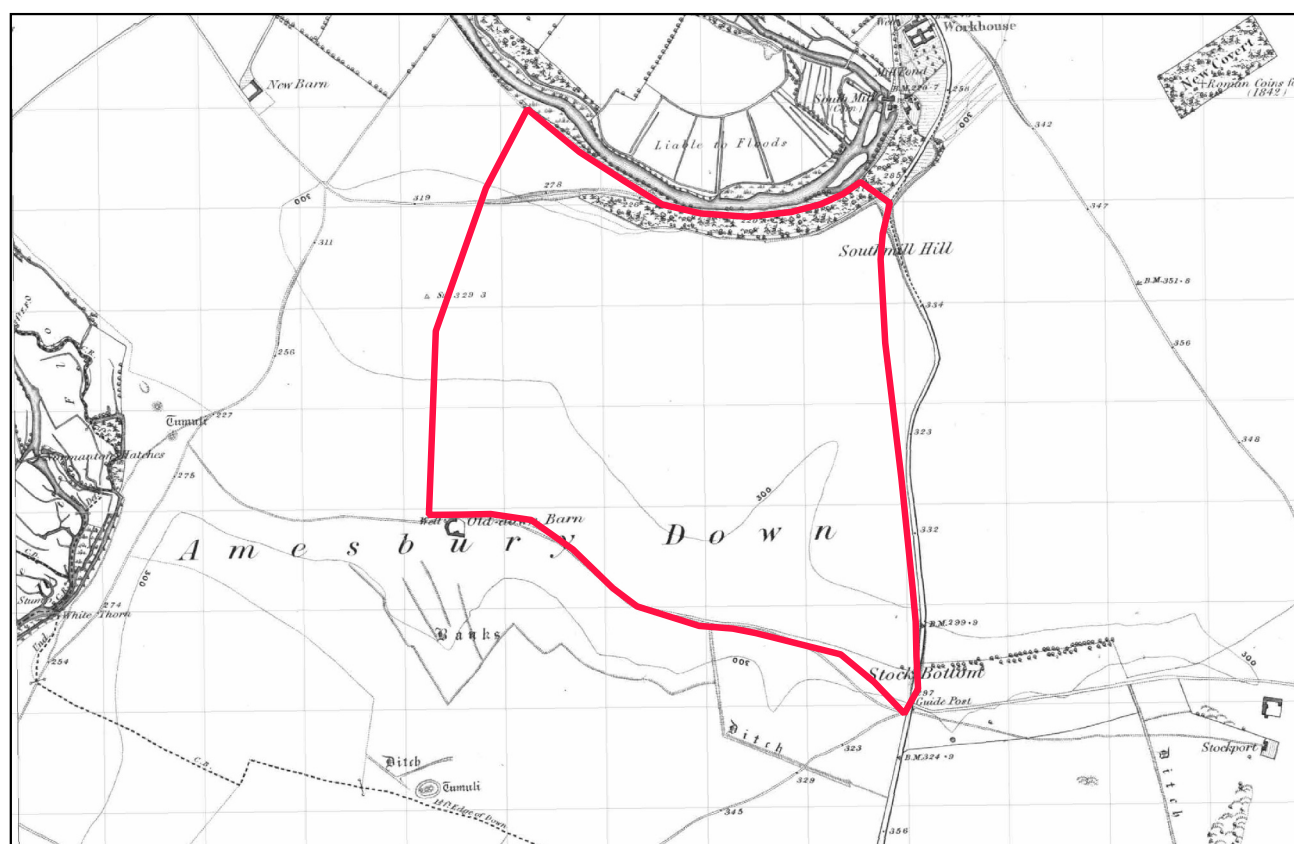


Figure 17: 1807 Ordnance Survey drawing



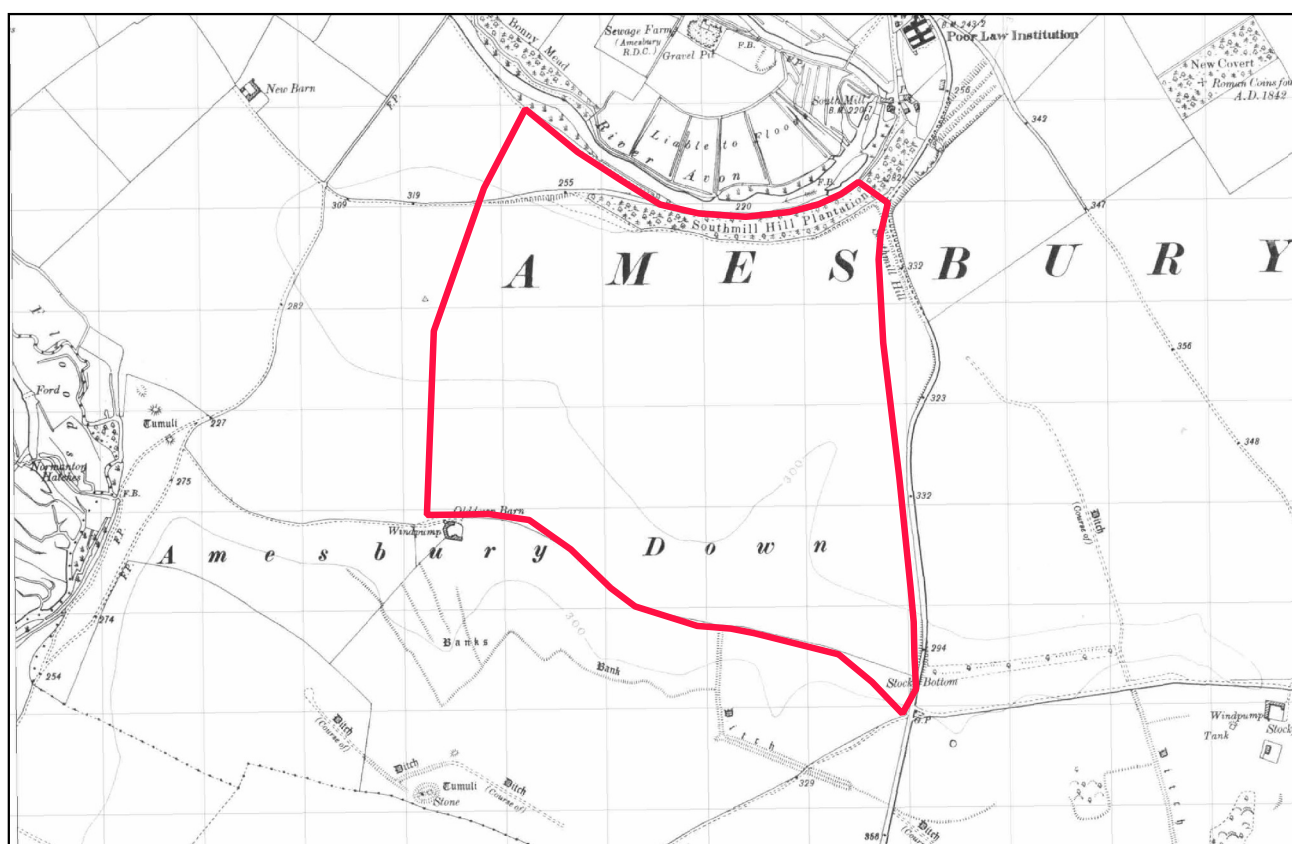
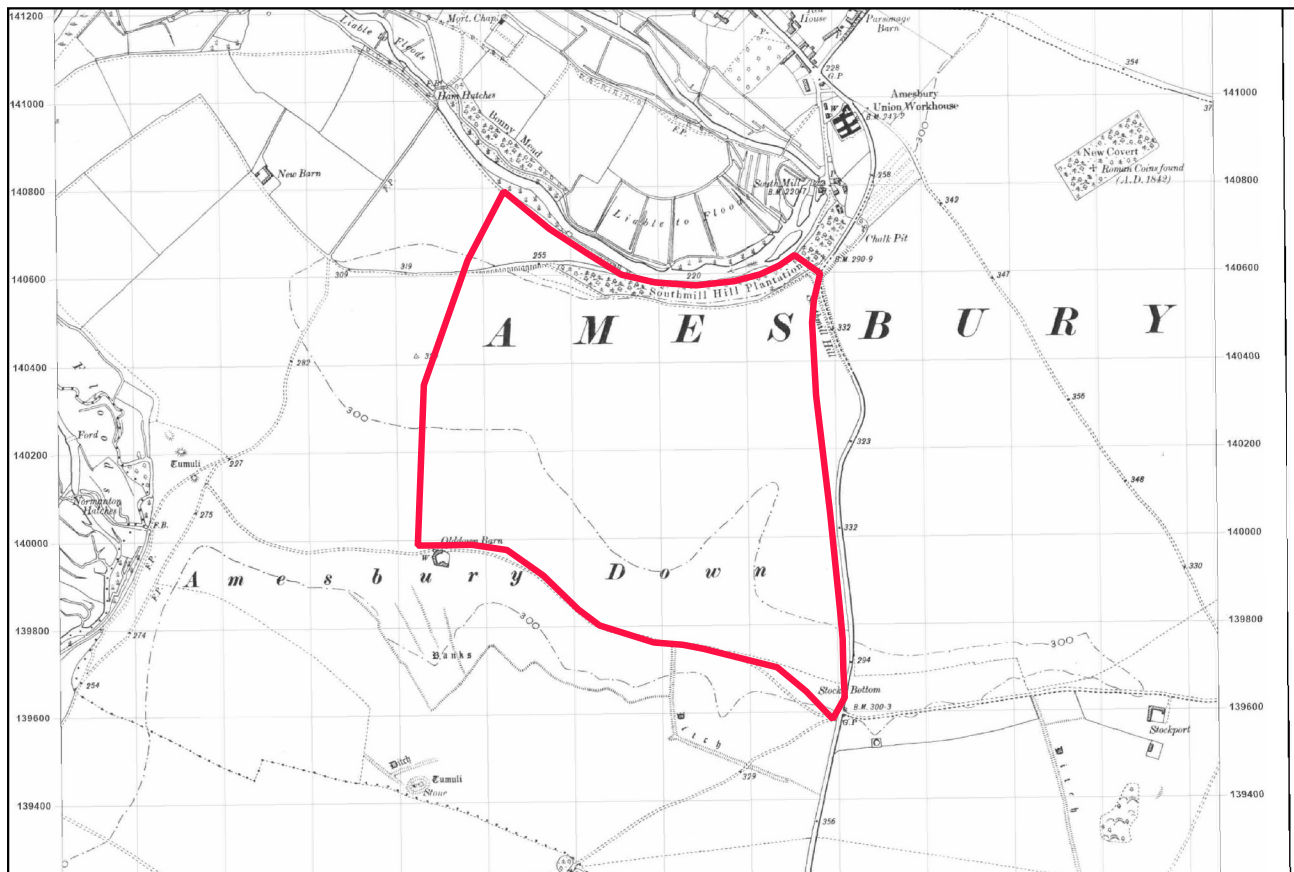
© The Genealogist

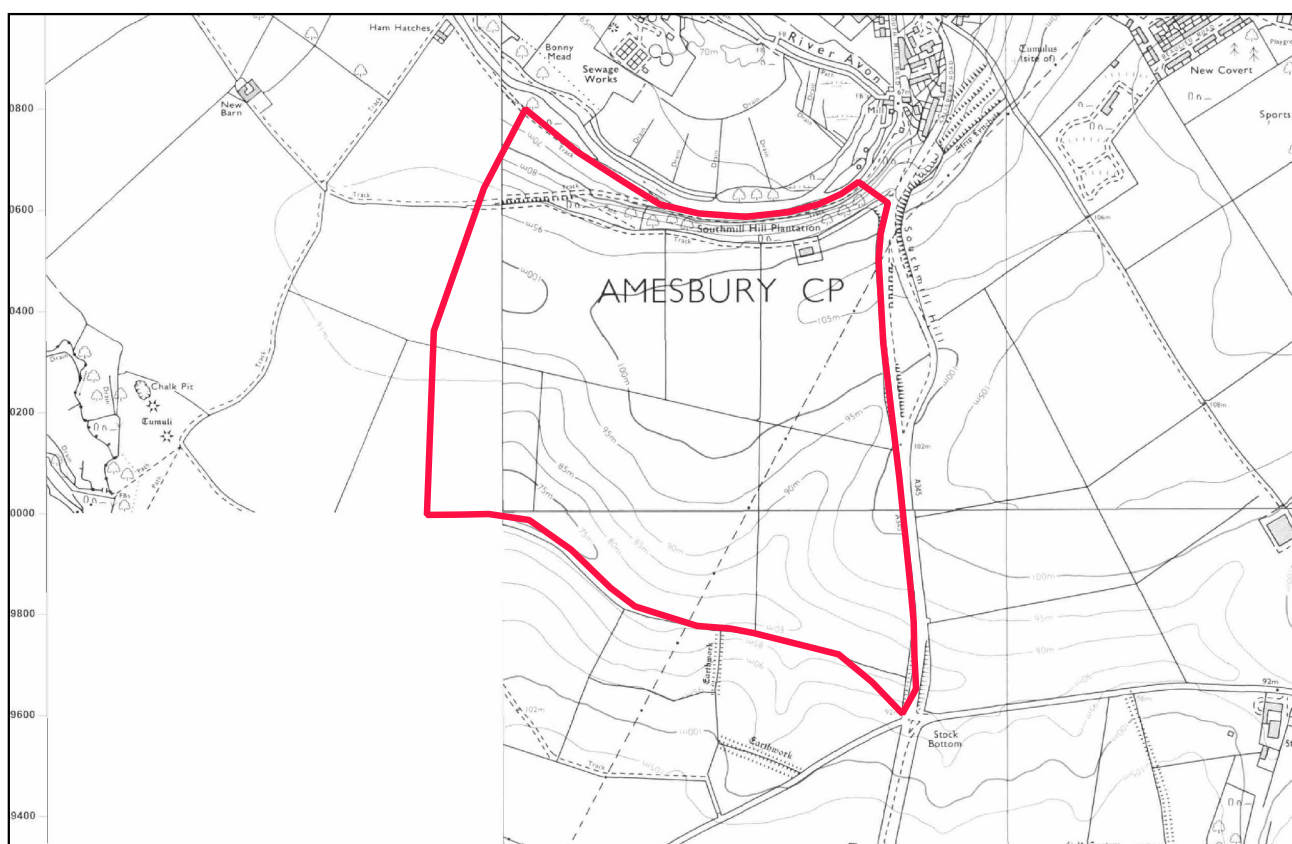
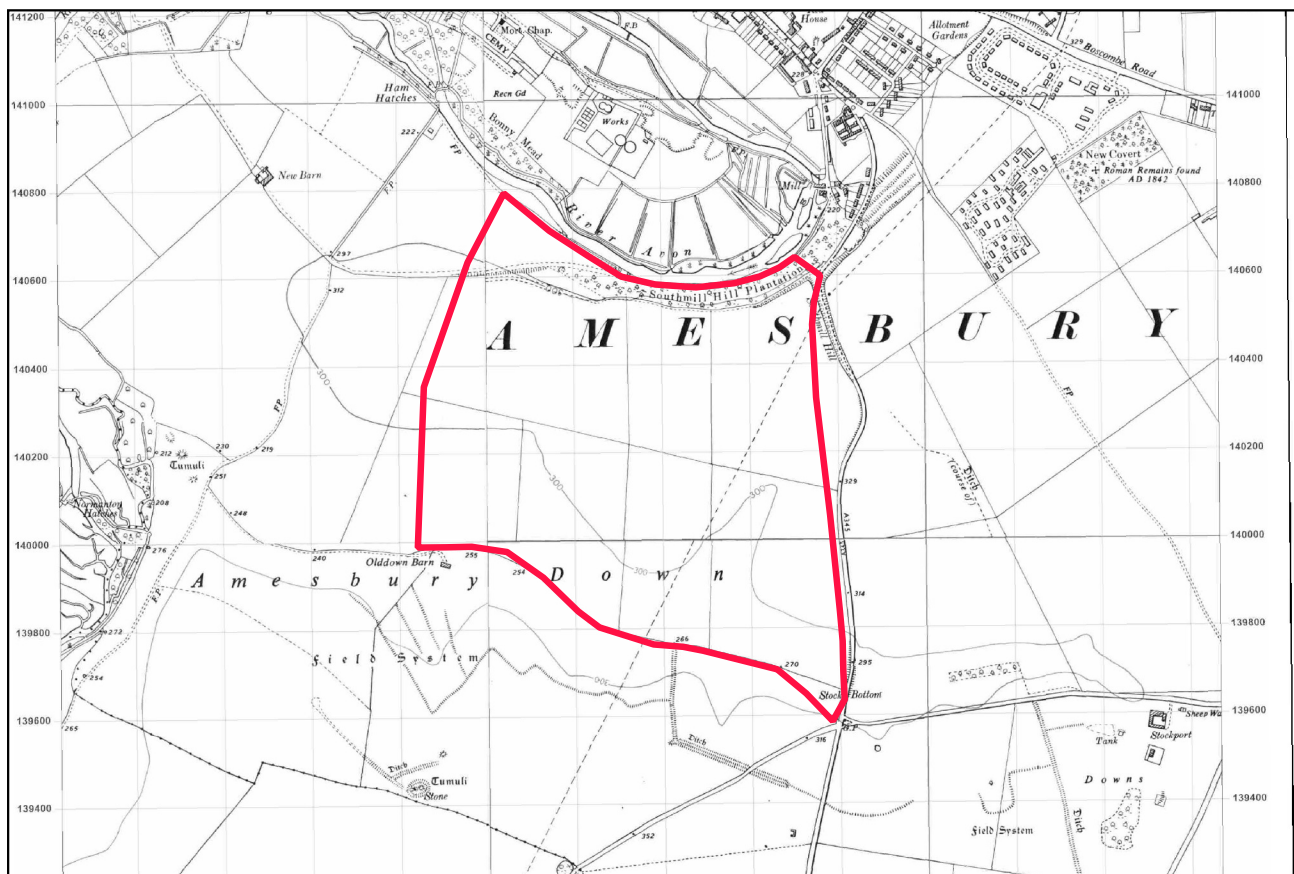
Figure 18: 1840 Amesbury Parish Tithe Plan



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Figure 19: 1878-1879 Ordnance Survey plan, 1:10560







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Figure 24: 2001 Ordnance Survey plan, 1:10000



Key:

 Site Boundary

0 50 100 150 200 m



Scale @ A4: 1:6,000



Viney's Farm, Amesbury

Archaeological Desk Based
Assessment

Figure 25.

2005 Satellite Image of the
Application Site



Key:

 Site Boundary

0 50 100 150 200 m



Scale @ A4: 1:6,000



Viney's Farm, Amesbury

Archaeological Desk Based
Assessment

Figure 26.

2021 Satellite Image of the
Application Site