

# A303 Amesbury to Berwick Down

TR010025

## 6.3 Environmental Statement Appendices

### Appendix 6.6 Historic Landscape Baseline Report

Volume 6

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# 1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix contains the historic landscape baseline within 500m of the Scheme boundary, hereafter known as the 'study area'. In its first part it considers the general evolution of the landscape from the post-medieval period through to the present; in its second part it collates the baseline from the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Landscape Characterisation (WSHLC).
- 1.1.2 The discussion is divided into the five route sections adopted elsewhere in the cultural heritage baseline assessment, as follows:
- a) Section 1: Western Scheme origin to western limit of Winterbourne Stoke bypass (chainage 0-1800);
  - b) Section 2: Winterbourne Stoke Bypass, Longbarrow Junction, Western portal (chainage 1800-7400);
  - c) Section 3: Tunnel (chainage 7400-10375);
  - d) Section 4: Eastern portal, Countess Junction, eastern Scheme origin (chainage 10375-12572); and
  - e) Section 5: Rollestone Corner.
- 1.1.3 Where mention is made of heritage assets, these are referred to by the Unique Identity Number (UID) assigned for this assessment. Details of these can be found in the gazetteers for the archaeological and built heritage baselines (Appendices 6.3 and 6.5 respectively).
- 1.1.4 The historic landscape character areas discussed in this appendix are shown on Figures 6.10 and 6.11 of Chapter 6 of this Environmental Statement.

## 2 The evolution of the post-medieval landscape

- 2.1.1 The section discusses the evolution of the historic landscape within the study area. It should be noted that the prehistoric monuments that are located within the Stonehenge part of the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site and the landscape beyond, sit within an historic landscape which has, in the main, a post-medieval and modern agricultural imprint.
- 2.1.2 As described in Appendix 6.10, the monuments were prominent features in the landscape, attracting the attention and comment of antiquarians, artists and scholars since the 16<sup>th</sup> century, who documented their presence through written accounts, drawings, paintings and maps. In and amongst these monuments, however, the land was utilised for both arable cultivation and animal husbandry. The balance between arable and pastoral land changed over time, depending on the social, economic and political circumstances, but in general the higher land, at a distance from the settlements, that are situated in the river valleys of the Avon and Till, was kept as open grassland whilst the land nearer the settlements had a higher incidence of cultivated ground (Darvill 2006, 245). The intensity of land use increased in the later post-medieval period and became an

increasing matter of concern to antiquarians: William Long's summary of the state of knowledge, for example, noted the problem of encroaching cultivation into the landscape of ancient remains (Long 1876).

- 2.1.3 Enclosure through Act of Parliament played a significant role in altering the appearance of the countryside in post-medieval times. In the landscape surrounding Stonehenge, amongst the earliest parishes to enclose open fields and downland was Winterbourne Stoke in 1812 (Bond 1991, 424). Later piecemeal mergers and subdivisions also contributed to the present appearance of the field system. It should be noted that not all areas were enclosed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as extensive tracts of higher ground remained under permanent pasture, including Normanton Down, West Amesbury Down, Winterbourne Stoke Middle Down and Wilsford Down (Darvill 2006, 259).
- 2.1.4 The level of woodland cover probably reached its low point in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, though deliberate planting commenced soon after, and by the 19<sup>th</sup> century a number of fairly substantial plantations were added, including Luxenborough Plantation and Normanton Gorse. In some cases these developed into mature stands, which inadvertently had the effect of protecting some of the archaeological monuments from further erosive ploughing (Bond 1991, 425).
- 2.1.5 Archival map evidence for roads and trackways within the landscape before the 17<sup>th</sup> century is limited, though this improves considerably in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, for example, the Andrews and Drury's county map of 1773. Many of the tracks and roads which appear on this map have ceased to exist, or exist in a relocated and realigned form in the present landscape (Bond 1991, 421). The Amesbury Turnpike Trust was created in 1761 by Act of Parliament and built a turnpike between Amesbury and Mere. At about the same time, the Trust also attempted to build a branch on the Amesbury-Mere road from King Barrow Ridge across to Warminster via Shrewton. It was never finished, but in part now survives as an earthwork (Darvill 2006, 252–3). In 1773, a new straight turnpike was made north-westwards from Stonehenge Bottom, close to the north side of Stonehenge, and on to Shrewton and Devizes, a route which later became the modern roads known as the A344 and A360 (Crowley 1995, 15).
- 2.1.6 The biggest single change to the landscape in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century was brought about by the acquisition of land around Stonehenge for military training. In 1897 the Army purchased 40,000 acres of land, mainly west of the River Avon around Durrington and Rollestone, but also some land east of the Avon around Bulford. This became the core of one of the largest military training grounds in Britain, now known as the Salisbury Plain Training Area (Darvill 2006, 266). Airfields were later established in a number of locations, including Stonehenge Down, Lake Down, Rollestone Balloon School, Oatlands, Shrewton, Bulford Fields, and Boscombe Down – the latter still in use today (Darvill 2006, 268). The peak of military occupation came at the end of the Second World War, after which the military lands in this area contracted slightly and ownership was consolidated in the northern part of the landscape. When military land was released back for agricultural use it was not always immediately cleared of infrastructure; consequently, Stonehenge Airfield survived for a while, appearing on maps of the 1920s as the Pedigree Stock

Farm. Clearance did eventually occur, accompanied by government schemes to increase agricultural productivity; these unfortunately also prompted the levelling of many ancient earthworks (Darvill 2006, 270).

- 2.1.7 The population of the area increased considerably during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, much of it due to the military presence. Many of the villages expanded, although less dramatically compared to those more closely associated with military camps. The town of Amesbury grew, not only in terms of population, but also in the range of services available and the amount of industry. By the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, its eastwards expansion joined it to Boscombe Down as a continuous settlement (Darvill 2006, 267).
- 2.1.8 Thus, despite the landscape containing many striking ancient monuments, the dominant character of the landscape is modern. In summary (and as concluded within a preceding landscape study for the A303 improvements (Mott MacDonald 2002, 37):
- a) Most extant boundaries date from the 20<sup>th</sup> century;
  - b) Although the area has probably been crossed by transportation routes and 'ways' since the prehistoric period, the existing framework created by the present roads (A303, A345, A360 etc.) derive largely from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries through the course of straightening and turnpiking;
  - c) Only the river valleys continue to be meadows, as they were in the post-medieval (and possibly medieval) period; and
  - d) The 'Park' associated with Amesbury Abbey once (briefly) extended as far as King Barrow Ridge, although much of the Park had 'reverted' to arable use by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **3 The Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Landscape Characterisation Project**

- 3.1.1 The HLC dataset utilised in this section was created between 2012 and 2016 during the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (Anon, n.d.).
- 3.1.2 The Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Landscape Characterisation (WSHLC) Project states that the 'aim of HLC is to provide a tool to aid the sustainable management of change by revealing time depth and how past landscapes have shaped present landscape distinctiveness.' (Sunley 2016).
- 3.1.3 The WSHLC Project was primarily a desk-based exercise and utilised various sources, such as historic mapping, Historic Environment Record (HER) data and aerial photographs to record the current and historic landscape character within Wiltshire (Sunley 2016).
- 3.1.4 The WSHLC dataset divides the county into polygonal units which describe current and previous landscape use at two levels:

- a) Broad type, or general classifications (unimproved land, fields and enclosed land, rural settlement etc.); and
- b) Narrow type, or specific classifications (downland, reorganised fields, water meadows etc).

## 3.2 Landscape context of the Scheme

3.2.1 The following narrative looks at the historic landscape character within the study area for the Scheme. For the details on each historic landscape character area, as defined by the WSHLC Project; see Table 3.1. Within this area the WSHLC records several different broad type landscape character classifications, including:

- a) Unimproved land (Route Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4);
- b) Fields and enclosed land (Route Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5);
- c) Rural Settlement (Route Section 2, 4 and 5);
- d) Woodland (Route Section 2, 3 and 4);
- e) Communications (Route Section 3 and 4);
- f) Ornamental (Route Section 4);
- g) Civic (Route Section 4);
- h) Urban Settlement (Route Section 4);
- i) Recreation (Route Section 4);
- j) Industrial and extractive (Route Section 4); and
- k) Military (Route Section 5).

3.2.2 The broad-types are dominated by fields and enclosed land and by unimproved land accounting for over 60% of the landscape character identified. The remaining broad type areas are relatively well distributed with woodland and urban settlement the next most frequent occurrences.

3.2.3 One of the most prevalent landscape characters recorded is downland. Areas with this character make up approximately 12% of the historic landscape character and provide not just legibility but visible continuity with the former, previously much more prevalent historic landscape character of the area – open pasture. The downland areas often contain historic landscape features that provide time depth, usually in the form of prehistoric monuments or evidence of prehistoric field systems as standing earthworks.

3.2.4 In addition to those areas recorded as downland, a small number are recorded as unenclosed grassland. In most cases, these grassland areas contain significant archaeological remains. Little obvious change seems to have been

required to incorporate them into the wider downland character, whilst they have also been spared from other modern alterations to the landscape.

- 3.2.5 The historic landscape contains several former trackways/routeways which are still legible and visible within the current landscape, most noticeably the route of the former turnpike and modern road (the A344), now returned to grassland as it passes to the northeast of Stonehenge. Other former trackways are not so clearly defined, a number being shifted in the modern period such as Byway 12; those associated with former turnpikes have sections which have been retained, although tracing their complete route within the modern landscape is sometimes difficult.
- 3.2.6 The construction of the A303 has created a modern boundary within the landscape which is most notable within Route Sections 2 and 3, where there are clearly defined character areas delineated by the road.
- 3.2.7 There is little evidence for enclosure prior to the modern period, with only a single instance of planned enclosure identified by the WSHLC, located around Normanton House (noted as Normanton Farm on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map). The WSHLC notes that the field boundaries within this area have changed little since the 1st edition OS map and were probably enclosed during the post-medieval period.
- 3.2.8 Several watermeadows are recorded by the WSHLC, established during the post-medieval period, if not earlier. Due to the relative lack of intensive farming activities until the last 50 to 75 years, much of the water management system survives as extant earthworks. It is notable that the watermeadows are generally concentrated close to the settlements, namely Amesbury, and between Shrewton and Winterbourne Stoke.
- 3.2.9 Following the end of the Second World War, the advent of modern agricultural practices necessitated significant reorganisation of the rural landscape. In many parts of the country, this resulted in the removal of field boundaries established in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century through enclosure via parliamentary or private act. However, there are only six examples of this process having been undertaken within the study area, mostly occurring immediately to the west of the River Avon, with other individual areas identified at Oatlands Hill, to the east of Winterbourne Stoke, and to the northwest of Rollestone Camp. The amalgamated fields are always large enough to accommodate mechanised farming, with those above 15 ha in size noted by the WSHLC as 'prairie fields', invoking a character similar to the vast Prairies of North America.
- 3.2.10 Rather than through boundary removal, the historic landscape character of the study area was mainly altered in the modern period through the introduction of new boundaries within 'reorganised fields' for modern arable agriculture.
- 3.2.11 Perhaps the most noticeable characteristic of these reorganised fields is that although their boundary morphology is predominantly straight, indicative of them having been planned, the fields are mainly irregular in shape. This is suggestive of an ad-hoc division of land, akin to the process of piecemeal

enclosure which took place in the medieval and the early part of the post-medieval periods, with the boundaries following the local topography.

- 3.2.12 The landscape bears some imprint of use by the military in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, although the current military establishments lie further afield, being concentrated to the north around Larkhill Camp, to the southeast at Boscombe Down and to the northeast at Bulford. Some areas have been used by the military in the last 100 years; the former large, open downland areas being particularly useful for training in armoured vehicles, while several locations were used as airfields. One such airfield (now no longer extant) was located within the immediate vicinity of Stonehenge and had its own dedicated railway line.

### **3.3 HLC of Route Section 1**

- 3.3.1 The current landscape character within this section is characterised by modern field reorganisation for arable agriculture with small sections of unimproved grassland.
- 3.3.2 Within one of the sections of unimproved grassland lies the Iron Age hillfort of Yarnbury Camp (UID 1000). This provides significant time depth to the historic landscape character through the presence of a significant archaeological feature from the prehistoric period and its preservation through the retention of the area within unimproved grassland.
- 3.3.3 The field to the southeast of Yarnbury Camp (UID 1000) retains a central tree covert or copse, which pre-dates the reorganisation of the field systems in the modern period, and evidence of former prehistoric enclosures.
- 3.3.4 Other prehistoric enclosures are evident in this section, identified by the WSHLC and incorporated within several of the modern reorganised fields, including those immediately to the north of the Scheme boundary, and in an area of downland now managed by Natural England at Parsonage Down National Nature Reserve.
- 3.3.5 This section retains some well-preserved historic features and therefore has good historic time depth and some legibility of historic landscape character, including prehistoric field systems and areas of downland pasture, particularly to the north of the scheme, within an area that has been reorganised for arable agriculture within the modern period.

### **3.4 HLC of Route Section 2**

- 3.4.1 The HLC of Section 2 is dominated by reorganised field systems, although there is more variation in the HLC types in and around Winterbourne Stoke.
- 3.4.2 The western part of this section, including Parsonage Down excavated material disposal area, includes areas of reorganised fields up to the part of the historic landscape incised by the River Till. At Scotland Lodge Farm (UID 2037), previously unenclosed downland has been converted in to a series of animal paddocks, which were created from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The WSHLC

records that the modern layout of these paddocks has removed any traces of the earlier downland character.

- 3.4.3 Winterbourne Stoke (UID 4046) is recorded by the WSHLC as having two characters, to the north and south of the present A303 (High Street). The southern section is noted as the historic core of the settlement, whilst the northern part represents the more modern expansion of the town. The historic core retains good legibility through the retention of its medieval village layout, although the WSHLC notes the loss of a meadow and orchard in recent developments. However, legibility of the downland historic landscape character within the modern part of the settlement, to the north of the A303, is poor.
- 3.4.4 East of Winterbourne Stoke, along the course of the River Till, is a sinuous strip of water meadows dating to the post-medieval period. The WSHLC records that the character of this land has not changed since at least the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and indicates that water management features (UID 2050) survive in the area.
- 3.4.5 Reorganised fields and prairie style fields lie to the east of the River Till and continue to the location for the Western Portal. Within this area the WSHLC notes that faint traces of ridge and furrow are visible in aerial photographs and notes that the shape of some of the field boundaries are potentially indicative of the presence of former open fields in this area.
- 3.4.6 Hill Farm (UID 2057), south of the scheme mainline and close to Oatlands Hill, is recorded by the WSHLC as predominantly modern; however, its form and farm layout indicates some survival of historic landscape character.
- 3.4.7 The WSHLC records several areas within Section 2, which contain significant concentrations of archaeological remains, both above and below ground, including:
- a) Evidence of earlier field systems, namely prehistoric 'brick fields', and stepped field boundaries indicative of earlier strip fields, to the west of Winterbourne Stoke;
  - b) Evidence of prehistoric field systems to the north of the A303 (UID 1004.01);
  - c) Evidence of prehistoric funerary monuments (UID 2000) surrounded by later (potentially medieval) field systems (UID 2047) to the north of Winterbourne Stoke;
  - d) Evidence for early field systems (UID 2097) and prehistoric funerary monuments (e.g. UID 2004-2009) to the east of the A360; and
  - e) To the west of the post-medieval plantations known as the Diamond and Normanton Gorse, evidence of extensive, probably prehistoric, field systems (UID 2089) and to the east, Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary monuments (e.g. UID 2012; 2013; 2015-2017).

3.4.8 This section has some historic time depth particularly for prehistoric field systems, funerary monuments and water meadows which have influenced the development and layout of the modern landscape. The predominant historic landscape character, through which the scheme traverses, however, is of modern reorganised fields and prairie-style fields.

### **3.5 HLC of Route Section 3**

- 3.5.1 Route Section 3, the tunnel section, is predominantly characterised by reorganised fields to the south of the A303, while to the north, including around Stonehenge, there is a prevalence of open downland.
- 3.5.2 Although the area to the south of the A303 is mainly characterised by modern reorganised fields, some of these have recently been returned to chalk grassland managed by grazing, following the National Trust's grassland reversion policy. At the western end of this section, following post-war reorganisation of the fields and grassland reversion, there is no legibility for the early 20<sup>th</sup> century farm and airfield (UID 2101.01) which were both located within this area. The airfield once stretched across the route of the A303 into the downland area to the north within which Stonehenge is located, and in this area too is no longer legible. Military mapping indicates that a significant portion of the western area of Section 3 contained the airfield which included buildings and a dedicated railway link running to and from Larkhill to the north.
- 3.5.3 A small area of amalgamated fields, combined from former irregular arable fields of probable late post-medieval origin, are present within the southern limit, associated with the village of West Amesbury. Their presence near to a settlement centre is consistent with that seen elsewhere within the locality.
- 3.5.4 Several small plantations are present within the eastern part of the tunnel section, known as the Nile Clumps (within UID 3084.02). These have been suggested to have originally been planted in honour of Lord Nelson to commemorate the Battle of the Nile in 1798, with each 'clump' representing the location of a British or French ship at a specific point in the battle. However, this idea seems to have relatively recent origins and is challenged by recent landscape analyses (Lawson 2007, 335; Mott MacDonald 2002, 20).
- 3.5.5 The overall legibility of the historic landscape character of this section is somewhat mixed. On the one hand, upstanding prehistoric funerary monuments, Stonehenge itself and the former irregular field system near West Amesbury provide evidence for considerable historic time depth. This sits within a landscape, created through grassland reversion of evidently modern reorganised fields, which have largely removed evidence for 20<sup>th</sup> century military activity.

### **3.6 HLC of Route Section 4**

- 3.6.1 Route Section 4 incorporates the most varied 'patchwork' of HLC character types of the whole route, which is perhaps unsurprising due to its proximity to the largest settlement, Amesbury.

- 3.6.2 To west of the A345, reorganised fields rapidly give way to character areas associated with the parkland of Amesbury Park/Amesbury Abbey (UID 3084.01). These character areas comprise deliberately planted woodland, and the parkland itself, which was designed in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries around the site of the former medieval abbey. Within one of the planted woodland areas lies the Iron Age hillfort known as Vespasian's Camp (UID 4012.01).
- 3.6.3 Former water meadows (UID 4034) also survive along the course of the River Avon, extending to the north and south of the study area, with the WSHLC recording clearly visible earthwork systems relating to water management features within these character areas.
- 3.6.4 The historic core of Amesbury (UID 4049) is recorded in two sections, one representing the Saxon core, with a later extension to the south-east representing a later, post-medieval, addition to the settlement. Further areas of development are visible within the settlement to the east of the core, which have been established during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The area around Amesbury has perhaps been subject to the most significant landscape character change through the presence of a military air base at Boscombe Down, development, construction of infrastructure and other modern alterations. In these areas, legibility of the former landscape character is unsurprisingly poor. However, the historic core and its post-medieval addition retain good legibility for the origins of the settlement, with both retaining the majority of their original layout.
- 3.6.5 The WSHLC records several other, smaller, areas of settlement, namely the hamlets at Gallows Hill/Sky Meadows and West Amesbury which retain some historic character. The farmsteads at Ratfyn (UID 4052) and Countess Farm (UID 4048) are both visible on all editions of Ordnance Survey mapping, from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards, and were likely well established by the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Both farms retain historic legibility of their layouts, despite modern additions and alterations.
- 3.6.6 Towards the eastern end of the route section lies Bulford Camp, which was established in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century on an area of former downland, although no legibility of this former character is discernible. The camp is one of only a few military installations that remains legible within the landscape, despite large sections of the study area having been used for military activities in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3.6.7 Despite the 'patchwork' nature of the character within this section, modern reorganised fields are still a prevalent element of the landscape. The WSHLC records that all the reorganised fields in the area were developed from a previous downland landscape, although legibility of this former character is limited, particularly within the area to the west of the A345. However, the reorganised fields further to the east of the River Avon do contain prehistoric funerary monuments (NHLE 1015215; 1015216).
- 3.6.8 The 'patchwork' landscape character of this section attests to changes in the landscape through piecemeal development over time. Some parts, however, retain good legibility and historic landscape character, through the retention of former historic landscape features such as water meadows and upstanding

prehistoric monuments. Other parts also retain historic character through continuity of use, such as the historic cores of the settlements or farms, or being a part of a wider managed estate or parkland landscape such as Amesbury Abbey.

### **3.7 HLC of Route Section 5**

- 3.7.1 The HLC within this section is primarily defined by modern reorganised fields, although its most noticeable characteristic is the extant areas of military usage, which is something that is not overly legible within other scheme sections. The section is definitively split along the route of 'The Packway' with differing characters recorded by the WSHLC to the north and south.
- 3.7.2 The area to the north of 'The Packway' is almost exclusively covered by a military landscape as part of the Larkhill training area (artillery range; Rollestone Camp). The WSHLC notes that these areas were previously downland, enclosed by Act of Parliament in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, although there is little, if any, legibility of the former enclosed landscape due to military activity. The exception to this is a small section of a large prairie field (in the north-west corner of the study area) which the WSHLC characterises as former smaller fields, the boundaries for which were probably laid out in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and removed in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3.7.3 To the south of the Packway the landscape is defined by modern, reorganised fields. The WSHLC notes that it is likely these areas were previously downland, and, although there is little legibility for this former landscape, there is some historic time depth evident through the presence of extant prehistoric funerary monuments.
- 3.7.4 The historic landscape character within this section relates to modern military activities and agriculture. Within this essentially modern landscape, however, historic landscape features do survive, mainly in the form of prehistoric funerary monuments.

**Table 3.1: Summary of historic landscape character areas within or intersecting the study area**

HLC UID	Name	HLC Type	Summary
HWI1220	No name	Re-organised fields	These very large modern fields have been created by re-organising an area of downland, shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map. No obvious traces of earlier landscape usage are visible on aerial photographs.
HWI1221	Berwick Hill Farm	Paddocks	These modern fields appear to have been created for the purposes of stock grazing, as shown by the aerial photography. Prior to this, the land here was downland showing little signs of organisation or division.
HWI1222	No name	Re-organised fields	This area is currently used for keeping pigs, with this irregular land parcel being filled with regular rectangular fields to allow this. Prior to this, the land here was downland showing little signs of organisation or division.
HWI1223	Berwick Down	Re-organised fields	This area is currently used for keeping pigs, with this irregular land parcel being filled with regular rectangular fields to allow this. Prior to this, the land here was downland showing little signs of organisation or division.
HWI1224	Steeple Langford Down	Re-organised fields	These regular modern fields have been created by ploughing up an area of former downland, as shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> ed. OS map. The central tree covert is older than the fields and has been retained. Some evidence of prehistoric enclosures in the south.
HWI1225	Steeple Langford Cow Down	Re-organised fields	These modern fields have their form dictated by the local topography. They have been created on an area of downland formerly used for livestock grazing, as shown by the placename. No early land use processes are legible on aerial photographs.
HWI1235	Oatlands Hill	Prairie fields (>15ha)	This very large modern field has been created in an area of former downland, as shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map. Traces of more recent field boundaries show on aerial photographs suggesting a very recent amalgamation. No evidence of early activity.
HWI1236	Oatlands Hill	Re-organised fields	These large modern fields have been created in an area of former downland, as shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map. This downland was enclosed by the 1812 Act. Morphology and very faint traces of ridge and furrow suggest there were once open fields here.
HWI1237	Winterbourne Stoke Hill	Re-organised fields	These large modern fields have been created in an area of downland which was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1812. The shape of the fields and their boundaries, as well as the location next to the village, may suggest that open fields once existed here.

HLC UID	Name	HLC Type	Summary
HWI1238	Hill Farm	Farmstead	Whilst some elements of this farm are undoubtedly modern, its form closely resembles that depicted in the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map which suggests some historical survival. Even the dwellings to the NE of the main farm appear to follow a historical precedent.
HWI1239	Horse Down	Re-organised fields	These large modern fields have been created in an area of former downland and their form has been dictated by the local topography. The former downland was not enclosed by the 1812 Act, and no evidence of earlier exploitation of the landscape is visible.
HWI1240	The Park	Re-organised fields	This modern regular field is surrounded by a thick belt of trees. These trees relate to its former use as a tree-lined area of parkland - which existed in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> century. Prior to this emparkment, this was part of the wider downland landscape.
HWI1241	Oatlands Dairy	Re-organised fields	These regular, trapezoidal fields are in use for both pasture and arable crops. They are modern in date and have been created in an area of former downland that was not subject to enclosure by Act of Parliament. No traces of earlier landscape features are evident here.
HWI1242	No name	Gallops	The land here is dominated by a series of horse gallops and exercise paddocks. These are probably associated with the polo club to the immediate south. Prior to this, the land here was downland that was not subject to enclosure by Act of Parliament.
HWI1243	No name	Re-organised fields	This large regular field has been set out in recent years in the central part of this downland landscape. The land here seems to have remained open and not to have been enclosed by Act of Parliament. The belt of trees to the south is of mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century date.
HWI1244	No name	Re-organised fields	These large modern fields have been created in an area of former downland, as shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map. This downland was enclosed by the 1812 Act. Morphology and very faint traces of ridge and furrow suggest there were once open fields here.
HWI1245	Druid's Lodge	Parkland	This land is associated with the former country house to the east now run as a polo club. The parkland here dates to the late 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> century, but has retained its form and use into modernity. Prior to being parkland, this area was grassy downland.
HWI1246	Druid's Lodge Polo Club	Equestrian centre	The modern polo club makes use of the former country house and its associated grounds. The house and surrounding buildings are shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map, and the area is marked as Druid's Head on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 1" OS map.

HLC UID	Name	HLC Type	Summary
HWI1247	No name	Re-organised fields	These large modern fields have been created in an area of former downland, as shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map. This downland was enclosed by the 1812 Act. Morphology and very faint traces of reverse s-shapes in these fields suggest these were once open fields.
HWI1249	Winterbourne Stoke to Berwick St James water meadows	Water meadows	This area is dominated by a water meadow system, and elements of this system remain as earthworks and cropmarks - as shown on aerial photographs. These water meadows appear to be no longer active but the landscape has not changed much in spite of this.
HWI1251	Winterbourne Stoke	Village	This area comprises the historic core of Winterbourne Stoke. Although it has changed slightly in recent times, the majority of the historic form has been retained. Some of the areas of meadows and small orchard shown on the 1st edition OS map have been developed.
HWI1252	Winterbourne Stoke	Village	These modern houses and farm lie to the north end of the village in an area which was mainly open downland in the past. However, some of the buildings that line the High Street, particularly at the east end, appear to be historic.
HWI1253	No name	Re-organised fields	These modern fields lie just to the west of the village and have been formed on an area of former downland. The Stonehenge campsite exists in the southern part of this area.
HWI1270	Hanging Wood and Whitehill	Plantation	These two areas of plantation wood have now merged into one continuous area. They were planted when the new Asserton Farm was created in an area of downland during the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Planted as shelter belts for farm and nearby holdings.
HWI1271	The Belt	Plantation	This area of modern woodland joins up with other woodland plantations in this area of former downland. It is a recent creation and has been created in association with farmland held by Asserton Farm.
HWI1272	Asserton Farm	Farmstead	This 19 <sup>th</sup> century farmstead has a planned layout and was constructed in an area of former downland. It was associated with the former village of Asserton which lay to the west in an area now occupied by a few cottages.
HWI1273	No name	Re-organised fields	These fields were set out in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century and are surrounded by various woodland plantations - some of which have been planted as shelter belts. However, although a vague enclosure is shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map, the dominant character was previously downland.

HLC UID	Name	HLC Type	Summary
HWI1279	Stapleford Water meadows	Water meadows	This large stretch of sinuous land was formerly water meadow. Although no longer in use as such, the structure of the former system survives and the dominant character remains unchanged. 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map shows a similar depiction of the area.
HWI1283	No name	Re-organised fields	These modern fields have been created in an area of former downland. Unlike in the adjacent fields, no evidence of medieval strip fields survives in this area. The irregular shape of the holdings reflects the local topography.
HWI1284	No name	Paddocks	These modern paddocks have been created in an area of former downland. The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map appears to show this land as open and unimproved - so it was presumably part of the wider downland landscape.
HWI1285	Over Street	Hamlet	This area represents the historic core of the small settlement of Over Street. The layout appears to have changed little recently, and modern expansion appears limited.
HWI1286	Over Street	Hamlet	This area of Over Street is mainly modern in character. The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map shows mainly a collection of small plots of lands and orchards in this area. The housing here is mixed with larger agricultural buildings and farms.
HWI1289	Stapleford	Village	The village of Stapleton is linear in form and runs parallel to the course of the River Till. While the village has expanded in modernity, it still more or less occupies the same land parcel as it did on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map.
HWI1290	No name	Unimproved grassland	This strip of grassland appears to be a buffer zone between the water meadows and the modern fields. Traces of strip lynchets can be seen on aerial photographs suggesting medieval, or earlier, exploitation of the landscape.
HWI1291	No name	Re-organised fields	These modern fields have been created relatively recently in an area of downland that was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1812. It is hard to identify any traces of earlier field systems or landscape processes.
HWI1292	Druid's Wood Farm	Farmstead	This very modern farm has been built at the centre of a swathe of very large arable fields. The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map shows that this area was principally a plantation wood called Druid's Wood surrounding a small building - perhaps a precursor to the modern farm.
HWI1294	No name	Re-organised fields	These modern fields have been created relatively recently in an area of downland that was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1812. Some of the tracks across this open land on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map have now become consolidated as field boundaries.

HLC UID	Name	HLC Type	Summary
HWI1295	York House	Paddocks	These modern paddocks are associated with the Polo Club to the north - which was formerly a manor house. They have been created on an area of rough, scrub land, as indicated on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map.
HWI1296	No name	Re-organised fields	This patchwork of semi-regular fields has been created in an area that was once downland. However, some of these enclosures are shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map and may have been created by enclosure act. Other fields are likely to be more modern in date.
HWI1297	No name	Plantation	This regular section of woodland appears to be a modern plantation of deciduous trees. The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map shows that prior to this the area was part of a larger downland landscape.
HWI1298	Stapleford Down	Re-organised fields	This large expanse of modern fields has been created in accordance with the local topography. Prior to their creation the land here was part of Stapleford Down - an area of grazing that was subject to enclosure by Act of Parliament.
HWI1299	Stapleford Down	Re-organised fields	This modern field has been created in area of downland that formed part of Stapleford Down. Although this land was enclosed by act, this appears not to have affected the character. Traces of prehistoric fields visible on aerial photographs.
HWI1302	South Kite Enclosure	Secondary woodland	This area of woodland has grown up on land that was formerly scrub/downland. Prior to this, an earthwork enclosure of late prehistoric or Roman date dominated this landscape. It seems possible this was a settlement site.
HWI1303	No name	Re-organised fields	These modern fields have been created in an area of former scrub/downland. A slight reverse s-shape pattern in the modern fields suggests open fields once existed here and aerial photographs show traces of possible prehistoric or Roman fields too.
HWI1442	No name	Re-organised fields	These modern fields have been formed in an area of former downland, as shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map. The presence of several Bronze Age barrows, many of which are visible on aerial photographs, suggest this land was open until fairly recently.
HWI1443	No name	Re-organised fields	These modern fields have been formed in an area of former downland, as shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map. However, modern aerial photographs show faint traces of prehistoric fields - suggesting an ancient exploitation of this landscape.

HLC UID	Name	HLC Type	Summary
HWI1444	No name	Re-organised fields	These modern fields have been formed in an area of former downland, as shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map. However, modern aerial photographs show clear evidence that prehistoric fields once existed here, indicating an ancient exploitation of this landscape.
HWI1450	Bulford Camp	Military installation	This area is the core of Bulford Camp and comprises Ward, Wing, Kiwi, Picton and Sandhurst Barracks and their associated infrastructure. Prior to the construction of the camp in early 20 <sup>th</sup> century, the land here consisted of parcels of downland surrounding Bulford Penning.
HWI14508	Stonehenge Coach Park	Bus depot	This modern coach park has been built as part of the new Stonehenge Visitor Centre. It lies in an area that was once fields that were enclosed from downland in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century. This process is not legible now, so has been inferred from the sources.
HWI14509	Stonehenge Visitor Centre Car Park	Car parks	This modern car park has been built as part of the new Stonehenge Visitor Centre. It lies in an area that was once modern fields created on downland, as shown on the historic maps. This process is not legible now, so has been inferred from the sources.
HWI14510	Stonehenge Visitor Centre	Leisure or cultural facilities	This land is occupied by the new Stonehenge Visitor Centre. It lies in an area that was once open downland, as shown on the historic maps. However, this process is not legible now, so has been inferred from the sources.
HWI1452	Beacon Hill and Beacon Hanging	Heath and scrub	This large swathe of land is dominated by dense patches of scrub and trees. It appears from the historic mapping that this vegetation growth is recent and that the area was part of the open downland landscape in the past.
HWI1455	Beacon Hill / Melsome's Down	Re-organised fields	The shape of these modern fields has been influenced by the local topography. They have been created in an orderly fashion with hedged boundaries. Prior to this, the land was open downland grazing surrounding Melsome Down Farm, shown on 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map.
HWI1463	No name	Re-organised fields	These modern fields have been formed in an area of former downland, which explains their irregular shapes but straight boundaries. The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map shows no formal divisions so the land was still open in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
HWI1464	No name	Re-organised fields	These modern fields have been formed in an area of former downland, which explains their irregular shapes but straight boundaries. The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map shows no formal divisions so the land was still open in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.

HLC UID	Name	HLC Type	Summary
HWI1465	Durrington to Amesbury Water meadows	Water meadows	This area of land is dominated by a series of water meadows that surround the Avon River. The earthworks of the system still survive into modernity and the system is depicted on the 1st edition OS map. Some areas are now heavily wooded.
HWI1466	Sewage Works	Sewage works or water works	This modern sewage works has been built in an area of former downland, probably around the same time that fields were created in this area. The open nature of the former landscape is shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map.
HWI1467	Ratfyn (Ratfyn Farm)	Farmstead	This small farmstead has grown slightly in modern times but is clearly depicted on both the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 1" OS map and the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map. Some historic buildings appear to survive.
HWI1471	Earl's Farm Down/Tanner's Down	Re-organised fields	These modern fields have been created in an area of former downland - as shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map and suggested by the placename. However, traces of prehistoric/Roman fields are visible as soilmarks on aerial photographs, suggesting earlier agriculture.
HWI1472	No name	Re-organised fields	These modern fields have been created in an area of former open land, which was part of the wider downland landscape. However, faint traces of prehistoric/Roman fields are visible as soilmarks on aerial photographs, suggesting earlier agriculture.
HWI1473	Beaconhill Gorse	Plantation	Despite its name, this regular parcel of woodland appears to be intentionally planted. It is formed of mixed trees and is shown on the 1st edition 6" OS map. It is likely associated with the nearby farm to the east.
HWI1474	No name	Re-organised fields	These large modern fields have been created by reorganising the slightly smaller, more regular fields shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map. Prior to these planned fields, it seems likely that the area was part of the wider downland landscape.
HWI1475	No name	Re-organised fields	This land was recently two agricultural fields but is now a single holding, which appears to be about to undergo development to expand Amesbury. Prior to this, the area was downland, probably used for grazing as hinted at by a farm on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map.
HWI1476	No name	Works/workshops	This land has been developed recently and houses workshops and industrial buildings. Prior to this, the area was downland, probably used for grazing as hinted at by a former farm shown nearby on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map.
HWI1477	A303 Solstice Park	Service stations	This landscape is dominated by the modern road and services. Prior to this recent development, the land here appears to have been downland in an area named as Folly Bottom on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map.

HLC UID	Name	HLC Type	Summary
HWI2068	No name	Re-organised fields	These large modern fields have been created in an area of former downland that was divided by drove roads. The land here was not enclosed by Act of Parliament and appears to have been mainly open in the 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century. Sources don't clearly show earlier fields.
HWI2070	No name	Re-organised fields	These modern fields have been created in a formerly open area that was probably once an area of downland that was enclosed by Act of Parliament. Aerial photographs show faint traces of possible ridge and furrow fields of medieval date.
HWI2071	No name	Re-organised fields	These large modern fields have been created in an area of former downland that was divided by drove roads. The land here was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1815 but this appears to relate to consolidation of downland. Sources don't clearly show earlier fields.
HWI2079	No name	Re-organised fields	These modern fields lie just to the east of the former water meadow system. They have likely been created by turning a single area of lowland meadow into arable holdings. This can be seen by the single irregular land parcel shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map.
HWI2165	No name	Water meadows	The character of this land has been influenced by its use as a water meadow system, probably during the post-medieval era. The structure of this system is clearly legible on modern maps/photographs and has not altered despite not being in active use.
HWI2166	Serrington	Hamlet	This small hamlet lies in an area surrounded by former water meadows which made use of the river course. It has expanded little recently and the historic form of the settlement is still legible. Some of the orchards shown on 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map have now gone.
HWI2167	No name	Re-organised fields	These fields have been created from an area of rough grassland - as shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map. Their form appears affected by local topography and a former airfield. Aerial photographs show traces of possible prehistoric fields and enclosures.
HWI2168	No name	Re-organised fields	These large fields have been created in an area of downland, and respect local topography and former tracks. As such they are likely relatively modern. No clear evidence survives for earlier field systems although faint cropmarks are visible on aerial photographs.
HWI2881	No name	Re-organised fields	These enclosures are of 20 <sup>th</sup> century date and represent a recent re-arrangement of the downland to form parcels for grazing. The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map shows this as an open area. As the land lies just west of a water meadow it may have been used for grazing in the past.

HLC UID	Name	HLC Type	Summary
HWI2882	High Down	Re-organised fields	These fields are modern and represent a re-arrangement of the downland to form parcels for grazing. The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map marks this as High Down, an area of open grassland probably used for grazing. No obvious traces of earlier activity visible on aerial photographs.
HWI2883	High Down	Downland	This land appears to be downland in character and has not changed much since the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map. It is divided by tracks into large parcels of grass but still appears not to be subject to intensive management. Marked as High Down on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map.
HWI2884	No name	Re-organised fields	This field is modern and represents a re-arrangement of the downland in recent years. The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map shows this as an open area outside Winterbourne Stoke, forming part of the wider downland landscape.
HWI2885	Winterbourne to Shrewton water meadows	Water meadows	This water meadow stretches between settlements and is clearly marked on the historic maps. Despite some slight alterations the character of the land has not changed since at least the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Aerial photographs show clear evidence of water management features.
HWI2887	No name	Re-organised fields	These fields are modern and represent a re-arrangement of the downland to form arable land. The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map marks this as Fore Down, an area of open grassland probably used for grazing. No obvious traces of earlier activity visible on aerial photographs.
HWI2889	No name	Re-organised fields	These fields are early 20 <sup>th</sup> century in date and represent a re-arrangement of the downland to form arable land. The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map marks this as Fore Down, an area of open grassland probably used for grazing. No obvious traces of earlier activity visible on aerial photographs.
HWI2890	Winterbourne Stoke Down	Re-organised fields	These fields are modern in date and represent a re-arrangement of the downland to form arable land. The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map marks this as Winterbourne Stoke Down, an area of grassland used for grazing. No obvious traces of earlier activity visible on aerial photographs.
HWI2891	No name	Downland	This land appears to be downland in character and has not changed much since the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map. It shows as a largely open grassy area on aerial photographs but still appears not to be subject to intensive management.
HWI2893	Winterbourne Stoke Down	Re-organised fields	These fields are modern in date and represent a re-arrangement of the downland to form arable land. The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map marks this as Winterbourne Stoke Down, an area of grassland used for grazing. Faint traces of Romano-British fields show on aerial photographs.

HLC UID	Name	HLC Type	Summary
HWI2894	Fore Down	Downland	This land appears to be downland in character and has not changed much since the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map. It shows as a largely open grassy area on Aerial photographs but appears not to be intensively managed. Romano-British settlement to the east doesn't extend into this area.
HWI2895	No name	Unimproved grassland	This land appears lies adjacent to the former water meadows and appears to be a grassy area defined with partially planted boundaries. It is probably grazing land and has not changed much since the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map.
HWI2896	The Coniger	Downland	This land is currently a parcel of grassy downland and has likely been in this form for some time as it appears unchanged from the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map. Bronze Age barrows surrounded by a later, probably medieval, enclosure are visible on aerial photographs.
HWI2897	Fore Down	Downland	This land is currently a parcel of grassy downland and has likely been in this form for some time as it appears unchanged from the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map. Bronze Age barrows surrounded by a later, probably post-medieval, enclosure are visible on aerial photographs.
HWI2899	Lake Down	Re-organised fields	This area of former downland has been divided up recently into a series of large, regular arable fields. The historic mapping shows an unenclosed area traversed by trackways. No obvious prehistoric, Roman or medieval fields can be discerned on aerial photographs.
HWI2908	Wilsford Down	Re-organised fields	These large modern fields have been created by converting a large area of downland into arable land. The historic OS mapping shows this as an open grassy area. Evidence for an extensive early field system, probably of prehistoric date, shows on aerial photographs.
HWI2909	Normanton Down and Normanton Barrow Group	Downland	This land has recently returned to grassland but was previously parcels of agricultural land - as shown on the 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition OS and 5 <sup>th</sup> edition OS maps. The Normanton Barrow Group exists in the northern part and more Bronze Age barrows are spread across the landscape.
HWI2910	Coneybury Hill	Re-organised fields	The character of this area appears to have been downland until fairly recently when the land was converted into fields. Historic OS maps shows this area as a large open space. A couple of barrows survive but no other early processes are legible on aerial photographs.
HWI2916	Coneybury Hill Plantation	Plantation	This wood is shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map so was well established by the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. It was likely deliberately planted in the post-medieval period and associated with Coneybury House. Its form has been dictated by the local topography.

HLC UID	Name	HLC Type	Summary
HWI2921	Luxenborough	Plantation	This woodland appears on all historic maps and survives into modernity. It was likely planted in the later post-medieval period to enhance the landscape. It overlies a cluster of Bronze Age barrows - some of which lie inside the wood and some outside.
HWI2925	Amesbury Water Meadows	Water meadows	This area of designed water meadows lies just to the south of Amesbury and shows on all historic mapping. The structure and flow management systems survive well and are legible on aerial photographs. The bend in the Avon gives an open feel to these meadows.
HWI2926	Wilsford to Amesbury Water Meadows	Water meadows	These water meadows are post-medieval and show on all available map sources. They surround the course of the River Avon, with this section running between Wilsford and Amesbury. Earthworks of water management systems survive and are legible on aerial photographs.
HWI2927	Winterbourne Stoke Down	Downland	This area appears to be a strip of grassland, set amongst the arable fields. It has been defined by surrounding fields but the downland character has not changed recently, as shown on the historic OS mapping. No obvious early character can be identified.
HWI2928	Winterbourne Stoke Down	Downland	This strip of grassland is set amongst the arable fields. It has been defined by surrounding fields but the downland character has not changed recently, as shown on the historic OS mapping. The presence of barrows may have defined the later character.
HWI2929	Winterbourne Stoke Down	Re-organised fields	This field appears to be modern in date and has been formed by converting an area of downland into arable use. The historic OS mapping shows this as a largely open area. Aerial photographs show traces of a probable late prehistoric field system in the eastern portion.
HWI2930	Winterton Stoke Down	Downland	This land has recently returned to grassland but was previously parcels of agricultural land - as shown on the 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> edition OS maps. Traces of a late prehistoric field system can be seen on aerial photographs of this area.
HWI2931	Winterton Stoke Down	Downland	This land has recently returned to grassland but was previously parcels of agricultural land - as shown on modern aerial photographs. No traces of earlier activity are clearly legible in this part of the landscape.
HWI2936	Wilsford to Amesbury Water Meadows	Water meadows	These water meadows are post-medieval and show on all available map sources. They surround the course of the River Avon, with this section running between Wilsford and Amesbury. This section has heavy tree cover, some modern and some historic.

HLC UID	Name	HLC Type	Summary
HWI2939	Gallows Hill/Sky Meadows	Hamlet	This hamlet is of 20 <sup>th</sup> century date and first appears on the 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition 6" OS map. It has grown up on an area of marginal land next to the river course. It seems probable this was an open grassy area previously, and is shown as such on earlier historic maps.
HWI2940	West Amesbury (Little Amesbury)	Hamlet	This small hamlet is shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map and has changed little in recent years. The historic form has been retained along with several historic buildings.
HWI2941	No name	Re-organised fields	These large arable holdings are modern and have been created in an area of former downland. The historic mapping shows this area to be part of the wider, grassy landscape. Aerial photographs also show barrows in the eastern portion, indicating earlier character here.
HWI2942	No name	Re-organised fields	These modern fields have been created by converting an area of former downland into arable holdings. Historic OS mapping shows this area as part of the wider landscape of open grassland. No obvious indication of early land use in this area is visible on aerial photographs.
HWI2944	No name	Re-organised fields	These modern fields have been created by converting an area of downland into arable usage. Fields first appear on the 5 <sup>th</sup> edition 6" OS map and prior to this, the land would have been open grassland. Several barrows can be seen on aerial photographs, highlighting early character.
HWI2945	Greenland Farm	Farmstead	This small farmstead is shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map and so was well established by the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. It is currently surrounded by large modern arable fields but was once surrounded by downland with a dense scatter of prehistoric monuments.
HWI2948	Winterbourne Stoke Clump	Plantation	This area of woodland shows on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS and represents a plantation of trees imposed on the downland here in the later post-medieval period. Closely associated with the barrow group in this area.
HWI2949	Winterbourne Stoke Group	Downland	This grassland is set amongst the arable fields. It has been defined by surrounding fields but the downland character has not changed recently, as shown on the historic OS mapping. The presence of barrows may have defined the later character.
HWI2950	The Diamond	Plantation	This woodland shows on all periods of historic mapping and was probably deliberately planted in the later post-medieval period. It neatly occupies land between two linear earthworks which may be of prehistoric to medieval date.

HLC UID	Name	HLC Type	Summary
HWI2957	No name	Re-organised fields	These modern fields have been created by altering the fields enclosed from downland in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century. This process is not readily legible in the landscape but the presence of a cluster of barrows visible on aerial photographs shows the early character of this area.
HWI2960	The Cursus Group	Downland	This area of downland has changed little over time, and is shown as an open and grassy area on all epochs of historic mapping. This character may be in part due to the presence of a cluster of Bronze Age barrows that lie just to the south of The Cursus.
HWI2963	Wilsford Down	Re-organised fields	These modern arable fields have been created from land that was downland until as late as the 20 <sup>th</sup> century, as shown by the historic OS mapping. A scatter of Neolithic and Bronze Age barrows exist here and may have influenced later land use.
HWI2964	Normanton Gorse	Plantation	This area of woodland shows on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS and represent a plantation of trees imposed on the downland here in the later post-medieval period. A large Bronze Age barrow exists within the wood, indicating the earlier character of this area.
HWI2965	Normanton Down and Normanton Barrow Group	Downland	This land has recently returned to grassland but was previously parcels of agricultural land - as shown on the 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition OS and 5 <sup>th</sup> edition OS maps. The Normanton Barrow Group exists in the northern part and more Bronze Age barrows are spread across the landscape.
HWI2967	Vespasian's Camp	Plantation	This large area of woodland has been deliberately planted as part of the parkland associated with Amesbury Abbey. It shows on all historic OS mapping and occupies an area defined by the presence of a large Iron Age hillfort.
HWI2968	No name	Re-organised fields	These modern fields have been created by re-organising a large area of downland, which is shown on the historic OS mapping. However, this former character is mainly inferred from historic maps and the nearby landscape. Aerial photographs show a scatter of barrows.
HWI2969	Countess	Row	This row of mid to late 20 <sup>th</sup> century housing has been built just outside Amesbury and first appears in full on the 5 <sup>th</sup> edition 6" OS map. Prior to this recent development the land here was likely part of the wider downland landscape, but this character is not legible.
HWI2970	No name	Re-organised fields	These modern fields have been created by re-organising a large area of downland, which is shown on the historic OS mapping. However, this former character is mainly inferred from historic maps and the nearby landscape. Aerial photographs show a scatter of barrows.

HLC UID	Name	HLC Type	Summary
HWI2971	No name	Plantation	This modern block of woodland surrounds a few cottages and has likely been planted to screen the site. Prior to its creation this area was part of the wider downland landscape, but this former character is only legible on historic mapping.
HWI2979	No name	Meadows	This land is currently in use for grazing and lies adjacent to the former water meadows. It lies adjacent to Sky Meadows and is itself probably long-held meadow land, as little changes in character from the historic mapping can be discerned.
HWI2980	No name	Amalgamated fields	This irregular arable holding has been formed by combining the former planned enclosures that are shown here on the historic OS maps. The shape of this field alludes to the former character, with the original fields probably of late post-medieval origin.
HWI2988	Countess Farm	Farmstead	This farm is shown on all the historic mapping and so was well established by the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. It has altered little and retains its historic character and form, despite the growth of 20 <sup>th</sup> century housing to the north and the major road to the south.
HWI2989	Countess Services	Service stations	This modern service station has grown up to serve the A303 to the south. Prior to its construction the land here was part of the late post-medieval planned field system - as shown on the historic mapping. However, this previous character is not legible.
HWI2995	Normanton Down	Downland	This land has recently returned to grassland but was previously parcels of agricultural land - as shown on the 5 <sup>th</sup> edition 6" OS map. No obvious prehistoric monuments or features are visible in this area, but this would have been downland in the past.
HWI2996	Normanton/Stonehenge Down (Stonehenge Aerodrome)	Downland	This land has recently returned to grassland but was previously parcels of agricultural land - as shown on the 5 <sup>th</sup> edition 6" OS map. During the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century, an aerodrome/farm existed here but is no longer legible. Aerial photographs show Bronze Age and Neolithic barrows.
HWI3034	Amesbury Park	Parkland	This parkland appears on all periods of historic mapping and so was well established by the later post-medieval period. It was laid out to a design and surrounds the site of the former medieval abbey. It meets the water meadow system that served Amesbury.
HWI3035	Amesbury Water Meadows	Water meadows	This area of designed water meadows lies just to the north of Amesbury and shows on all historic mapping. The structure and flow management systems survive in certain areas but the modern road does obscure some aspects.

HLC UID	Name	HLC Type	Summary
HWI3036	Lord's Walk	Plantation	This band of woodland is associated with the designed landscape of Amesbury Park, which lies to the west. It is shown on both 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS maps so was well established by the later post-medieval period.
HWI3037	No name	Secondary woodland	This woodland has grown up over an area of former water meadow to form part of the wooded area associated with Amesbury Park. Historic OS maps show the water meadows here and elements of this former character can be seen in amongst the trees.
HWI3038	No name	Plantation	This woodland adjoins the area that has been planted atop Vespasian's Camp to the east. It has expanded in size over time but appears to be a deliberate planting, likely in association with Amesbury Park which lies to the immediate southeast.
HWI3039	Halfmoon Clump	Re-organised fields	These fields have changed little in form since they were established in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century. They first show on the 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition 6" OS map, but prior to this the land here was part of a wider area of open downland. No evidence for the early character is legible here.
HWI3040	Stonehenge Down	Downland	This downland surrounds Stonehenge and is covered in a cluster of barrows of both Neolithic and Bronze Age date. Its character as an open grassy area has not changed and it was clearly part of an early prehistoric ritual/ceremonial landscape.
HWI3041	New King Barrows	Plantation	This wood appears on all historic maps and survives unchanged. It was likely planted in the later post-medieval period to enhance the landscape. It overlies an impressive group of six Bronze Age barrows named as the New King Barrows.
HWI3042	Old King Barrows	Plantation	This wood appears on all historic maps and survives unchanged. It was likely planted in the later post-medieval period to enhance the landscape. It overlies a pair of Bronze Age barrows named as the Old King Barrows.
HWI3043	No name	Re-organised fields	These modern fields have been created by converting a large area of downland into arable usage. The historic mapping shows this as an open area. However, no clearly legible traces of prehistoric, Roman or medieval character are legible on aerial photographs.
HWI3044	The Nile Clumps	Re-organised fields	These modern fields have been created by converting an area of downland into arable usage. The historic mapping shows this as an open area. The small tree groups are known as the Nile Clumps; these were supposedly planted in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century to honour Lord Nelson but in actuality probably pre-date this.

HLC UID	Name	HLC Type	Summary
HWI3045	The Avenue	Downland	This large area of grassland has been parcelled up in the past but has retained a consistent downland character. This is shown on the historic OS maps which appear not to show an alternative character. The Avenue, a prehistoric processional route, shows on aerial photographs.
HWI3046	Stonehenge Bottom	Downland	This large area of grassland has been parcelled up in the past but has retained a consistent downland character. This is shown on the historic OS maps which appear not to show an alternative character. The Avenue and several barrows show on aerial photographs.
HWI3047	Avon House	Country house	This large modern dwelling with associated grounds has been situated on land that was formerly part of the water meadow system here. The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map shows the water meadows and this former character remains legible despite the recent development.
HWI3048	Abbey Mews	Country house	These modern buildings have been built within the limits of Amesbury Park. The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map shows the parkland here and this former character is still clearly legible on the aerial photographs.
HWI3049	Amesbury Abbey Nursing Home	Medical facility	This modern nursing home has been created by converting the manor house that existed here during the post-medieval period, and is shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS maps. This was once the site of the medieval Amesbury Abbey, although no remains are legible.
HWI3050	Seven Barrows	Downland	This grassland has been parcelled up in the past but seems to have retained a consistent downland character. This is shown on historic OS maps which don't show an alternative character. The Avenue and several barrows exist here but are not legible on aerial photographs.
HWI3051	Stonehenge Carpark	Car parks	This former car park was built for visitors to Stonehenge before the new visitor centre existed. It is shown on the 5 <sup>th</sup> edition 6" OS map but the area would have been part of the wider downland landscape prior to this development. It is no longer in use.
HWI3052	Stonehenge	Downland	Stonehenge dominates the landscape here. This henge monument stands within this downland landscape, which has not changed much over time. Clearly the core of an important ritual/ceremonial landscape from prehistory onwards.
HWI4662	Amesbury, Mobile Home Village	Caravans/mobile homes	These mobile homes have been placed on land that was formerly fields created by enclosing downland here. They first appear on the modern OS map, and the character prior to this point is not currently legible due to the nature of this development.

HLC UID	Name	HLC Type	Summary
HWI4663	Amesbury	Detached housing	These modern houses have been built on land that consisted of allotments during the first part of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century. These allotments in turn were created in an area of downland. However, none of the previous character remains legible due to the extensive development here.
HWI4665	Amesbury	Playing fields	This land is currently in use as a sports ground/playing fields. Prior to this it consisted of allotments and these in turn were created in an area of former downland. This evolution can be seen on the historic OS maps but the prior character is not legible now.
HWI4666	Amesbury	Semi-detached housing	These mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century homes have been built on land that consisted of allotments during the first part of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century. These allotments in turn were created in an area of downland. However, none of the previous character remains legible due to the extensive development here.
HWI4686	Amesbury	Semi-detached housing	These mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century homes have been built on formerly open land. Due to the geographic location it seems likely this open space was downland in character. However, this prior character is not legible due to the extensive development here.
HWI4688	Amesbury	Unimproved grassland	This land is currently an isolated parcel of rough grassland that has been marginalised by the A303, and the railway before this. It was once part of the wider downland landscape that existed around Amesbury but there is little indication of this now.
HWI4689	Amesbury, Minton Distribution Park	Depot/yard	A depot has existed here since the mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century, and was originally associated with the railway here. Prior to this, the land here had been fields created by the enclosure from downland. However, the extensive modern development obscures the prior character.
HWI4690	Amesbury	Detached housing	These modern houses have been built on land that consisted of allotments in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century. These allotments in turn were created in an area of downland. The shape of the allotment plot has defined the extent of modern housing making this former character legible.
HWI4691	Amesbury, The Stonehenge School	School/college	This school has mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century origins and appears on the 5 <sup>th</sup> edition 6" OS map. Prior to this the land here consisted of allotments which in turn were created in an area of downland. However, none of the previous character remains legible due to the extensive development.
HWI4692	Amesbury	Historic urban core	This area represents the historic core of Amesbury. It has retained the street layout and character of the settlement as depicted on the historic OS mapping. The town has a definite medieval character but may have had earlier Saxon origins.

HLC UID	Name	HLC Type	Summary
HWI4693	Amesbury	Detached housing	These houses were built in the early/mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century on land that was formerly associated with the designed landscape of Avebury Park to the west. The early OS mapping shows plant nurseries associated with the park here, but this character is not legible.
HWI4694	Amesbury	Detached housing	These houses were built in the mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century on land that was formerly an area of allotments or market gardens which were shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map and the 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition 6" OS map. Due to the extensive modern development, none of this prior character remains legible.
HWI4695	Amesbury	Historic urban core	This area represents a slightly later addition to the historic core of Amesbury. It has retained much of the street layout and character of the settlement as depicted on the historic OS mapping. This part probably has post-medieval origins.
HWI898	Larkhill Artillery Range	Practice area	This land is now part of the Ministry of Defence (MOD) training area, and has a number of plantations and military features accordingly. Prior to this, the land here was downland, largely enclosed by act in 1823. Military activity obscures any evidence for prehistoric fields.
HWI901	Rollestone Camp	Military installation	This camp has been constructed as part of the MOD Larkhill Range, and has associated electricity substations. Prior to its acquisition by the military, the land here was downland enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1801.
HWI905	No name	Prairie fields (>15ha)	These modern fields have likely been created by amalgamating the collection of smaller fields on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map. These former fields may have been created by the enclosure act of 1801, with the land being downland prior to this.
HWI916	No name	Re-organised fields	These fields appear to be a relatively modern use of a previously open area of land. It is not clear whether open fields existed here, but it seems more likely that this was once downland grazing.
HWI917	Rollestone Farm	Re-organised fields	These fields appear to be a relatively modern use of a previously open area of land, which surrounded the former Middle Farm. It is not clear whether open fields existed here, but it seems more likely that this was once downland grazing.
HWI921	No name	Re-organised fields	This area was portioned off from the rest of the downland in the area. The fields here have been re-organised slightly since the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS with extra boundaries inserted. Probably downland grazing prior to agricultural fields.
HWI976	No name	Re-organised fields	These largish modern fields have a stepped boundary to the south and appear to have been created by the re-organisation of unenclosed downland. The southern boundary may indicate that strip fields once existed to the south.

HLC UID	Name	HLC Type	Summary
HWI977	Homanton	Re-organised fields	These largish modern fields have a stepped boundary to the north and appear to have been created by the re-organisation of large parliamentary enclosures. The stepped boundary may indicate that strip fields once existed here.
HWI978	Parsonage Down	Downland	This area appears to have been downland for quite some time and has been used for animal grazing. This is shown by the presence of a field barn on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map. However, aerial photographs show earthworks of an earlier system of brick fields here.
HWI979	Berwick Down/Parsonage Down	Re-organised fields	These large modern fields have been created from an area of downland. However, aerial photographs show evidence of early, prehistoric field systems in this area - particularly in the western part of this land parcel.
HWI9808	Steeple Langford Cow Down	Re-organised fields	These irregular fields are modern and have been created in an area of former downland. This prior character clearly shows on all of the available historic mapping and is alluded to by place name evidence. Dotted with small modern plantations.
HWI9814	No name	Re-organised fields	These semi-irregular fields are modern and have been created in an area of former downland. This prior character clearly shows on all of the available historic mapping and is alluded to by field form and location. Dotted with small modern plantations.
HWI986	Scotland Farm	Paddocks	This area is dominated by a farmstead surrounded by a series of animal paddocks. Prior to this, the land here appears to have been unenclosed downland and the modern layout has removed any traces of earlier activity.
HWI987	Scotland Farm	Paddocks	This area is dominated by a series of animal paddocks, and a similar system shows on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map, suggesting this use was well established by the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Prior to this, the land here appears to have been unenclosed downland.
HWI988	Yarnbury Castle Camp	Unimproved grassland	This large Iron Age hillfort dominates the surrounding land parcel. It is maintained as a heritage asset, but in the past would have caused this land to be grassy and unaltered, as the hillfort earthworks would prevent alternative land use.
HWI9911	Serrington	Hamlet	This part of Serrington is modern and exists in an area that was shown as part of the historic settlement on the 1 <sup>st</sup> ed. OS maps. However, little of the historic character remains, so this has been recorded as a previous type. Mainly recent housing here.

HLC UID	Name	HLC Type	Summary
HWI9912	No name	Secondary woodland	This sinuous block of woodland is modern and seems to have grown up here as a consequence of the watercourse. The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6" OS map shows sinuous fields here, which were probably of post-medieval date. However, this prior character is not legible now.
HWI9913	No name	Water meadows	This land is part of a system of water meadows that exploit the River Wylve. They show on modern aerial photographs and maps as well as on all of the historic OS maps. Few elements of the water management system remain legible.

## Abbreviations List

MOD	Ministry of Defence
OS	Ordnance Survey
UID	Unique Identity Number
WSHER	Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record
WSHLC	Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Landscape Characterisation

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