highways england

A303 Stonehenge
Amesbury to Berwick Down

Ploughzone Artefact Sampling and Trial Trench Evaluation: Rollestone Corner

April 2019

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Executive Summary

This document details the results of the archaeological evaluation of land immediately south of The Packway on either side of the B3086, known as Rollestone Corner: the eastern part of the site lies within the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site (WHS). The area evaluated by these works is that proposed for construction of a new road junction as part of a High Load Route (HLR) for vehicles unable to use the proposed tunnelled section of the A303.

These results were reported in the Environmental Statement (ES) submitted with the Application for Development Consent dated October 2018 and were taken into account in the identification of the baseline and approach to mitigation and in the assessment of likely significant effects in the ES. Paragraphs 6.6.48 to 6.6.52 of the ES summarise the results of the fieldwork, and paragraphs 6.6.110 to 6.6.111, Appendix 6.2 and Figure 6.8 of the ES describe the archaeological baseline for the site. Section 6.8 describes the approach to mitigation of archaeological impacts, and section 6.9 and tables 6.10 to 6.12 describe the assessment on likely significant effects: paragraph 6.9.25 refers to the archaeological evaluation at Rollestone Corner. This document details the results already reflected in the ES.

The evaluation strategy comprised several archaeological techniques: ploughzone artefact sampling (including fieldwalking, test pitting and sample sieving of the ploughsoil within trial trenches), trial trenching, and geophysical survey. The trial trenches were positioned to determine archaeological presence within apparently ‘blank’ areas and to target potential features identified through geophysical survey.

The evaluation was successful in confirming the presence and absence of archaeological remains, determining their nature, extent, date, condition and state of preservation. Taken as a whole, the results of the evaluation exercise at Rollestone Corner indicate that there is very little significant archaeology present, although traces of probably short-term activity are present within the ploughzone and a small number of subsoil features, most in the form of collections of worked and burnt flint.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology Ltd has been appointed as Archaeological Contractor by AECOM Mace WSP Joint Venture (AmW, the Technical Partner) on behalf of Highways England (the Employer) to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation for the A303 Stonehenge project ('the Scheme').

1.1.2 An Archaeological Evaluation Strategy Report (AESR) [1] sets out the general and specific principles guiding the strategies for field-based investigations. An Overarching Written Scheme of Investigation (OWSI) [2] accompanying the AESR details the methods and techniques employed during the archaeological evaluation. The AESR and OWSI were approved by the Heritage Monitoring and Advisory Group (HMAG: comprising representatives of Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service, the National Trust and Historic England).

1.1.3 A Site Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (SSWSI) [3] for archaeological evaluation of land at Rollestone Corner detailed the aims and methodologies to be used. An addendum [4] was made to the original SSWSI, following public consultation, as there was a need to consider an alternative junction improvement to the east of the A360, within the Stonehenge part of the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site (WHS). These guiding documents were approved prior to the commencement of fieldwork by Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS) on behalf of the Local Planning authority (LPA), as the western part of the site lies outside the WHS, and HMAG, as the eastern part of the site lies within the WHS. The land is proposed for construction of a new road junction as part of a High Load Route (HLR) for vehicles unable to use the proposed tunnelled section of the A303.

1.1.4 The evaluation was undertaken between March and June 2018. The evaluation strategy comprised several archaeological techniques: ploughzone artefact collection (including fieldwalking, test pitting and sieving of ploughsoil from trial trenches), trial trenching, and geophysical survey. The trenches were positioned to determine archaeological presence or absence within apparently 'blank' areas and to target potential features identified through geophysical gradiometer survey.

1.2 Scope of the document

1.2.1 The results of the evaluation of the site were reported in the Environmental Statement (ES) and were taken into account in the identification of the baseline and approach to mitigation and in the assessment of likely significant effects. Paragraphs 6.6.48 to 6.6.52 of the ES summarise the results of the fieldwork, and paragraphs 6.6.110 to 6.6.111, Appendix 6.2 and Figure 6.8 of the ES describe the archaeological baseline for the site. Section 6.8 describes the approach to mitigation of archaeological impacts, and section 6.9 and tables 6.10 to 6.12 describe the assessment of likely significant effects: paragraph 6.9.25 refers to the archaeological evaluation at Rollestone Corner. This document details the results already reported in the ES.

1.2.2 This document details the results of the evaluation already reflected in the ES, in accordance with the approved SSWSI. In accordance with the OWSI, section 8 of

this report recommends further analysis of particular datasets, to be undertaken at a later stage of the archaeological process: these recommendations are part of the ongoing archaeological process which continues beyond and separately from the process required for EIA. They do not affect the baseline conditions, assessment of effects or mitigation approach as identified in the ES.

1.2.3 Geophysical survey has been undertaken within the site (geophysical survey areas RC01 and RC02 respectively), as detailed in a separate report [5]. The results are summarised in the archaeological background below (section 2.2) and the results are discussed in relation to the results of the evaluation. The southern field within the site (RC03) has yet to be surveyed, and no other evaluation techniques have been undertaken within this field.

2 Site Description

2.1 Location, topography and geology

2.1.1 The site encompasses land to either side of the north–south aligned B3086, immediately south of its junction with The Packway, known as Rollestone Corner, 1.8 km east of Shrewton and 2.5 km west of Larkhill, Wiltshire. The eastern part of the site (east of the B3086) lies within the WHS, whereas the western part of the site (west of the B3086) lies just outside its boundaries (**Fig. 11.1**).

2.1.2 The site is centred on NGR 409713 144487 and comprises two areas totalling 3.93 hectares. It is bounded to the north by The Packway, with Rollestone Camp (a satellite military establishment associated with Larkhill Camp) and the Salisbury Plain Training Area beyond. On all other sides, the site is bounded by farmland.

2.1.3 The site is situated at the northern end of a ridge which runs north-east to south-west, falling from a high point of approximately 122 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) north of Rollestone Corner southwards to 110 m aOD. Levels within the evaluated area show a gradual decline from the highest point in the north-west at 119 m aOD (by Trench 1101), with a gradual decline to the south-west to approximately 113 m aOD (by Trench 1111).

2.1.4 The solid geology comprises chalk of the Seaford Chalk Formation, with no recorded superficial deposits [7].

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

Introduction

2.2.1 A scheduled monument (NHLE 1010891) is located within the southern half of the site, consisting of a disc and pond barrow, situated to the east and west of the B3086 (**Fig. 11.1**). The existing road runs through the scheduled area; the proposed Scheme will not require any new land take within it. Consequently, this area has not been evaluated, although a gradiometer geophysical survey is proposed.

2.2.2 Although the WHS area contains the majority of the principal Neolithic and Bronze Age ceremonial and mortuary monuments, some important sites are located beyond its boundaries. These include the Early Neolithic causewayed enclosure at Robin Hood's Ball (NHLE 10095953), 1.3 km north-north-east of Rollestone Corner; Early Neolithic long barrows adjacent to Robin Hood's Ball and north of the Packway and Larkhill Camp, and a second causewayed enclosure, Beaker inhumation burials, Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age ring ditches, a Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery and later settlement evidence north-east of Larkhill camp [8].

2.2.3 The results of previous fieldwork investigations within the site are incorporated into the period-based sections below and discussed in detail in section 2.3.

Chronology

2.2.4 The chronological scheme followed in this report follows that at http://www.heritage-standards.org.uk/chronology/. For the purposes of this report, periodization is as follows:

- Palaeolithic -1,000 000 to -10,000 (BC)
- Mesolithic -10,000 to -4,000
- Neolithic -4,000 to -2,200
- Early Neolithic -4,000 to -3,300
- Middle Neolithic -3,300 to -2,900
- Late Neolithic -2,900 to -2,200
- Bronze Age -2,600 to -700
- Early Bronze Age -2,600 to -1,600
- Middle Bronze Age -1,600 to -1,200
- Late Bronze Age -1200 to -700
- Iron Age -800 (BC) to 43 (AD)
- Roman 43 to 410 (AD)
- Early Medieval 410 to 1066
- Medieval 1066 to 1540
- Post-medieval 1540 to 1901
- 20th Century 1901 to 2000

2.2.5 To accommodate the overlap between Late Neolithic (-2,900 to -2,200) and Early Bronze Age (2-2,600 to -1,600) in the above scheme, in this report these terms are used as broad chronological periods. The term 'Beaker' is used to refer to a material culture group that overlaps with both these chronological periods.

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (*c.* 1,000,000–4000 BC)

2.2.6 Evidence relating to the Palaeolithic period is particularly scarce in the Stonehenge part of the WHS and its surroundings. Traces of occupation become more conspicuous during the Mesolithic. Notable discoveries include the large post pits found in the former Stonehenge car park in 1966 [9] and 1988-9 [10, pp. 43-47], and evidence of Mesolithic activity at Blick Mead, West Amesbury [11].

2.2.7 Most of the evidence for Mesolithic activity in the locality has been identified within the eastern part of the WHS, with few conspicuous or substantial remains identified further to the north or west. Although historical sampling and

preservation biases might influence the distribution, the pattern is likely to reflect the importance of the River Avon as a major focus of activity.

Early–Middle Neolithic (*c.* 4000–2900 BC), Late Neolithic (*c.* 2900–2200 BC) and Early–Middle Bronze Age (*c.* 2600–1600 BC and *c.* 1600–1200 BC)

2.2.8 The Early Neolithic landscape was a complex mix of seasonal woodland use, clearance and regrowth. Generally the Stonehenge environs at this time is described as a quite open landscape, predominantly grassland [12, p. 5.5].

2.2.9 Early Neolithic communities were the first to construct large earthworks in the area. Communal, ceremonial and mortuary structures (the long barrows, cursuses and causewayed enclosures) have historically dominated interpretations of the period. More recent discoveries of evidence for occupation in the WHS has begun to provide a more balanced picture of Early Neolithic life.

2.2.10 The construction of the causewayed enclosure at Robin Hood's Ball (NHLE10095953) coincides with one of the earliest phases of Neolithic activity within the Stonehenge landscape. Causewayed enclosures 'are now generally thought of as multifunctional sites, with roles in settlement, seasonal gatherings, exchange and ceremonials', although they 'are also closely associated with rituals of death and the near contemporary long barrows' [13, p. 20]. Long barrows are amongst the earliest substantial monuments in southern Britain and are generally understood to have been associated with communal mortuary practises in the early to mid-4th millennium BC.

2.2.11 Part of a second causewayed enclosure was revealed to the east of Larkhill Camp in early 2017 during excavations as part of the MoD's Army Basing Programme (ABP). Although the results of the investigations are yet to be fully analysed and published, it is clear that the Larkhill enclosure represents a major new discovery [14]. Along with several broadly contemporary long barrows sited nearby to the north of Larkhill Camp and the Packway, the causewayed enclosures provide clear evidence for significant levels of activity in the area to the north of the WHS boundary during the Early Neolithic.

2.2.12 Large earth, timber and stone structures remain the most conspicuous elements of the archaeological record into the Late Neolithic (*c.* 2900-2200 BC) and Early Bronze Age (*c.* 2600-1600 BC). A range of distinctive new mortuary, communal and ceremonial structures appeared during these periods, notably henges, stone and timber circles, and various forms of barrow. It is during this period that much of Stonehenge was constructed.

2.2.13 By the Early Bronze Age, some earlier (Neolithic) structures seem to have been forgotten, abandoned or slighted, although others appear to have continued to influence activities. The appearance and proliferation of round barrows seems to represent a distinct shift in ceremonial and mortuary traditions at the end of the Late Neolithic and into the Early Bronze Age. Although many of the barrows visible in the Stonehenge landscape have been excavated very few excavations took place under modern conditions and there is a corresponding paucity of absolute dating evidence. Nevertheless, it is generally accepted that, although round barrows were being constructed in the latter stages of the Late Neolithic, the majority of these appear to date to between 2200 and 1520 BC, and that the

tradition of barrow construction may also have persisted into the early part of the Middle Bronze Age. In many cases, there is also evidence for multiple phases of construction and sequential interments.

2.2.14 The site is situated amidst a relatively dense concentration of scheduled and non-designated Early Bronze Age round barrows. The barrows are predominantly located along a ridge coinciding approximately with the line of the Packway, and are clustered together to form distinct groups, both within and beyond the WHS boundary. These include:

- the Rollestone Field linear round barrow cemetery (scheduled monuments NHLE 1010866, 1010904, 1010887) and various outliers to the south and south-west of Rollestone Corner (NHLE 1010888, 1010889, 1010890, 1010891, 1010892, 1013758);

- a series of unscheduled barrows known as the Net Down Group, visible as crop marks west of Rollestone Camp (MWI7016, MWI7017, MWI7018, MWI7021, MWI7024, MWI7026);

- numerous scheduled round barrows east of the site, both north (NHLE 1009124, 1009129, 1001266, 1009058) and south of the Packway (NHLE 1010905, 1012168, 1010269, 1012170); and

- various unscheduled barrows represented by crop marks, including examples north-west (MWI6749) and south-west of Rollestone Camp (MWI7187), and north of the Lesser Cursus (MWI2667).

2.2.15 These barrow groups and outliers include examples of pond, saucer, disc, and bell types. At the southern end of the site a scheduled disc barrow and pond barrow (NHLE 1010891) are situated to the east and west of the B3086, respectively. Neither of these barrows appears to have been subject to recorded archaeological excavation.

2.2.16 Although the building of substantial earth and timber structures and (in the early part of the period at least) the adoption of agriculture are suggestive of more permanent foci of activity, few substantial traces of associated Neolithic or Early Bronze Age settlement areas have been conclusively identified in this landscape. However, pits and concentrations of lithic material, which are occasionally identified throughout the Stonehenge landscape, are often interpreted as indicators of occupation during this period.

Middle – Late Bronze Age (*c.* 1600–1200 BC – *c.* 1200–700 BC), Iron Age (*c.* 800 BC– AD43) and Romano-British (AD 43–410)

2.2.17 The WHS landscape was transformed in the middle of the 2nd millennium BC when 'its sacred and ceremonial significance seems to have diminished sharply; a more mundane agricultural regime of farmsteads and fields took over or intensified noticeably' [13, p. 66]. Although the interment of burials in and around barrows continued into the Middle Bronze Age, the tradition of constructing mortuary and ceremonial monuments appears to have declined and eventually ceased by, or during, this period.

2.2.18 Several probable later prehistoric and/or Roman settlement sites have been identified to the west of the WHS boundary, such as those on Winterbourne Stoke Down (NHLE1015222), High Down (MWI7098), Oatlands Hill (MWI7125) and west of Scotland Lodge, Winterbourne Stoke (MWI6943; MWI6959); these sites lie between 2 km and 5 km south and south-west of the Rollestone Corner. Conclusive evidence for settlement activity nearer to the site is limited, although trial trenching in 1996 (EWI3662) on the site of a proposed extension to the Rollestone grain store, immediately to the west of Rollestone Camp, investigated a small square enclosure (MWI7105), initially recorded from cropmarks. The evaluation demonstrated that the southern and northern ditches of the enclosure were approximately 2 m wide and 1 m deep. A small number of pits and/or postholes were also excavated, and an assemblage of Early Bronze Age Collared Urn and Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered. The next closest potential settlement site is situated approximately 1.5 km southwest of the site (MWI7096) and is known largely from aerial photographs and surface scatters of Roman pottery.

2.2.19 Extensive areas of co-axial field systems have been identified via a combination of aerial photograph analysis and geophysical surveys across the landscape within, and to the north and west of the WHS. In some instances, excavation has also confirmed the presence of archaeological features correlating with elements of the field systems identified via remote sensing techniques. These include large areas on Net Down (MWI6773) and Knighton Down (MWI11816) to the north and northeast of Rollestone Corner, respectively; to the west of Rollestone Clump (MWI7092); and on Winterbourne Stoke Down (MWI7093) to the south-west.

2.2.20 Although these boundaries may have been established during multiple phases of activity and subject to episodic alteration and reorganisation, the field systems and lynchets are likely to date broadly to the later prehistoric to Roman period, following a pattern observed across large areas of Salisbury Plain. These field systems may also incorporate some elements derived from considerably later episodes of land division, including medieval lynchets and strip fields, and Post-medieval field boundaries.

Early Medieval (AD 410–1066), Medieval (AD1066–1540), Post-medieval and 20th Century (1540–2000)

2.2.21 There is a relative paucity of archaeological evidence of activity in the medieval and Post-medieval periods in the vicinity of the site. This may be due to the site's location at the margins of adjoining parishes, and its use as pasture. However, faint traces of ridge and furrow have been recorded across the wider area, suggesting that at least some cultivation took place during this period. Much of the Stonehenge landscape remained in use for downland grazing until the 19th and 20th centuries, when large areas were enclosed and converted to arable cultivation or improved pasture, or were acquired by the Ministry of Defence for military purposes.

2.2.22 In the early 20th century, Larkhill was the site of a series of military camps. No permanent structures were built until 1914, when the replacement of temporary barracks with hutted accommodation commenced. The military camp has subsequently undergone numerous phases of enlargement and remodelling into the present day.

2.2.23 Larkhill Camp formed the nucleus around which several other military installations were established throughout the 20th century [15]. These included the No.1 Balloon School, Rollestone Camp (MWI6734), which opened in July 1916 as a training unit on a 73 ha site north-west of Rollestone Corner and opposite Rollestone Bake Farm. The station was relatively small, with one canvas Bessonneau hangar, three balloon sheds, a gas producing plant and accommodation. The balloon school continued in use between the wars, during which it became known as the RAF School of Balloon Training (*c.*1922) and the No. 2 Balloon School Training Unit in 1936. The school was removed in 1939 and the site became the RAF Anti-Gas School. A landing ground to the south-west of the camp was acquired for exercises and night flying. The Anti-Gas School closed in 1946, after which the site was transferred to the Army.

2.2.24 The acquisition of land on Salisbury Plain by the military has had a dramatic impact on the development of the landscape. This is not solely evidenced by the more conspicuous military installations which still populate the area, but also in the form of buried remains, such as the extensive networks of practise trenches mapped from aerial photographs and occasionally recorded during intrusive archaeological investigations within and around the Larkhill Camp [16]. No traces of practise trenches are recorded near to Rollestone Corner in the HER. However, the earthwork/cropmark remains of a former rifle range and butts (MWI73354) have been recorded to the north-north-east of Rollestone Camp. Although once afforded little attention, there has been a growing appreciation of the archaeological and historical interest of the military's association with Salisbury Plain.

2.3 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Introduction

2.3.1 Few of the research projects carried out in the Stonehenge landscape have examined the north-western corner of the WHS. The Rollestone Corner site is included within the geographical scope of some relevant research projects undertaken by English Heritage (now Historic England) including aerial photograph interpretation and mapping in 1994-1995 for the Salisbury Plain Training Area (SPTA) National Mapping Project (NMP) [16] (as synthesised in 12]), and further aerial photograph assessment for the Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project [17], carried out in 2001.

2.3.2 The site did not fall within the extents of a major programme of investigations including trial trenching, fieldwalking, test pitting and geophysical surveys relating to highways improvements undertaken in the 1990s and early 2000s e.g. the A303 Improvements 2008 Published Scheme [18].

2.3.3 In relation to the current Scheme, geophysical gradiometer survey has been carried out within part of the site, as detailed below.

2.3.4 Some antiquarian and more recent investigations of barrows, as well as modern small-scale archaeological investigations (in response to development), have been undertaken within the vicinity of the site, as outlined below.

Previous archaeological investigations

2.3.5 Many barrows and other sites, including those situated along the routes of the Packway and the B3086, were excavated during the 19th century, particularly by Sir Richard Colt Hoare and William Cunnington, although recorded investigations stretch back as far as the 17th century [19].

2.3.6 Few of the sites within the WHS have been excavated in more recent times. However, 18 round barrows forming two linear barrow cemeteries (the Net Down Group and the Rollestone Field group) with several outlying barrows to the west and south-west of Rollestone Corner were excavated from 1958-60 in advance of their destruction by ploughing [20]. Another scheduled round barrow on Greenland Farm (NHLE 1010905), situated some 500 m south-south-east of the site, was also excavated in 1964 [21].

2.3.7 Several small-scale investigations, comprising watching brief monitoring (EWI3231; EWI3254; EWI7262; EWI8548) and trial trenching (EWI3662; EWI4162; EWI7095; EWI7819), have been carried out in response to development and infrastructure works at Rollestone Camp, within the SPTA, and at Rollestone grain store. These investigations have typically uncovered few archaeologically significant remains. Exceptions include an evaluation (EWI4162) on the line of an SPTA track south of Robin Hood's Ball, which uncovered three ditches, three pits and six postholes. None of the excavated features were closely dated, although most produced worked flint of possible Bronze Age date, with one flint blade from one of these features of possible Neolithic date. The only other notable discoveries were made during an evaluation (EWI3662) in advance of a proposed extension of the Rollestone grain store, located immediately north-west of the site. A small Bronze Age enclosure defined by substantial ditches with associated pits and postholes were uncovered (MWI7105).

Investigations related to the current Scheme – 2018 (Phase 4)

Geophysical survey

2.3.8 The results of the gradiometer survey carried out in April 2018 [5] show a large area of strong dipolar magnetic response in the westernmost part of the site (16000), most likely associated with a large amount of ferrous material, within the centre of which is a poorly defined 13 m diameter circle. It is uncertain if this represents a possible barrow (known from aerial photographs though situated slightly to the north-west of this location) that was later filled with ferrous material, or a modern feature. In the centre of the western field, a strong positive anomaly (16001) with a surrounding weakly negative magnetic response is probably indicative of a large cut feature with a surrounding bank. This is considered most likely a chalk extraction pit of medieval or Post-medieval date (numerous chalk pits are recorded to the south-east of the site on historic mapping). Across the entirety of the western and eastern fields (RC01 and RC02) are numerous small circular positive anomalies, possible pit-like features of uncertain origin, possibly archaeological or natural, with a slight concentration along the western boundary of the site surrounded by a weakly positive curvilinear trend (16002).

2.3.9 A weakly positive north–south oriented linear anomaly measuring just 18 m in length (16003) located in the western field is comparable to another similarly oriented linear anomaly (16008) in the eastern field (RC02). These could be ditch-like features, and together with some of the east–west aligned linear trends could

potentially be the ploughed down remains of a field system, though this is uncertain.

2.3.10 There is an extensive array of weakly positive and negative linear trends (on varying alignments) across both fields, though there is a predominant east–west orientation, representing modern ploughing furrows. Parallel linear trends (16004, 16005, 16010) located both to the east and west of the B3086, are most likely modern vehicle wheel ruts.

2.3.11 In the north-western corner of the site, there is a linear area of increased magnetic response (16007) orientated NNW–SSE, close to 16000. It is characterised by a series of indistinct positive and negative anomalies, a type of response often indicative of a former field boundary, but it does not correlate with any such features on historic mapping, though it may be a field boundary or trackway of relatively recent date. A modern service (16006) was also revealed crossing the western field on a north-east to south-west alignment.

3 Aims and Objectives

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The overarching research themes of the archaeological investigation, derived from the WHS Research Framework [22], are as set out in the SSWSI [3, pp. 10-12] [4]. The potential for the archaeological evaluation to contribute to these themes was considered through period-specific research themes [ibid]: these are not repeated here. The general aims of the archaeological evaluation as set out in the OWSI [2] and the SSWSI are reproduced below for each evaluation technique proposed for the site (with the exception of the aims for geophysical survey, as these are addressed in a separate report [5]).

3.2 Aims

Ploughzone artefact collection – fieldwalking

3.2.1 The general aims of the surface artefact collection (fieldwalking) were:

- to confirm the presence or absence of artefactual material within the ploughsoil and its relative concentrations;
- to determine the range, date and quantity of artefactual evidence present;
- to establish the extent, character, date (where possible) and significance of artefact scatters and the contribution they make to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the WHS; and
- to produce this interpretive report on the findings of the fieldwork and to inform the development of an archaeological mitigation strategy for the Scheme[1].

Ploughzone artefact sampling – dry sieving

3.2.2 The general aims of the dry sieving (gridded test pitting and/or sampling of excavated spoil) were:

- to confirm the presence or absence of artefactual material within the ploughsoil and ploughsoil/subsoil interface and its relative concentrations;
- to determine the range, date and quantity of artefactual evidence present;
- to establish the extent, character, date (where possible) and significance of artefact scatters and the contribution they make to the OUV of the WHS; and
- to produce this interpretive report on the findings of the fieldwork and to inform the development of an archaeological mitigation strategy for the Scheme[1].

Trial trenching

3.2.3 The general aims of the trial trenching were:

[1] The approach to archaeological mitigation for the Scheme is set out in section 6.8 of the ES

- to confirm the presence or absence of surviving archaeological remains;

- to determine the location, nature, extent, date, condition, state of preservation, significance and complexity of any archaeological remains;

- to determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present;

- to establish the extent and character of archaeological remains and provide an interpretation of the results in their local, regional, national or international context; and

- to produce this interpretive report on the findings of the fieldwork and to inform the development of an archaeological mitigation strategy for the Scheme.

3.3 Specific research objectives

3.3.1 The following specific objectives were proposed in order to address the research questions identified in the SSWSI [3, p. 13]:

- to investigate whether evidence relating to the settlement of the area in the Early Neolithic period is preserved within the site;

- to consider the chronology of any surviving Early Bronze Age remains within the site in the context of barrow group development and the relationship of Early Bronze Age barrows to earlier monuments;

- to identify the presence of any archaeological remains associated with the Middle Bronze Age settlement evidence at the Rollestone grain store;

- to examine the nature of the 'natural' landscape during the later Bronze Age;

- to explore the nature of any Iron Age/Roman field boundaries and associated features that may be preserved within the site;

- to recover evidence of twentieth century military training sites that may be preserved within the site;

- to identify the impact of previous and current land uses on archaeological survival within the site; and

- to consider the significance of surviving archaeological remains within the site in terms of their contribution to the OUV of the WHS.

4 Methods

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the Standard and Guidance of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists [23] [24]. A walkover of the site was made by Wessex Archaeology to determine ground conditions and access arrangements prior to fieldwork commencing. All work was carried out in accordance with the submitted Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) which included methods to undertake the works safely and reduce risk during the programme of works outlined in the SSWSI [3]. Any changes to those methods proposed within the SSWSI were agreed in advance with WCAS and/or HMAG.

4.2 Ploughsoil artefact sampling

Surface artefact collection (fieldwalking)

4.2.1 Surface artefact collection (fieldwalking) was undertaken initially (as shown in **Fig. 11.1**), involving the total collection of all artefactual material visible on the surface within 5 m x 5 m square collection units (25 m²) spaced at 20 m intervals. Fieldwalking was only possible in the north of the site in the fields either side of the B3086. The collection units were laid out using GPS and marked with flags. Following collection, all finds from fieldwalking were washed, marked and logged on a Microsoft Access Database. National Grid locations and spot height values were also recorded. All artefactual material of pre-modern date was retained. The presence and frequency of mass-produced materials such as tin-plates, plastics, modern brick and roofing slate was recorded. Retention and disposal following recording are described in Section 9.

Ploughsoil artefact sampling (test pitting and dry sieving)

4.2.2 Further ploughsoil artefact sampling was undertaken through the hand-excavation of 95 test pits within the WHS, each measuring 1 m², and the on-site sieving of all excavated soil (**Fig. 11.2** and **Plate 12.1**). The test pits were excavated to the base of the ploughsoil and all soil was sieved through a 10 mm mesh with a sub-fraction (approximately 30 litres) sieved through a 5 mm mesh, with any artefacts recovered being retained and allocated a context number specific to the relevant test pit (a unique 10 digit number, prefixed with the 8 digit test pit number consistent with the OS grid reference of the test pit). Any archaeological features visible at the base of the ploughsoil were recorded in plan, as a minimum.

4.2.3 One test pit (0973 4456) was extended following a request from HMAG to fully reveal a tree-throw feature which had been partially excavated. Two test pits originally proposed in the central eastern part of the evaluated area could not be excavated because of an ecological exclusion zone. Once test pits were completed to the satisfaction of HMAG they were backfilled using excavated materials and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

4.2.4 Ploughsoil artefact sampling was also incorporated within the trial trenching methodology. A 150 litre sample of machined topsoil was sieved on site through a 10 mm mesh every 5 m along each trial trench, with any finds recovered allocated a unique context number. This was undertaken in all excavated trenches.

4.3 Trial trenching

4.3.1 A total of 11 trial trenches (a combination of eight linear trenches measuring 50 m x 1.8 m and three square trenches measuring 10 m x 10 m) targeted possible geophysical anomalies as well as apparently 'blank' areas. These were all located in the positions proposed in the SSWSI, lying within the 30 m buffer of the proposed carriageway. One trench (Trench 1111) at its northern extent was slightly extended following discussions with WCAS, in order to fully reveal a tree-throw feature.

4.3.2 Each trench was scanned for live services with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). The trenches were excavated in level spits using a 360º excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed, whichever was encountered first.

4.3.3 A sample of the ploughsoil (approximately 150 l) from each trench was sieved through a 10 mm gauge wire mesh at 5 m intervals along the trench for artefact sampling purposes (above). Any artefacts recovered using this methodology were assigned a unique context number according to their position within the trench. This position was then recorded on Wessex Archaeology's pro forma trial trench records or surveyed with GPS.

4.3.4 Where necessary, the base and sides of the trench were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, consistent with the methods set out in the OWSI [2, p. Table 2] and sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation. All tree-throw features were tested by partial excavation to confirm their natural origin; a 10 percent sample was half-sectioned or quadrant excavated to identify the potential for the presence of cultural material, following a request from WCAS.

4.3.5 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was both metal detected and visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where finds were retrieved using the above methods, as well as from ploughsoil artefact sieving (above), artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.

4.3.6 Trenches completed and inspected by WCAS and/or HMAG were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

4.4 Recording

4.4.1 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system, with unique context numbers (prefixed with the unique trench or test pit number) used for each archaeological context. Numbers for environmental samples and objects/small finds were also taken from the trench-specific context number index. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.

4.4.2 The location of archaeological features was surveyed using a Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service (**Plate 12.2**). All survey data was recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of within 50 mm.

4.4.3 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which have embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.5 Finds and environmental strategies

4.5.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the SSWSI. The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in accordance with *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* [24], *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* [25] and *Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record* [26], except where specified in the relevant sections below.

4.6 Monitoring

4.6.1 The works outside the WHS (the west of the site) were monitored by WCAS through regular meetings arranged by AmW. The area within the WHS (east of the site) were monitored by HMAG. Monitoring visits were made on a weekly basis in order that the archaeological work could be inspected and reviewed. Any variations to the SSWSI, if required in order to more appropriately address the project aims, were discussed between WCAS/HMAG and AmW, and approved by WCAS/HMAG.

5 Results

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A total of 11 trial trenches were excavated, a combination of three square trenches measuring 10 m x 10 m and eight linear trenches measuring 50 m x 1.8 m (**Figs 11.1**–**11.10**). Only three of these trenches (Trench 1103, 1104 and 1106) contained archaeological features, all of which were of modern date, consisting of vehicle wheel ruts and a single posthole (detailed below).

5.1.2 Three of the 11 trial trenches were completely blank, containing neither archaeological features, tree-throw holes nor natural features. The remainder contained tree-throw holes or small natural features, some with evidence of prehistoric activity, as described below.

5.1.3 95 test pits were excavated within the WHS, by hand through the ploughsoil for purposes of artefact recovery. In three of these test pits (0972 4460, 0973 4456 and 0973 4457) underlying features were encountered cut into the natural chalk. These were all interpreted as natural features (tree-throw holes and root disturbance).

5.1.4 Summaries of the excavated sequence in each trial trench can be found in **Appendix A**.

5.1.5 Sections are shown in **Fig. 11.11**.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural features

5.2.1 Chalk geology was encountered across the site. A thin mid greyish brown silty loam calcareous rendzina ploughsoil (0.20–0.30 m thick) was recorded overlying the natural geology in all trenches and test pits, with no evidence of any subsoil deposit.

5.2.2 Periglacial stripes were recorded in all trenches and are shown in the trial trench plans (**Figs. 11.3 to 11.9**), with the exception of Trench 1111 where they were present but not surveyed. The periglacial stripes generally followed a north-west to south-east orientation and were less frequent in the north of the site. This coincides with the increased density of plough scars cut into the surface of the Chalk (**Plates 12.3** –**12.5**) in that area.

5.2.3 Plough scars were surveyed where possible. Their presence was more frequent in the higher areas in the north of the site, suggesting that modern ploughing has had most impact in this area, although as described below there is also an impact from vehicles. The geophysical survey also identified modern ploughing trends across the site. It is therefore likely that ploughing has had an impact on the preservation of potential archaeological deposits, though the extent of this is uncertain.

5.2.4 Potential tree-throw holes and natural features were all sampled in accordance with the agreed methodology and were present in nine of the 11 excavated

trenches. Approximately 10 percent of tree-throw holes/natural features were sectioned and recorded including those in Trenches 1104, 1107 and 1111.

5.2.5 An area of root disturbance (110405) in Trench 1104 was irregular in plan, covering an area measuring approximately 1.85 x 1.90 m, with irregular sides and base (**Fig. 11.4** and **Plate 12.6**). It was excavated, but no finds were retrieved from its single fill.

5.2.6 A relatively large quantity of burnt flint (approximately 5 kg) and a single worked flint flake were recovered from the lower fill (110704) of tree-throw hole 110703 (**Figs 11.6** and **11.11 Section 1**). This deposit was also environmentally sampled (bulk sample no.110717). Although the feature was elongated, extending across the width of the trench measuring at least 1.6 m x 1.1 m, it was confidently interpreted as a tree-throw hole because of its irregularity both in plan and in the shape and slope of the sides and base. It had a maximum depth of 0.32 m.

5.2.7 Another tree-throw hole (111103) in Trench 1111 was 1.3 m x 1.9 m in plan and 0.37 m deep (**Figs 11.10** and **11.11 Section 2**; **Plate 12.7**). It contained a primary fill of redeposited chalk (111123) presumably formed as or shortly after the root bole was ripped up, above which on the eastern side of the feature was a crescentic mid orange-brown silty deposit (111104), with a thin overlying upper fill (111107). 54 pieces of worked flint, 29 pieces of burnt flint (452 g) and two very small sherds of unidentifiable prehistoric pottery (3 g) were recovered from 11104, which was also environmentally sampled (bulk sample no. 111124). The upper fill (111107) of tree-throw hole 111103 appeared to be cut in plan by another probable tree-throw feature (111125) to the immediate south, although the latter was unexcavated, so this relationship was not confirmed in section.

5.2.8 No finds were recovered from the fills of natural features uncovered at the base of Test Pits 0972 4455 (**Plate 12.8**), 0972 4460, and 0973 4457.

5.3 Archaeological features and deposits

Modern

5.3.1 A single posthole (110303), sub- square in plan measuring 0.30 m x 0.26 m x 0.11 m deep, was uncovered situated between two parallel vehicle wheel ruts in Trench 1103 (**Figs 11.4** and **11.11 Section 3**; **Plate 12.9**). It was filled with a single deposit of loose consistency which was similar to the ploughsoil. Although no dateable finds were retrieved, the feature was considered to probably be of modern date.

5.3.2 Two narrow parallel linear features, located 1.5 m apart and aligned north-east to south-west in Trench 1104 were likely to be a continuation of those surveyed in Trench 1103 and correspond to linear trends suggested to be vehicle wheel ruts in the geophysical survey (**Fig. 11.4**). Excavation of one of these (110403) confirmed this interpretation: the feature had a U-shaped profile and was approximately 0.20 m deep (**Fig. 11.11 Section 4** and **Plate 12.6**).

5.3.3 Another pair of vehicle wheel ruts was uncovered in Trench 1106, which again corresponded to parallel linear geophysical trends (**Fig. 11.5**). One of these (110605) was excavated and found to be 0.21 m wide and 0.07 m deep (**Fig.**

11.11 Section 5 and **Plate 12.10**), with evidence of bioturbation to the side. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

5.3.4 These features may relate to military activity across the north of the site considering the proximity of Rollestone Camp, although this is not proven.

5.4 Ploughsoil artefact sampling (fieldwalking) and dry sieving of ploughsoil from trial trenches

Introduction and methods

5.4.1 The fieldwalking exercise was carried out in the two fields either side of the B3086 (**Fig. 11.1**) during favourable conditions with the surface recently ploughed and the weather slightly overcast with light showers.

5.4.2 Initial quantification of the results of the fieldwalking and trench spoil sieving was undertaken using a Microsoft Access database, with this data used to create point distribution plots in ArcMap 10.3. Points of increasing size were created for each material, based upon the count or weight of the material within a fieldwalking or trench spoil sieving unit. Worked flint, pottery and metalwork are displayed by count, while burnt flint and CBM are displayed by weight (in grams). Plots are shown in **Figs 11.12 – 11.18**.

Results: artefact distribution

Worked and burnt flint

5.4.3 Within the ploughzone, worked flint was distributed somewhat unevenly, with an intermittent low level (<4 pieces) across the area west of the B3086, and much higher concentrations towards the southern end of that area, and at the northern end of the area east of the road (**Fig. 11.13**). Only 21 pieces were recovered from fieldwalking.

5.4.4 The main area of high density was concentrated in and around Trenches 1108 (42 pieces) and 1110. Although Trench 1110 itself contained only a single piece, much higher levels came from the surrounding Test Pits: 0971 4449 (11 pieces), 0971 4450 (23 pieces), 0971 4451 (10 pieces), 0971 4455 (9 pieces), 0972 4448 (13 pieces), 0972 4450 (9 pieces), 0972 4452 (12 pieces), 0972 4453 (20 pieces), 0973 4449 (15 pieces), 0973 4450 (17 pieces), and 0973 4451 (9 pieces). West of the road, a concentration of flint came from Trench 1111 (54 pieces).

5.4.5 A minor concentration occurred to the north in Test Pits 0971 4459 (15 pieces) and 0972 4460 (13 pieces).

5.4.6 The burnt flint distribution is patterned similarly (**Fig. 11.14**). The low density background scatter west of the road is more widespread, but levels remain low (most collection points <75 g); marked concentrations occur east of the B3086, concentrated in Test Pits 0971 4450 (49 pieces), 0971 4455 (43 pieces), 0971 4459 (56 pieces), 0973 4449 (38 pieces), 0973 4450 (52 pieces), 0974 4450 (45 pieces) and Trenches 1107 (162 pieces) and 1108 (188 pieces).

5.4.7 Of the highest concentrations, those is 0971 4450, 0971 4455, 0971 4459, 0973 4449 and 0973 4450 coincide with concentrations of burnt flint.

5.4.8 No features were found in Trenches 1108 or 1110 to explain the densities of flint recovered. The concentration of burnt material in Trench 1107 was retrieved from a tree throw (110703). A second tree throw in Trench 1111 (towards the south end of the area west of the B3086) contained 54 pieces of struck and 30 pieces of burnt flint.

5.4.9 No previous programmes of fieldwalking have been undertaken within the Rollestone Corner zone. Although extensive surface collections were not carried out in this area as part of either the Stonehenge Environs Project [28], or ahead of route options for earlier considerations of re-routing the A303 [19], both of those projects examined areas to the east (SEP areas 80 and 90) and south (WA 37874) respectively. In none of these areas were significant densities of lithics recovered, leading to their assessment as “peripheral to the major zones of activity” (SEP 19).

5.4.10 Burnt flint was not collected during the Stonehenge Environs Project [28], so comparable data is not available. Fieldwalking on WA 37874 encountered ‘restricted distributions’ of material [29].

Other finds

5.4.11 This group includes the pottery, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, glass, metalwork and synthetics, almost all of Post-medieval or modern date, as well as the intrinsically undatable materials such as the animal bone and stone. These distributions are shown in **Figs 11.12** and **11.15 – 11.18**. These materials only occur in small quantities, but are predominantly concentrated in the higher areas in the north of the site, immediately east of the B3086 road, with a much lighter scatter across the area on the western side of the road. The distribution of these materials probably reflects casual losses, perhaps even items thrown from cars or other vehicles moving along the B3086 and The Packway during the Post-medieval and modern periods.

6 Artefactual evidence

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Finds were recovered as in **Table 10-1**. Quantities were small, with only burnt flint occurring in any quantity (>1000 pieces). Worked flint was far less frequent (<400 pieces), with none of the other material categories (animal bone, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, glass, metalwork, pottery, stone and synthetics) containing more than 100 pieces. The worked flint is of predominantly later Neolithic date while the remainder of the assemblage is predominantly Post-medieval/Modern.

6.2 Pottery

Introduction

6.2.1 Only 17 sherds of pottery, weighing 48 g, were recovered. Of these, two were found during the fieldwalking, 13 were from the test-pits and two others from the trial trenches. Sherds of Post-medieval or modern date dominate the assemblage (14 sherds, 44 g), with just two pieces (3 g) of prehistoric and one (1 g) of Romano-British date. The assemblage has been quantified (count and weight) by fabric type within each context and comments made on form, decoration, surface treatment, evidence of use, condition and any other salient features. The prehistoric and Romano-British sherds have been retained for further analysis; the Post-medieval and modern pottery was all recovered from the ploughzone and was discarded after quantification.

Prehistoric

6.2.2 The two prehistoric sherds came from the fill of tree-throw hole 111103 in Trench 1111. Both are flint-tempered body scraps, with no original surfaces surviving and as such cannot be dated with any greater precision.

Romano-British

6.2.3 The single Romano-British sherd, a flake from a 2nd century AD Central Gaulish samian form 18/31 or 31 dish or bowl, was found during the fieldwalking (collection unit 952460).

Post-medieval/modern

6.2.4 Pottery of Post-medieval and modern date was recovered from fifteen ploughsoil locations (fieldwalking collection units 952460 and 962458; Test Pits 0970 4456, 0970 4459, 0970 4460, 0971 4447, 0971 4451, 0972 4453, 0972 4459, 0974 4449, 09754457, 0975 4458, 9076 4457, 0979 4455 and 0980 4458). The group is dominated by small pieces of refined white ware crockery (none weigh >5 g), some with blue and white transfer-printed decoration. Two stoneware jam or marmalade jar fragments from Test Pits 0974 4449 (4 g) and 0980 4458 (8g) represent the only other fabric present within this group. All these sherds are likely to be of 19th or early 20th century date.

6.3 Flint

6.3.1 389 pieces of worked flint were recovered, as in **Table 10-2**. The pieces were retrieved from ploughzone sampling (fieldwalking and topsoil sieving) and trial trenches. The material is discussed as a whole.

6.3.2 The condition of the assemblage varies. A small proportion of it is in a state typical of collections from the ploughzone, with a preponderance of heavily patinated, large robust fragments of debitage, of the kind most likely to survive in such conditions, while many (both heavily patinated and less so) have splotchy orange iron staining. The proportion of smaller, lighter, and/or better-preserved and less heavily or unpatinated material (including some that is in mint or very sharp condition lacking any sign of edge damage from ploughing) is higher in this assemblage than is typical on the scheme. While much of this better-preserved material came from contexts below the topsoil (especially in Trench 1111 – see below), some of it was found in ploughzone layers. In these instances (0973 4449 and 0973 4450 particularly), the lesser degree of patination may indicate dispersed assemblages which have spent less time *ex situ*.

6.3.3 The predominance of patinated pieces means that colour cannot be assessed in most instances. Where it is visible however (either in more recent breaks or in the few unpatinated examples) it is predominantly grey to dark grey/black. The most likely source of the material is in the local geology.

6.3.4 The nature of the assemblage is such that secure chronological indicators are few. Over 90% of the material consists of unretouched flake debitage, and most of this is broad, squat, and apparently struck with hard hammers. Among the bulk of this material there are some pieces which are more distinctive.

Late Neolithic

6.3.5 Technological features that might be expected of the Late Neolithic are sufficiently recurrent to suggest that a large part of the material may be of this date. These features include facetted butts on flakes, and a flake with Levallois traits (from 110704). Given the general prevalence of shorter, broader flakes in the assemblage, it is probable that a sizeable proportion of the material is of general later Neolithic date.

6.3.6 Significant groups of material of this date came from Test Pits 0973 4449 and 0973 4450 east of the road adjacent to Trench 1110, and from Trench 1111, west of the road. 27 flakes, some with facetted butts, came from the two test pits (15 and 12 pieces respectively). 54 pieces were recovered from tree-throw 111103. These included a small number of blades and a rejuvenation tablet from a blade core, a scraper, and a small quantity of microdebitage, alongside a greater quantity of flake debitage.

6.3.7 These groups of material appears to be broadly contemporary (although the presence of facetted butts in the test pits and their absence from the tree-throw suggests that the two episodes were distinct), and to form a coherent assemblage of knapping waste of Late Neolithic date. The material is in near-mint condition, lightly patinated but without significant wear, and appears to derive from single episodes of deposition of knapping waste.

6.4 Other finds

Animal bone

6.4.1 The animal bones (totalling just six pieces weighing 17 g), survived as unidentifiable scraps in poor, eroded condition, although the largest piece (8 g; Test Pit 09724459) may be from a cattle-sized mammal.

Burnt flint

6.4.2 A total of 1461 pieces (17.8 kg), of unworked burnt flint was recovered. Most of the assemblage (88% by count; 69% by weight; 1286 pieces, 12,461 g) came from 136 ploughsoil locations, with the remainder from tree-throw holes 110703 and 111103. Although burnt flint is intrinsically undatable, it is generally considered indicative of prehistoric activity and, as such, its distribution can make a valuable contribution to the identification of potentially buried 'sites'.

6.4.3 In the Rollestone Corner area, the largest single concentration occurred in tree-throw hole 110703 (146 pieces, 5042 g), with a further 29 pieces (425 g) from tree-throw hole 111103. As flint is naturally abundant in this area, its burning was probably an accidental by-product of some other form of agricultural, industrial or domestic burning process; the differing mean fragment weights between these two groups (34.5 g for 110703 and 14.6 g for 111103) may suggest that they result from different processes and/or are of different dates. Within the ploughsoil, concentrations are especially apparent on the higher ground to the north of the site in the triangle immediately east of the B3086 and south of The Packway (**Fig. 11.14**). The distributions and densities of burnt flint in comparison to worked flint have been considered above. Given the limitations of the dataset, all the burnt flint was discarded following quantification.

Ceramic Building Material

6.4.4 Only small quantities (**Table 10-1**) of ceramic building material were recovered, all from ploughsoil locations. The assemblage is highly fragmentary, with a mean fragment weight of 35.9 g; no complete lengths or widths survive.

6.4.5 The assemblage comprises 19 pieces (874 g) of Post-medieval/modern brick, nine (104 g) peg-hole roof tile fragments, a form developed in the 12th century and continuing with very little typological change into the modern day, and one piece (64 g) of modern cement render. All this material was discarded after quantification.

Clay tobacco pipe

6.4.6 Just one small plain stem fragment was found in the Rollestone Corner area, in the ploughsoil of Test Pit 0972 4459. It was discarded after quantification.

Glass

6.4.7 All the glass came from ploughsoil locations. All the pieces are from bottles and jars of 19th or 20th century date. Given the limitations of the dataset, all this material was discarded following quantification.

Metalwork

6.4.8 All the metalwork is of Post-medieval or modern date and was recovered from ploughsoil locations predominantly during metal detecting. All the items were discarded following quantification.

6.4.9 The iron assemblage predominantly consists of fixing and fittings such as nails, U-shaped staples, nuts, bolts, screws, washers and hinges, fragmentary components from agricultural machines as well as strip, rod, bar and torn sheet metal fragments. Numerous pieces of plain and barbed fencing wire were also collected. Other recognisable objects include a tie-up ring (e.g. for horse or haynet) with a rectangular back screw plate (collection unit 964442), an unfullered front horseshoe with a toe-clip and stud holes in the heels (Test Pit 0975 4459) and a spark-plug from the topsoil of Trench 1110.

6.4.10 Only two non-ferrous metal objects were recovered: a metal button with a central recess and four perforations for fixing, and part of a perforated aluminium strip from the ploughsoil of Trenches 1104 and 1107 respectively. The button is likely to be of 19th or early 20th century date, while the strip probably belongs within the second half of the 20th century.

Stone

6.4.11 The fragments of stone were recovered from 19 ploughsoil locations, 17 in the test pits and two in trenches. All the pieces are either roofing slate fragments (23 pieces, 145 g), commonly used in the area from at least the 16th century onwards, or unworked Carboniferous limestone fragments (six pieces, 548 g). This latter material was brought to the area from the Mendip area of Somerset for use as ballast on the A303 and other roads in the area. All the stone was discarded after quantification.

Synthetics

6.4.12 All the items defined here as ‘synthetics’ are of 20th century date and came from ploughsoil locations. The three pieces from the fieldwalking (collection units 970460 and 972436) comprise torn scraps of red and black plastic. Those from the test pits include 23 pieces of tarmac from the resurfacing of the roads (from 0970 4454 and 0970 4455), part of a clay pigeon (0970 4458), a black plastic, screw-threaded cap from a one gallon water container or equivalent (0971 4453) and a hard plastic beer bottle stopper probably of 1960’s or 1970’s date (0973 4450). A purple plastic and white metal Poppell cigarette lighter, still full of fluid, came from Trench 1111. All these items have been discarded.

7 Environmental evidence

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Two bulk sediment samples taken from tree-throw features were processed and assessed for the presence of environmental evidence.

7.2 Aims and methods

7.2.1 The size of the samples varied between 10 and 39 litres. The bulk sediment samples were processed by standard flotation methods on a Syraf-type flotation tank, the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy (Leica MS5 microscope) at magnifications of up to x40 for the identification of environmental remains. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (e.g. *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains, such as earthworm eggs and insects, which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions prevailed on site. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains such as molluscs and animal bone was recorded.

7.2.2 Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace [30] for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf [31] (Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa.

7.3 Results

7.3.1 The flots from the samples were generally small (**Table 10-3**), with high numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Remains of terrestrial molluscs were present in both samples. A small amount of charcoal fragments from mature wood and a few charred plant remains was present in one of the samples. The plant remains comprised a large poorly preserved indeterminate cereal (Triticeae) grain, with a shiny epidermis suggestive of intrusive recent material.

8 Archaeological Potential and Significance

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The Rollestone Corner evaluation was successful in confirming the presence or absence of archaeological remains, as well as attempting to determine their nature, extent, date, condition and state of preservation. The overall results of the evaluation, however, have very limited potential to address many of the specific research objectives defined in the SSWSI [3] and thereby contribute to the research themes and questions in the WHS research framework [23]. In accordance with the OWSI, this section recommends further analysis, to be undertaken at a later stage of the archaeological process. Any such analysis would be part of the ongoing archaeological process which continues beyond and separately from the process required for EIA. These recommendations do not affect the baseline conditions, assessment of effects or mitigation approach as identified in the ES.

8.1.2 The positioning of the trial trenches within a 30 m buffer of the presently proposed carriageway meant that most of the archaeological or possible archaeological geophysical anomalies were not tested as they lay outside of these trench locations (**Fig. 11.1**). The same is also true of NMP data, which is only present to a very limited extent in the far west of the site. Therefore, no conclusions can be made regarding the correlation of archaeological deposits and these non-intrusive survey results. Geophysical linear trends described as probable vehicle wheel ruts (16010, [5]) were demonstrated as such in two instances.

8.1.3 It is clear from the trial trenching that modern ploughing has penetrated the surface of the chalk, as suggested by the geophysical data, and is therefore likely to have had an effect on the preservation of potential archaeological deposits within the site, particularly in the higher northern areas, although the degree of this impact is uncertain. There is also evidence of localised impact from modern vehicles crossing the site, perhaps associated with military training activity.

8.1.4 Since the proposed Scheme will not require any new land take within the scheduled area within the southern field of the site (NHLE 1010891: a disc barrow and a pond barrow, situated to the east and west of the B3086), the evaluation purposefully did not cover that area [4, p. 7].

8.1.5 No evidence for archaeological features or deposits that were contemporary with either these scheduled monuments or with the Middle Bronze Age settlement at the Rollestone grain store was encountered within the evaluated area.

8.2 Stratigraphic

8.2.1 Only modern features (a single posthole and vehicle wheel ruts) were uncovered within the trial trenches, together with a small number of tree-throw and other natural features.

8.2.2 Evidence of flint knapping and the presence of burnt flint (derived from agricultural or domestic activities) was uncovered in two tree-throw holes, probably dating to the Late Neolithic period.

8.2.3 The modern features may relate to military activity in the north of the site, considering the proximity of Rollestone Camp, though this is not proven.

8.2.4 The stratigraphic results from the evaluation have negligible potential to answer any of the specific research objectives and therefore require no further analysis.

8.3 Finds

Worked and burnt flint

8.3.1 The groups of material from Test Pits 0973 4449 and 0973 4450 and Trench 1111 are of some significance in indicating a Late Neolithic human presence in the area that is otherwise unattested. The material should be examined fully and compared to other Late Neolithic assemblages in the locality, for instance that from Trench 439 of the Longbarrow Crossroads evaluation and the material from the North Kite [19] and The Diamond [28], to ascertain if these assemblages are contemporary or not, and to determine the extent of contextually-secure later Neolithic flint knapping activity. It is recommended that this work be undertaken as a part of the scheme-wide post-excavation analysis programme, along with other available relevant information from evaluations of on-going works.

Other finds

8.3.2 Given the nature and date range of the assemblage, none of the 'Other finds' have the potential to address any of the research questions associated with the project, and therefore they do not warrant any further analysis.

8.4 Environmental

8.4.1 The environmental assemblages recovered from the sampled tree-throw features have no significance, and therefore have no further potential for analysis.

8.5 Concluding remarks

8.5.1 Taken as a whole, the results of the evaluation exercise at Rollestone Corner indicate that there is very little significant archaeology present, although traces of probably short-term activity are present within the ploughzone and a small number of subsoil features, most in the form of collections of worked and burnt flint.

9 Storage and curation

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with the Salisbury Museum. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner. Until final deposition with the museum the archive will be stored at the offices of Wessex Archaeology Southern Region in Salisbury under the code 117881.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

9.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Salisbury Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines [29] [30] [31] [32].

9.2.2 This finalised report will be sent to Wiltshire County Archaeology Services (WCAS) and the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and OASIS.

9.2.3 All archive elements will be marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- Cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type; and
- One file/document case of paper records and A3/A4 graphics.

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 The complete site archive will be retained until a point at which selection, retention and discard are deemed appropriate, and through a process of consultation with curators and other stakeholders. Selection policy will adhere to national guidance.

9.3.2 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal [33], which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.3 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines [25] [32] [33].

9.4 Security copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice [30], on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO- standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

10 Tables

Table 10-1 Finds by material type (number of pieces/weight in grammes)

	201752 Fieldwalking		201753 Test-pitting		201757 Trial trenching		Total	
Material	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**
Animal bone	1	1	3	10	2	6	6	17
Burnt flint	200	4072	861	6903	400	6908	1461	17883
Ceramic building material	21	650	7	328	1	64	29	1042
Clay tobacco pipe			1	2			1	2
Flint	21	286	260	1342	108	707	389	2335
Glass	26	237	54	339	4	11	84	587
Metalwork: Iron Other metal	2	401	 29	 543	 59 2	 1585 5	 90 2	 2529 5
Pottery	2	2	13	43	2	3	17	48
Stone	5	50	22	509	2	134	29	693
Synthetics	3	2	33	708	1	15	37	725
Total	**281**	**5701**	**1283**	**10727**	**581**	**9438**	**2145**	**25866**

Table 10-2 The composition of the flint assemblage

Type	No.	%
Debitage		
Core rejuvenation tablets	2	0.51
Blades (incl. broken)	5	1.29
Flakes (incl. broken)	351	90.23
Chips	21	5.40
(sub-total cores & debitage)	(379)	(97.43)
Retouched tools		
Scrapers	7	1.80
Fabricators	1	0.26
Miscellaneous retouch	2	0.51
(Sub-total retouched tools)	(10)	(2.57)
Total	**389**	**100**

Table 10-3 Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal	Other	Comments (Preservation)
Treethrow 111103	111104	111124	39	60	80%, A, E, I, F	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	1ml	Mature	Moll-t	Poor (looks intrusive)
Treethrow 110703	110704	110717	10	30	80%, C, I, F	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	Moll-t	-

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhyzal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs

11 Figures

409500

410000

144500

N

Tr. 1101

Tr. 1102

Tr. 1103

Tr. 1104

Tr. 1105

Tr. 1106

Tr. 1107

Tr. 1108

Tr. 1109

Tr. 1110

Tr. 1111

The Site

0 50 100 150 200 250 m

Filename: X:\PROJECTS\117881\GIS\FigsMXD\PostEx\Rollestone\2019_03_08\117881_Rollestone_Fig 11.01_Site Location.mxd

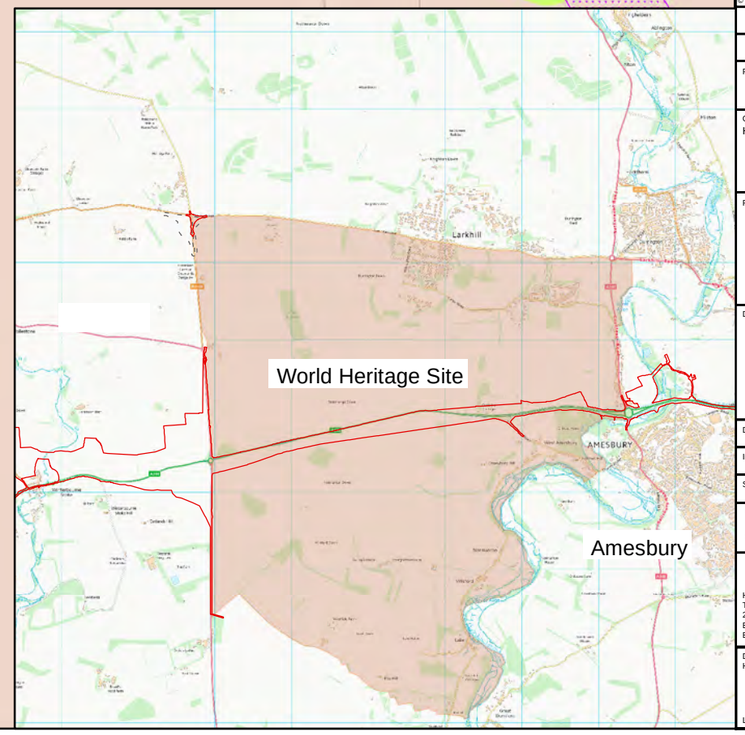
NOTES / LEGEND

Legend

- Scheduled Monuments
- Evaluation area
- Fieldwalked area as part of current works
- Trenches excavated as part of current works
- DCO boundary
- Contour lines at 10 m intervals
- Features shown on National mapping Programme

Previous fieldwork

- Area of fieldwalking
- Area of geophysical survey
- Area of excavation
- Area of trial trenching
- Area of test-pitting
- Area of watching brief
- World Heritage Site



Revision Details	By / Check	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue: Archaeological mitigation

Client: Highways England

Working on behalf of: highways england

Project Title: A303 Rollestone Corner project ref: 117881

Drawing Title: Figure 11.1: Site location and previous archaeological fieldwork

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
RM/RG	RM/RG			11/03/2019

Internal Project No.: WA reference:117881

Scale @ A3: 1:2,500 | Zone:

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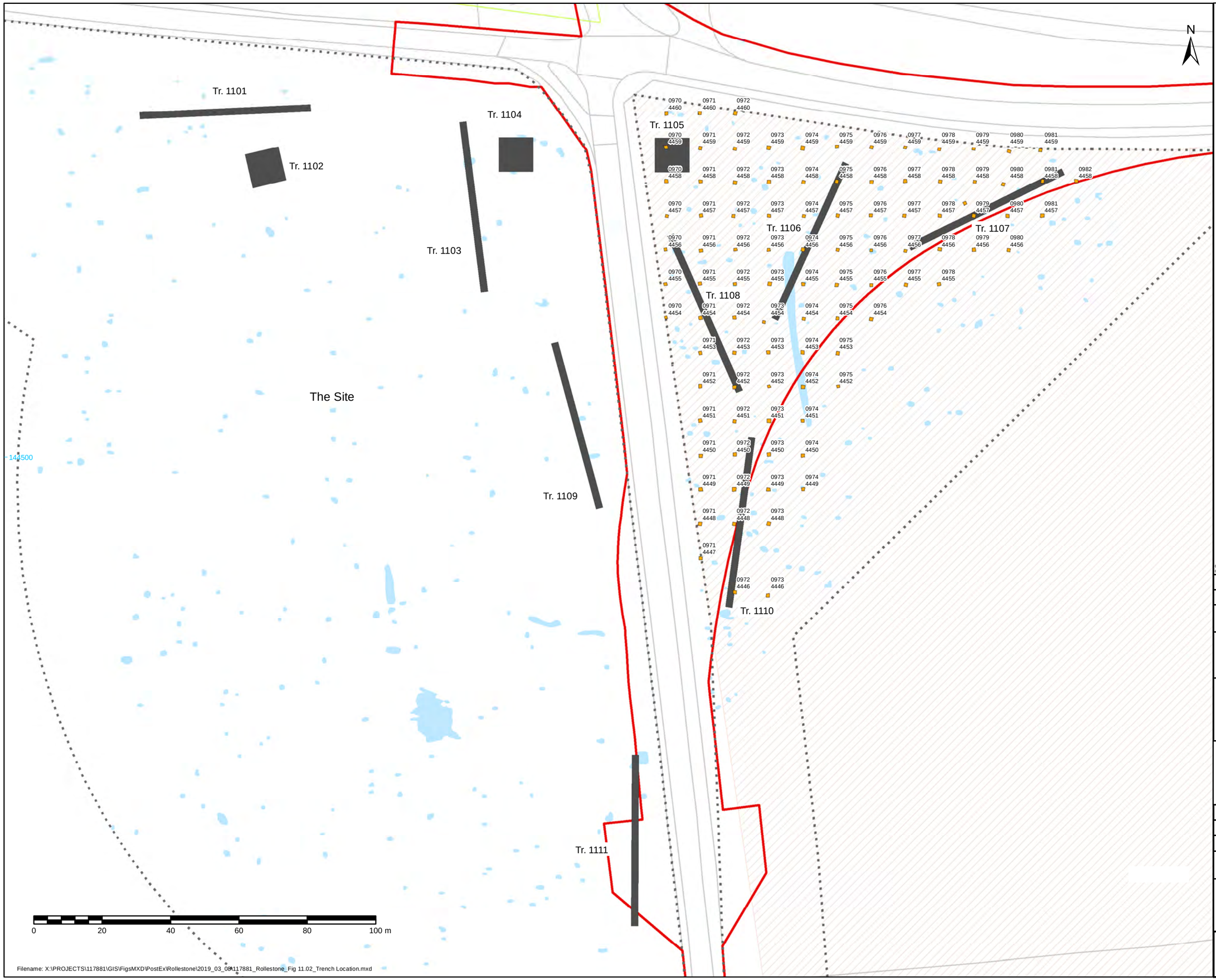
Drawing Number
Highways England PIN | Originator | Volume | Rev

Location | Type | Role | Number



Filename: X:\PROJECTS\117881\GIS\FigsMXD\PostEx\Rollestone\2019_03_08\117881_Rollestone_Fig 11.02_Trench Location.mxd

NOTES / LEGEND

Legend

- DCO boundary
- Evaluation area
- Test Pits
- Trenches excavated as part of current works

Geophysical interpretation

- Archaeology
- Former Field Boundary
- Modern Service
- Possible Archaeology
- Superficial Geology
- Features shown on National mapping Programme
- World Heritage Site

Revision Details	By / Check	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue: Archaeological mitigation

Client: Highways England

Working on behalf of highways england

Project Title: A303 Rollestone Corner project ref: 117881

Drawing Title: Figure 11.2: Current archaeological works

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
RM/RG	RM/RG			11/03/2019

Internal Project No.: WA reference:117881

Scale @ A3: 1:1,000 | Zone:

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Drawing Number
Highways England PIN | Originator | Volume | Location | Type | Role | Number | Rev

409581

144607

N

Tr. 1101

110103 110104 110105 110106 110107 110108 110109 110110 110111 110112

Tr. 1102

110203 110204 110206 110205

0 5 10 15 20 25 m

Filename: X:\PROJECTS\117881\GIS\FigsMXD\PostEx\Rollestone\2019_03_08\117881_Rollestone_Fig 11.03_Trench Plans.mxd

NOTES / LEGEND

Legend

Evaluation area

Survey data

Base of trench

Tree throws

Natural features

Interpretation of geophysics

Possible Archaeology

Revision Details	By / Check	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue: Archaeological mitigation

Client: Highways England

Working on behalf of highways england

Project Title: A303 Rollestone Corner project ref: 117881

Drawing Title: Figure 11.3: Results: Trenches 1101 & 1102

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
RM/RG	RM/RG			11/03/2019

Internal Project No. WA reference:117881

Scale @ A3: 1:250 | Zone

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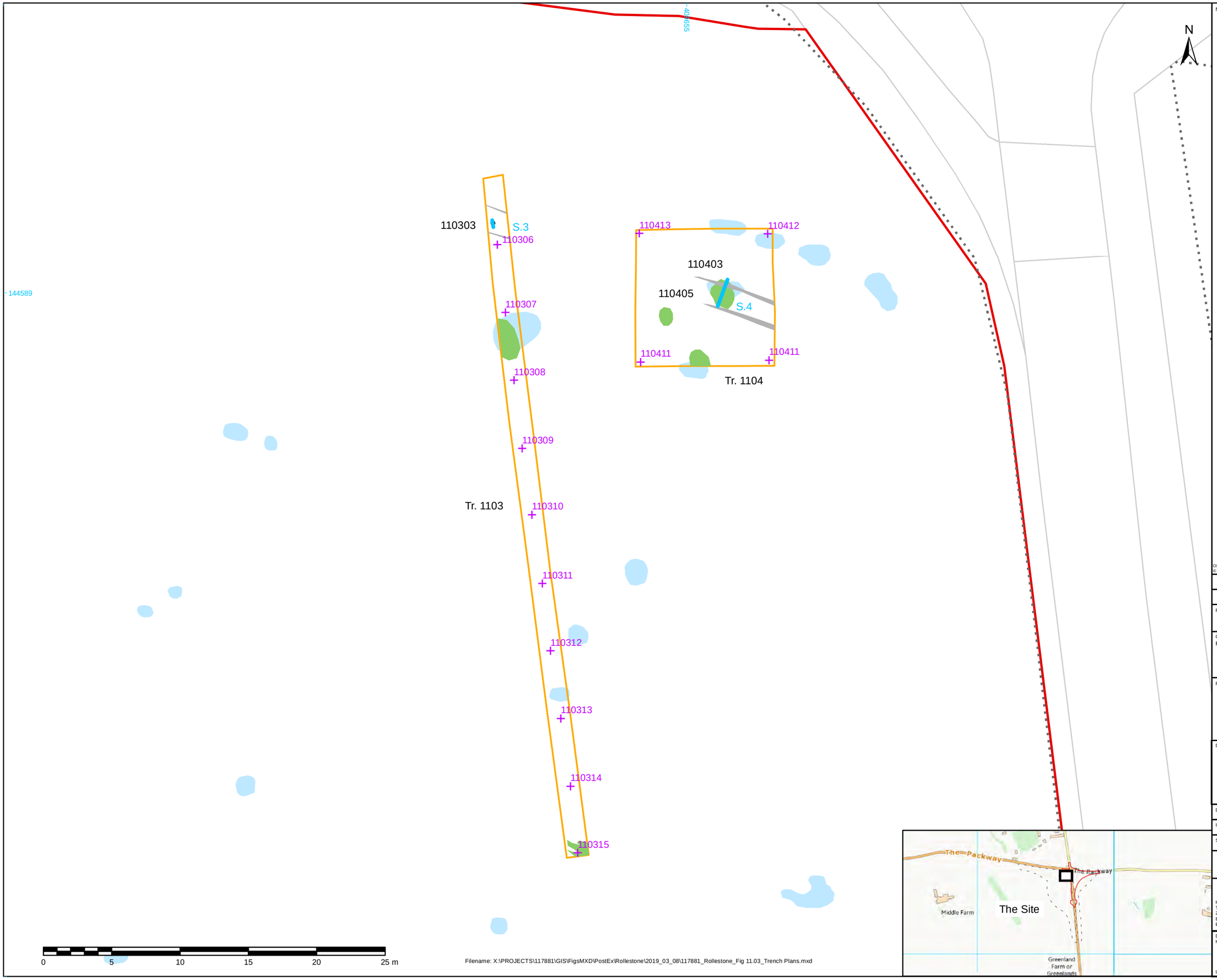
Drawing Number
Highways England PIN | Originator | Volume | Location | Type | Role | Number

Rev



NOTES / LEGEND

Legend

- DCO boundary
- Evaluation area

Survey data

- Base of trench
- Archaeology
- Disturbance
- Tree throws
- Natural features

Interpretation of geophysics

- Possible Archaeology

Revision Details	By / Check	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue: Archaeological mitigation

Client: Highways England

Working on behalf of: highways england

Project Title: A303 Rollestone Corner project ref: 117881

Drawing Title: Figure 11.4: Results: Trenches 1103 & 1104

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
RM/RG	RM/RG			11/03/2019

Internal Project No.: WA reference:117881

Scale @ A3: 1:250 | Zone:

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Drawing Number
Highways England PIN | Originator | Volume | Location | Type | Role | Number | Rev

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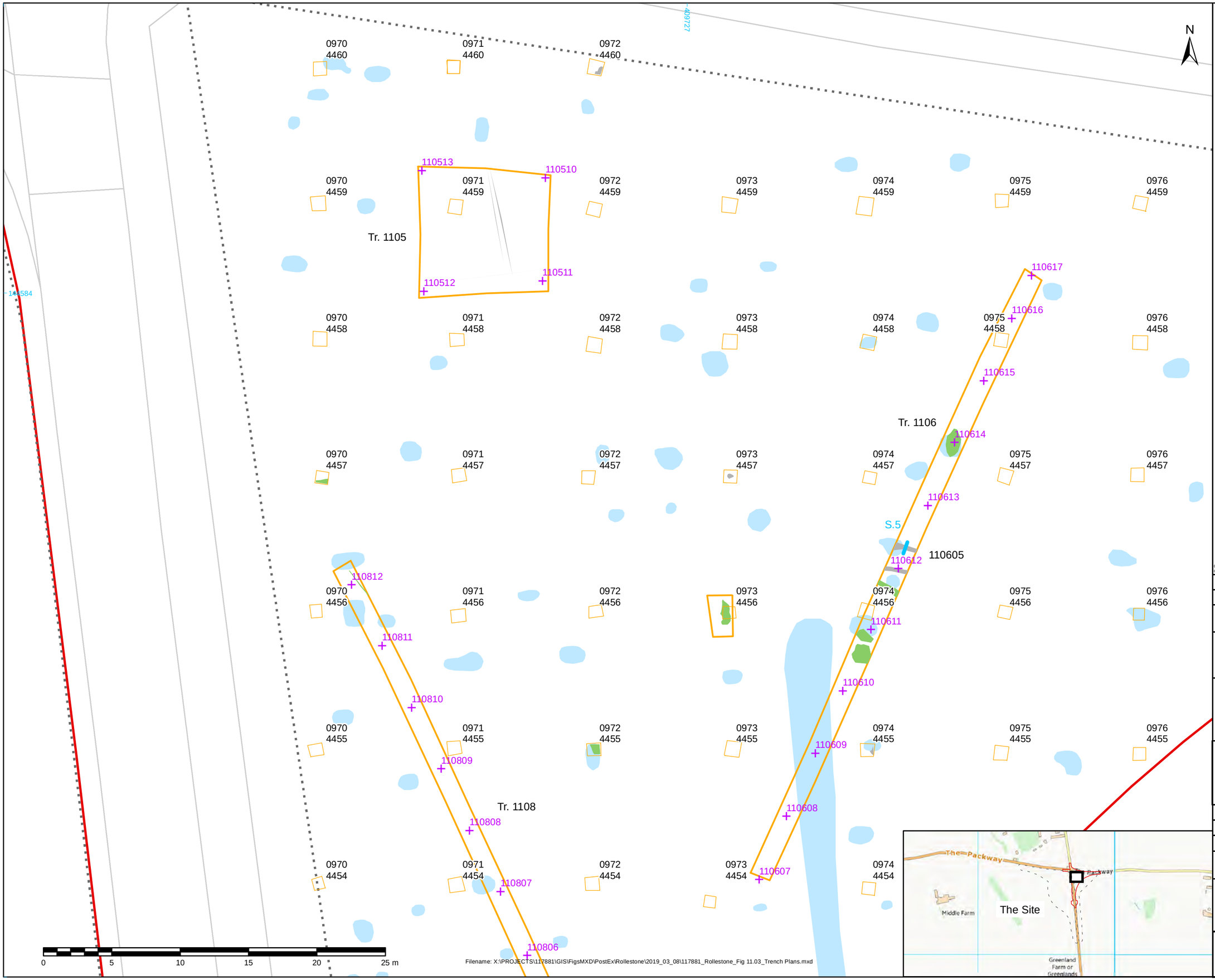
N
409727
114584
0970 4460
0971 4460
0972 4460
0970 4459
0971 4459
0972 4459
0973 4459
0974 4459
0975 4459
0976 4459
Tr. 1105
110513
110510
110512
110511
0970 4458
0971 4458
0972 4458
0973 4458
0974 4458
0975 4458
0976 4458
110617
110616
110615
Tr. 1106
110614
0970 4457
0971 4457
0972 4457
0973 4457
0974 4457
0975 4457
0976 4457
110613
S.5
110605
110612
110812
0970 4456
0971 4456
0972 4456
0973 4456
0974 4456
0975 4456
0976 4456
110611
110811
110610
110810
0970 4455
0971 4455
0972 4455
0973 4455
0974 4455
0975 4455
0976 4455
110609
110809
Tr. 1108
110608
110808
0970 4454
0971 4454
0972 4454
0973 4454
0974 4454
110607
110807
110806
0 5 10 15 20 25 m
Filename: X:\PROJECTS\117881\GIS\FigsMXD\PostEx\Rollestone\2019_03_08\117881_Rollestone_Fig 11.03_Trench Plans.mxd
The Packway
Middle Farm
The Site
Greenland Farm or Greenlands
NOTES / LEGEND
Legend
DCO boundary
Evaluation area
Test Pits
Survey data
Base of trench
Disturbance
Tree throws
Natural features
Interpretation of geophysics
Possible Archaeology
OS Basemapping:
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Revision Details
By
Check
Date
Suffix
Purpose of issue
Archaeological mitigation
Client
Highways England
Working on behalf of
highways england
Project Title
A303 Rollestone Corner project ref: 117881
Drawing Title
Figure 11.5: Results: Trenches 1105 &1106
Designed RM/RG
Drawn RM/RG
Checked
Approved
Date 11/03/2019
Internal Project No.
WA reference:117881
Scale @ A3 1:250
Zone
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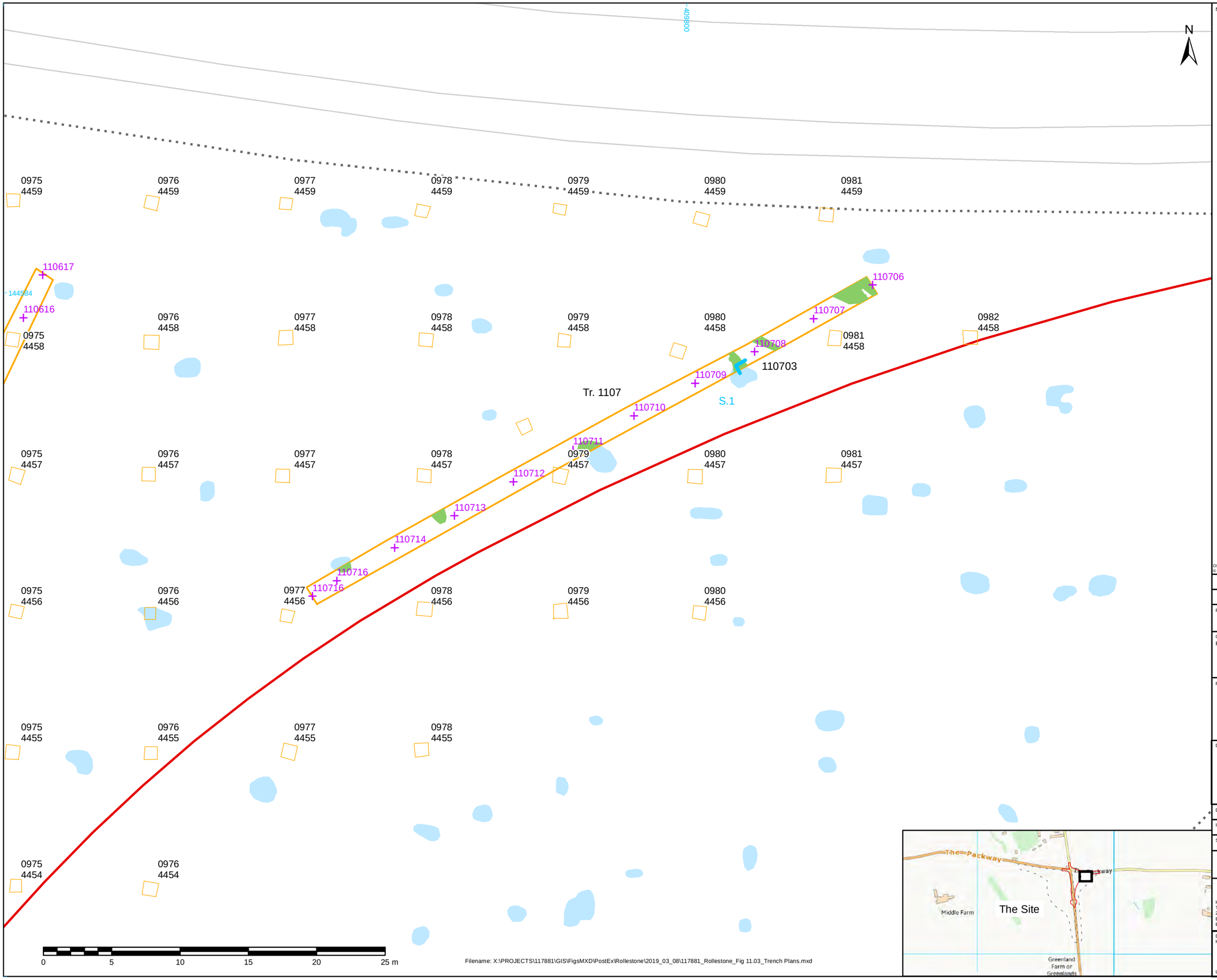

NOTES / LEGEND

Legend

- DCO boundary
- Evaluation area
- Test Pits

Survey data

- Base of trench
- Tree throws
- Natural features

Interpretation of geophysics

- Possible Archaeology

Revision Details	By / Check	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue: Archaeological mitigation

Client: Highways England

Working on behalf of highways england

Project Title: A303 Rollestone Corner project ref: 117881

Drawing Title: Figure 11.6: Results: Trench 1107

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
RM/RG	RM/RG			11/03/2019

Internal Project No.: WA reference:117881

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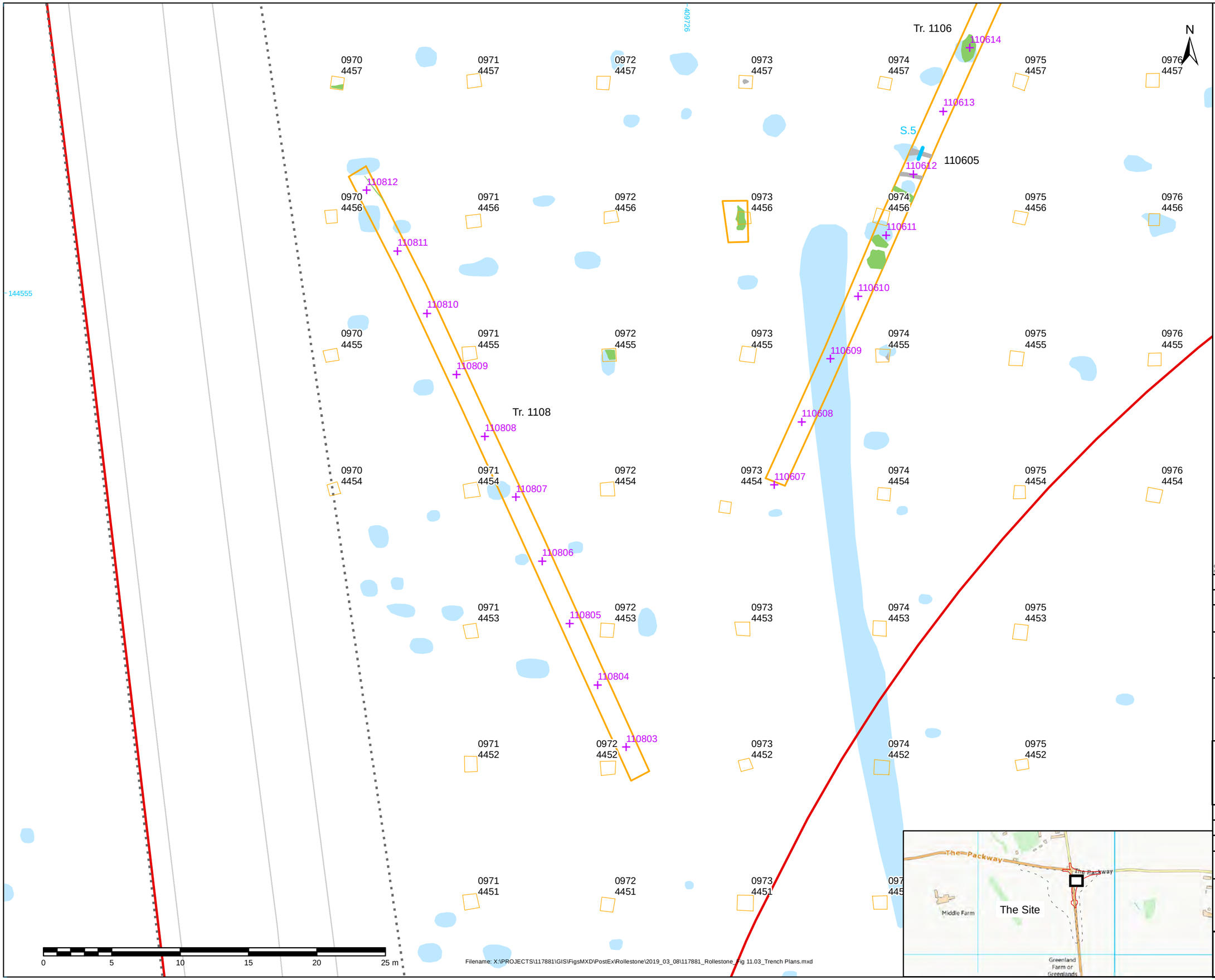

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Revision Details	By / Check	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue: Archaeological mitigation

Client: Highways England

Working on behalf of: highways england

Project Title: A303 Rollestone Corner project ref: 117881

Drawing Title: Figure 11.7: Results: Trench 1108

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
RM/RG	RM/RG			11/03/2019

Internal Project No.: WA reference:117881

Scale @ A3: 1:250

Zone:

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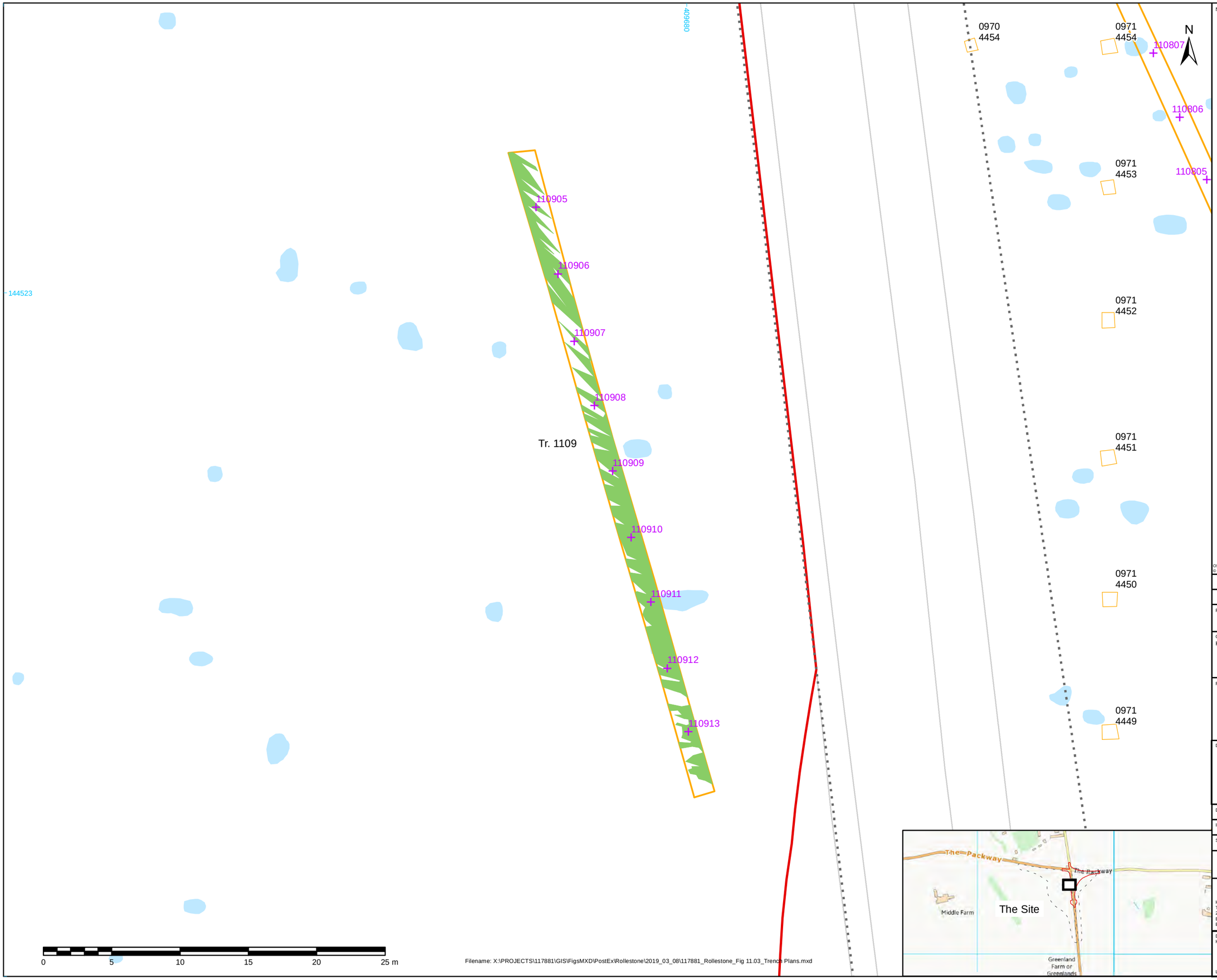

NOTES / LEGEND

Legend

- DCO boundary
- Evaluation area
- Test Pits

Survey data

- Base of trench
- Tree throws
- Natural features

Interpretation of geophysics

- Possible Archaeology

Revision Details	By / Check	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue
Archaeological mitigation

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of highways england

Project Title
A303 Rollestone Corner project ref: 117881

Drawing Title
Figure 11.8: Results: Trench 1109

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
RM/RG	RM/RG			11/03/2019

Internal Project No.
WA reference:117881

Scale @ A3 1:250 | Zone

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409726

144497

0971 4451 | 0972 4451 | 0973 4451 | 0974 4451

0971 4450 | 0972 4450 | 0973 4450 | 0974 4450

0971 4449 | 0972 4449 | 0973 4449 | 0974 4449

0971 4448 | 0972 4448 | 0973 4448

0971 4447

0972 4446 | 0973 4446

110911

110912

110913

111004

111005

Tr. 1110

111006

111007

111008

111009

111110

111111

111112

N

0 5 10 15 20 25 m

Filename: X:\PROJECTS\117881\GIS\FigsMXD\PostEx\Rollestone\2019_03_08\117881_Rollestone_Fig 11.03_Trench Plans.mxd

NOTES / LEGEND

Legend

- DCO boundary
- Evaluation area
- Test Pits

Survey data

- Base of trench
- Disturbance
- Tree throws
- Natural features

Interpretation of geophysics

- Possible Archaeology

Revision Details	By / Check	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue: Archaeological mitigation

Client: Highways England

Working on behalf of: highways england

Project Title: A303 Rollestone Corner project ref: 117881

Drawing Title: Figure 11.9: Results: Trench 1110

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
RM/RG	RM/RG			11/03/2019

Internal Project No.: WA reference:117881

Scale @ A3: 1:250 | Zone:

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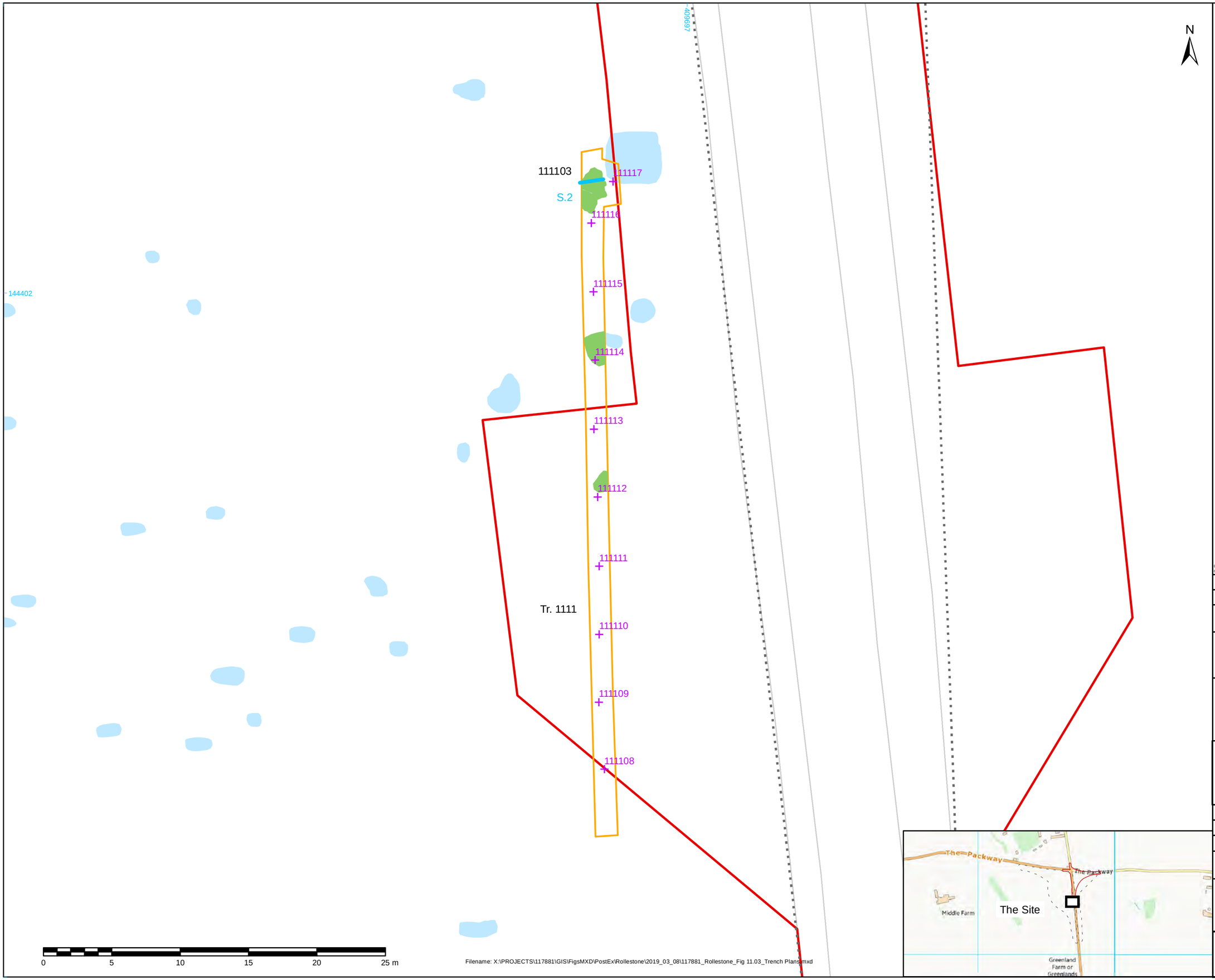
Drawing Number
Highways England PIN | Originator | Volume | Location | Type | Role | Number | Rev



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NOTES / LEGEND

Legend

- DCO boundary
- Evaluation area

Survey data

- Base of trench
- Tree throws

Interpretation of geophysics

- Possible Archaeology

Revision Details	By / Check	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue: Archaeological mitigation

Client: Highways England

Working on behalf of: highways england

Project Title: A303 Rollestone Corner project ref: 117881

Drawing Title: Figure 11.10: Results: Trench 1111

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
RM/RG	RM/RG			11/03/2019

Internal Project No.: WA reference:117881

Scale @ A3: 1:250

Zone:

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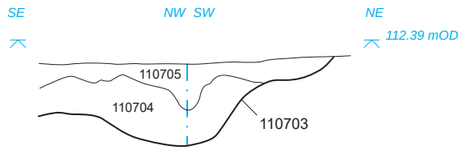
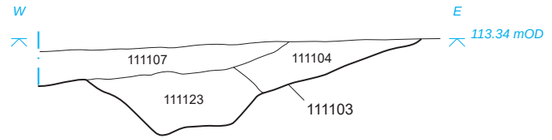
Drawing Number
Highways England PIN | Originator | Volume | Location | Type | Role | Number

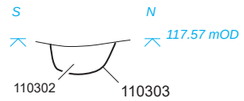
Rev



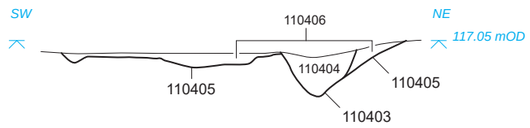
Section 1: Treethrow 110703 @ 1:25



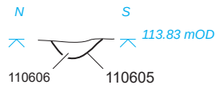
Section 2: treethrow 111103 @ 1:25



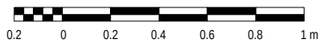
Section 3: posthole 110303 @ 1:25



Section 4: wheel rut 110403 @ 1:25



Section 5: Wheel_rut 110605 @ 1:25



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NOTES / LEGEND

Revision Details	By / Check	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue
Archaeological mitigation

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of
highways england

Project Title
A303 Rollesetone Corner project ref: 117881

Drawing Title
Figure 11.11 Section drawings

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
RG	RG			16/08/2018

Internal Project No. WA reference: 117881

Scale @ A3 1: 25 | Zone

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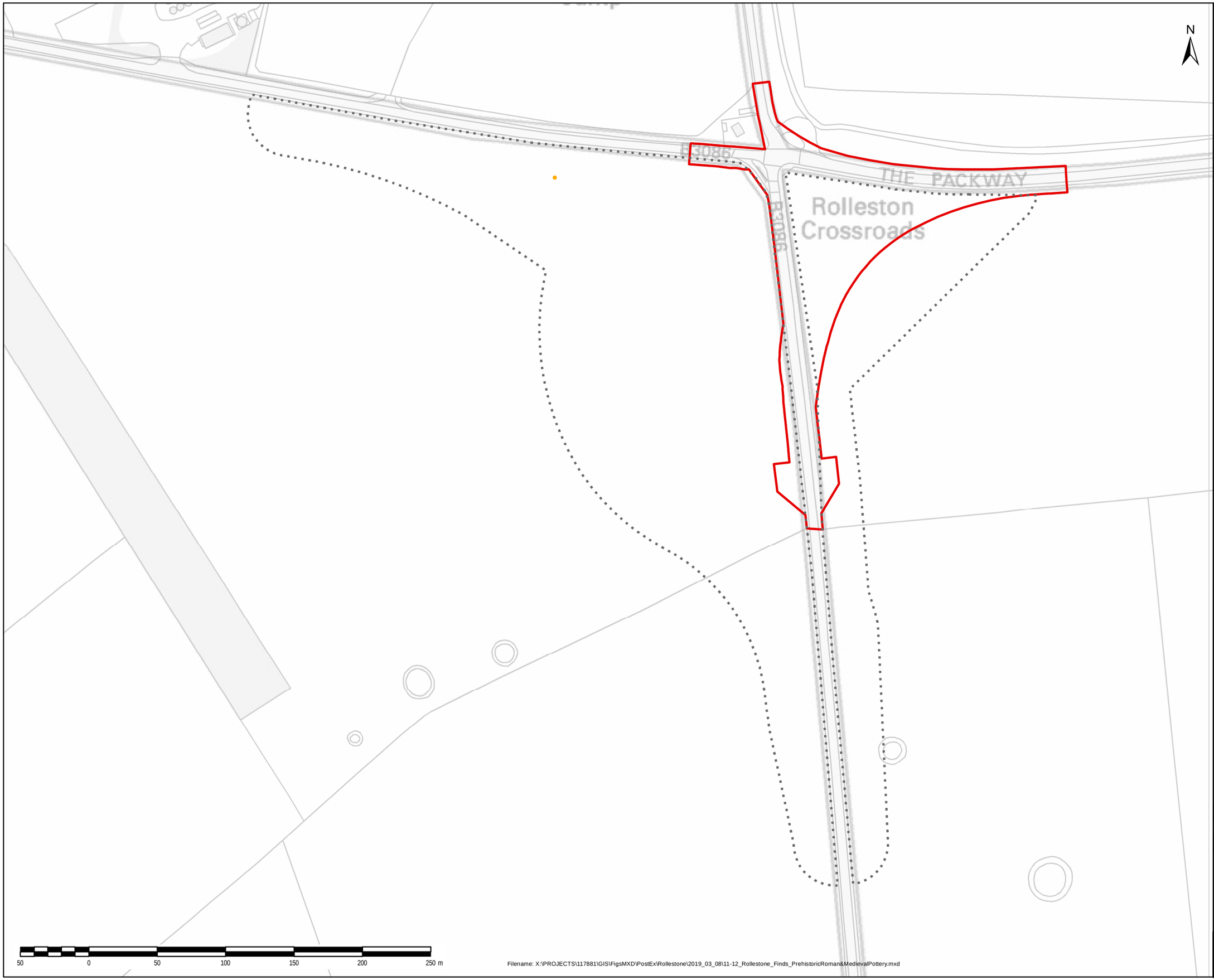

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NOTES / LEGEND

Legend

- DCO boundary
- Evaluation area

Count

- 1
- Roman

Revision Details	By / Check	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Archaeological mitigation

Client

Highways England

Working on behalf of highways england

Project Title

A303 Rollestone Corner project ref: 117881

Drawing Title

Figure 11.12:
Prehistoric, Roman and medieval pottery distribution

Fieldwalking and sample sieving

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
RM	RM	??	??	11/03/2019

Internal Project No.

WA reference:117881

Scale @ A3 1:2,500

Zone

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AmW
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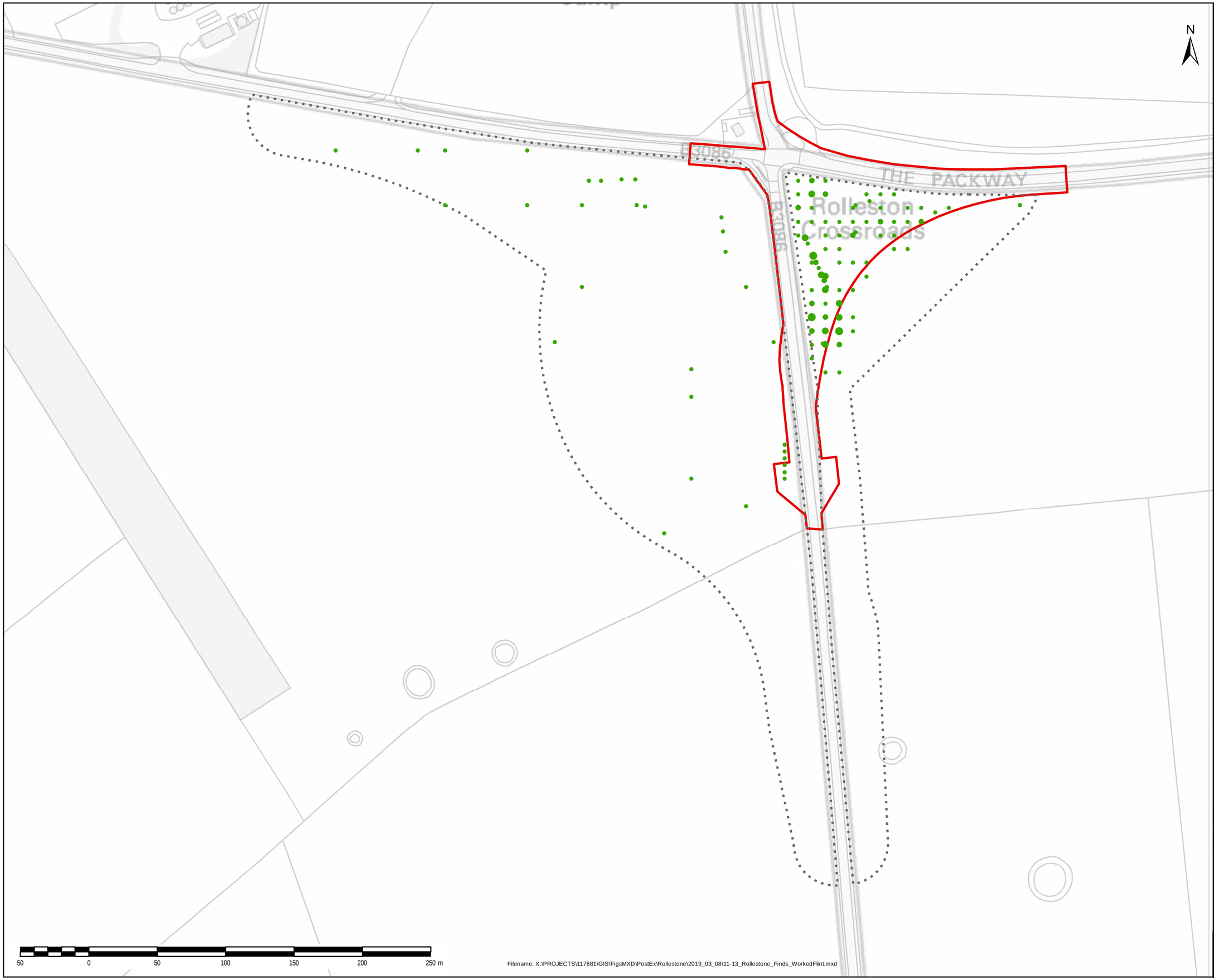
Drawing Number
Highways England PIN | Originator | Volume | Location | Type | Role | Number

Rev



NOTES / LEGEND

Legend

DCO boundary

Evaluation area

Count

< 4

4 - 8

8 - 12

12 - 16

Revision Details	By / Check	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Archaeological mitigation

Client

Highways England

Working on behalf of highways england

Project Title

A303 Rollestone Corner project ref: 117881

Drawing Title

Figure 11.13:
Worked flint distribution

Fieldwalking and sample sieving

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
RM	RM	??	??	11/03/2019

Internal Project No.

WA reference:117881

Scale @ A3 1:2,500

Zone

Highways England
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Bristol
BS1 6PN

AmW
AECOM + mace + WSP

Drawing Number
Highways England PIN | Originator | Volume | Location | Type | Role | Number

Rev

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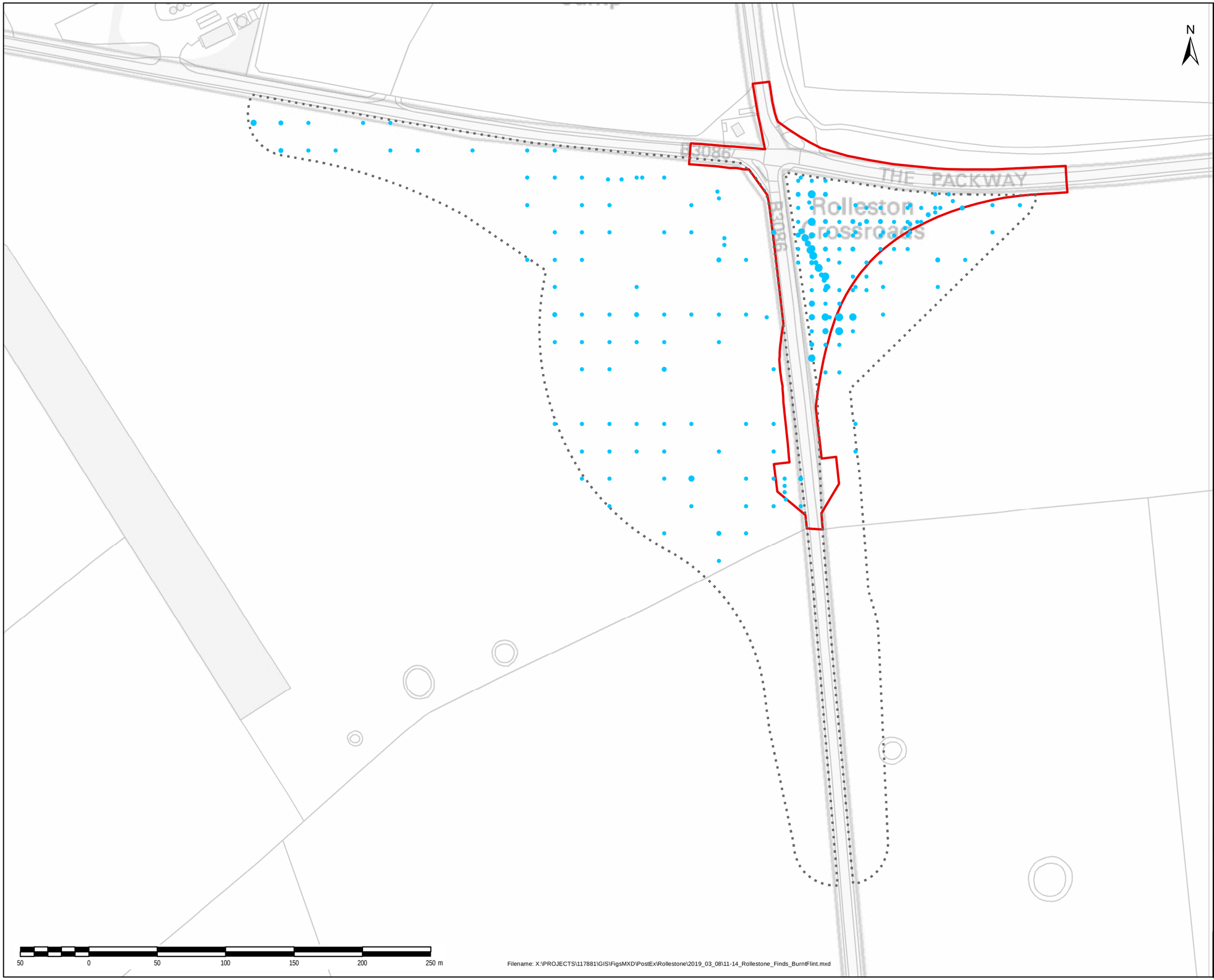

NOTES / LEGEND

Legend

- DCO boundary
- Evaluation area

Weight (g)

- < 75
- 75 - 150
- 150 - 225
- 225 - 300
- > 300

Revision Details	By / Check	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue
Archaeological mitigation

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of highways england

Project Title
A303 Rollestone Corner project ref: 117881

Drawing Title
Figure 11.14:
Burnt flint distribution

Fieldwalking and sample sieving

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
RM	RM	??	??	11/03/2019

Internal Project No.
WA reference:117881

Scale @ A3
1:2,500

Zone

Highways England
Temple Quay House
2 Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

AmW
AECOM + mace + WSP

Drawing Number
Highways England PIN | Originator | Volume | Location | Type | Role | Number

Rev

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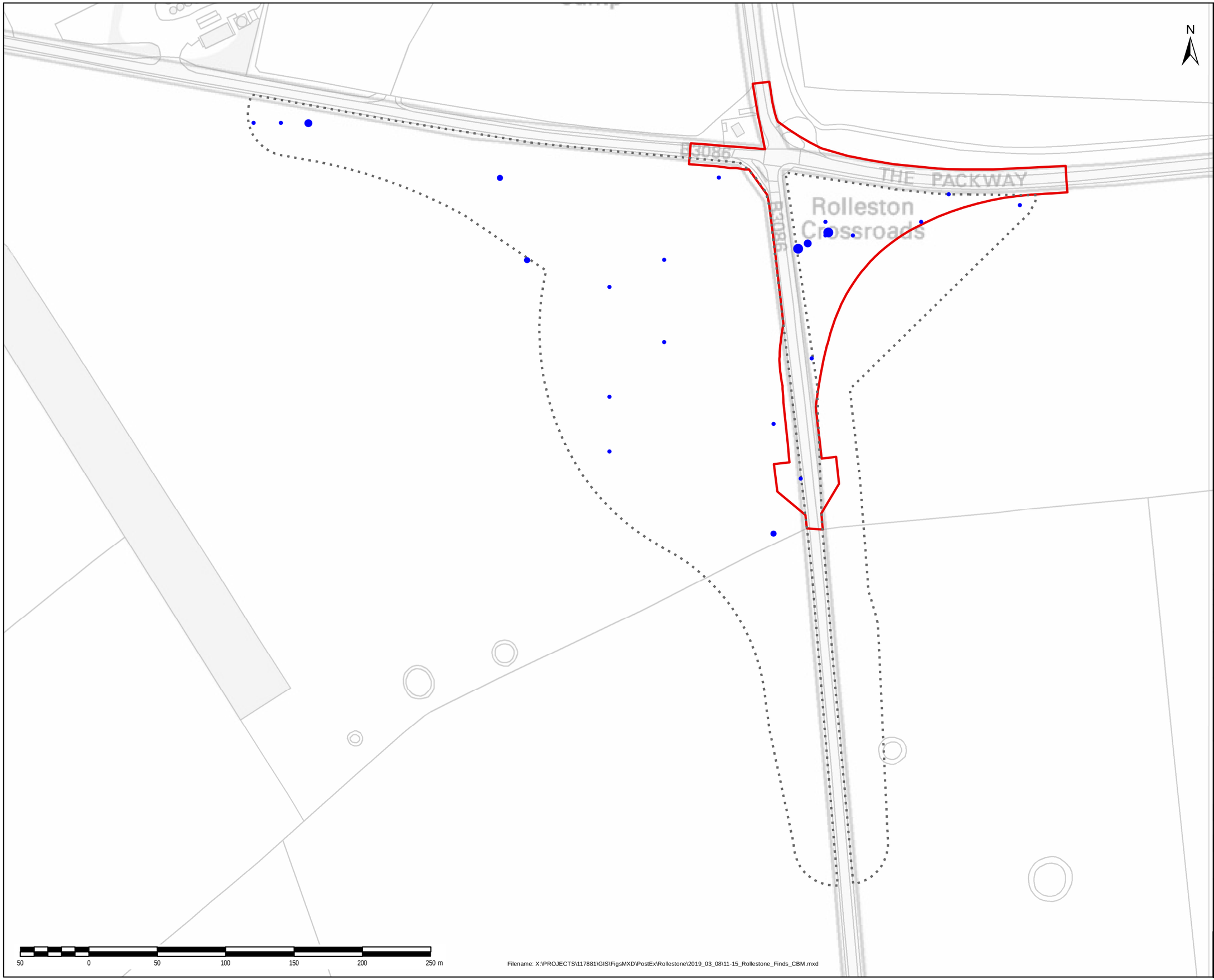

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NOTES / LEGEND

Legend

- DCO boundary
- Evaluation area

Weight (g)

- < 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- > 150

Revision Details	By / Check	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue
Archaeological mitigation

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of highways england

Project Title
A303 Rollestone Corner project ref: 117881

Drawing Title
Figure 11.15:
CBM distribution

Fieldwalking and sample sieving

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
RM	RM	??	??	11/03/2019

Internal Project No.
WA reference:117881

Scale @ A3
1:2,500

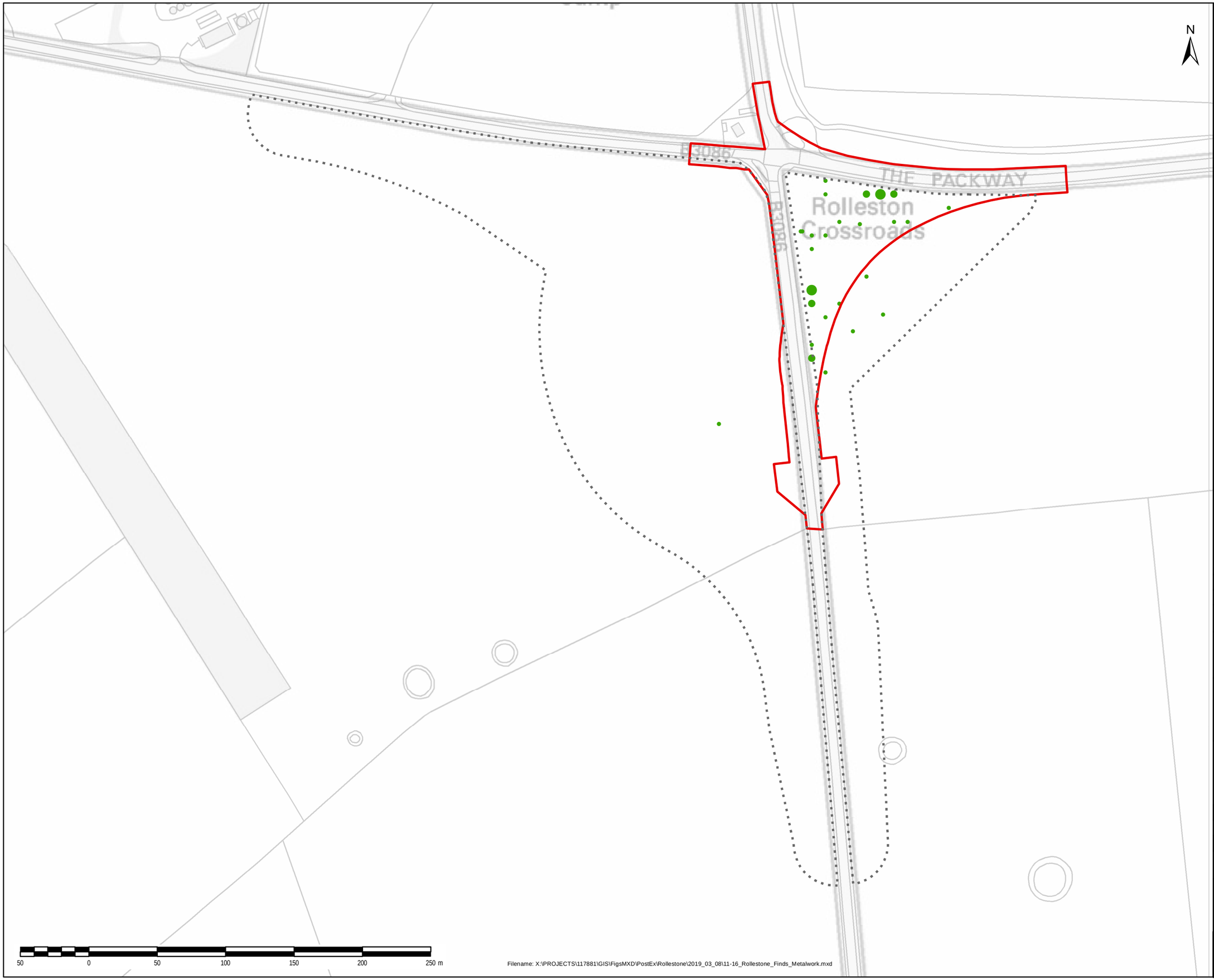
Zone

Highways England
Temple Quay House
2 Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

AmW
AECOM + mace + WSP

Drawing Number
Highways England PIN | Originator | Volume | Location | Type | Role | Number

Rev



NOTES / LEGEND

Legend

- DCO boundary
- Evaluation area

Count

- 1
- 2
- 3

Material

- Iron

Revision Details	By / Check	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Archaeological mitigation

Client

Highways England

Working on behalf of highways england

Project Title

A303 Rollestone Corner project ref: 117881

Drawing Title

Figure 11.16:
Metalwork distribution

Fieldwalking and sample sieving

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
RM	RM	??	??	11/03/2019

Internal Project No.

WA reference:117881

Scale @ A3 1:2,500

Zone

Highways England
Temple Quay House
2 Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

AmW
AECOM + mace + WSP

Drawing Number
Highways England PIN | Originator | Volume | Location | Type | Role | Number

Rev

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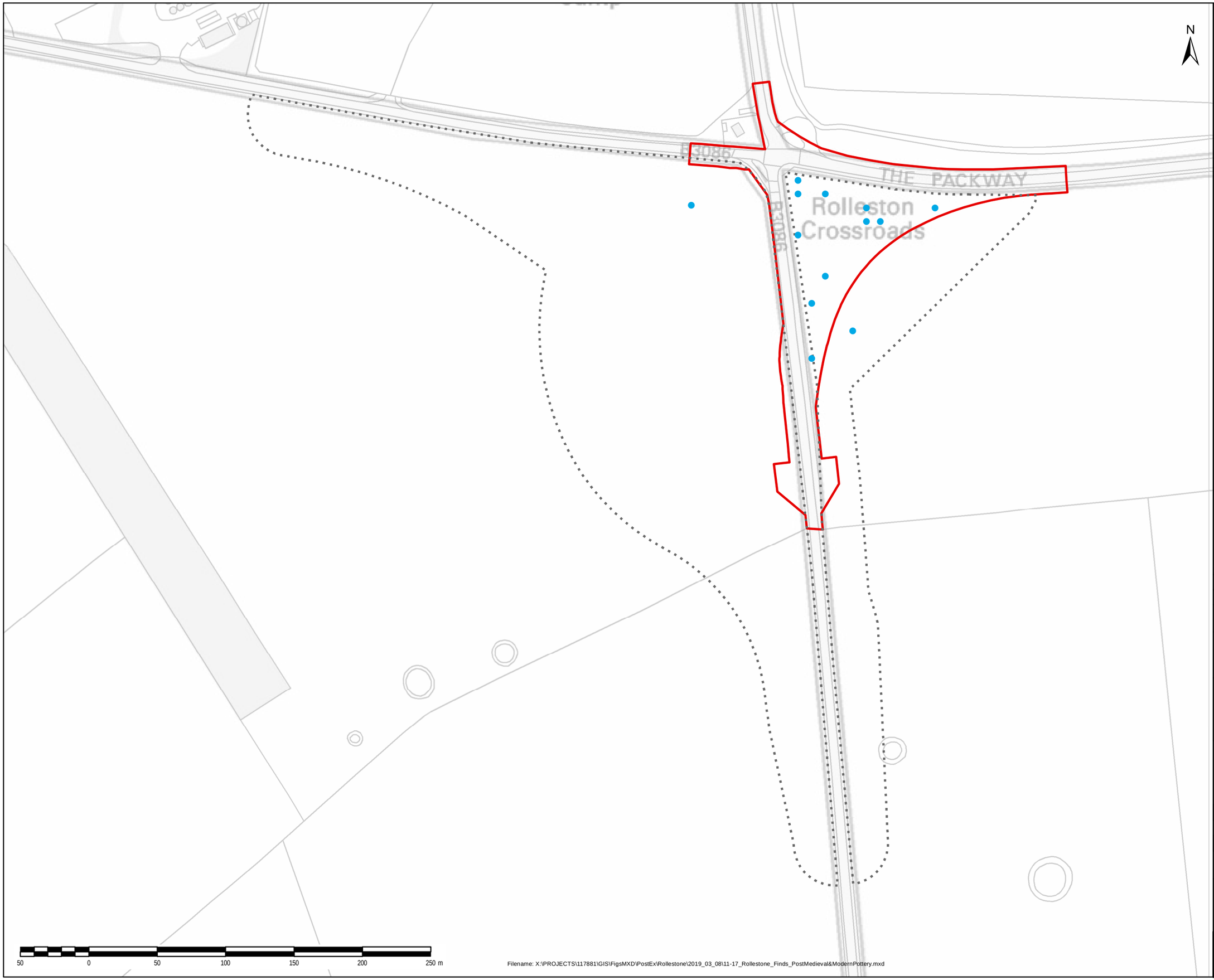

NOTES / LEGEND

Legend

DCO boundary

Evaluation area

Count

1

Revision Details	By / Check	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Archaeological mitigation

Client

Highways England

Working on behalf of highways england

Project Title

A303 Rollestone Corner project ref: 117881

Drawing Title

Figure 11.17:
Post-medieval and modern pottery distribution

Fieldwalking and sample sieving

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
RM	RM	??	??	11/03/2019

Internal Project No.

WA reference:117881

Scale @ A3 1:2,500

Zone

Highways England
Temple Quay House
2 Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

AmW
AECOM + mace + WSP

Drawing Number
Highways England PIN | Originator | Volume | Location | Type | Role | Number

Rev

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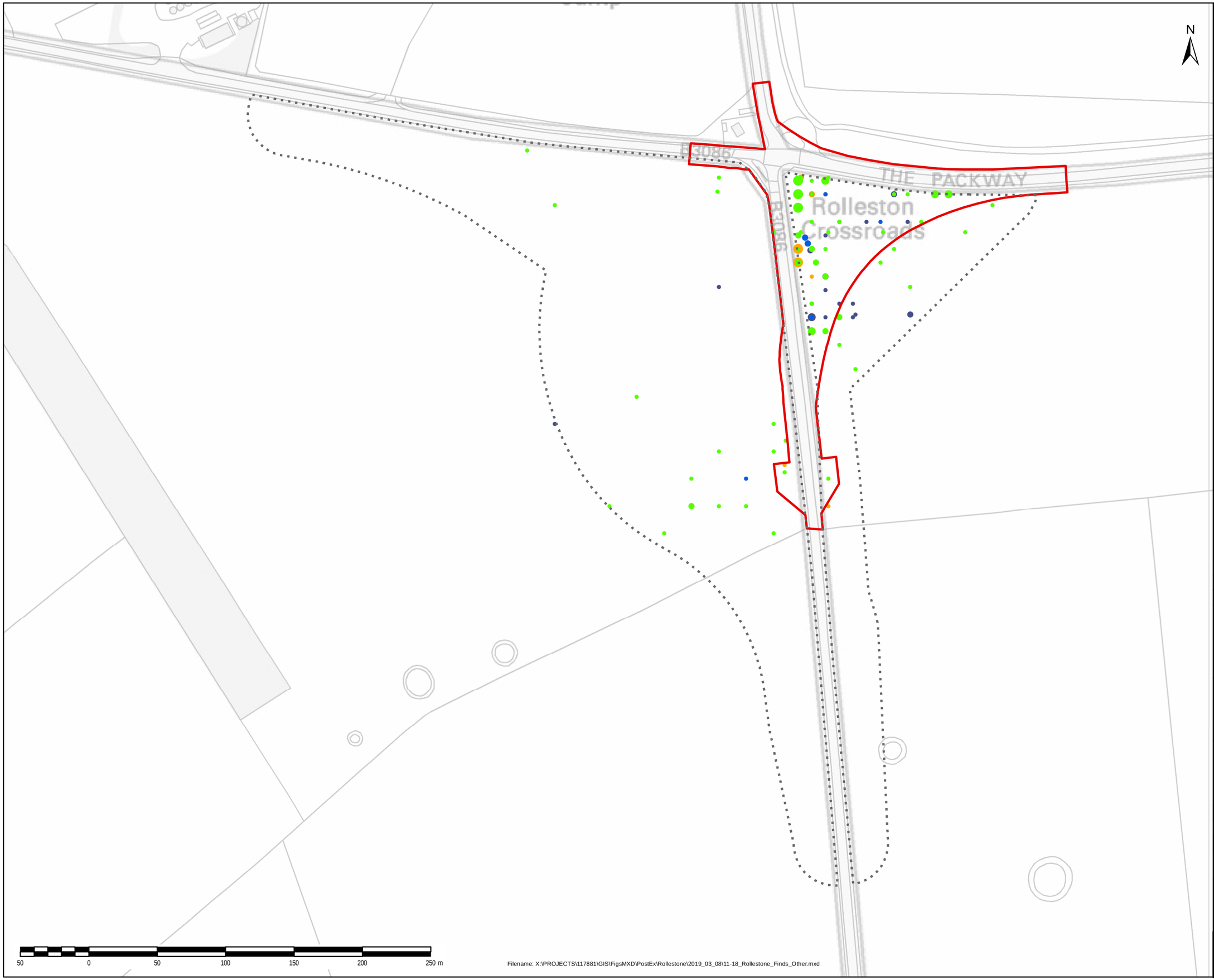

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NOTES / LEGEND

Legend

- DCO boundary
- Evaluation area

CountSum

- 1
- 2
- 3
- > 3

Material

- Animal Bone
- Clay Pipe
- Glass
- Stone
- Synthetics

Revision Details	By / Check	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Archaeological mitigation

Client

Highways England

Working on behalf of highways england

Project Title

A303 Rollestone Corner project ref: 117881

Drawing Title

Figure 11.18:
Distribution of other materials

Fieldwalking and sample sieving

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
RM	RM	??	??	11/03/2019

Internal Project No.

WA reference:117881

Scale @ A3 1:2,500

Zone

Highways England
Temple Quay House
2 Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

AmW
AECOM + mace + WSP

Drawing Number
Highways England PIN | Originator | Volume | Location | Type | Role | Number

Rev

Abbreviations List

ABP	Army Basing Programme
AESR	Archaeological Evaluation Strategy Report
AmW	AECOM Mace WSP Joint Venture
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CBM	Ceramic building material
DCO	Development Consent Order
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GPR	Ground penetrating radar
GPS	Global Positioning System
HER	Historic Environment Record
HMAG	Heritage Monitoring and Advisory Group
OSL	Optically-Stimulated Luminescence
OUV	Outstanding Universal Value
OWSI	Overarching Written Scheme of Investigation
NHLE	National Historic List Entry
NGR	National Grid Reference
RAMS	Risk Assessment and Method Statement
SSWSI	Site Specific Written Scheme of Investigation
WCAS	Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service
WHS	World Heritage Site

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Appendices

Appendix A Trench tables

A.1 Trenches 1101 to 1111

Trench 1101			NGR 409571 144601 (Centrepoint)	119.701 m aOD
Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth (bgl)
110101	ploughsoil		Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional fine rooting, under crop. Clear, level horizon with underlying natural. Rare subangular and subrounded chalk, poorly sorted. Occasional subangular flint.	0-0.25
110102	Natural		White and yellowish brown chalk. Occasional periglacial striping running NW-SE downslope.	0.25+
110103	ploughsoil		110101 re-sieved. 0m.	
110104	ploughsoil		110101 re-sieved. 5m.	
110105	ploughsoil		110101 re-sieved. 10m.	
110106	ploughsoil		110101 re-sieved. 15m.	
110107	ploughsoil		110101 re-sieved. 20m.	
110108	ploughsoil		110101 re-sieved. 25m.	
110109	ploughsoil		110101 re-sieved. 30m.	
110110	ploughsoil		110101 re-sieved. 35m.	
110111	ploughsoil		110101 re-sieved. 40m.	
110112	ploughsoil		110101 re-sieved. 45m.	
110113	ploughsoil		110101 re-sieved. 50m.	

Trench 1102			NGR 409583 144584 (Centrepoint)	119.153 m aOD
Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth (bgl)
110201	ploughsoil		Mid greyish brown silty loam. Friable. Frequent, poorly sorted course chalk and flint inclusions.	0-0.25
110202	Natural		White chalk disturbed by plough scars	0.25+
110203	ploughsoil		110201 re-sieved. NE corner.	
110204	ploughsoil		110201 re-sieved. NW corner.	
110205	ploughsoil		110201 re-sieved. SW corner.	
110206	ploughsoil		110201 re-sieved. SE corner.	

Trench 1103			NGR 409644 144572 (Centrepoint)	117.270 m aOD
Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth (bgl)

110301	ploughsoil		Mid greyish brown silty clay. Sparse fine rooting throughout, under crop. Clear, level horizon onto underlying chalk natural. Sparse subangular and subrounded chalk, rare subangular flint inclusions.	0-0.20
110302	Natural		White and yellowish brown chalk. Frequent periglacial striping running downslope in a NW-SE direction.	0.20+
110303	Posthole		Square measuring 0., concave base, steep almost vertical straight sides. Clear, level horizon onto underlying natural. Occasional hairline rooting.	0.11
110304	deliberate backfill	110303	Light greyish brown silty clay.	0.11
110305	ploughsoil		110301 re-sieved. 0m.	
110306	ploughsoil		110301 re-sieved. 5m.	
110307	ploughsoil		110301 re-sieved. 10m.	
110308	ploughsoil		110301 re-sieved. 15m.	
110309	ploughsoil		110301 re-sieved. 20m.	
110310	ploughsoil		110301 re-sieved. 25m.	
110311	ploughsoil		110301 re-sieved. 30m.	
110312	ploughsoil		110301 re-sieved. 35m.	
110313	ploughsoil		110301 re-sieved. 40m.	
110314	ploughsoil		110301 re-sieved. 45m.	
110315	ploughsoil		110301 re-sieved. 50m	

Trench 1104			**NGR 409656 144588 (Centrepoint)**	**117.543 m aOD**
Context No	**Interpretation**	**Fill of**	**Description**	**Depth (bgl)**
110401	ploughsoil		Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional fine rooting throughout, under crop. Clear, level horizon onto underlying chalk natural. Sparse subangular and subrounded chalk. Rare subangular flint.	0-0.30
110402	Natural		White and light brownish white chalk. Occasional periglacial stripes.	0.30+
110403	Cut			
110404	Secondary fill	110403	Dark greyish brown silty clay.	
110405	Treethrow/root disturbance			
110406	Fill	110405		
110411	ploughsoil		110401 re-sieved.	
110412	ploughsoil		110401 re-sieved.	
110413	ploughsoil		110401 re-sieved.	
110414	ploughsoil		110401 re-sieved.	

Trench 1105			NGR 409712 144588 (Centrepoint)	115.896 m aOD
Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth (bgl)
110501	ploughsoil		Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional fine rooting and buried previous crops. Clear, level horizon with underlying chalk natural. Sparse, subangular and rounded chalk inclusions, poorly sorted.	0-0.23
110502	Natural		White and yellowish brown chalk. Periglacial striping running NW-SE.	0.23+
110510	ploughsoil		110501 re-sieved.	
110511	ploughsoil		110501 re-sieved.	
110512	ploughsoil		110501 re-sieved.	
110513	ploughsoil		110501 re-sieved.	

Trench 1106			NGR 409742 144563 (Centrepoint)	113.968 m aOD
Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth (bgl)
110601	ploughsoil		Mid greyish brown silty clay. Fairly loose with common fine rooting. Common, well sorted, small subangular-subrounded chalk nodules. Moderate-common, poorly sorted, irregular shaped flint nodules and flakes. Clear, level horizon with natural.	0-0.26
110602	Natural		Chalk and periglacial striping, alternating along the length of the trench. Sparse irregular shaped flint nodules.	0.26+
110603	Tree throw			
110604	Fill	110603		
110605	Cut		Vehicle wheel rut located centre of Tr.1106. Badly damaged by bioturbation at NW end. Parallel with similar feature approx. 1.5m SW.	
110606	Secondary fill	110605	Light brown silty loam. Single fill. Frequent, poorly sorted, course subrounded chalk and flint. Clear horizon.	
110607	ploughsoil		110601 re-sieved. 0m.	
110608	ploughsoil		110601 re-sieved. 5m.	
110609	ploughsoil		110601 re-sieved. 10m.	
110610	ploughsoil		110601 re-sieved. 10m.	
110611	ploughsoil		110601 re-sieved. 20m.	
110612	ploughsoil		110601 re-sieved. 25m.	
110613	ploughsoil		110601 re-sieved. 30m.	
110614	ploughsoil		110601 re-sieved. 35m.	
110615	ploughsoil		110601 re-sieved. 40m.	
110616	ploughsoil		110601 re-sieved. 45m.	

110617	ploughsoil		110601 re-sieved. 50m.	

Trench 1107			**NGR 409792 144573 (Centrepoint)**	**112.531 m aOD**
Context No	**Interpretation**	**Fill of**	**Description**	**Depth (bgl)**
110701	ploughsoil		Mid brown silty loam. Sparse, poorly sorted, small-medium subangular and subrounded flint. Moderate, well sorted, small-medium subrounded and subangular chalk.	0-0.34
110702	Natural		Chalk.	0.34+
110703	Tree throw		Toward eastern end of Tr.1107. Rooting and animal activity evident.	
110704	Secondary fill	110703	Light grey brown silty clay. Medium, subangular, poorly sorted flint and chalk flecks throughout.	
110705	Secondary fill	110703	Mid brown silty clay loam. Small and medium sparse chalk and subangular flint.	
110706	ploughsoil		110701 re-sieved. 0m.	
110707	ploughsoil		110701 re-sieved. 5m.	
110708	ploughsoil		110701 re-sieved. 10m.	
110709	ploughsoil		110701 re-sieved. 15m.	
110710	ploughsoil		110701 re-sieved. 20m.	
110711	ploughsoil		110701 re-sieved. 25m.	
110712	ploughsoil		110701 re-sieved. 30m.	
110713	ploughsoil		110701 re-sieved. 35m.	
110714	ploughsoil		110701 re-sieved. 40m.	
110715	ploughsoil		110701 re-sieved. 45m.	
110716	ploughsoil		110701 re-sieved. 47m.	
110717	Enviro sample			

Trench 1108			**NGR 409712 144541 (Centrepoint)**	**113.853 m aOD**
Context No	**Interpretation**	**Fill of**	**Description**	**Depth (bgl)**
110801	ploughsoil		Mid greyish brown silty clay. Friable. Common fine rooting. Common, well sorted, small subangular and subrounded chalk nodules. Sparse-moderate, poorly sorted irregular flint nodules and fragments. Clear, level horizon with natural.	0-0.23
110802	Natural		Solid chalk with moderate-common periglacial striping. Sparse-moderate, poorly sorted irregular flint nodules and fragments.	0.23+
110803	ploughsoil		110801 re-sieved. 2.5m.	
110804	ploughsoil		110801 re-sieved. 7.5m.	

110805	ploughsoil		110801 re-sieved. 12.5m.	
110806	ploughsoil		110801 re-sieved. 17.5m.	
110807	ploughsoil		110801 re-sieved. 22.5m.	
110808	ploughsoil		110801 re-sieved. 27.5m.	
110809	ploughsoil		110801 re-sieved. 32.5m.	
110810	ploughsoil		110801 re-sieved. 37.5m.	
110811	ploughsoil		110801 re-sieved. 42.5m.	
110812	ploughsoil		110801 re-sieved. 47.5m.	

Trench 1109			**NGR 409673 144510 (Centrepoint)**	**115.143 m aOD**
Context No	**Interpretation**	**Fill of**	**Description**	**Depth (bgl)**
110901	ploughsoil		Mid greyish brown silty clay. Fairly loose, common fine rooting. Frequent, small, fairly well sorted subangular and subrounded chalk nodules. Sparse, poorly sorted, irregular nodules and fragments of flint. Clear, level horizon with natural.	0-0.23
110902	Natural		Chalk with abundant periglacial striping. Sparse, poorly sorted, irregular nodules and fragments of flint.	0.23+
110903	Tree throw			
110904	Fill	110903		
110905	ploughsoil		110901 re-sieved. 5m.	
110906	ploughsoil		110901 re-sieved. 10m.	
110907	ploughsoil		110901 re-sieved. 15m.	
110908	ploughsoil		110901 re-sieved. 20m.	
110909	ploughsoil		110901 re-sieved. 25m.	
110910	ploughsoil		110901 re-sieved. 30m.	
110911	ploughsoil		110901 re-sieved. 35m.	
110912	ploughsoil		110901 re-sieved. 40m.	
110913	ploughsoil		110901 re-sieved. 45m.	
110914	ploughsoil		110901 re-sieved. 50m.	

Trench 1110			**NGR 409718 144481 (Centrepoint)**	**112.674 m aOD**
Context No	**Interpretation**	**Fill of**	**Description**	**Depth (bgl)**
111001	ploughsoil		Mid greyish brown silty clay loam. Common fine rooting. Common, well sorted subangular and subrounded chalk nodules. Moderate-common, poorly sorted irregular flint nodules and fragments. Clear horizon with natural.	0-0.23
111002	Natural		Chalk with periglacial striping, running NW-SE along length of trench. Sparse, poorly sorted	0.23+

			irregular flint nodules and fragments.	
111003	ploughsoil		111001 re-sieved. 0m.	
111004	ploughsoil		111001 re-sieved. 5m.	
111005	ploughsoil		111001 re-sieved. 10m.	
111006	ploughsoil		111001 re-sieved. 15m.	
111007	ploughsoil		111001 re-sieved. 20m.	
111008	ploughsoil		111001 re-sieved. 25m.	
111009	ploughsoil		111001 re-sieved. 30m.	
111010	ploughsoil		111001 re-sieved. 35m.	
111011	ploughsoil		111001 re-sieved. 40m.	
111012	ploughsoil		111001 re-sieved. 45m.	

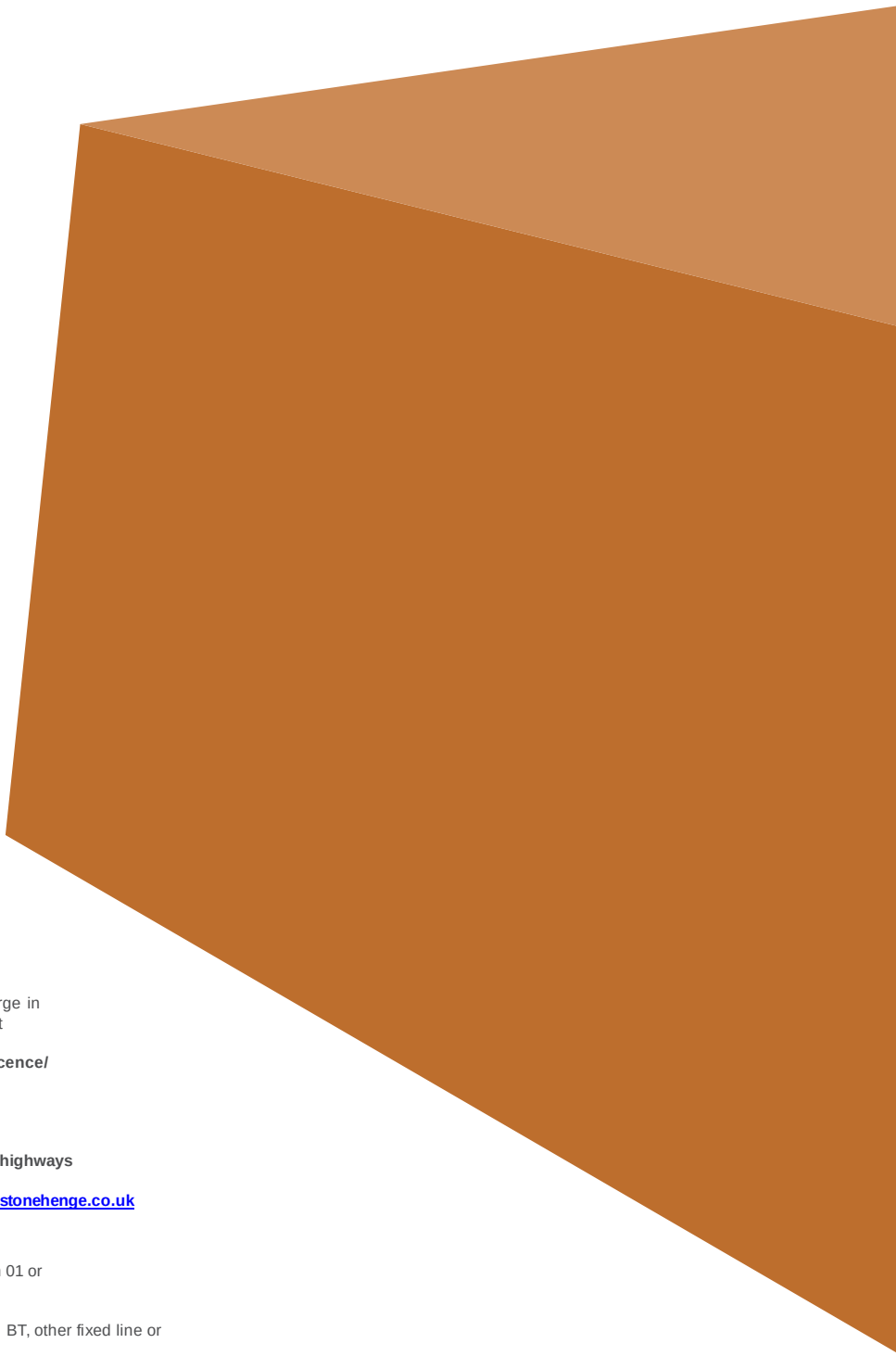
Trench 1111			**NGR 409690 144388 (Centrepoint)**	**113.622 m aOD**
Context No	**Interpretation**	**Fill of**	**Description**	**Depth (bgl)**
111101	ploughsoil		Mid greyish brown silty clay. Fairly loose with sparse fine rooting. Moderate-common, well sorted, small subangular and subrounded chalk nodules. Sparse-moderate, poorly sorted irregular shaped flint nodules and fragments. Clear, level horizon with natural.	0-0.29
111102	Natural		Alternating solid chalk and periglacial striping, with sparse flints.	0.29-0.37+
111103	Tree throw		At N end of trench.	0.29-0.65
111104	Fill	111103	Mid orangey brown silty clay. Very fine and firm. Occasional flint fragments. Soil crescent on E side of tree throw.	0.29-0.50
111105	Tree throw			
111106	Fill	111105	Unexcavated.	
111107	Secondary fill	111103	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Common subangular chalk fragments. Occasional flint fragments and nodules. Upper fill.	0.29-0.43
111108	ploughsoil		111101 re-sieved. 5m.	
111109	ploughsoil		111101 re-sieved. 10m.	
111110	ploughsoil		111101 re-sieved. 15m.	
111111	ploughsoil		111101 re-sieved. 20m.	
111112	ploughsoil		111101 re-sieved. 25m.	
111113	ploughsoil		111101 re-sieved. 30m.	
111114	ploughsoil		111101 re-sieved. 35m.	
111115	ploughsoil		111101 re-sieved. 40m.	
111116	ploughsoil		111101 re-sieved. 45m.	
111117	ploughsoil			
111118	Fill	111120	Light greyish brown silty clay. Frequent subangular chalk fragments. Occasional flint	

			fragments. Soil crescent on E side of tree throw, unexcavated.	
111119	Fill	111120	Very light greyish brown fine silty clay, powdery chalk fill. Continues into W trench edge. Unexcavated.	
111120	Tree throw		A N end of trench. Cuts fills of [111103] on S side. Stratigrapically above (111107). Unexcavated.	
111121	Fill	111122	Unexcavated.	
111122	Tree throw		Unexcavated	
111123	Primary fill	111103	Very light brown fine silty chalk powder. Profuse small chalk fragments within a fine chalk powder matrix.	0.4-0.65
111124	Enviro sample			

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench.

Depth bgl = below ground level.

If you need help accessing this or any other Highways England information, please call **0300 123 5000** and we will help you.



This document is also available on our website at **www.gov.uk/highways**

If you have any enquiries about this document email **info@a303stonehenge.co.uk** or call **0300 123 5000***.

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