

A303 Amesbury to Berwick Down

TR010025

Deadline 3

**8.27– Archaeological Evaluations. Review of Ploughzone
Lithics and Tree Hollow Distributions**

APFP Regulation 5(2)(q)

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Examination Procedure) Rules 2010

May 2019



Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Examination Procedure)

Rules 2010

A303 Amesbury to Berwick Down

Development Consent Order 20[**]

Archaeological Evaluations: Review of Ploughzone Lithics and Tree Hollow Distributions

Regulation Number:	Regulation 5(2)(q)
Planning Inspectorate Scheme Reference	TR010025
Application Document Reference	8.27
Author:	A303 Amesbury to Berwick Down Project Team, Highways England

Version	Date	Status of Version
Rev 0	31.05.2019	Deadline 3 Issue

Table of contents

Chapter	Pages
Foreword	4
Executive Summary	5
1 Introduction	6
1.1 Project Background	6
2 Lithic Distributions	7
2.1 Methods	7
2.2 Results	8
2.3 Proposed further work	9
2.4 Methodologies for further work	12
3 Tree Hollow Distributions	14
3.1 Introduction	14
3.2 Methodology	14
3.3 Results	14
3.4 Proposed further work	15
4 Discussion	16
4.1 Distribution of lithic material	16
4.2 Tree hollow distribution	16
5 Figures	17
Abbreviations List	18
References	19
Appendix A Chronology	22
A.1 Chronological Scheme	22
Appendix B Lithics Reports	23
B.1 Winterbourne Stoke West	23
B.2 Winterbourne Stoke East	25
B.3 Longbarrow	26
B.4 Rollestone Corner	29
B.5 Western Portal and Approach	31
B.6 Eastern Portal	33

Table of Figures

Figure 5-1	Distribution of flint flakes (Winterbourne Stoke Bypass)
Figure 5-2	Distribution of flint flakes (Winterbourne Stoke Bypass)
Figure 5-3	Distribution of flint flakes (Winterbourne Stoke Bypass)
Figure 5-4	Flint distribution (Winterbourne Stoke Bypass)
Figure 5-5	Flint distribution (Winterbourne Stoke Bypass)
Figure 5-6	Flint distribution (Winterbourne Stoke Bypass)
Figure 5-7	Distribution of flint flakes (Longbarrow Junction)
Figure 5-8	Flint distribution (Longbarrow Junction)

Figure 5-9 Distribution of flint flakes (Longbarrow Junction)

Figure 5-10 Flint distribution (Longbarrow Junction).....

Figure 5-11 Distribution of flint flakes (Rollestone Corner).....

Figure 5-12 Flint distribution (Rollestone Corner)

Figure 5-13 Distribution of flint flakes (Western Portal).....

Figure 5-14 Flint distribution (Western Portal)

Figure 5-15 Distribution of flint flakes (Eastern Portal)

Figure 5-16 Flint distribution (Eastern Portal)

Figures 5-17 – 5-30 Tree hollow data

Foreword

The A303 Amesbury to Berwick Down scheme (“the Scheme”) forms part of a programme of improvements for upgrading the A303/A358 corridor, improving this vital connection between the South West and London and the South East and including the upgrade of remaining single carriageway sections on the route to dual carriageway. This investment is stated as a priority project in the National Infrastructure Plan and Government’s commitment is confirmed in the Road Investment Strategy (2015/16-2020/20 Road Period). Subject to achieving an approved Development Consent Order (“DCO”), preliminary works are planned to start in 2020 with the main construction works following in 2021, and the Scheme is due to open to traffic in 2026.

Objectives for the Scheme have been formulated both to address identified problems and to take advantage of the opportunities that new infrastructure would provide. The objectives are defined by the Department for Transport (“DfT”):

- Transport - To create a high quality reliable route between the South East and the South West that meets the future needs of traffic;
- Economic Growth - to enable growth in jobs and housing by providing a free flowing and reliable connection between the South East and the South West;
- Cultural Heritage - To help conserve and enhance the World Heritage Site and to make it easier to reach and explore; and
- Environment and Community - To improve biodiversity and provide a positive legacy for nearby communities.

The objectives would be achieved by providing a high quality, two-lane dual carriageway on the A303 trunk road between Amesbury and Berwick Down in Wiltshire. The Scheme would resolve traffic problems and, at the same time, protect and enhance the Stonehenge component of the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site, hereafter referred to as “the WHS”. The Scheme would be approximately 8 miles (13km) long and comprise the following key components:

- a) A northern bypass of Winterbourne Stoke with a viaduct over the River Till valley;
- b) A new junction between the A303 and A360 to the west of and outside the WHS, replacing the existing Longbarrow roundabout;
- c) A twin-bore tunnel approximately 2 miles (3.3km) long, past Stonehenge; and
- d) A new junction between the A303 and A345 at the existing Countess roundabout.

Executive Summary

A comprehensive programme of archaeological fieldwork was undertaken to inform the environmental impact assessment. This included geophysical survey, plough zone artefact collection (field walking and test pitting), trial trenching and geoarchaeological investigations. Detailed reports on the results of the evaluation programme were submitted to the Examination on 12 April 2019 [REP-041 to 056]. An accompanying submission [REP-040] set out the relationship between the detailed reports and the archaeological baseline, approach to mitigation and likely significant effects reported in the Environmental Statement [APP-044].

A draft Detailed Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (DAMS), setting out the scope, guiding principles and methods for the planning and implementation of essential archaeological mitigation, was submitted to the Examination on 3 May 2019. The draft DAMS will be developed further in consultation with HMAG and WCAS during the examination period, to allow a final version of the DAMS to be submitted to the Examining Authority by the close of the Examination.

This report presents a review of the distributions of lithic material and tree hollows encountered in the evaluation programme and the potential for further ploughzone artefact sampling and investigation of tree hollows to be undertaken at the mitigation stage, to inform further development of the DAMS.

Worked flint was recovered from across the Scheme, the vast majority of it unretouched flake debitage in a condition typical of other ploughzone and excavated assemblages in the area. The range and incidence of specific lithic artefacts and tool types was limited. Examination of the results of the ploughzone sampling exercise suggests five areas of lithic material concentrations that would repay closer examination, based on distribution of the material; incidence of chronologically and/or typologically distinctive pieces; coincidence with subsurface features encountered in trial trenching; and possible topographical or activity-related distributions. Areas 1-3 lie within the Western Portal and Approaches evaluation area; Areas 4 and 5 lie within Longbarrow Junction, respectively north and south of the current line of the A303. No areas warranting further examination of the ploughzone have been identified in the areas of the Eastern Portal, Rolleston Corner, or the Winterbourne Stoke Bypass.

It is proposed that further investigation of the artefact content of the ploughzone in the five areas of potential during the detailed mitigation phase should build on the scalable test pitting strategy employed at the evaluation stage, following a scalable approach that has been employed on other large-scale development sites in the locality.

Some 616 tree hollows were encountered across the Scheme, 53 of which were found to contain artefactual material. Local variations in the tree hollow distributions may relate to historic ploughing, topography and drainage or, possibly, to specific prehistoric land use. The comprehensive mapping of tree hollow distributions and the investigation of a sample for artefactual, ecofactual and palaeoenvironmental evidence is proposed as part of the detailed mitigation strategy across the Scheme.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 A comprehensive programme of archaeological fieldwork was undertaken to inform environmental impact assessment of the A303 Amesbury to Berwick Down Scheme ('the Scheme') proposals, including geophysical survey, plough zone artefact collection, trial trenching and geoarchaeological investigations. The archaeological evaluation programme was undertaken in accordance with an Archaeological Evaluation Strategy [1] and Overarching Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation [2] developed in consultation with and approved by the Heritage Monitoring and Advisory Group (HMAG, comprising Historic England, Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service, the National Trust and English Heritage Trust) and with input from the Scientific Committee of independent experts set up to advise the Scheme through HMAG; and individual Site-Specific Written Schemes of Investigation approved by HMAG.
- 1.1.2 Detailed reports on the results of the evaluation programme were submitted to the Examination on 12th April 2019 [REP-041 to 056]. An accompanying submission [REP-040] sets out the relationship between the detailed reports and the baseline, mitigation approach and likely significance of effects reported in the Environmental Statement [APP-044].
- 1.1.3 A draft Detailed Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (DAMS), setting out the scope, guiding principles and methods for the planning and implementation of essential archaeological mitigation, was submitted to the Examination on 3rd May 2019. The draft DAMS will be developed further in consultation with HMAG and WCAS during the examination period, to allow a final version of the DAMS to be submitted to the Examining Authority by the close of the Examination.
- 1.1.4 This report presents a review of the distributions of lithic material and tree hollows encountered in the evaluation programme and the potential for further ploughzone artefact sampling and investigation of tree hollows to be undertaken at the detailed mitigation stage, to inform further development of the DAMS. Other categories of material recovered during the ploughzone sampling exercise are not considered here. Most were metal objects dating to historic periods (mostly Post-medieval and modern agricultural fragments); prehistoric material other than lithics was very rarely encountered in the ploughzone. The other categories of material are discussed in detail in the reports for the individual evaluation programmes [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8].

2 Lithic Distributions

2.1 Methods

- 2.1.1 Ploughzone artefact sampling was undertaken across the Scheme, in line with methodologies laid out within the OWSI [2] and Site-Specific Written Schemes of Investigation (SSWSI) [9] [10] [11] [12] [13] [14]. Methodologies differed within and beyond the boundaries of the World Heritage Site (WHS).
- 2.1.2 Within the WHS, three methods of ploughzone artefact sampling were implemented as part of the archaeological evaluation strategy:

Surface artefact collection

- Surface artefact collection in areas (within the Scheme red line boundary) not previously sampled, where ground conditions permitted. This targeted areas impacted by the main line of the Scheme and employed a scalable strategy based on total collection of all artefactual material visible on the surface within 5m x 5m square units (25m²), initially spaced at 20m intervals.

Test-pitting

- Artefact sampling by topsoil sieving – based on excavation of 1m x 1m (1m²) hand-dug test-pits spaced at 10m intervals (i.e. with a 9m gap between the edges of each), using the same grid as the surface collection phase, to give a 1% sample of the evaluation area.

Trial trenching

- A 150 litre sample of machined spoil was sieved through a 10mm mesh every 5m along each of the 440 machine excavated trial trenches – i.e., 10 x 150 litre samples per trial trench.

- 2.1.3 Outside the WHS, evaluation methods were the same, but did not include test-pitting.

Presentation

- 2.1.4 The results of the programmes of surface artefact collection, test-pitting and trial trench sampling across the Scheme have been examined and interpreted, to investigate the extent to which concentrations of lithic material occur, and the potential for such concentration to inform with regard to the nature and chronology of the occupation represented in the lithic record. Further details and quantifications of the lithics recovered from each area, as reported previously in the detailed evaluation reports, are included at Appendix B for reference.
- 2.1.5 In order to clarify whether or not artefactual material in the ploughzone was related to any sub-surface features, the distribution of all lithic material recovered from the ploughzone sampling and also from features encountered during trial trenching (and therefore not from the ploughzone) were plotted. The distributions are presented in Figures 5.1-5.16; these

show the aggregated totals of material from all types of investigation rather than from the ploughzone alone, or from any one method of evaluation.

- 2.1.6 In addition to the distributions of all lithic material, certain more diagnostic types have been plotted separately: cores, blades, irregular debitage, scrapers, piercers, arrowheads, etc. – material which may assist in the identification of chronologically distinct groups and/or particular types of task within the mass of material.

2.2 Results

- 2.2.1 It is apparent from the plots that worked flint was recovered from across the Scheme. Densities within the WHS are ostensibly somewhat higher, but this is at least partly a result of the more intensive investigations (1m² square test pits at 10m intervals) undertaken in those areas: this precludes direct comparison between areas within and beyond the WHS on the basis of the raw artefact counts as displayed in the accompanying figures. Such a comparison could be undertaken but would require different methods of interrogating and presenting the data. Taken with the results of the Stonehenge Environs Project (see 2.3.7 below) it is apparent, however, that there are appreciable concentrations of material within the western part of the WHS.
- 2.2.2 As can be seen from the plots, the majority of the material recovered from across the Scheme comprised unretouched flake debitage. The material is very largely of a condition typical of other ploughzone and excavated assemblages in the area, containing (among a range of sizes and conditions suggesting a heterogeneous set of post-depositional conditions) a large component of which is patinated to various degrees (often heavily), sometimes with blotchy orange iron staining; in poor condition; dominated by larger, heavier pieces more able to survive under the plough.
- 2.2.3 The range and incidence of specific lithic artefacts and tool types (as opposed to unretouched flake debitage) was limited. The distributions and details are discussed in the relevant evaluation reports [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8]. Of particular note is material from Longbarrow Junction and the Western Portal and Approaches evaluation areas.

Longbarrow Junction

- 2.2.4 From a total of 3986 pieces, the following artefacts were identified:

Flake cores	7
Blades	50
Bladelets	2
Axe thinning flakes	2
Scrapers	33
Notch	1
Arrowheads	6 (3 transverse; 1 barbed & tanged; 2 fragmentary)
Piercers	1
Total	102

Western Portal

2.2.4 From a total of 8731 pieces, the following artefacts were identified:

Flake cores	12
Blades	21
Bladelets	2
Axe thinning flakes	1
Scrapers	50
Knivs	2
Fabricators	1
Arrowheads	2
Axes	1 fragment
Piercers	3
Total	95

2.2.5 There was generally only a poor spatial correlation between material concentrated in the ploughzone and sub-surface features (although the two sets of material are parts of a larger whole). Exceptions included:

- Longbarrow Junction - Trench 439: 1084 pieces of struck flint recovered from three pits, two tree hollows, and the ploughsoil. A large spread of burnt (unworked) around Trenches 312 – 320, 326 – 328, 331 – 334, 337 and 387 appears to be associated with the Late Bronze Age 'C'-shaped enclosure, which is located towards the eastern end of the area of high density burnt flint [5].
- Western Portal - sizeable groups of material, or those containing material other than small numbers of flakes, were not common in features, and correlations between ploughzone and subsurface groups were restricted to Area 2 (below) where solution hollow 24105 contained 73 pieces of flake debitage, 15 pieces from a single episode of knapping; and pit 23403 contained 27 pieces of flake debitage and a single scraper. Only 3m to the west, pit 23405 contained two non-joining sherds and several crumbs from a Coarse Beaker. Pit 24005 contained 32 pieces of flake debitage in its single fill. This material was accompanied by small sherds from five Beakers but is not otherwise notable. Pit 24003 contained nine pieces of flake debitage and a flake with 'miscellaneous' retouch. This feature contained nine plain sherds, probably from a Collared Urn [7].

2.3 Proposed further work

2.3.1 The lithic material recovered from the ploughzone has some potential to contribute to the Research Agenda of the WHS Research Framework [15], primarily:

- Settlement and Landscape – C.2. can we develop a better understanding of the scale, tempo, duration and composition of Neolithic settlement areas in the WHS [on the basis of flint scatters]?

- Settlement and Landscape – C.3. what was the relationship between settlement and monuments?

2.3.2 Based on the results presented above, five areas are proposed for further investigation as part of the DAMS, where the density of material recovered together with the presence of diagnostic tool types, and/or subsurface features or topographical variations suggests a focus of activity. These are located within the Western Portal Approaches and Longbarrow Junction evaluation areas. The locations of these five areas are indicated broadly on figures 5.7, 5.9 and 5.13 and are discussed in turn below.

Western Portal

2.3.3 Three areas within the Western Portal are proposed for further ploughzone sampling. These are marked as Areas 1 – 3 on Figure 5.13, and discussed in turn:

Area 1

2.3.4 Area 1 comprises an east – west band of higher density situated in an area of generally low-density distributions. The eastern end of the Western Portal area has the lowest densities of worked flint, comparable to the densities found elsewhere on Normanton Down, which are generally lower than elsewhere in the immediate locality (Dr J Last, pers. comm.). This east – west band, which includes core material, an arrowhead, a piercer and blade elements, stands out among the generally low densities. Further investigation may help to elucidate the nature of the concentration, whether particular activities are represented, their date and character, and whether the material in the topsoil is related to any surviving archaeological or other sub-surface features.

Area 2

2.3.5 Area 2 comprises the southern part of an area of the densest distributions within the Western Portal area. This area of higher density is very apparent, but it should be noted that it relates directly to two things: the location of the pig field which was in use immediately prior to the evaluation exercise; and to former land divisions of prehistoric origin. This is also an area within which pits containing Beaker material and human remains were encountered. The southern part of this distribution coincides with a natural (sinkhole) feature which were found to contain lithic assemblages. It was also the area in which notably more distinctive material (cores and core fragments, arrowheads, scrapers) occurred. Some of this material may potentially be related to Beaker occupation.

Area 3

2.3.6 Area 3 comprises the south-western corner of the Western Portal area, adjacent to the A360. Here, around evaluation trench 202 was a cluster of material containing an arrowhead, cores, retouched pieces, blades, a piercer and irregular debitage, among a raised density of flake material. This group of material may be related to Bronze Age activity concentrated around and beneath the existing Longbarrow roundabout.

- 2.3.7 Although the Stonehenge Environs Project (SEP) fieldwalking survey of available land in the WHS conducted in the 1980s did not include most of the Western Portal and Approaches evaluation area, land to the north, east and south-west was fieldwalked (SEP Areas 50 and 59; Figure 5.13). This revealed moderate to high densities of worked flint south-south-east of the Winterbourne Stoke barrow group. Notable were areas 50 and 59 ([16], figs. 8 and 10), where values of up to 90+ pieces of worked flint per 50m run were occasionally encountered. Areas immediately to the north east of the Western Portal and Approaches (Area 54) had notably lower densities of struck flint (Figure 5.15). Prehistoric pottery was also present ([16] fig. 16), including Peterborough Ware, Beaker and other Early and Middle Bronze Age wares [16, pp. 7-8].

Longbarrow Junction

- 2.3.8 Two lithic concentrations in the Longbarrow Junction evaluation area are proposed for further investigation (Figures 5.7 and 5.9).

Area 4

- 2.3.9 Area 4 comprises an area around Trench 439 (which contained Late Neolithic pits with pottery and red deer antler) and Trench 441 (which contained an Early Bronze Age Collared Urn cremation burial), north of the current A303. This area (around trenches 439, 440, 441 and 444: Figures 5.7-5.8) contained higher densities of struck flint (the majority of which was unretouched flake debitage) which appeared to be broadly contemporary with the features, and consequently worth further investigation.

Area 5

- 2.3.10 Area 5 comprises an area around the reversed 'C'-shaped enclosure and ditch in trenches 327, 331, 334 and 387, south of the current A303 (Figures 5.9-5.10). The enclosure and ditch were of Late Bronze Age date, but higher densities of worked and burnt flint did appear to concentrate in this area, which also contained a pit with Beaker ceramics. Further investigation may assist in determining the extent of activity associated with the Beaker material, and also the nature of activities associated with the Late Bronze Age enclosures.

Winterbourne Stoke Bypass (West and East)

- 2.3.11 No further work is recommended. Neither the western nor eastern areas contained any concentrations of lithic material in areas which will be negatively impacted by the scheme (Figures 5.1-5.6).

Rollestone Corner

- 2.3.12 No further work is recommended at Rollestone Corner. Distributions across the area were low (Figures 5.11-5.12: range between 0 and 16 pieces per metre square), and largely confined to a single (fully excavated) tree hollow. Diagnostic pieces were largely lacking.

Eastern Portal

- 2.3.13 Distributions across the Eastern Portal evaluation area are low (Figures 5.15-5.16: range between 0 – 6 pieces per metre square, with four small clusters

of higher incidence (up to 40 pieces per metre square) in the centre of the area: see Appendix B6 for full details), and there is largely a lack of diagnostic tool types. Concentrations of material do not suggest foci for activity comparable with those seen in the western parts of the WHS, but nevertheless the nature of some of the flintwork is suggestive of Early Neolithic and/or Late Mesolithic activity. Although pieces of this type tend to be single occurrences rather than clusters, they are important indicators of the pre-monumental inhabitation of the area, and as such further investigation may be appropriate within the area defined by the cutting footprint. The one area where an assemblage of interest was recovered (from a deposit accumulating in a natural hollow in Trench 512 and including a group of apparently Late Neolithic knapping waste which may have been *in situ*, mixed with a small amount of Mesolithic flintwork which was not) lies beyond the draft DCO boundary (the evaluation area here included a 30m buffer beyond the Scheme construction footprint).

2.4 Methodologies for further work

- 2.4.1 A further phase of ploughzone artefact sampling is proposed as part of the detailed mitigation strategy in the five areas. The extent of each of the five areas proposed for further sampling of the ploughzone will be defined more precisely in consultation with HMAG and WCAS. The further sampling will be based on sieving of the topsoil using a gridded sample based on the strategy employed at the evaluation stage. This may employ hand-sieved test pits, as previously, or a more or less mechanised approach.
- 2.4.2 In addition to the test pitting, the draft DAMS provides for surface artefact collection to be carried out within the DCO boundary in advance of other forms of mitigation, in areas proposed at the evaluation stage where conditions did not allow this to take place previously. This would include Area 5, where surface artefact collection was not possible in the Longbarrow Junction evaluation area south of the existing A303 due to crop growth.

Surface artefact collection

- 2.4.3 This will follow the gridded collection strategy set out in the OWSI for archaeological evaluation [2], based on total collection of material in 5m x 5m squares set out on a 20m grid.

Topsoil sieving

- 2.4.4 It is proposed that in areas where further sampling of the ploughzone is undertaken, the scalable test pitting strategy employed at the evaluation stage will be retained and applied in the following manner, building on the results of the work already undertaken during evaluation:
- An increase from 1m x 1m test pits every 10m, to 1m x 1m test pits every 5m, in the first instance (i.e. with a 4m gap between the edges of each pit), giving an increase from a 1% sample to a 4% sample;
 - Further increase(s) in the test pit sample size in areas found to contain assemblages considered, in consultation with HMAG/WCAS, to be of

interest: this could be achieved through either a further reduction in spacing of test pits or by extension in size of previously excavated test pits, for example, to 4m x 4m.

- Ultimately, the sample size may be systematically increased culminating in potential 100% recovery of these assemblages.

2.4.5 This methodology is of demonstrable effectiveness for the recovery of lithic scatters of various ages from the topsoil. Instances of similar programmes employed previously include at Kingsgate, Amesbury, Wiltshire [17]; Kingsmead, Horton, Berkshire [18]; Fleet Hill Farm, Eversleigh, Berkshire [19]; Denham, Buckinghamshire [20]; and Cheeseman's Green, Ashford, Kent [21].

2.4.6 While the evaluation phase test pitting employed dry hand-sieving, use of a bulk wet-sieving system, such as that used on the Carlisle Northern Development Road, may be considered for test-pitting in advance of archaeological excavation and recording or strip, map and record. Depending on the system adopted, this could entail washing of topsoil samples from the test pits through sieving plant set up on site or at a suitable compound location, with the retained coarse fraction dried, weighed, bagged, labelled and logged, before detailed sorting and assessment to inform development of the test pitting strategy in line with the principles at 2.4.4 above.

3 Tree Hollow Distributions

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Tree hollows are of interest due to their potential to address questions regarding landscape state and development (afforestation/clearance) and the changing nature of human activity within the landscape, as well as sometimes serving as foci for human activity, as receptacles for and/or preservers of artefactual material (for instance [22] [23]).
- 3.1.2 The distribution of tree hollows is therefore of interest on a landscape scale in terms of its potential to contribute to studies of landscape evolution and change across the WHS and its environs. This potential is enhanced where dateable artefactual material is present, particularly where artefactual and/or structural evidence from field evaluations and excavations indicate contemporary occupation.

3.2 Methodology

- 3.2.1 Tree hollows were investigated during the evaluation following a strategy developed and implemented on major programmes of strip, map and sample excavation completed in recent years on chalk downland sites in the locality [24].
- 3.2.2 All features revealed during trial trenching identified as possible tree hollows were mapped and investigated via the removal of a section through the feature to confirm their nature and retrieve any dating or other evidence. Once it was confirmed that features were tree hollows rather than of anthropogenic origin, investigation ceased in 90% of cases; 10% of proven tree hollow features were fully excavated, to provide a representative sample of feature form and contents. The 10% sample was applied following experience on earlier programmes of tree hollow investigation in the region [24], where a 12.5% sample was applied in the first instance, but was reduced on the basis of the majority of tree hollows returning null results in terms of artefact content.

3.3 Results

- 3.3.1 All tree hollows recorded during the evaluation programme were plotted against archaeological features and topography (**Figures 4.17-4.30**). Tree hollows were found across the Scheme, with some local variations in density which may relate to historic ploughing (for instance on Berwick Down at the very western end of the Winterbourne Stoke Bypass: **Figure 4.17**); to topography and drainage (for instance immediately along the River Till: **Figures 4.21** and **4.22**); and possibly (although not demonstrably at this point) to specific prehistoric land use (for instance at Longbarrow Junction adjacent to the Crossroads Barrow group: **Figure 4.26**). Other areas with a lower density of tree hollows occurred at the Eastern Portal (**Figure 4.29**) and Rollestone Corner (**Figure 4.30**).

3.3.2 In summary, 616 tree hollows were encountered across the Scheme as a whole, of which 53 were found to contain artefactual or ecofactual material. 22 of these were from the 10% sample that were completely excavated.

3.4 Proposed further work

3.4.1 The comprehensive mapping and investigation of a sample of tree throws for artefactual, ecofactual and palaeoenvironmental evidence is proposed, as part of the detailed mitigation strategy across the Scheme.

3.4.2 It is proposed that the methodology employed during the evaluation exercise should be adapted during the detailed mitigation phase to:

- i. map and investigate (i.e. confirm) all possible tree hollows encountered in mitigation areas;
- ii. archaeological excavation of a sample of confirmed tree hollows; and
- iii. recover a sample of 150 litres of the fill to be sieved for small artefact / ecofact recovery.

3.4.3 As noted above, in excavation sample size of 1 in 8 (12.5%) has previously been applied in excavation strategies applied on other large scale development sites in the locality. However, the following factors will be considered in identifying a representative sample for excavation:

- Proximity and location in relation to lithic scatters;
- Proximity and location in relation to monuments;
- Proximity and location in relation to landform;
- Proximity and location in relation to known archaeological remains e.g. tree throws near identified pits.

3.4.4 The results and application of this approach should be reviewed as part of the iterative application of the DAMS, with the potential to revise the sample size upward or downward in the light of emerging results.

4 Discussion

4.1 Distribution of lithic material

- 4.1.1 Worked flint was recovered from across the Scheme, the vast majority of it comprising unretouched flake debitage in a condition typical of other ploughzone and excavated assemblages in the area, dominated by larger, heavier pieces more able to survive under the plough. The range and incidence of specific lithic artefacts and tool types was limited, although some chronological distinctions were apparent within the unretouched material.
- 4.1.2 Analysis of the results of the ploughzone sampling exercise suggests five areas of lithic material concentrations in and close to the western part of the WHS that would repay closer examination, based on distribution of the material, incidence of chronologically and/or typologically distinctive pieces, coincidence with subsurface features encountered in trial trenching, and possible topographical or activity-related distributions. Areas 1-3 lie within the Western Portal and Approaches, and Areas 4 and 5 lie within Longbarrow Junction, respectively north and south of the current line of the A303.
- 4.1.3 Within the Eastern Portal, any areas for further work should be defined within the area of the proposed cutting footprint.
- 4.1.4 No areas warranting further examination of the ploughzone have been identified in the areas of Rolleston Corner, or the Winterbourne Stoke Bypass.
- 4.1.5 Artefactual evidence in the topsoil may represent a substantial proportion of the archaeological evidence for earlier prehistoric periods, in particular Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Early Bronze Age material (including Beaker tradition material). Further investigation of the ploughzone will form an important aspect of the detailed archaeological mitigation strategy in the five areas. It is proposed that this further investigation should build on the scalable test pitting strategy employed at the evaluation stage, following a scalable approach that has been employed on other large-scale development sites in the locality.

4.2 Tree hollow distribution

- 4.2.1 Tree hollows were encountered across all evaluation areas, with some local variations in density which may relate to historic ploughing, topography and drainage, or possibly to specific prehistoric land use. Some 616 tree hollows were encountered across the Scheme.
- 4.2.2 The distribution of tree hollows has potential to contribute to studies of landscape evolution and change across the WHS and its environs. The comprehensive mapping and investigation of a representative sample of tree throws for artefactual, ecofactual and palaeoenvironmental evidence is proposed as part of the detailed mitigation strategy across the Scheme.

5 Figures

- Figure 5-1 Distribution of flint flakes (Winterbourne Stoke Bypass)
- Figure 5-2 Distribution of flint flakes (Winterbourne Stoke Bypass)
- Figure 5-3 Distribution of flint flakes (Winterbourne Stoke Bypass)
- Figure 5-4 Flint distribution (Winterbourne Stoke Bypass)
- Figure 5-5 Flint distribution (Winterbourne Stoke Bypass)
- Figure 5-6 Flint distribution (Winterbourne Stoke Bypass)
- Figure 5-7 Distribution of flint flakes (Longbarrow Junction)
- Figure 5-8 Flint distribution (Longbarrow Junction)
- Figure 5-9 Distribution of flint flakes (Longbarrow Junction)
- Figure 5-10 Flint distribution (Longbarrow Junction)
- Figure 5-11 Distribution of flint flakes (Rollestone Corner)
- Figure 5-12 Flint distribution (Rollestone Corner)
- Figure 5-13 Distribution of flint flakes (Western Portal)
- Figure 5-14 Flint distribution (Western Portal)
- Figure 5-15 Distribution of flint flakes (Eastern Portal)
- Figure 5-16 Flint distribution (Eastern Portal)
- Figures 5-17 – 5-30 Tree hollow data

Abbreviations List

DCO	Development Consent Order
GIS	Geographic Information System
SSWSI	Site-specific Written Scheme of Investigation
WHS	World Heritage Site

References

- [1] AmW, "A303 Stonehenge. Archaeological Evaluation Strategy.," AECOM, Mace, WSP, Bristol, 2018.
- [2] AmW, "A303 Stonehenge Overarching Written Scheme of Investigation," AECOM, Mace, WSP, Bristol, 2018.
- [3] Highways England, "A303 - Amesbury to Berwick Down Stage 4 - Archaeological Evaluation Report: Winterbourne Stoke East," Unpublished client report ref HE551506-AMW-EHR-Z1_GN_000_Z-RP-LH-0004, 2019.
- [4] Highways England, "A303 Amesbury to Berwick Down Archaeological Evaluation Report: Winterbourne Stoke West," Unpublished client report ref. HE551506-AMW-EHR-Z1_GN_000_Z-RP-LH-003, 2019.
- [5] Highways England, "A303 Amesbury to Berwick Down Ploughzone Artefact Collection and Trial Trench Evaluation: Longbarrow Junction," Unpublished client report ref. HE551506-AMW-EHR-Z2_JN_L00_Z-RO-LH-0001, 2018.
- [6] Highways England, "A303 Amesbury to Berwick Down Ploughzone Artefact Sampling and Trial Trench Evaluation: Rollestone Corner," Unpublished client report ref. HE551506-AMW-HER-Z2_SR_B20_Z-RP-LH-0001, 2018.
- [7] Highways England, "A303 - Amesbury to Berwick Down Archaeological Evaluation Report: Western Portal and Approach," Unpublished client report ref. HE551506-AMW-HER-Z2_ML_M00_Z-RP-LH-0001, 2019.
- [8] Highways England, "A303 Amesbury to Berwick Down Archaeological Evaluation Report: Eastern Portal," Unpublished client report ref. HE551506-AMW-HER-Z4-GN_000_Z-RP-LH-0001, 2018.
- [9] AmW, "A303 Stonehenge Site Specific WSI - Ploughzone Artefact Collection, Auger Survey and Trial Trenching: Eastern Portal," Unpublished report ref. HE551506-AMW-HER-Z4_GN_000_Z-SP-LH-0002, 2018.
- [10] AmW, "A303 Stonehenge Site Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation: Longbarrow Junction," Unpublished report ref HE551506-AMW-EHR-Z3_GN_000_Z-SW-LH-002, 2017.
- [11] AmW, "A303 Site Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation Western Portal and Approach," Unpublished report ref HE551506-AMW-EHR-Z3_ML_M00_Z-SP-LH-0001, 2018.
- [12] AmW, "A303 Stonehenge Site Specific WSI for Geophysical Survey and Plough Zone Artefact collection; Winterbourne Stoke West," Unpublished report ref HE551506-AMW-EHR-Z1_GN_000_Z-SP-LH-0003, 2018.

- [13] AmW, "A303 Stonehenge Site Specific WSI for Geophysical Survey and Plough Zone Artefact Collection: Winterbourne Stoke East," Unpublished report ref HE551506-AMW-EHR-Z1_GN_000_Z-SP-LH-0002, 2018.
- [14] AmW, "A303 Stonehenge WSI for Geophysical Aruvey, Surface Artefact Collection and Trial Trenching: Rollestone Corner," Unpublished report ref HE551506-AMW-EHR-SW_GN_000_Z-SP-LH-0002, 2018.
- [15] Leivers, M. and Powell, A. B., A Research Framework for the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site Research Agenda and Strategy, Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology, 2016.
- [16] Richards, J., The Stonehenge Environs Project, London: English Heritage, 1990.
- [17] Gittins, E. K. , "Struck Flint," in *Prehistoric Burial, Settlement and Deposition on the King's Gate Development, Amesbury Down, Wiltshire*, forthcoming.
- [18] Powell, J. and Chaffey, G., Excavations at Kingsmead Quarry, Horton: Volume 2, Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology, forthcoming.
- [19] Wessex Archaeology, "Eversley Quarry, Fleet Hill Farm, Finchampstead, Berkshire Post-excavation assessment and updated project design," unpublished client report ref. 74222.01, 2017.
- [20] Wessex Archaeology, Preferred Area 4, Denham, Buckinghamshire, unpublished client report ref. 60482.01, 2009.
- [21] Gittins, E. K., Powell, A. B. and Leivers, M. A., Excavations at Cheesman's Green, Ashford, Kent, Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology, forthcoming.
- [22] Evans, C., Pollard, J. and Kinght, M., "Life in Woods: tree-throws, 'settlement' and forest cognition," *Oxford Journal of Archaeology*, vol. 18, no. 3, pp. 241-54, 1999.
- [23] Lambrick, G. and Robinson, M., "Tree-throw holes and tree clearance," in *Lines in the Landscape*, Oxford, Oxford Archaeology, 2003, pp. 60-67.
- [24] Powell, A. B. and Barclay, A. J., Between and Beyond the Monuments: prehistoric activity on the downland south-east of Amesbury, Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology, forthcoming.

Appendices

Appendix A Chronology

A.1 Chronological Scheme

A.1.1.1 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

A.1.1.2 To accommodate the overlap between Late Neolithic (-2,900 to -2,200) and Early Bronze Age (-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.

Appendix B Lithics Reports

B.1 Winterbourne Stoke West

- B.1.1.1 Worked flint was recovered from trial trenches across the evaluated areas. The highest densities of material cluster around the Neolithic activity at the southern end of the site centred on the hengiform ring ditch in Trench 1068 and the Peterborough Ware pits in Trench 1070, where trenches 692, 694, 697, 1068 and 1070 collectively contained two scrapers, a core, two hammer stones and 2168 flakes. Much smaller concentrations came from around Trench 1219 (67 flakes from an isolated Peterborough Ware pit) and Trench 678 (17 flakes from a tree hollow but no anthropogenic features). Otherwise, distributions are fairly even across the evaluated area, with slightly elevated levels to the north, coincident with the distribution of prehistoric (later Bronze Age and Iron Age) ceramics.
- B.1.1.2 5920 pieces of worked flint were recovered. The pieces were retrieved from ploughzone sampling (topsoil sieving) and trial trenches. The material is discussed as a whole.
- B.1.1.3 The condition of the assemblage varies. Predominantly the assemblage is in a state typical of collections from the ploughzone, with heavy patination and orange staining. Large robust fragments of debitage are typically selected for by these preservation conditions, where the material is indicative of having undergone prolonged ploughing, with weathering of the surface through the patina and heavy damage. Extensive rolling is also evident on a number of these pieces. The remaining proportion of the assemblage is better-preserved and unpatinated containing relatively fresh and sharp pieces which contain all the usual elements of debitage ranging down to chips and micro debitage. While much of this better-preserved material came from contexts below the topsoil (especially in Trenches 717, 1068, 1070 and 1219 – see below), some of it was found in ploughzone layers. In these instances, the lesser degree of patination may indicate dispersed assemblages which have spent less time *ex situ*.
- B.1.1.4 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.
- B.1.1.5 The nature of the assemblage is such that there are almost no secure chronological indicators unique to the flint assemblage. Over 99% of the material consists of unretouched 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.

Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic

- B.1.1.6 There is no strong indication of activity in these periods. Possible evidence of Mesolithic activity includes a flake with definite bladelet scars from Trench 992 (99215); although there are a number of bladelets, these all appear to be by-products of flake or flake-and blade technologies. The

blades, similarly, appear to show no technological traits suggesting a Mesolithic date, and could belong in the Neolithic assemblages discussed below. The same is true of the single blade cores from Trenches 982 and 1070: the latter belongs to a Middle Neolithic assemblage.

- B.1.1.7 A leaf-shaped arrowhead from Trench 713 and a small chip from a polished axe from Trench 698 date to the Early Neolithic. The chip from the axe had been retouched, but into no formal tool type.

Middle Neolithic

- B.1.1.8 Two groups of material came from features which also contained Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware. The larger group came from two pits in Trench 1070: pit 107003 contained 62 flakes, five blades, a blade core and a core fragment; pit 107016 contained 328 flakes and chips, eight blades, a microdenticulate made on a flake rejuvenating the face of a blade core, and two hammer stones. Most stages of the reduction sequence are present, and the material appears to represent redeposited knapping waste. The knapping is very skilled, and made efficient use of the raw material, both in terms of surface area of flake blanks and relative thinness given the hard hammer technique employed and the limitations of the raw material, which consisted mostly of pale grey rather cherty flint. The aim of the knapping appears to have been the production of blanks for tool production. No tools were included in the pits, and the debitage is fresh and unused.
- B.1.1.9 A second group of material associated with Peterborough Ware came from pit 121908 in Trench 1219. This contained three bladelets, probably accidental by-products of reduction rather than deliberate, 64 flakes and a scraper.

Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

- B.1.1.10 A very substantial quantity of material came from in and around Trench 1068.
- B.1.1.11 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. Flakes tend to be squatter than the material from the Middle Neolithic pits. Among the mass of material were flakes with blade scars on dorsal surfaces. The assemblage retrieved from Trench 1068 consisted entirely of debitage, making close dating difficult, but a broad Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date would be appropriate. Surrounding trenches (692 – 698, 1067 and 1235) contained smaller but still sizeable assemblages, again almost entirely of flake debitage. A single scraper came from Trench 692, with two examples from Trench 1235.
- B.1.1.12 Other indications of material of this broad period included the prevalent squat flakes and a flake showing Levallois technology from Trench 662.

Bronze Age

- B.1.1.13 There were no forms typical of the Early Bronze Age (thumbnail scrapers, Barbed and Tanged arrowheads, etc.)
- B.1.1.14 Insufficient evidence was recorded to suggest a strong Late Bronze Age component, although pieces crude enough to belong to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age were recovered from Trench 677.

B.2 Winterbourne Stoke East

- B.2.1.1 Worked flint was recovered from trial trenches across the evaluated areas. The highest densities of material cluster to the east of the Till, primarily around the ring ditches in Trenches 1339, 1340 and 1341, and immediately to the west in Trenches 1335, 1337 and 1338, with densities decreasing in a band running to the north-west through Trenches 1332, 1333 and 1334 and beyond.
- B.2.1.2 Much smaller concentrations came from Trenches 1393 and 1354. Otherwise, distributions are fairly even across the evaluated area.
- B.2.1.3 3979 pieces of worked flint were recovered. The pieces were retrieved from ploughzone sampling (topsoil sieving) and trial trenches. The material is discussed as a whole.
- B.2.1.4 The condition of the assemblage varies. Predominantly the assemblage is in a state typical of collections from the ploughzone, with heavy patination and orange staining. Large robust fragments of debitage are typically selected for by these preservation conditions, where the material is indicative of having undergone prolonged ploughing, with weathering of the surface through the patina and heavy damage. Extensive rolling is also evident on a number of these pieces. The remaining proportion of the assemblage is better-preserved and unpatinated containing relatively fresh and sharp pieces which contain all the usual elements of debitage ranging from cores and primary flakes down to chips and micro debitage. While much of this better-preserved material came from contexts below the topsoil (especially in Trenches 1339, 1340, and 1341 – see below), some of it was found in ploughzone layers. In these instances, the lesser degree of patination may indicate dispersed assemblages which have spent less time *ex situ*.
- B.2.1.5 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.
- B.2.1.6 The nature of the assemblage is such that there are almost no secure chronological indicators unique to the flint assemblage. Over 98% of the material consists of unretouched 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.

Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic

- B.2.1.7 There is no strong indication of activity in these periods. Possible evidence of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic activity includes a flake with blade scars from Trench 1329 (132915) and a large blade from Trench 1340 (134046) accompanied by four flakes with blade scars. A *flanc de nucleus* from a blade core came from Trench 1368 (136808). Although there are a number of blades, these all appear to be by-products of flake or flake-and-blade technologies. The blades show no technological traits suggesting a Mesolithic date, and could belong in the Neolithic assemblages discussed below.

Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

- B.2.1.8 A very substantial quantity of material in mint condition came from in and around Trenches 1339, 1340 and 1341. Technological features that might be expected of this period are sufficiently recurrent to suggest that a large part of the material may be of this date. Flakes tend to be squat, but there are hints of

Levallois-type working in Trench 1341. Among the mass of material were flakes with blade scars on dorsal surfaces. The assemblage consists almost entirely of debitage, making close dating difficult, but a broad Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date would be appropriate.

- B.2.1.9 Among the mass of debitage were three scrapers and 25 cores and core fragments. The scrapers are not chronologically distinctive. Complete cores tend to be either irregular-shaped nodules from which only a few flakes have been removed, or sub-pyramidal single-platform examples.
- B.2.1.10 A single flake with retouch on both surfaces of a long 'spur' has the appearance of an oblique arrowhead abandoned at an early stage of manufacture. The piece was recovered from Trench 1372 (137204).

Bronze Age

- B.2.1.11 There were no forms typical of the Early Bronze Age (thumbnail scrapers, Barbed and Tanged arrowheads, etc).
- B.2.1.12 Insufficient evidence was recorded to suggest a strong Late Bronze Age component.

B.3 Longbarrow

- B.3.1.1 Within the ploughzone, worked flint was distributed across the entire Long Barrow area with a relatively uniform low-level occurrence of pieces. One area (covered by Trenches 433 – 447) had a very marked higher incidence of worked flint recovery (although not every trench within that area showed the same elevated levels), with the focus of the concentration in Trench 439, where features contained Late Neolithic ceramics and probably contemporary faunal material.
- B.3.1.2 This area also coincided with part of the area available for fieldwalking. However, a comparison of the distribution plots including and excluding fieldwalked material demonstrate that the fieldwalked material did not contribute noticeably to the density of finds in this area, and that the concentration is real.
- B.3.1.3 There are very few other significant concentrations of lithics. A minor peak occurs in Trench 331 (coinciding with a pit containing Beaker ceramics) and in Trench 356 (where there was no significant features).
- B.3.1.4 Previous work within and around the Long Barrow zone encountered significant lithic assemblages. Although extensive surface collections were not carried out in this area as part of the Stonehenge Environs Project, fieldwalking ahead of route options for earlier considerations of re-routing the A303 encountered scatters of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint around Longbarrow Crossroads. Although low in density, these included small concentrations of Bronze Age material around the Longbarrow Crossroads barrow group, and a mixed assemblage of Late Neolithic and Bronze Age material in the south-west angle of the A303/A360 junction.
- B.3.1.5 Trial trenching in the south-west angle of the junction encountered a large assemblage of worked flint of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age date in a periglacial feature, indicating prehistoric activity over an extended period in the surrounding area. Trial trenching and watching brief south-west and north-west of the roundabout in 2012-13 produced only very small quantities of struck flint.

- B.3.1.6 3986 pieces of worked flint and one piece of Portland Chert were recovered. The pieces were retrieved from ploughzone sampling (fieldwalking and topsoil sieving) and trial trenches. The material is discussed as a whole.
- B.3.1.7 The condition of the assemblage varies. Much 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. Some of the material is indicative of having undergone prolonged ploughing, with weathering of the surface through the patina and heavy damage. The proportion of smaller, lighter, and/or better-preserved and 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 elsewhere on the scheme to date. While much of this better-preserved material came from contexts below the topsoil (especially in Trench 439 – see below), some of it was found in ploughzone layers. In these instances, the lesser degree of patination may indicate dispersed assemblages which have spent less time *ex situ*.
- B.3.1.8 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.
- B.3.1.9 The nature of the assemblage is such that secure chronological indicators are few. Over 80% 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.

Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic

- B.3.1.10 No blade or bladelet cores were retrieved, suggesting that knapping of this date was not occurring extensively on the site (or at least that cores were not being discarded there). Blades (including complete and broken examples, and bladelets; individual instances unless noted otherwise), some with well-prepared butts, others plain or punctiform, were noted among the pieces from 30805 (three pieces), 30807, 30906, 31508, 32816, 33107 (three pieces), 34211 (two pieces), 34906 (two pieces), 34907, 37008, 38405, 40509, 40512, 41405, 41907, 43309, 43411, 43705 (three pieces), 43900 (two pieces), 43908 (13 pieces), 43915, 43926 (five pieces), 44009, 45105, 972170, and 976166 (two pieces). Some of the pieces trim the faces of bladelet cores. More formal core rejuvenation tablets and/or flancs de nucléus came from 33506, 43204 and 44513 (triangular rejuvenation tablets from a blade cores), and 38308 (a flanc de nucléus struck from the base of a bladelet core). Both types are commonly Mesolithic. There were also flakes from cores producing blades.
- B.3.1.11 This element of the assemblage may be indicative of Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic activity, although caution needs to be taken in assuming that repeated blade technology automatically equates with Early Neolithic or older activity. The largest single group of material listed above (the 21 pieces from Trench 439) came from a large collection of later Neolithic knapping waste, of which it undoubtedly forms a part.
- B.3.1.12 No examples of the type-fossils characteristic of these periods were recovered, with the following exceptions:

Mesolithic

- a notched blade (possibly Early Neolithic), from 38401; and
- the butt end of an axe, from 41206, possibly of tranchet type. Too little survives for certainty, but the dimensions and sub-triangular profile are similar to other examples of tranchet axes.

Early Neolithic

- An incomplete (broken, lacking both tip and base) leaf-shaped arrowhead from 43408, made of Portland Chert; and
- very small fragments of the surfaces of polished flint axes from 38710 and 43410. Although the axes themselves may have been of Early Neolithic date, the flakes from them need not have been.

Late Neolithic

- B.3.1.13 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 faceted butts on flakes, discoidal core (from 43926 and 44607) and the more distinctive of the miscellaneous flake cores (from 43926). 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.
- B.3.1.14 This conclusion is borne out to some extent by the retouched tool component. A piercer from 976172 was of the short 'spurred' form which Isobel Smith considered to be Late Neolithic. Three transverse arrowheads were recovered, from 32812, 43926 and 44301. Although most of the retouched pieces are scrapers, principally end scrapers made on flakes (the most frequent tool type and for the most part insufficiently diagnostic), there are examples made on blanks with proportions shown elsewhere in the area to be more typical of Late Neolithic (shorter and thinner) than Early Neolithic (longer and thicker) forms (as well as from Trench 439 – see below – a rapid visual scan indicated that there were further examples in 32743 and 37403). There is therefore an overall impression of a predominantly Late Neolithic component. There were also two cobble hammers (from 33011 and 43908) which would fit with this date.
- B.3.1.15 A significant group of material of this date came from Trench 439. 1084 pieces were recovered from three pits (43904: 86 pieces, 43907: 341 pieces, and 43924: 446 pieces), two tree hollows (43929: two pieces, perhaps a result of natural processes, and 43930: 65 pieces) and the ploughsoil (144 pieces, all flake debitage with the exception of three blades).
- B.3.1.16 Pit 43904 contained 50 flakes, 34 chips and two microdenticulates. Pit 43907 contained a core fragment, 13 blades, 311 flakes (one with the appearance of an axe thinning flake), an end-and-side scraper, 13 pieces of irregular debitage, one flake with retouch, and a cobble hammer. Pit 43924 (which cut pit 43907) contained four cores (one discoidal), five blades, 306 flakes, 123 chips, a transverse arrowhead, a microdenticulate, five pieces of irregular debitage and a flake with retouch. With the exception of 27 flakes, all of the material came from the lower of the two fills.
- B.3.1.17 Tree hollow 43929 contained two flakes, possibly (given the quantities of contemporary material in the vicinity) in the feature as a result of natural processes. Hollow 43930 contained a larger assemblage of 51 flakes and 14 chips, more likely to be deliberate inclusions in the feature.

- B.3.1.18 The material from the pits and tree hollows (and the majority of that from the ploughsoil) is clearly broadly contemporary, and appears 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. Associated material (Woodlands-style Grooved Ware and animal bone including red deer antler) add to the indication that Trench 439 contains the remains of significant Late Neolithic activity.
- B.3.1.19 As far as can be ascertained within the limits of the examined corridor, Trench 439 lies at the heart of this activity, which appears to have been relatively localised. Although densities in the surrounding trenches are higher than in those further to the south-west (where densities seldom rise above 30 pieces per trench) none of the surrounding trenches contained comparable quantities of material. To the south, Trench 436 contained 43 flakes; Trench 437 83 flakes and the tip of a bifacially-thinned implement which appears to be too curved to have been an arrowhead and which may have come from a flint dagger or possibly a sickle; and Trench 438 76 flakes, one retouched. To the north-east, Trench 440 contained 40 flakes and an unfinished triangular arrowhead which may be a Barbed and Tanged roughout; Trench 442 contained 24 flakes; and Trench 443 31 flakes and an unfinished transverse arrowhead.

Bronze Age

- B.3.1.20 There were no forms typical of the Early Bronze Age (thumbnail scrapers, Barbed and Tanged arrowheads, etc.), although as noted above Trench 440 contained an unfinished triangular arrowhead which may be a Barbed and Tanged roughout.
- B.3.1.21 A single pit in Trench 331 contained a group of lithics consisting of three blades, 20 flakes, six chips and five end scrapers, accompanied by sherds of comb-impressed Beaker. The flaking is not especially distinguishable from the majority of the lithics, and it may be the case that there is an unquantified Early Bronze Age component to the flake debitage elsewhere. Only a single flake accompanied the Collared Urn and cremation burial in Trench 441.
- B.3.1.22 Insufficient evidence was recorded to suggest a strong Late Bronze Age component, although very sparse examples of miscellaneous retouch (as opposed to damage) through existing patina was noted. There were also crude scrapers from 32911, 33406 (ditch 33403) and 974174.

B.4 Rollestone Corner

- B.4.1.1 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. Only 21 pieces were recovered from fieldwalking.
- B.4.1.2 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).
- B.4.1.3 A minor concentration occurred to the north in Test Pits 0971 4459 (15 pieces) and 0972 4460 (13 pieces).
- B.4.1.4 389 pieces of worked flint were recovered. The pieces were retrieved from ploughzone sampling (fieldwalking and topsoil sieving) and trial trenches. The material is discussed as a whole.
- B.4.1.5 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*.
- B.4.1.6 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.
- B.4.1.7 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

- B.4.1.8 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 faceted 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.
- B.4.1.9 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 faceted 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.
- B.4.1.10 These groups of material appear to be broadly contemporary (although the presence of faceted 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.

B.5 Western Portal and Approach

- B.5.1.1 Worked flint was recovered from test pits and trial trenches across the evaluated areas. Densities were highest in the western half, south of the Winterbourne Stoke barrow group, becoming lower eastwards towards Wilsford G1.
- B.5.1.2 Within the eastern portion of the evaluation area (west of Wilsford G1) an area of significantly higher density ran east – west south of Trench 214 in a narrow band north of Wilsford G33a (the Wilsford Shaft). This concentration coincided with Test Pits 1078 4155 (23 pieces), 1079 4155 (24 pieces), 1081 4155 (43 pieces), 1082 4155 (27 pieces), 1083 4155 (24 pieces), 1084 4155 (20 pieces), 1087 4155 (24 pieces), 1087 4156 (21 pieces), 1088 4155 (38 pieces), 1088 4156 (19 pieces) and 1089 4156 (26 pieces).
- B.5.1.3 Within the western portion, a very high density of material was recovered from Trench 241 (over 100 pieces) and Trench 240 (64 pieces including two scrapers). Test pitting in this same area encountered the highest densities of material from the site, clustered around Trenches 240, 241 and 247 and extending in a broad band northwards. Two other concentrations occurred to the east and west. None of the material appears to have been produced *in situ* and there is no apparent correlation with sub-surface features, although the southern parts of the distributions coincide with a dry valley, which may suggest a former landscape feature forming a focus for activity.
- B.5.1.4 Towards the western end (south of the Winterbourne Stoke barrows), a significant concentration (over 100 pieces) came from Trench 202. Higher-than-normal groups from Test Pits 0999 4129 (32 pieces, two scrapers), 0999 4130 (19 pieces, one scraper) and 0999 4131 (22 pieces) are adjacent to this trench at the south-western end of the area.
- B.5.1.5 Moving from west to east, a higher concentration in a north – south column just east of the western boundary of Winterbourne Stoke Clump centred on 1006 4141 north of Trenches 223 and 224 (34 pieces). Some one hundred metres further east, a second north – south column of higher density included Test Pits 1017 4141 (19 pieces) 1017 4142 (17 pieces) and 1017 4144 (18 pieces), immediately east of Trench 225.
- B.5.1.6 70 m further east, Test Pits 1023 4141 (17 pieces) and 1024 4141 (31 pieces) marked another small concentration of material around Trench 203. In the south-east corner of the western area, Test Pits 1028 4136 (21 pieces), 1029 4136 (29 pieces) and 1030 4138 (21 pieces) form an arc of higher density west of Trench 237.
- B.5.1.7 8731 pieces of worked flint were recovered. The pieces were retrieved from ploughzone sampling and trial trenches. The material is discussed as a whole.
- B.5.1.8 The condition of the assemblage varies. Much 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. Some of the material is indicative of having undergone prolonged ploughing, with weathering of the surface through the patina and heavy damage. While much of the better-preserved material came from contexts below the topsoil, some of it was found in ploughzone layers. In these instances, the lesser degree of patination may indicate dispersed assemblages which have spent less time *ex situ*.

- B.5.1.9 The predominance of patinated pieces means that colour cannot be assessed in most instances. Where it is visible (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: narrow bands of tabular flint are known to outcrop in the area, and nodular flint also occurs locally.
- B.5.1.10 The nature of the assemblage is such that secure chronological indicators are few. Over 96% 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 very few pieces which are more distinctive.

Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic

- B.5.1.11 No blade or bladelet cores were retrieved, suggesting that knapping of this date was not occurring extensively on the site (or at least that cores were not being discarded there). Blades (including complete and broken examples), were noted among the pieces from 0999 413001, 0999 413201, 1000 413201, 1008 413401, 1016 413701, 1059 415301, 1066 415401, 1085 415701, 1088 415901, 1104 416501, 20211, 21505, 22011, 23207, 23901, 24001, 24701, 24901, 25001, 27614, and 27818, always as single pieces, often among larger groups of material of mixed date. Flake debitage with signs of blade and bladelet technology came from 1022 414201, 21014, 26301 and 26829.
- B.5.1.12 This element of the assemblage may be indicative of Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic activity, although caution needs to be exercised in assuming that blade technology automatically equates with Early Neolithic or older activity. The paucity of material and its occurrence in larger collections of later knapping waste suggests that much of it forms a part of those later assemblages and no examples of the type-fossils characteristic of these periods were recovered

Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

- B.5.1.13 Technological features that might be expected of the Late Neolithic and/or Early Bronze Age are sufficiently recurrent to suggest that a large part of the material may be of this date. These features include faceted butts on flakes and the more distinctive of the miscellaneous flake cores (discoïdal and multi-directional cores). 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 or Beaker date. However, the prevalence of flake debitage and the corresponding lack of formal tools makes distinguishing between Late Neolithic, Beaker and fully Early Bronze Age groups difficult, although there are some chronological indicators.
- B.5.1.14 Although most of the retouched pieces are scrapers, principally end or end-and-side scrapers made on flakes (the most frequent tool type and for the most part insufficiently diagnostic), there are examples made on blanks with proportions shown elsewhere in the area to be more typical of Late Neolithic (shorter and thinner) than Early Neolithic (longer and thicker) forms. There is therefore an overall impression of a predominantly Late Neolithic component. A single example (from 1010 4138 01) is small enough to be considered a thumbnail, probably of Beaker type.
- B.5.1.15 The projectile points are all Neolithic forms: a 'petit tranchet' chisel type from 1087 4155 01, unfinished transverse forms from 0998 4126 01 and 1049 4145 01, a transverse oblique type from 1051 4145 01 and transverse chisel types from 1045 4142 01 and 1046 4144 01.

- B.5.1.16 The broken rod/fabricator is likely to fit into this broad time period, as is the denticulate.
- B.5.1.17 The largest group of material was retrieved from the ploughsoil in Trench 24101, where 116 pieces included five flake cores, a piercer, three scrapers and three pieces with 'miscellaneous' retouch occur among a quantity of predominantly flake debitage. A smaller group of 45 pieces came from the ploughsoil in Trench 202. This included a scraper and a piece with 'miscellaneous' retouch.
- B.5.1.18 Significant groups of material from features were uncommon. Solution hollow 24105 contained 73 pieces of flake debitage (51 in fill 24107, 15 in 24108 and seven in 24113). The 15 pieces in fill 24108 clearly derived from a single episode of knapping.
- B.5.1.19 Pit 23403 contained 27 pieces of flake debitage and a single scraper. Only 3 m to the west, pit 23405 contained two non-joining sherds and several crumbs from a Coarse Beaker.
- B.5.1.20 Otherwise, material was restricted to a group of features in Trench 240. Pit 24005 contained 32 pieces of flake debitage in its single fill. This material was accompanied by small sherds from five Beakers but is not otherwise notable. Pit 24003 contained nine pieces of flake debitage and a flake with 'miscellaneous' retouch. This feature contained nine plain sherds, probably from a Collared Urn.
- B.5.1.21 Insufficient evidence was recorded to suggest a strong Late Bronze Age component, although very sparse examples of miscellaneous retouch (as opposed to damage) through existing patina was noted.

B.6 Eastern Portal

- B.6.1.1 Within the ploughzone, worked flint was distributed across the entire Eastern Portal area with a relatively uniform low-level occurrence of pieces. There were four small clusters of higher incidence, with the densest in the centre of the area. The general pattern accords with that revealed by surface collections carried out as part of the Stonehenge Environs Project, which showed a generally uniform low-level background scatter of material across this area, with some small localised concentrations, mostly flake debitage but with some core material and fewer retouched tools.
- B.6.1.2 Previous work within the Eastern Portal zone encountered significant lithic assemblages. Trial trenching west of Countess Farm on the edge of the Avon floodplain encountered a significant assemblage of Late Mesolithic material in one trench, at the time of its discovery the only material of this date known from the eastern part of the World Heritage Site and its environs other than a group of soft hammer-struck blades recovered during evaluation works at Countess Roundabout. The current work did not encounter significant concentrations of material of this date, but the occurrence of individual pieces (as noted in Section 6.6 below) and pieces mixed among groups of later material (in Trench 512) indicate that activity was taking place in the immediate vicinity at this time, as do the on-going excavations on the southern side of the A303 at Blick Mead.
- B.6.1.3 1932 pieces of worked flint were recovered. The pieces were retrieved from fieldwalking, test pits, trial trenches, and boreholes, but given that it is

essentially a topsoil assemblage the material is discussed as a unit regardless of recovery strategy.

- B.6.1.4 The condition of the assemblage is 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 these conditions, while many (both heavily patinated and less so) have splotchy orange iron staining. Much of the material is indicative of having undergone prolonged ploughing, with weathering of the surface through the patina and common damage. Among these pieces is an admixture of smaller, lighter, better-preserved and unpatinated material, including some that is in mint or very sharp condition lacking any sign of edge damage from ploughing. While much of this better-preserved material came from contexts below the topsoil (especially in Trench 512 – see below), some of it was found in ploughzone layers. In these instances, the degree of patination may indicate locally variable geological conditions, between chalky and more clayey (colluvial) soils.
- B.6.1.5 The predominance of heavily 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.
- B.6.1.6 The nature of the assemblage is such that secure chronological indicators are few. Over 80% of the material consists of unretouched flake debitage, and most of this is broad, squat, and apparently struck with hard hammers.
- B.6.1.7 Among the bulk of this material there are some pieces which are more distinctive.

Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic

- B.6.1.8 Blade cores were found in 51201 (with a single platform and cortical back), 1401420901 (a sub-pyramidal form) and 1465421701 (a very battered example). Blades (including complete and broken examples, and bladelets), some with well-prepared butts, others plain, one punctiform, were noted among the pieces from 50510, 50916, 51221, 51222, 1401420901, 1407420801, 1408420801, 1411421301, 1412421001, 1414421001, 1414421101, 1414421201, 1418421401, 1420421401, 1431421303, 1459421703, 1470421603, 1480421401, 1481421401, 1481421501, 1483421301, 1487421301, 1488421201, 1488421202, 1488421301, 1489421201, 1489421301, 1490421301, 1491421101, 1491421201, 1492421101, 1495421201, 1496421101, 1498421101, 1501421101, 1504421001 and 1515420901. Some of the pieces trim the faces of bladelet cores. More formal core rejuvenation tablets and/or *flancs de nucléus* came from 1409421401 (a triangular rejuvenation tablet from a bladelet core), 1496421101 (a flake from a bipolar bladelet core) and 88-62201 (a platform-struck *flanc de nucléus* from a blade/bladelet core), both of Mesolithic type. There are also flakes from cores producing blades.
- B.6.1.9 This element of the assemblage may be indicative of Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic activity, although no examples of the type-fossils characteristic of these periods were recovered, with the following exceptions:

Mesolithic

- a single broken B-type microlith from 51221 (accompanied by a collection of primary knapping waste of probable Neolithic date, and consequently not in situ);
- a possible burin spall, also from 51221, and with the same caveats; and

- the blade end from an axe from 1495421101, possibly of tranchet type. Too little survives for certainty, but the removals on the opposite faces are at 90 degrees to each other.

Early Neolithic

- Incomplete (broken and/or unfinished) leaf-shaped arrowheads from 1437421501 and 1451421501;
- the butt of a small flaked axe or chisel with a lenticular section, broken laterally across, the exposed core showing heat damage;
- a very small fragment of the surface of a polished axe from 1479421301; and
- an end scraper on a long trimming flake from a blade core from 1453421601.

Late Neolithic

B.6.1.10 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 faceted butts on flakes, a discoidal core (from 1490421101) and the more distinctive of the miscellaneous flake cores (from 1417420901 and unstratified). 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.

B.6.1.11 This conclusion is borne out to some extent by the retouched tool component. Although most of the retouched pieces are scrapers, principally end scrapers made on flakes (the most frequent tool type and for the most part insufficiently diagnostic), there is a fabricator, typical of the Late Neolithic. When considered in association with the scrapers, which include discoidal types and examples made on blanks with proportions shown elsewhere in the area to be more typical of Late Neolithic (shorter and thinner) than Early Neolithic (longer and thinner) forms, there is an overall impression of a predominantly Late Neolithic component. There were also a number of flint hammer stones and cores with hammering, which would fit with this date.

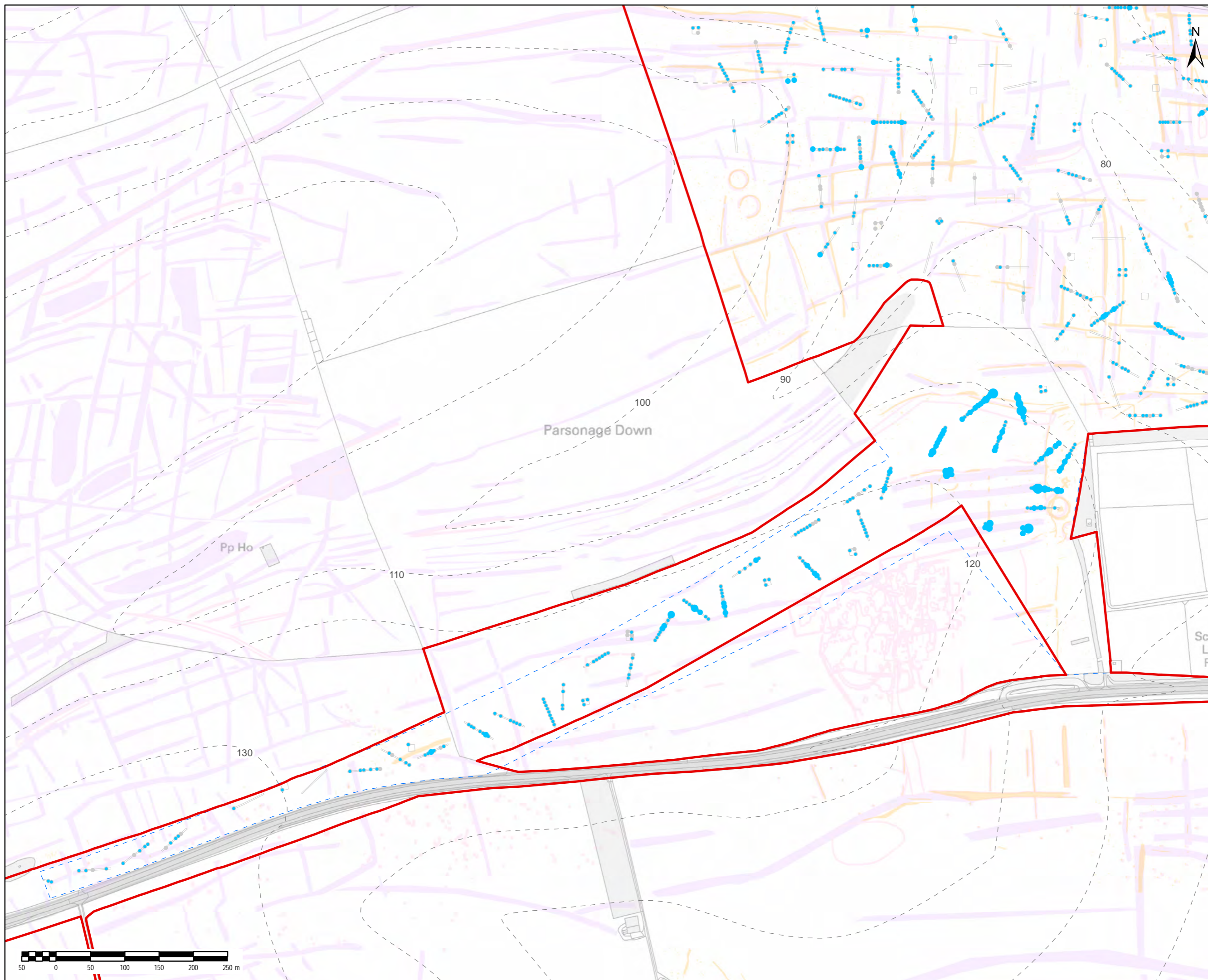
B.6.1.12 A significant group of material of this date came from Trench 512. 266 pieces were recovered from three layers (181 were chips recovered from sieving). Among the material was a blade, a bladelet, 76 flakes, a microlith, two scrapers, a burin spall and three pieces of angular shatter. The material is clearly not all of a single date, but with the exception of the bladelet, microlith and burin spall appears to form a single assemblage of knapping waste of Late Neolithic date. One of the scrapers is an end scraper on a thin blank, while the other is a combined end-and-side scraper and knife. Well-prepared butts are present among the flake debitage. The material is in near-mint condition, without significant patina or wear, and appears to derive from a single episode of knapping (or of deposition of knapping waste).

Bronze Age

B.6.1.13 There were no forms typical of the Early Bronze Age (thumbnail scrapers, barbed and tanged arrowheads, etc.), although it may be the case that there is an unquantified Early Bronze Age component to the flake debitage.

B.6.1.14 Insufficient evidence was recorded to suggest a strong Late Bronze Age component, although very sparse examples of miscellaneous retouch (as opposed to damage) through existing patina was noted, including crude scrapers from 50610 and 1490421101. Similarly, crude pieces came from

1491421201. A large piercer on a primary flake from 1469421703 is probably of this date.



NOTES / LEGEND

- Evaluation boundaries
- Evaluation trench
- Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
- National Mapping Programme features
- Other worked flint
- DCO boundary

Count (2018 evaluation)

- < 5
- 5 - 10
- 11 - 15
- > 15

OS Basemapping: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details		By	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Client: Highways England Working on behalf of

Project Title

A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title

**FIGURE 5.1
DISTRIBUTION OF FLINT FLAKES**

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

Internal Project No.

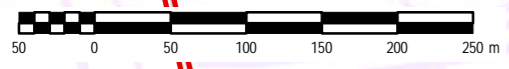
Scale @ A3: 1:5,000 Zone

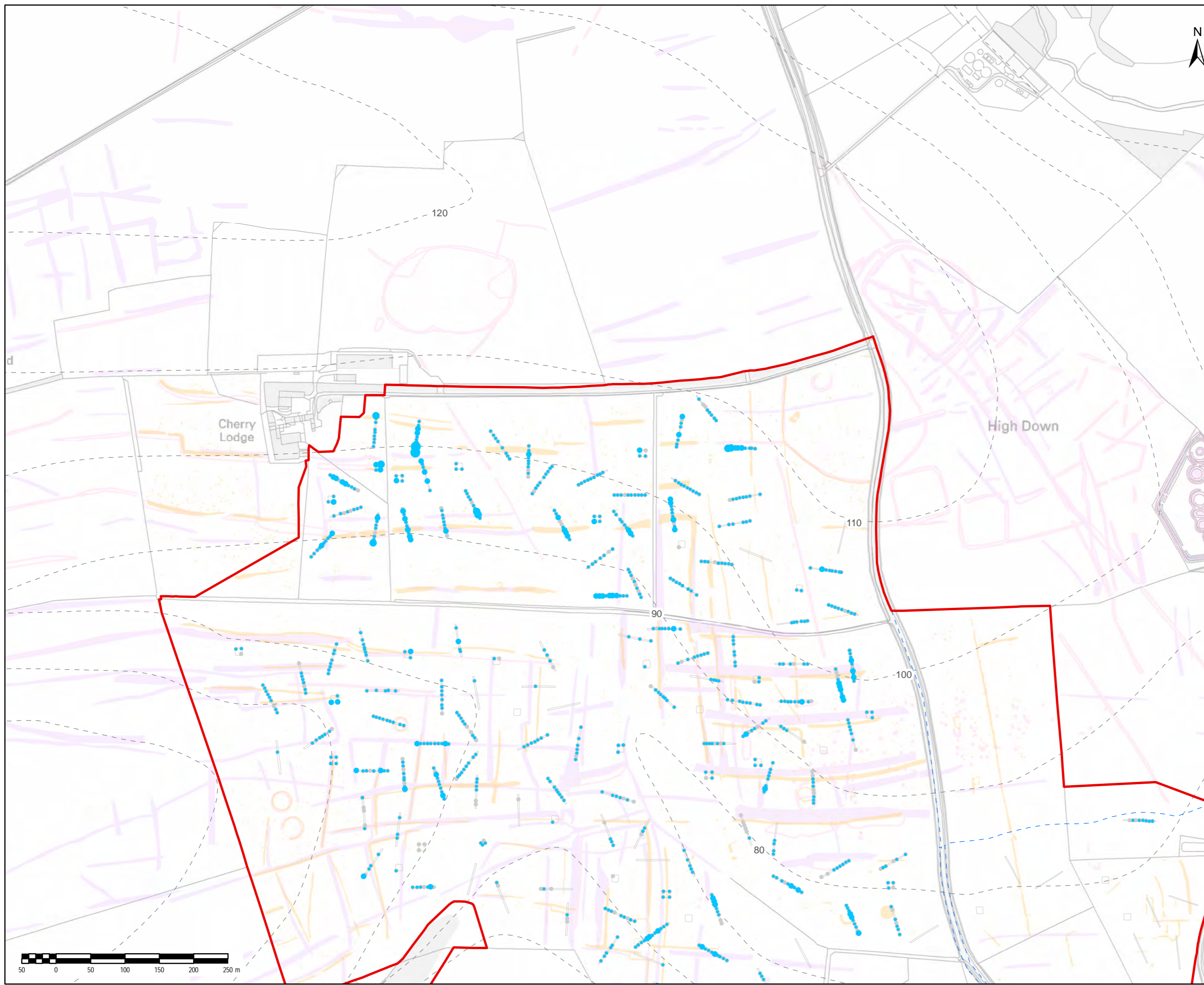
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

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

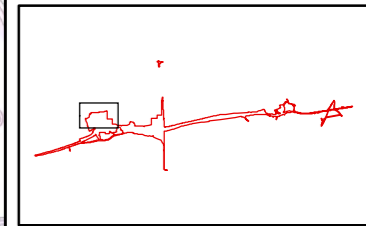
Drawing Number	Highways England PIN	Originator	Volume	Rev

Location	Type	Role	Number





- NOTES / LEGEND
- Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - Other worked flint
 - DCO boundary
- Count (2018 evaluation)
- < 5
 - 5 - 10
 - 11 - 15
 - > 15



OS Basemapping:
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details		By	Date	Suffix
		Check		

Purpose of issue

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of

Project Title
A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title
FIGURE 5.2
DISTRIBUTION OF FLINT FLAKES

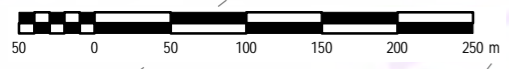
Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

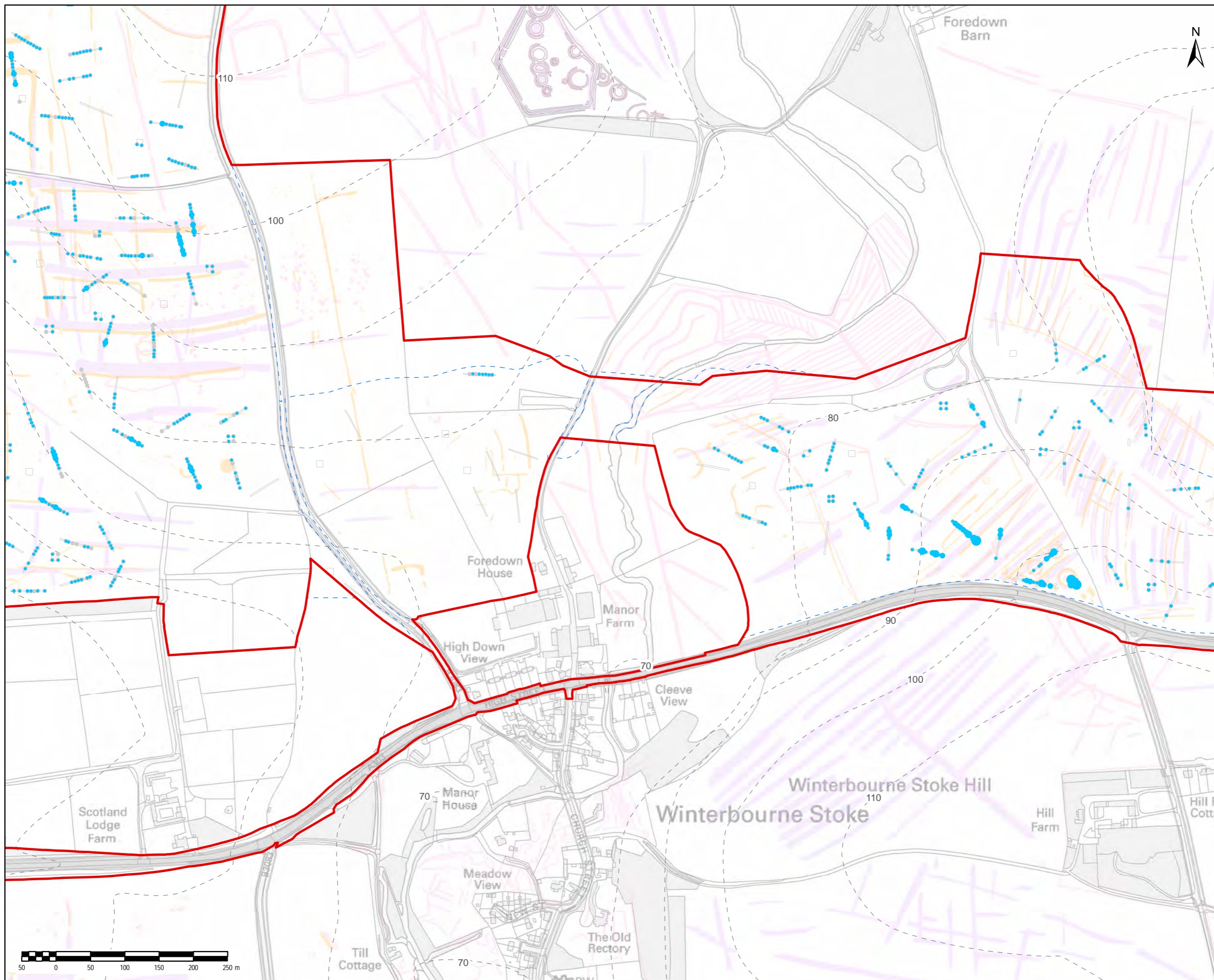
Internal Project No.
Scale @ A3 1:5,000 Zone

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

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

Drawing Number	Highways England PIN	Originator	Volume	Rev





NOTES / LEGEND

- Evaluation boundaries
- Evaluation trench
- Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
- National Mapping Programme features
- Other worked flint
- DCO boundary

Count (2018 evaluation)

- < 5
- 5 - 10
- 11 - 15
- > 15

OS Basemapping:
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details		By	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Client: Highways England Working on behalf of

Project Title

A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title

**FIGURE 5.3
DISTRIBUTION OF FLINT FLAKES**

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

Internal Project No.

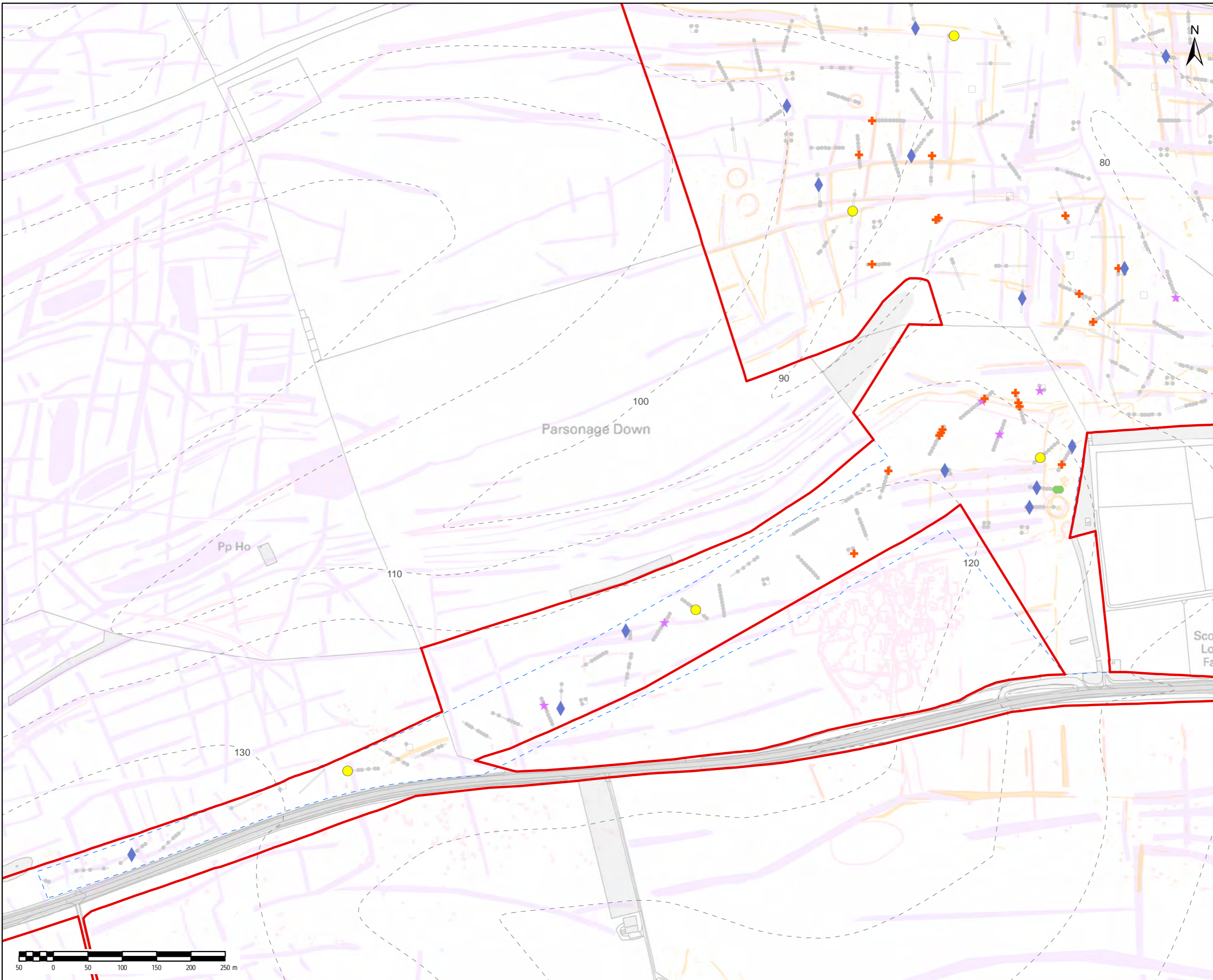
Scale @ A3: 1:5,000 Zone

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

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

Drawing Number	Highways England PIN	Originator	Volume	Rev

Location	Type	Role	Number



- NOTES / LEGEND
- ◆ Blade
 - Core/core fragment
 - + Debitage
 - ★ Miscellaneous retouched
 - Piercer
 - Scraper
 - Other worked flint
 - Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - DCO boundary



OS Basemapping:
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details	By	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of

Project Title
A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title
FIGURE 5.4
FLINT DISTRIBUTION

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

Internal Project No.

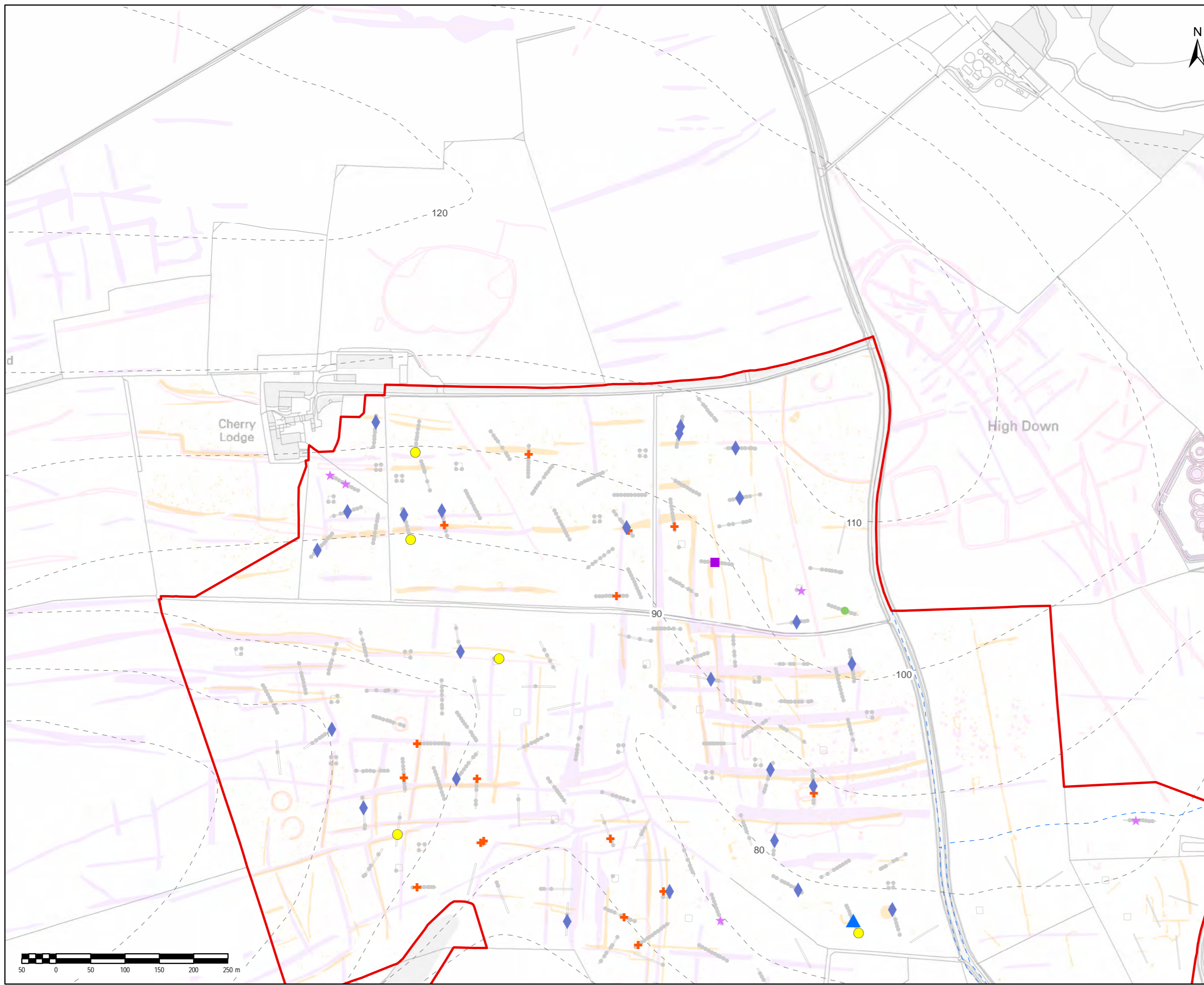
Scale @ A3 1:5,000

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

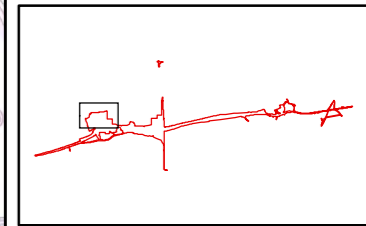
Highways England
Temple Quay House
2 Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

Drawing Number	Originator	Volume	Rev
Highways England PIN			

Location	Type	Role	Number



- NOTES / LEGEND
- ▲ Arrowhead
 - ◆ Blade
 - Core/core fragment
 - + Debitage
 - ★ Miscellaneous retouched
 - Piercer
 - Scraper
 - Other worked flint
 - Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - DCO boundary



OS Basemapping:
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details	By	Date	Suffix
	Check		

Purpose of issue

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of

Project Title
A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title
FIGURE 5.5
FLINT DISTRIBUTION

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

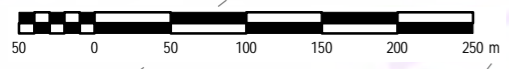
Internal Project No.

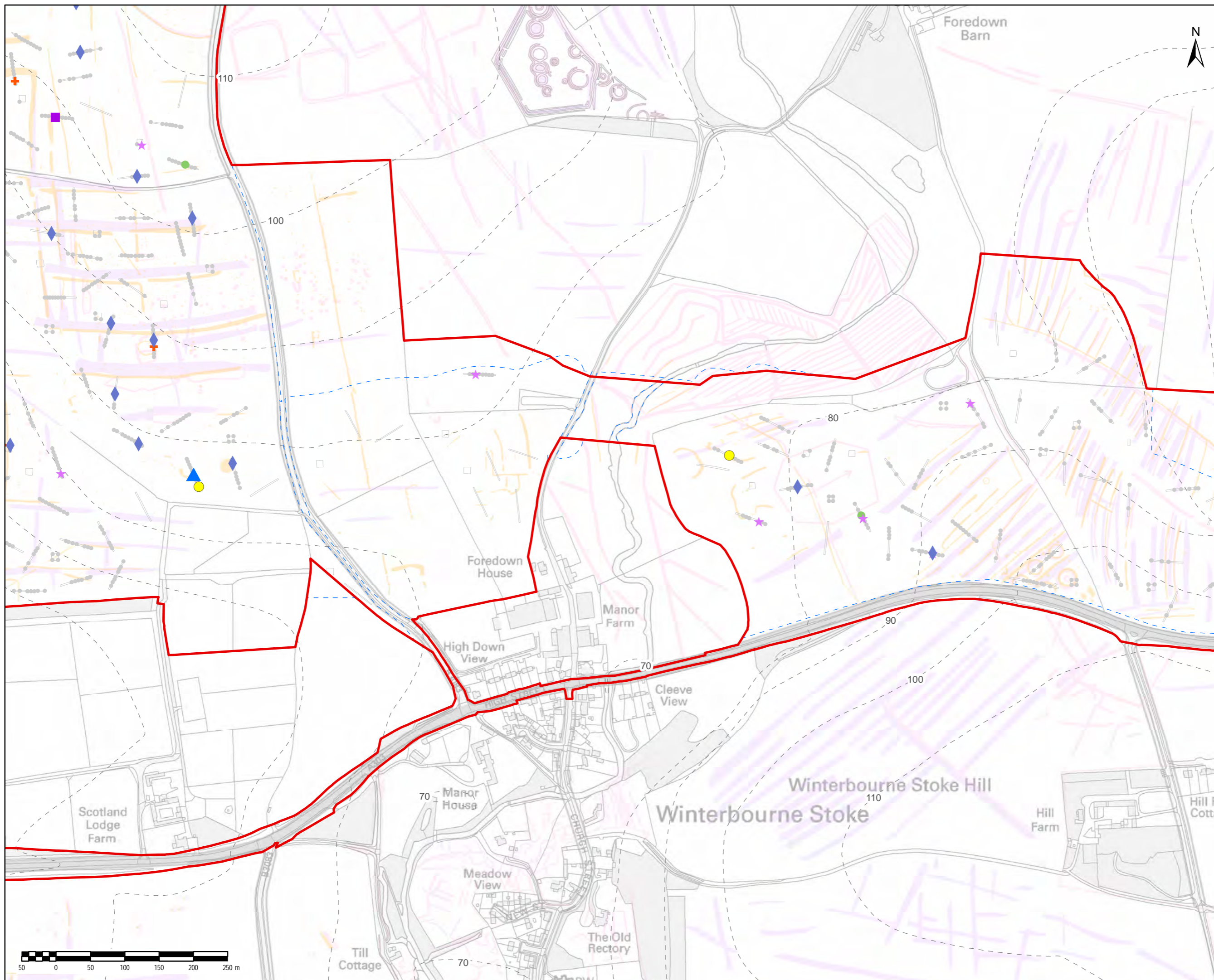
Scale @ A3 1:5,000 Zone

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

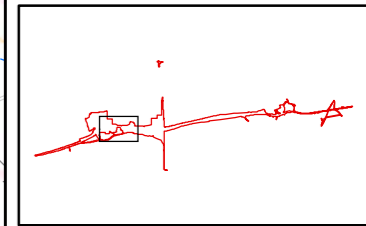
Highways England
Temple Quay House
2 Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

Drawing Number	Highways England PIN	Originator	Volume	Rev





- NOTES / LEGEND
- ▲ Arrowhead
 - ◆ Blade
 - Core/core fragment
 - + Debitage
 - ★ Miscellaneous retouched
 - Piercer
 - Scraper
 - Other worked flint
 - Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - DCO boundary



OS Basemapping:
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details	By	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Client: Highways England
Working on behalf of:

Project Title: A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title: **FIGURE 5.6
FLINT DISTRIBUTION**

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

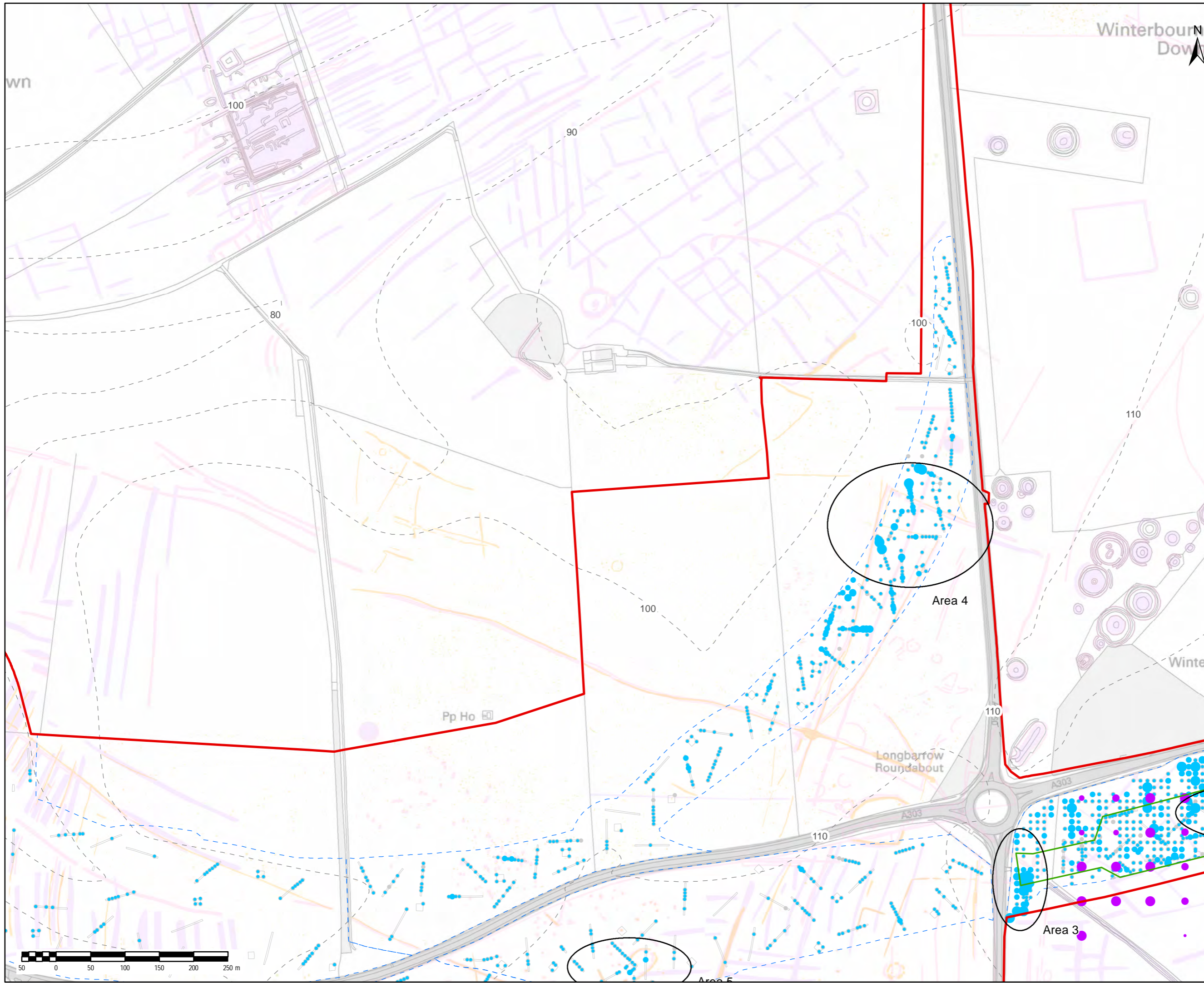
Internal Project No. _____
Scale @ A3: 1:5,000 Zone _____

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

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

Drawing Number	Originator	Volume	Rev
Highways England PIN			

Location	Type	Role	Number



- NOTES / LEGEND
- Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - Other worked flint
 - DCO boundary
 - Proposed Archaeological Mitigation Area (Site 24)

- Count (2018 evaluation)
- <math>< 5</math>
 - $5 - 10$
 - $11 - 15$
 - > 15
- Count (SEP)
- <math>< 5</math>
 - $5 - 10$
 - $11 - 15$
 - > 15



OS Basemapping: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details	By	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Client: Highways England Working on behalf of

Project Title: A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title: FIGURE 5.7 DISTRIBUTION OF FLINT FLAKES

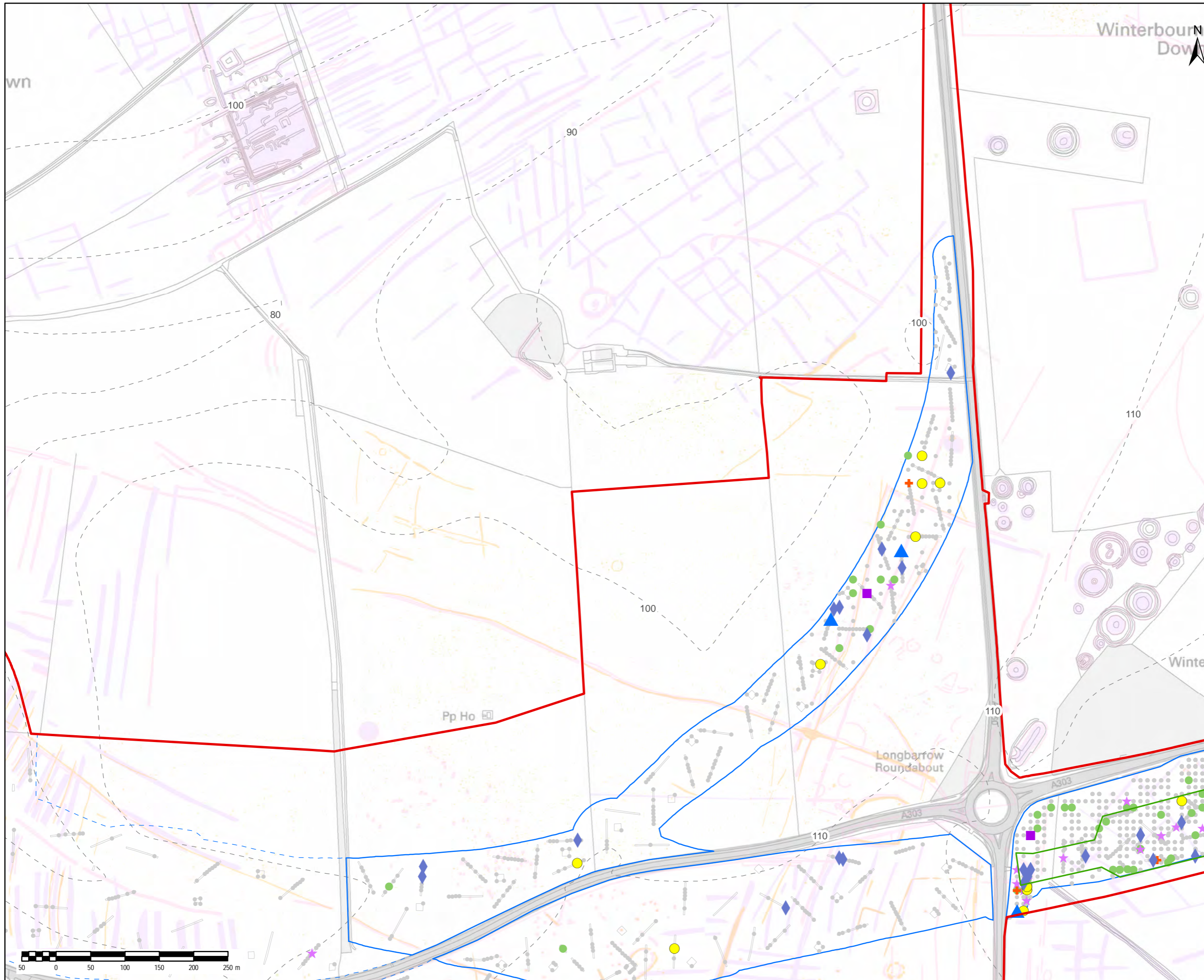
Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

Internal Project No. Scale @ A3 1:5,000

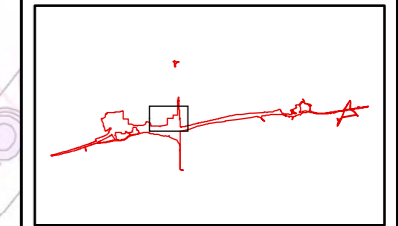
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

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

Drawing Number	Originator	Volume	Rev
Highways England PIN			



- NOTES / LEGEND
- ▲ Arrowhead
 - ◆ Blade
 - Core/core fragment
 - + Debitage
 - ★ Miscellaneous retouched
 - Piercer
 - Scraper
 - Other worked flint
 - Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - DCO boundary
 - Proposed Archaeological Mitigation Area (Site 24)



OS Basemapping:
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details	By	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of

Project Title
A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title
FIGURE 5.8
FLINT DISTRIBUTION

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

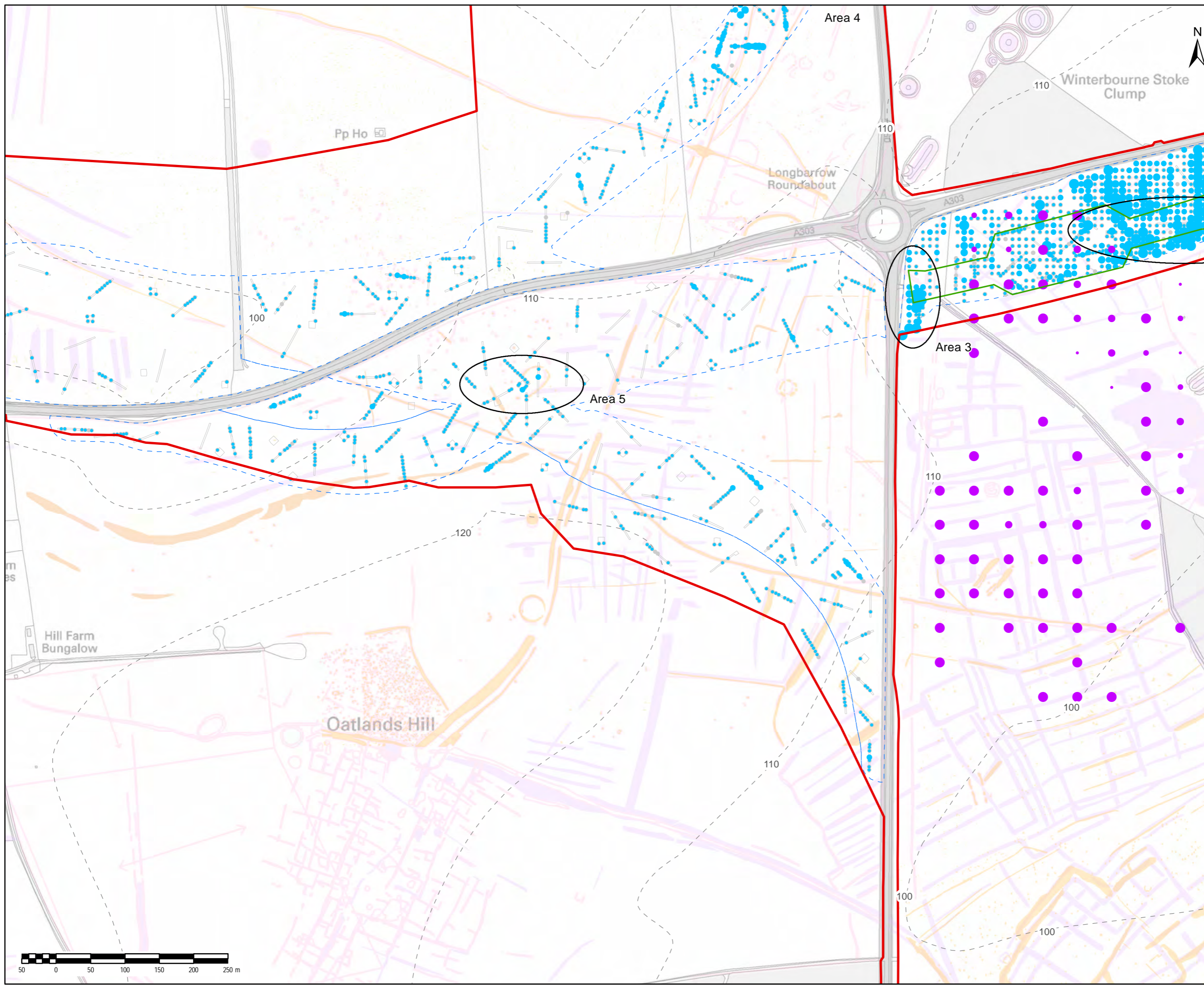
Internal Project No.

Scale @ A3 1:5,000

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

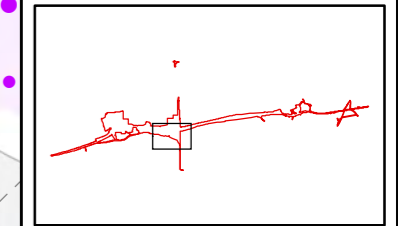
Highways England
Temple Quay House
2 Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

Drawing Number	Originator	Volume	Rev
Highways England PIN			



- NOTES / LEGEND
- Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - Other worked flint
 - DCO boundary
 - Proposed Archaeological Mitigation Area (Site 24)

- Count (2018 evaluation)
- < 5
 - 5 - 10
 - 11 - 15
 - > 15
- Count (SEP)
- < 5
 - 5 - 10
 - 11 - 15
 - > 15



OS Basemapping: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details	By	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of

Project Title
A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title
FIGURE 5.9
DISTRIBUTION OF FLINT FLAKES

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date 17/05/2019
----------	-------	---------	----------	--------------------

Internal Project No.

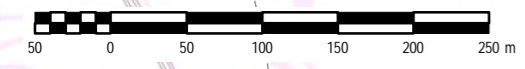
Scale @ A3 1:5,000 Zone

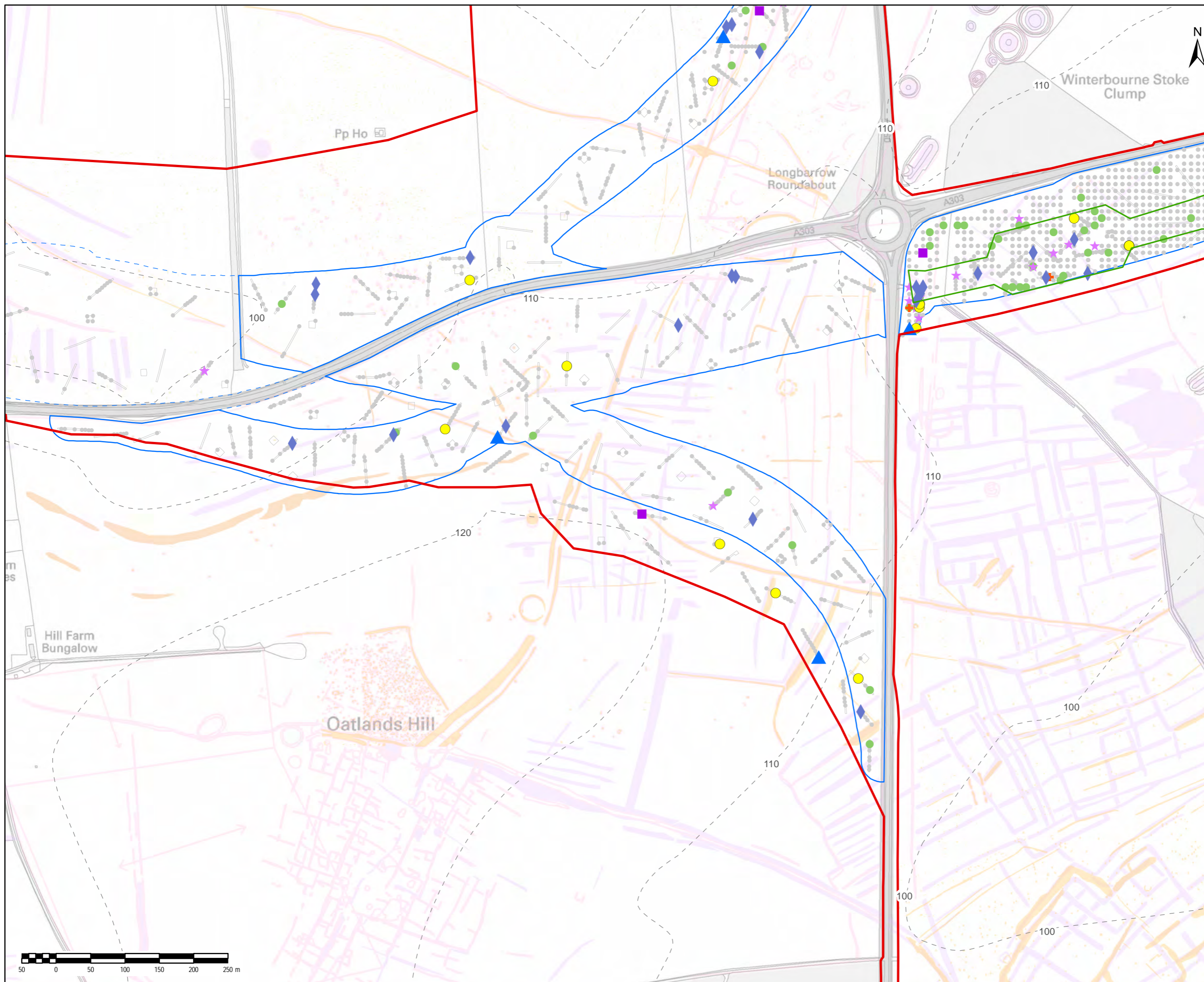
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

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

Drawing Number Highways England PIN	Originator	Volume	Rev
--	------------	--------	-----

Location	Type	Role	Number
----------	------	------	--------





- NOTES / LEGEND
- ▲ Arrowhead
 - ◆ Blade
 - Core/core fragment
 - + Debitage
 - ★ Miscellaneous retouched
 - Piercer
 - Scraper
 - Other worked flint
 - Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - DCO boundary
 - Proposed Archaeological Mitigation Area (Site 24)



OS Basemapping:
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details	By	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of

Project Title
A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title
FIGURE 5.10
FLINT DISTRIBUTION

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

Internal Project No.

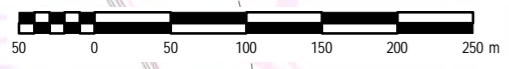
Scale @ A3 1:5,000

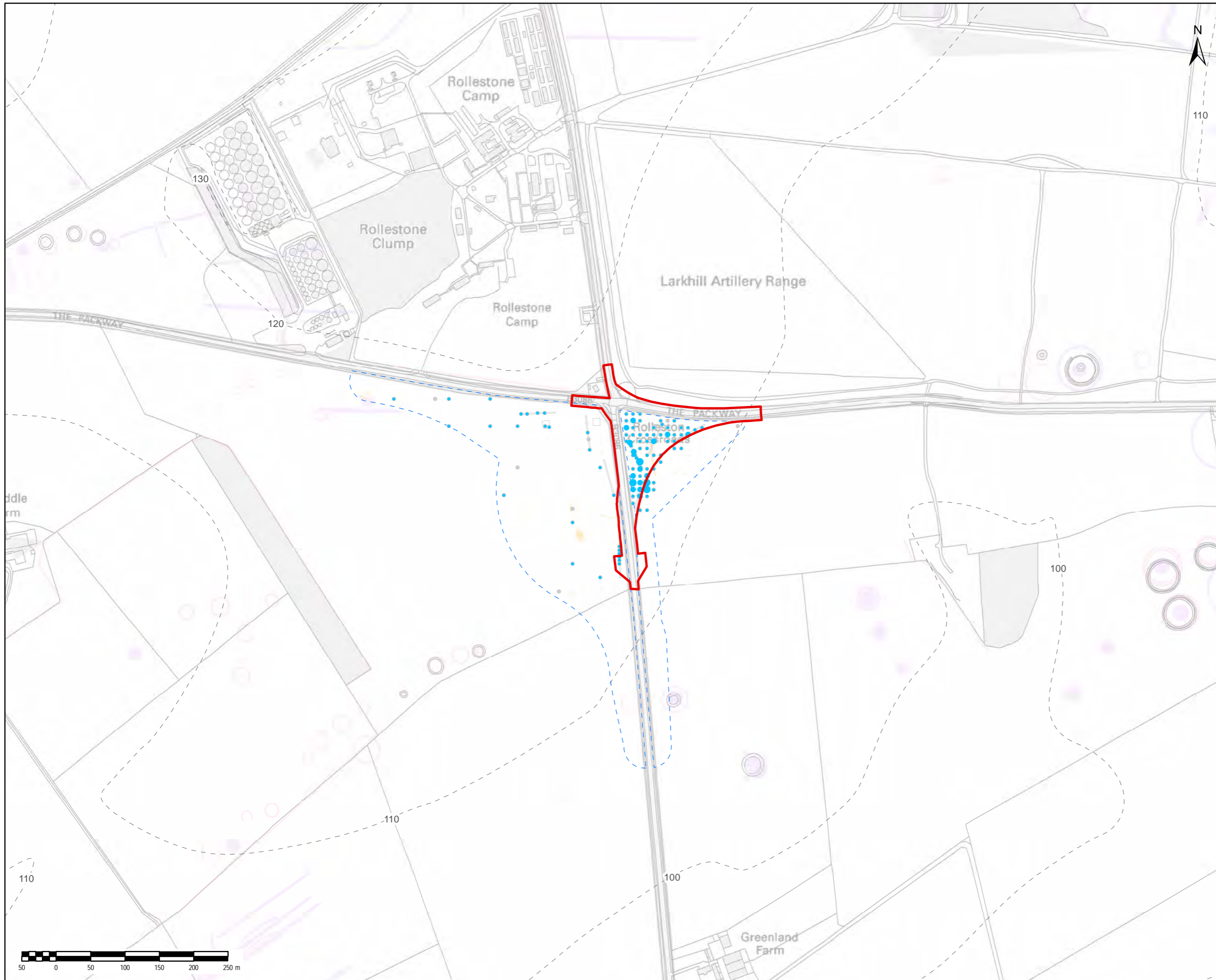
Zone

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

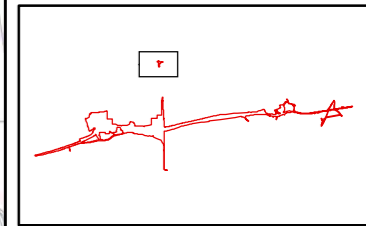
Highways England
Temple Quay House
2 Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

Drawing Number	Highways England PIN	Originator	Volume	Rev





- NOTES / LEGEND
- Evaluation trench
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - Other worked flint
 - DCO boundary
- Count (2018 evaluation)
- < 5
 - 5 - 10
 - 11 - 15
 - > 15



OS Basemapping: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details		By	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of

Project Title
A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title
FIGURE 5.11
DISTRIBUTION OF FLINT FLAKES

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

Internal Project No.

Scale @ A3 1:5,000 Zone

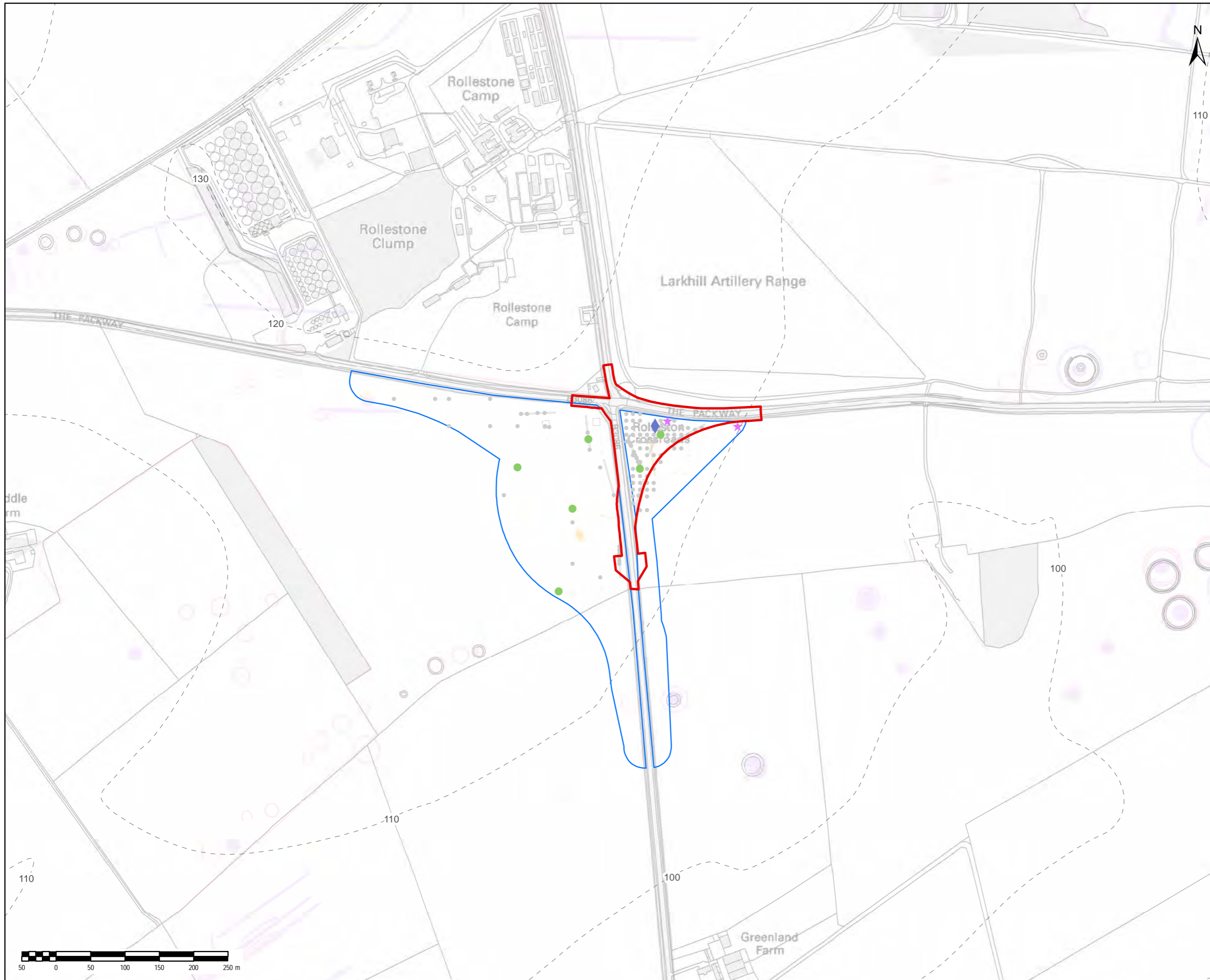
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

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

Drawing Number	Highways England PIN	Originator	Volume	Rev

Location	Type	Role	Number





- NOTES / LEGEND
- ◆ Blade
 - Core/core fragment
 - + Debitage
 - ★ Miscellaneous retouched
 - Piercer
 - Scraper
 - Other worked flint
 - Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - DCO boundary



OS Basemapping:
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details	By	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of

Project Title
A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title
**FIGURE 5.12
FLINT DISTRIBUTION**

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

Internal Project No.

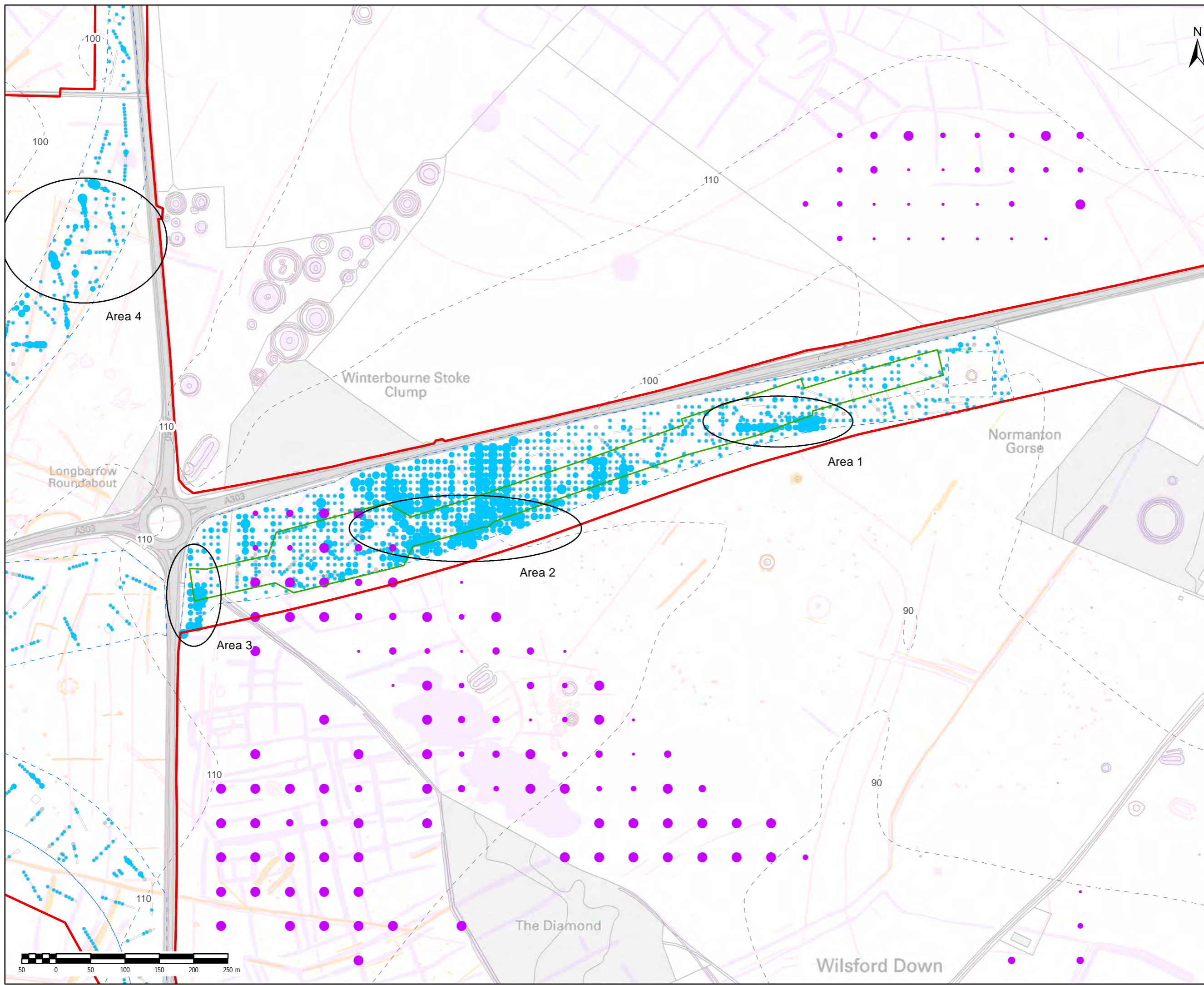
Scale @ A3 1:5,000 Zone

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

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

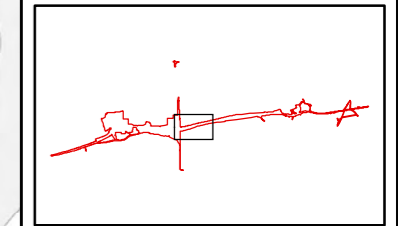
Drawing Number	Originator	Volume	Rev
Highways England PIN			

Location	Type	Role	Number



- NOTES / LEGEND
- Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - Other worked flint
 - DCO boundary
 - Proposed Archaeological Mitigation Area (Site 24)

- Count (2018 evaluation)
- < 5
 - 5 - 10
 - 11 - 15
 - > 15
- Count (SEP)
- < 5
 - 5 - 10
 - 11 - 15
 - > 15



OS Basemapping: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details	By	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Client: Highways England
 Working on behalf of:

Project Title: A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title: FIGURE 5.13 DISTRIBUTION OF FLINT FLAKES

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

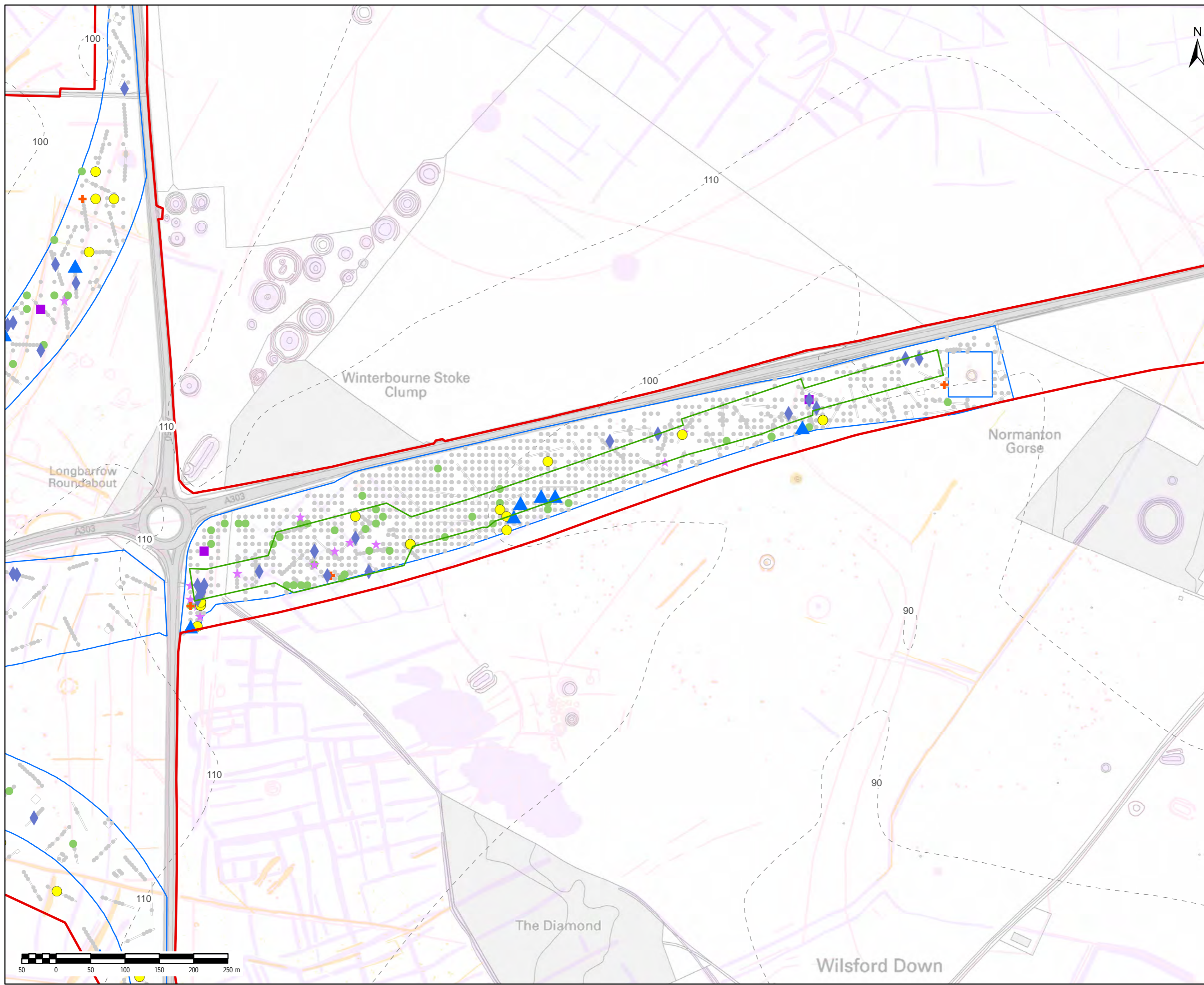
Internal Project No. _____
 Scale @ A3: 1:5,000 Zone _____

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

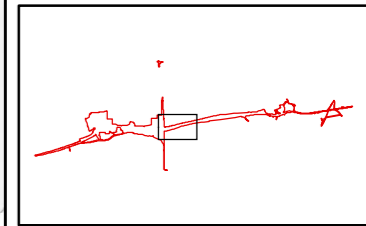
Highways England
 Temple Quay House
 2 Temple Quay
 Bristol
 BS1 6PN

Drawing Number	Originator	Volume	Rev
Highways England PIN			

Location	Type	Role	Number



- NOTES / LEGEND
- ▲ Arrowhead
 - ◆ Blade
 - Core/core fragment
 - + Debitage
 - ★ Miscellaneous retouched
 - Piercer
 - Scraper
 - Other worked flint
 - Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - DCO boundary
 - Proposed Archaeological Mitigation Area (Site 24)



OS Basemapping:
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details	By	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of

Project Title
A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title
FIGURE 5.14
FLINT DISTRIBUTION

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

Internal Project No.

Scale @ A3 1:5,000 Zone

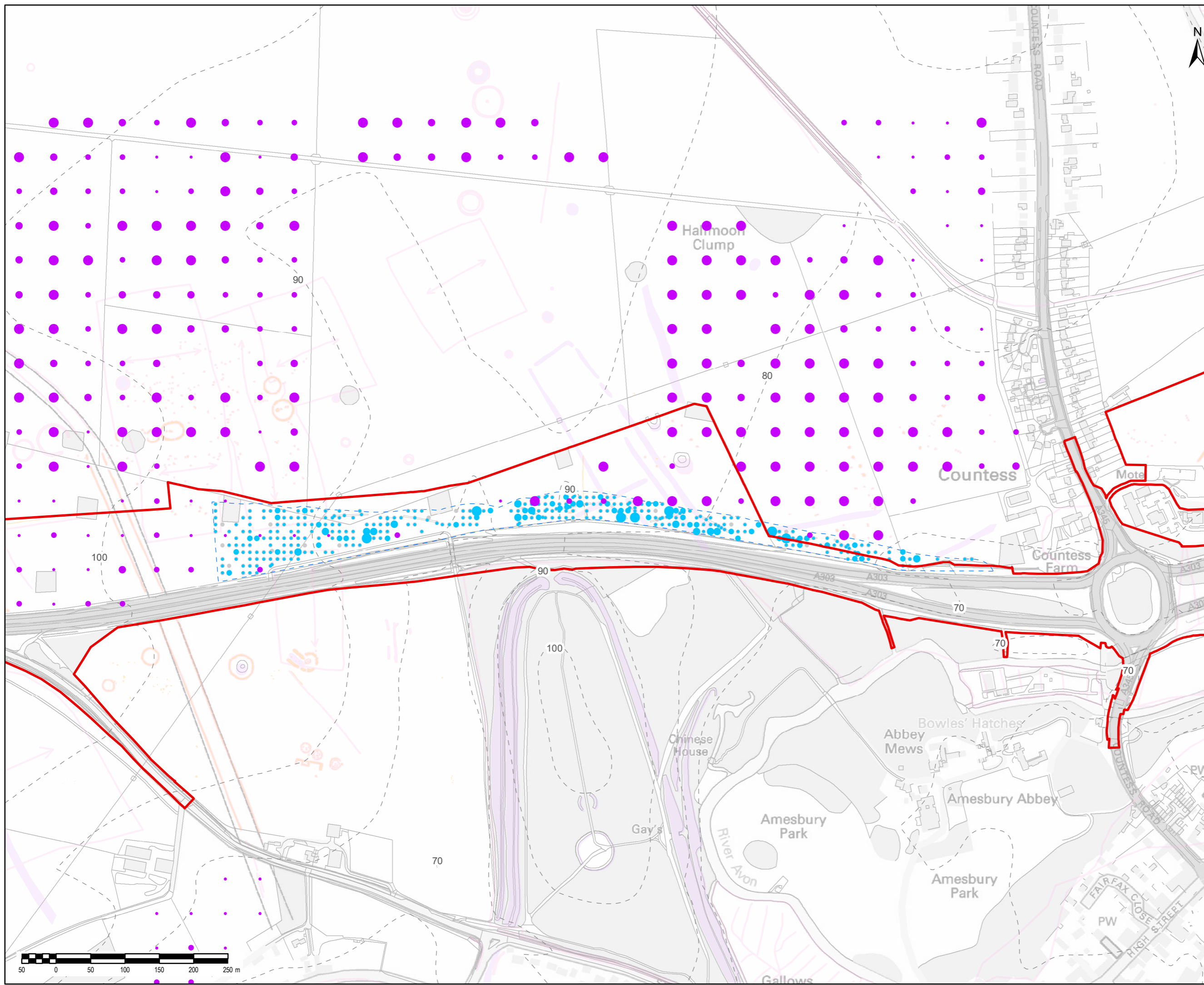
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

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

Drawing Number	Originator	Volume	Rev
Highways England PIN			

Location	Type	Role	Number

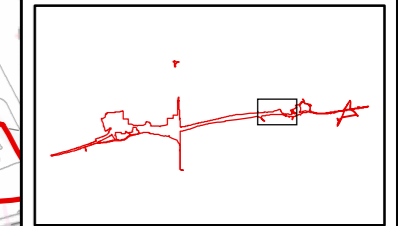




- NOTES / LEGEND
- Evaluation trench
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - Other worked flint
 - DCO boundary

- Count (2018 evaluation)
- < 5
 - 5 - 10
 - 11 - 15
 - > 15

- Count (SEP)
- < 5
 - 5 - 10
 - 11 - 15
 - > 15



OS Basemapping:
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details	By	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of

Project Title
A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title
FIGURE 5.15
DISTRIBUTION OF FLINT FLAKES

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date 17/05/2019
----------	-------	---------	----------	--------------------

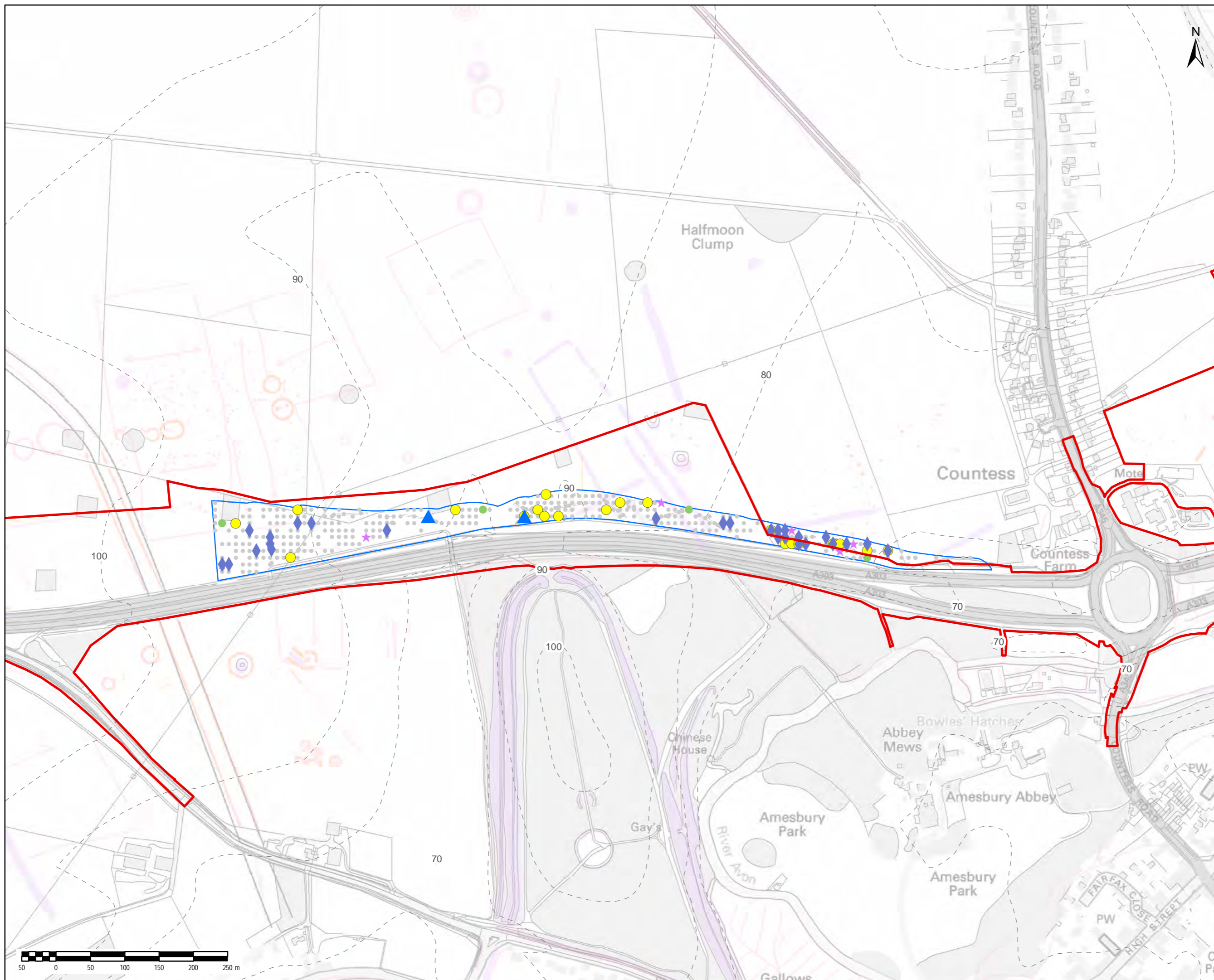
Internal Project No.

Scale @ A3 1:5,000 Zone

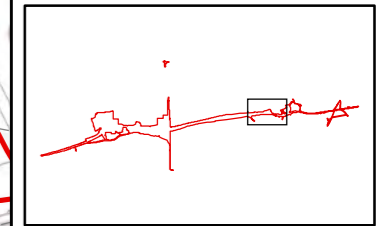
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

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

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



- NOTES / LEGEND
- ▲ Arrowhead
 - ◆ Blade
 - Core/core fragment
 - + Debitage
 - ★ Miscellaneous retouched
 - Piercer
 - Scraper
 - Other worked flint
 - Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - DCO boundary



OS Basemapping:
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details	By	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of

Project Title
A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title
FIGURE 5.16
FLINT DISTRIBUTION

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

Internal Project No.

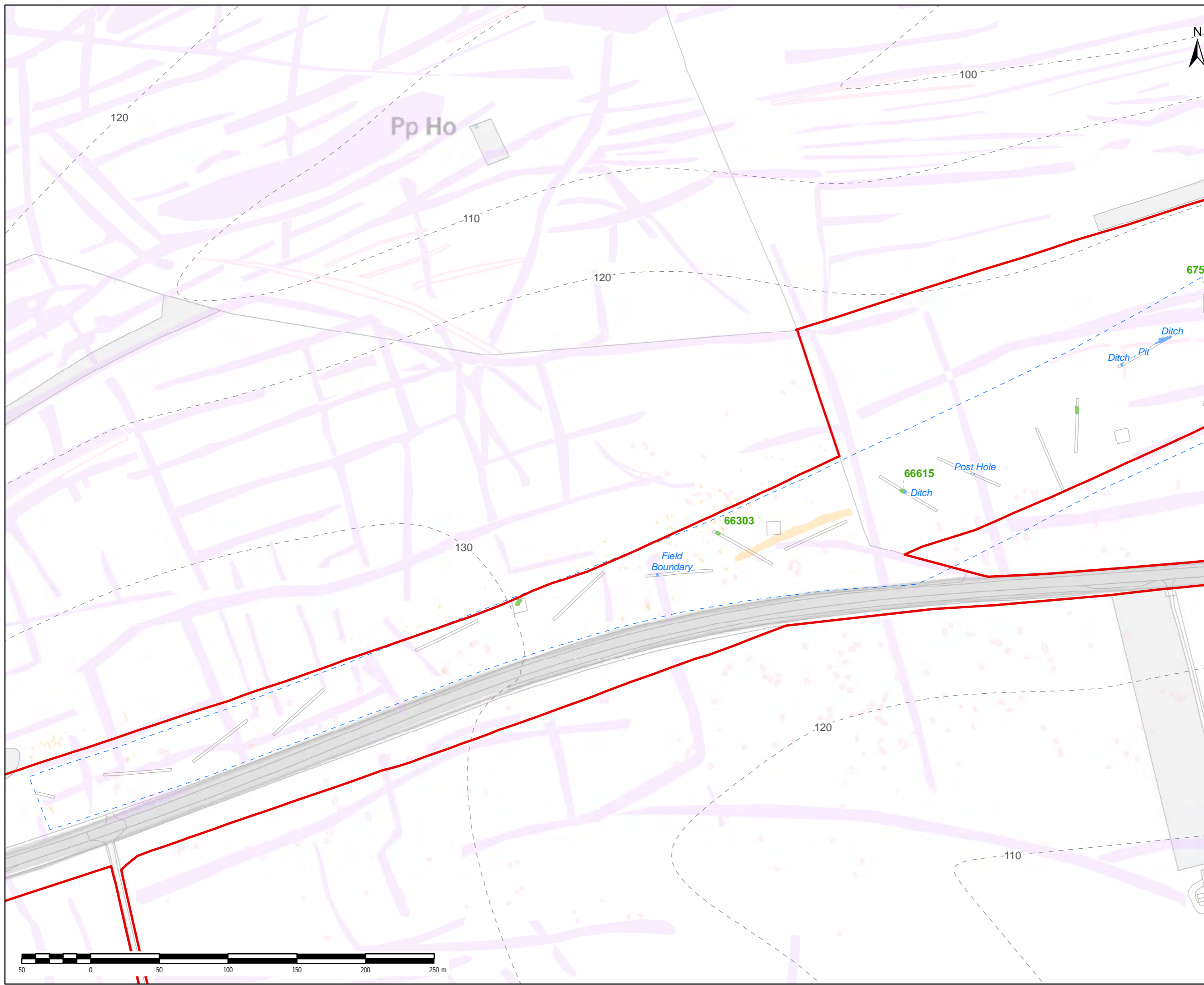
Scale @ A3 1:5,000

Zone

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

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

Drawing Number	Highways England PIN	Originator	Volume	Rev



- NOTES / LEGEND
- Tree throw
 - Archaeological feature
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - DCO boundary



OS Basemapping:
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details	By	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of

Project Title

A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title

**FIGURE 5.17
TREE THROW DATA**

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

Internal Project No.

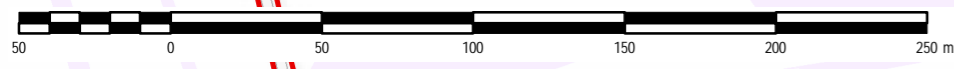
Scale @ A3 1:2,500 Zone

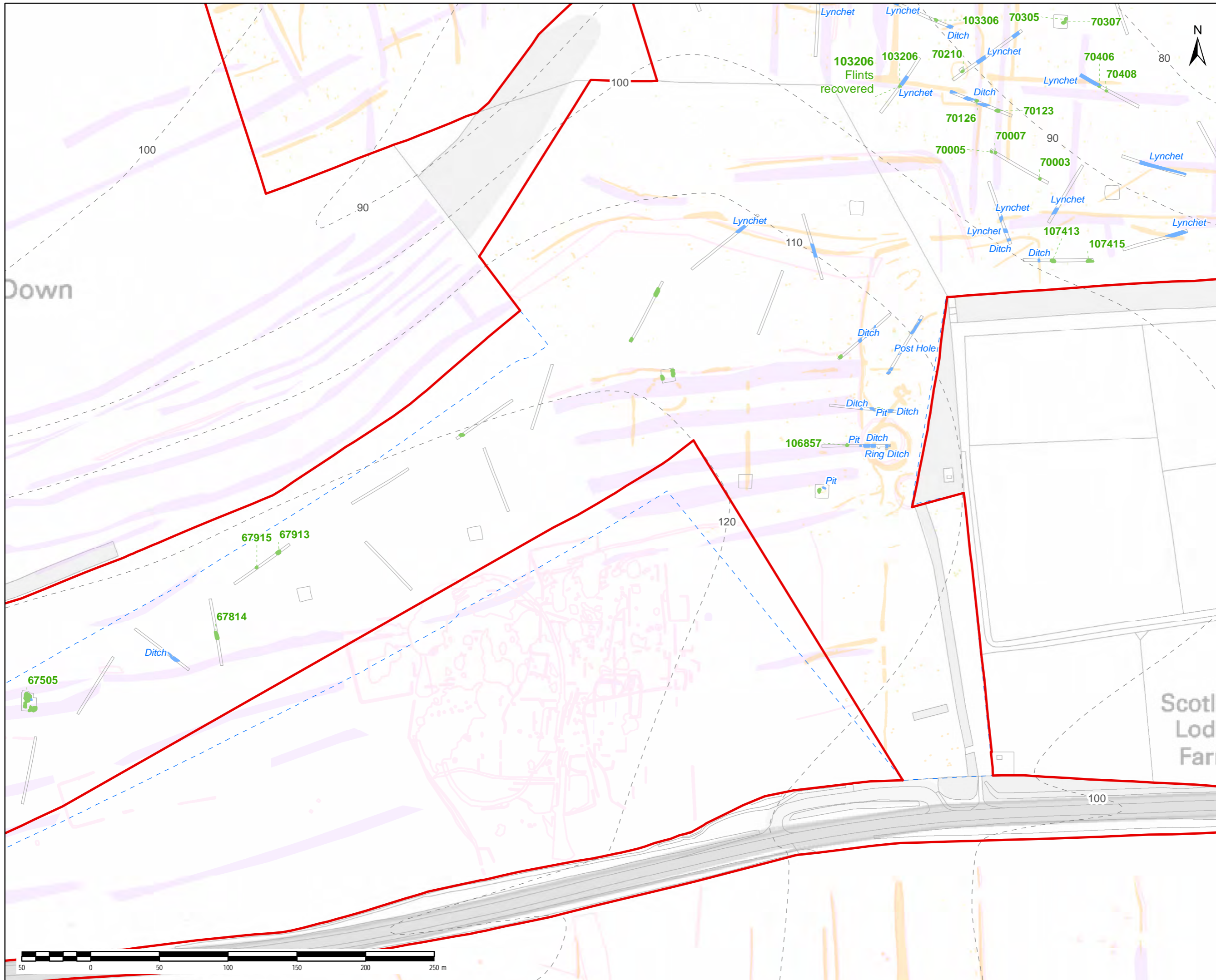
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

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

Drawing Number	Originator	Volume	Rev
Highways England PIN			

Location	Type	Role	Number





- NOTES / LEGEND
- Tree throw
 - Archaeological feature
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - DCO boundary



OS Basemapping:
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details	By	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of

Project Title
A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title
FIGURE 5.18
TREE THROW DATA

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

Internal Project No.

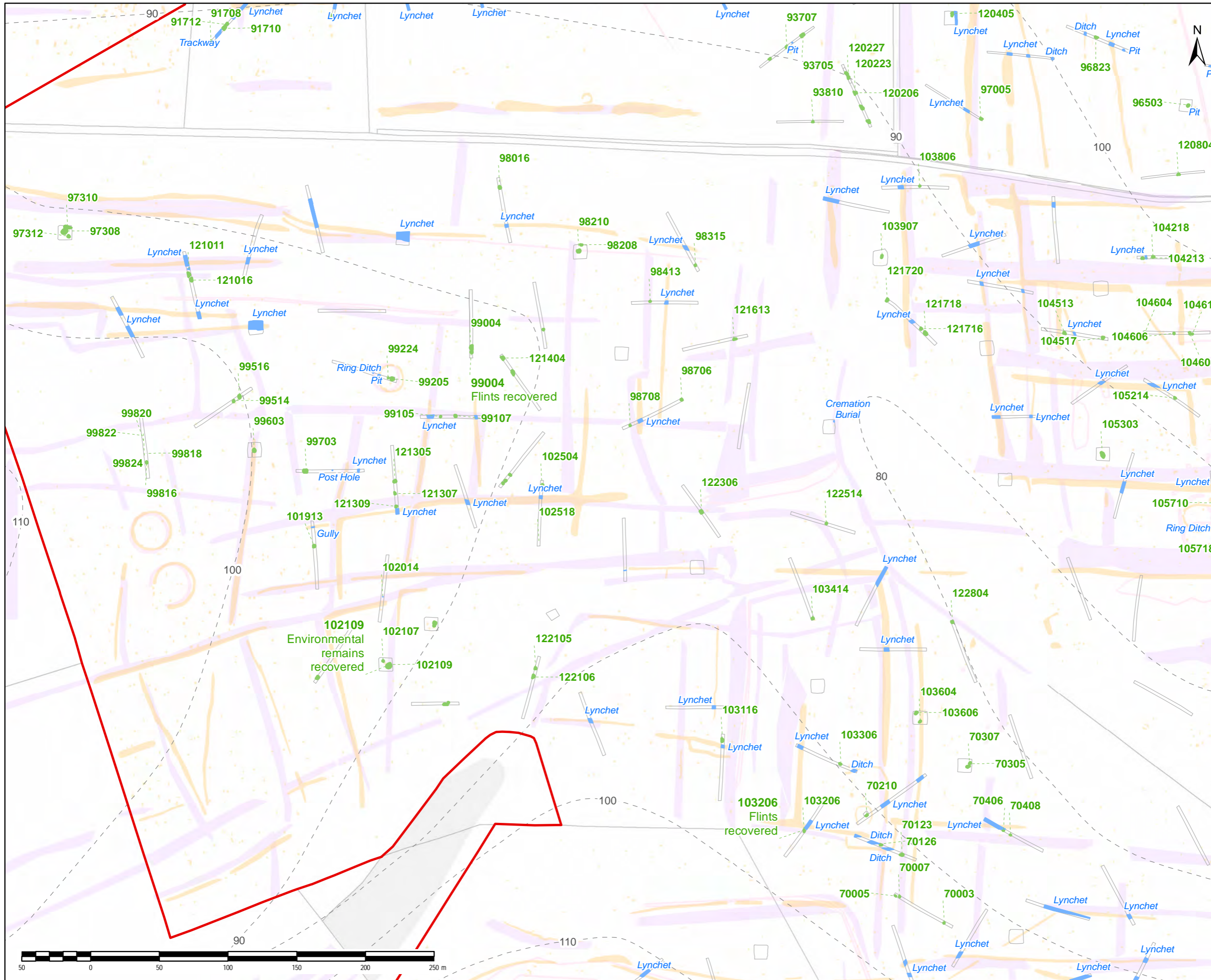
Scale @ A3 1:2,500 Zone

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

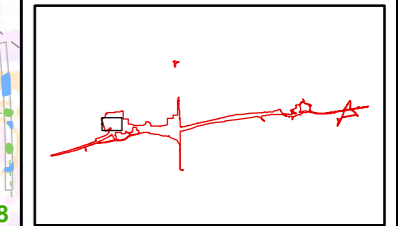
Highways England
Temple Quay House
2 Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

Drawing Number	Originator	Volume	Rev
Highways England PIN			

Location	Type	Role	Number



- NOTES / LEGEND**
- Tree throw
 - Archaeological feature
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - DCO boundary



OS Basemapping: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details		By	Date	Suffix

Purpose of Issue

Client: Highways England
 Working on behalf of: **highways england**

Project Title: **A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN**

Drawing Title: **FIGURE 5.19 TREE THROW DATA**

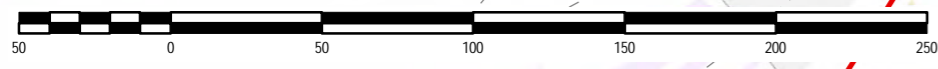
Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

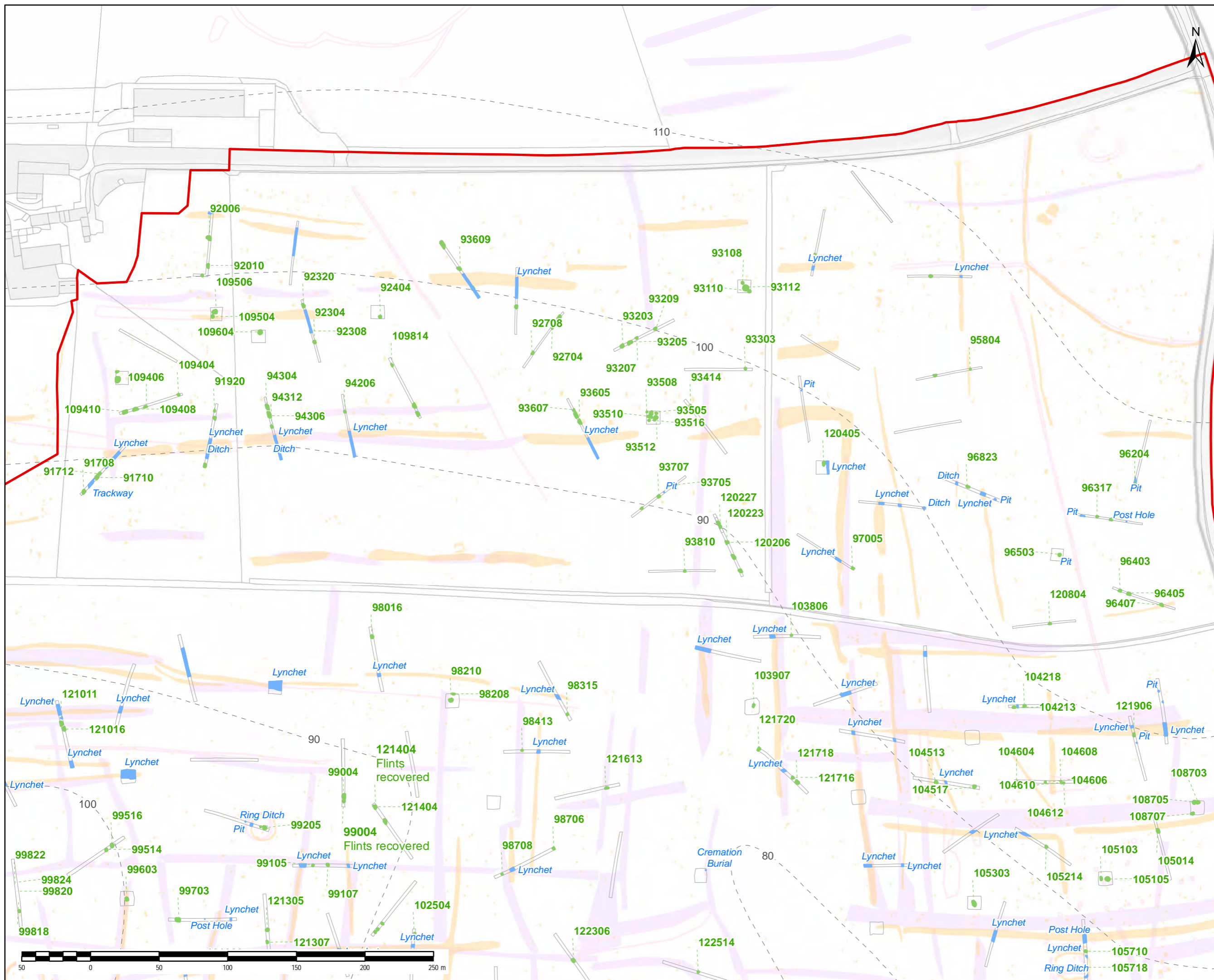
Internal Project No. _____
 Scale @ A3: 1:2,500 Zone _____

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

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

Drawing Number	Highways England PIN	Originator	Volume	Rev





- NOTES / LEGEND
- Tree throw
 - Archaeological feature
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - DCO boundary



OS Basemapping:
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details	By	Check	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of

Project Title
A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title
FIGURE 5.20
TREE THROW DATA

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

Internal Project No.

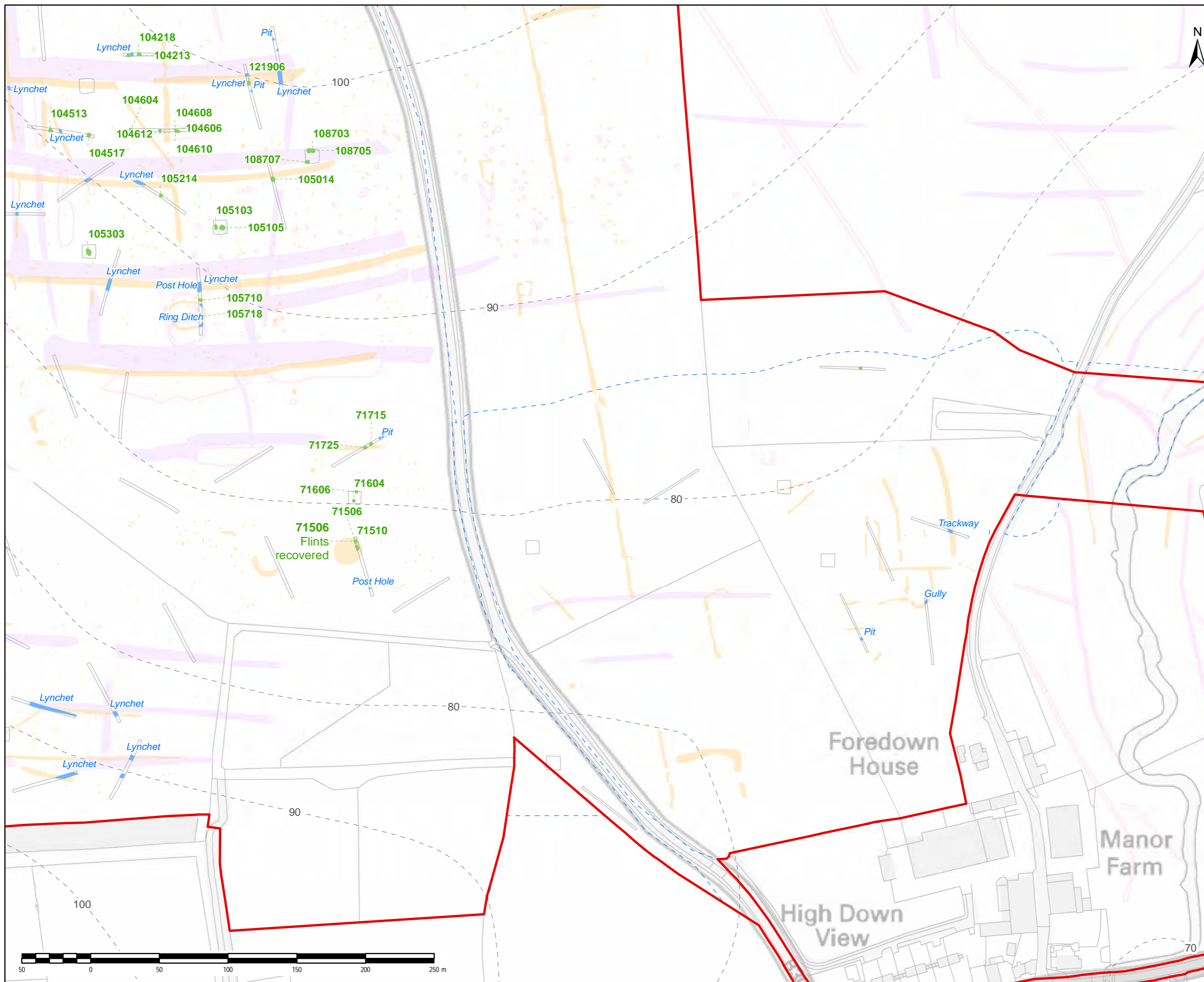
Scale @ A3 1:2,500

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

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

Drawing Number	Originator	Volume	Rev
Highways England PIN			

Location	Type	Role	Number



- NOTES / LEGEND
- Tree throw
 - Archaeological feature
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - DCO boundary



OS Basemapping:
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details	By	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of
 highways england

Project Title
A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title
**FIGURE 5.21
TREE THROW DATA**

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

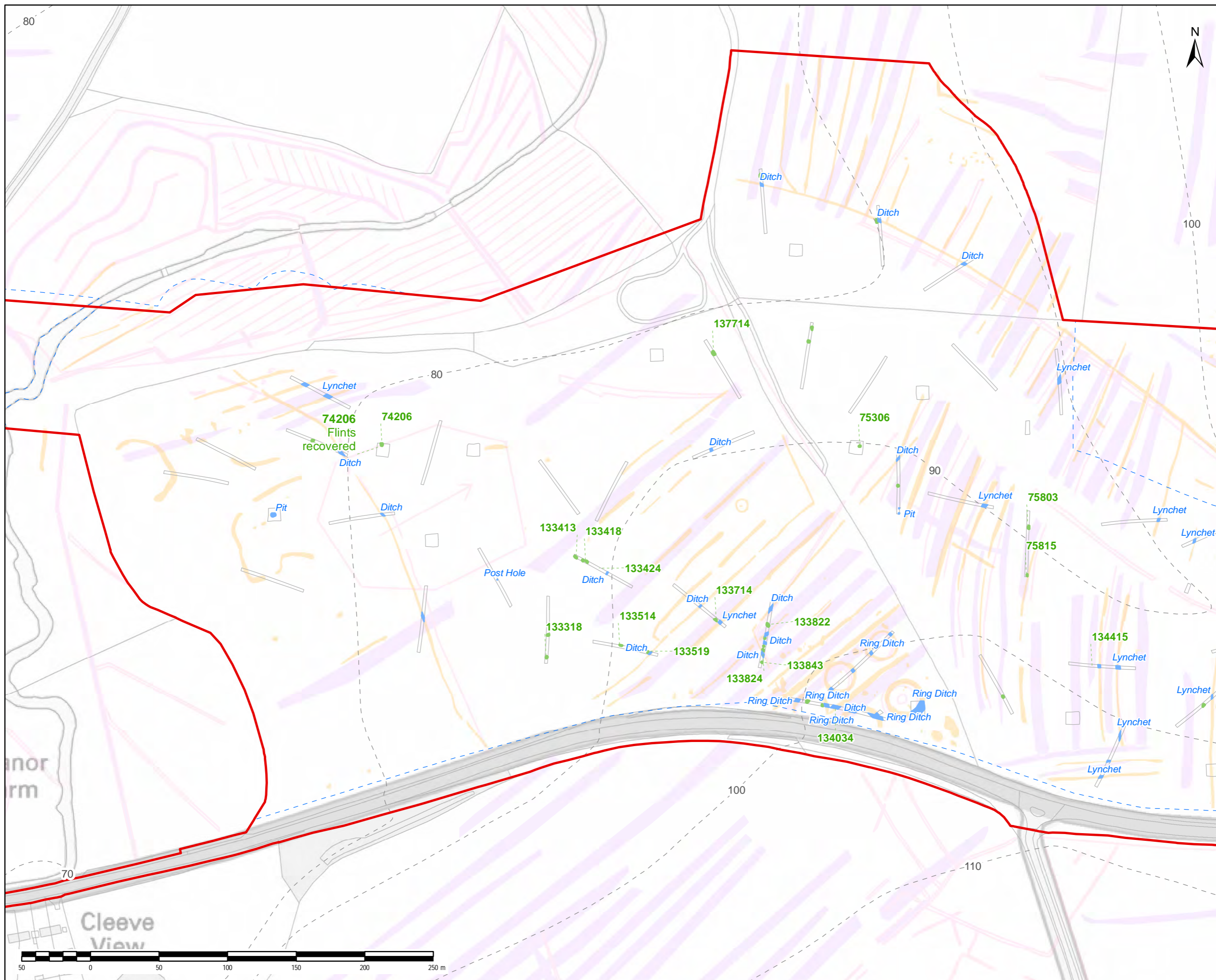
Internal Project No.

Scale @ A3 1:2,500 Zone

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

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

Drawing Number	Highways England PIN	Originator	Volume	Rev



- NOTES / LEGEND
- Tree throw
 - Archaeological feature
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - DCO boundary



OS Basemapping:
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details	By	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of

Project Title
A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title
FIGURE 5.22
TREE THROW DATA

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

Internal Project No.

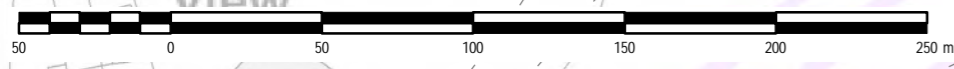
Scale @ A3 1:2,500 Zone

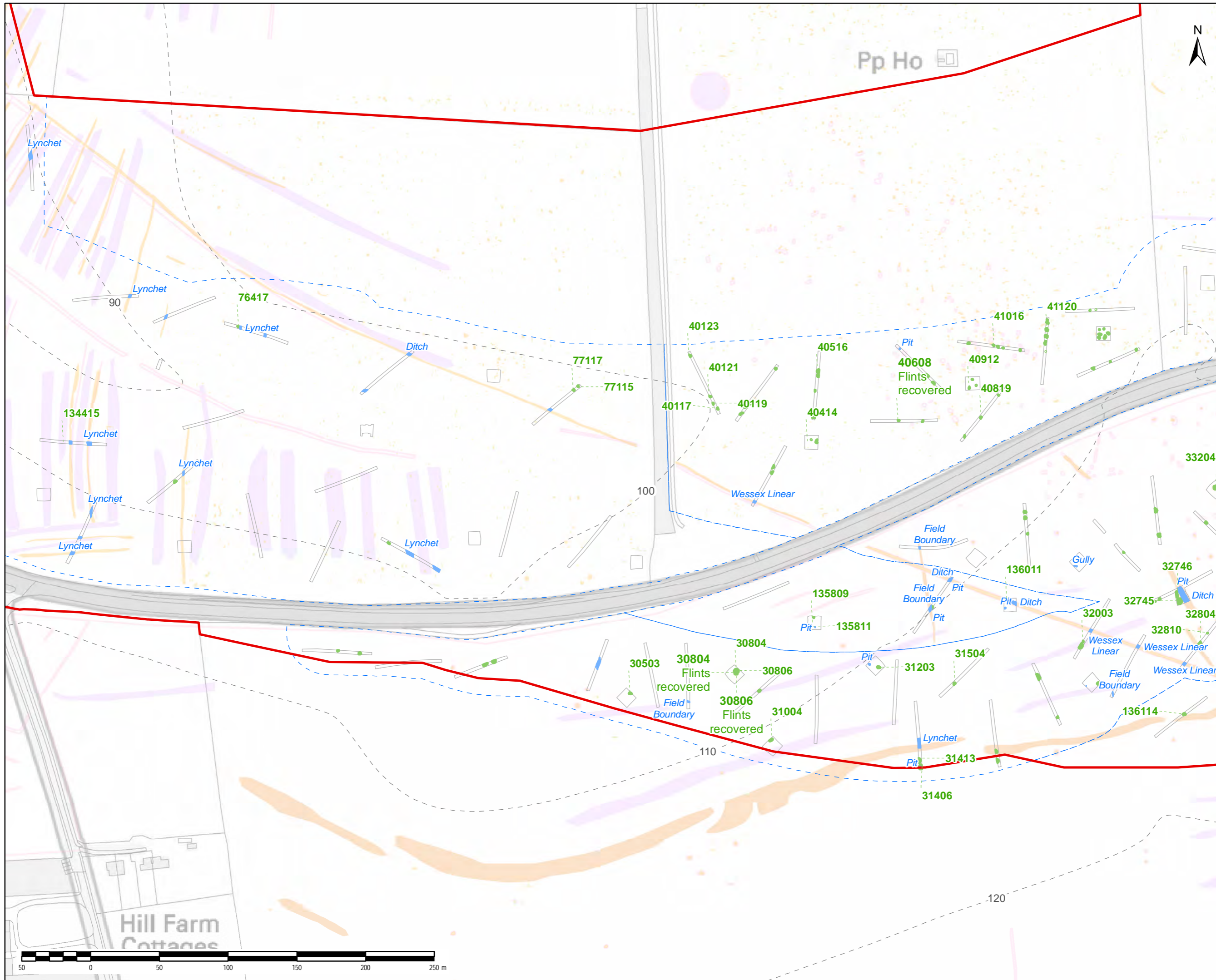
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

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

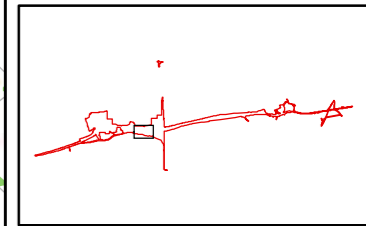
Drawing Number	Highways England PIN	Originator	Volume	Rev

Location	Type	Role	Number





- NOTES / LEGEND
- Tree throw
 - Archaeological feature
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - DCO boundary



OS Basemapping: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details	By	Date	Suffix

Purpose of Issue

Client: Highways England

Working on behalf of

Project Title: A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title: FIGURE 5.23 TREE THROW DATA

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

Internal Project No. _____

Scale @ A3: 1:2,500 Zone _____

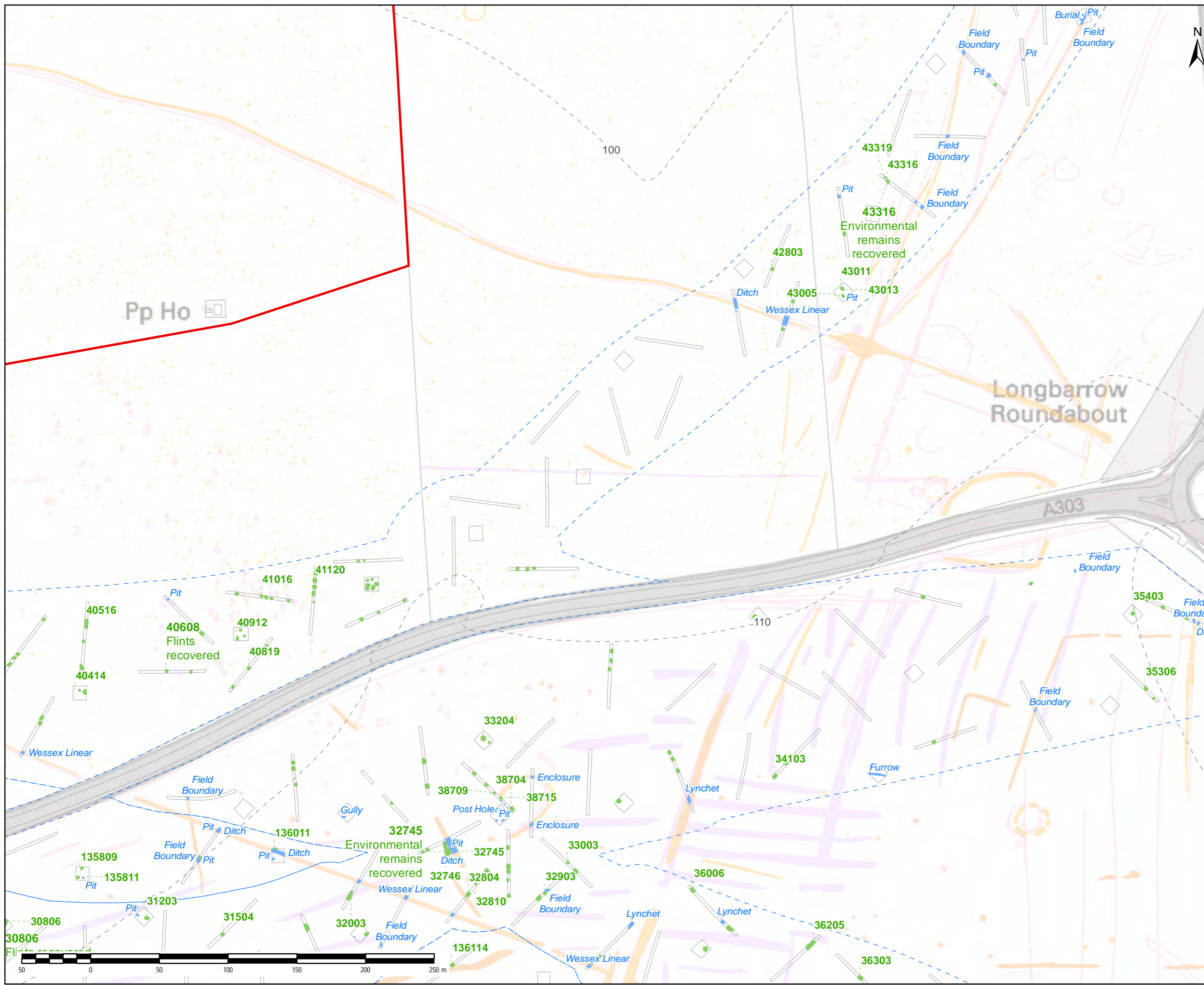
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

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

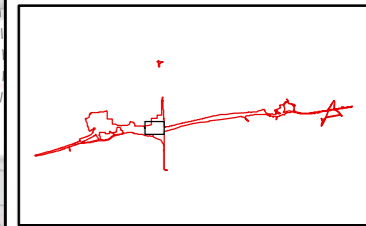
Drawing Number	Highways England PIN	Originator	Volume	Rev

Location	Type	Role	Number





- NOTES / LEGEND
- Tree throw
 - Archaeological feature
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - DCO boundary



OS Basemapping:
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details	By	Check	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of
 highways england

Project Title
A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title
FIGURE 5.24
TREE THROW DATA

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date 17/05/2019
----------	-------	---------	----------	--------------------

Internal Project No.

Scale @ A3 1:2,500 Zone

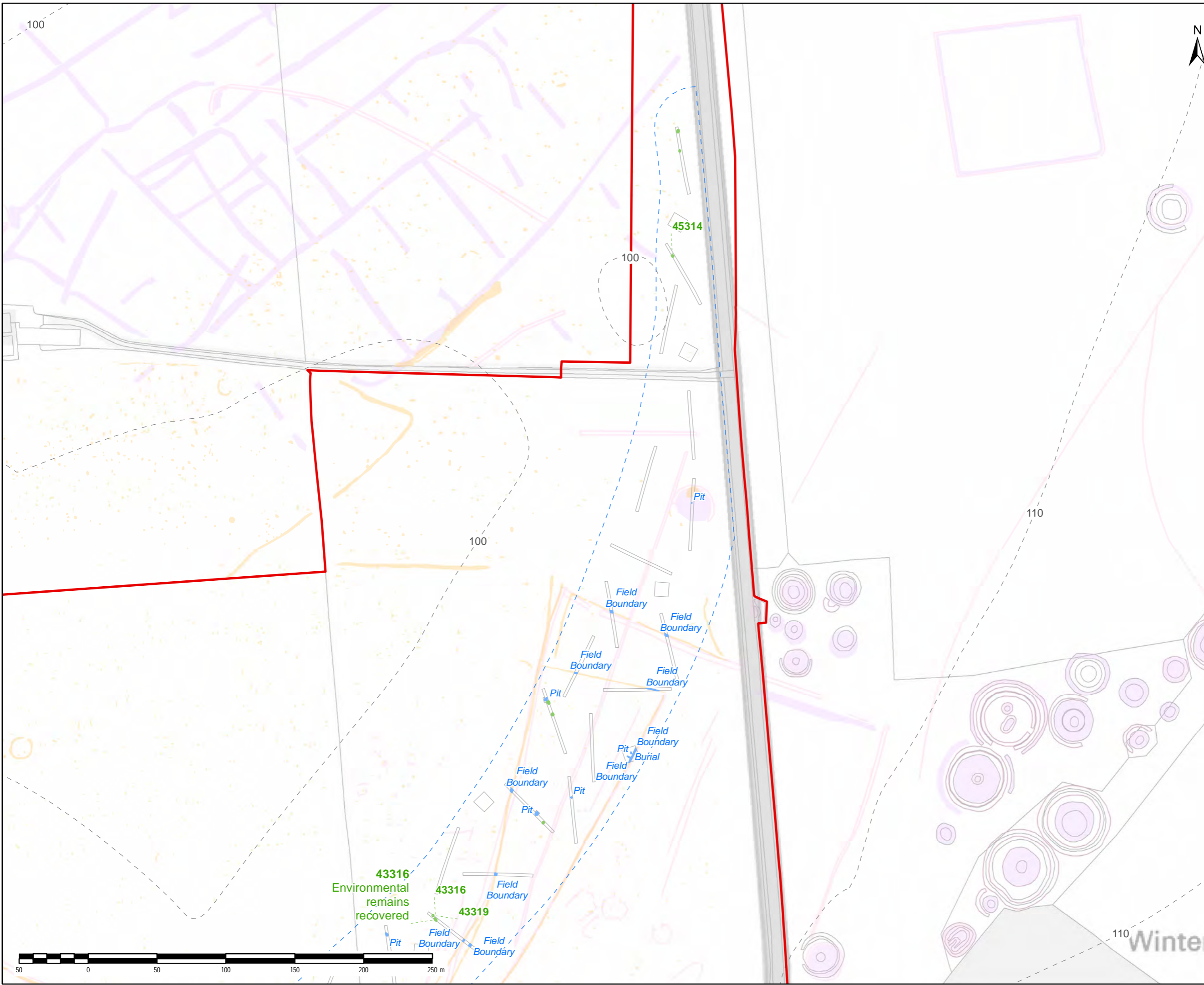
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

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

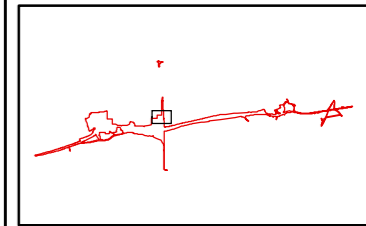
Drawing Number Highways England PIN	Originator	Volume	Rev
--	------------	--------	-----

Location	Type	Role	Number
----------	------	------	--------





- NOTES / LEGEND
- Tree throw
 - Archaeological feature
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - DCO boundary



OS Basemapping:
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details		By	Date	Suffix
		Check		

Purpose of issue

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of
highways england

Project Title
A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title
**FIGURE 5.26
TREE THROW DATA**

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

Internal Project No.

Scale @ A3 1:2,500 Zone

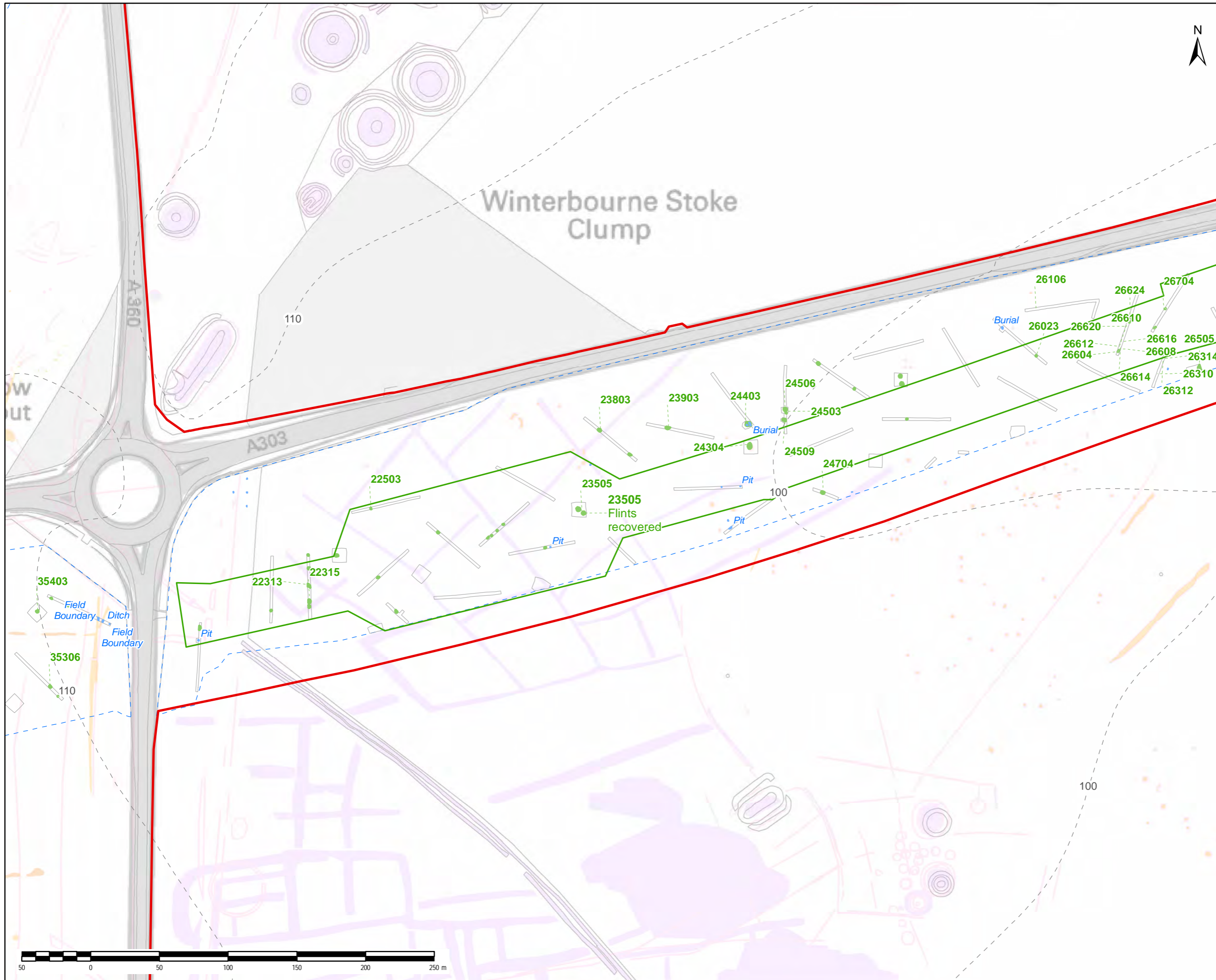
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

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

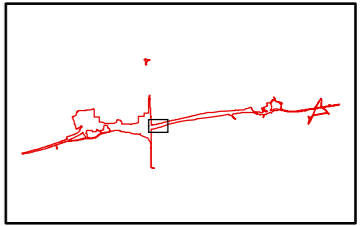
Drawing Number	Highways England PIN	Originator	Volume	Rev



Winter



- NOTES / LEGEND
- Tree throw
 - Archaeological feature
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - DCO boundary
 - Proposed Archaeological Mitigation Area (Site 24)



OS Basemapping:
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details	By	Date	Suffix
	Check		

Purpose of issue

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of

Project Title
A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title
FIGURE 5.27
TREE THROW DATA

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

Internal Project No.

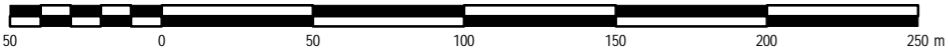
Scale @ A3 1:2,500 Zone

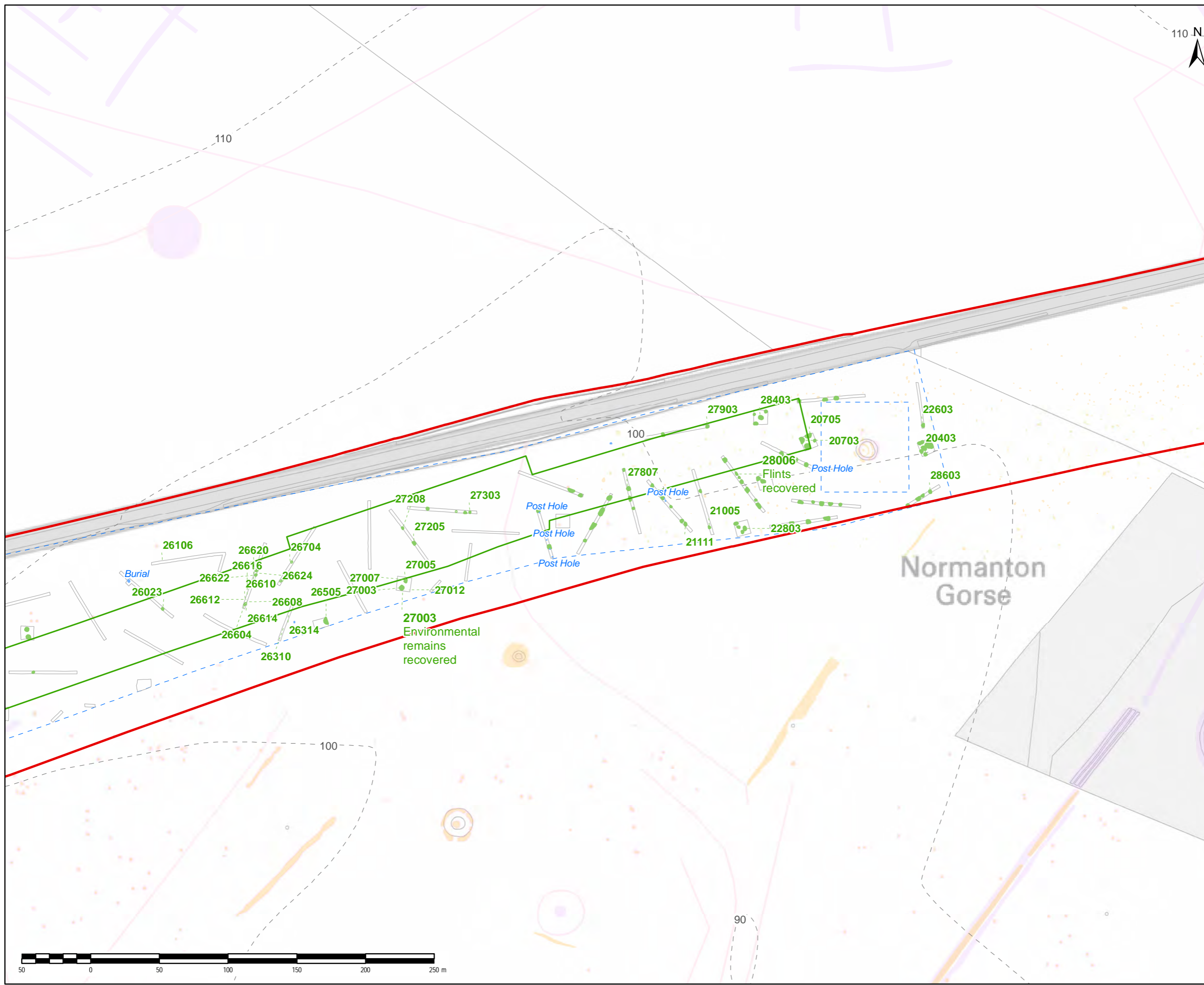
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

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

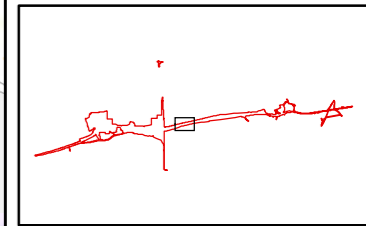
Drawing Number	Originator	Volume	Rev
Highways England PIN			

Location	Type	Role	Number





- NOTES / LEGEND
- Tree throw
 - Archaeological feature
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - DCO boundary
 - Proposed Archaeological Mitigation Area (Site 24)



OS Basemapping:
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details	By	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of

Project Title
A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title
**FIGURE 5.28
TREE THROW DATA**

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

Internal Project No.

Scale @ A3 1:2,500 Zone

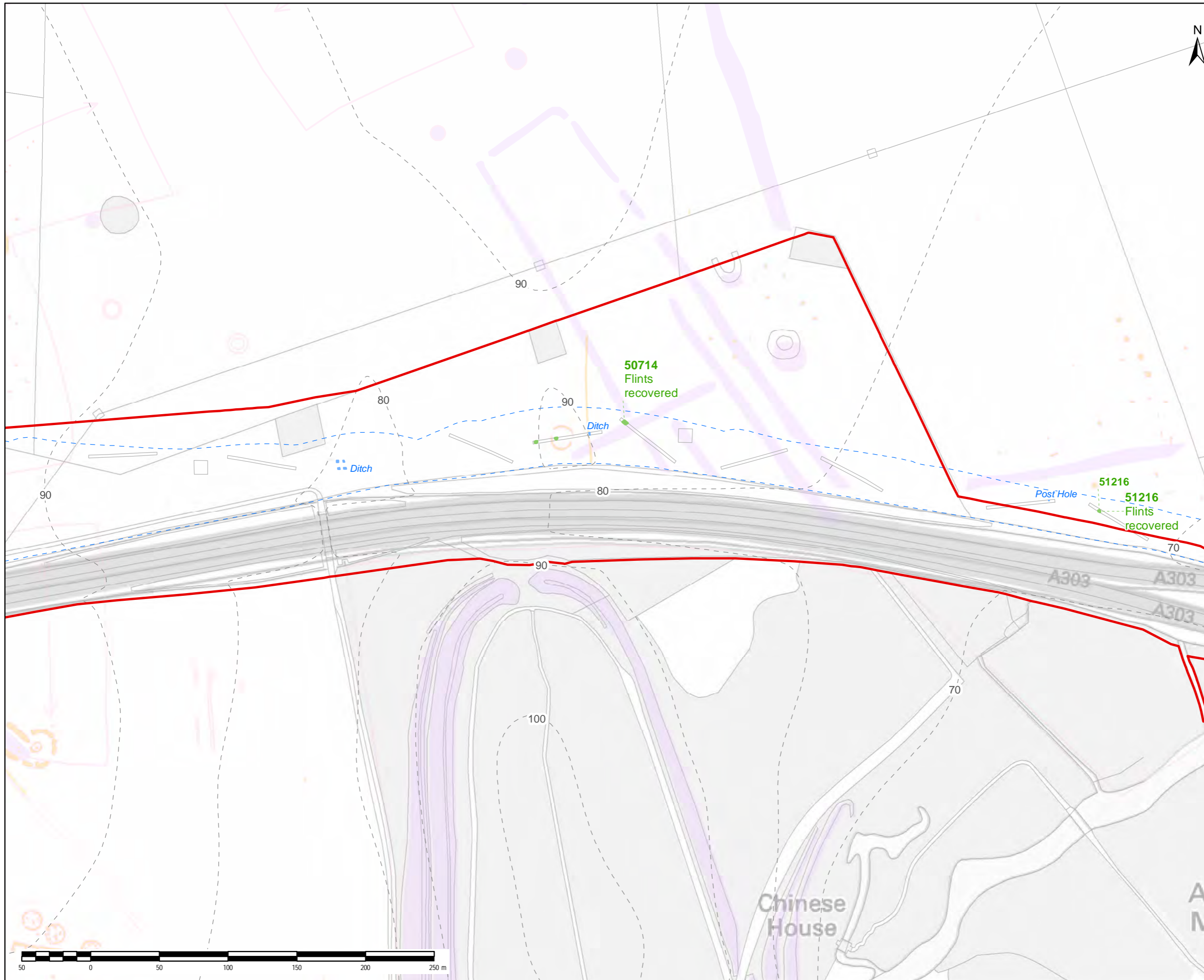
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

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

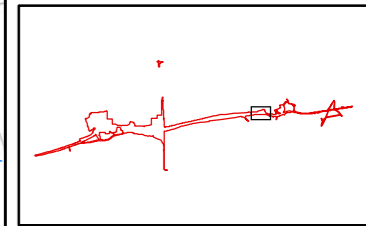
Drawing Number	Originator	Volume	Rev
Highways England PIN			

Location	Type	Role	Number





- NOTES / LEGEND
- Tree throw
 - Archaeological feature
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - DCO boundary



OS Basemapping:
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details	By	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of

Project Title

A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title

**FIGURE 5.29
TREE THROW DATA**

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

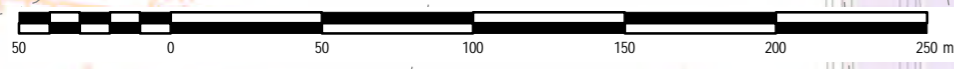
Internal Project No.

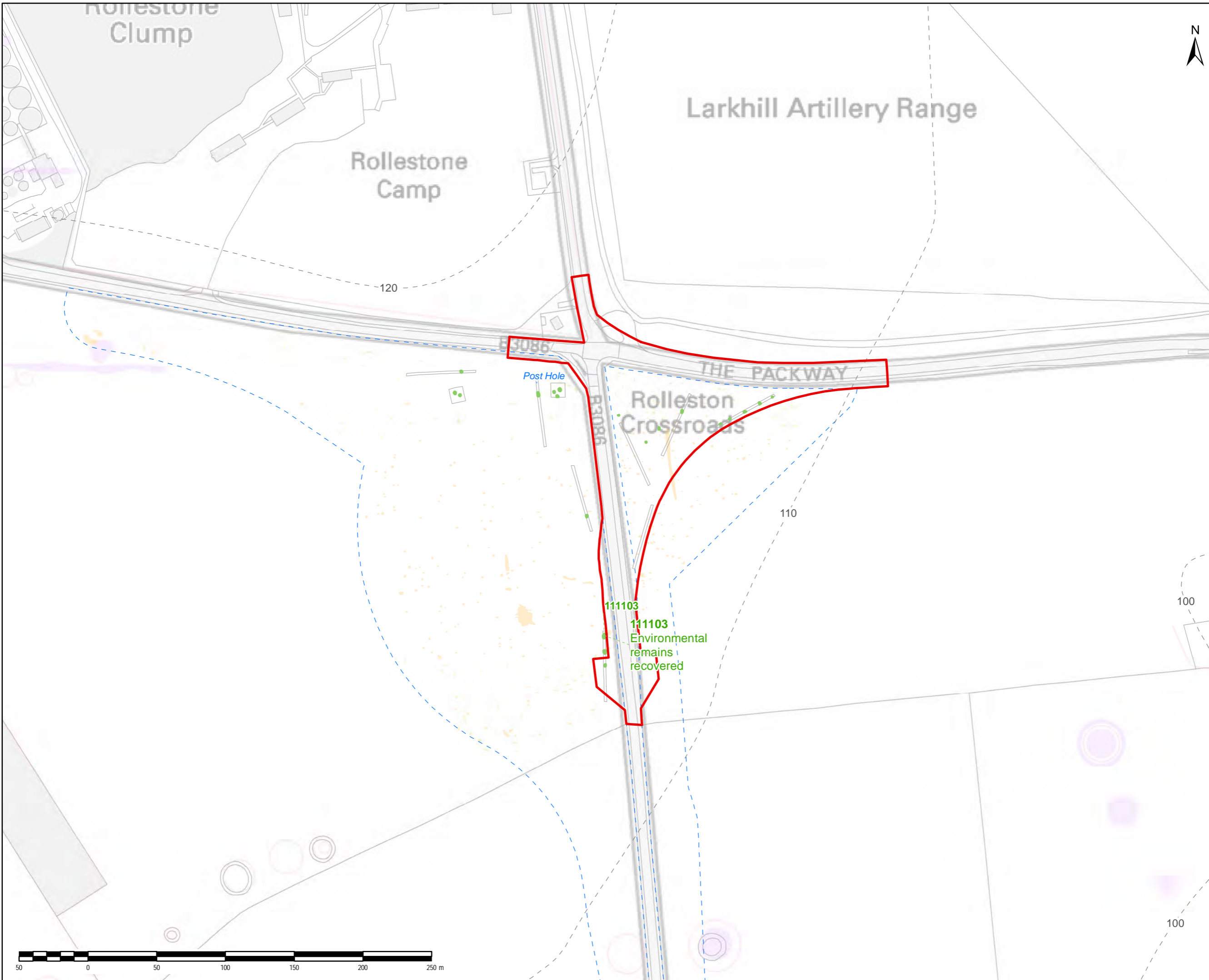
Scale @ A3: 1:2,500 Zone

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

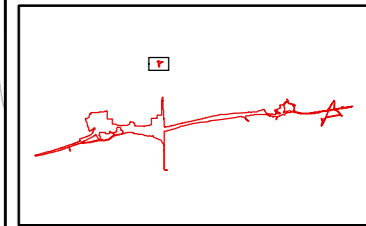
Highways England
Temple Quay House
2 Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

Drawing Number	Highways England PIN	Originator	Volume	Rev





- NOTES / LEGEND
- Tree throw
 - Archaeological feature
 - Geophysical survey - Archaeology and Possible Archaeology
 - National Mapping Programme features
 - Evaluation boundaries
 - Evaluation trench
 - DCO boundary



OS Basemapping:
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100030649.

Revision Details	By	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue

Client
Highways England

Working on behalf of
 highways england

Project Title
A303 AMESBURY TO BERWICK DOWN

Drawing Title
**FIGURE 5.30
TREE THROW DATA**

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
				17/05/2019

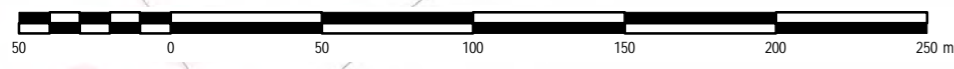
Internal Project No.
Scale @ A3 1:2,500 Zone

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

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

Drawing Number	Originator	Volume	Rev
Highways England PIN			

Location	Type	Role	Number



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

© Crown copyright 2017.

You may re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. To view this licence: visit www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/ write to the Information Policy Team, The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU, or email psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk.

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

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

*Calls to 03 numbers cost no more than a national rate call to an 01 or 02 number and must count towards any inclusive minutes in the same way as 01 and 02 calls. These rules apply to calls from any type of line including mobile, BT, other fixed line or payphone. Calls may be recorded or monitored.