

A303 Amesbury to Berwick Down

TR010025

6.3 Environmental Statement Appendices

Appendix 6.3 Gazetteer of Archaeological Assets

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

October 2018



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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix contains the gazetteer of archaeological assets within the 500m study area and accompanies the archaeological baseline narrative (Appendix 6.2) and the asset location figures contained in Chapter 6 (Figures 6.2 and 6.3 (scheduled monuments) and 6.7 and 6.8 (non-designated assets)).
- 1.1.2 Entries within the gazetteer have been assigned a project-specific unique identity number (UID), but associated National Heritage List for England (NHLE) numbers, Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (WSHER) references and primary sources are also listed.
- 1.1.3 The UID numbering for the archaeological baseline reflects the division of the Scheme into five sections, as follows:
- a) UID 1000 onwards: Western Scheme origin to western limit of Winterbourne Stoke bypass (chainage 0-1800);
 - b) UID 2000 onwards: Winterbourne Stoke Bypass, Longbarrow Junction, Western portal (chainage 1800-7400);
 - c) UID 3000 onwards: Tunnel (chainage 7400-10375);
 - d) UID 4000 onwards: Eastern portal, Countess Junction, eastern Scheme origin (chainage 10375-12572);
 - e) UID 5000 onwards: Rollestone Corner.

2 Gazetteer

Table 2.1: Gazetteer of archaeological assets

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
1000			Yarnbury camp (Yarnbury Castle)	A large multivallate hillfort with outworks and an annexe on western edge thought to be a Roman stock enclosure. There is evidence for internal occupation and activity from the Early Iron Age to the Roman period. Roman burials were reportedly found in 1800 and 1932. The monument is also the location of 19 th -century biannual sheep fair and the parish boundary between Steeple Langford and Berwick St James (marked by boundary stones). The hillfort is situated on the summit of a prominent hill overlooking two dry valleys to the south-west and south, and the distant River Wylfe to the south.	Iron Age - Roman	Scheduled Monument	1005689	MWI7222; MWI7224	High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1005689	403545	140379
1002			Steeple Langford Cow Down, pillow mounds	Series of mounds identified from aerial photographs, once thought to possibly be Prehistoric funerary monuments. Although undated/un-investigated by intrusive archaeological work, these are now thought more likely to be Medieval artificial rabbit warrens or 'pillow mounds'. The corresponding HER entries suggest that these features may be associated with the livestock fair, Yarnbury Fair (possible animal pens/stock enclosures?)	Medieval – 19 th century	N/A		MWI6268; MWI6287; MWI6288; MWI6289; MWI6290; MWI6300; MWI6301; MWI6302; MWI6303; MWI6304; MWI6305; MWI6306; MWI6307; MWI6308; MWI6309; MWI6312; MWI6316	Unknown	HER Anon. 1973, 129	403823	139619
1003			Searchlight battery northwest of New Covert	The site of a Second World War searchlight battery, known from documentary evidence. Precise location uncertain. This was known as searchlight battery No. 531 31 in the parish of Steeple Langford, located at SU 040 398. It was manned by the 3 (Ulster) Searchlight Regiment. The battery was operational by 16 October 1940 and positioned to protect Hampshire and Dorset from air attack. Searchlight sites typically comprised a small ring-ditch to provide the crew with shelter during an air raid, a predictor emplacement for calculating the height and range of targets, a light anti-aircraft machine gun pit, a generator and hatted accommodation for the crew. During the Second World War searchlights were manned by the Royal Artillery and were under the control of the Army's Anti-Aircraft Command.	20 th Century	N/A		MWI31854	Low	HER	404000	139800

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
1004	.01		Field systems	<p>Extensive series of 'Celtic field systems' to the east of Yarnbury Camp (UID 1000), known largely from aerial photographs. Incorporates co-axial field systems, where there is a series of regular fields on a common axis and some areas of more irregular, possible later aggregate field systems. Likely to date from the Later Prehistoric and Roman period, and may be associated with activity at the hillfort. Traces of possible enclosures have been identified amongst the field systems.</p> <p>A particularly well preserved part of the field system to the north-east of Yarnbury Camp, and outside of the Study Area, is scheduled, along with an oval enclosure (NHLE 1009646).</p> <p>The system comprises rectangular bank defined fields of varying sizes, and, on steeper slopes, strip lynchets. The field system was re-used in the Medieval/Post-medieval period with traces of ridge and furrow being visible within some of the embanked field units in the centre of the field system. Also noted was a polygonal Medieval sheep penning seen overlying the earlier banks</p> <p>Possible linear features and trends have been identified by geophysical survey within this area (GSB Prospection Ltd, 2001; Wessex Archaeology 2016a), though later evaluation suggests many of the anomalies from the earlier survey are not anthropogenic in nature (Wessex Archaeology 2002b), or do not survive as below ground features. Though most of these ditches were undated, some Prehistoric worked flint was recovered from one of the features and Early Bronze pottery from another (Wessex Archaeology, 2002b). A sherd of Roman pottery reused as a spindle whorl was also recovered residually within a more recent ditch (Wessex Archaeology 2002b).</p>	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI6094; MWI6232; MWI6250; MWI6930; MWI6943; MWI6994; MWI6996; MWI6997; MWI7001; MWI7095; MWI7112; MWI7130; MWI7235; MWI7267	Medium	HER GSB Prospection Ltd 2001; Wessex Archaeology 2002b; Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	405846	139746
1004	.02		Settlement, Parsonage Down	A possible settlement site, identified from aerial photographs, and associated with field system (UID 1004.01). Extent uncertain; illustrated extent and location based on HER point data.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI7099	Unknown	HER	405799	140898
1005			Linear boundary south-east and north-east of Yarnbury Castle and on Parsonage Down	Boundary feature identified visible on aerial photographs as a soil/cropmark and as an extant feature. On a broad south-west – north-east alignment with additional north-west section. On similar alignment / respected by field system in this area (UID 1004) and maybe be associated with activity at Yarnbury Camp (UID 1000). Part of the feature, located outside of the Study Area, forms part of a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1009646).	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI7159; MWI7245; MWI7262	Medium	HER	405011	141178
1006			Berwick Down, enclosure	Undated, but possibly later Prehistoric oval enclosure identified from aerial photographs by the RCHME in 1995. The northern end of the enclosure appears to have been destroyed during widening of the A303. A 'V-shaped' ditch, approximately '12ft wide and 8ft deep', which was observed during the works, may have been related to the enclosure. Finds recovered during the investigation included human bone, pottery and an iron arrowhead (Anon. 1973, 129). An HER 'Event' record pertains to a possible excavation associated with the enclosure in c.1932, but no further details are available.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI7223; MWI7261; EWI1677	Unknown	HER Anon. 1973, 129.	404471	140114
1007			Settlement site on Berwick Down	A possible Roman settlement site where Sir Richard Colt Hoare found pottery and coins. The precise location and extent of the site is uncertain.	Roman	N/A		MWI7100	Unknown	HER Anon. 1932, 174.	405594	140253

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
1008			Possible pits on Parsonage Down and Berwick Down	Area of possible pits and some possible linear features and trends identified by geophysical survey (GSB Prospection Ltd 2001b). Later evaluation suggests many of these anomalies are not anthropogenic in nature, although at least three were confirmed as archaeological features, one of which contained Early Bronze Age pottery and another Late Bronze Age pottery (Wessex Archaeology 2002b). Ditches (see UID 1004) and two undated postholes were also located (Wessex Archaeology 2002b). A further sub-rectangular pit identified within an evaluation trench produced a fragment of a later Prehistoric quernstone.	Bronze Age	N/A		MWI6917; MWI6931; MWI6993; MWI6995; MWI74870; MWI74872	Medium	HER GSB Prospection Ltd 2001b; Wessex Archaeology 2002b.	405946	140661
1009			Barrow, Berwick Down	A ring ditch considered to be the remains of a levelled bowl barrow identified by geophysical survey (GSB Prospection Ltd 2001b), the visible diameter is calculated to be around 7.5m.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI74871	High	HER GSB Prospection Ltd 2001b.	405727	140614
1010			Square feature, possible reservoir	Square enclosure, possible reservoir, situated c. 40m north of the road. The enclosure is defined by a wall on all sides. The northern stretch of the wall appears to be sitting on a bank. The form and morphology remains consistent on the 1 st to 3 rd editions of the Ordnance Survey 25-inch map series, though on the 1 st edition the interior is shaded blue, suggesting that the walls enclosed a water reservoir.	19 th Century	N/A			Negligible	1 st edition OS map	404708	140402
1011			Old Chalk Pit	'Old Chalk Pit'. Marked on the 1 st edition OS map.	19 th Century	N/A			Negligible	1 st edition OS map	405337	140865
1012			Steeple Langford Cow Down, undated oval enclosure	Part of an undated oval enclosure visible on an aerial photograph.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI6231	Unknown	HER	403601	139552
1013			Anti-aircraft Gun Emplacement, South-west of Yarnbury Hillfort	Anti-aircraft gun emplacement, command post and possible ammunition store south-west of Yarnbury hillfort. Identified as part of the Defence of Britain Project.	20 th Century	N/A		MWI45015	Low	HER	403343	140180
2000		Winterbourne Stoke 61-63, 63a-b, 64, 64a-b, 65-69	Winterbourne Stoke West round barrow cemetery, The Coniger enclosure, and section of linear boundary earthwork	The monument includes the Winterbourne Stoke West barrow cemetery, a short section of a later Prehistoric linear boundary earthwork and The Coniger; an irregular earthwork enclosure which encloses most of the round barrow cemetery and may reflect the use of the barrows as part of a warren. The nucleated cemetery includes eight bowl barrows, three disc barrows, two pond barrows and a saucer barrow, all of which survive as earthworks. An intrusive Saxon burial was found within one of the disc barrows. The cemetery lies on the western side of the river valley overlooking the River Till.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1015019	MWI6962; MWI7055; MWI7056; MWI7057; MWI7058; MWI7059; MWI7060; MWI7061; MWI7062; MWI7063; MWI7064; MWI7065; MWI7066; MWI7109; MWI7195; MWI7196	High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1015019	407704	141979

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2001			Bronze Age enclosure and bowl barrow 100m west of Longbarrow Cross Roads on Winterbourne Stoke Down	An enclosure situated to the south-west of the Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads barrow cemetery and an associated Bronze Age settlement which was removed during construction of the present roundabout in 1967 (Anon. 1968, 108-9). The excavation revealed four circular features thought to be Late Bronze Age huts in the area of the roundabout and a number of pits south of the A303. An archaeological watching brief along a cable route to the west of the roundabout and south of the A303 identified a number of ditches, a pit, postholes and stakeholes (Wessex Archaeology 1999). The enclosure is no longer visible on the ground due to cultivation and works on the A303, and is bisected by the road. A small scatter of burnt flint was recovered from within the enclosure and to the east of it. Also within the north-west part of the enclosure is a levelled bowl barrow, which survives as a buried feature of 20m overall diameter. The enclosure is visible on aerial photographs and was confirmed by geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 1999; Wessex Archaeology 2016a).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1011048	MWI6924; MWI7128; MWI7198	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1011048 Anon. 1968, 107-115; GSB Prospection Ltd. 1992; Wessex Archaeology 1999; Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	409821	141403
2002			Bowl barrow 250m south-west of Longbarrow Cross Roads, west of A360	A ring ditch considered to be the remains of a levelled bowl barrow located on a gentle east facing slope. Visible on aerial photographs and geophysical survey (GSB Prospection Ltd., 1992; Wessex Archaeology, 2016a) from which the overall diameter is calculated to be 22m. The most recent survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a) confirmed the feature is formed of six segments. This segmented ditch and southern entrance is more indicative of a Neolithic hengiform monument, although the presence of an external bank is not clear. Equally, as suggested as elsewhere in the WHS, it may be that a barrow overlies earlier activity. Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries and geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1011045	MWI6398	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1011045 GSB Prospection Ltd. 1992; Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	409801	141173
2003		Winterbourne Stoke 17-21, 21a and 21b	Five bowl barrows and two saucer barrows forming a round barrow cemetery on Winterbourne Stoke Down	Five bowl barrows and two saucer barrows forming a round barrow cemetery on Winterbourne Stoke Down (Winterbourne Stoke 17-21, 21a, 21b), situated on a high plateau. A possible eighth barrow has also been identified (Bax et al. 2010). The two saucer barrows (one of which is classified as a bowl barrow by some authors (Bax et al. 2010)) form the northern limit of the cemetery. Each has a mound 15m in diameter, surrounded by a ditch and outer bank, with overall diameters of c. 30m. The five bowl barrows have mounds which range from 8m to 20m in diameter and from 0.4m to 2.25m in height. All the barrows were partially excavated in the 19 th century. Six of the mounds produced primary cremations, two with pottery vessels, and the seventh barrow, the most south-easterly, produced primary and secondary inhumations. The westernmost barrow has been truncated by the A360. The barrows were surveyed as part of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site Landscape Project (Bax et al. 2010) and the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project (SHLP 2018).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1011047	MWI7081; MWI7082; MWI7083; MWI7084; MWI7085; MWI7086; MWI7087	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1011047 Bax et al. 2010; SHLP 2018.	409970	141857
2004		Winterbourne Stoke 2a	Bowl barrow immediately east of the A360 forming part of the Winterbourne Stoke crossroads round barrow cemetery	Bowl barrow (Winterbourne Stoke 2a) levelled by cultivation, lies on the western edge of the Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads barrow cemetery (see also UID 2003; 2005; 2006; 2007; 2008). The barrow is depicted on the OS 25-inch map of 1924, from which its diameter is calculated to be 8m. Not visible during recent earthwork survey (Bax et al. 2010). No traces of a possible ring ditch were recorded in this location during the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project (SHLP 2018). Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1011842	MWI7080	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1011842 Bax et al. 2010; SHLP 2018.	409962	141551

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2005		Winterbourne Stoke 2	Bowl barrow east of the A360 forming part of the Winterbourne Stoke crossroads round barrow cemetery	Bowl barrow (Winterbourne Stoke 2) on the western edge of the Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads barrow cemetery (see also UID 2003; 2004; 2006; 2007; 2008). Recent earthwork survey identifies this as a bell barrow, 2.5m high, 16.6m north – south and 17.5m east – west (Bax et al. 2010). Some damage from animal burrowing was noted. Partial excavation in the 19 th century revealed a primary skeleton with a small vessel. The barrow was subject to geophysical survey as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project (SHLP 2018; ID 7993). Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1011843	MWI7079	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1011843 Bax et al. 2010; SHLP 2018.	409980	141611
2006		Winterbourne Stoke 1	Long barrow north-east of Winterbourne Stoke crossroads	Long barrow 'Winterbourne Stoke 1' which forms part of the Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads barrow cemetery. The long barrow is orientated south-west to north-east along the ridge and forms the origin and focal point of a linear round barrow cemetery which extends along the ridge to the north-east (UID 2003; 2004; 2005; 2007; 2008). Recent investigation indicates that the surviving barrow mound is 83.7m in length, 26.9m wide, and 3m high, flanked on the north-west and south-east sides by ditches (Bax et al. 2010). Partial excavation in the 19 th century revealed a primary male inhumation with a flint implement and six secondary inhumations. The mound shows evidence of damage due to excavation, animal burrowing and quarrying. The long barrow was also subject to geophysical surveys as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project (2018).	Neolithic	Scheduled Monument	1011841	MWI12485	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1011841 Bax et al. 2010; SHLP 2018.	409994	141499
2007		Winterbourne Stoke 1a, 3, 3a,4-7, 7a, 8-16, 16a	Eighteen round barrows forming the greater part of the Winterbourne Stoke crossroads round barrow cemetery	The monument includes 18 round barrows forming the greater part of the Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads barrow cemetery. This monument comprises ten bowl barrows, a saucer barrow, three bell barrows, two disc barrows and two pond barrows. Further barrows lie to the west, north and east (UID 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006; 2008). The barrows range from 9m to 56m in diameter and in height from 0.4m to 4.25m. Several of the barrows were partially excavated in the 19 th century by William Cunnington and Richard Colt Hoare with a rich coffined burial located within Winterbourne Stoke 5 ('the King Barrow'). Recent earthwork survey also identified a concrete military marker on top of Winterbourne Stoke 12 (Bax et al. 2010). Some disturbance was also noted from animal burrowing and the former military railway (UID 2093). The barrow group was subject to geophysical surveys as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project (SHLP 2018). Illustrated extent extends beyond Scheduled Monument boundary to include the position of one of the barrows, as recorded by the HER (MWI12997).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012368	MWI12615; MWI12978; MWI12981; MWI12982; MWI12983; MWI12984; MWI12985; MWI12986; MWI12987; MWI12988; MWI12989; MWI12990; MWI12991.	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012368 Bax et al. 2010; SHLP 2018.	410159	141759
2008			Two bowl barrows forming part of the Winterbourne Stoke crossroads round barrow cemetery	Two levelled bowl barrows forming part of the Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads round barrow cemetery (see also UID 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006; 2007). The barrows are now difficult to identify on the ground but are recorded on a 19 th century plan, from which the mound of the northern barrow is calculated to be approximately 18m in diameter and the mound of the southern to be 35m in diameter. A possible third barrow is recorded in the HER. Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012382	MWI12677; MWI12678; MWI12877	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012382	410412	142010

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2009		Amesbury 11a-11d	Four bowl barrows 140m north of the A303 on Stonehenge Down	Four levelled bowl barrows (Amesbury 11a-11d) to the east of the Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads round barrow cemetery (UID 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006; 2007; 2008), may be outliers to this cemetery group. The barrows are recorded on a 19 th century plan from which the diameter of the mounds are calculated to range from 15m to 20m and the overall diameters including the surrounding ditches from 19m to 40m. One of the barrows was partially excavated in the 19 th century by Richard Colt Hoare who recovered a primary cremation, ashes, a bronze bangle of twisted wire and a 'rude urn'. Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012394	MW112966; MW112967; MW112968; MW112969	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012394	410615	141769
2010		Winterbourne Stoke 74 (?)	Henge monument 300m south of Longbarrow Cross Roads, east of A360	Possible henge monument identified by geophysical survey (GSB Prospection Ltd. 1992) comprising a curvilinear ditch of 35m in diameter with a north-east entrance. More recent geophysical survey has confirmed the earlier survey results (Linford et al. 2015b). The interpretation of this feature has been called into question and it has been suggested to be a possible round barrow or recent military feature. Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1021349	MW112666	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1021349 GSB Prospection Ltd. 1992; Linford et al. 2015b.	410024	141122
2011			Bowl barrow 400m south-east of Longbarrow Cross Roads, east of A360	Levelled bowl barrow west of The Diamond identified from aerial photographs. Recent magnetometry survey has identified an internal strongly magnetic, horse-shoe shaped anomaly which may indicate recent disturbance, while GPR survey partially confirms the presence of the circular boundary and some internal potential pit-type anomalies (Linford et al. 2015b). Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1011046	MW112720	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1011046 Linford et al. 2015b.	410103	141029
2012		Wilsford 34	Long barrow on Wilsford Down 300m north of The Diamond	A long barrow 300m north of The Diamond on Wilsford Down, overlooking Normanton Down to the east. The barrow mound is 41m long, 14m wide and 1.8m high, orientated north-east to south-west. The barrow mound is flanked on each side by a ditch, 8m wide and a maximum of 0.6m deep, from which material was quarried during construction of the monument, giving an overall width of 30m. Partial excavation in the 19 th century by John Thurnham produced five contracted burials, one with a beaker. Position and form confirmed by recent geophysical survey (Linford et al. 2015a).	Neolithic	Scheduled Monument	1010830	MW112486; MW112526; MW174633	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010830 Linford et al. 2015a.	410403	141183
2013		Wilsford 35-36, 36a-e and 36 h-p (?)	Seven bowl barrows and a pond barrow forming a round barrow cemetery 200m north of The Diamond on Wilsford Down	The Scheduled Monument group includes seven levelled bowl barrows and a pond barrow forming a round barrow cemetery 200m north of The Diamond on Wilsford Down. The bowl barrows are now largely levelled, with only one being visible as a slight earthwork, and have overall diameters ranging from 8m to 25m. Partial excavation in the 19 th century revealed that most contained simple cremations, and two contained urn fragments. The pond barrow is the most southerly barrow and is visible as a slight depression, aerial photographs indicate that it was had an overall diameter of around 18m. In addition to the scheduled examples, further possible examples have been identified from aerial photographs and geophysical survey. A group of strong positive pit-type anomalies may represent associated settlement activity (Linford et al. 2015a). Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1010834	MW112970; MW112971; MW112972; MW112973; MW112974; MW112975; MW112976; MW112977; MW173294; MW174632; MW174633	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010834 Linford et al. 2015a.	410529	141142

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2014	.01		Linear boundary from south-east of Winterbourne Stoke crossroads to south-west of The Diamond on Wilsford Down	Scheduled section of linear boundary running from a point 120 m south-east of Winterbourne Stoke crossroads to a point 220 m south-west of The Diamond on Wilsford Down, crossing at right-angles a north-east to south-west combe and heading towards a hilltop on which is located the Lake round barrow cemetery. The monument is part of a complex of boundary earthworks which may have its origins in the Bronze Age, and extend for over 4 km from west of Winterbourne Stoke crossroads to Rox Hill in the south-east, with extensions north-east beyond Normanton Gorse. This section of linear boundary is c.1 km in length and consists of a bank 5 m wide and c.0.5 m high, flanked on its western side by a ditch 5 m wide and 0.7 m deep. Two trenches were opened to investigate the intersection of the ditch with an earlier linear ditch running west-south-west to east-north-east that had been identified during a geophysical survey in 1992 (Wessex Archaeology 1993). Aerial photographs reveal that it extends some 500 m further north-west and 320 m further south-east of the visible section. These latter sections of the boundary have been reduced by cultivation and are now difficult to identify on the ground. A further section of linear boundary marking the southern edge of the Lake barrow group is visible as an earthwork and represents a further extension of this monument beyond the south-eastern levelled section. It is too distant to be included in this monument, and is the subject of a separate scheduling.	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	Scheduled Monument	1010837	MWI13131	High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010837 Bowden et al. 2012; Wessex Archaeology 1993a.	410331	140906
2014	.02		Boundary Ditch, South of Winterbourne Stoke Roundabout	Non-designated section of linear boundary, visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. A trench excavated through the feature in the early 2000s revealed a very large ditch aligned approximately north-west to south-east. The fills of the ditch produced animal bone, worked flint and burnt flint, and a single sherd of Roman pottery from its upper fills (Wessex Archaeology 2002f). The ditch was subject to further excavation in January 2013 immediately to the south-west of the Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads. This established that the ditch was 4.6m wide and was 1.5m deep. Although no artefacts were recovered to confirm the suspected Late Bronze Age date of the ditch, this was considered to be the most likely conclusion (Wessex Archaeology 2014b).	Middle Bronze Age - Iron Age	Refer to 2014.01 for scheduled section		MWI6406	High	HER Wessex Archaeology 2002f; Wessex Archaeology 2014b.	409261	141662
2015		Wilsford 33	Bowl barrow 400m west of Normanton Gorse	Bowl barrow west of Normanton Gorse, overlooking a shallow north – south combe. The barrow mound is 22m in diameter and 0.5m high, surrounded by a ditch giving an overall diameter of 26m. The barrow was partially excavated in the 19 th century by Richard Colt Hoare, and again in 1960 revealing an unaccompanied primary cremation. The barrow has recently been subject to geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology, 2016a).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1010831	MWI12979	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010831 Wessex Archaeology 2016.	410818	141353
2016		Wilsford 33a	Pond barrow south of the A303 and 400m west of Normanton Gorse containing the 'Wilsford Shaft'	Pond barrow on Normanton Down (Wilsford 33a). Excavation in 1960-2 after the levelling of the upstanding earthworks by the tenant farmer revealed a central shaft 30m in depth interpreted as a 'ritual shaft' containing votive offerings and significant palaeoenvironmental material (Ashbee et al. 1989). Radiocarbon dates from objects within the primary fill suggest an Early Bronze Age period though one wooden container yielded a Neolithic date. Iron Age and Roman material was recovered from the upper fills within the shaft. This is the only pond barrow currently known to contain a shaft of this type, although few have been excavated. Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entry and recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1010833	MWI12519; (FINDS: MWI12554; MWI12564)	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010833 Ashbee et al. 1989; Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	410862	141475

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2017		Wilsford 33b	Bowl barrow 350m south-west of Normanton Gorse	Levelled bowl barrow south-west of Normanton Gorse (Wilsford 33b). The barrow mound is now difficult to identify on the ground, but is known from aerial photographs and a mid-20 th -century report to be 11m in diameter, with the surrounding ditch giving an overall diameter of 13m. A possible external ditch identified from aerial photographs is 33m in diameter. Partially excavated by Richard Colt Hoare. Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1013812	MWI12980	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1013812	410894	141289
2018		Wilsford 1	Bowl barrow south of the A303 and north west of Normanton Gorse	Levelled, and fully excavated round barrow, known as Wilsford 1. The barrow was targeted by Cunnington and Colt Hoare in 1805, who uncovered a central grave containing an inhumation burial, a Beaker and stag antlers. The barrow was revisited in 1960, when rescue excavations were undertaken by Edwina Proudfoot, née Field, on behalf of the Ministry of Works. The barrow was fully excavated, revealing that the central grave had contained at least two inhumations and a cremation. A further seven burials of infants and one young adult were found on the north side of the barrow, several of which were accompanied by Beakers (Anon. 1961). The excavations demonstrated that the central grave had initially been surrounded by a small ditch and covered by a mound. A second ditch was later added outside the first, and the mound may also have been enlarged (Lawson 2007, 153-4). Works undertaken between 1998 and 2003 as part of the proposed A303 Stonehenge improvement uncovered two further inhumation burials immediately north of the area investigated in 1960, bringing the total number of individuals buried at the site to at least 13 (Leivers and Moore 2008, 25-30). Although the results of the 1960 excavation were not published in full, the Beaker 'cemetery' is described in Leivers and Moore (2008, 25-30), Lawson (2007, 153-4) and Anon. (1961, 30). The illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the burials excavated to the north between 1998 and 2003 as identified by the relevant HER entry. Note: the full extent of the associated Beaker cemetery is uncertain. The location of the barrow has recently been subject to geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2017c; Wessex Archaeology 2018). Note: The position of the HER entry for the barrow appears to be erroneously located approximately 9m south of the position indicated by the aforementioned geophysical survey, from which the entry was partially derived.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1010832	MWI12542; MWI13002	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010832 Anon 1961; Lawson 2007; Leivers and Moore 2008; Wessex Archaeology 2017c; Wessex Archaeology 2018.	411114	141627
2019		Amesbury 11e (?)	Bowl barrow 450m south of the A344 on Stonehenge Down	Described by the NHLE entry as a levelled bowl barrow situated on the crest of Stonehenge Down. The entry indicates that it survives as a buried feature and is visible on aerial photographs from which the overall diameter of the barrow can be calculated to be 12m. Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries. There is some uncertainty regarding whether this feature can be correlated with the barrow recorded by the Rev. EH Goddard (1913, 166) (and subsequently by Leslie Grinsell) as a possible disc barrow, 'Amesbury 11e', which was apparently excavated by Hoare ('Druid Barrow no.13'). It is possible that the 'Amesbury 11e' barrow may instead be correlated with UID 3026 or UID 3108. The relevant HER entry contains little additional information, and nothing that could be positively correlated with the putative barrow appears to have been detected in the location of the scheduling during either the RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area National Mapping Project (NMP) or English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012393	MWI12716	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012393 Goddard 1913.	411246	142169

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2020	.01		Linear boundary within Normanton Gorse	A section of a scheduled Late Prehistoric linear boundary aligned north-east to south-west within Normanton Gorse, on the northern edge of an east – west combe that crosses Wilsford Down. The monument is part of a complex of boundary earthworks which extend for over 4 km from west of Winterbourne Stoke crossroads to Rox Hill in the south east, with extensions north-east beyond Normanton Gorse. The scheduled section of the linear boundary is 70 m long and consists of a bank 5m wide and c.0.3m high, flanked on its eastern side by a ditch 5m wide and 0.4 m deep. Aerial photographs reveal that it extends some 500m further south-west of the visible section and 250m to the north-east. These latter sections of the boundary, which are now difficult to identify on the ground and are therefore not included in the scheduling, have been assigned to UID 2020.02.	Bronze Age - Roman	Scheduled Monument	1010838	MWI13133	High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010838	411291	141412
2020	.02		Linear Earthwork, Through Normanton Gorse To Wilsford- Non-scheduled section of 2020.01	<p>Late Prehistoric linear boundary, forming part of a complex of boundary earthworks / ditches in this part of the Stonehenge landscape. The earthworks of a 70m long section of the linear boundary, which survive within Normanton Gorse, are scheduled and assigned to UID 2020.01. This UID sub-division refers to the non-designated sections of the boundary, which are now difficult to identify on the ground but appear on aerial photographs to extend some 850m further south-west of the scheduled section and 670m to the north-east.</p> <p>The non-designated part of the linear boundary to the south-west of the scheduled section has been identified during a recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016), and recorded in five trenches during a subsequent evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2017; SW1). It appeared to have been heavily truncated towards the south-west, where it was only 0.7m wide and 0.6m deep with a steep V-shaped profile. In the other excavated sections, by contrast, it was 2.4–2.8m wide and 0.9–1m deep with a V-shaped profile and convex sides shallower at the top. Five sherds of pottery were recovered from one excavated section; two Late Bronze Age sherds from a secondary fill, and one Early/Middle Iron Age sherd and two Roman sherds from the tertiary fill. Other finds from this and other sections comprised 14 pieces of worked flint and animal bone. HER entries derived from aerial photographs record two pairs of parallel linear features (assigned to UIDs 2089 and 2098) extending perpendicular from this boundary towards the west-north-west. These features were also recorded by the aforementioned geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation, and confirmed to be of archaeological origin; the northern of the two parallel ditches was also shown to be cut by the larger boundary ditch. The aerial photographic evidence indicates that the linear boundary was a double ditch to the northeast of the intersection of these features, but no evidence was found for this in any of the evaluation trenches.</p> <p>Investigation of the non-designated section to the north of Normanton Gorse, which extends through the former extent of the Stonehenge Aerodrome, during a trial trench evaluation in 2002 revealed a single V-shaped linear ditch, c.2 m wide and 1 m deep (Wessex Archaeology, 2002). No firm dating evidence was obtained, and finds were limited to a small assemblage of struck flint flakes. A stonier deposit recorded on the south-western side of the ditch might suggest the remnants of a bank. The feature has also been detected by recent geophysical between Normanton Gorse and the A303 (Wessex Archaeology 2017; SHLP 2018; ID 2783, 2784, 2794 and 2796).</p>	Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI13133; MWI75989	High	HER; SHLP 2018; Wessex Archaeology 2002e; Wessex Archaeology 2016e; Wessex Archaeology 2017c; Wessex Archaeology 2017d.	411174	141366

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2021		Wilsford 2 and 2a	Bowl barrow and a disc barrow in Normanton Gorse, forming part of the Normanton Down round barrow cemetery	Two round barrows (Wilsford 2 and 2a) forming part of the Normanton Down barrow cemetery (see also UID 2022; 3003; 3004), situated in Normanton Gorse. This monument includes one of the bowl barrows and one of the disc barrows. The mound of the disc barrow is 10m in diameter and 0.4m high. It is surrounded by a berm 19m wide, a ditch 5m wide and 0.5m deep and an outer bank 4m wide and 0.6m high, giving an overall diameter of 66m. Located 25m to the north-east is a bowl barrow. Its mound is now difficult to identify on the ground but is represented on the OS 25inch map of 1901 from which it is calculated to have an overall diameter of 31m. Partial excavation of both barrows in the 19 th century revealed that the disc barrow had been previously opened and that the bowl barrow contained a primary cremation, a bone pin and fragments of an incense cup. The monument has been subject to recent archaeological survey by English Heritage (Barrett and Bowden, 2010).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009617	MWI13003; MWI13004	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009617 Barrett and Bowden 2010; Bowden et al. 2012.	411396	141425
2022		Wilsford 2b	Bowl barrow in Normanton Gorse, forming part of the Normanton Down round barrow cemetery	Bowl barrow forming part of the Normanton Down barrow cemetery (see also UID 2021; 3003; 3004), situated in Normanton Gorse, in and around the garden of the former Keeper's Cottage. The barrow mound is now difficult to identify on the ground, but is represented on the OS 25-inch map of 1901 from which it is calculated to have an overall diameter of 26m. Partial excavation in the 19 th century revealed a primary inhumation with a Beaker, and two secondary inhumations, one with a Beaker. The monument has been subject to recent archaeological survey by English Heritage (Barrett and Bowden, 2010).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009626	MWI13005	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009626 Barrett and Bowden 2010; Bowden et al. 2012.	411440	141341
2023			Site of Sheepfold on Parsonage Down	Site of sheepfold on Parsonage Down, Winterbourne Stoke, visible on a 1901 OS map. Demolished 19 th century sheep fold.	19 th Century	N/A		MWI65692	Negligible	HER 1901 OS map	405775	141088
2024			Site of milestone	Site of milestone on 1 st edition OS map. Labelled 'London 84, Amesbury 6'.	19 th Century	N/A			Negligible	1 st edition OS map	405835	140683
2025			Barrow, Parsonage Down	Possible barrow identified by geophysical survey (GSB Prospection Ltd 2001b). The feature does not appear to have been located during a subsequent trial trench evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2002b) (trench 6). However, it is uncertain if the feature detected by the geophysical survey was accurately located, or if the trench was precisely located to coincide with this.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI74873	Medium	HER GSB Prospection Ltd 2001b; Wessex Archaeology 2002b.	405865	140711
2026			Reservoir	Rectangular reservoir visible on 1 st edition OS map.	19 th Century	N/A			Negligible	1 st edition OS map	405966	140983
2027			Burial, Parsonage Down	Inhumation (probably Iron Age) found in a pit associated with pottery fragments. Close by was another pit which contained burnt flint and pottery fragments.	Middle Bronze Age - Iron Age	N/A		MWI6935	Medium	HER	405992	140780
2028			Ring ditch	Possible ring ditch feature identified by geophysical survey (GSB Prospection Ltd 2001b). Later evaluation located two undated gullies which may correspond to this feature. No finds were recovered (Wessex Archaeology 2002b).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI6998	Unknown	HER GSB Prospection Ltd 2001b; Wessex Archaeology 2002b.	406196	140747

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2029			Enclosures, South of Parsonage Down	Two possible rectilinear enclosures of unknown date were mapped from aerial photographs and confirmed by geophysical survey (GSB Prospection Ltd 2001a). The features appear as one incomplete, ditch defined rectangular enclosure with a width of 33m and a possible length of 110m, and a second possible enclosure to the north-west. These features may be associated with the possible later prehistoric settlement to the east (UID 2033). Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2003) has confirmed the presence of the north ditch of the eastern enclosure as a step, V-shaped ditch. The fills suggest that a bank may have existed on the northern side, external to the enclosure. A small quantity of cattle bone was recovered, but no datable finds; the cattle bone may represent secondary deposition of midden material. A linear ditch to the east was notably smaller in dimensions but nevertheless appears to represent an extension of the enclosure ditch. Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age pottery, cattle bone and burnt flint was recovered. The position of the ditch and the presence of a possible northern bank were also confirmed during the excavation of a geotechnical trial pit (Wessex Archaeology 2003). An assemblage of mostly Bronze Age worked flint and Roman pottery was recovered in the area during fieldwalking (Wessex Archaeology 1994). The location of cropmarks have been adjusted based on evaluation results.	Middle Bronze Age - Iron Age	N/A		MWI6948; MWI6927; MWI6957; MWI6978; MWI7133	Medium	HER GSB Prospection Ltd 2001a; Wessex Archaeology 1994; Wessex Archaeology 2003a; Wessex Archaeology 2003c.	406268	140881
2030	.01		Barrow, south of Cherry Lodge	The southernmost of a pair of closely spaced ring ditches identified from aerial photographs and interpreted as probable round barrows. The ring ditch was incomplete, and had an approximate diameter of 30m	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI7134	High	HER	406344	141531
2030	.02		Barrow, south of Cherry Lodge	The northernmost of a pair of closely spaced ring ditches identified from aerial photographs and interpreted as probable round barrows. The ring ditch was complete, and had an approximate diameter of 29m.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI7200	High	HER	406325	141565
2030	.03		Barrow, south of Cherry Lodge	A ring ditch, with a diameter of approximately 18m, identified from aerial photographs and interpreted as a probable round barrow. Located some 185m to the northeast of a pair of other, similar features.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI7160	High	HER	406498	141679
2031			Ring ditch	Possible ring ditch feature identified by geophysical survey (GSB Prospection Ltd 2001b). Later evaluation located two undated gullies which may correspond to this feature (c.12m in diameter). No finds were recovered (Wessex Archaeology, 2002b).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI6999	Unknown	HER GSB Prospection Ltd 2001b; Wessex Archaeology 2002b.	406376	140826
2032			Southwest of Scotland Farm	A possible ovoid enclosure identified as a crop/soilmark on an aerial photograph.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI7132	Unknown	HER	406512	140601
2033			Settlement, Scotland Lodge	A potential Roman settlement and traces of an Iron Age oval enclosure which were seen as soilmarks and mapped from aerial photographs. The settlement comprised numerous rectilinear and sub-rectangular ditch defined enclosures, numerous small pits and larger patches of dark soil thought to be associated with the settlement. A concentration of Late Roman pottery and burnt flint was recovered during fieldwalking in this area (Wessex Archaeology 1992b). The results of a geophysical survey (GSB Prospection Ltd 2001a) confirmed that an oval ditch contains dense concentrations of pits, and that further enclosures extend eastwards and westwards, also with concentrations of pits. The results suggest that the extent of the main settlement has been defined, though further settlement could be present to the north. Limited evaluation has confirmed occupation on this site from the Early Iron Age through to the Roman period (Wessex Archaeology 2002d; Wessex Archaeology 2002g).	Iron Age - Roman	N/A		MWI6943; MWI6959; MWI76197	Medium	HER Wessex Archaeology 1992; GSB Prospection Ltd 2001a; Wessex Archaeology 2002d; Wessex Archaeology 2002g.	406546	140909
2034			Pit, Parsonage Down	A shallow undated pit identified during a trial trench evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2002b) (Trench 47).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI7000	Unknown	HER Wessex Archaeology 2002b.	406717	141130

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2035	.01		Ring ditch	The cropmark remains of two probable Bronze Age round barrows have been identified as ring ditches on aerial photographs. The northern example has a diameter of 30m and its location has been confirmed by geophysical survey (GSB Prospection Ltd 1994).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI6396	High	HER GSB Prospection Ltd 1994.	406789	141091
2035	.02		Ring ditch	The cropmark remains of two probable Bronze Age round barrows have been identified as ring ditches on aerial photographs. The southern example is incomplete with a diameter of 25m and its location has been confirmed by geophysical survey (GSB Prospection Ltd 1994).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI7206	High	HER GSB Prospection Ltd 1994.	406804	141055
2036			Oval enclosure, Parsonage Down	An oval enclosure of unknown date identified by geophysical survey (GSB Prospection Ltd 2001b).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI74874	Medium	HER GSB Prospection Ltd 2001b.	407088	141572
2037			Scotland Lodge	Scotland Lodge Farm (Scotland Farm), Winterbourne Stoke. Partially extant 19 th century farmstead of loose courtyard plan.	19 th Century	N/A		MWI70534	Low	HER 1 st edition OS map	407120	140884
2038			Pits, Parsonage Down	Possible pits of an unknown date identified by geophysical survey (GSB Prospection Ltd 2001b).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI74875	Medium	HER GSB Prospection Ltd 2001b.	407239	141630
2039			Settlement, High Down	Probable late Prehistoric and / or Roman settlement site located to the north-west of the Coniger Enclosure. This may be the same site recorded by Sir Richard Colt Hoare as having produced Roman pottery and coins. The site is largely known from aerial photographs, which reveal the presence of a D-shaped enclosure and fragmented ditches and banks within and extending to the south east of the enclosure, two adjacent rectilinear enclosures and an incomplete curvilinear enclosure. It is not clear if the D-shaped enclosure is associated with the linear features and rectilinear enclosures. The D-shaped enclosure is defined by a ditch and bank and measures 125m by 170m. The rectilinear enclosures to the south of the D-shaped enclosure are almost square with rounded corners and appear to be associated with the more fragmented ditches to the east. The two enclosures appear to each be defined by a single ditch and measure 75 m by 75 m and 70 m by 70 m respectively. To the northwest of the rectilinear enclosures are the incomplete ditched remains of a possible curvilinear enclosure of unknown date and measuring 190m across. A linear ditch (assigned to UID 2048), some 1.1 km in length, cuts north-west to south-east through the D-shaped enclosure and the ditches and banks to the south-east. It is not clear whether the ditch pre or post-dates these features.	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI7098; MWI7114	High	HER	407281	142140
2041			Linear, Longbarrow Crossroads	Two trenches revealed a north to south aligned ditch predicted in the geophysical survey as a weak trend. Worked flint flakes were recovered. To the south, it was further downslope and deposits here were much deeper (1.2m+). The ditch here was considerably truncated here and sealed beneath a colluvial deposit.	Middle Bronze Age - Iron Age	N/A		MWI7008	Medium	HER Wessex Archaeology 2003a.	407499	141496
2042			Mound, High Down	The earthwork remains of an oval mound of unknown date from aerial photographs as part of the RCHME Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP project, and the English Heritage Stonehenge World Heritage Site Mapping Project. The mound measured 26m by 12m, and is possibly the remains of a round barrow	Uncertain	N/A		MWI73345	Unknown	HER	407513	141877
2043			Barrow	Possible barrow identified by geophysical survey (GSB Prospection Ltd 2001). A trench excavated in this approximate location during a subsequent evaluation does not appear to have identified any associated remains (Wessex Archaeology 2003a; Trench 37).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI74876	Medium	HER GSB Prospection Ltd 2001; Wessex Archaeology 2003a.	407514	141472

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2044			Pit, Longbarrow Crossroads	Large but relatively shallow pit located during archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2003a). Finds of worked and burnt, unworked flint, animal bone and pottery of Iron Age date were recovered from this feature.	Iron Age	N/A		MWI6947	Low	HER Wessex Archaeology 2003a.	407610	141481
2045			Possible droveway	Possible undated cart tracks located during archaeological evaluation on north-north-west to south-south-east alignment (Wessex Archaeology 2003a). Geophysical survey has identified a linear anomaly on a similar alignment suggesting a possible droveway (GSB Prospection Ltd 2001b).	Uncertain	N/A		N/A	Low	HER GSB Prospection Ltd 2001b; Wessex Archaeology 2003a.	407639	141453
2046	.01		Winterbourne Stoke	Historic core of Winterbourne Stoke, extent includes current Conservation Area, two Listed Buildings, farmhouses of 17 th -century date and a demolished 19 th -century farmstead. Village with Medieval or earlier origins, recorded as a large settlement in the 1086 Domesday Survey. Earthwork remains suggest it previously had a much greater southern extent (see UID 2046.02).	Early Medieval - 20 th Century	Conservation Area; Listed Building (1 II*, 6 II)	1130971; 1130973; 1130974; 1130976; 1130978; 1318524; 1318525	MWI70535; MWI70542; MWI70543; MWI70778; MWI75968	High	HER NHLE: https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1130971 NHLE: https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1318524	407653	140731
2046	.02		Winterbourne Stoke	The fragmented earthwork remains of the Medieval settlement of Winterbourne Stoke (UID 2046.01) have been identified from aerial photographs covering an area adjacent to the river and south of the current settlement.	Medieval	N/A		MWI6975	Medium	HER	407668	140585
2047			Lynchets, The Coniger	Cropmarks relating to possible Medieval lynchet banks identified from aerial photographs. All are aligned north-west to south-east and have been eroded through ploughing. The longest bank can be traced for c.570m. These were mapped as part of the RCHME: Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP project, and subsequently revised for the English Heritage Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project	Medieval	N/A		MWI7122	Low	HER	407770	142156
2048			Ditch, High Down/ Winterbourne Stoke Hill	Extensive north-west to south-east aligned ditch thought to be probable later Prehistoric land division. Parts of the ditch are flanked on either side by a bank and passes through the centre of a later prehistoric and / or Roman settlement / enclosure (UID 2039). Evaluation just to the north of the A303 located a substantial ditch on this alignment; this could not be closely dated but contained Prehistoric worked flint (Wessex Archaeology 2003a). Immediately to the south, three undated intercutting ditches were also located on the same alignment.	Middle Bronze Age - Iron Age	N/A		MWI7009; MWI73341; MWI73343	Medium	HER Wessex Archaeology 2003a.	407805	141580
2049			Ring ditch, Winterbourne Stoke Hill	Possible ring ditch feature identified from aerial photographs. No further details available.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI7158	Unknown	HER	407910	140930
2050			Watermeadows, Winterbourne Stoke	Post-medieval water meadows alongside the River Till in the parish of Winterbourne Stoke, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. Covers a total area of about 14.5 hectares.	Post-medieval	N/A		MWI6987	Medium	HER	407984	141527
2051			Old Chalk Pit	'Old Chalk Pit'. Marked on the 1 st edition OS map.	19 th Century	N/A			Negligible	1 st edition OS map	408058	141156
2052			Ridge and furrow, north-east of Winterbourne Stoke	Ridge and furrow of a Medieval/ Post-medieval date on a south-west to north-east alignment identified by a geophysical survey (GSB Prospection Ltd 2001b).	Medieval	N/A		MWI74877	Low	HER GSB Prospection Ltd 2001b.	408080	141380

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2053			Field system, Winterbourne Stoke Hill/Horse Down	An extensive complex of linear features identified from aerial photographs and geophysical surveys (GSB Prospection Ltd 1999; GSB Prospection Ltd 2001b) subsequently investigated via watching brief and trial trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2002g; Wessex Archaeology 2003a). Those concentrated to the north, which largely consist of parallel linear features, orientated north to south and north-east to south-west, appear to represent lynchets, whilst those to the south seem to define a fragmented rectilinear / co-axial field system. The form of these features and finds recovered during intrusive investigations suggest that they are predominantly of late Prehistoric to Roman date, although some elements could relate to Post-medieval or Medieval land divisions, lynchets or strip fields (e.g. traces of ridge and furrow). Colluvial deposits attaining thicknesses in excess of 1m were also encountered in some locations during trial trenching in areas coinciding with these features. Recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2017d; NW6) has detected traces of Medieval - Post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation within the eastern part of the UID, to the north of the A303, which appear to approximately coincide with / follow the same alignment as several of the features identified from aerial photographs.	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI7009; MWI7111; MWI75994	Medium	HER GSB Prospection Ltd 1999b; GSB Prospection Ltd 2001; Wessex Archaeology 2002g; Wessex Archaeology 2003a; Wessex Archaeology 2017d.	408337	141057
2054	.01		Barrow, Winterbourne Stoke Hill	One of a group of three probable ring ditches/ barrows identified from aerial photographs.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI7208	High	HER	408383	141258
2054	.02		Barrow, Winterbourne Stoke Hill	One of a group of three probable ring ditches/ barrows identified from aerial photographs.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI7209	High	HER	408412	141280
2054	.03		Barrow, Winterbourne Stoke Hill	One of a group of three probable ring ditches/ barrows identified from aerial photographs.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI7207	High	HER	408429	141241
2055			Enclosure, south-east of Foredown Barn	The cropmark remains of a small penannular enclosure which was seen and mapped from aerial photographs as part of the English Heritage Stonehenge World Heritage Site Mapping Project. The enclosure appeared as a U-shaped single ditched feature, open to the north-east and measuring c.15m across.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI73340	Unknown	HER	408429	141764
2056			Enclosures, Winterbourne Stoke Hill	Several possible incomplete conjoined rectilinear enclosures and a number of other ditches mapped from aerial photographs as part of English Heritage's Stonehenge World Heritage Site Mapping Project. The enclosures may represent part of a later Prehistoric settlement.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI73338	Medium	HER	408492	141121
2059	.01		Ridge and Furrow, Oatlands Hill	The cropmark remains of two areas of Medieval ridge and furrow identified and mapped from aerial photographs. The cultivation marks cut through the earlier remains of a later Prehistoric ditch and trackway thought to be associated with a large later Prehistoric / Roman settlement located to the east on Oatlands Hill. The ridge and furrow overlaps the western edge of the settlement remains. The southern block has an area of approximately 14.5ha with ridge and furrow on a west-south-west to east-north-east alignment.	Medieval	N/A		MWI7211	Low	HER	408848	140697
2059	.02		Ridge and Furrow, Oatlands Hill	The cropmark remains of two areas of Medieval ridge and furrow identified and mapped from aerial photographs. The cultivation marks cut through the earlier remains of a later Prehistoric ditch and trackway thought to be associated with a large later Prehistoric / Roman settlement located to the east on Oatlands Hill. The ridge and furrow overlaps the western edge of the settlement remains. The northern block has an area of approximately 6ha with ridge and furrow on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment.	Medieval	N/A		MWI7211	Low	HER	408935	140452
2060			Grants Barn	Site of Grant's Barn, Winterbourne Stoke. Demolished 19 th century outfarm of loose courtyard plan. The farmstead and all historic buildings have been lost.	19 th Century	N/A		MWI70781	Negligible	HER 1st edition OS	409008	141179

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2061			North of Grant's Barn	A circular bank probably representing the site of a ploughed round barrow identified from aerial photographs. No further details available.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI7173	Unknown	HER	409038	141522
2062			Enclosure, possible penning	Square enclosure marked on 1 st edition OS map, possible penning.	19 th Century	N/A			Negligible	1 st edition OS map	409061	141609
2063			Site of milestone	Site of milestone on 1 st edition OS map. Labelled 'London 82, Amesbury 4'.	19 th Century	N/A			Negligible	1 st edition OS map	409138	141213
2064			Settlement, Oatlands Hill	Probable late Prehistoric and/or Roman settlement complex and coaxial field systems identified from aerial photographs over 800m south-west of the Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads on Oatlands Hill. The cropmark evidence indicates that the settlement comprises numerous rectilinear ditch-defined enclosures, compounds, pits, banks and ditches, which are aligned north-north-east to south-south-west along a possible central trackway. These features appear to post-date a probable late Prehistoric linear ditch which coincides across the northern part of the complex and is aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. Some Medieval strip lynchets may also be superimposed over these features. The features were mapped (RCHME 1992) in association with early proposals to modify the A303, and later as part of the RCHME: Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP project, and the English Heritage Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. The northern part of the complex was also covered by a recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a), which corroborated and expanded on the results of the earlier assessments of aerial photographs.	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI7118; MWI7155	High	HER RCHME 1992; Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	409190	140466
2065			Pits, Winterbourne Stoke – south of the A303	A number of pits excavated during trial trenching, several of which correlated with the positions of anomalies detected previously by geophysical survey (GSB Prospection Ltd 2001b; Wessex Archaeology, 2002b; Wessex Archaeology 2002f). These included one example which produced a relatively large assemblage of Early Bronze Age pottery along with worked flint and burnt flint, as well as several Middle Bronze Age, Early Iron Age and undated pits. Additional possible pits have been detected by recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a; Wessex Archaeology 2017d) across a large area to the north and south of UID 2065; these have been assigned to UIDs 2143-4.	Bronze Age - Iron Age	N/A		MWI6932; MWI6933; MWI6934; MWI6944; MWI7002; MWI7004; MWI7005	Medium	HER GSB Prospection Ltd 2001b; Wessex Archaeology 2002b; Wessex Archaeology 2002f; Wessex Archaeology 2016a; Wessex Archaeology 2017d.	409376	141224
2066			Ditch, north-east of Oatlands Hill	Excavation of geotechnical trial pit revealed the terminal of a north-west to south-east aligned ditch, the fill of which produced worked flint including one scraper (Wessex Archaeology 2002g). The feature may form part of the field system assigned to UID 2089	Middle Bronze Age - Iron Age	N/A		MWI7007	Low/ Medium	HER Wessex Archaeology 2002g.	409270	141292
2067			Oatlands Hill	The area to the west and south of Winterbourne Stoke crossroads formed Oatlands Airfield. This was a grass airfield which opened in 1941 as a training unit for fighter reconnaissance squadrons. Use of the site from 1942 was only intermittent and the site was closed in 1946 (Wessex Archaeology 1998a).	20 th Century	N/A		MWI6984	Low	Wessex Archaeology 1998a.	409310	140623
2068			Boundary Ditch, north-east of Oatlands Hill	A linear ditch or boundary of possible Bronze Age date visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. This linear ditch is aligned north-west to south-east and can be traced for 2.2 km. This ditch is one of a number of extensive Prehistoric ditches which divide up areas of Salisbury Plain. This ditch was mapped as part of the RCHME: Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP project, and the English Heritage Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. The feature was investigated within two trial trenches during an evaluation in 2003. Struck flint was recovered from the lower fill of the ditch in one of the trenches (Wessex Archaeology 2003a). The ditch has also been identified by recent geophysical surveys (Wessex Archaeology 2016a; Wessex Archaeology 2017c) and trial trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2017d).	Middle Bronze Age - Iron Age	N/A		MWI6407; MWI12690	Medium	HER Wessex Archaeology 2003a; Wessex Archaeology 2016a; Wessex Archaeology 2017c; Wessex Archaeology 2017d.	409391	141115

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2069			Barrow, Oatlands Hill	A large ring ditch, possibly a Bronze Age round barrow which was seen as a cropmark and mapped from aerial photographs. The ring ditch has a diameter of around 49m and is located immediately to the west of a broad linear ditch of later Prehistoric date which appears to skirt around the barrow, and is therefore presumed to postdate the barrow. One of a group of three possible barrows identified in this location. Detected by geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI7136	High	HER Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	409431	140854
2070			Barrow, north of Oatlands Hill	A possible Bronze Age round barrow seen as a cropmark and mapped from aerial photographs. The feature was visible as a very faint plough-levelled mound with a diameter of around 19m. One of a group of three possible barrows identified in this location.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI7153	High	HER	409427	140935
2071			Barrow, north of Oatlands Hill	A possible Bronze Age round barrow seen as a cropmark and mapped from aerial photographs, with an overall diameter of around 17m. One of a group of three possible barrows identified in this location. Detected by recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI7154	High	HER Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	409432	140984
2072			Enclosure, Oatlands Hill	Incomplete oval or elongated C-shaped enclosure or possible barrow identified from aerial photographs and geophysical survey. Recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a) indicates that the enclosure is orientated north-east to south-west, and measures some 50m by 30m. Evaluation has proven a multi-period site comprising a C-shaped enclosure, post-built structure, ditch and pit.	Early Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age	N/A		MWI7210	Medium	HER Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	409440	141196
2073			Ditch, Oatlands Hill	<p>A north-north-east to south-south-west sinuous linear feature mapped as part of the RCHME Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP project, and the English Heritage Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. The cropmark feature can be traced for c.1.5km and is variable in its thickness, measuring up to 20m across towards its southern end, but tapering to around 1m to 2m across towards the northern extent. It is recorded as a possible late Prehistoric linear boundary by the corresponding HER entry. It appears to curve around a possible Bronze Age round barrow and terminates at its southern end at a large ring ditch on the northern edge of a probable late Prehistoric / Roman settlement on Oatlands Hill. It is possible that the feature could be an incised trackway associated with the settlement, which has a central road way on the same alignment as the ditch.</p> <p>The feature extends north of the A303, possibly defining the western boundary of an enclosure assigned to UID 2078. The feature has been investigated via trial trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2002f) and recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a), the latter appearing to confirm that the feature is a probable trackway formed of two parallel ditches.</p>	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI7125	Medium	HER Wessex Archaeology 2002f; Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	409439	140907
2074			North-east of Oatlands Farm	An approximately north-south aligned ditch excavated during a trial trench evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2002f). The ditch cuts a small, shallow undated feature. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the fill of the ditch.	Roman	N/A		MWI6945	Low	HER Wessex Archaeology 2002f.	409474	141251
2075			Pit, north-east of Oatlands Hill	Four small discrete features, probably pits, identified within a single trench excavated as part of an evaluation in 2001 (Wessex Archaeology 2002f). Two of these were dated to the Early/Middle Iron Age on the basis of pottery recovered.	Iron Age	N/A		MWI6946	Low	HER Wessex Archaeology 2002f.	409705	141327
2076			Features at Longbarrow Crossroads	Numerous linear and curvilinear features identified by geophysical survey to the north-west of Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads during several phases of work by GSB Prospection in the 1990s / early 2000s. These are likely to be of archaeological interest, although the weak nature of the responses means that their interpretation is cautious. An aerial photograph analysis during 2001 confirmed the presence of linear features across the area, and a section of ditch was observed in this location during a watching brief in late 2012 / early 2013 (Wessex Archaeology 2014b).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI7201	Medium	HER Wessex Archaeology 2014b.	409799	141599

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2077		Winterbourne Stoke 72 (?)	North of Winterbourne Stoke Roundabout	Possible site of a ploughed round barrow identified from aerial photographs. No further details available.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI6402	Unknown	HER	409819	141772
2078			Enclosure, North of Winterbourne Stoke Roundabout	Possible rectangular enclosure and possible associated linear features identified by aerial photographs and geophysical survey (GSB Prospection Ltd 1999). May also be associated with south-south-west to north-north-east linear feature to the south (UID 2073). An east to west orientated section of ditch was exposed during stripping for a compound just to the west of the A360 and south of a trackway. This shallow feature was undated but thought to be a former field boundary (Wessex Archaeology 2014b). Several of the linear features associated with/forming part of the enclosure were detected by recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2017d; NW5; SHLP 2018; ID 8080 and 8007).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI6405; MWI7125; MWI7201	Medium	HER GSB Prospection Ltd 1999; SHLP 2018; Wessex Archaeology 2014b; Wessex Archaeology 2017d.	409814	141690
2079			Old Chalk Pits	Two 'Old Chalk Pit(s)'. Marked on the 1 st edition OS map.	19 th Century	N/A			Negligible	1 st edition OS map	409905	141139
2080			Feature, north-east of Oatlands Hill	A single large irregular feature, over 4m wide and 1m deep, excavated within a trial trench in 2001 (Wessex Archaeology 2002f) The primary fills comprised deposits of chalk rubble with humic lenses, and the several upper fills contained relatively large assemblages of worked flint, burnt flint, Neolithic pottery, Early Bronze Age pottery and Middle Bronze Age to Early / Middle Iron Age pottery, indicating that the deposits accumulated over a considerable period of time. A single sherd of coarsely flint-tempered Middle Neolithic pottery was recovered from this pit. This is a rim sherd of Peterborough Ware, probably belonging to the Mortlake substyle, with twisted cord impressions on the inside and outside of the rim.	Prehistoric	N/A		MWI7006	Unknown	HER Wessex Archaeology 2002f.	409934	141200
2081			Ditch, Stonehenge Tunnel 11KV	Watching brief undertaken on test pits associated with a proposed 11kv supply located an undated ditch running in an east – west alignment (Wessex Archaeology 2005).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI6991	Unknown	HER Wessex Archaeology 2005.	409944	140848
2083			Pit, northwest of the Diamond	A roughly circular feature identified as a soilmark on aerial photographs. This appears to correspond with some localised, higher magnitude pit-type anomalies identified by recent geophysical survey (Linford et al. 2015b) which were interpreted as possibly indicative of a larger pit or infilled quarry depression.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12745	Unknown	HER Linford et al. 2015b.	410025	141166
2084			Drinking Stone	A probable cross base of Medieval type, 0.8m square with a socket 0.4m by 0.5m by 0.3m deep. Shown on map of 1773.	Medieval	N/A		MWI13139	Low	HER	410040	141500
2085			Pit, Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads	Pit located during archaeological watching brief (Wessex Archaeology 2003c). On excavation this small pit, less than 0.30m deep, produced a moderate assemblage of animal bone, predominantly cattle, human bone (a single femur), and Middle Bronze Age pottery. The bone showed signs of carnivore damage, suggesting it had been re-deposited.	Middle Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12543	Low	HER Wessex Archaeology 2003c.	410098	141517
2086			Burial, Longbarrow Crossroads	An undated burial was uncovered by badgers in June 1999. It could indicate the presence of a 'flat' grave or even a cemetery in the environs of the Bronze Age barrow group at Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads (see UID 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006; 2007; 2008).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12623	High	HER	410100	141500
2087		Winterbourne Stoke 71	Long Barrow, south-south-east of Longbarrow Crossroads	A non-designated Neolithic long barrow located some 480m to the south-south-east of Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads. The feature, which retains no surface expression, was initially identified from aerial photographs. The monument has subsequently been subject to geophysical survey (Linford et al. 2015b; Wessex Archaeology 2016a) and two recent phases of limited excavation (Roberts et al. 2016a; Wessex Archaeology 2017c)	Neolithic	N/A		MWI13159	Very High	HER Linford et al. 2015b; Roberts et al. 2016a; Wessex Archaeology 2016a; Wessex Archaeology 2017c.	410102	140900

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2088			Pit, between Druids Lodge and Wilsford Down	Two Middle Bronze Age pits identified during a trial trench evaluation in 2001 (Wessex Archaeology 2002c). Both pits contained animal bone, flint and Middle Bronze Age pottery. The location of the features corresponded very broadly to two pit-type anomalies identified by an earlier geophysical survey.	Middle Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12541	Low	HER Wessex Archaeology 2002c.	410119	141429
2089			Field System, Oatland Hill / Wilsford Down / NW of Westfield Farm	Extensive area of co-axial field systems, enclosures and lynchets identified to the south of the A303 via a combination of aerial photograph analysis as part of the RCHME: Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP project and the English Heritage Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project, and during several episodes of geophysical survey and trial trenching. In some, but not all, instances, trial trenching has confirmed the presence of archaeological features correlating with elements of the field systems identified via remote sensing techniques. Although these may have been established during multiple phases and subject to episodic alteration and reorganisation, the field systems are likely to date broadly to the later Prehistoric to Roman period, following a pattern observed across large swathes of Salisbury Plain. Recent small scale excavations undertaken by Historic England investigated part of the field system, revealing a ditch incorporating a palisade (Roberts et al. 2016). The remains of a neonatal human burial (assigned to UID 2173) were discovered within the fill of the ditch. The investigation determined that at least part of the field system may date to the earlier part of the Middle Bronze Age. The field systems and lynchets mapped from aerial photographs across this area may also incorporate some Medieval and Post-medieval elements.	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI6990; MWI7003; MWI7094; MWI10757; MWI12625; MWI13128; MWI13155	Medium	HER Linford et al. 2015b; Linford et al. 2015; Roberts et al. 2016; Wessex Archaeology 1993a; Wessex Archaeology 2002f; Wessex Archaeology 2005; Wessex Archaeology 2016a; Wessex Archaeology 2017b; Wessex Archaeology 2017c.	410244	140077
2090			Pits, Diamonds Field	Possible pits of an unknown date identified by geophysical survey. Some of these have a diameter of approximately 2m and are of annular form, perhaps suggesting a combination of tree-throws and pits, as well as natural solution hollows in the chalk, as has often been found in the wider WHS landscape (Linford et al. 2015b). Recent excavation has confirmed one of these dated to the Late Bronze Age and was flanked by two postholes, while two pits further to the west (Assigned to UID 2169.01-2) contained Beaker pottery and worked flint within one feature and Early Bronze Age Collared Urn, a sandstone saddle quern, worked flint and animal bone in another (Wessex Archaeology 2017c)	Bronze Age	N/A		MWI74641	Medium	HER Linford et al. 2015b; Wessex Archaeology 2017c.	410212	140966
2091			North of the Diamond	Site of possible ring ditch or round barrow identified by the RCHME from aerial photographs. However, geophysical surveys carried out by Historic England in 2015 (Linford et al. 2015a) do not appear to have identified any corresponding feature in this location.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12783	Unknown	HER Linford et al. 2015a.	410409	141013
2092			Linear earthworks, Wilsford Down	Series of linear features identified from aerial photographs which form possible enclosures and field boundaries. Orientation of some elements different to UID 2089 suggesting a different phase and date of activity. Some may relate to modern agricultural activity.	Middle Bronze Age - Iron Age	N/A		MWI12695; MWI12748; MWI73295; MWI74633	Unknown	HER	410484	141186

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2093			Military railway, west of the Cursus	Part of a light military railway constructed in the early 20 th century from the main Amesbury-Bulford Line at Ratfyn Junction to Larkhill, with branch lines serving other military facilities to the west and south of the main base. The part described in this record runs for over 4.3 km, from the Horse Isolation Hospital to the Lake Down Aerodrome, passing the RAF Night Camp and the Handley-Page hangars, with a spur terminating at Stonehenge Aerodrome. The course of the railway is visible as a structure on aerial photographs of the 1920s, but appears to have been largely dismantled by the mid-1930s, although parts can still be seen as cropmarks and earthworks. It has been mapped from aerial photographs by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge World Heritage Site Mapping Project. Parts of the military light railway have been investigated archaeologically on a number of occasions (Wessex Archaeology 2002f; Wessex Archaeology 2017c). It has been described as part of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site Landscape Project (Barber 2014) and an earlier survey of the military installations at Stonehenge (Wessex Archaeology 1998a).	20 th Century	N/A		MWI12608 MWI73256	Low	HER Barber 2014; Wessex Archaeology 1998a; Wessex Archaeology 2002f; Wessex Archaeology 2017c.	410292	141132
2095			Linear, south-west of Fargo Plantation	A boundary earthwork running north – south, identified from aerial photographs. It appears to join enclosures (UID 2096) and a settlement site identified to the north beyond the Study Area (Wessex Archaeology 1998b), and to be integrated into a surrounding field system (UID 2097).	Middle Bronze Age - Iron Age	N/A		MWI12689	Medium	HER Wessex Archaeology 1998b.	410872	142196
2096			Enclosure, south-south-west of Fargo Plantation	Enclosure, probably of Prehistoric or Roman date, identified by aerial photographs. It is defined by a bank and an outer ditch about 87m x 48m, with traces of internal features or subdivisions, and appears to be associated with a field system (UID 2097) and a linear feature (UID 2095).	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI12684	Unknown	HER	410892	142101
2097			Field system, south and west of Fargo Plantation	An extensive field system of later Prehistoric and/or Roman date, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs on Stonehenge Down, to the south of Fargo Plantation. It comprises rectilinear fields and enclosures defined by ditches and banks covering an area of at least 67 ha, which have been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. The field systems are comparable in form to the large swathes of 'Celtic' fields observed elsewhere across of Salisbury Plain. Field and Pearson (2011) consider that there is 'every likelihood' that these examples originated in the Middle Bronze Age, although they also note that the coaxial system may have been adapted and added to in an aggregate manner, possibly into the Roman period, implying some 'chronological depth' to the complex of features. Geophysical survey and small scale excavations undertaken in this area (and coinciding with UID 3028) during the Stonehenge Riverside Project revealed numerous pits and postholes, some containing Middle Bronze Age pottery. These features appear to have been enclosed by a ditch to the north, the upper fills of which were dated to around 1500-1100 BC (Parker Pearson et al. 2008).	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI13145	Medium	HER Field and Pearson 2011; Parker Pearson et al. 2008.	410904	142228
2098			South-east of Longbarrow Roundabout	Ploughed-out linear features running from west of Normanton Gorse to east of the Diamond, identified from aerial photographs. They may predominantly be of natural origin, appearing to relate to a dry valley also identified by geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2017c; SW1). However, some of the features mapped from aerial photographs, extending to the west of a probable late Prehistoric linear boundary (UID 2020.02) and assigned to UID 2089, have also been detected by recent geophysical survey and confirmed by trial trenching to be of archaeological origin (Wessex Archaeology 2017c).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI13149	Medium	HER Wessex Archaeology 2017c.	410955	141191

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2099			Possible barrow north of Normanton Gorse	Mound of possible barrow visible on aerial photographs.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI13028	Unknown	HER	411320	141770
2100			North of Normanton Gorse	Undated gully terminal excavated during a trial trench evaluation in late 2001-early 2002, and coinciding with a pit-like anomaly detected during an earlier geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2002e).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12626	Unknown	HER Wessex Archaeology 2002e.	411349	141698
2101	.01		Stonehenge Aerodrome	A First World War aerodrome constructed in 1917. The main Technical Site was located on the north side of the A303, and the domestic site was on the south side of the road and provided messing accommodation for officers and ratings. The grass land ground was between the Technical site and the A344 road to Shrewton. The Technical site was equipped with 6 coupled GS Aeroplane Sheds, Aeroplane Repair Shed and MT Sheds, workshops and numerous stores, huts and offices. The Domestic Site consisted of an Officers' Mess and Quarters, Sergeants' Mess, barrack rooms and other service buildings. The site closed in January 1921 and the Domestic site became the Stonehenge Pedigree Stock Farm for approximately 10 years. The Technical site was demolished in 1929. During 1944 the airfield may have been briefly used by aircraft attached to American 29th Infantry division, but this is uncertain. Traces of the aerodrome, including a metal pipe network, were detected via a geophysical survey carried out as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project (SHLP 2018; ID 3679, 3698 and possibly [LF26]).	20 th Century	N/A		MWI12606	Low	HER Barber 2014; Field and Pearson 2011; SHLP 2018; Wessex Archaeology 1998a.	411762	141809
2101	.02		Stonehenge Airfield	Stonehenge Airfield was opened in 1917 and functioned as a finishing school for pilots and observers in both day and night bombing. Initial accommodation was tents and portable Bessonneau hangers but some permeant buildings including workshops and aeroplane sheds were constructed in 1918 (Wessex Archaeology 1998a, 22-23) The two areas of technical and domestic buildings were located at the northern edge of Normanton Down and just at the western end of the Cursus. Training continued at the airfield till July 1919 after which equipment and buildings within the site were sold. This process, however, took several years and although the buildings were sold for removal they were kept and reused as part of the farm which then occupied the site (Wessex Archaeology 1998a, 25-28; Bowden et al. 2015, 123-125). The last buildings were removed in the 1930s, but aerial photographs taken in 1943 still clearly show earthworks from the airfield (Bowden et al. 2015, 123-125; Wessex Archaeology 1998a, 25-28). Six extant Air Ministry concrete boundary markers were identified around the edges of the former airfield during the Stonehenge World Heritage Site Landscape Project (Barber 2014, 17). Two of these are located along the northern edge of the A303, another south-west of Stonehenge two along the western edge of Fargo Plantation, and one to the northeast of the Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads.	20 th Century	N/A		N/A	Low	HER Barber 2014; Bowden et al. 2015; Wessex Archaeology 1998a.	411059	142104

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2102			Penannular ditch and cremations south of Long Barrow Crossroads	<p>A small penannular ditch, some 5m wide internally, detected by geophysical survey and subsequently investigated during a trial trench evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2017c; Trench 5)</p> <p>The ditch appeared to have an entrance facing south-south-east, measuring 2.6m wide, with a small feature between the terminals; alternatively, this feature may have formed the eastern terminal of a much narrower entrance. Only the western terminal of the ditch lay within the trench. This ditch cut an earlier pit, which itself cut a possible cremation grave.</p> <p>The grave had been heavily truncated by the pit, and its original size could not be determined, although what may have been its base (or a depression in its base) was 0.5 m in diameter. The base of the grave was approximately 1m below the surface of the chalk. It contained an unurned cremation deposit.</p> <p>The pit was up to 1.4m wide and 0.8m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. Its upper fills had been truncated by the ditch terminal, but its basal layer contained 22 sherds of Beaker pottery, 10g of cremated human bone, a polished stone axe fragment reworked and used as a hammerstone, 29 pieces of worked flint, burnt flint and animal bone. It is possible that some or all of these derived from the earlier grave.</p> <p>The ditch terminal was 1.4m wide and 0.5m deep, with moderately steep irregular sides and a flat base: its single fill produced a further 25g of cremated human bone, 38 pieces of worked flint, burnt flint and animal bone. Again, some of these may have derived from the stratigraphically earlier contexts. On the northern side, the penannular ditch was surveyed as being up to 1m wide.</p> <p>A number of small discrete features were recorded within the interior of the penannular ditch. Immediately north of its terminal, and cut by it, was a second feature containing another unurned cremation deposit. It was 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep with an irregular U-shaped profile. A cluster of five small features were surveyed towards the north of the monument's interior, three of which were excavated. Two of these yielded small quantities of Beaker pottery.</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI75695; MWI75696	Very High	HER Wessex Archaeology 2017c; Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	409989	140827
2103		Wilsford 30	Long barrow 350m south-west of the Normanton Down round barrow cemetery	<p>The monument includes an east – west aligned long barrow located some 350m south-west of the main Normanton Down round barrow cemetery. It is situated on a south facing slope overlooking an east – west combe that separates Wilsford Down from Normanton Down. The monument was surveyed as part of the 'Stonehenge World Heritage Site Landscape Project' in 2010. This reported that the monument 'measures approximately 2.3m in height, 20m in width and 43m in length, though its western end appears to have been heavily eroded by the positioning of a track running south-west to north-east. This appears to have worn away the western base and part of the ditch. At the eastern end of the long barrow there is evidence for a second phase of construction, where a small mound has been placed on the top. This feature measures 21m in diameter, and in some parts appears to have slumped slightly (especially on the northern side), making the eastern end of the earlier long barrow appear wider than the western end, and causing the slope from the top of this mound to run directly down without a break. There is evidence for a ditch, 4m wide and 0.7m deep, along the northern side of the barrow displaying a clear terminal at its eastern end and truncated by the track-way to the west. There is no ditch to the southern side of the long barrow, though this may have been eroded by agricultural activities' (Barrett and Bowden 2010, 6-7). Clear evidence of disturbance in two areas was attributed to livestock activity, and Colt Hoare and Cunnington's excavations in the 19th century, which revealed four primary inhumations on a floor at the east end, and a secondary inhumation (possibly of Saxon date).</p>	Neolithic	Scheduled Monument	1009621	MWI12489	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009621 Barrett and Bowden 2010.	411410	141067

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2104		Winterbourne Stoke 42	Bowl barrow 300m north-west of Airman's Corner	A bowl barrow situated 300m north-west of Airman's Corner, on Winterbourne Stoke Down. The barrow is at the south-western end of a group of barrows occupying a north-east – south-west ridge to the north of the crossroads, and extending as far as the western terminal of the Lesser Cursus. The monument was surveyed by English Heritage in 2009 (Field 2009). This determined that the mound measures 22m across and 1.1m in height, and is surrounded by an infilled ditch of approximately 4m in width. Possible evidence for two phases of construction was also identified. Partial excavation by Colt Hoare and Cunnington in the 19 th century revealed an empty cist and a flint arrowhead. Geophysical survey in 2009 (Wessex Archaeology 2009) identified the ring ditch and possible indications of internal features. Note: the illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument constraint area / boundary to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1008951	MWI7044	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1008951 Field 2009; Wessex Archaeology 2009.	409641	143094
2105		Winterbourne Stoke 41	Bowl barrow 450m south of Greenland Farm	A levelled bowl barrow located on a gentle south facing slope on Winterbourne Stoke Down some 300m north of Airman's Corner. It is situated amongst a group of barrows lying to the west of the Lesser Cursus (NHLE 1010901). The monument is visible on aerial photographs and has been mapped as part of the RCHME: Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP project and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. Partial excavation in the 19 th century revealed a cremation burial and indications that the barrow had been previously opened.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1010893	MWI7051	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010893	409858	143274
2106		Winterbourne Stoke 40	Bell barrow 400m south of Greenland Farm, forming part of a linear round barrow cemetery west of the Lesser Cursus	A bell barrow located 400m south of Greenland Farm, 460m north-north-east of Airman's Corner. The monument forms part of a linear round barrow cemetery aligned broadly east to west and occupying a gentle south facing slope on Winterbourne Stoke Down, west of the Lesser Cursus. The corresponding NHLE entry states that 'The barrow mound is 2.4m high and 30m in diameter, surrounded by a berm and ditch. The ditch has become infilled over the years but survives as a buried feature and is visible on aerial photographs from which the overall diameter of the barrow, including the mound, berm and ditch is calculated to be c.42m. The barrow was partially excavated in the 19 th century when two cremations were found, one in a circular cist near the centre and the other in an oblong cist to the north.'	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1008952	MWI7048	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1008952	409975	143374
2107		Winterbourne Stoke 34	Disc barrow 400m north of A344, south-east of Greenland Farm	A disc barrow located on a gentle south-facing slope on Winterbourne Stoke Down, 400m north of the A344, north-east of Airman's Corner and south-east of Greenland Farm. It lies to the south of a linear round barrow cemetery west of the Lesser Cursus. The corresponding NHLE entry indicates that the 'mound survives as a slight earthwork c.0.3m high and c.15m in diameter and is surrounded by a berm, quarry ditch and outer bank. The ditch, which survives as a buried feature, and the outer bank, are now difficult to identify on the ground but are visible as soilmarks on aerial photographs from which the overall diameter of the barrow is calculated to be c.55m.' The monument has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. Partial excavation by Colt Hoare in the 19 th century revealed a primary cremation with a bronze awl. Note: the illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument constraint area / boundary to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.	Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1010902	MWI12800	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010902	410164	143276

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2108		Winterbourne Stoke 31	Bowl barrow 300m north of A344, south-west of the Lesser Cursus	One of a group of three barrows situated some 300m south of the western terminal of the Lesser Cursus. The corresponding NHLE entry describes the monument as follows: 'a bowl barrow located 300m north of the A344, south-west of the Lesser Cursus on a gentle south facing slope on Winterbourne Stoke Down. The mound survives as a slight earthwork 0.3m high and is slightly oval in shape, 20m east to west and 15m north to south. The mound is surrounded by a ditch from which material was quarried during its construction. This survives as a buried feature c.2m wide giving the barrow a maximum overall diameter c.24m. Partial excavation in the 19 th century revealed a possible primary cremation.' It has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1010903	MWI12801	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010903	410318	143138
2109		Winterbourne Stoke 32 and 33	Saucer barrow and bowl barrow 250m north of A344, south of the Lesser Cursus	A levelled saucer barrow and a levelled bowl barrow located on a gentle south facing slope on Winterbourne Stoke Down some 250m north of the A344 and 300m south of the western terminal of the Lesser Cursus. The two barrows form part of a group of three with UID 2110. The barrows are aligned broadly north-west to south-east with the bowl barrow to the north-west and the saucer barrow 20m to the south-east. Partial excavation in the 19 th century produced possible primary cremations in each of the barrows. The barrows are now difficult to identify on the ground, but excavations carried out in 1961 by F. de M. and H.L. Vatcher on behalf of the Ministry of Works (Gingell 1988, 19-76) demonstrated the mound of the bowl barrow to be 13m in diameter and surrounded by a quarry ditch 4.5m wide giving the barrow an overall diameter of 22m. Partial excavation of the saucer barrow revealed a quarry ditch 24m in diameter surrounding the mound. The outer bank of the saucer barrow is visible on aerial photographs as a chalk spread 30m in overall diameter. The 1961 excavation uncovered a cremation with a collared urn in an oval grave, and several stakeholes. An assemblage of Roman and late Prehistoric pottery was also recovered from topsoil and ditch fills. Note: the illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument constraint area / boundary to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.	Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1010894	MWI12567; MWI12802; MWI12803	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010894 Gingell 1988.	410398	143103
2110		Winterbourne Stoke 54	Bowl barrow 450m south-south-west of Airman's Corner on Winterbourne Stoke Down	The corresponding NHLE entry states that 'the monument includes a bowl barrow on Winterbourne Stoke Down, situated 450m SSW of Airman's Corner. It occupies a high plateau with views westwards across the Till valley and east towards Stonehenge. The barrow has a mound which stands to 1.1m high and has a diameter of 33m. Surrounding the barrow mound is a ditch from which material was quarried during the construction of the monument. This has become infilled over the years but survives as a buried feature c.4.5m wide. Partial excavation in the 19th century revealed a primary cremation with associated finds and an infant's skeleton. A later cremation was also found.' The barrow lies at the western end of an east-west linear group of barrows (including UID 2113-5 and 2118), the remainder of which are on the eastern side of the B3086.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1008949	MWI7052	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1008949	409759	142435

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2111		Winterbourne Stoke 27	Bowl barrow 550m south of Airman's Corner on Winterbourne Stoke Down	<p>Bowl barrow forming part of an east / west alignment of round barrows on Winterbourne Stoke Down. Excavations for Sir Richard Colt Hoare in the early 19th century found that the barrow had been previously disturbed. The monument was surveyed in 2011 as part of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site Landscape Project, which led to the report that 'this round barrow measures 35m in diameter and comprises a broad low circular mound or platform, about 1m high, surrounded by a broad shallow ditch. Slight traces of an outer bank, about 6m wide and just 0.1m high, are visible to the east and west. The summit of the mound measures about 15m and the base 22m in diameter: the ditch measures up to 8m wide and is about 0.2m deep' (Bishop 2011, 39).</p> <p>The barrow was identified via geophysical survey carried out as part of the SHLP (2018). A previously unrecorded annular ditch-like feature, some 3m in diameter was identified in close proximity to the southern edge of the barrow. No trace of the barrow known as Winterbourne Stoke 27a, which has previously been recorded to the north of UID 2111 was identified, although several pit-like responses were detected across the area.</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1008950	MWI7088; MWI7089	Very High	<p>HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1008950</p> <p>Bishop 2011.</p>	409953	142373
2112		Winterbourne Stoke 26	Bell barrow 450m south of A344 on Winterbourne Stoke Down	<p>Bell barrow located 450m south of the former A344 and situated on the summit of a broad ridge on Winterbourne Stoke Down, with views south-east to the Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads round barrow cemetery. It forms part of an east / west alignment of round barrows (with UIDs 2112-3, 2115 and 2118). Partial excavation of the monument in the 19th century revealed a large urn and burnt bones. The monument was surveyed in 2011 as part of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site Landscape Project. The accompanying report described the monument as 'A bell barrow, which measures about 60m in diameter and comprises a mound, 3.2m high, which sits on a circular platform surrounded by a ditch. A slight outer bank is visible to the east and west. The summit of the mound measures about 12m and the base is about 27m in diameter. The platform measures 32m in diameter. The ditch is 0.4m deep and measures between 6m and 9m wide; it narrows to the north and south of the mound. The outer bank is 0.2m high and only visible east and west of the mound, where it measures about 5m wide; the northern and southern sides probably ploughed away. Extensive animal burrowing has caused a slumping of the south-eastern quadrant of the mound into the ditch.' (Bishop 2011, 38-39). Badger sett closure measures were installed under archaeological supervision in 2014 (Wessex Archaeology 2014).</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1011039	MWI12881	Very High	<p>HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1011039</p> <p>Bishop 2011; SHLP 2018.</p>	409953	142373

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2113		Winterbourne Stoke 25	Bowl barrow 400m south of A344 on Winterbourne Stoke Down	Round barrow located 400m south of the former A344 and situated on the summit of a broad ridge on Winterbourne Stoke Down, with views south-east to the Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads round barrow cemetery. It forms part of an east / west alignment of round barrows (with UIDs 2112-4 and 2118). Colt Hoare's excavations in the early 19 th century located a cremation burial, possibly of two individuals. An inverted Deverel-Rimbury urn covering burnt bones was found in 1916 and a subsequent visit found a secondary inhumation. The monument was surveyed in 2011 as part of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site Landscape Project. This established that 'the original form of this round barrow is difficult to distinguish from the surviving earthworks due to quarrying and burrowing animals. It measures about 41m in diameter and comprises a mound, about 2.5m high, which is partially surrounded by a ditch. There is no sign of any outer bank. The quarried mound has slumped to the north-east, giving it a horseshoe shaped summit and obscuring the ditch for this quadrant. The summit measures between 3m and 5.5m wide; the base of the mound (in the ditch) measures 27m in diameter, and the ditch measures about 7m wide and 0.5m deep. A break in slope around the western side of the mound could indicate that it was constructed in two phases, or could be the result of slumping after quarrying' (Bishop 2011, 38). Badger sett closure measures were installed under archaeological supervision in 2014 (Wessex Archaeology 2014).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1011040	MWI12880	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1011040 Bishop 2011; Wessex Archaeology 2014.	410137	142384
2114		Winterbourne Stoke 23	Pond barrow 700m south of A344 on Winterbourne Stoke Down	The corresponding NHLE entry describes the monument as '...a pond barrow located some 700m south of the A344 and 250m north of Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads round barrow cemetery, situated on a gentle slope with views to the south and west. The central depression of the barrow is 0.6m deep and 26m in diameter and is surrounded by an outer bank which survives as a slight earthwork c.0.2m high and 5m wide, giving the barrow an overall diameter of 36m.'	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1011041	MWI12883	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1011041	410234	142156
2115		Winterbourne Stoke 23a?	Bowl barrow 600m south of A344 on Winterbourne Stoke Down	The corresponding NHLE entry states that the 'monument includes a bowl barrow located 600m south of the A344 and occupying a gentle west facing slope on Winterbourne Stoke Down. The barrow survives as a slight earthwork c.0.3m high and 14m in diameter. Surrounding the mound is a ditch from which material was quarried during its construction. This has become infilled over the years but survives as a buried feature c.1.5m wide, giving the barrow an overall diameter of c.17m. Partial excavation in the 19th century produced a primary cremation and a Saxon bead.' The barrow is visible as a very slight earthwork, and later as a cropmark, on aerial photographs, and has been mapped by both the RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1011044	MWI12580; MWI12886	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1011044	410344	142240
2116		Winterbourne Stoke 24?	Bowl barrow 430m south of A344 on Winterbourne Stoke Down	The corresponding NHLE entry describes the monument as including 'a bowl barrow located some 430m south of the A344 and occupying a gentle west facing slope on Winterbourne Stoke Down. The barrow survives as a slight earthwork c.0.2m high and 19m in diameter. Surrounding the mound is a ditch from which material was quarried during its construction. This has become infilled over the years but survives as a buried feature c.2m wide, giving the barrow an overall diameter of c.23m. Partial excavation in the 19th century revealed two inhumations, and a cremation beneath an inverted urn set between the horns of two large stags'. The monument forms part of an east-west alignment of round barrows (with UIDs 2112-5).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1011043	MWI12888	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1011043	410382	142385

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2118			Field system, west of Shrewton	Extensive area of lynchets as well as fragmented banks and ditches from a probable later Prehistoric and/or Roman field system to the west of Shrewton, seen as faint earthworks and soilmarks on aerial photographs. They are probably part of the more extensive field system situated to the south on Parsonage Down, which is assigned to UID 1004. These features were mapped as part of the RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP project, and the English Heritage Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI7091	Medium	HER	405769	143217
2119			Melsome's Field Barn	Redeveloped 19 th century outfarm of loose courtyard plan, recorded during the Wiltshire and Swindon Farmsteads and Landscape Project. It was described as consisting of an L-plan courtyard with a detached house, and additional detached elements to the main plan. The relevant HER entry notes that 'while the farmstead survives, it has been completely altered from its historic form'.	19 th Century	N/A		MWI70507	Low	HER	405792	142177
2120			Barrow near Melsome's Field Barn	The cropmark remains of a probable levelled round barrow, which were seen as a ring ditch with a diameter of c.30m, and mapped as part of the English Heritage Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI7205	High	HER	405832	142095
2121			Homanton Farm, Shrewton	A 19 th -century farmstead of regular courtyard plan, with the farmhouse set away from the yard. It was recorded during the Wiltshire and Swindon Farmsteads and Landscape Project. The corresponding HER entry states that 'the extent of survival of the historic farmstead is uncertain'	19 th Century	N/A		MWI70508	Low	HER	406371	142135
2122			Enclosure, possible settlement site, north-east of Cherry Lodge	A large undated oval or 'kidney-shaped' enclosure, visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The enclosure appears to be defined by a single ditch, and measures approximately 190m by 125m. It is possible that this is the remains of a Prehistoric settlement enclosure. Attached to the outside of the enclosure at three points there are three lengths of ditch, possibly representing parts of further enclosures or land divisions. Also noted in the north-west and east of the enclosure were two dark macula, possibly indicating deeper soil or quarrying. The site was surveyed as part of the RCHME: Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP Project and the English Heritage Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.	Bronze Age - Iron Age	N/A		MWI7113	High	HER	406586	142272
2123			Possible undated pits, south-west of Winterbourne Stoke	Numerous possible undated pits detected by geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016; SW4). The associated report stated that 'Whilst it is possible that any of these pit-like features across the Site may be of archaeological origin, it is likely that the majority are evidence of natural pitting and weathering in the soft chalk bedrock' (ibid. p10).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI75702	Unknown	HER Wessex Archaeology 2016.	406975	140648
2124			Burnt flint floor or scatter, near The Conigre	This UID derives from an HER entry referring to the remains of an apparently Prehistoric 'burnt flint floor/scatter', found during 2003. No further details.	Prehistoric	N/A		MWI6992	Unknown	HER	407550	142200
2126			Searchlight battery, east of Foredown Barn	The site of a Second World War searchlight battery. This was known as searchlight battery No. 531 24A in the parish of Winterbourne Stoke, located at SU 085 421. It was manned by the 3 rd (Ulster) Searchlight Regiment. The battery was operational by the 16th October 1940.	20th Century	N/A		MWI31593	Low	HER	408500	142100
2127			Linear Boundary, Winterbourne Stoke Down	Linear feature, of probable later Prehistoric or Roman date, which partially survives as an extant earthwork, and has been traced for over 8km from cropmarks visible on aerial photographs. The feature coincides with and appears to have linked a Roman settlement site to the north of the Study Area on Winterbourne Stoke Down (NHLE 1015222) and another located further to the north (MWI7096).	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI7101	Medium	HER	408637	142989

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2128			Trackway, north of Grant's Barn	A c.280m long section of a possible Prehistoric trackway, which was seen as a cropmark and mapped from aerial photographs as part of the English Heritage Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. It was defined by two parallel, north-west to south-east aligned ditches, running parallel to and immediately to the north of the more extensive linear feature / ditch / boundary assigned to UID 2014.02.	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI7178	Medium	HER	408840	141870
2129			Trackway, Oatlands Dairy Unit	A trackway of probable later Prehistoric-Roman date seen as a cropmark and mapped from aerial photographs. The trackway is defined by two ditches and branches at two points. The main axis is aligned north-west / southeast and has been traced for over 800m. It may be associated with the probable settlement on Oatlands Hill, which is assigned to UID 2064. The features were mapped as part of the RCHME: Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP project, and English Heritage's Stonehenge World Heritage Site Mapping Project.	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI73339	Medium	HER	408909	140282
2130			Ditches, east of Foredown Barn	The cropmark remains of two concentric lengths of curving ditch, possibly forming part of an incomplete curvilinear enclosure of uncertain date, seen and mapped from aerial photographs. The ditches measure approximately 95m in length and lie approximately 10m apart. Towards their northern ends both ditches are interrupted by the course of a modern track.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI73245	Unknown	HER	408899	142076
2131			Late Prehistoric Linear Earthwork, Oatlands Hill	A linear feature, of probable Late Prehistoric-Roman date, mapped from aerial photographs, on which it appears to consist of a ditch with traces of flanking banks. The sinuous course of the linear feature curves around, and avoids two possible barrows (assigned to UIDs 2133-4). The linear feature also coincides with the probable Late Prehistoric / Roman settlement site which is assigned to UID 2064. Recent geophysical surveys have detected part of the feature on Oatlands Hill (Wessex Archaeology 2016a; SW3), and another section, appearing as a substantial ditch, further to the southwest (Wessex Archaeology 2017b; SW5). The feature possibly continues, albeit on a slightly different alignment, further to the north-west as UID 2048.	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI7102	Medium	HER Wessex Archaeology 2016a; Wessex Archaeology 2017b.	409637	140493
2132			Possible ring ditch, Oatlands Hill	A possible undated ring ditch visible on an aerial photograph to the west of the Prehistoric / Roman settlement site on Oatlands Hill (assigned to UID 2064). Note: the illustrated extent and location is based on HER point data and is indicative only. The HER entry relating to UID 2133 indicates some uncertainty over the location of the feature assigned to this UID, and suggests that this may be the same feature.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI6399	Unknown	HER	408900	140620
2133			Possible Prehistoric oval enclosure, Oatlands Hill	A possible ovoid enclosure, adjacent to a linear feature (assigned to UID TBC MWI7102), visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The corresponding HER entry notes that the dimensions of the cropmark (some 39m by 21m) is 'more that of a long barrow'. The entry also indicates some uncertainty over the location of the feature, suggesting that it may be the same site as that assigned to UID 2132. The probable later Prehistoric linear boundary assigned to UID 2131 appears to avoid this feature; this suggests that the oval enclosure pre-dates the boundary.	Prehistoric	N/A		MWI7157	Unknown	HER	408965	140681
2134			Ring ditch, Oatlands Hill	A ring ditch identified from aerial photographs, possibly a levelled round barrow. The HER entry relating to this UID suggests that this may be the same feature as that assigned to UID 2135. The probable later Prehistoric linear boundary assigned to UID 2131 appears to avoid this feature; this suggests that the ring ditch pre-dates the boundary.	Prehistoric	N/A		MWI7156	Unknown	HER	409083	140667

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2135			Possible ring ditch, Oatlands Hill	Undated feature identified from aerial photographs, and interpreted as a Bronze Age ring ditch, presumably a levelled round barrow. The feature coincides with the probable Prehistoric/ Roman settlement site on Oatlands Hill, which is assigned to UID 2064. Note, illustrated extent is derived from HER point data, and should be regarded as indicative. The HER entry relating to this UID suggests that this may be the same feature as that assigned to UID 2134.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI6417	Unknown	HER	409090	140580
2136			Possible ring ditch, Oatlands Hill	Undated feature identified from aerial photographs, and interpreted as a Bronze Age ring ditch, presumably a levelled round barrow. The feature coincides with the probable Prehistoric/ Roman settlement site on Oatlands Hill, which is assigned to UID 2064.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI6416	Unknown	HER	409227	140646
2137			Enclosure, Oatlands Hill	A roughly circular enclosure, visible as a soilmark on aerial photographs. The corresponding HER entry indicates that it is possibly contemporary with a linear earthwork on Oatlands Hill (assigned to UID 2131), with which it coincides.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI7119	Unknown	HER	409285	140646
2138			Field system, Winterbourne Stoke Down	The fragmented cropmark and earthwork remains of an extensive coaxial / rectilinear field system of probable Late Prehistoric-Roman date, which has been mapped from aerial photographs. A scheduled Roman settlement site (NHLE1015222), which lies just to the north of the Study Area on Winterbourne Stoke Down, is thought to be associated with the field system. The field system also appears to have been laid out perpendicular to the linear boundary / earthwork assigned to UID 2127. One of the corresponding HER entries notes that 'Much of the main field system has been destroyed by ploughing, with the exception of the area in the immediate vicinity of the Romano-British settlement'. Geophysical survey in 2017 appears to have detected some features which form part of the field system, at the south-eastern edge of its mapped extent (Wessex Archaeology 2017; NW5). However, several of the features mapped from aerial photographs were 'only very faintly visible as weak linear trends within these geophysical survey results' which lead to the suggestion that 'the remains of the field system have been very heavily ploughed down' (ibid. p.13). Earlier geophysical surveys at Airman's Corner (Wessex Archaeology 2009) also do not appear to have detected any features that could clearly be correlated with elements of the field system identified from aerial photographs. Subsequent trial trenching at Airman's Corner (Wessex Archaeology 2009) did not identify any traces of the field system, possibly indicating that the features mapped from aerial photographs in this area had been truncated by ploughing.	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI7093; MWI73257	Medium	HER Wessex Archaeology 2009; Wessex Archaeology 2017d.	409217	142692
2139			Enclosure, Winterbourne Stoke Down	Two extant sides of an undated rectangular enclosure. The HER entry indicates that the south-western 'arm' survives as a low bank 70m in length and 0.6m high, whilst the north-western 'arm' is a scarp 0.4m high. The feature is depicted on late 19 th and early 20 th -century Ordnance Survey maps, which also show an earthwork possibly forming part of a return along the south-eastern edge of the enclosure.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI7106	Unknown	HER	409280	142073
2140			Enclosure, Winterbourne Stoke Down	The earthwork remains of a curvilinear enclosure of unknown date, seen and mapped from aerial photographs. It is also marked as a 'tumulus' on late 19 th and early 20 th -century Ordnance Survey maps. The HER entry describes the feature as consisting of a 'D-shaped' ditch circuit, some 41 m in diameter, with an inner bank and a possible entrance of the eastern side. The relationship between the feature and the probable Late Prehistoric or Roman field system (assigned to UID 2138 with which it coincides) are uncertain. The HER entry suggests that it may pre-date the field system, and indicates that it could be a Bronze Age disc barrow. Alternatively, the entry suggests that the enclosure may be of Medieval date.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI7107	Unknown	HER	409367	142146

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2141			Possible round barrow, Winterbourne Stoke Down	HER entry referring to a 'Ploughed-out bowl barrow opened by a shepherd before Hoare's time. The result is unknown.' No further details.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI7054	Unknown	HER	409333	142583
2142			Possible round barrow, Winterbourne Stoke down	This UID derives from an HER entry, which appears to relate to a possible round barrow identified from aerial photographs. However, the entry also refers, apparently erroneously, to 'a linear ditch of later prehistoric date' on 'High Down' (which is presumably that assigned to UID 2048).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI73342	Unknown	HER	409375	142818
2143			Possible pits, Winterbourne Stoke - south of the A303	This UID refers to numerous possible undated pits which were identified across a larger area surrounding a small group of previously excavated pits (assigned to UID 2065) during recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a; SW3).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI6944	Medium	HER Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	409447	141009
2144			Possible pits, Winterbourne Stoke - north of the A303	Numerous possible undated pits identified by geophysical surveys, the latest and most extensive of which was carried out in 2017 (Wessex Archaeology 2017; NW5). The associated report on the 2017 survey stated that 'It is possible that some of these are associated with possible archaeological remains. However, it is equally plausible that many of these relate to natural pitting in the underlying chalk bedrock' (ibid. p.15). The anomalies detected by the survey were typically between 1m and 3m in diameter. Though present throughout the surveyed area, a noticeable concentration of these anomalies was recorded in the north. A cluster of three larger, circular positive anomalies (Anomaly 8122) close to the north-eastern corner of the survey area were seen to be relatively regular in shape and measure 3-5m in diameter. They were considered most likely to be associated with pit-like features and were therefore interpreted as possible archaeology, although it was noted that further investigation would be required to confirm this.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI74878	Medium	HER Wessex Archaeology 2017d.	409452	141708
2145			Possible pits, ditches and other features detected by geophysical survey, Airman's Corner	Numerous possible undated pits, several ditches, traces of 19 th and 20 th -century structures shown on historic maps, and a large ferrous anomaly identified by geophysical surveys around Airman's Corner (Linford and Martin 2009; Wessex Archaeology 2009). The ferrous anomaly was thought most likely to relate to pumping machinery associated with a former well house, rather than the site of the 1912 monoplane crash site commemorated by the memorial at Airman's Corner (which is assigned to UID 2117), although the latter was presented as an alternative interpretation (Linford and Martin 2009). Other more significant individual features detected by geophysical surveys in this area are assigned to separate UIDs (e.g. UIDs 2104, 2154-5). Subsequent intrusive investigations carried out in association with the subsequent development of the new Stonehenge Visitor Centre (Wessex Archaeology 2009; Wessex Archaeology, 2011; Wessex Archaeology, 2012; Wessex Archaeology, 2015) identified very few archaeologically significant features. Numerous tree throw holes were found to correlate with the positions of pit-like responses identified during the geophysical surveys during one phase of trial trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2009, 3).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI74620; MWI74621; MWI74695	Negligible	HER Linford and Martin 2009; Wessex Archaeology 2009; Wessex Archaeology 2011; Wessex Archaeology 2012; Wessex Archaeology 2015.	409948	142922
2146			Possible barrow, north of Oatlands Hill	A possible round barrow seen as a cropmark and mapped from aerial photographs, on which the feature was seen as a very faint plough-levelled mound with a diameter of c.19m. It was recorded as part of the English Heritage Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. Geophysical survey in 2016 (Wessex Archaeology 2016a; SW3) does not appear to have identified a corresponding feature in the location indicated by the relevant HER entry, although a similarly sized feature (assigned to UID 2071) was detected just to the north ('Anomaly 4202').	Uncertain	N/A		MWI7153	Unknown	HER Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	409427	140935

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2147			Linear ditch, Airman's Corner	Linear feature identified from cropmarks / soil marks visible on aerial photographs. To the east, the feature appears to define the northern edge of the field system assigned to UID 2097, as well as a possible settlement site located outside of the Study Area (MWI12537). A trial trench evaluation in 1998 showed that the eastern continuation of the feature, where it is incorporated with UID 2097, consisted of a 3.4m wide and 0.94m deep ditch. The excavated section indicated that the ditch may have been accompanied by an upcast bank on its northern edge, whilst pottery retrieved from the main fill of the feature indicated a Middle Bronze Age date (Wessex Archaeology 1998b). To the west, the feature coincides with another field system assigned to UID (TBC 2138), although it occupies a different alignment suggesting that they are not contemporary. One of the corresponding HER entries indicates that the linear feature is thought to pre-date the field system in this location, which is probably associated with a scheduled Roman settlement site, also located outside of the Study Area (NHLE 1015222). Geophysical survey (Linford and Martin 2009; Wessex Archaeology 2009) and subsequent intrusive investigations, e.g. (Wessex Archaeology 2009) do not appear to have identified the feature where it has been mapped from aerial photographs in the area surrounding Airman's Corner	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI13119; MWI13145; MWI73344	Medium	HER Wessex Archaeology 1998b; Linford and Martin 2009; Wessex Archaeology 2009.	409612	142986
2148			Probable round barrow, east of Winterbourne Stoke	Probable round barrow, unrecorded until detection by geophysical survey in 2017 (Wessex Archaeology 2017d; NW5, Anomaly 8100). The survey identified the feature as a curvilinear / penannular ditch measuring 14m in diameter, and c.2m in width. It was uncertain whether a single gap visible in the north-east of the circuit was a genuine gap in the ditch, or the result of truncation by ploughing. No features were identified within the area enclosed by the ditch. Note: the illustrated extent derives from the geophysical survey data, which deviates slightly from that indicated by the corresponding HER record.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI75991	High	HER Wessex Archaeology 2017d.	409399	141762
2149			Probable round barrow, east of Winterbourne Stoke	Probable round barrow, unrecorded until detection by geophysical survey in 2017 (Wessex Archaeology 2017d; NW5, Anomaly 8101). The survey identified the feature as a positive curvilinear anomaly with an internal diameter of 10.5m, which was considered to represent a ring ditch associated with a round barrow. Where visible the ditch was seen to measure approximately 1m wide, although the feature was substantially fragmented to the south and east, suggesting that it may have been heavily truncated by ploughing. Note: the illustrated extent derives from the geophysical survey data, which deviates slightly from that indicated by the corresponding HER record.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI75993	High	HER Wessex Archaeology 2017d.	409725	142121
2150			Probable round barrow or hengiform monument, east of Winterbourne Stoke	Probable round barrow or hengiform monument, unrecorded until detection by geophysical survey in 2017 (Wessex Archaeology 2017d; NW5, Anomaly 8102). The feature was shown by the survey to consist of four oval segments and one circular feature, which were of variable size, and arranged in a circle measuring 9.2m in diameter. Note: the illustrated extent derives from the geophysical survey data, which deviates slightly from that indicated by the corresponding HER record.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI75992	Very High	HER Wessex Archaeology 2017d.	409790	142247

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2151			Possible round barrow, north of Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads	Feature recorded by the RCHME (1979, 3) as a levelled round barrow, possibly incorporating an outer bank. Cropmark were later seen and mapped from aerial photographs as part of the RCHME: Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP project and the English Heritage Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project., which indicated that the feature comprised traces of a plough-levelled mound and the partial remains of a ditch approximately 33m in diameter. Geophysical survey in 2017 (Wessex Archaeology 2017; NW5) detected responses which coincided with the location of the features identified from aerial photographs, and were considered to be representative of a large (c.9m in diameter) pit-like feature ('Anomaly 8103'). The associated report stated that 'The pit-like nature of the response may suggest it is associated with a pond barrow, probably with a remnant bank on the northern edge of the feature. Alternatively, this type of response and the slight irregularity in form may also suggest that it could be representative of a geological solution hollow and may not be archaeological in origin. Further investigation would be required, therefore, to confirm the specific origin of this feature' (ibid.,12). A small amorphous band of positive response (Anomaly 8125) identified immediately to the south of this anomaly was considered to be of geological origin.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI6403	Unknown	HER RCHME 1979; Wessex Archaeology 2017.	409888	141940
2152			Possible ring ditch north of Winterbourne Stoke group	An undated ring ditch, apparently identified from aerial photographs in this approximate location. The illustrated extent and location based on HER point data, and should be regarded as only broadly indicative.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI7120	Unknown	HER	409970	141999
2153			Possible ring ditch, north of Winterbourne Stoke group	An undated ring ditch, apparently identified from aerial photographs in this approximate location. The illustrated extent and location based on HER point data, and should be regarded as only broadly indicative.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI7121	Unknown	HER	409989	141950
2154			Pits, Airman's Corner	Numerous possible undated pits were identified by a geophysical survey of land surrounding Airman's Corner (Wessex Archaeology 2009), with the majority of these assigned to UID 2145. Subsequent intrusive archaeological investigations in association with the development of the new Stonehenge Visitor Centre (Wessex Archaeology 2009; Wessex Archaeology 2015) indicated that many of the possible pits detected by the survey are of geological or other non-archaeologically significant origin. This UID refers to a small group of possible larger pits identified during the same geophysical survey, which have not been tested via intrusive investigation.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI74694	Unknown	HER Wessex Archaeology 2009; Wessex Archaeology 2015.	409738	142969
2155			Pit Circle, Airman's Corner	A clearly defined circle of regularly spaced pits, approximately 25m in diameter, detected by geophysical survey to the north-west of the road junction at Airman's Corner (Wessex Archaeology 2009).The survey also identified a possible central feature, c.2.5m in diameter. The previously unidentified monument, referred to as 'Anomaly 4001' in the associated grey literature report, has been interpreted as a possible timber post circle or large post-built structure (ibid.), although this has yet to be tested by intrusive investigation. Timber circles often consist of two or more concentric rings of post-settings. Consequently, Anomaly 4001, which appears to consist of a single circuit of pits, is atypical in this regard, though not without precedent. However, smaller timber circles can be difficult to distinguish from round barrows, and it is not clear that Anomaly 4001 can be conveniently placed in either category.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI74693	Very High	HER Wessex Archaeology 2009.	409781	143125

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2156			Mound, Winterbourne Stoke Down	Feature recorded by the HER as a crescent-shaped mound, c.38m across, which was identified from aerial photographs as part of the English Heritage Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project, and interpreted as the remains of a possible round barrow. The entry also notes that the feature was partially excavated as part of the Stonehenge Environmental Improvements Project, when it was 'found to contain considerable quantities of burnt flint'. The latter element of the description appears to refer to the possible Post-medieval quarry pit and 'burnbake' site assigned to UID 2157, which was located slightly to the north-east of the mound described by the HER entry. Consequently, it is unclear if the 'mound' is a separate feature to UID 2157.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI7203	Unknown	HER	409815	142746
2157			Burnbake site, south of Airman's Corner	A large oval feature was exposed on the west side of the A360, approximately 110m south of Airman's Corner during archaeological works carried out in association with the Stonehenge Environmental Improvements Project. A slot cut through it revealed a sequence of fills, including layers of burnt soil, the lowest of which provided a radiocarbon date of cal AD 1655–1955. The feature was interpreted as a possible quarry, perhaps to provide bank material for the square embanked pond on the other side of the road. The burning event, which occurred after the feature had partly silted up, may have involved the burning of turves to provide fertiliser for the cultivation of former pasture, a process known in Wiltshire as 'burnbaking'. A number of 'Burnbake' field names are recorded on historic mapping in the Stonehenge landscape.	Post-medieval	N/A		N/A	Low	Wessex Archaeology 2016b.	409840	142766
2158			Pond, south of Airman's Corner	Enclosed rectangular pool of water, south of Airman's Corner. Immediately to the east of the pool is a pit which was probably a chalk pit. These are visible on all four editions of the Ordnance Survey 25-inch series from the 1 st edition onwards, though no features are marked on the Tithe Map. On the 4 th edition, the pool of water is marked only as an earthwork, indicating that it had been drained of water by that stage. The pond was described as part of an earthwork survey undertaken by English Heritage in 2009 (Field 2009).	19 th Century	N/A		N/A	Low	1 st edition OS 25 inch map Field 2009.	409872	142735
2159			Possible ring ditch, Winterbourne Stoke Down	This UID is derived from an entry in the HER entry which refers to 'one of two undated ring ditches' in this location, south-south-east of Airman's Corner. The entry also states that 'Two ring ditches and an amorphous feature are visible on an aerial photograph.' It is unclear if the features referred to in the entry occupied the same location, or if these relate to other features recorded by separate UIDs / HER entries in the vicinity of the road junction. Archaeological investigations carried out in association with the development of the new Stonehenge Visitor Centre (e.g. (Linford and Martin 2009; Wessex Archaeology 2009; Wessex Archaeology 2011; Wessex Archaeology 2012; Wessex Archaeology 2015), which now occupies the area immediately south-east of the road junction identified no traces of any ring ditches. However, it is unclear if the feature(s) recorded by this HER entry are precisely located, or coincided with the areas of investigation. Note: the illustrated extent and location are based on HER point data and are indicative only.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI6395	Unknown	HER Linford and Martin 2009; Wessex Archaeology 2009; Wessex Archaeology 2011; Wessex Archaeology 2012; Wessex Archaeology 2015.	409950	142600
2160			Possible ring ditches north of Winterbourne Stoke group	Three circular features, interpreted as probable ring ditches, visible on aerial photographs to the south-east of Airman's Corner. However, no traces of these features were detected by geophysical survey (Linford and Martin 2009) or intrusive investigations (e.g. Wessex Archaeology, 2009) carried out in the location indicated by the HER entry in association with the development of the new Stonehenge Visitor Centre. Note: the illustrated extent and location are based on HER point data and are indicative only.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI13156	Unknown	HER Wessex Archaeology 2009; Linford and Martin 2009.	410050	142780

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2161			Possible ditched mound south-west of the Cursus	Possible oval ditched mound originally identified from aerial photographs. The HER entry notes that the feature could not be identified on the ground or on modern aerial photographs, and was presumed to be non-archaeological by the RCHME. No trace of the feature seems to have been identified during geophysical surveys associated with the development of the new Stonehenge Visitor Centre (Linford and Martin 2009; Wessex Archaeology 2009) Note: the illustrated extent and location are based on HER point data and are indicative only.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12885	Unknown	HER Linford and Martin 2009; Wessex Archaeology 2009.	410080	142680
2162			Undated ring ditch, west of the Cursus	A possible undated ring ditch visible on aerial photographs, east-north-east of Airman's Corner. Geophysical survey of the area (e.g. Wessex Archaeology 2009) does not appear to have detected any features which could be correlated with this feature. Note: the illustrated extent and location are based on HER point data and are indicative only.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12679	Unknown	HER Wessex Archaeology 2009.	410120	142920
2163			Linear features, The Park	This UID refers to a series of undated linear features visible as soilmarks on aerial photographs, as recorded by the HER entry. Some of the features appear to occupy the same alignment as, and are presumably part of the same (probable) Late Prehistoric – Roman field system assigned to UID 2089. Others could relate to another complex of linear features (MWI73335) identified from aerial photographs to the south of the Study Area, which may form a continuation of the field system, but possibly also incorporates some Medieval and/or Post-medieval elements. Recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2017b; SW6) did not detect any features in this area which could be correlated with the soil marks visible on aerial photographs.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI6400	Unknown	HER Wessex Archaeology 2017b.	409792	140138
2164			Probable round barrow, The Park	Probable levelled round barrow detected by geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2017b; SW6, 'Anomaly 6101'), previously unrecorded. The survey indicated that the feature seems to consist of a fragmented circular ditch, some 13m in diameter and c.1.2m wide, enclosing three possible internal pit-like features, which are approximately 1m in diameter.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		N/A	Very High	Wessex Archaeology 2017b.	409727	140202
2165			Possible round barrow, The Park	Curvilinear anomaly, some 11m in length and 1.2m wide, detected during a recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2017b; SW6, 'Anomaly 6104'). It was interpreted as being of possible archaeological interest as it was situated in a line with three other ring-ditch like features detected by the survey (one of which also coincides with the Study Area), although it was noted that the response may relate to a plough turn at the edge of the field.	Uncertain	N/A		N/A	Unknown	Wessex Archaeology 2017b.	409874	140241
2166			Probable round barrows, west of the Lake Group	A pair of probable round barrows detected by recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2017b; SW5, 'Anomalies 6018-9'). The largest of these is in the north-west and has an internal diameter of 9m, with the ditch measuring 1m in width. The smaller curvilinear feature to the south-east has an internal diameter of approximately 6m, and the ditch measuring closer to 1m wide. Neither of these features had previously been identified in aerial photographs of the area and they are not recorded within the HER.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		N/A	Very High	Wessex Archaeology 2017b.	410072	140065
2167			Possible enclosure, south of Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads	A weak positive rectilinear anomaly, with a further linear to the south, identified during a recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a; SW3, 'Anomaly 4218-9'). The first of these runs c.76m north-west before turning c.44m south-east, whilst the other runs c.21m north-west – south-east, extending beyond the surveyed area. These were both interpreted as ditches, with widths of c.1 m. It is possible that these features relate to the field system assigned to UID 2089, although they occupy a slightly different alignment, whilst the geophysical survey indicated that they do not share a similar magnetic profile. This suggests that the features were constructed at different times or by different methods, however their precise origin is not clear from the survey data alone.	Uncertain	N/A		N/A	Unknown	Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	409900	140724

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2168			Undated sinkhole, Druids Lodge	A very large pit-like anomaly detected by geophysical survey (Linford et al. 2015) and subsequently identified as a natural sinkhole via small scale excavation (Roberts et al. 2016). Excavation and coring showed that it was over 3.3m deep in the area sampled, although this may not have coincided with the central or deepest part of the feature. Worked flint of mixed, Mesolithic to Bronze Age date was recovered from the feature, although this material was thought to have been gradually washing into the sinkhole over time rather than representing in situ deposition.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI75672	Low	HER Linford et al. 2015b; Roberts et al. 2016.	410024	141150
2169	.01		Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Pit, south-east of Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads	One of two small Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age pits, both in the vicinity of the Early Neolithic long barrow assigned to UID 2087, recorded during a trial trench evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2017). This pit (numbered '809') contained sherds of Early Bronze Age Collared Urn, a fragment of sandstone, worked flint, animal bone, burnt flint and a sandstone saddle quern.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI75697	Medium/High	HER Wessex Archaeology 2017b.	410028	140899
2169	.02		Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Pit, south-east of Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads	One of two small Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age pits, both in the vicinity of the Early Neolithic long barrow assigned to UID 2087, recorded during a trial trench evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2017). This pit (numbered '1207') contained sherds of Beaker pottery, worked flint, and burnt flint.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI75697	Medium/High	HER Wessex Archaeology 2017c.	410125	140940
2170			Neolithic long barrow, Area SW2	A previously unrecorded Neolithic long barrow, initially identified from geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a; SW2, 'Anomaly 4301'), and subsequently confirmed via trial trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2017c). The geophysical survey showed that the long barrow was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east, and incorporated two ditches spaced c. 12-14.5m apart and measuring approximately 38m and 43m in length. Trial trenching revealed evidence for the existence of either a free-standing timber structure or a post-revetted mound within the long barrow. Material remains from the ditch fills indicated that the long barrow was the 'focus for associated activity that could be related to habitation and/or feasting, and the placing of 'ritual/votive' deposits' (Wessex Archaeology 2017, 42). The apparently broken character of the geophysical anomalies suggested that the flanking ditches may have been segmented, although this could not be established during the evaluation. It was also noted that areas of higher natural chalk between the flanking ditches and a redeposited reverse sequence of chalk and topsoil within one of the barrow ditches were a probable indicator of a once present earthwork. It was also suggested that the ditches may have been deliberately and rapidly infilled.	Neolithic	N/A		MWI75694	Very High	HER Wessex Archaeology 2016a; Wessex Archaeology 2017c.	410080	140590
2171			Linear Feature, Oatland Hill	A linear feature identified from aerial photographs. It intersects with the eastern end of the probable later Prehistoric linear boundary / trackway assigned to UID 2131. It could represent an alternative course for the eastern end of the linear boundary / trackway (other than the illustrated extent of UID 2131), or a different feature. If the latter is correct, this feature possibly continues beyond its illustrated extent; it can be projected slightly further to the north to coincide with a feature, also mapped from aerial photographs, which has been assigned by the HER to be part of a field system (UID 2089). This feature was not detected by a recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2017b; SW6).	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI13151	Medium	HER Wessex Archaeology 2017b.	410110	140183

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2172			Square feature, possible dewpond, Oatlands Hill	Small rectangular feature mapped from aerial photographs. It is described by the HER entry as either a Post-medieval dewpond, or a small rectangular enclosure of possible Prehistoric or Roman date, which may be associated with the extensive field system assigned to UID 2089. Recent geophysical survey has also detected the feature, although it was noted that the nature of the magnetic responses indicated that the interpretation of the feature as a pond seemed unlikely, with the results from the GPR survey indicating that the feature consisted of a ditch and possible bank (Wessex Archaeology 2017b; SW5, 'Anomaly 6020 / 7005').	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12813	Unknown	HER Wessex Archaeology 2017b.	410119	140346
2173			Bronze Age burial, Druids Lodge	Neonatal human burial discovered during a small scale excavation (Roberts et al. 2016). The burial was placed within the fill of a palisaded ditch, apparently associated with the field system assigned to UID 2089. The radiocarbon date of the neonate (1440–1270 cal BC) demonstrated that the palisaded ditch was infilled during the Middle Bronze Age.	Middle Bronze Age	N/A		MWI75681	Medium	HER Roberts et al. 2016.	410168	141075
2174			Enclosure, north of Longbarrow Crossroads	A square enclosure, visible as a very slight earthwork with a narrow bank and external ditch on aerial photographs taken in 1934, and later as a cropmark or soilmark. It has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. The RCHME (1979, 25) considered that the enclosure was probably of Medieval origin, although its actual date and original function are uncertain.	Medieval	N/A		MWI13121	Uncertain	HER RCHME 1979.	410123	142236
2175			Possible round barrow, Winterbourne Stoke Down	Possible round barrow, recorded by the Ordnance Survey and Leslie Grinsell, and ostensibly equated with a barrow excavated by Sir Richard Colt Hoare (RCH9) in the 19 th century. However, the HER entry notes that no aerial photographic evidence has been found for the existence of a barrow in this location, and indicates that the possible round barrow described by these sources may actually be equated with the monument assigned to UID 2116.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12879	Unknown	HER	410280	142370
2176			Geophysical magnetic anomalies, Diamonds Field, Boreland Farm, Wiltshire	This UID refers to a high concentration of pit-type anomalies detected via geophysical survey. These were thought to possibly be indicative of settlement activity associated with the linear boundaries, field systems and barrows in the immediate vicinity (which are assigned to separate UIDs), and a previously recorded flint scatter (Linford et al. 2015). However, it was suggested that some of the pit-type anomalies in this area may be related to comparatively recent tree clearance associated with the previous wider extent of the Diamond plantation (ibid.). Strong pit-like responses were also identified in close proximity to the adjacent barrow group assigned to UID 2013. Further pit-like responses were also detected within the surveyed area, beyond the illustrated extent of the UID, though in lower numbers.	Prehistoric	N/A		MWI74632	Medium	HER Linford et al. 2015a.	410412	141073
2177			'Anomaly 10000', possible pond barrow	A multi-channel GPR survey in 2017 (Wessex Archaeology 2018; 'Anomaly 10000') detected a small curvilinear anomaly (c. 4m in diameter), suggestive of an annular ditch feature, with the ditch element measuring 1m wide. Two possible pit-like features were also detected within the interior of the curvilinear anomaly. An earlier gradiometer survey of the area identified the feature as a small possible pit-like feature, as opposed to a small ring ditch. The GPR survey report noted that 'One possible explanation for this disparity is that the central area of the ring ditch is infilled by a strongly magnetic material. Such material would not be easily detected by GPR survey and is therefore not clearly visible within the results. This may suggest that this feature represents a shallow pond barrow, perhaps with a surrounding ditch feature. However, further investigation would be required to confirm the precise nature of this' (ibid. p11). The possible barrow does not relate to any previously recorded archaeological features in the area.	Uncertain	N/A		N/A	Unknown	HER Wessex Archaeology 2018.	410430	141499

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2178			Possible pits, south-east of Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads	Numerous possible undated pits detected by geophysical survey in area SW1. Subsequent trial trenching within part of the surveyed area identified no pits that could be correlated with the geophysical anomalies (Wessex Archaeology 2016a).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI75708	Low	HER Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	410843	141300
2179			Undated feature, north-east of Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads	This UID derives from an HER entry relating to an 'Undated feature identified during the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project and situated in an area of known field systems.' No further details available. The precise location of the feature is uncertain.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI75701	Unknown	HER	410588	141962
2180			Possible pits north and north-west of Normanton Gorse	Numerous possible undated pits identified by geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2017d; SW9). The associated report stated that 'There are numerous weakly positive pit-like anomalies scattered across the entirety of SW9. These are slightly more concentrated in the eastern field, but are typically randomly distributed across the site. They are all interpreted as possible archaeology, but are too weak to be assigned any specific archaeological interpretation. Moreover, it is equally possible that they may be associated with natural pitting in the chalk bedrock and therefore further investigation would be required to confirm these interpretations' (ibid. p.9).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI75990	Medium	HER Wessex Archaeology 2017d.	411220	141627
2181			Undated linear features south of Airman's Corner	Three weak magnetic linear features of undefined character identified during the SHLP (2018; ID2863, 2866 and 2867). The features, which are aligned north-north-east to south-south-west and west-south-west to east-south-east, cut across the orientation of recent plough lines and don't seem to relate to recorded field boundaries.	Uncertain	N/A		N/A	Unknown	SHLP 2018	409973	142509
2182			Possible enclosure north-north-east of Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads	Two linear ditch-like responses detected by geophysical survey during the SHLP (2018; ID 8037, [LF16]). The features, which contain several gaps, appear to form two sides of an open sided rectilinear enclosure orientated north-east – south-west and measuring c.63m x 94m. Follows similar orientation to UID 2078. The group of barrows assigned to UID 2003 are located in the vicinity of the open, west facing side of the enclosure. Two large pit-like responses were also detected in close proximity. Note: illustrated UID extent and location is based on point data and is only broadly indicative.	Uncertain	N/A		N/A	Unknown	SHLP 2018	410063	141900
2183			Large pit-like feature north of Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads	A large rectangular pit-like response identified during the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes project (SHLP 2018; ID 8030). It is orientated north-east – south-west and measures c.5m by <4m and appears to represent a deep straight-sided cut feature. The associated report notes that it lies within 'the narrow confines of a long linear anomaly', some 7 m wide and at least 180 m long. Its north-north-east – south-south-west orientation parallels that of UID 2078. It also coincides with two very slight earthwork features interpreted as a plough edge, also by Bax et al. 2010. Note: illustrated UID extent and location is based on point data and is only broadly indicative.	Uncertain	N/A		N/A	Unknown	Bax et al. 2010; SHLP 2018	410015	141662
2184			Lynchets / field system, The Park and northwest of Druids Lodge	Complex of possible field system, lynchets and ditches of uncertain date, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The lynchets could be Medieval and/or Post-medieval in date, although some elements may have Prehistoric or Roman origins, perhaps representing a continuation of large field systems to the east (UID 2089). In some cases, the lynchets are bounded by a single ditch and the southernmost parts of the system are almost completely defined by ditches. Some of the features may be associated with a complex of Prehistoric or Roman settlement enclosures to the south and west (UIDs 2064, 2186 and 2195).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI6060; MWI73335	Medium	HER	409582	139715

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2185			Square enclosure northwest of Druid's Lodge	A small undated square enclosure plotted from aerial photographs by the National Monument Record staff during 2001. The HER indicates that the enclosure is defined by banks and 'has the appearance of a post-medieval dewpond but as it measures 35m by 40m it is probably too large.'	Uncertain	N/A		MWI6115; MWI73335	Unknown	HER	409768	139760
2186			Enclosure, north-west of Druid's Lodge	A large Prehistoric - Roman settlement site identified from aerial photographs in association with several enclosures, trackways, ditches and pits. The site is complex and the cropmarks probably represent a number of phases at the site Parts of the site were subject to geophysical survey, trial trenching, excavation and watching briefs between 2010 – 2012 in association with the development of a new polo pitch (Wessex Archaeology 2012). The excavation areas were targeted on concentrations of features identified during the earlier phases of fieldwork. Area 1 was excavated over a length of trackway and a later sub-square mortuary enclosure. A single burial, located at the centre of the enclosure was dated to the later Roman period. Area 2 targeted an area of intercutting trackways and linear features, which were dated to the Roman period and were related to the north-western enclosure. Area 3 was located in close proximity to the north-western enclosure, and investigated a complex area of intercutting pits and a linear ditch. The watching brief revealed three inhumation graves of Prehistoric (possibly Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age) date, and a Romano-British urned cremation located to the east of Area 3. A small number of Neolithic-Early Bronze Age pits were also revealed during the investigations.	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI6087	High	HER Wessex Archaeology 2012.	409213	139438
2187			Enclosure, north-west of Westfield Farm	Recorded by the HER as an 'Undated kidney-shaped enclosure visible on aerial photographs.' No further details.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI10767	Unknown	HER	410093	139760
2188			Milestone	Grade II listed milestone. The list entry description states: ' Late C18. Limestone pillar with cast-iron plate to front. Lettering: SALISBURY/7/DEVIZES/16. Salisbury to Devizes road via Urchfont was turnpiked 1760-62.'	Post-medieval	Listed Building (II)	1318705		Medium	NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1318705	409952	139634
2189			Druid's Lodge airfield	Site of a military training airfield operational from 1917-1919. The airfield was opened on 15th August 1917 for No. 2 Training Depot Station to train British and American Expeditionary Force pilots in day bombing. Various units, squadrons and aircraft were used here. The airfield was closed in 1919. The hangars and the majority of buildings were demolished in subsequent decades. The site covered 160 acres and was equipped with three pairs of aeroplane sheds/hangars, as well as various technical and domestic buildings, constructed across both sides of the road. Bessonneau hangars were later added to the site. The house of Druid's Lodge became the headquarters of 33rd Wing from late 1918. The airfield was serviced by the Larkhill Military Railway.	20 th Century	N/A		MWI6054	Low	HER	410068	139043
2190			Barrow, north-north-west of Druids Lodge	Site of undated round barrow marked on late 19 th and early 20 th -century Ordnance Survey maps, and identified as a vague cropmark c.7.5 m in diameter on aerial photographs. The HER entry notes that no trace of the feature was evident on the ground when visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1974.	Neolithic-Bronze Age	N/A		MWI6075	High	HER	409644	139559
2191			Barrow, north of Druid's Lodge	Recorded by the HER as the site of an undated round barrow visible on aerial photographs as a mound surrounded by a ring ditch of c. 16m diameter. No further details.	Neolithic-Bronze Age	N/A		MWI6110	High	HER	409648	139474

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2192			Druid's Lodge Farm	Site of Druid's Lodge farm, recorded during the Wiltshire and Swindon Farmsteads and Landscape project. The HER entry states: 'partially extant 19th-century farmstead of dispersed plan. The farm buildings are dispersed across multiple yards. Isolated location. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings'.	19 th Century	N/A		MWI70802	Low	HER	409845	139025
2193			Ring ditch north-west of Westfield Farm	Recorded by the HER as the site of an undated levelled barrow visible as a ring ditch on aerial photographs. No further details.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI10768	High	HER	410348	139584
2194			Ridge and furrow, Borland Hill and south-west of Westfield Farm	Several large areas of ridge and furrow fields plotted by the National Monuments Record staff from aerial photographs during 2001.	Medieval	N/A		MWI10638	Low	HER	410386	139054
2195			Settlement enclosure, north-west of Druids Lodge	<p>Slightly irregular enclosure interpreted as a Prehistoric or Roman settlement, identified from aerial photographs (RCHME 1979, 22). The enclosure may have originally been two conjoined sub-circular enclosures as it is roughly hour-glass shaped. Numerous possible pits were recorded within the interior of the enclosure, along with a roughly oval mound. A broad ditch curves around the northern side of the enclosure. An oval ditched enclosure is situated at the eastern end of this ditch, but it unclear what the origin/function of this feature is. The HER entry notes that it measures c.28 m across 'and so is rather large to be the remains of a hut but the form and shape suggest that it is unlikely to be a round barrow'. Traces of possible field system ditches were also noted underneath the enclosure, although these were 'too vague to map'.</p> <p>Two trial trenches were excavated in the area of the enclosure in 2010 in association with the proposed construction of a polo pitch (Wessex Archaeology 2010). One of these was located to target the main enclosure ditch, which was revealed to have been in use and maintained over a long period. The original ditch was 'V'-shape in profile and was in excess of 1.65m in depth and approximately 3m in width. It had been re-cut by a ditch, some 1.25m in depth and around 6m wide. Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fills of both ditches. Another trench excavated in the interior of the enclosure uncovered numerous pits and postholes, which attested to domestic activity, broadly dated to the Iron Age.</p>	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI6089; MWI6090	High	HER; RCHME, 1979; Wessex Archaeology 2010.	409670	139164
2196			Levelled round barrow, west of Westfield Farm	An undated, levelled round barrow identified from aerial photographs and documented by the RCHME (1979, 4 (17)). Illustrated location and extent based on point data and should be regarded as only broadly indicative.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI10763	High	HER RCHME, 1979	410176	139144
2197			Penannular ditch, west of Westfield Farm	An undated penannular ditch identified from aerial photographs and documented by the RCHME (1979, 4 (18)). It appeared as a parchmark, c. 50m in diameter with a gap to the south-west, and was bisected by a field boundary. Illustrated location and extent based on point data and should be regarded as only broadly indicative.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI10764	High	HER RCHME, 1979	410217	139098

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
2198			Site of round barrow, east of Druid's Lodge	Recorded by the HER as one of a group of c. seven bowl barrows, five of which were excavated by Sir Richard Colt Hoare revealing primary cremation burials. Illustrated location and extent based on point data and should be regarded as only broadly indicative.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI10693	High	HER	410000	138950
2199			Possible levelled round barrow, east of Druid's Lodge	Recorded as the site of an undated round barrow by the HER. The entry indicates that no trace of the monument was identified when visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1972. Illustrated location and extent based on point data and should be regarded as only broadly indicative.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI10695	High	HER	410100	138950
3000		Amesbury 15	Bell barrow situated 50m north of Normanton Gorse and 170m south of the A303	A large, well preserved bell barrow of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date, situated 50m north of Normanton Gorse and 170m south of the A303, with views to the north-east towards Stonehenge and to the south-east across Normanton Down. Known as 'Amesbury 15', or the 'Sun Barrow', the monument lies prominently on the solstitial alignment of Stonehenge (midwinter sunset). The barrow mound is 28m in diameter and 3.5m high. Surrounding the mound is a berm 7m wide and a ditch 7m wide and 0.75 m deep, giving an overall diameter of 56m. Partial excavation by Sir Richard Colt Hoare in the 19 th century revealed a primary inhumation burial lying on an elm plank, accompanied by a bronze dagger found in a wooden box, a bronze spear, antlers and a crushed decorated 'drinking cup' (beaker).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012370	MWI12998	Very High	HER NHLE: https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012370 Field and Pearson 2011.	411502	141610
3001		Amesbury 14	Long barrow 250m north of Normanton Gorse	Early Neolithic long barrow, known as 'Amesbury 14', situated 250m north of Normanton Gorse and just south of the A303. It occupies a south-facing slope on the southern margin of Stonehenge Down. The barrow mound, which is orientated north-north-west – south-south-east, is up to 1.8m high, 32m long and c.18m wide. Flanking the mound on the east and west sides are quarry ditches from which material was taken during the construction of the monument. These have become partially infilled over the years but are still visible as slight earthworks. The ditch on the north-east side is c.6m wide, and that on the south-west is c.8m wide. The barrow was partially excavated by Sir Richard Colt Hoare and John Thurnam in the early and mid-19 th century, respectively. The latter discovered three inhumations, interpreted as primary burials, and two later, crouched burials of possible Early Bronze Age (Beaker) date (Field and Pearson 2011). Two trenches were excavated in 1993 (Wessex Archaeology 1993a; Leivers and Moore 2008) to establish the presence of a ditch at the northern end of the long barrow and attempt to define the extent of damage to the barrow. Evidence of modern disturbance and extensive damage caused by animal activity was recorded. The surviving structure of the barrow was represented by areas of chalk rubble overlying patches of relatively stone-free dark brown humic soil, the latter representing a probable turf and/or soil layer buried beneath the barrow mound. Modern disturbance obscured the results of geophysical surveys carried out in this location as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project (SHLP 2018).	Neolithic	Scheduled Monument	1008953	MWI12487	Very High	HER NHLE: https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1008953 Leivers and Moore 2008; SHLP 2018; Wessex Archaeology 1993a; Field and Pearson 2011.	411544	141736

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3002		Amesbury 1-3	Three bowl barrows immediately north of the A303 on Stonehenge Down	<p>Three bowl barrows, known as 'Amesbury 1-3', located immediately north of the A303 on Stonehenge Down, situated on a south facing slope with views across Normanton Down. Two of the three barrows are aligned north – south; a smaller barrow is located immediately to the east of the southern barrow. The mound of the northernmost barrow is 23m in diameter and 1.8m high, surrounded by a ditch 4m wide and 0.5m deep, giving an overall diameter of 31m. The mound of the barrow 8m south of it is 24m in diameter and 1.8 m high, surrounded by a ditch which is c.4 m wide and survives as a slight earthwork. The overall diameter is c.32 m. The smaller eastern barrow has been levelled by cultivation, but the mound is represented on the Ordnance Survey 25 inch map of 1901 from which its diameter is calculated to be c.8m. The ditch which surrounds it is now difficult to identify on the ground, but is calculated to be c.1m wide, giving an overall diameter of c.10m. All three barrows were partially excavated in the 19th century and probable primary cremations were found in both of the larger barrows. A cremation was found in the smaller barrow contained within a particularly large Deverel-Rimbury bucket/barrel urn.</p> <p>Field and Pearson (2011) indicate that the barrows were formerly accompanied by five others, as Colt Hoare indicated that this was a group of eight barrows of different sizes sited next to the road. The locations of these other barrows are uncertain, although it is possible that they were levelled during subsequent modernisation/road widening works. Buried vestiges of the other monuments may, however, survive. A single trench was excavated to test the state of preservation of Amesbury 2 as part of the earlier A303 Stonehenge Improvement Scheme. This demonstrated that 'the mound was generally well preserved, although some evidence of animal disturbance and erosion (probably the result of ploughing) was noted' (Leivers and Moore 2008, 30). The barrow group was recently subject to geophysical survey as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project (SHLP 2018).</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012369	MW112999; MW113000; MW113001	Very High	<p>HER https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012369</p> <p>Field and Pearson 2011; Leivers and Moore 2008; SHLP 2018.</p>	411550	141844

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3003		Wilsford 3, 4 and 5	Bowl barrow known as 'Bush Barrow' and two disc barrows south-east of Normanton Gorse forming part of Normanton Down round barrow cemetery	<p>Three round barrows situated on Normanton Down, forming part of the extensive Normanton Down round barrow cemetery, which consists of approximately 28 round barrows including 17 bowl barrows, seven disc barrows, three bell barrows, a saucer barrow and an Early Neolithic long barrow. The location has extensive views to the south across Wilsford Down, and to the north across Stonehenge and the Cursus. The entire cemetery group has been subject to recent archaeological and geophysical surveys by English Heritage/Historic England (Barrett and Bowden 2010; Linford et al. 2015c)</p> <p>The three barrows assigned to this UID include two disc barrows, known as Wilsford 3 and 4, and a bowl barrow known as 'Wilsford 5' or the 'Bush Barrow'. This barrow is situated at a very slightly higher elevation than those in the rest of the group, giving it the greatest intervisibility with Stonehenge, though it is not the highest barrow in the group. The barrow was excavated by William Cunnington for Sir Richard Colt Hoare in 1808. They found a primary inhumation of an adult male laid north – south accompanied by one of the most spectacular grave assemblages ever found in Britain, including: two ornamental plates of sheet gold, a polished macehead and five cylindrical bone mounts, an axe, possible remains of a helmet, bronze and copper daggers, and gold pins. The upper part of a Biconical Urn is said to provide a <i>terminus ante quem</i> for the barrow around the mid-2nd millennium. The surviving earthworks have an overall diameter of 49m and comprise a large mound with breaks in slope suggesting three phases of development. The round barrow stands 3.3m high and its summit measures 10.5m in diameter: the summit is occupied by an oval hollow, 6m in diameter and 0.7m deep, perhaps from Cunnington's excavations. The monument has been damaged by grazing animals and vegetation (from which it takes its name).</p> <p>Wilsford 4, located immediately west of the 'Bush Barrow' is a large disc barrow, with an overall diameter of 56m. The bank is up to 0.4m high. At the centre of the monument is a small mound with a diameter of 10m and a height of 0.3m, cut by a round pit 4m in diameter and 0.2m deep – this could be of a later phase of construction. Historical accounts suggest that two periods of excavation occurred here, one under Stukeley and the Earl of Pembroke, and one under Hoare and Cunnington.</p> <p>Wilsford 3 is a very fine disc barrow, located to the north-west of the Bush Barrow. It was excavated in 1804 by Cunnington and Hoare, who found a primary cremation with shale, amber and faience beads. The barrow survives as an earthwork with an overall diameter of c.60m, and is visible on aerial photographs. Evidence for the insertion of a 20th-century 'druid cremation' into the barrow has also been reported.</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009618	MW113012; MW113013; MW113014 (FIND: MW112557)	Very High	<p>HER NHLE: https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009618</p> <p>Barrett and Bowden 2010; Linford et al. 2015c.</p>	411578	141275

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3004		Wilsford 6-24	Long barrow and 18 round barrows, forming the greater part of Normanton Down round barrow cemetery	<p>This UID encompasses the nucleated core of the Normanton Down round barrow cemetery, together with its associated Early Neolithic long barrow, which form a single Scheduled Monument. As a whole, the cemetery survives as an outstanding example of its class, exhibiting well preserved examples of all the major barrow types, many of which retain prominent earthworks. This UID group comprises the long barrow, 11 bowl barrows, three disc barrows, three bell barrows and a saucer barrow. It includes the monuments known as 'Wilsford 6-24'.</p> <p>All of the round barrows have been the subject of partial excavation in the 18th and 19th centuries. Most have revealed evidence of burial, both cremations and inhumations having been found. A variety of grave goods accompanied the burials, including pottery vessels, bronze daggers and amber beads. Objects of gold were recovered from the westernmost bell barrow.</p> <p>The location has extensive views to the south across Wilsford Down, and to the north across Stonehenge and the Cursus. The entire cemetery group has been subject to recent archaeological and geophysical surveys by English Heritage/Historic England (Barrett and Bowden 2010; Linford et al., 2015c).</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009614	MW112488; MW113015; MW113016; MW113017; MW113018; MW113019; MW113020; MW113021; MW113022; MW113023; MW113024; MW113025; MW113026; MW113042; MW113043; MW113044; MW113045; MW113046; MW113047; MW113048	Very High	<p>HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009614</p> <p>Linford et al. 2015c; Barrett and Bowden 2010.</p>	412007	141240
3005		Amesbury 4	Bowl barrow 300m west-south-west of Stonehenge, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Stonehenge Down	<p>Known as 'Amesbury 4', this is the western-most of a group of nine barrows located within the Stonehenge Triangle. It consists of a circular mound 24m by 22m across and 0.5m in height. A further mound located immediately to the south-west and adjacent to the Byway 12 fence is 'likely to be modern' (Field and Pearson 2011). Although transcribed as two concentric ring ditches during the NMP, geophysical survey of the monument has revealed only a single ditch (Payne 1995). The barrow was excavated in the 19th century by William Cunnington, who found a primary cremation burial with a bronze 'spearhead' (now interpreted as a knife), a pin and bluestone fragment. Two secondary burials, accompanied by antlers and sarsen fragments, were also discovered. The monument may also have been one of those investigated by William Stukeley. The barrow has recently been surveyed as part of the Stonehenge WHS Landscape Project (Field and Pearson, 2011).</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012387	MW112891	Very High	<p>HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012387</p> <p>Field and Pearson 2011; Payne 1995.</p>	411886	142091
3006		Amesbury 10a	Bowl barrow 230m west of Stonehenge forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Stonehenge Down	<p>Known as 'Amesbury 10a', this slightly oval mound is located at the western edge of the group of nine mounds/barrows within the Stonehenge Triangle. It is located close to Byway 12, some 90m north-west of the main barrow group. It measures approximately 24m by 20m and c. 0.2m in height. The mound was partially excavated by Sir Richard Colt Hoare in the early 19th century, resulting in 'no discovery'. Geophysical survey in 1993-4 (Payne, 1995) failed to record any trace of flanking ditches, and nothing has been observed on aerial photographs, although features representing Colt Hoare's trenches appear to have been located. The monument has previously been interpreted (e.g. by Colt Hoare) as a ploughed down long barrow. However, investigation of the monument during the Stonehenge WHS Landscape Project suggested that this may be incorrect (Field and Pearson, 2011). It is currently described by the corresponding NHLE entry as an 'oval bowl barrow'.</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012384	MW112440	Very High	<p>HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012384</p> <p>Field and Pearson 2011; Payne 1995.</p>	411936	142165

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3007		Amesbury 10	Disc barrow 220m south-west of Stonehenge forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Stonehenge Down	An oval disc barrow known as 'Amesbury 10', located within the Stonehenge Triangle to the south of the main barrow group. It occupies an east-facing slope with views across Stonehenge towards New King Barrows. The barrow was opened in the early 19 th century by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, who found a primary cremation burial. The monument has been subject to some disturbance, although it remains relatively well preserved. The barrow is slightly oval in plan, with a maximum diameter of c. 36m. It consists of a ditch with external bank, enclosing a platform measuring c. 28m by 23m with a small oval mound in the centre. Recent geophysical survey undertaken as part of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site Landscape Project (Linford et al. 2012) has indicated that the monument may be surrounded by a second, narrower ditch, whilst the interior contains several pit-like anomalies that might represent inhumation burials or the vestiges of antiquarian investigations.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012385	MWI13029	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012385 Field and Pearson 2011; Linford et al. 2012; SHLP 2018.	412010	141985
3008		Amesbury 5-9	Five bowl barrows forming the greater part of a round barrow cemetery 200m south-west of Stonehenge on Stonehenge Down	Known as 'Amesbury 10a', this slightly oval mound is located at the western edge of the group of nine mounds/barrows within the Stonehenge Triangle. It is located close to Byway 12, some 90m north-west of the main barrow group. It measures approximately 24m by 20m and c. 0.2m in height. The mound was partially excavated by Sir Richard Colt Hoare in the early 19 th century, resulting in 'no discovery'. Geophysical survey in 1993-4 (Payne, 1995) failed to record any trace of flanking ditches, and nothing has been observed on aerial photographs, although features representing Colt Hoare's trenches appear to have been located. The monument has previously been interpreted (e.g. by Colt Hoare) as a ploughed down long barrow. However, investigation of the monument during the Stonehenge WHS Landscape Project suggested that this may be incorrect (Field and Pearson, 2011). It is currently described by the corresponding NHLE entry as an 'oval bowl barrow'.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012383	MWI12890; MWI12892; MWI12893; MWI12894; MWI12895	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012383 Field and Pearson 2011; Linford et al. 2012; Payne 1995.	412026	142115
3009		Amesbury 11	Bell barrow 100m east of Stonehenge immediately south of the A344	A bell barrow, known as 'Amesbury 11', situated within the Stonehenge Triangle, some 100m east of Stonehenge, immediately south of the former A344. The monument is one of the most prominent on the whole of Stonehenge Down. The mound is some 1.6m in height and 22m in diameter, leaving a berm of 7m, forming a platform some 27m in diameter defined by an encircling ditch. This measures approximately 8m across, and is surrounded by an outer bank, c. 4m wide and 0.2m high. Sir Richard Colt Hoare and William Cunnington investigated the barrow in the early 19 th century, revealing a primary cremation burial beneath an inverted urn, with a pair of bone tweezers. Fragments of bluestone were also recovered. The barrow has been surveyed and described during the Stonehenge WHS Landscape Project (Field and Pearson 2011).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012386	MWI12916	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012386 Field and Pearson 2011.	412424	142172

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3010	.01		Stonehenge, the Avenue, and three barrows adjacent to the Avenue forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Countess Farm (Stonehenge)	<p>This UID is assigned to Stonehenge, which is included in the same scheduling as the Avenue (UID 3010.02) and a group of three adjacent barrows (UID 3010.03).</p> <p>The first phase of Stonehenge dates to around 3100-2920 BC, when the ditched henge monument was dug (Darvill 2005). The circular enclosure was defined by a segmented, causewayed ditch some 110m in diameter, flanked by inner and outer banks, with a principal entrance on the north-eastern side and a secondary one to the south. The 'Aubrey Holes' were probably dug inside the henge, around the same time as the ditch or possibly slightly before (Young et al. 2009, 155). Archaeological investigation of these pits shows that they may have held timber posts or stones (Bowden et al. 2015, 33; Darvill et al. 2005, 47; Parker Pearson et al. 2009, 32-4). Later in the period, following the rotting or removal of the posts or stones, cremation burials were placed in several of the pits (Young et al. 2009, 155). Cremation burials, deposited in the interior, the bank and the partially in-filled henge ditches, are also thought to date to this phase. Numerous pits, postholes and stakeholes within the enclosure, and at the entrances to the henge could relate to various structures erected during this stage of development.</p> <p>The second conspicuous 'phase' of construction at Stonehenge (c. 2620-2480 BC) saw significant modifications to the design and appearance of the monument. These included the reorientation of the north-eastern entrance to the east, and the erection of the main sarsen settings including the sarsen trilithon 'horseshoe' and 'circle', establishing the midwinter sunset/midsummer sunrise axis of the monument, along with stones occupying the 'Q' and 'R' holes (Bowden et al. 2015, 39). Other stones may also have been placed at this time, including the Altar and Station Stones, and the Heel Stone.</p> <p>The third phase of Stonehenge's development (c. 2480-2280 BC), coeval with the appearance of the distinctive 'Beaker' tradition, saw some re-modelling of the existing stone settings; bluestones were re-erected in a circle within the sarsen trilithon horseshoe and Stones 'D' and 'E' were removed. The enclosure ditch was also re-cut at this time, and the Avenue constructed late in this stage (Darvill et al. 2012, 1034-6). The burial of the 'Stonehenge Archer' (and possibly at least one of the other inhumations) may have occurred during this period.</p> <p>The fourth phase of development (c. 1170-1920 BC) saw the rearrangement of the bluestones to form a bluestone oval of approximately 24 stones at the centre of the monument and another circle of 40-60 stones between the trilithons and Sarsen circle.</p> <p>The final major phase of activity (c. 2010-1450 BC; (Darvill et al. 2012, 1037-8) associated with finds of very late Beaker, Food Vessel (2200-1700 BC) and Collared Urn (1900-1500 BC), included the excavation of the two concentric circles of pits known as the 'Y' and 'Z' holes sometime around 1630-1520 BC. These may have been intended to accommodate a new arrangement of stones, although it appears that this was never completed (Bowden et al. 2015, 53). At least 118 carvings depicting axes and daggers of Early Bronze Age type on five of the stones also appear to date to this phase (ibid).</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1010140	MW112442; MW112450; MW112514; MW112515; MW112517; MW112520; MW112550; MW112561; MW112582; MW112914; MW112915; MW112919; MW174644; MW174645; MW174646; MW174647; MW174648;	Very High	<p>HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010140</p> <p>Bowden et al. 2015; Darvill et al. 2005; Darvill et al. 2012; Parker Pearson et al. 2009.</p>	412243	142194

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3010	.02		Stonehenge, the Avenue, and three barrows adjacent to the Avenue forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Countess Farm (Stonehenge Avenue)	This UID is assigned to the Stonehenge Avenue, which is included in the same scheduling as Stonehenge itself (UID 3010.01) and a group of three adjacent barrows (UID 3010.03). The Avenue is a linear feature dating to the end of the Late Neolithic or the start of the Early Bronze Age, which appears to have provided a formal approach to Stonehenge, linking it with the River Avon at West Amesbury and the West Amesbury Henge. It consists of parallel banks c.6m wide and 0.2m high enclosing a corridor c.12m wide. The banks are flanked by a partially infilled outer ditch c.3m wide and 0.2m deep (though originally up to c.0.9m in depth). The Avenue varies slightly in overall width, with an average of c.30m. From its junction with the north-eastern entrance to Stonehenge, the Avenue extends for a distance of 560m in a north-east direction. This section follows the solstitial axis of Stonehenge. On the west side of Stonehenge Bottom, the Avenue turns to run west-south-west to east-south-east for a distance of 760m towards King Barrow Ridge, from which point it curves gradually towards the south-east for a distance of 500m, running in a straight line again for the final 900 m to the River Avon. The monument is visible as a slight earthwork for the first 1km to the centre of Stonehenge Bottom. From that point, it is difficult to identify above ground, although it is visible on aerial photographs and geophysical surveys. Within the Avenue, at a distance of 24m from the entrance to Stonehenge, is the 'Heel Stone', a sarsen block standing 4.9m high and inclined distinctly towards the centre of Stonehenge. The stone is surrounded by a ditch 12m in diameter and 2m wide, partly visible as a slight earthwork. The Avenue has been investigated archaeologically on several occasions, including as part of the Stonehenge Riverside Project (Parker Pearson et al. 2008), in association with the removal of part of the former A344 (Wessex Archaeology 2016), and during salvage excavations in 1968, 1979 and 1980 (Pitts 1982). The Avenue has also been covered by several geophysical surveys (e.g. SHLP 2018; Wessex Archaeology 2016).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1010140	MWI12527	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010140 Parker Pearson et al. 2008; Pitts 1982; SHLP 2018; Wessex Archaeology 2016b; Wessex Archaeology 2016.	413389	142240
3010	.03	Amesbury 100-102	Stonehenge, the Avenue, and three barrows adjacent to the Avenue forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Countess Farm (Three round barrows)	A group of three round barrows located some 1.5 km east of Stonehenge at Countess Farm, east of King Barrow Ridge. The monuments are included in the same scheduling as Stonehenge (UID 3010.01) and the Avenue (UID 3010.02). The barrows form part the western part of a linear barrow group, bisected by the Avenue. The eastern part of the group is assigned to UID 3024. The corresponding NHLE entry states that 'the Avenue exhibits a narrowing and a distinct change in alignment at the point where it passes through the cemetery, indicating that the cemetery pre-dates the Avenue'. All three barrows have been levelled by cultivation. Their encircling ditches are visible on aerial photographs, from which their overall diameters are known to range from 30m to 45m. Two of the barrows were excavated in 1924 by Hawley and Passmore, who found an empty pit, or cist in the interior of one of the monuments, and a concentration of flints (which were left in situ) in the centre of the other (Passmore 1942). All three of the barrows were detected via geophysical surveys carried out as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project (SHLP 2018; ID229 and 8475-6).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1010140	MWI12925; MWI12926; MWI12927	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010140 Passmore 1942; SHLP 2018.	413789	142249
3011		Amesbury 16	Bowl barrow 650m south-south-east of Stonehenge	A bowl barrow, known as Amesbury 16, located some 650m south-south-east of Stonehenge and situated on the summit of an east facing slope. The barrow is extant as an earthwork mound 0.5m high and some 15m in diameter, surrounded by a largely infilled ditch c.3m wide, giving the barrow an overall diameter of approximately 21 m. Investigation by Sir Richard Colt Hoare in the early 19 th century showed that the barrow had been opened previously.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012371	MWI13030	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012371	412605	141542

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3012		Amesbury 20-22	Three bowl barrows 150m south of the A303, north of Luxenborough Plantation	Three bowl barrows, known as 'Amesbury 20-22', situated on West Amesbury Down some 150m south of the A303. The barrows are arranged in a line broadly north-west to south-east within a small oval plantation on a west facing slope with views north-west towards Stonehenge. The earthworks of the northernmost of the three round barrows measure nearly 15m in diameter and comprise a roughly circular mound, 0.5m high: its north-eastern quadrant is flanked by a ditch. The round barrow was excavated for Sir Richard Colt Hoare in the early 19 th century (Barrow 128: 1812) who thought that it had been excavated in antiquity. The earthworks of the central barrow measure nearly 19m in diameter and comprise a roughly circular mound, 0.7m high, with indications of a surrounding ring ditch, surviving to a depth of c.0.3m. The barrow was excavated for Sir Richard Colt Hoare in the early 19 th century who found a cist containing a cremation burial and brass 'lance head', or knife. The southern-most barrow remains extant above ground as a roughly circular mound 0.7m high and 26m in diameter, which sits on a circular platform surrounded by a ditch, 0.2m deep. The barrow was excavated for Sir Richard Colt Hoare in the early 19 th century, who indicated that the monument had been previously disturbed. Hoare found a primary burial consisting of male inhumation within a '4ft deep' cist, and secondary burials comprising an inhumation accompanied by a 'drinking cup', possibly a beaker, a cremation, and two inhumation burials of infants, each placed over the skull of a cow. The barrows were recorded during a Level 1 survey in May 2011 as part of English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Landscape Project (Bishop 2011).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012372	MW113033; MW113034; MW113035	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012372 Bishop 2011.	412955	141840
3013			Bowl barrow on Coneybury Hill, 130m north-north-east of Luxenborough Plantation	Possible ploughed out / levelled barrow situated on the west facing slope of Coneybury Hill, located 130m north-north-east of Luxenborough Plantation. The location has extensive views westwards across Stonehenge and Normanton Down. Although the monument is now difficult to identify on the ground, it is shown as a 'tumulus' on the 1808 2 inch OS map and is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs, which reveal that the monument is defined by a single sub-circular ditch 21m x 18m. It has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012392	MW113051	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012392	413060	141590
3014		Amesbury 39	Bowl barrow 300m south-west of New King Barrows	A bowl barrow, known as Amesbury 39, situated on the northern side of the A303 east of Stonehenge Bottom, 300m south-west of New King Barrow cemetery. It occupies a prominent location on the same hilltop as New King Barrows with views across Stonehenge, The Avenue, The Cursus and related monuments. The barrow is now 'D' shaped having been cut on its south side by the A303. The barrow has a mound some 32m in diameter and c.1 m in height, which is surrounded by an infilled ditch. The barrow was partially excavated by Sir Richard Colt Hoare in the 19 th century, when a primary cremation together with amber, shale and jet objects was found. The barrow was re-investigated in advance of road widening works in 1960 (Ashbee 1980). The excavations revealed an oval area covered with charcoal and areas of intense burning above the old ground surface, on the northern edge of which were the carbonised remains of two planks. These yielded a radiocarbon date of 1670bc±90 (2270-1742 cal BC (OxCal4.1)). The cremated remains of a young adult male were found to one side. This was surrounded by a broad and shallow ditch, which appeared to feature post-sockets in its base. The mound itself was observed to incorporate midden-like material, containing Early Neolithic Pottery, Peterborough Ware and Grooved Ware along with flint and animal bone, capped with chalk. The barrow has been encompassed by recent geophysical surveys carried out as part of the Hidden Landscapes Project (Gaffney et al. 2012; SHLP 2018) and has also been surveyed and described as part of the Stonehenge WHS Landscape Project (Field et al. 2012)	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1008947	MW112924 (FINDS: MW112503; MW112555; MW112565; MW112585)	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1008947 Ashbee 1980; Field et al. 2012; Gaffney et al. 2012; SHLP 2018.	413146	142052

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3015			Bowl barrow 500m west-north-west of New King Barrows north of the A303	<p>A levelled barrow situated some 50m south of the Avenue, 500m west-north-west of the New King Barrow cemetery. It occupies a west facing slope with views across Stonehenge, The Avenue and the Cursus. The monument is now difficult to identify on the ground, although it has been identified as a circular feature on aerial photographs, from which the overall diameter of the barrow is calculated to be 17m.</p> <p>Partial excavation by Sir Richard Colt Hoare in the 19th century produced two skeletons, which had been previously disturbed. Recent geophysical surveys have also identified an unusual square-shaped feature surrounding the circular ditch (Gaffney et al. 2012; Darvill et al. 2013). The monument has also been surveyed as part of the Stonehenge WHS landscape project (Field et al. 2012)</p> <p>The constraint area of the Scheduled Monument deviates slightly from that of the position of the monument mapped by the HER and Gaffney et al. (2012).</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012388	MWI12917	Very High	<p>HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012388</p> <p>Darvill et al. 2013; Field et al. 2012; Gaffney et al. 2012.</p>	412954	142472
3016		Amesbury 40	Bowl barrow 400m west of New King Barrows	<p>A bowl barrow, known as Amesbury 40, which is situated some 400m west of the New King Barrow cemetery and 130m south of the Avenue. It occupies a west-facing slope with views across Stonehenge, The Avenue and the Cursus.</p> <p>The barrow survives above ground as an irregular mound c.17m across and 0.8m high, placed on a platform or earlier phase mound measuring 25m in diameter and 0.7m high, leaving a 2m berm. There is no sign of the encircling ditch above ground, although this has been observed on aerial photographs to extend the diameter of the monument to c.30-38m.</p> <p>The barrow was partially excavated by Sir Richard Colt Hoare in the 19th century. This revealed a primary inhumation, with a 'drinking cup', or beaker, and bone pin. The barrow has been damaged by ploughing, animal burrowing and the construction of a field boundary, but is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs, and has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. The monument has also been surveyed as part of the Stonehenge WHS landscape project (Field et al. 2012)</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1008946	MWI12922	Very High	<p>HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1008946</p> <p>Field et al. 2012.</p>	413027	142378

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3017		Amesbury 27-32	Two bowl barrows and four bell barrows forming the greater part of a round barrow cemetery known as the New King Barrows	<p>The UID includes two bowl barrows and four bell barrows, known as Amesbury 27-32, located south of the Avenue and 1.2 km east of Stonehenge. These form the greater part of a linear round barrow cemetery known as the New King Barrows. The cemetery, which is aligned north – south, is situated on King Barrow Ridge, a prominent ridge which has views westwards across Stonehenge, The Avenue and the Cursus. It contains a total of seven round barrows, all but one of which are included in this scheduling; the seventh barrow is the subject of a separate scheduling (UID 3018).</p> <p>Following the recent clearance of many of the trees which had been planted on and around the barrow mounds, the barrows are now clearly visible from Stonehenge and many other monuments to the west of the ridge.</p> <p>The barrow mounds are all large, ranging in diameter from 20m to 40m and in height from 2.75m to 4m. The berms of the four bell barrows are narrow, 2m to 5m wide. The mounds of the bowl barrows, and the mounds and berms of the bell barrows, are surrounded by ditches from which material was quarried during their construction. These ditches are visible as earthworks between 4m and 9 m wide and 0.1 m and 0.5 m deep in the case of five of the six barrows. The ditch of the bowl barrow near the centre of the cemetery has become infilled over the years but will survive as a buried feature. The eastern sectors of the ditches which surround the central barrow and the two bell barrows south of it have been infilled by arable cultivation.</p> <p>The barrows have been subject to numerous antiquarian investigations. Partial excavations of all six of the barrows - following the uprooting of trees by storms in 1987 and 1990 - has revealed the presence of pottery and worked flint of Neolithic and Bronze Age date, indicating the use of the area prior to and during the construction of the monuments (Cleal and Allen 1994). It was noted that the mounds were composed mainly of soil, indicating that the original construction was probably in the form of a turf stack. The barrows have recently been surveyed and described in detail during the Stonehenge WHS Landscape Project (Bishop 2011).</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012381	MW112928; MW112929; MW112930 MW112931; MW112933; MW112934	Very High	<p>HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012381</p> <p>Cleal and Allen 1994; Bishop 2011.</p>	413451	142247
3018		Amesbury 26	Bowl barrow forming part of a round barrow cemetery known as the New King Barrows	<p>A bowl barrow, known as 'Amesbury 26', forming part of a linear round barrow cemetery known as the New King Barrows, and situated at its southern end, immediately north of the A303. The cemetery, which is aligned north – south, is situated on a prominent ridge which has views westwards across Stonehenge, The Avenue and the Cursus. The monument comprises a roughly circular mound of at least two phases, which stands about 1.9m high. There is no sign of any surrounding ditch or bank above ground. The base of the mound measures 20m in diameter and the summit is about 6 m across. A break in slope has been observed around the mound at around 5 m from its approximate centre. The upper mound is 0.6m high and the break is berm-like in places. There are hints of another break in slope at a lower level, together with animal and tree disturbance. No finds were recovered during the observation of a water main installation through the monument, but the ditch appeared to be of two distinct phases: one with a flat bottomed ditch, the other with more sloping sides. The barrow has also been surveyed as part of the Stonehenge WHS Landscape Project (Bishop 2011).</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012420	MW112932	Very High	<p>HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012420</p> <p>Bishop 2011.</p>	413452	142028

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3019			Henge monument 400m south of Stonehenge Cottages	A small henge monument known as Coneybury Henge, situated on Coneybury Hill 400m south of Stonehenge Cottages. The location has extensive views south-east across the Avon valley, and west towards Normanton Down. It is intervisible with Stonehenge. The henge is oval in shape, 51m north –south and 55m east – west. Partial excavation in 1980 by Julian Richards revealed a broad oval ditch 4m wide by 3.25m deep defining the enclosed area. The fills of this indicated that the ditch was originally surrounded by a bank. There is an entrance causeway on the north-east side of the monument. It has been suggested that the monument shares the midsummer sunrise orientation of Stonehenge, but the evidence is not conclusive. Numerous pits, many containing Grooved Ware, were recorded within the interior of the henge during the 1980 excavation, although the ditch itself is dated to around 3100-2450 BC (Richards 1990, 123-158). The henge is now difficult to identify on the ground, having been levelled by cultivation but has been defined by geophysical survey (e.g. Linford et al. 2015) aerial photographs and excavation.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012376	MWI12498	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012376 Richards 1990; Linford et al. 2015d.	413434	141602
3020		Amesbury 103	Bowl barrow 150m east of Stonehenge Cottages on A303	The monument includes the surviving part of a levelled bowl barrow located 150m east of Stonehenge Cottages, on the northern edge of the A303, with views south across Coneybury Hill. The southern section of the barrow was destroyed by the down-cutting of the A303. Partial excavation in advance of the installation of a water main in 1980 revealed a barrow ditch and a bone fragment of red deer pelvis. A pair of ditches seen in the A303 roadside ditch during mechanical cleaning in 2001 were identified as a re-cut of the barrow ditch. Snail assemblages recovered from the ditches indicate that the monument was constructed in a largely open landscape (Wessex Archaeology 2002a). The remaining portion of the barrow mound is now difficult to identify on the ground, but is surrounded by an infilled ditch that survives as a buried feature and is visible on aerial photographs, from which the overall diameter of the barrow is calculated to have been c.34m. The surviving part of the monument has also been recorded during recent geophysical survey, which indicated that the ditch extends beyond the formal constraint area of the Scheduled Monument (Wessex Archaeology 2016a; SHLP 2018; ID8603).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012129	MWI12921	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012129 SHLP 2018; Wessex Archaeology 2016a; Wessex Archaeology 2002a.	413666	142009
3021		Amesbury 99	Bowl barrow 70m south of A303	A levelled bowl barrow located 70m south of the A303, just west of the course of the Avenue with views south towards Coneybury Hill and south-east across the Avon valley. The NHLE description indicates that the barrow mound is difficult to identify on the ground, but is surrounded by a ditch from which material was quarried during its construction. This has become infilled over the years but survives as a buried feature and is visible on aerial photographs from which the overall diameter of the barrow is calculated to be 20m. It has been mapped both by RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. Geophysical surveys carried out during the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project detected a weakly defined ring ditch in this location (SHLP 2018). Recent geophysical survey has also detected the barrow, as well as four possible pits immediately adjacent to the eastern side of the monument (Wessex Archaeology 2016). Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries and recent geophysical survey carried out by Wessex Archaeology (2016a; SE1).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012130	MWI13052	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012130 SHLP 2018; Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	413913	141904

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3022		Amesbury 98	Bowl barrow 50m south of A303	A levelled bowl barrow located 50 m south of the A303, just west of the course of the Avenue with views south towards Coneybury Hill and southeast across the Avon valley. The barrow mound is difficult to identify on the ground but is surrounded by a ditch from which material was quarried during its construction. This has become infilled over the years but survives as a buried feature and is visible on aerial photographs from which the overall diameter of the barrow is calculated to be 26 m. The bowl barrow was excavated by OGS Crawford in 1924, 'without result'. It has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. Geophysical surveys carried out during the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project detected a weakly defined ring ditch in this location (SHLP 2018; ID 2277). The barrow has also been detected by recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology, 2016a). Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries and recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012131	MW113056	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012131 SHLP 2018; Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	413969	141946
3023			Two bowl barrows 70m north-east of The Avenue on Countess Farm	Two levelled bowl barrows aligned north-east – south-west and located some 70m north-east of the Avenue, north-west of Countess Farm buildings and situated on a broad plateau between the valley of the River Avon and Stonehenge. The barrow mounds are now difficult to define on the ground. They are, however, surrounded by ditches from which material was quarried during their construction. These survive as buried features and are visible on aerial photographs from which the overall diameters of the barrows can be calculated to be 18m in the case of the south-western barrow and 10m in the case of the north-eastern barrow.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009146	MW112718; MW113147	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009146	413929	142353
3024		Amesbury11 31-2	A bell barrow and two bowl barrows east of The Avenue on Countess Farm: part of a linear round barrow cemetery	The monument includes a bell barrow and two levelled bowl barrows forming part of a linear round barrow cemetery which is aligned east – west and crosses the course of The Avenue (refer also to UID 3010.03). These barrows are located east of The Avenue on a south facing slope which gradually declines towards the A303. The bowl barrows are now difficult to identify on the ground, having been levelled by cultivation. They are, however, surrounded by ditches from which material was quarried during their construction. These have become infilled over the years but survive as buried features and are visible on aerial photographs from which the overall diameters of the bowl barrows are calculated to be 20m in the case of the westernmost barrow and 18m in the case of the central barrow. The bell barrow is located 15m east of the central barrow and has an overall diameter of c.30m including the mound, which survives as a slight earthwork 0.2m high, the berm and surrounding oval quarry ditch which survives as a buried feature c.3 m wide. This barrow and the central bowl barrow were partially excavated in 1959 by Vatcher and Vatcher (Gingell 1988). Two primary cremations contained in inverted collared urns were found in the bell barrow. Early Neolithic pottery (Windmill Hill style) was found in an elongated pit below one of the excavated barrows and a Middle Neolithic pit containing Peterborough Ware was identified beneath an adjacent barrow, separated from it by a buried soil containing Grooved Ware sherds. The monuments have been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project, and identified by recent geophysical surveys (SHLP 2018; Wessex Archaeology 2016). The constraint area of the Scheduled Monument deviates slightly from the position/orientation of the barrows as mapped by the aforementioned geophysical survey	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1010331	MW112504; MW112505; MW112945; MW112953; MW112954	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010331 Gingell 1988; SHLP 2018; Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	413973	142275

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3025			Bowl barrow 320m west of Vespasian's Camp	A bowl barrow located 320m west of Vespasian's Camp, just south of the A303 and c.40 m east of the Avenue. It is situated on a gentle south-east facing slope with views south to Coneybury Hill and south-east across the Avon valley. The NHLE entry description indicates that the barrow has a mound 1.4m high and 16m in diameter, and that the encircling ditch has become largely infilled, but survives as a slight earthwork c.0.2m deep and c.3m wide, giving the barrow an overall diameter of c.22m. The barrow is visible on aerial photographs as an earthwork mound surrounded by a cropmark ring some 35m in diameter. It has been mapped from aerial photographs by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. Geophysical surveys carried out as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project identified a ring ditch in this location with internal dimensions of c.31m (SHLP 2018; ID 2687). The barrow has been also been detected by recent geophysical survey, which indicated that the monument has a diameter of c.37m (Wessex Archaeology 2016). Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument boundary to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries and the geophysical survey results.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	10121270	MWI13055	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012127 SHLP 2018; Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	414098	141932
3026			'Annular feature(s)' (approx. location)	Approximate location of 'annular feature(s)' located via geophysical survey during the Hidden Landscapes Project. Possible levelled round barrow(s), or similar form of Prehistoric monument.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		N/A	Unknown	Gaffney et al. 2012.	411293	142085
3027			Site of Fargo Cottages and gardens/yard (farmstead), shown 1st ed. OS 25 inch map.	Site of 'Fargo Cottages' depicted on the 1 st edition OS 25 inch map; demolished 19 th -century farmstead of regular courtyard plan. Field and Pearson (2011) also state that the farmstead was depicted on the Tithe Map of 1846. The farmhouse/cottages were set away from the yard. Isolated location. The cottages and farm buildings appear to have been demolished around 1917, presumably to make way for the Stonehenge Aerodrome.	19 th Century	N/A		MWI70561	Negligible	1 st edition OS 25 inch map Barber 2014; Field and Pearson 2011.	411644	142092
3028			Ditches on Stonehenge Down	Ditches of an unknown date, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The origin and function of many of the ditches is uncertain, but they may have been associated with the Stonehenge Aerodrome. The longest is 430m long. Geophysical survey and small scale excavations undertaken in this area (and coinciding with UID 2097) during the Stonehenge Riverside Project revealed numerous pits and postholes, some containing Middle Bronze Age pottery. These features appear to have been enclosed by a ditch to the north, the upper fills of which were dated to around 1500-1100 BC (Parker Pearson et al. 2008). At least one ditch identified in this area by geophysical survey as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project may be related to the previously recorded cropmarks (SHLP 2018; ID2809).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI73244	Unknown	HER Parker Pearson et al. 2008; SHLP 2018.	411621	141960
3029			Shallow gully, north of Normanton Gorse	Topsoil stripping for excavation of geotechnical trial pit revealed a shallow gully, the single fill of which produced one worked flint flake. No reference cited in HER.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12628	Unknown	HER	411716	141811
3030			Normanton Down; possible ring ditch	An undated, possible ring ditch (possible round barrow?) identified from aerial photographs. Note; it is possible that this record may relate to one of two circular features subsequently identified nearby by geophysical survey and assigned to UID 3031	Uncertain	N/A		MWI13027	Unknown	HER	411620	141350

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3031			Possible undated pits, and other geophysical anomalies, Normanton Down	A large number of possible, undated pits detected, along with other geophysical anomalies, by magnetometry and GPR surveys of the Normanton Down barrow groups and surrounding area. The survey, which was carried out by Historic England as part of the Stonehenge Southern WHS Survey (Linford et al. 2015), may have identified some elements of the possible 'pit alignment' previously identified from aerial photographs, which is assigned to UID 3100. A circular anomaly, some 10m in diameter was also detected via GPR near the north-western extent of the survey area (refer to UID 3030). Fieldwalking within this general area has also yielded a small assemblage of worked flint, possibly dateable to the Bronze Age (Wessex Archaeology 2004)	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12546; MWI74642; EWI8106	Unknown	HER Linford et al. 2015c; Wessex Archaeology 2004a.	411970	140974
3032			East of Normanton Gorge; possible undated double ditched enclosure.	Possible double-ditched enclosure, identified as an irregular triangular shape faintly visible on aerial photographs. The precise extent and location of the feature is uncertain. It does not appear to have been detected by recent geophysical survey on Normanton Down (Linford et al. 2015c)	Uncertain	N/A		MWI13122	Unknown	HER Linford et al. 2015c.	411850	141410
3033			Stonehenge Down, enclosure	A probable enclosure levelled by ploughing. D-shaped with rounded corners enclosing c. 1 ha. No clear bank or entrances. The RCHME (1979, 22) indicates that no surface finds were recovered during examination of ploughed ground surface in this location. The corresponding HER entry indicates that an aerial photograph reveals a possible internal circular feature. A series of faint ditch-like anomalies detected in this area via geophysical survey during the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project appear to relate to the enclosure (SHLP 2018, 18).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12685	Unknown	HER RCHME 1979; SHLP 2018.	411861	141649
3034			Ditch, east of Normanton Gorse	An interrupted linear ditch of unknown date, visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The ditch is c.1.6km long and appears to have traces of a bank at intervals along its length. It has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. Sections of the ditch were also identified by geophysical survey (Linford et al. 2015c).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12714	Unknown	HER Linford et al. 2015c.	411989	140971
3035			Mesolithic post settings and undated stakeholes beneath the former Stonehenge visitor car park.	Three large post pits (c.2m dia. by 1.5m deep) found during the construction of the former Stonehenge car park in 1966 (Vatcher and Vatcher, 1973). A fourth possible post setting or pit ('Pit 9580') was located nearby during alterations to the former visitor centre in 1988-89 (Cleal et al. 1995, 43-47). The post settings bore evidence of having held timber posts of c.0.60-0.80m diameter. Little artefactual material seems to have been recovered from these features excepting a fragment of burnt bone from one of the post pits and a small quantity of worked flint from the upper fill of 'Pit 9580'. Radiocarbon dates obtained from samples of charcoal (7180bc+/-180 and 6140bc+/-140), along with palaeoenvironmental indicators, place the pit and postholes securely within the Early Mesolithic period. The position of the post-settings were marked when the old visitor centre carpark was removed. Excavation at the public convenience site of the former Stonehenge visitor car park site in 1979 revealed 38 'randomly placed' stakeholes, also (possibly Neolithic) flint debitage consisting of 1 primary flake, 21 secondary flakes and others.	Mesolithic	N/A		MWI12433; MWI12726	High	HER Vatcher and Vatcher 1973; Cleal et al. 1995.	412053	142379
3036			Trackways, south of Amesbury 5-9 Barrows	Former trackways to the south of the 'Amesbury 5-9 Barrows' (UID 3008), leading towards Stonehenge. Identified by geophysical survey.	Medieval - 19 th Century	N/A		MWI74649	Low	HER Linford et al. 2012.	412055	142081

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3037			North of Normanton Down Group	Undated curvilinear and linear features visible on aerial photographs. No further details associated with HER entry. Some of these features may have been detected via geophysical survey carried out as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project (SHLP 2018; ([LF8]).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI13150	Unknown	HER SHLP 2018	412171	141593
3038			Pits located by geophysical survey, Stonehenge	A number of pits identified around Stonehenge by geophysical survey (Linford et al. 2012). Further examples assigned to same HER entry were located within western end of the Avenue (UID 3010.02), close to the Heel Stone.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI74648	Unknown	HER Linford et al. 2012.	412175	142261
3039	.01		Linear ditch, north-west of Stonehenge; 'Palisade Ditch/Gate Ditch'	The 'Palisade Ditch' and/or 'Gate Ditch', known from several episodes of excavation, as well as faint intermittent earthworks, aerial photography and geophysical surveys. These features consist of a ditch, or sections of ditch, with internal post settings, which extend across the WHS in a north-east – south-west alignment to the west of Stonehenge, from Wilsford Down almost as far north as the Greater Cursus (Gaffney et al. 2012). A possible out-turned entrance seems to divide the northern and southern sections of the feature. These are sometimes distinguished from one another as the Gate Ditch to the north and the Palisade Ditch to the south, although some authorities use the terms interchangeably. Excavations at the Stonehenge pedestrian underpass identified a V-profiled bedding trench with post pipes, sealed by a turf line containing Late Bronze Age pottery, and an undated crouched inhumation cut through the ditch. Dating evidence obtained during the Stonehenge Riverside Project indicated that the southern part of the ditch and palisade dated to the Early Bronze Age, or the earliest stages of the Middle Bronze Age, although the ditch was re-cut sometime after 1500-1380 BC (Parker Pearson et al. 2008)	Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12686; (FINDS: MWI12516; MWI12617; MWI12562)	High	HER Parker Pearson et al. 2008; Gaffney et al. 2012; Field et al. 2012.	412263	142361
3039	.02		Northern extension of the 'Palisade Ditch/Gate Ditch', mapped by the HLP	Recent geophysical survey carried out during the Hidden Landscapes Project (Gaffney et al. 2012) has indicated that the Gate Ditch/Palisade ditch extended further to the north than previously thought, almost as far as the southern edge of the Greater Cursus, extending through the former extent of the Larkhill Sewage Works.	Bronze Age	N/A		N/A	High	Gaffney et al. 2012; Field et al. 2012.	412738	142839
3040			Sewage Works, Stonehenge Down	An early 20 th -century sewage works associated with Stonehenge Aerodrome. The complex appears as a group of standing structures on aerial photographs taken in the 1920s. Photographs taken in 1943 show the works to have been dismantled, although the remains of the three circular tanks appear as earthworks, and later as cropmark. The complex has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge World Heritage Site Mapping Project. Traces of the sewage works were also detected via geophysical surveys undertaken as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project (SHLP 2018).	20 th Century	N/A		MWI73483	Negligible	HER Barber 2014; Field and Pearson 2011; SHLP 2018; Wessex Archaeology 1998a.	412266	141607
3042			Undated circular feature north-east of Stonehenge (possibly natural)	A large circular feature (c.60/70m diameter) visible on an early aerial photograph of 1906. The site was visited by the Ordnance Survey in June 1969, which identified no trace of the feature on the ground; they suggested that the feature may have been a fairy ring. The feature does not appear to have been detected during recent geophysical surveys (Field et al. 2012, 5-16) (fig7). Indicative extent and location depicted.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12920	Unknown	HER Field et al. 2012.	412290	142300

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3043			Undated, possibly natural feature, south-east of Stonehenge	A depression seen on aerial photographs measuring '5ft diameter', located c.150m south-east of Aubrey Hole No.13. Possibly a natural feature. The HER entry indicates that there is a suggestion that it was 'excavated by the Vatchers in April 1971' and 'Surveyed by Newman (and Atkinson?) in 1973'. No trace of the feature was identified during geophysical surveys carried out as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project, although several small pit-like features were recorded at this location (SHLP 2018). Indicative extent and location depicted.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12744	Unknown	HER SHLP 2018.	412370	142060
3044			Turnpike Road, north and north-east of Stonehenge	Earthworks associated with a road (apparently unfinished) probably dating to the mid-late 18 th century (possibly 1765-1823). The road is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs, and has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. Sections of the road have been identified by geophysical survey on several occasions, including during the Hidden Landscapes Project. The feature cuts across the Avenue (UID 3010.02), but does not extend across the Greater Cursus.	Post-medieval	N/A		MWI12699	Low	HER Field et al. 2012.	412389	142595
3045			Pond shown 1 st ed. OS 25 inch map.	Feature depicted on the 1877 1 st edition 25 inch OS map. Approximately 20m by 20m in extent.	19 th Century	N/A		N/A	Negligible	1 st ed. 25 inch OS map	412759	142020
3046			Enclosure, south Stonehenge Bottom	An enclosure of uncertain date identified by geophysical survey (cited by HER entry as 'GSB Prospection. 2002. A303 Wiltshire. GSB Prospection'; note, it has not been possible to identify this source)	Uncertain	N/A		MWI74881	Unknown	HER	412770	141864
3047			'Well house' shown on 1 st ed. OS 25 inch map.	Feature labelled 'Well House', depicted on the 1877 1 st edition 25 inch OS map.	19 th Century	N/A		N/A	Negligible	1st ed. 25 inch OS map	412800	141837
3048			Possible undated levelled barrow north-east of Stonehenge	Possible undated, levelled barrow north-east of Stonehenge. HER entry indicates that the feature has been identified from 'OGS Crawford's 6 inch map of Salisbury Plain'. Possibly inaccurately located; entry may duplicate entry (UID 3049) for 'annular feature identified by geophysical survey c.75m to east. Indicative extent and location depicted.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12918	Unknown	HER	412810	142470
3049			Annular feature(s) (?)	Approximate location of 'annular feature(s)' located via geophysical survey during the Hidden Landscapes Project. Possible levelled round barrow(s), or similar form of Prehistoric monument.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		N/A	Very High	Gaffney et al. 2012.	412886	142487
3050			Ditch, south of the Avenue	A ditch of an unknown date, identified by geophysical survey. Cited by HER entry as (Darvill et al. 2013); original report not acquired.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI74868	Unknown	HER Darvill et al. 2013.	412984	142526

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3051			Trackways, Stonehenge Bottom	Several deeply incised, roughly parallel ruts representing trackways or droveways of Medieval or later origin, are visible as earthworks and cropmarks on aerial photographs. The droveways are visible for a distance of about 335m, and are located 700m to the east of Stonehenge, on the course of the A303 trunk road. They have been mapped by English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project, identified by geophysical survey (GSB Prospection Ltd, n.d.) and trial trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2002e). The features were also noted during the Stonehenge WHS landscape project (Bishop 2011; Field et al. 2012). Bishop (2011, 52) notes that 'the characteristic splaying of roads to avoid poorly drained muddy sections is particularly evident as the A303 descends into Stonehenge Bottom'. Recent geophysical survey carried out as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project identified a long linear, arc-shaped feature in this area, which correlates approximately with the position of one of the previously identified 'trackways' (SHLP 2018, 25; ID 8808 [LF09]). The associated report suggests a possible association with the 'Normanton Ditch', a possible later prehistoric linear feature some 120m to the east, which forms part of UID 3079.01.	Medieval - 19th Century	N/A		MWI12627; MWI13146	Low	Bishop 2011; Field et al. 2012; GSB Prospection Ltd n.d.; SHLP 2018; Wessex Archaeology 2002e.	412934	142013
3052			Undated gully, plantation south-east of Stonehenge	A north – south aligned gully was identified within one of three test pits excavated on the edge of Stonehenge Bottom. Struck flints were recovered from the fill of this gully and the topsoil.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12629	Unknown	HER Wessex Archaeology 2002g.	412939	141924
3053			South-east of Stonehenge (mound)	A round mound, possible representing a Prehistoric funerary monument/barrow, plotted by the RCHME from aerial photographs in 1995. The location of the putative mound also corresponds with anomalous features detected via recent geophysical survey undertaken by Historic England (Linford et al. 2015d; gpr68). Geophysical survey undertaken as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscape Project (SHLP 2018, 26) identified no trace of the previously recorded 'mound', although it was noted that the nearby presence of two large magnetic anomalies may have masked any such feature.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12810	Very High	HER SHLP 2018; Linford et al. 2015d.	413051	141924
3054			Ring ditch, south-east of Stonehenge	A possible undated ring ditch plotted by the RCHME from aerial photographs in 1995. No corresponding features appear to have been detected during recent geophysical survey (Linford et al., 2015d; SHLP 2018)	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12797	Unknown	HER Linford et al. 2015d; SHLP 2018.	413046	141867
3055			Ring ditch, south-east of Stonehenge	A possible undated ring ditch plotted by the RCHME from aerial photographs in 1995. No corresponding features appear to have been detected during recent geophysical survey (Linford et al. 2015d; SHLP 2018)	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12798	Unknown	HER Linford et al. 2015d; SHLP 2018.	413092	141869
3056			Ring ditch, south-east of Stonehenge	A possible undated ring ditch plotted by the RCHME from aerial photographs in 1995. No corresponding features appear to have been detected during recent geophysical survey (Linford et al. 2015d; SHLP 2018).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12799	Unknown	HER Linford et al. 2015d; SHLP 2018.	413122	141872
3057			Enclosure, north-east of Luxenborough Plantation	An undated, roughly trapezoidal enclosure identified from aerial photographs and geophysical survey.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12749	Unknown	HER GSB Prospection n.d.	413175	141534

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3058			Neolithic pits excavated by Faith Vatcher during road widening / service installation works in 1968-9 (including the 'Chalk Plaque Pit')	Series of Neolithic pits excavated by Faith Vatcher: A small pit (interpreted as a post-hole in 1968) 1.07m wide by 0.81m maximum depth containing 3 sherds of Grooved Ware, possibly belonging to a single vessel, potboilers, decayed wood, and animal bone was excavated 1968 by Faith Vatcher ahead the installation of an 'electricity pipeline'; Another small feature (perhaps a post-hole) was excavated in 1968 ahead of excavation of an electricity cable trench. No section of the feature survives but a plan shows it to have been 0.56 m diameter by 0.69m deep with vertical sides. Sherds of a single vessel ('bowl/cup') were recovered; A small pit (the 'chalk plaque pit') found during road widening in 1969, some 190m west of King Barrows. It contained grooved ware sherds, 2 chalk plaques with geometric motifs, animal bones and an antler pick (Harding, 1988) Note: the precise location of the pits is uncertain. Field et al. (2012, 14) notes that the two 'post holes' identified in 1968 within the Southern Electricity Board cable trench cut alongside the road were set '100m apart', and the other pit was located some '190 m west of the King Barrows'.	Neolithic	N/A		MWI12462; MWI12502; MWI12548	Very High	HER Field et al. 2012; Harding 1988.	413233	142037
3059			'Clusters of anomalous features west of King Barrow Ridge' (approx. location)	Series of 'anomalous features' identified by geophysical survey in this approximate location during the Hidden Landscapes Project (Gaffney et al. 2012). No further details available.	Uncertain	N/A		N/A	Unknown	Gaffney et al. 2012.	413264	142451
3060			King Barrow Ridge, settlement	A large assemblage of Neolithic artefactual material has been recovered on King Barrow Ridge, including during fieldwalking as part of the Stonehenge Environs Project (Richards 1990). Geophysical survey and small scale excavation in this area has also identified Neolithic pits. This has been taken as evidence for settlement related activity, and / or repeated activity in this area during the Middle and Later Neolithic. Further Neolithic artefactual material has been recovered from the Old and New King Barrows. Note: the illustrated extent is only broadly indicative: evidence of activity during these periods has been encountered along the length of the ridge containing these barrows.	Neolithic	N/A		MWI12481 (FINDS: MWI12444; MWI12451; MWI12467; MWI12468; MWI12469; MWI12470; MWI12471; MWI12473; MWI12474; MWI12475; MWI12476	High	HER Richards 1990; Bishop 2011; Cleal and Allen 1994.	413560	142511
3061			Possible ring ditch/barrow west of Old and New King Barrows	A possible, undated, levelled barrow visible on aerial photographs, described by the RCHME (1979) The feature may be one of several, which Field et al. (2012, 32) describes as having been 'discounted by the National Mapping Programme'. The feature does not appear to have been detected during geophysical surveys carried out as part of the Hidden Landscapes Project. Indicative extent depicted; location and diameter uncertain.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12650	Unknown	HER RCHME 1979; Field et al. 2012.	413380	142540
3062			Possible ring ditch/barrow west of Old and New King Barrows	A possible, undated, levelled barrow visible on aerial photographs, described by the RCHME (1979). The feature may be one of several, which Field et al. (2012, 32) describes as having been 'discounted by the National Mapping Programme'. The feature does not appear to have been detected during geophysical surveys carried out as part of the Hidden Landscapes Project. Indicative extent depicted; location and diameter uncertain.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12649	Unknown	HER RCHME 1979; Field et al. 2012.	413350	142270

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3063			Possible ring ditch/barrow west of Old and New King Barrows	A possible, undated, levelled barrow visible on aerial photographs, described by the RCHME (1979) The feature may be one of several, which Field et al. (2012, 32) describes as having been 'discounted by the National Mapping Programme'. The feature does not appear to have been detected during geophysical surveys carried out as part of the Hidden Landscapes Project. Indicative extent depicted; location and diameter uncertain.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12648	Unknown	HER RCHME 1979; Field et al. 2012.	413400	142200
3064			Possible ring ditch/barrow west of Old and New King Barrows	A possible, undated, levelled barrow visible on aerial photographs, described by the RCHME (1979). The feature may be one of several, which Field et al. (2012, 32) describes as having been 'discounted by the National Mapping Programme'. The feature does not appear to have been detected during geophysical surveys carried out as part of the Hidden Landscapes Project (SHLP 2018). Indicative extent depicted; location and diameter uncertain.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12647	Unknown	HER RCHME 1979; Field et al. 2012; SHLP 2018.	413360	142150
3065			Possible ring ditch/barrow west of Old and New King Barrows	A possible, undated, levelled barrow visible on aerial photographs, described by the RCHME (1979). The feature may be one of several, which Field et al. (2012, 32) describes as having been 'discounted by the National Mapping Programme'. The feature does not appear to have been detected during geophysical surveys carried out as part of the Hidden Landscapes Project (SHLP 2018). Indicative extent depicted; location and diameter uncertain.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12646	Unknown	HER RCHME 1979; Field et al. 2012; SHLP 2018.	413370	142080
3066			Possible ring ditch/barrow east of Old and New King Barrows	Possible ring ditch or levelled barrow depicted as a small circle on 'OGS Crawfords 6 inch map'. No trace of the feature was observed during a visit by the Ordnance Survey in 1970. The RCHME (1979) suggest that there was a faint soilmark at SU13584226. Indicative extent depicted; location and diameter uncertain.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12942	Unknown	HER RCHME 1979.	413580	142260
3067			North-east Luxenborough Plantation (round barrow)	Possible ring ditch or levelled barrow identified from aerial photographs.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI13040	Unknown	HER	413054	141538
3068			Two possible barrows / ring ditches, including 'Bowl barrow on Coneybury Hill, 450m south of the A303'	Two ring ditches / barrows are recorded in this location by the HER. One of these coincides with the location of the scheduled 'Bowl barrow on Coneybury Hill, 450m south of the A303', a levelled bowl barrow c.12m in diameter, with a possible central pit identifiable on aerial photographs. The scheduled barrow and the other possible levelled barrow appear to have been identified during a recent geophysical survey (Linford et al. 2015c) (M69 and M70).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012390	MWI12645; MWI74677	Very High	HER NHLE: https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012390 Linford et al. 2015d.	413515	141519
3069			Road, north-west of West Amesbury	Traces of the former course of the road from Amesbury to Market Lavington. The road was diverted to its present route in the late 18 th century (c.1765) by the Duke of Queensbury, to enable the enlargement of his park at the Amesbury Estate. Visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. It appears as a broad sinuous feature running for about 680 m on a north-west – south-east alignment. It has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. Traces of the road have been identified by geophysical survey (e.g. (Wessex Archaeology 2016a; SHLP 2018; ID 8967 and 8977), and observed during a watching brief in 2001 (Wessex Archaeology 2002a)	Post-medieval	N/A		MWI12700	Low	HER SHLP 2018; Wessex Archaeology 2002a; Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	413585	142167

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3070			Iron Age Pit, east of New King Barrows	A small truncated pit identified during a watching brief on the mechanical cutting of a drainage ditch in 2001. It was roughly circular in shape, 0.56m wide and 0.38m deep with steeply sloping, stepped sides. It contained a single fill, within which there were five sherds of pottery dated to the Early Iron Age.	Iron Age	N/A		MWI12558	Low	HER Wessex Archaeology 2002a.	413699	142002
3071			Location of (presumably agricultural) building, shown 1 st ed. OS 25 inch map.	Location of rectangular structure, presumably an agricultural building or outfarm, shown on the 1 st edition OS 25 inch map. A trackway is also shown leading to the building from the south. Not shown on the 1846 Amesbury Tithe map. Appears to have been demolished by the time of the 1971-72 edition OS 1:2,500 map	19 th Century	N/A		N/A	Negligible	1 st ed. OS 25 inch map	413825	142049
3072			Middle Neolithic pits and burial	Excavations carried out by Historic England at West Amesbury Farm in 2015-16 (Roberts et al. 2016) (Site sub-division / SSD 1006/10032/10033, 10031 and 10034) uncovered a group of five Middle Neolithic pits. These were identified as being of particular significance, as they contained the 'largest assemblage of Peterborough Ware from the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS (and one of the most important Fengate substyle assemblages in southern England), the largest Middle Neolithic flint assemblage from sealed archaeological contexts in the WHS, a diverse and significant faunal assemblage, worked stone and few environmental remains' (Roberts et al. 2016) Some evidence for deliberate deposition was also observed within the pits. One of the excavated pits was also cut by a grave, in which was placed a crouched burial, radiocarbon dated to the end of the 4 th millennium or the first century of the 3 rd . Several possible Middle Neolithic post holes and the terminus of a Prehistoric ditch were also uncovered during the excavation. Geophysical survey strongly suggests that large numbers of pits are present beyond the boundaries of the excavated area at West Amesbury Farm (ibid). The extent of the UID should be regarded as indicative.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI75683; MWI75684; MWI75685; MWI75686; EWI8150	Very High	Roberts et al. 2016.	413838	141779
3073			Rectangular ditched enclosure	A small rectangular enclosure, c.16–20 m across, identified by geophysical surveys on several occasions (e.g. SHLP 2018; ID 327 [SE2]). A trial trench was excavated across the enclosure in 1993. Few finds were recovered from the enclosure ditches and no features were identified within the enclosure in the excavated trench, which covered approximately 15% of the internal area (Wessex Archaeology 1993b). Excavations carried out by Historic England in 2015-16 (Roberts et al. 2016; Site sub-division / SSD10001) targeted the enclosure, to test the hypothesis that this was a possible small Prehistoric enclosure, or a ploughed out Iron Age or Roman square barrow. This established that the enclosure is defined by a substantial ditch up to 1.9m wide and 0.74m deep. A Bronze Age or later date for the feature was suggested on the basis of the finds assemblage.	Bronze Age	N/A		MWI74676; MWI12731 (?)	Medium	HER Roberts et al. 2016; SHLP 2018; Wessex Archaeology 1993b.	413473	141958
3074			Neolithic/Bronze Age settlement south of Stonehenge Cottages. Neolithic pit and Bronze Age finds from ditches pits and postholes	A pit which contained the remains of at least three Neolithic Grooved Ware vessels, worked flint and animal bone was found within an evaluation trench. Plant macrofossils, including beans, were also found. Bronze Age pottery sherds, worked flint, stone, animal bone and plant remains were also recovered from features including ditches, pits and post-holes located within evaluation trenches/test pits. The features may be indicative of Neolithic/Bronze Age settlement activity in this area.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12501; MWI12533; EWI4272	Very High	HER Wessex Archaeology 1993b.	413395	141932

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3075			Neolithic pit west of New King Barrow Wood	A Neolithic pit containing worked flints and pottery sherds, excavated by Faith Vatcher in 1967 prior to improvement of the A303 in 1967, and re-examined in 1981 by J. Richards. A large, dispersed pit-like response detected via geophysical survey c.10m to the east of the location indicated by the HER entry was suggested to possibly represent the excavated vestiges of the pit (SHLP 2018; [PF13]). Location as depicted is only broadly indicative.	Neolithic	N/A		MWI12466	Medium	HER SHLP 2018.	413320	141980
3076		Amesbury 113	Possible undated ring ditch south-east of New King Barrows	Possible ring ditch or levelled barrow depicted as a small circle on 'OGS Crawfords 6 inch map'. No trace of the feature was observed during a visit by the Ordnance Survey in 1970. No corresponding feature appears to have been detected by recent geophysical survey (Linford et al. 2015d; SHLP 2018) at the location indicated by the HER entry. Indicative extent depicted; location and diameter uncertain.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI13050	Unknown	HER Linford et al. 2015d; SHLP 2018.	413730	141820
3077	.01		Ridge and furrow, south-east of New King Barrows	One of six parcels of vestigial ridge and furrow in a compact pattern covering an area of just over 22 ha. They have been mapped by English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project, and detected by geophysical survey (Linford et al. 2015d; SHLP 2018, 26-7). Orientated east-north-east – west-south-west	Medieval	N/A		MWI12817	Low	HER Linford et al. 2015d; SHLP 2018.	413732	141768
3077	.02		Ridge and furrow, south-east of New King Barrows	One of six parcels of vestigial ridge and furrow in a compact pattern covering an area of just over 22 ha. They have been mapped by English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project, and detected by geophysical survey (Linford et al. 2015d; SHLP 2018, ID 220 [LF6]). Orientated east – west.	Medieval	N/A		MWI12817	Low	HER Linford et al. 2015d; SHLP 2018.	413991	142310
3077	.03		Ridge and furrow, south-east of New King Barrows	One of six parcels of vestigial ridge and furrow in a compact pattern covering an area of just over 22 ha. They have been mapped by English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project, and detected by geophysical survey (Linford et al. 2015d). Orientated north – south.	Medieval	N/A		MWI12817	Low	HER Linford et al. 2015d.	414130	142281
3077	.04		Ridge and furrow, south-east of New King Barrows	One of six parcels of vestigial ridge and furrow in a compact pattern covering an area of just over 22 ha. They have been mapped by English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project, and detected by geophysical survey (Linford et al. 2015d). Orientated east-north-east – west-south-west	Medieval	N/A		MWI12817	Low	HER Linford et al. 2015d.	414198	142402
3077	.05		Ridge and furrow, south-east of New King Barrows	One of six parcels of vestigial ridge and furrow in a compact pattern covering an area of just over 22 ha. They have been mapped by English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project, and detected by geophysical survey (Linford et al. 2015d). Orientated north – south.	Medieval	N/A		MWI12817	Low	HER Linford et al. 2015d.	414199	142017
3077	.06		Ridge and furrow, south-east of New King Barrows	One of six parcels of vestigial ridge and furrow in a compact pattern covering an area of just over 22 ha. They have been mapped by English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project, and detected by geophysical survey (Linford et al. 2015d). Orientated east-northeast - west-southwest	Medieval	N/A		MWI12817	Low	HER Linford et al. 2015d.	414412	142491
3078			Undated / unclassified feature west of Vespasian's Camp.	Vague traces of two roughly parallel lines crossing the Avenue near its southern limit, identified from aerial photograph. No further details. Location, extent and orientation uncertain: based on HER point data.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12725	Unknown	HER	413900	141900

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3079	.01		Field system ditches / enclosures west and south of New King Barrows	The UID refers to numerous linear and curvilinear features, representing infilled enclosure, field system and boundary ditches extending across a large area to the north and south of the A303, between King Barrow Ridge and the Avenue to the north and Luxenborough Plantation and Coneybury Hill Plantation to the south. The UID also includes the linear feature referred to as the 'Normanton Ditch' (RCHME 1979, 25-6). These features have been identified via assessments of aerial photographs, geophysical surveys and small scale excavations (Linford et al. 2015d; Roberts et al. 2016; SHLP 2018; Wessex Archaeology 2016a). It is possible that the features do not form part of a coherent field system established during a single episode, but may instead derive from multiple phases of activity. The features are likely to date from the Middle to Late Bronze Age, through to the Roman period.	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI12687; MWI12859; MWI12870; MWI13143; MWI73460; MWI74764; MWI74675; MWI74678	Medium	HER Linford et al. 2015d; Roberts et al. 2016; SHLP 2018; Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	413466	141540
3079	.02		Probable Middle Bronze Age ditches and burials	Small scale excavations undertaken by Historic England (Roberts et al. 2016) revealed a probable Middle Bronze Age date for the earliest elements of a series of ditches investigated at NGR 413145 141875 (Site sub-division/SSD 10005). Two inhumation burials of Middle Bronze Age date were also discovered in this location, interred within the upper part of a larger and later north-south aligned ditch. Further excavations targeting linear features at NGR 413430 141925 (SSD 10002) were inconclusive in terms of the date of the ditches in this location.	Middle Bronze Age	N/A		MWI75680; MWI75682	Medium/ High	HER Roberts et al. 2016.	413145	141877
3080			Structures south of Stonehenge	Hut and latrine block originally provided by the Ministry of Works for Colonel William Hawley's excavations (1919-1920). Visible on 1924 OS map, later demolished.	20 th Century	N/A			Negligible	1924 OS map Bowden et al. 2015.	412247	142075
3082			Stonehenge Bottom Cottages	Cottages and associated gardens at Stonehenge Bottom. First visible on the 1924 OS map. Demolished in the 1930s (Baggs et al. 1995). Earthworks remains relating to these features have been identified by recent earthwork survey (Field and Pearson 2011)	20th Century	N/A			Low	1924 OS map Baggs et al. 1995; Field and Pearson 2011.	412612	142086
3084	.02		Amesbury Abbey Park	The Amesbury Abbey Park reached its greatest extent in the mid-18 th century when the Duke of Queensberry acquired neighbouring manors in 1735 and 1760. Remnants of the former parkland can still be seen in a series of small groups of trees to the north of the A303, commonly known as the Nile Clumps. The expansion of the park necessitated the rerouting of the Amesbury to Market Lavington Road (UID 3069).	Post-medieval	N/A		N/A	Low	Bowden et al. 2015.	414558	142053
3084	.03		Garden Feature, Amesbury Abbey Park	Cropmarks which probably represent a short-lived designed element of the landscape park. Two parallel banks probably formed an avenue flanking the carriage drive within the newly extended park and therefore probably date to the 1760s and early 1770s, after which time this area was reverted back to arable and the banks ploughed out.	Post-medieval	N/A		MWI13148	Low	HER	414738	142245

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3085			Circular anomaly, north of Normanton Gorse	Small circular anomaly representing a probable ring ditch with two gaps and an internal feature, initially identified during geophysical survey (GSB Prospection Ltd 2002). The feature was identified by Lawson (2007, 154) as 'probably the remains of another early Beaker burial place'. Leivers and Moore (2008, 30, fig. 14) also suggest that this may be the location of a Beaker burial and/or a small causewayed barrow. Possibly associated with adjacent cemetery (UID 2021; 2022; 3003; 3004). The feature was recently re-surveyed (Wessex Archaeology 2017d; SW9, Anomaly 8001). This identified the possible ring ditch as a roughly penannular shape, with several gaps, becoming weaker and more fragmented in the north, possibly indicating a more segmented form than that indicated by the earlier survey, or damage due to ploughing. An internal feature was also identified. Surveys carried out as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project also detected the probable segmented ring ditch and associated features (SHLP 2018; ID 2156, [AF9]). Note: The position of the HER entry for the feature appears to be erroneously located approximately south of the position indicated by the 2017 geophysical survey, from which the entry was partially derived. The illustrated extent is based on recent geophysical survey results (Wessex Archaeology 2017d)	Uncertain	N/A		MWI75988	Unknown	HER GSB Prospection Ltd 2002; Lawson 2007; Leivers and Moore 2008; SHLP 2018; Wessex Archaeology 2002c; Wessex Archaeology 2017d.	411421	141589
3086			Early Neolithic pit 200m west of the Stonehenge Cottages	During archaeological monitoring of ground investigations, remedial stripping was undertaken of an area of 27 sq. m to the immediate south of the A303, 200m west of the Stonehenge Cottages. This revealed a single archaeological feature, an Early Neolithic pit containing pottery, worked flint and animal bone. The pit was fully excavated and its fill 100% sampled. The fieldwork report indicated that the feature lay within an area previously subject to archaeological evaluation which had found no features or finds of comparable Early Neolithic date (Wessex Archaeology, 2017a), although another Neolithic pit (assigned to UID 3075) had previously been excavated nearby by Faith Vatcher. The HER entry assigned to MWI75995 appears to refer to this feature, although the NGR attached to the record appears to erroneously locate the feature approximately 50m east of the UID (which is located based on the fieldwork report).	Neolithic	N/A		MWI75995(?); EWI8978	High	HER Wessex Archaeology 2017a.	413299	141980
3087		Wilsford 28, 28a, 29	Three bowl barrows 150m south of Normanton Down round barrow cemetery	A group of three conjoined round barrows situated some 150m to the south of the main Normanton Down round barrow cemetery. The barrows were partially excavated in the early 19 th century by Colt Hoare and Cunnington, who reported finding burials. The monuments have been subject to recent archaeological and geophysical surveys by English Heritage / Historic England (Barrett and Bowden, 2010; Linford et al. 2015c). The north-western barrow (Wilsford 28) is a bowl barrow with a clear break in slope half way down its face, which follows almost the entire circumference of the monument. A smaller mound attached to the eastern side of the barrow is known as Wilsford 28a. A small causeway at the south-eastern side of the smaller mound connects it with the south-eastern barrow, Wilsford 29. The earthworks of the monuments remain prominent above ground, although there is clear evidence of disturbance, possibly as a result of Colt Hoare's investigations. Barrett and Bowden (2010, 8) state that 'In regards to the phasing of this monument [Wilsford 28] and the associated mound [Wilsford 28a], it is difficult to be certain as the remains are very disturbed. However, the smaller mound appears to overlie the eastern side of the barrow, and the break in the surrounding ditch is likely to be the result of the later placement of the smaller mound in this area ... A possible scenario may be that a burial was placed in the ditch and the mound was then constructed over it. Alternatively, the orientation of the break in the ditch raises the possibility that this was originally a hengiform ditch.'	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009620	MWI13009; MWI13010; MWI 13011	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009620 Barrett and Bowden 2010; Linford et al. 2015c.	411686	141023

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3088		Wilsford 27	Bowl barrow 120m south of Normanton Down round barrow cemetery	A bowl barrow located approximately 120m south of the main Normanton Down barrow cemetery. The barrow was partially excavated by Colt Hoare and Cunnington in the 19 th century when an inhumation was found. The barrow has been subject to recent archaeological and geophysical surveys by English Heritage / Historic England (Barrett and Bowden 2010; Linford et al. 2015c). Barrett and Bowden (2010, 9) describe the barrow as follows: 'This bowl barrow mound has a diameter of 25m, and a height of 2.8m. It is surrounded by a ditch and outer bank with a diameter of roughly 33m, though it breaks for 3m on the south-eastern side. There appears to be some evidence for another ditch beyond this one, though any recordable remains have been eroded away, excepting a small section on the north-east side of the barrow.' Some evidence of disturbance to the earthworks was attributed to antiquarian investigations, livestock activity, agricultural activities, and 'multiple fence erection'.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009619	MWI13006	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009619 Barrett and Bowden 2010; Linford et al. 2015c.	411782	141086
3089		Amesbury 19aandb	Three bowl barrows on the southern edge of Luxenborough Plantation	Three bowl barrows located on the southern edge of and partly within Luxenborough Plantation, and situated on the west slope of Coneybury Hill with views across Normanton Down to the west. The barrow mounds are now difficult to identify on the ground, presumably as a result of ploughing (Bishop 2011). The corresponding NHLE entry notes that 'These are visible on aerial photographs from which overall diameters for the barrows are calculated to be 15m, 45m and 40m' and that '....The two larger barrows appear to have been confluent and the eastern of these was partially excavated in the 19 th century [by Colt Hoare and Cunnington] when a primary cremation together with a grape cup contained in a deep cist was found....'	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012391	MWI12746; MWI13038; MWI13039	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012391 Bishop 2011.	412862	141327
3090			Bowl barrow within Luxenborough Plantation	The corresponding NHLE entry describes the monument as '...a levelled bowl barrow located within Luxenborough Plantation and situated on the west slope of Coneybury Hill with views west-south-west across Normanton Down. The barrow mound is now difficult to identify on the ground, probably as a result of the preparation of the area for afforestation. However, it is represented on the 1924 OS 1:2500 map from which the diameter of the mound is calculated to be 15m. The mound is surrounded by a ditch from which material was quarried during its construction. This has become infilled over the years but survives as a buried feature c.1.5m wide, giving an overall diameter of 18m.'	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012587	MWI13041	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012587 Bishop 2011.	412877	141412

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3091		Amesbury 19	Bowl barrow on the eastern edge of Luxenborough Plantation	A prominent round barrow located within the eastern edge of Luxenborough Plantation and situated on the summit of a west facing slope. Its inclusion within the plantation may have saved the earthworks from levelling by ploughing, unlike several other barrows in the local area. Partial excavation in the 19 th century revealed a deep cist, two possible primary cremations and two 'pygmy cups'. The monument was subject to investigation after storms uprooted trees in 1987 and 1990 (Cleal and Allen 1994), and was surveyed as part of the Stonehenge World Heritage Landscape Project (Bishop 2011). The former investigations revealed suggestions of re-cutting of the ditch and an assemblage of Neolithic worked flint. Although described as a bowl barrow by the relevant NHLE entry, (Bishop 2011) defines the monument as a bell barrow. It has been described as '.... measuring 33m in diameter and comprising a roughly circular mound of two phases, a total of 2.5m high, which sits on a platform partially surrounded by a ditch. Flint nodules were observed on the summit, which is also covered with small trees. The upper mound is 0.3m high, the lower mound is 2.2m high and the ditch is just 0.15m deep. The mound is separated from the ditch by a berm of between 2.1m and 3.1m wide. West from the approximate centre [SU 12963 41390], the top edge of the mound's summit is at 3.6m; the bottom of the upper mound at 5.2m; the top of the lower mound at 6.4m; the bottom of the lower mound at 11.5m; the top of the ditch at 14.6m; the bottom of the ditch at 16.5m; the far bottom of the ditch at 18.1m, and the outer top of the ditch at 19m. East from the approximate centre, the top edge of the summit is at 4.9m; the bottom of the upper mound is at 6m; the top of the lower mound at 7m; the bottom of the lower mound at 10.3m; the top of the ditch at 12.4m, and the bottom at 14m. The outer side of the ditch on this side has been damaged by badgers' (Bishop 2011, 35)	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012374	MWI13037	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012374 Bishop 2011; Cleal and Allen 1994.	412964	141393
3092		Amesbury 18	Bowl barrow on the north-eastern edge of Luxenborough Plantation	A bowl barrow located on the north-eastern edge of Luxenborough Plantation and situated on the summit of a west facing slope. Its inclusion within the plantation may have saved the earthworks from levelling by ploughing, unlike several other barrows in the local area. Colt Hoare's early 19 th -century investigations revealed that Amesbury 18 contained two Beakers in a deep cist with the primary cremation. The large amounts of cremated material and duplication of grave goods led Colt Hoare to suggest they were the 'relics of two persons' (Bishop 2011, 46). The monument was also subject to investigation after storms uprooted trees in 1987 and 1990, which revealed suggestions of re-cutting of the ditch and an assemblage of Neolithic worked flint (Cleal and Allen 1994). It was targeted as part of the Stonehenge World Heritage Landscape Project (Bishop, 2011) although access was restricted at the time of the survey. Nevertheless, it was observed that the mound 'is about 20m in diameter and 0.6m high, with a broad flat summit or platform which is now covered with trees' (ibid. p35). Bishop noted that the '....differences in barrow architecture may also imply slightly different functions' and that the low broad mounds of examples such as Amesbury 18 perhaps acted 'as elevated open places or platforms for ceremonial activity, providing interfaces between physical and spiritual worlds' (ibid. p.44)	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012373	MWI13036	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012373 Bishop 2011; Cleal and Allen 1994.	412997	141451

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3093		Amesbury 33	Bowl barrow 120m north of The Avenue forming part of a linear round barrow cemetery known as the Old King Barrows	A bowl barrow located 120m north of The Avenue which forms the southernmost of nine barrows comprising a linear round barrow cemetery known as the 'Old King Barrows'. The cemetery is situated on the summit of a ridge with views westwards towards Stonehenge and eastwards towards the Avon. Despite the prominence of these barrows, along with the 'New King Barrows' to the south, there are only four accounts of antiquarian excavation (Bishop 2011, 8-9). Some excavation occurred in 1985 and tree-throw holes were examined after storms in 1987 and 1990 (Cleal and Allen 1994). The barrow known as Amesbury 33 was surveyed in 2011 as part of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site Landscape Project. The accompanying report described the monument as follows: 'The bowl barrow known as Amesbury 33 comprises a roughly circular mound of three phases; the lower mound is about 0.6m high, the middle 0.3m and the upper mound 0.3m high, giving a combined height of 1.2m. The approximate centre of the barrow is at SU 13474 42636: the summit measures about 9.5m and its base about 32m in diameter. There is a wide berm between phases on the north-western side. Beyond the mound on this side is a dump of relatively recent domestic debris' (Bishop 2011, 14)	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012367	MWI12935	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012367 Bishop 2011; Cleal and Allen 1994.	413479	142630
3094			West Amesbury	Village with Medieval origins, known as Westamberesbir in AD1232, although the earliest recognised mention of West Amesbury dates to AD 1205 (Bowden 2011). The settlement is not specifically mentioned in Domesday. Poorly preserved earthworks on the northern bank of the Avon are believed to relate to Medieval and Post-medieval occupation, which are partially overlain by garden features associated with Amesbury House (ibid.). Several small scale excavations have taken place in the village. These have included works carried out as part of development control, investigations during the Stonehenge Riverside Project (Parker Pearson et al. 2008), and earlier attempts to trace the eastern end of the Stonehenge Avenue (e.g. (Smith 1973). These investigations have uncovered evidence of Post-medieval and Medieval occupation of the village, as well as traces of earlier activity (note: pre-Medieval discoveries assigned to separate UIDs) This UID coincides with the boundary of the West Amesbury Conservation Area, which contains several historic buildings, many of which are listed (Lane, 2011). Though predominantly of Post-medieval date, some of these, such as West Amesbury Farm and West Amesbury House appear to have Medieval origins. The earthworks and historic buildings within the village have been studied as part of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site Landscape Project (Bowden 2011; Lane 2011)	Medieval - 20th Century	Conservation Area; Listed Building (1 I, 6 II)	1318515; 1318496; 1182703; 1131031; 1131032; 1131033; 1318516	MWI12583; MWI12618; MWI31388; MWI75161; MWI70610; MWI70632; MWI72593; MWI72594	Medium	HER NHLE Bowden 2011; Lane 2011; Parker Pearson et al. 2008; Smith 1973.	413969	141327
3095			Undated rectangular enclosure, south-east of Normanton Gorse	Possible roughly rectangular enclosure identified from aerial photographs, aligned north-east – south-west and measuring approximately 60m long. The corresponding HER entry notes that the feature has not been identified on some aerial photographs, and also mentions some uncertainty over the actual location of the feature. Note: illustrated extent and location derived from HER point data, and should be regarded as only broadly indicative. Field survey and geophysical survey carried out as part of the Stonehenge WHS Landscape Project and the Stonehenge Southern WHS Survey (Barrett and Bowden 2010; Linford et al. 2015c) does not appear to have identified any clear traces of the feature.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI13123	Unknown	HER Barrett and Bowden 2010; Linford et al. 2015c.	411660	141200

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3096			Linear feature, Normanton Down	Two closely spaced parallel linear ditches, of unknown date, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs immediately to the south of the main Normanton Down barrow group. The ditches are approximately 415m long, and 0.5m apart. They have been mapped by English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. Field survey and geophysical survey carried out as part of the Stonehenge WHS Landscape Project and the Stonehenge Southern WHS Survey (Barrett and Bowden 2010; Linford et al. 2015c) do not appear to have identified any clear traces of the features.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12821	Unknown	HER Barrett and Bowden 2010; Linford et al. 2015c.	411825	141092
3097			Linear feature, Normanton Down	An undated linear ditch, traced from aerial photographs for a distance of approximately 1.4km. It has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. The feature appears to cross the Normanton Down barrow group. Field survey and geophysical survey carried out as part of the Stonehenge WHS Landscape Project and the Stonehenge Southern WHS Survey (Barrett and Bowden 2010; Linford et al. 2015c) do not appear to have identified any clear traces of the feature.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12711	Unknown	HER Barrett and Bowden 2010; Linford et al. 2015c.	411996	141052
3098			Pit alignment, south of Normanton Down Barrow group	Possible Prehistoric or Roman pit alignment south of the main Normanton Down barrow group, mapped from aerial photographs by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. Subsequent geophysical survey undertaken as part of the Stonehenge Southern WHS Survey (Linford et al. 2015c) detected numerous possible pit-like responses across the two enclosures containing the main components of the barrow group, although it is unclear if any of these can be correlated with the 'pit alignment' assigned to this UID.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12759	Unknown	HER Linford et al. 2015c.	412049	141077
3099			Pit alignment, south of Normanton Down Barrow group	Possible Prehistoric or Roman pit alignment south of the main Normanton Down barrow group, mapped from aerial photographs by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. Subsequent geophysical survey undertaken as part of the Stonehenge Southern WHS Survey (Linford et al. 2015c) detected numerous possible pit-like responses across the two enclosures containing the main components of the barrow group, although it is unclear if any of these can be correlated with the 'pit alignment' assigned to this UID.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12758	Unknown	HER Linford et al. 2015c.	412148	141021
3100			Pit alignment, Normanton Down	Undated pit alignment identified from cropmarks visible on aerial photographs, and appearing to consist of seven large pits. The report on a geophysical survey undertaken as part of the Stonehenge Southern WHS Survey identified 'a series of discrete GPR anomalies to the north of the main barrow group may well be related to a Roman pit alignment' (Linford et al. 2015c, 8), possibly referring to the same features assigned to this UID.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12825	Unknown	HER Linford et al. 2015c.	412162	141261
3101			Possible Early Neolithic pit	A borehole survey conducted by researchers from the University of Birmingham and the University of Ghent between 2014 and 2016 uncovered deposits and evidence consistent with a pit or pit-like feature. The middle fill of this feature contained charcoal which was radiocarbon dated to the Early Neolithic period.	Neolithic	N/A		MWI75678	Unknown	HER	412648	142298
3102			Standing stones, Luxenborough plantation	William Stukeley mentioned a pair of standing stones at Luxenborough Plantation, which may have been erected within Coneybury Henge, and have since been lost (Parker Pearson 2012, 151).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12624	Unknown	HER Parker Pearson 2012.	412917	141464
3103			Woodbank, oval plantation north of Luxenborough	A woodbank defining the oval plantation on West Amesbury Down, north of Luxenborough Plantation. The earthwork was surveyed by English Heritage as part of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site Landscape Project (Bishop 2011).	Post-medieval	N/A		N/A	Low	Bishop 2011.	412946	141848

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3104			Post-medieval wood banks, King Barrow Ridge	Post-medieval / 19 th Century wood banks surrounding the barrows on Kings Barrow Ridge, recorded during the Stonehenge World Heritage Site Landscape Project (Bishop 2011).	Post-medieval	N/A		MWI75704	Low	HER Bishop 2011.	413493	142290
3105			Possible barrow, west of Old and New King Barrows	An undated, levelled round barrow north of the Stonehenge Avenue. Identified as a soilmark on aerial photographs, and subsequently detected via geophysical survey in 2011 as part of the First Monuments Project.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12651	Very High	HER	413219	142610
3106			Possible undated pits, north-west of Vespasian's Camp	Numerous possible undated pits detected by geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a; NE2). Subsequent trial trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2017c) within part of the surveyed area identified no pits that could be correlated with the geophysical survey results.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI75709	Unknown	HER Wessex Archaeology 2016a; Wessex Archaeology 2017c.	414040	142275
3107			Iron Age Ditch, The Old Dairy	Probable Late Iron Age ditch identified in 2010 during a small scale evaluation in association with a planning application for the demolition of the existing Old Dairy cottage and the construction of a replacement dwelling and garage on the site.	Iron Age	N/A		MWI75983	Unknown	HER	414050	141431
3108			Undated feature, east of Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads	This UID derives from an HER entry relating to an 'Undated feature identified during the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project and situated in an area of known field systems.' No further details available. The precise location of the feature is uncertain.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI75703	Unknown	HER	411369	141936
3109			Possible location of 'Hawley's Graves'	Field and Pearson (2011, 14) have identified a series of several small sarsen boulders in this area, along a bank which defines a trackway leading towards Stonehenge from the south. They suggest that these mark the location of some of the pits where Hawley deposited many of the finds from his excavations, which have subsequently become known as 'Hawley's Graves'. Geophysical surveys carried out as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project have identified possible stone covered pits in this area (SHLP 2018; [HG1]), which may relate to these features. Note: illustrated extent is broadly indicative only.	Uncertain	N/A		N/A	Unknown	Field and Pearson 2011; SHLP 2018	412220	142043
3110			Undated feature east of Stonehenge Triangle	Undated feature of uncertain origin, identified via geophysical survey as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project. Described as 'a large oblong anomaly with a pit-like response measuring approximately 21m x 7m. Orientated west-north-west – east-south-east, the response is strongest at its larger eastern end.' (SHLP 2018; ID 304). Note: illustrated extent is indicative only.	Uncertain	N/A		N/A	Unknown	SHLP 2018	412930	142136
3111			Possible palaeochannel west-south-west of Stonehenge Cottages	Geophysical surveys carried out as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project identified 'An expansive curvilinear ditch-like response coinciding with dry valley [which] suggests a possible palaeochannel' (SHLP 2018, 27; PCL1). Note: Illustrated extent based on point data and is only broadly indicative.	Uncertain	N/A		N/A	Unknown	SHLP 2018	411614	141952
3112			Possible pit-like feature south-east of Stonehenge Cottages	A large pit like response, approximately 4m in diameter was detected via geophysical survey as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project (SHLP 2018; ID 8913, [PF14]). This was the largest of several large pit-like responses in the immediate vicinity. Note: illustrated extent based on point data and is only broadly indicative.	Uncertain	N/A		N/A	Unknown	SHLP 2018	413634	141884

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
3113			Possible spring north of West Amesbury	Anomalies detected via geophysical survey across an area of c.30m during the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project (SHLP 2018; [PS2]), possibly relating to a spring or other geological feature. Note: illustrated extent is only broadly indicative.	Uncertain	N/A		N/A	Unknown	SHLP 2018	413832	141751
3114			Interrupted ring ditch, adjacent to the Avenue	A previously unrecorded (slightly oval) interrupted ring-ditch detected via geophysical survey carried out as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project (SHLP 2018; ID 2697, [CF2]). The feature is located close to the western ditch of the Avenue (UID 3010.02). It appears to have internal dimensions of c.7.5m by 6.5m, and may have two opposing breaks on a north-north-east – south-south-west axis, which may indicate that it is a henge-like feature. A previously unrecorded large pit-like feature of uncertain origin / function, c.3m in diameter, was also identified by the survey approximately 4m to the south-west (SHLP 2018; ID 587296, [PF17]). Note: illustrated extent is broadly indicative only.	Neolithic-Bronze Age	N/A		N/A	High	SHLP 2018	414039	141776
3115			Ditch like feature, crossing the Avenue north of West Amesbury	Geophysical surveys undertaken as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project identified 'a substantial ditch-like linear feature, which can be traced running approximately east – west through three West Amesbury fields for at least 500m' (SHLP 2018, 29; ID 8918, [LF24]). The feature, which crosses the line of the Avenue (UID 3010.02) just north of West Amesbury, was suggested to possibly be related to a system of prehistoric field boundaries mapped previously during the project. Note: illustrated extent is based on point data and is only broadly indicative.	Uncertain	N/A		N/A	Unknown	SHLP 2018	414138	141597
4000			Three bowl barrows 220m west of Vespasian's Camp	Three levelled bowl barrows, aligned broadly north-west to south-east, situated on a gentle south-east facing slope with views south to Coneybury Hill and south-east across the Avon valley. They are visible on aerial photographs from which the overall diameters of the barrows are calculated to be 15m, 14m and 16m. Location of the features has been confirmed by recent geophysical survey which identified possible internal features as well as a possible entrance within the ring ditches of two of the features (Wessex Archaeology 2016a). Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries and recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012132	MW112653; MW112724; MW113127	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012132 Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	414217	141794
4001			Two bowl barrows 200m north of the A303 on Countess Farm	Two bowl barrows situated on a broad plateau which lies between the valley of the River Avon and Stonehenge. Both barrow mounds survive as slight earthworks 0.2-0.3m high and 25m in diameter. The surrounding ring ditches survive as buried features giving each of the barrows an overall diameter of 30m. Location of the features has been confirmed by recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a). Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries and recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1014088	MW112951; MW112952	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1014088 Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	414159	142316
4002			Bowl barrow 200m north of the A303 on Countess Farm	Possible levelled bowl barrow situated on a broad plateau which lies between the valley of the River Avon and Stonehenge. Visible as a circular cropmark on aerial photographs from which the overall diameter is calculated to be 12m. Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entry.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009144	MW112743	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009144	414233	142329

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4003		Amesbury 95	Bowl barrow 150m north of the A303 on Countess Farm	Possible levelled bowl barrow, known as Amesbury 95, situated on a gentle south facing slope. Visible on aerial photographs from which the overall diameter can be calculated to be 15m. Geophysical surveys carried out in this location as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project have identified an oval ditch-like feature with an opening in its northern edge, suggesting that the putative barrow may actually represent 'a small class 1 henge' (SHLP 2018; ID 5945). The geophysical survey suggests that the ditch is c. 3m wide, and defines an enclosure with external dimensions of c. 14m by 13m. Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entry.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009151	MWI12950	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009151 ; SHLP 2018.	414246	142265
4004		Amesbury 142	Bowl barrow 100m north of the A303 on Countess Farm	Levelled bowl barrow, known as Amesbury 142, situated on a gentle south facing slope. The NHLE entry notes that the monument is visible on aerial photographs from which the overall diameter of the barrow can be calculated to be 15m. Geophysical survey carried out during the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project identified a ring ditch with a diameter of c. 13m, enclosing a smaller, segmental partial ring ditch with a diameter of c. 8m and a possible central pit-like feature (SHLP 2018; ID 5946). Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entry.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009143	MWI12958	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009143 ; SHLP 2018.	414340	142238
4005			Bowl barrow 500m north of the A303 on Countess Farm	Levelled bowl barrow, situated on a broad plateau which lies between the valley of the River Avon and Stonehenge. Visible on aerial photographs from which the overall diameter of the barrow can be calculated to be 37m. Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entry.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009150	MWI12961	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009150	414424	142615
4006			Bowl barrow 250m north of the A303 on Countess Farm	Levelled bowl barrow situated on a west facing slope. Visible on aerial photographs from which the overall diameter has been calculated to be 12m. Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entry.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1014087	MWI12655	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1014087	414489	142383
4007	.01		Bowl barrow 260m north of the A303 on Countess Farm (NHLE location)	Possible levelled bowl barrow situated on a west facing slope. Visible on aerial photographs from which the overall diameter has been calculated to be 15m. The NHLE location and HER location for this monument vary and have been therefore been identified separately (UID 4007.01 and 4007.02).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009139	refer to 4007.02	Very High	NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009139	414550	142400
4007	.02		Bowl barrow 260m north of the A303 on Countess Farm (HER location)	Possible levelled bowl barrow situated on a west facing slope. Visible on aerial photographs from which the overall diameter has been calculated to be 15m. The NHLE location and HER location for this monument vary and have been therefore been identified separately (UID 4007.01 and 4007.02).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	refer to 4007.01	refer to 4007.01	MWI12719	Very High	HER	414544	142443
4008			Bowl barrow 450m north of the A303, on Countess Farm	Levelled bowl barrow situated on a raised plateau which lies between the River Avon and Stonehenge. Visible as a circular cropmark on aerial photographs from which the overall diameter is calculated to be 18m. Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entry.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009137	MWI12962	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009137	414574	142598

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4009		Amesbury 39b	Bowl barrow 140m north of the A303 on Countess Farm	A bowl barrow, known as 'Amesbury 39b', situated on a gentle south facing slope 140m north of the A303 and north-west of Countess Farm buildings. Several other possible levelled barrows have been recorded (e.g. from aerial photographs), in the surrounding area to the east, although the interpretation of many of these is doubtful. The NHLE entry indicates that this is one of two barrows in this area that retain some degree of surface expression (the other being located c. 45m to the south-east, and assigned to UID 4010). The barrow is visible as a faint circular cropmark on aerial photographs, and has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. The NHLE entry indicates that the barrow mound survives 'as a slight earthwork 0.4m high and 22m in diameter. Surrounding the mound is a ditch from which material was quarried during its construction. This has become infilled over the years but survives as a buried feature c.2 m wide, giving the barrow an overall diameter of c.26m'. Described by Sir Richard Colt Hoare as lying within corn fields and a barrow 'we have not attempted to open'. Recent geophysical survey (SHLP 2018) appears to have detected no trace of either a ring-ditch or associated features in this location.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009142	MWI12947	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009142 ; SHLP 2018.	414698	142286
4010		Amesbury 39c	Bowl barrow 80m north of the A303, north-east of Vespasian's Camp	A bowl barrow, known as 'Amesbury 39c', situated on a gentle south facing slope 80m north of the A303 and west of Countess Farm buildings. Several other possible levelled barrows have been recorded in the surrounding area to the east (e.g. from aerial photographs), although the interpretation of many of these is doubtful. The NHLE entry indicates that this monument, however, is one of two that retains some degree of surface expression in this area (the other being located c.45 m to the north-west, and assigned to UID 4009). The NHLE entry indicates that the 'barrow has a mound 1m high and 22m in diameter. Surrounding the mound is a ditch from which material was quarried during its construction. This has become infilled over the years and survives as a buried feature c.2 m wide, giving the barrow an overall diameter of c.26 m'. The barrow was mentioned by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, although he reported that it was not opened by him. Recent geophysical survey (SHLP 2018) appears to have detected no trace of a ring-ditch in this location, although a weakly defined, short linear feature was identified.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012128	MWI12948	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012128 ; SHLP 2018.	414742	142226
4011			Bowl barrow 400m north of the A303 on Countess Farm	A possible levelled bowl barrow located 400m north of the A303 and 50m south-west of Halfmoon Clump. It is situated on a raised plateau which lies between the River Avon and Stonehenge. Although the barrow mound is no longer evident at ground level, it is visible as a circular chalk spread on aerial photographs and has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. The diameter of the mound has been estimated to be c.20 m, surrounded by a c.2m wide infilled ditch, giving the barrow an overall diameter of c.24m. This feature is one of many roughly circular marks visible on the aerial photographs of this area, and may be of non-archaeological origin, although the corresponding HER entry indicates that it is more likely to be a barrow than many of the other marks. The illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monument as identified by the relevant HER entry.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009138	MWI12963	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009138	414848	142509

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4012	.01		Vespasian's Camp	A large Iron Age univallate hillfort with entrances at the north and south-eastern edges; this pattern is unusual as east and west are the more common positions. The hillfort is 730m in overall length from north-south and 374m wide at the southern end, narrowing to 100m wide at the northern end and lies on the western side of the River Avon. An area of around 15ha is enclosed by a bank up to 40m wide and ditch up to 10m wide on the north and southeast sides and on most of the west side. Where there is no bank and ditch, defence is provided by a scarp, either natural in origin or engineered. Excavations have identified two phases of construction for the ramparts but a limited period of use in the 5th and 4th century centuries AD. The monument was incorporated into the landscaped park and garden of Amesbury House in the 18 th century (see UID 3084) and also includes earlier barrows (see UID 4012.02, 4012.03). Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.	Iron Age	Scheduled Monument	1012126	MWI12551	High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012126	414610	141666
4012	.02		Vespasian's Camp (barrows)	Two bowl barrows, aligned north – south, located within the centre of Vespasian's Camp (UID 4012.01), believed to have been partially excavated in the 18 th century. The northern barrow mound is c.0.7m high and 30m in diameter and has been bisected by a north to south track. The southern barrow is visible as a roughly circular platform approximately 0.8m high and 50m in diameter. A number of tracks and rides through the camp converge at this barrow, suggesting that it was reused as a landscape feature in the 18 th century when the interior of the camp was incorporated into the park of Amesbury House (UID 3084). A further possible barrow has been identified by geophysical survey in the southern part of the hillfort outside of the Study Area (MWI12793).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012126	MWI13057; MWI13058	Very High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012126	414610	141696
4013			Ratfyn Barrow	Scheduled round barrow located in the garden of Ratfyn Barrow House, Amesbury. The mound is 19m in diameter and 3m high. It is slightly elongated, having spread towards the south-west corner of the garden. Traces of a shallow, infilled ditch 3m wide are visible to the east and northeast of the mound and, in being separated from it by a sloping berm 3m wide, suggest that the monument may be interpreted as a bell barrow. The reduction of ground levels to the south and west will have destroyed the area of the berm and surrounding ditch and these areas are consequently not included within the scheduling. The monument may have been partially excavated during the 19 th century, and the corresponding HER entry notes that a 'dog digging on surface of it disturbed long bones, rib fragments and other bones of at least one adult inhumation, possibly two'. Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monument as identified by the relevant HER entry.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1015948	MWI12199	High	HER NHLE: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1015948	415842	141944
4014			Site of outfarm north of West Amesbury Farm	Demolished 19 th -century outfarm constructed as a singular structure. Depicted on the 1 st edition OS 25 inch map.	19 th Century	N/A		MWI70643	Negligible	1st ed. OS 25 inch map HER	414151	141664

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4015			Building northwest of Amesbury	Rectangular cropmark feature mapped from aerial photographs by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. Examination during the latter survey suggested that the feature represents the footings of a building 35m by 7m. The building appears to have been of early 20 th -century origin; it is not shown on the 1 st edition OS 25 inch map, although it can be seen as an extant structure on photographs until the 1950s. The feature was also detected during a recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a) from which the illustrated extent/location derives.	20 th Century	N/A		MWI12906	Negligible	HER Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	414199	141793
4016		Amesbury 140 (?)	Long Barrow, north of West Amesbury	Listed by the RCHME (1979, 1) as 'Amesbury 140', the long barrow was first identified from aerial photographs. However the RCHME (ibid.) suggest that it may have been mentioned in the mid-19 th century by Lukis (1864, 155), who stated that 'At West Amesbury was a long barrow (now destroyed) with a cist at one end.' The long barrow has been subject to recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a). This revealed the two north-west – south-east aligned flanking ditches of the long barrow, and the incomplete or segmented ring ditch of a possible round barrow at its eastern end (assigned to UID 4017). The flanking ditches of the long barrow were estimated to be approximately 13m apart, c.21.5 m in length, some 3 m in width. The geophysical survey identified no evidence of the ring ditch continuing through the long barrow; it is possible that this side of the ring ditch has been truncated by ploughing, however the possibility that these features have a closer relationship cannot be discounted on the basis of the geophysical survey data alone. It is possible that the 'ring ditch' is contemporary with the Neolithic long barrow. However, it was noted that further investigation would be needed to clarify the exact relationship and chronology of these features. The monument was also detected via geophysical surveys carried out as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project (SHLP 2018; ID 2689).	Neolithic	N/A		MWI12478	Very High	HER Lukis 1864; RCHME 1979; SHLP 2018; Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	414180	141943
4017		Amesbury 139 (?)	Barrow, north of West Amesbury	A possible ring ditch or round barrow visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark at the south-eastern end of a probable Neolithic long barrow (assigned to UID 4016). The feature has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. Alternatively, the feature may be associated / contemporary with the long barrow. The feature has been subject to recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a). This identified that the feature is defined by a single incomplete segmented ring ditch, about 25m in diameter and some 3m in width. The ring ditch has an internal diameter of c.21.5m. The geophysical survey also identified a further concentric ring ditch at the centre of the outer, segmented ditch, with an internal diameter of c.6m and a pit-like feature at the centre of this. This is presumably the same feature visible within the interior of the ring ditch on aerial photographs, which the RCHME (1979, 1) have suggested might feasibly relate to the 'cist' mentioned by Lukis (1864), rather than a chamber within the long barrow. The ring ditch has three breaks in the eastern side, however it is not clear whether these are caused by plough damage or are contemporary with its construction. The monument was also detected via geophysical surveys carried out as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project (SHLP 2018; ID 2689).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12654	Very High	HER Lukis 1864; SHLP 2018; Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	414196	141938
4018			Ditch, west of Vespasian's Camp	Possible north-west – south-east aligned linear ditch mapped from aerial photographs for a distance of c.180m by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. A c.30 m long linear anomaly (feature '4610') identified during a recent geophysical survey may correspond with the northern section of the feature mapped from aerial photographs (Wessex Archaeology, 2016a).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12688	Unknown	HER Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	414220	141869

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4019			Site of outfarm north of West Amesbury	Demolished 19 th -century outfarm constructed as a singular structure. Depicted on the 1 st edition OS 25 inch map.	19th Century	N/A		MWI70631	Negligible	1st ed. OS 25 inch map HER	414310	141973
4020			Field boundaries, south of A303	Parallel north – south aligned linear features detected by geophysical survey on more than one occasion, and interpreted as possible field boundaries (Wessex Archaeology 2016a). The features may correspond with a possible trackway shown on the 1 st edition 25 inch OS map, leading to the outfarm UID 4019	19th Century	N/A		MWI74869	Negligible	1st ed. OS 25 inch map HER Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	414320	141972
4021			Circular cropmark north-west of Vespasian's Camp	Circular soilmark identified from aerial photographs. Possible barrow location.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12659	Unknown	HER	414290	142320
4022			Circular cropmark north-west of Vespasian's Camp	Circular soilmark identified from aerial photographs. Possible barrow location but judged as quite dubious. No trace of a possible ring ditch was identified in this location via geophysical survey carried out as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project (SHLP 2018).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12964	Unknown	HER SHLP 2018.	414300	142180
4023			Circular cropmark north-west of Vespasian's Camp	Circular soilmark identified from aerial photographs. Possible barrow location but judged as quite dubious. No obvious trace of a possible ring ditch was identified in this location via geophysical survey carried out as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project (SHLP 2018).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12959	Unknown	HER SHLP 2018.	414420	142180
4024		Amesbury 143	Circular cropmark north-west of Vespasian's Camp	Circular soilmark identified from aerial photographs. Possible barrow location but judged as quite dubious. Not identified during early geophysical survey (GSB 1994), or more recent surveys carried out as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project (SHLP 2018).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI13157	Unknown	HER GSB Prospection Ltd. 1994; SHLP 2018.	414420	142280
4025			Circular cropmark north-west of Vespasian's Camp	Circular soilmark identified from aerial photographs. Possible barrow location but judged as quite dubious. No obvious trace of a possible ring ditch was identified in this location via geophysical survey carried out as part of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project (SHLP 2018).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12965	Unknown	HER SHLP 2018.	414480	142210
4026			Circular cropmark north of Vespasian's Camp	Circular soilmark identified from aerial photographs. Possible barrow location.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12660	Unknown	HER	414540	142240
4027			Possible ring ditch/barrow identified by geophysical survey	A weak positive curvilinear anomaly (feature '4512') identified during recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a). It has a roughly circular shape, with a diameter of c.15m. Given the context, it is possible that this is evidence of a further round barrow. However, the weak nature of the response would suggest it is severely plough damaged or, alternatively, that it actually corresponds with a change in the superficial geology at this location.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI75710	Unknown	Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	414577	142167
4028			Possible site of an undated round barrow south-west of Half Moon Clump	Possible site of an undated and levelled round barrow plotted by the RCHME from aerial photographs. No further details available.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12787	Unknown	HER	414550	142485

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4029			Neolithic pit on Vespasian's Ridge	A pit containing a broken ground flint axe and nine fragments of animal bone was excavated by Faith Vatcher in 1967 prior to the improvement of the A303. The exact location of the pit is unknown, although it seems likely to have been found where the ridge running northwards from Vespasian's Camp was cut by the road (Richards, 1990, p. 66)	Neolithic	N/A		MWI12477	High	HER Richards 1990.	414500	142100
4030			Ditch, west of Halfmoon Clump	A north – south aligned linear ditch of unknown date, 200m long, is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs and has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI13158	Unknown	HER	414547	142683
4031			Possible linear ditch identified by geophysical survey	Linear anomaly identified during a recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a) (feature '4511'). The feature, which is orientated north – south and runs for c.95 m, does not relate to any previously known archaeological feature, nor was it seen to correlate with any features shown on available historic mapping of the area. This suggests that it is likely to have an archaeological origin, although its exact function is not clear. The feature's orientation in relation to the road and the modern field system suggest it is likely related to a former agricultural feature, such as a field boundary or enclosure ditch.	Uncertain	N/A		N/A	Medium	Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	414596	142195
4032			Blick Mead Mesolithic site	Site containing extensive evidence of Mesolithic occupation revealed during excavations since 2005, at Blick Mead, situated adjacent to a spring line overlooked by Vespasian's Camp. The investigations have recovered large quantities of lithic material (in excess of 30,000 pieces of struck flint, the majority of which was recovered from an area of 16 sq.m), along with an unusually large assemblage of faunal remains, in which aurochs (some of which exhibited signs of butchery) predominate, as well as sources of palaeoenvironmental data from within, and sealed by sequences of water-lain clays and silts. This has been interpreted as evidence for a sustained or repeated large scale presence at the site for a span of almost 4000 years, from the 9 th to 7 th millennia BC, possibly continuing into the 5 th millennium BC and the start of the Neolithic (Jacques et al. 2014; Jacques et al. 2018). Other discoveries made during the investigations have included a Bronze Age dagger fragment deposited in a spring, and previously unrecorded Prehistoric field systems to the east of the hillfort. A limited walkover survey on the western ramparts of the hillfort led to the finding of over 50 sherds of Iron Age pottery, which extended the range of the Iron Age occupation of the site from the Early Iron Age through to 50BC. Note: the illustrated extent of the UID is indicative only. The spatial extent of the site / any archaeologically significant associated or contemporary deposits is not clearly defined.	Mesolithic	N/A		MWI74473; MWI74449; EWI7131; EWI8052; EWI8064; EWI8473	High	HER Jacques et al. 2014; Jacques et al. 2018.	414820	141993
4033			Site of outfarm west of Countess	Site of demolished 19 th -century outfarm constructed as a singular structure, shown on the 1 st edition OS 25 inch map, beneath the current route of the A303.	19 th Century	N/A		MWI70644	Negligible	HER	414929	142065
4034	.01		Water Meadow, east of Countess Farm	Post-medieval water meadows alongside the River Avon in the parish of Amesbury, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. Part of an extensive network of water meadows in this area. This section covers a total area of about 15 hectares.	Post-medieval	N/A		MWI12085	Low	HER	415811	142219
4034	.02		Water meadow, south of Countess Farm	Post-medieval water meadows alongside the River Avon in the parish of Amesbury, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. Part of an extensive network of water meadows in this area. This section covers a total area of about 1 hectare.	Post-medieval	N/A		MWI12084	Low	HER	415249	141909

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4034	.03		Water Meadow, east of Vespasian's Camp	Post-medieval water meadows alongside the River Avon in the parish of Amesbury, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. Part of an extensive network of water meadows in this area. This section covers a total area of about 3.5 hectares.	Post-medieval	N/A		MWI12599	Low	HER	414908	141461
4034	.04		Water Meadow, south-east of Vespasian's Camp	Post-medieval water meadows alongside the River Avon in the parish of Amesbury, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. Part of an extensive network of water meadows in this area. This section covers a total area of about 23.5 hectares.	Post-medieval	N/A		MWI12086	Low	HER	415387	140971
4034	.05		Water meadows, east of Durrington Walls	Post-medieval water meadows alongside the River Avon, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. Part of an extensive network of water meadows in this area. This section covers a total area of about 34 hectares.	Post-medieval	N/A		MWI12086	Low	HER	415607	143361
4035			Military railway, south and south-west of Durrington Walls	Part of a former light military railway constructed in the early 20 th century from the main Amesbury-Bulford Line at Ratfyn Junction to Larkhill. This section served the eastern part of Larkhill, and can be traced for more than 1.5 km. The course of the railway is visible as a structure on aerial photographs of the 1920s, but appears to have been largely dismantled by the mid-1930s. Its course can still be seen as an earthwork and cropmark in places, and has been mapped from aerial photographs by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.	20 th Century	N/A		MWI12603	Low	HER	415461	143241
4036			Flint scatter west of Countess Roundabout	An evaluation in 2003 revealed a near in-situ worked flint scatter of Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date within a 0.47m thick relict soil of post-glacial / Holocene date (Wessex Archaeology 2003b; Leivers and Moore 2008, 14-9). A series of four 1 m square hand dug test pits was excavated through this soil to establish the northern and southern limits of the flint scatter. The flint scatter was found to be confined predominantly within the relict soil just off the edge of the river terrace. Worked and burnt flint was recovered throughout the thickness of the soil, although greater numbers of worked flint were present in the uppermost spits. Worked flint was also recovered from overlying and underlying colluvial layers.	Mesolithic - Early Neolithic	N/A		MWI11874	High	HER Wessex Archaeology 2003b; Leivers and Moore 2008.	415078	142130
4037			Neolithic or Bronze Age ditch associated with large worked flint assemblage	An east – west orientated ditch, 0.7m wide and 0.2 m deep, found during an evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2004b). A total of 121 pieces of struck flint was recovered from the fill of the feature. The presence of struck flint in good condition on the machined surface of the feature and the adjacent trench base prompted the hand sieving of machine excavated spoil, in order to further investigate the significance of the deposit; this recovered a further 1,416 pieces, which are believed to derive from the ditch. The flint assemblage contained a high proportion of material derived from core tool manufacture, consistent with an Early Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date, together with flakes from blade manufacture of probable Neolithic date. A small assemblage of abraded Prehistoric pottery recovered from both the ditch fill and the sieved spoil may be Neolithic or Late Bronze Age in date. A few charred cereal grains and small quantities of charcoal fragments were also recovered from the feature.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI11910; EWI6564	High	HER Wessex Archaeology 2004b.	415501	142484
4038			Post-medieval ditch and possible modern haul road	Parallel linear features identified by geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a). These features correspond with the position and alignment of features identified during earlier trial trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2003d) and interpreted as a modern haul road associated with quarrying, and a small Post-medieval ditch. The 1 st edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map also depicts a line of trees with the same orientation and position as the Post-medieval ditch.	Post-medieval - 20 th Century	N/A		MWI75712	Negligible	1st ed. OS 25 inch map Wessex Archaeology 2003d; Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	415518	142283

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4039	.01		Saxon Sunken Featured Building, Stonehenge Visitor Centre, Countess East	<p>One of four Saxon sunken featured buildings found during trial trenching in 2003 (Wessex Archaeology 2003d). The buildings were dispersed in a linear arrangement across several fields, at between 71-74.5m aOD, following the bend in the river to the south-east. These finds confirmed the results of earlier test pitting (Wessex Archaeology 1995), which produced some 60 sherds of Early / Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery from the same area as the sunken featured buildings. Excavation of these features was restricted to establishing their date and character in order not to compromise their integrity if further work was undertaken. At least six associated pits or postholes were also found during the investigations, and a fifth sunken featured building was located during a subsequent phase of trial trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2004b).</p> <p>This example, located some 70m north of the A303, was aligned east – west and measured 4.7m by 3.32m and was 0.55m deep. Only one posthole was visible, in the centre of the eastern end. The building contained two fills, the lower being redeposited natural and a silt that had formed slowly after the building had gone out of use. The silting contained 5th to 8th-century pottery, a decorated bone pin, worked and burnt flint, and animal bone. Although the north-eastern quadrant of the building was not excavated, a complete horse skull was recorded and lifted from its surface.</p>	Early Medieval	N/A		MW112036; EWI6555	High	HER Wessex Archaeology 1995; Wessex Archaeology 2003d; Wessex Archaeology 2004b.	415550	142186
4039	.02		Saxon Sunken Featured Building, Stonehenge Visitor Centre, Countess East	<p>One of four Saxon sunken featured buildings, dating to the 5th to 8th century, found during trial trenching in 2003 (Wessex Archaeology 2003d). The buildings were dispersed in a linear arrangement across several fields, at between 71-74.5 maOD, following the bend in the river to the south-east. These finds confirmed the results of earlier test pitting (Wessex Archaeology 1995), which produced some 60 sherds of Early / Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery from the same area as the sunken featured buildings. Excavation of these features was restricted to establishing their date and character in order not to compromise their integrity if further work was undertaken. At least six associated pits or postholes were also found during the investigations, and a fifth sunken featured building was located during a subsequent phase of trial trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2004b).</p> <p>This example, located some 100m north of the A303, may actually represent two successive buildings. The feature was roughly sub-rectangular in plan, aligned north-west to south-east and measured 6.5m by 4.75 m and was 0.21 m deep. A posthole was clearly visible on the northern side. A second circular feature cut into the fill of the building contained a mixed deposit of charcoal and clay, as well as a bone pin beater or textile working tool.</p>	Early Medieval	N/A		MW112036; EWI6555	High	HER Wessex Archaeology 1995; Wessex Archaeology 2003d; Wessex Archaeology 2004b.	415648	142254
4039	.03		Saxon Sunken Featured Building, Stonehenge Visitor Centre, Countess East	<p>One of four Saxon sunken featured buildings found during trial trenching in 2003 (Wessex Archaeology, 2003d). The buildings were dispersed in a linear arrangement across several fields, at between 71-74.5m aOD, following the bend in the river to the south-east. These finds confirmed the results of earlier test pitting (Wessex Archaeology 1995), which produced some 60 sherds of Early / Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery from the same area as the sunken featured buildings. Excavation of these features was restricted to establishing their date and character in order not to compromise their integrity if further work is undertaken. At least six associated pits or postholes were also found during the investigations, and a fifth sunken featured building was located during a subsequent phase of trial trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2004b).</p> <p>This example, located some 300m north of the A303, was aligned roughly east – west, and measured 3.9m long, 3.1m wide and 0.22m deep. It contained 5th to 8th-century pottery, a fragment of a shale object and animal bone.</p>	Early Medieval	N/A		MW112036; EWI6555	High	HER Wessex Archaeology 1995; Wessex Archaeology 2003d; Wessex Archaeology 2004b.	415652	142438

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4039	.04		Saxon Sunken Featured Building, Stonehenge Visitor Centre, Countess East	One of four Saxon sunken featured buildings found during trial trenching in 2003 (Wessex Archaeology 2003d). The buildings were dispersed in a linear arrangement across several fields, at between 71-74.5m aOD, following the bend in the river to the south-east. These finds confirmed the results of earlier test pitting (Wessex Archaeology 1995) which produced some 60 sherds of Early / Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery from the same area as the sunken featured buildings. Excavation of these features was restricted to establishing their date and character in order not to compromise their integrity if further work is undertaken. At least six associated pits or postholes were also found during the investigations, and a fifth sunken featured building was located during a subsequent phase of trial trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2004b) This example, located some 400m north of the A303, was poorly defined and heavily truncated. The building was roughly sub-rectangular in plan, aligned north-west to south-east and measured 2.64m by 2m, with a maximum depth of 0.15m. Although there were postholes at the northern and the southern corners of the building along with a third posthole to the north-east, these were thought unlikely to be related to the building.	Early Medieval	N/A		MWI12036; EWI6555	High	HER Wessex Archaeology 1995; Wessex Archaeology 2003d; Wessex Archaeology 2004b.	415605	142501
4039	.05		Saxon Sunken Featured Building, Stonehenge Visitor Centre, Countess East	A Saxon sunken featured building found during an evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2004b) in close proximity to two other examples (UID 4039.03 and 4039.04) identified during an earlier phase of trial trenching. This took the form of a sub-rectangular feature, 3.60m by 3.20m and 0.63m deep, containing two fills, with its long axis orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment. Excavation of a 0.40m wide slot revealed a possible posthole cutting 0.13m below the floor level in the base of the feature. The lower fill of the sunken featured building produced Early / Middle Saxon pottery and charred cereal grains.	Early Medieval	N/A		MWI12037; EWI6564	High	HER Wessex Archaeology 2004b.	415609	142489
4040			Neolithic Pit, Stonehenge Visitor Centre, Countess East	One of four Neolithic and/or Early Bronze Age pits found during a trial trench evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2003d), the remainder being located north of the Study Area. This example was 0.9 m in diameter and 0.19 m deep. An assemblage of 169 pieces of worked flint, broadly dateable to the Neolithic period, was recovered from the feature. This included three scrapers and one backed piece as well as several blade-like flakes. Smaller debitage was also recovered from the feature, mainly from the sieved soil sample, indicating knapping activity fairly close by.	Neolithic	N/A		MWI11909	Very High	HER Wessex Archaeology 2003d.	415650	142271
4041			Possible evidence of Neolithic settlement east of Countess Farm	An evaluation consisting of 28 hand dug test pits and one machine excavated trench in 1993 revealed a complex sequence of post-glacial deposits of colluvial and alluvial origin. The upper part of the sequence include, within a relatively restricted area adjacent to the floodplain, evidence of Prehistoric activity in the form of a scatter of worked flint. This was interpreted as a small and relatively nucleated area of Neolithic domestic activity. Subsequent trial trenching in this approximate location does not appear to have detected any associated remains (Wessex Archaeology 2003d).	Neolithic	N/A		MWI11896	Unknown	HER Anon. 1995; Wessex Archaeology 2003d.	415668	142198

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4042	.01		Possible Roman building, Stonehenge Visitor Centre, Countess East	<p>The north-eastern corner of a substantial masonry building partially exposed the within a single trial trench during an evaluation in 2003. The building, which was at least 9.7m wide and 12m long, with walls up to 0.8m thick, did not extend into the adjoining trenches. The northern end of the building appears to originally have been a single room, approximately 10m by 6m, and was later subdivided by an internal wall. The walls were made of compacted chalk with a flint facing on the external faces with the exception of internal wall which was solely of chalk. Although the top of the walls were 0.4 m below the present ground surface, the remains appeared to be in a good condition, with demolition material sealing them. Two sondages were excavated in the interior of the building to retrieve dating evidence and to assess the preservation of vertical stratigraphy. One sondage was in the western room at the northern end, the other in the southern room. Neither yielded clear evidence for surviving floor surfaces, finding instead a mixture of demolition debris overlying the natural, though the northern sondage did reveal traces of a mortar layer that might be associated with flooring. The building is not well dated, only two sherds of Roman pottery were found, both from the southern sondage. Most of the finds came from the upper surfaces of the demolition debris and included iron nails, limestone roofing tiles and animal bone. No later material was recovered from the building though an unstratified piece of Medieval roof tile was found in the trench.</p> <p>Subsequent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a) seems to have uncovered the plan form of the structure (feature '4700'), which appears to have been aligned north – south on its longitudinal axis, c. 15.5m wide, and possibly up to c.33m in length. The building appears to incorporate several adjoining rooms and possibly two separate small adjacent structures to the south (features '4701'). Possible pit like features were also identified by the survey within the interior of the rooms/structures.</p> <p>The illustrated location and extent of the structure derives from the recent geophysical survey carried out by Wessex Archaeology (2016a). Structural remains relating to the building appear to also have been detected via geophysical surveys during the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project (SHLP 2018; [RF1]).</p>	Roman	N/A		MW112030; EW16555	Medium	HER SHLP 2018; Wessex Archaeology 2003d; Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	415713	142266
4042	.02		Geophysical anomalies surrounding possible Roman building	<p>Four areas of positive rectilinear and curvilinear anomalies (features '4702-4705') detected by geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a) in the area surrounding the putative Roman building assigned to UID 4042.01. These anomalies do not share the east to west or north to south orientation of the structure, suggesting a different origin. One of these was orientated north-west to south-east and comprised two linear features and a 'U' shaped anomaly covering c.15m square. To the north of this, a linear anomaly with irregular width was identified running c.30 m north-north-east to south-south-west to the east of the putative Roman building. To the north-north-east of the structure, a c.14 m square shaped anomaly was detected, orientated north-west to south-east. A D-shaped anomaly with an internal square feature was detected to the north-north-west of the latter structure. The anomaly was orientated north-east to south-west, covering an area c.14m by c.9.5m. The anomalies across all four areas were similar in width, with the majority being c.1.5m. The survey responses were indicative of ditches, although it was observed that their strength was similar to the responses given by superficial deposits across the survey area, indicating that this may be a more likely origin. No archaeological features that could be correlated with any of these features appear to have been detected during earlier evaluations. However, it is possible that the trench locations may have not coincided with the features detected by the geophysical survey.</p>	Uncertain	N/A		N/A	Unknown	Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	415720	142280

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4043			Barrows, pits and ditches at Millmead, Ratfyn	Site located investigated by William Hawley in 1920, and re-examined in 1934 by JFS Stone. Hawley discovered three barrows with low earthworks, two inhumation burials, an urn and an 'axe hammer'. Subsequent investigations by Stone identified that the pottery was grooved ware, similar to that recovered at Woodhenge. Stone also identified four, or possibly five pits which produced Late Neolithic pottery as well as large number of worked flints. Three were found to contain flint and charcoal, and a fourth contained flint knives, cores, saws, arrowheads, animal bone and grooved ware pottery. Other discoveries made by Stone included a V-shaped ditch with an upper fill containing Early Iron Age pottery, and hundreds of worked flints in a lower layer. A Bronze Age date for the ditch was suggested, as the flints appeared to be in situ.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI11879; MWI11893; MWI11965; MWI12200; MWI12308; MWI12359; MWI12360; EWI2131; EWI2132	High	HER Stone 1937.	415946	142015
4044			Undated pit, Stonehenge Tunnel 11KV Supply	Small undated sub-circular feature, containing a handmade iron nail, revealed during a Watching Brief in 2005.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12109	Unknown	HER	416010	142213
4045	.01		Round barrows and pits, The Old Dairy	Excavations in association with the redevelopment of The Old Dairy site in London Road, Amesbury, identified two Middle Neolithic pits, one of which contained Peterborough Ware pottery, several Bronze Age pits and three large Bronze Age ring ditches, the latter representing a previously unrecorded funerary complex.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI75188; MWI75189; MWI75190; MWI75192; EWI7804; EWI7345	High	HER Wessex Archaeology 2014c.	416211	142005
4045	.02		Saxon cemetery, The Old Dairy	A small Saxon inhumation cemetery, or part of a cemetery, spanning the late 7 th to early 8 th centuries, which was discovered in association with the redevelopment of The Old Dairy site in London Road, Amesbury. Five inhumations, most with grave goods, were arranged around a central inhumation burial. This burial, which was surrounded by a shallow ring ditch, had been heavily disturbed and the bones rearranged, possibly during the Saxon period. The precise extent of the cemetery is uncertain; it did not appear to continue into the southern part of the site, although it is possible that further burials may have continued beyond the limit of excavation to the north.	Early Medieval	N/A		MWI75193; EWI7804	High	HER Wessex Archaeology 2014c.	416206	142028
4046			Ratfyn, circular earthwork	Large circular 'earthwork' and / or ditch, discovered during the construction of the military railway c.1908, and investigated by William Hawley, who noted that the ditch was not properly excavated. Three or four inhumation burials were found in the ditch. The presence of hobnails at the feet of the burials suggests that these were of Roman date, although no other contemporary finds appear to have been reported. Corresponding HER entries indicate that pottery recovered from the site has been dated to the Early Iron Age, suggesting that the feature may be associated with occupation. However, the feature is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs as a plough levelled mound 20m in diameter, enclosed by a single ditch 47m in diameter. This could indicate that the feature is more likely to be a barrow, possibly a disc barrow. It has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.	Later Prehistoric - Roman	N/A		MWI11958; MWI11979; EWI2138	High	HER	416319	142017

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4049			Amesbury	Historic core of Amesbury, extent includes current Conservation Area and a number of Listed Buildings of 16 th to 19 th century date. The UID also includes the Medieval Grade I listed Church of St Mary and St Melor, which is the former Abbey church. It also includes Kent House which is also associated with Amesbury Park (UID 3048.01). Archaeological investigations have confirmed Medieval occupation in this area and the Early Medieval occupation of Amesbury is evidenced by Saxon burials located in the vicinity of London Road and a large boundary ditch to the rear of Antrobus Arms. As well as the still extant listed Post-medieval buildings, further evidence from this period has been found during archaeological investigations.	Early Medieval - 20th Century	Conservation Area; Listed Building (1 I; 1 II*; 27 II)	1131059; 1131060; 1131061; 1131069; 1131089; 1131090; 1131091; 1131092; 1131093; 1182066; 1182407; 1182419; 1182426; 1182433; 1182441; 1182444; 1182456; 1182655; 1182661; 1182664; 1284496; 1284503; 1318464; 1318465; 1318466; 1318490; 1318491; 1318494; 1437716	MWI10116; MWI10118; MWI10119; MWI12035; MWI11869; MWI11873; MWI11967; MWI12062; MWI12064; MWI12065; MWI12090; MWI12091; MWI12110; MWI12112; MWI12113; MWI12590; MWI64107; MWI74667; MWI75333; MWI75334; MWI75335; MWI75336; MWI75405; MWI75406; MWI75407; MWI75408; MWI75412; MWI75413	High	HER NHLE	415474	141449
4050			Undated burial, London Rd, Amesbury	An undated burial was revealed during construction work for an extension to a house. Partially removed; no grave goods or dating evidence found. It is likely the remains relate to a grave of an individual of Roman / Anglo-Saxon date or later.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12111	Unknown	HER	415597	141705
4053			Site of milestone	Site of milestone on 1 st edition OS map. Labelled 'Andover 13, London 77'.	19th Century	N/A			Negligible	1st edition OS map	416597	142059
4054			Palaeochannel, Countess East	Palaeochannel identified during a trial trench evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2003) (Trench 46). The feature was observed to pre-date features related to Saxon activity, and later Prehistoric pottery was recovered from its upper fill. The deposits within the palaeochannel provided important information relating to late glacial / pre-Holocene and early Holocene environments	Prehistoric	N/A			Unknown	Wessex Archaeology 2003d.	415601	142416
4056			Two bowl barrows 800m north-east of The Avenue on Countess Farm	The corresponding NHLE entry describes the monument as including 'two bowl barrows aligned north to south some 800m north east of the Avenue on a raised plateau which lies between the River Avon and Stonehenge. The mound of the northern barrow survives as a slight earthwork 0.4m high and c.28m in diameter. The southern barrow is now difficult to define on the ground but is visible on aerial photographs from which the mound is calculated to be c.36m in diameter. Both mounds are surrounded by ditches from which material was quarried during their construction. These have become infilled over the years but survive as buried features c.3.5m wide in the case of the northern barrow, giving an overall diameter of c.35m, and c.4.5m in the case of the southern barrow, giving an overall diameter of c.45m.'	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009135	MWI12955; MWI12956	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009135	414449	142772

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4057			Long barrow at Longbarrow Clump	The corresponding NHLE entry describes the monument as follows: ... 'a long barrow orientated east-west on a slight north facing slope 250m south of Watergate Farm buildings at Longbarrow Clump. The barrow mound is 47m long, 27m wide and is flanked on both sides by a ditch from which material was quarried during its construction. These have become infilled over the years and survive as buried features up to 8m wide. The mound is 2m high at the western end sloping to 1.5m high at the eastern end. The water tank, its support and associated water pipes together with all fence posts, are excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath these features is included.'	Neolithic	Scheduled Monument	1015215	MWI11878	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1015215	416360	143044
4058			Three bell barrows 300m north-east of New Barn, Earl's Farm Down	Group of three round barrows, forming part of a larger group to the north and south of the A303 on Earl's Farm Down. The corresponding NHLE entry describes the monument as including '...three bell barrows, aligned north-south, and set on a gentle south-facing slope in an area of undulating chalk downland. The northern barrow mound is 37m in diameter and 2m high. The central mound is 10m south of the northern mound. It is 38m in diameter and 2m high. To the south of, and contiguous to, the central mound is a third barrow 27m across and 1m high. The two contiguous barrow mounds measure c.45m from north to south. All three barrow mounds have been reduced by cultivation and the berms and outer banks are no longer visible at ground level. Air photographs suggest that all three mounds are surrounded by a single ditch. This is visible at ground level as a dark soil mark, c.5m wide'. The entry also notes that there is no evidence of previous 'formal excavation' on the site. The corresponding HER entry describes the monument(s) as possible ploughed triple bell barrow, and states that 'The composite barrow is visible as an earthwork and a cropmark on aerial photographs. The northern mound is enclosed by a sub-circular ditch 42m x 36m, and the two southern mounds are enclosed by a single ditch 51m x 47m. Excavations into all three mounds are visible on the photographs. The barrow has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.' Note: the illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument constraint area / boundary to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009572	MWI12188	High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009572	417559	142347
4059			Two disc barrows and a bell barrow, 400m east of the Pennings, Earl's Farm Down	Group of three round barrows located on the eastern side of Amesbury Road. These form part of a larger group of barrows on Earl's Farm Down. The corresponding NHLE entry describes the monument as including '...two disc barrows and a bell barrow set below the crest of a gentle south-facing slope in an area of undulating chalk downland. The bell barrow lies in a broadly central position between the two disc barrows. The barrow mound is 36m in diameter and stands to a height of c.5m. Surrounding the mound is a berm which varies in width between 7 and 14m and a ditch 6m wide and 0.2m deep. Evidence for previous excavation is visible both on the south-west side of the mound and on top of the monument. Immediately to the north of the bell barrow is a disc barrow. This comprises a level platform 45m across and a central mound 12m in diameter and 0.4m high. Surrounding the platform is a ditch 5m across and 0.2m deep and an outer bank 6m across and 0.3m high. Approximately 60m south-west of the northern disc barrow is a second example, comprising a level platform 50m across and a central mound 12m across and 0.4m high. Surrounding the platform is a ditch 4m wide and 0.4m deep, and an outer bank 8m across and 0.5m high.' The entry also notes that there is 'little evidence of formal excavation on the site'. The corresponding HER entry notes that a Late Bronze Age bucket urn, which may once have been associated with a secondary interment, 'came from' the bell barrow, although no further details are attached to the record.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009566	MWI12210; MWI12211; MWI12212	High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009566	417797	141829

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4060			Bell barrow 550m east of New Barn, Earl's Farm Down	Round barrow located immediately south-east of, and partially beneath the junction of the A303 and Amesbury Road. The corresponding NHLE entry describes the monument as including '...a bell barrow, set below the crest of a gentle south-facing slope in an area of undulating chalk downland. The barrow mound is 30m in diameter and stands to a height of c.4m. Surrounding the barrow mound are a berm, ditch and outer bank. The berm, c.2m wide, is no longer visible at ground level, while the ditch and outer bank are only visible as earthworks to the south of the barrow mound, surviving as buried features elsewhere. The ditch is 2m across and 0.4m deep. The outer bank is 2m across and 0.5m high. The surface of the unmetalled track which runs from north to south across the western side of the barrow is excluded from the monument, although the ground beneath is included.' The relevant HER entry notes that the north side of the barrow had been observed to be 'cut by the widening of the A303' by 1969.		Scheduled Monument	1009872	MWI12189	High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009872	417872	142231
4061			Bell barrow 800m east of New Barn, Earl's Farm Down	Round barrow, forming part of a larger group to the north and south of the A303 on Earl's Farm Down. The corresponding NHLE entry describes the monument as including '...a large bell barrow set below the crest of a gentle south-facing slope in an area of undulating chalk downland. The barrow mound is 34m in diameter and c.4m high. A berm, ditch and outer bank surround the mound. The berm and ditch are no longer visible at ground level but survive as buried features to a combined width of c.6m. The outer bank survives to a width of 7m and is 0.3m high.' The entry also notes that 'there is no evidence of formal excavation on the site'. The corresponding HER entry notes that the barrow was 'just traceable on the ground when visited by the Ordnance Survey in February 1975.' Note: the illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument constraint area / boundary to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009563	MWI12192	High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009563	418002	142399
4062	.01		Bell barrow 650m east of the Pennings, Earl's Farm Down	One of several round barrows dispersed across Earls Farm Down, to the south of the A303. The corresponding NHLE entry describes the monument as including '...a bell barrow set below the crest of a gentle south-facing slope in an area of undulating chalk downland. The barrow mound is 22m in diameter and stands to a height of 1m. Surrounding the barrow mound but no longer visible at ground level, are a ditch and berm surviving as buried features to a combined width of c.15m. An outer bank 4m wide and 0.2m high is visible as a low earthwork.' The entry also notes that the monument has been subject to some limited damage due to cultivation, although 'there is no evidence of formal excavation on the site'.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009560	MWI12219	High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009560	418033	141904
4062	.02		Possible barrow, Earls Farm Down	Probable round barrow, defined by a single ditch 16 m in diameter, visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The feature lies adjacent to and apparently partially within the constraint area of a larger, scheduled bell barrow (assigned to UID 4062). It has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Refer to 4062.01		MWI12302	High	HER	418050	141929

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4063			Bowl barrow 950m east of New Barn, Earl's Farm Down	Round barrow located immediately south-east of the junction of the A303 and the Allington Track. It is one of several round barrows to the north and south of the A303 on Earl's Farm Down. The corresponding NHLE entry describes the monument as including '.....a bowl barrow set below the crest of a gentle south-west facing slope in an area of undulating chalk downland. The barrow mound is 30m in diameter and stands to a height of 1m. Surrounding the barrow mound is a ditch, no longer visible at ground level, surviving as a buried feature c.3m wide.' The entry also notes that the monument has been subject to some limited damage due to cultivation, although 'there is no evidence of formal excavation on the site'. The corresponding HER entry notes that the barrow was 'Much spread when visited by the Ordnance Survey in February 1971.' Note: the illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument constraint area / boundary to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009871	MWI12194	High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009871	418259	142289
4064			Bowl barrow on the Amesbury/Bulford Boundary north of the A303	Round barrow located immediately west of the junction of the A303 and A3028. The corresponding NHLE entry describes the monument as 'A bowl barrow originally c.17m overall diameter, but now reduced by close ploughing.' Note: the illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument constraint area / boundary to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009568	MWI12197	High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009568	418495	142412
4065			Disc barrow south of Bulford Camp	The corresponding NHLE entry describes the monument as 'A disc barrow situated in grassland c.200m north-west of the modern A303 / A3028 junction. It has an overall diameter of c.21m and retains slight traces of a ditch and bank. The barrow mound is 10m in diameter and 0.75m high'. However, the HER entry describes the monument as a 'possibly excavated' bowl barrow. An HER event record refers to a possible excavation c.1941, but no further details are attached to the entry. The HER entry also notes that the barrow was 'Visited by the Ordnance Survey in February 1971 when it was 17m diameter and 0.7m high', and that the barrow is visible on aerial photographs as a very slight mound surrounded by a ditch. Note: the illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument constraint area / boundary to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1017934	MWI12176; EWI2160	High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017934	418570	142568
4066			Bowl barrow at the east end of Earl's Farm Down	Round barrow located at the eastern end of Earls Farm Down c. 210m south-east of the A303 / A3028 junction. The corresponding NHLE entry describes the monument as including '...a bowl barrow set on the crest of a hill with extensive views to the south. The barrow mound is 28m in diameter and stands to a height of 3m. Surrounding the barrow mound is a ditch 3m across and surviving to a depth of 0.2m. Worked flint artefacts, likely to be contemporary with the construction and use of the barrow mound, are visible in the ploughed fields immediately surrounding the monument.' The entry also notes that there is 'no evidence of formal excavation on the site.' The corresponding HER entry notes that the barrow was 26m overall diameter by 2.5m high when visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1971, and that 'a secondary or intrusive burial [was] revealed by the plough in July 1975 at the base of the mound on the east side'.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009865	MWI12198	High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009865	418820	142238
4067			Bowl barrow: one of two round barrows south-east of Bulford Camp	Round barrow located immediately north of a track which extends north-east of the A303. The corresponding NHLE entry describes the monument as 'A small bowl barrow, c.9m overall diameter. It forms quite a clear mound although the edges are rather vague due to rough grass. There is no sign of a ditch'. The corresponding HER entry notes that the barrow was 9m diameter by 0.3m high when visited by the Ordnance Survey in February 1971.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1017931	MWI12177	High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017931	419077	142501

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4068			Bowl barrow: one of two round barrows south-east of Bulford Camp	Round barrow located immediately north of a track which extends north-east from the A303. The corresponding NHLE entry describes the monument as 'A small bowl barrow originally described as having a ditch of which there is now no sign. The original, overall diameter was probably c.15m. It is now almost lost in dense undergrowth'. Note: The illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument boundary to encompass the position of the monument as indicated by the relevant HER entry.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009607	MWI12178	High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009607	419210	142630
4069	.01		Multiple trackway south of Bulford Camp	This UID coincides with a Scheduled Monument which contains parts of two linear boundary features (alternatively interpreted as trackways) of probable Late Prehistoric / Roman date, and numerous undated trackways, possibly of Medieval or later origin. The scheduling seems to cover sections of these features which are better preserved as earthworks, although they also continue beyond the constraint area / boundary of the Scheduled Monument. The non-designated continuations of these features are assigned to UIDs 4069.02 – .04. The corresponding NHLE description is relatively brief, but it includes the following as part of the description of the Scheduled Monument: 'Multiple trackways running up and along a hill ridge. The most substantial trackway south of the road is damaged by motor-bikes and scrub. It consists of a ditch with a bank to the south and traces of one to the north, overall width c.11m.'	Middle Bronze Age - Roman, and Medieval - Post-medieval	Scheduled Monument	1009613	MWI12260; MWI12311; MWI12258	High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009613	419259	142411
4069	.02		Boundary ditch, south of Bulford Camp	A linear bank, with a fragmentary ditch on its northern side, which is visible as an earthwork and a cropmark on aerial photographs. The course of the linear feature coincides with and appears to be associated with, a field system of similar date (assigned to UID 4115), and may have served as both a boundary feature and a trackway. The southern part of this feature is crossed by, and post-dated by a series of parallel linear trackways, holloways or droveways assigned to UID 4069.03, and its southern end joins another Prehistoric or Roman linear boundary or trackway assigned to UID 4069.04. The linear feature has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. The southern part of the feature appears to extend into the boundary of the Scheduled Monument assigned to UID 4069.01.	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	Refer to 4069.01 for scheduled section		MWI12258	Medium	HER	418438	142821
4069	.03		Undated trackways, south of Bulford Camp	Series of incised, roughly parallel linear features, probably representing trackways, droveways or holloways, formed by the splaying of the thoroughfares to avoid poorly drained, muddy or rutted sections of the routes. They are undated, but appear to overlie the probable Late Prehistoric / Roman field system assigned to UID 4115, and are likely to be of Medieval or Post-medieval origin. The features extend along the northern edge of the A303, and along the line of Double Hedges. They also continue east-south-east of the A303 / Double Hedges junction, extending to the north of Beaconhill Gorse and Beacon Hill Farm. The features have been mapped from aerial photographs, although they also partially survive as earthworks. Part of the complex of features is scheduled, and is assigned to UID 4069.01.	Medieval - Post-medieval	Refer to 4069.01 for scheduled section		MWI12311	Medium	HER	418625	142378

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4069	.04		Boundary ditch, parallel to the A303	Large linear feature of probable Late Prehistoric – Roman date, which appears to be associated with an extensive field system assigned to UID 4155, and several other similar large linear features. Part of the feature, which retains some surface expression as an earthwork, is scheduled and is assigned to UID 4069.01. This UID applies to part of the feature to the west of the Scheduled Monument boundary, which has been mapped from aerial photographs and detected by geophysical surveys. Sections have been excavated through the feature on a number of occasions, including in the early 2000s, prior to the development of a new business park, Solstice Park. This investigation revealed that the ditch was up to 5 wide and 1.75m deep. Medieval pottery was recovered from its upper fills, and Early Iron Age pottery from its lower fills (Valentin 2012). Late Iron Age pottery and a Roman copper alloy coin, pottery and ceramic building material were also recovered from the ditch. The feature also continues beyond the illustrated extent, both to the south-west and east of the Study Area, where further sections have been excavated through it (e.g. Rawlings and Fitzpatrick 1996).	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	Refer to 4069.01 for scheduled section		MWI12260 (Finds: MWI11968; MWI12013)	Medium	HER Rawlings and Fitzpatrick 1996; Valentin 2012.	418500	142188
4070			Roman pit, adjacent to the Avenue	Excavations at West Amesbury in 1973 to determine the date of the Stonehenge Avenue uncovered a large number of other features, including several pits of probable Roman date, and a narrow L-shaped gully or beam slot, which may have been associated with two post holes. Finds recovered during the investigations included New Forest Ware, a mortarium fragment and bones (Smith, 1973).	Roman	N/A		MWI12566	Low	HER Smith 1973.	414140	141550
4071			Iron Age pits, adjacent to the Avenue	Excavations at West Amesbury in 1973 to determine the date of the Stonehenge Avenue uncovered a large number of other features, including two pits containing pottery of probable Iron Age date. The bone assemblage suggested that these were domestic rubbish pits (Smith 1973).	Iron Age	N/A		MWI12556	Low	HER Smith 1973.	414191	141516
4072			Mesolithic worked flint, West Amesbury	A 'dense concentration of Mesolithic flintwork' found during investigations as part of the Stonehenge Riverside Project in 2008 (Parker Pearson et al. 2008, 54-5). The worked flint, which was predominantly comprised of Late Mesolithic material, was predominantly found in the upper 0.1m of alluvium in the 'easternmost 3m' of Trench 51. It is unclear if further evidence of Mesolithic activity was found in this location during subsequent phases of investigation associated with the project. Note: the precise location of the excavated trench is uncertain. The illustrated extent is derived from the HER event record (EWI7784) pertaining to fieldwork carried out in approximately the same location 'at the Riverside End of the Stonehenge Avenue' during the Stonehenge Riverside Project in 2009.	Mesolithic	N/A		N/A	Medium	Parker Pearson et al. 2008.	414214	141396
4073			West Amesbury Stone Circle and Henge	Previously unknown Neolithic stone circle and subsequent Early Bronze Age henge located beside the River Avon, at the eastern end of the Stonehenge Avenue. Discovered in 2008 and excavated in 2009 during the Stonehenge Riverside Project. The monument is referred to variously as the 'West Amesbury Henge', 'Bluestonehenge', 'Bluehenge', and 'Riverhenge'. Investigations revealed nine pits, or stone settings, making an arc that probably formed part of a larger stone circle measuring perhaps 10m across and thought to have been erected around 3000 BC. The stone circle was dismantled in about 2500 BC, with the bluestones possibly moved to Stonehenge. Around 2400 BC a henge ditch, about 25m in diameter, and outer bank were constructed (Parker Pearson et al. 2008; Parker Pearson 2012).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI75881	Very High	HER Parker Pearson et al. 2008; Parker Pearson 2012.	414226	141375
4074			Post-medieval watermeadows, West Amesbury	Post-medieval watermeadows along the River Avon at West Amesbury identified from aerial photographs and transcribed by the RCHME. Covers an area of approximately 6.3 ha. Several drains and associated features appear to still survive.	Post-medieval	N/A		MWI12598	Low	HER	414354	141219

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4075			Possible former quarry pit	A large anomalous feature (SE1, Anomaly 4614) detected by geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016), which corresponds with a negative topographic feature present on Ordnance Survey mapping dating to 1888. It is possible that this indicates the location of Post-medieval quarrying activity.	Post-medieval	N/A		N/A	Negligible	Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	414381	141658
4076			Undated ditch, Area NE2, east of the Avenue	A single undated north-south ditch, 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep, identified during trial trenching (Wessex Archaeology, 2017) (NE2). Although located close to the position of a feature detected by earlier geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology, 2016), it was noted that the ditch had a different alignment to the anomaly.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI75699	Low	HER Wessex Archaeology 2016a; Wessex Archaeology 2017c.	414290	142119
4077	.01		Possible barrows north-east of the Avenue on Countess Farm	Two possible levelled round barrows, previously unrecorded, which were detected during a geophysical survey by the National Trust in 2009. These may form part of a linear barrow group which includes UID 4005 and UID 4056, as well as several other monuments to the north of the Study Area. This UID subdivision refers to the northernmost of the two features.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI72763	High	HER	414418	142695
4077	.02		Possible barrows north-east of the Avenue on Countess Farm	Two possible levelled round barrows, previously unrecorded, which were detected during a geophysical survey by the National Trust in 2009. These may form part of a linear barrow group which includes UID 4005 and UID 4056, as well as several other monuments to the north of the Study Area. This UID subdivision refers to the southernmost of the two features.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI72763	High	HER	414406	142659
4078			Possible undated pits, north of Vespasian's Camp	Numerous possible undated pits detected by geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016) (NE2).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI75709	Unknown	HER Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	414725	142258
4079			Possible undated pits, west of Countess Farm	Numerous possible undated pits detected by geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a; NE2).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI75713	Unknown	HER Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	415020	142213
4080			Possible undated pits, Countess Services	Numerous possible undated pits identified by geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a; NE1).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI75711	Unknown	HER Wessex Archaeology 2016a.	415502	142263
4081			Undated ditch, Earl's Farm Down Pipeline,	A U-shaped ditch aligned north-north-west to south-south-east, and a flat-bottomed hollow, which was thought to be modern, were discovered during a watching brief on a Wessex Water pipeline in 1991. Illustrated extent / location is derived from HER point data and should be regarded as broadly indicative.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12326	Unknown	HER Wessex Archaeology 1992a.	415880	143160
4082			Undated ditch, Earl's Farm Down Pipeline	A large shallow sided scoop and two ditches, all undated, found during a watching brief on a Wessex Water Pipeline in 1991. Illustrated extent / location is derived from HER point data and should be regarded as broadly indicative.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12327	Unknown	HER Wessex Archaeology 1992a.	416076	143025
4083			Undated ditches, Earl's Farm Down Pipeline	Three undated ditches found during a watching brief on a Wessex Water pipeline 1991. Illustrated extent / location is derived from HER point data and should be regarded as broadly indicative.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12328	Unknown	HER Wessex Archaeology 1992a.	416369	142942
4084			Field system, south-west of Bulford	Cropmark features recorded by the HER as the fragmentary traces of a Prehistoric or Roman field system, now levelled by ploughing. The field system has been mapped by English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project, and covers an area 'of about 542m x 134m'.	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI12267	Medium	HER	416580	143026

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4085			Ridge and furrow, south-west of Bulford	Traces of probable Medieval ridge and furrow, aligned north-south, levelled by ploughing, but visible as cropmarks covering an area of approximately 250m by 130m. Mapped from aerial photographs by English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.	Medieval	N/A		MWI12368	Low	HER	416677	142898
4086			Dismantled railway and junction / depot / station	A dismantled London and South West Railway line and depot / station / junction, from Grateley to Amesbury, which later linked the Larkhill-Bulford light military railway with the main line. Marked on the 1901 edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map as under construction.	20 th Century	N/A		N/A	Low	1901 edition OS 25 inch map Baggs et al. 1995.	417139	141465
4087			Undated gully, Durrington - Earl's Farm Down pipeline	An undated, east-west U-shaped gully discovered during a watching brief on Wessex Water pipeline in 1991.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12329	Unknown	HER Wessex Archaeology 1992a.	417020	142352
4088			Undated hollow, Folly Bottom	An undated hollow located at the base of a dry valley (Folly Bottom), found during a watching brief on a Wessex Water pipeline in 1991. The NGR is approximate.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12330	Unknown	HER Wessex Archaeology 1992a.	417049	142280
4089			Bronze Age pit, Folly Bottom	A large, slightly irregular sub-circular pit revealed during a trial trench evaluation in 2002 in advance of the construction of a new business park, Solstice Park. The pit was observed to have a maximum diameter of 3.5m, but was not fully exposed. It had steep and irregular sides, and a base at a maximum depth of 0.80m. The feature contained an articulated skeleton of a calf and a large quantity of pottery. A flint transverse arrowhead and thumb scraper were also recovered. The corresponding HER entry indicates that the pottery from the feature indicated a Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age date, although the fieldwork report in which the pit was described (Valentin, 2012) states that the pottery assemblage indicated a date belonging to the latter part of the Early Bronze Age. The report also suggested possible associations between the pit and the round barrows excavated to the east during the same series of investigations.	Bronze Age	N/A		MWI11932	Negligible (presumed to be destroyed)	HER Valentin 2012.	417084	141725
4090			Possible undated enclosures, west of The Pennings	Possible undated enclosures seen only on aerial photographs from 1949, on which they appeared as faint cropmarks representing a sub-triangular enclosure with a much smaller one of similar shape. The corresponding HER entry also notes that trial trenching in 2000 revealed two truncated negative lynchets and two possible scoops in 'Area 1'. However, it is unclear how these relate to the cropmark features, and the published summary of the evaluation (Anon., 2002) suggests that these features were actually located to the north of the A303. The area described by the HER entry has subsequently been developed as part of the Solstice Park business park, and any buried remains in this location have presumably been destroyed. Note: the illustrated extent is based on HER point data and is only indicative.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12271	Negligible (presumed to be destroyed)	HER Anon. 2002.	417090	142000
4091			Undated linear feature, Folly Bottom	A north-east to south-west aligned linear feature recorded in two trenches during an evaluation carried out in 2002 in association with the development of a new business park, Solstice Park. The feature was located parallel, and adjacent to the large linear ditch assigned to UID 4069.04. The excavated sections failed to provide dating evidence.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12374	Unknown	HER	417158	141751
4092			New Barn, outfarm	Redeveloped 19 th -century outfarm of regular courtyard plan. The courtyard is of L-plan, with a detached house. The farm complex was recorded as part of the Wiltshire and Swindon Farmsteads and Landscape Project, which determined that, while the farmstead survives, it has been completely altered from its historic form.	19 th Century	N/A		MWI70695	Low	HER	417256	142213

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4093			Bell barrow, north-east of New Barn	A bell barrow, known as 'Amesbury 58', on New Barn Down, which was excavated in 1956 by Paul Ashbee. The excavation revealed that the plough levelled central mound of the barrow was constructed with a turf core. This was surrounded by a berm and a broad flat-bottomed ditch. The barrow contained a central cremation grave furnished with a fabric and moss wrapped copper knife-dagger. A radiocarbon date obtained from the turf core of the barrow is reported by the excavator (Ashbee, 1985)	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12186	High	HER Ashbee 1985.	417343	142264
4094			Undated ring ditch, north-east of New Barn	A possible ring ditch plotted by the National Monuments Record staff from aerial photographs during 2001.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12369	Unknown	HER	417416	142247
4095			Disc barrow, north-east of New Barn	Oval disc barrow on New Barn Down, known as 'Amesbury 61a'. The barrow was excavated in 1956, revealing a broad shallow ditch enclosing three pits / graves. The first of these appeared to be a large, irregular natural feature, contained skeletal remains belonging to three individuals; no grave cut was discerned during excavation. Several sherds of Mortlake, Grooved Ware and Beaker pottery were recovered during the excavation of this feature (or features). The second pit was a rectangular cremation grave, which contained the remains of an adult, accompanied by artefacts including a bronze awl, incense cup, bone pin, blue faience beads, cowrie shells, amber and steatite. The third pit was found to contain no human remains.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12187	High	Ashbee 1985.	417504	142338
4096			Bronze Age Barrow, south of The Pennings	One of a group of four barrows to the south of The Pennings, which was excavated along with three outliers in 2002 and 2004 in association with the development of a new business park, Solstice Park (Valentin 2012). The ring ditch was 22m in diameter, and varied between 2m and 3m in width, and 0.7m and 0.8m in depth. Finds recovered from the ditch included quantities of Prehistoric worked flint, a copper alloy razor from the upper tertiary fill, and a small quantity of Roman pottery from the uppermost ploughsoil fill. A single cremation grave pit was present towards the centre of the ring ditch. This contained cremated human bone of a mature adult placed in a large inverted collared urn. Also within the ring ditch was an irregular pit that had been disturbed by animal burrowing, but which also contained a small quantity of charred human bone.	Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12208 (Finds: MWI12025)	Negligible (no longer extant)	HER Valentin 2012.	417347	141605

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4097			Bronze Age Barrow, south of The Pennings	One of a group of four barrows to the south of The Pennings, which was excavated along with three outliers in 2002 and 2004 in association with the development of a new business park, Solstice Park (Valentin 2012). An internal pit, which contained the disarticulated remains of an adult human skeleton, was excavated during a preceding trial trench evaluation. Area excavation in 2004 found that the barrow ditch was 17m in diameter, and had a width varying between 2m and 2.5m, and a depth between 0.45m and 0.65m. Finds recovered from the ditch included quantities of worked flint and Roman pottery from the upper fills. Two large intercutting pits, both containing skeletal remains, were present towards the centre of the ring ditch. The earlier of the two intercutting pits contained two inhumation burials. The earliest burial, situated at the base of the pit, was a well-preserved skeleton of a child, laid out in a crouched position within a charred wooden container. The later burial was that of an infant which had been disturbed by animal burrowing. Two phases of burial were present within the later of the two intercutting pits. The first comprising a disarticulated skeleton of an adult female, which had deliberately been positioned against the pit edge. The second inhumation was situated in the centre of the pit, approximately 0.20m deeper than the first, and comprised the poorly preserved skeleton of a child laid out in a crouched position. No grave goods were present with any of the burials. A tree throw hole contained a quantity of charred human bone. Another pit contained a quantity of early Bronze Age pottery from a single vessel.	Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12207 (Finds: MWI12024)	Negligible (no longer extant)	HER Valentin 2012.	417368	141600
4098			Bronze Age Barrow, south of The Pennings	Ploughed out round barrow, one of a group of four to the south of The Pennings, excavated along with three outliers in 2002 and 2004 in association with the development of a new business park, Solstice Park (Valentin 2012). The excavation established the ring ditch had a diameter of 15m, a width varying between 0.55m and 1.2m, and a depth between 0.4 and 0.6m. The profile varied throughout and consisted of either steep or moderately sloping irregular sides, onto a flat or concave base. Primary fills were generally composed of calcareous silts. Finds recovered from the ditch included small quantities of worked flint and pottery. Part of a red deer antler 'rake' was also recovered from the floor of the ditch primary fill. No human remains were found.	Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12206	Negligible (no longer extant)	HER Valentin 2012.	417382	141626
4099			Possible barrow, south of The Pennings	Circular feature, some 13m in diameter, identified from aerial photographs, and interpreted as a possible round barrow or 20 th -century military feature. Subsequent excavation of several barrows in the immediate vicinity (Valentin 2012) prior to construction of a new business park appears to have identified no trace of the feature in the position indicated by the HER entry.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI73418	Negligible (presumed to be destroyed)	HER Valentin 2012.	417384	141606
4100			Bronze Age Barrow, south of The Pennings	One of a group of barrows to the south of The Pennings, which was excavated along with three outliers in 2002 and 2004 in association with the development of a new business park, Solstice Park (Valentin 2012). The barrow ditch was demonstrated to have a diameter of 17m and a width varying between 1.5m and 2m, and a depth between 0.35m and 0.50m. The profile consisted of steep-sloping to almost vertical sides onto a broad flat base. A series of secondary and tertiary fills was also evident, culminating in an upper ploughsoil horizon of dark brown silt. Finds recovered from the ditch comprised significant quantities of worked flint from the upper fills. Tree throws, one of which was situated towards the centre of the ring ditch contained a small quantity of charred human bone. A small quantity of Roman pottery was also recovered during the excavation.	Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12341 (FINDS: MWI12023)	Negligible (no longer extant)	HER Valentin 2012.	417397	141598

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4101			Possible ring ditch, Amesbury Business Park	A fragmentary, possible ring ditch revealed during a geophysical survey in 2001 on the site of the then proposed Amesbury Business Park (now Solstice Park). A programme of trial trenching and area excavation followed the geophysical survey, during which several round barrows were excavated prior to development of the business park (Valentin 2012). However, it is unclear if any trace of the feature detected by the geophysical survey was encountered.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12382	Negligible (presumed to be destroyed)	HER Valentin 2012.	417370	141665
4102			Possible ring ditch, Amesbury Business Park	A possible ring ditch revealed during a geophysical survey in 2001 on the site of the then proposed Amesbury Business Park (now, Solstice Park). A programme of trial trenching and area excavation followed the geophysical survey, during which several round barrows were excavated prior to development of the business park (Valentin 2012). However, it is unclear if any trace of the feature detected by the geophysical survey was encountered.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12383	Negligible (presumed to be destroyed)	HER Valentin 2012.	417395	141649
4103			Possible ring ditch, Amesbury Business Park	A fragmentary, possible ring ditch revealed during a geophysical survey in 2001 on the site of the then proposed Amesbury Business Park (now, Solstice Park). A programme of trial trenching and area excavation followed the geophysical survey, during which several round barrows were excavated prior to development of the business park (Valentin 2012). However, it is unclear if any trace of the feature detected by the geophysical survey was encountered.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12384	Negligible (presumed to be destroyed)	HER Valentin 2012.	417431	141609
4104			Bronze Age round barrow, Folly Bottom	The most southerly of seven round barrows excavated in 2002 and 2004 in association with the development of a new business park, Solstice Park (Valentin 2012). The ditch of the barrow was shown to be 14m in diameter, and varied in width between 0.90m and 1.2m, and in depth between 0.35m and 0.45m. Finds recovered from the ditch comprised mostly worked flint and a single sherd of pottery recovered from the exposed surface. A shallow pit, sub-oval in plan and containing a poorly preserved inhumation burial, was present centrally within the interior of the ring. It is thought that the skeleton was lying in a crouched position and was possibly that of an adult male. A natural feature located just outside the ditch contained several small sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery.	Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12372	Negligible (no longer extant)	HER Valentin 2012.	417378	141425
4105			Ditch, south-east of New Barn	An east-west aligned linear feature identified during an evaluation in 2002 on the site of the then proposed Amesbury Business Park (now, Solstice park). A single sherd of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill of the feature. Probable postholes seemingly associated with the feature were interpreted as possibly representing a fence line. The site has since been developed.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12373	Negligible (presumed to be destroyed)	HER	417386	142082
4106			Site of The Pennings, demolished farm	Site of a 19 th -century farmstead of dispersed plan, recorded as part of the Wiltshire and Swindon Farmsteads and Landscape Project. The farmstead and all historic buildings have been lost, and the site is now occupied by the Solstice Park business park.	19 th Century	N/A		MWI69615	Negligible (no longer extant)	HER	417393	141873
4107			Undated trackway, Amesbury Business Park	Possible undated trackway revealed during a geophysical survey in 2001 prior to development of a new business park, Solstice Park.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12381	Negligible	HER	417396	141704
4108			Undated trackway, east of Amesbury	North-west to south-east aligned trackway recorded during a watching brief on the installation of a water main in 1991, and during a trial trench evaluation in 2002, prior to development of a new business park. The latter investigations recorded the feature as having a shallow undulating profile, with a rutted surface and evidence of flint / gravel metalling. The trackway can be correlated with a feature shown on the 1846 Amesbury tithe map.	Post-medieval	N/A		MWI12331	Negligible	HER	417408	142021

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4109			Bronze Age disc barrow, south of The Pennings	One of seven round barrows excavated in 2002 and 2004 in association with the development of a new business park, Solstice Park (Valentin 2012). The excavation revealed that the barrow was 40m in diameter with a ditch varying between 2.6m and 3.2m wide, and between 1m and 1.2m deep. The ditch profile consisted of steep slopes, followed then by almost vertical sides coming onto a broad flat base. Finds recovered from the ditch included large quantities of late prehistoric worked flint from all levels, and a small quantity of late Prehistoric-Roman pottery from the uppermost fills. Two cremation grave pits were present within the interior of the ring ditch. One of these appeared to have been truncated by later ploughing, as only rim sherds from an inverted urn were present, perhaps suggesting that this was a secondary internment incorporated into the mound. A small quantity of cremated human bone, the remains of a child, was recovered from the fill of this feature. The other grave pit contained two vessels, a large inverted Trevisker style urn and a miniature pot, each of which contained cremated human bone. A single copper awl was also present within the fill of one of the vessels, and many amber, jet, faience and shale beads from the other. One of the burials was that of an adult aged 40+ at death, whilst no diagnostic bone fragments could be recovered from the other vessel.	Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12205 (Finds: MWI11969; MWI12022)	Negligible (no longer extant)	HER Valentin 2012.	417414	141724
4110			Bronze Age pottery, The Pennings	Seven pieces of the rim of a collared urn found in a c.3m square area by Ordnance Survey staff in c.1969. The corresponding HER entry contains the observation that 'Possibly the rest of the vessel is still buried beneath the surface but no soilmarks of the barrow are visible', implying that the findspots were interpreted as evidence for a round barrow in the immediate vicinity. The site has since been developed as a business park (Solstice Park), and any associated remains have presumably been destroyed.	Bronze Age	N/A		MWI11921	Negligible	HER	417420	141990
4111			Bronze Age barrow, south-east of New Barn	The most northerly of seven round barrows excavated in 2002 and 2004 in association with the development of a new business park, Solstice Park (Valentin 2012). The ring ditch was 24m in diameter, 1.7 to 2m wide, 1.1 to 1.2m deep, and was located on a prominent ridge which slopes moderately down to the south. Finds recovered from the ditch comprised late Prehistoric worked flint from all levels in the ditch, and a small quantity of Roman pottery from the upper fills. Two cremation grave pits were present within the interior of the ring ditch. One of these contained a truncated collared urn, placed upright in the pit and containing the remains of a child aged under 14 at death. The other grave pit contained two collared urns, one of which was on its side, the other inverted. The latter of these contained the remains of a young adult and a copper alloy awl, and the remains of a probable young female adult were placed within the former. Two other features investigated within the interior of the ring ditch were interpreted as post holes. A small quantity of undiagnostic charred bone was also recovered from the upper fill of a large, apparently natural feature (possible a tree throw hole) at the centre of the ring ditch. All of the remaining features investigated within and immediately outside the ring ditch were thought likely to be natural in origin. These included both periglacial features and tree throw holes. Many of the tree throws showed evidence for burning within the fills. At least one of these features pre-dated the construction of the ring ditch.	Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12185 (Finds: MWI12021)	Negligible (no longer extant)	HER Valentin 2012.	417445	142108
4112			Small undated enclosure, east of The Pennings	A small rectangular ditched enclosure identified during a trial trench evaluation in 2002 in advance of the construction of a new business park, Solstice Park. It was not possible to date the feature, but it may have been used as a pen for livestock. Small quantities of worked flint and animal bone were recovered.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12375	Negligible (no longer extant)	HER	417452	141852

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4113			Possible ring ditch, Amesbury Business Park	A faint circular feature, possibly a ring ditch, was noted during a geophysical survey in 2001 on the site of the then proposed Amesbury Business Park (now Solstice Park). A programme of trial trenching and area excavation followed the geophysical survey, during which several round barrows were excavated prior to development of the business park (Valentin 2012). However, it is unclear if any trace of the feature detected by the geophysical survey was encountered during the subsequent investigations, or if any corresponding buried remains were affected by the development of the business park.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12380	Unknown	HER Valentin 2012.	417600	141807
4114			Ditch, south-east of Bulford village	Possible late Prehistoric or Roman linear ditch, trackway or boundary identified from aerial photographs. The feature, which has been traced for a distance of some 830m, is aligned north – south, and is possibly associated with an extensive series of linear boundaries / ditches and field systems recorded to the south and east.	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI12257	Medium	HER	417716	142536
4115			Field System, Earls Farm Down and Boscombe Down West	An extensive Late Prehistoric and / or Roman field system, largely identified from aerial photographs. It has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. The corresponding HER entry notes that 'most of the field banks have been levelled by ploughing, but some extant traces were observed in the 1970s'. The field system is associated with / divided by several more substantial linear boundaries or trackways. A further complex of field systems assigned to UID 4161 extends to the south-east of, and partially coincides with this field system. However, some elements of the two UIDs occupy different alignments, suggesting that these features are not all of contemporary date. Elements of the field system have been investigated archaeologically on several occasions, including during the construction of a new byway in 2003 to the south of the A303 between the former Amesbury Road and Allington Road, and during the installation of a water pipeline in 1991 (Wessex Archaeology 1992). Part of the field system was also excavated prior to the development of a new business park, Solstice Park, in the early 2000s, although it was noted that some previously identified elements were 'only present as soilmarks within the topsoil horizon' (Valentin 2012, 8). Iron Age and Roman pottery, and struck flint have been collected across the area of the field system, both as surface finds and during archaeological excavations.	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI12268; MWI12332; MWI12333; MWI12334; MWI12335; MWI12336; MWI12337 (FINDS: MWI11961; MWI11962; MWI11982; MWI11983; MWI11984; MWI11985; MWI12268)	Medium	HER Wessex Archaeology 1992a; Valentin 2012.	418447	141950
4116			Boundary Ditch, Earls Farm Down	A linear earthwork, possibly a boundary, of probable Late Prehistoric and / or Roman date, visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs, on which it appears to consist of a ditch with a bank on either side. The linear feature has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. The course of the linear feature crosses, and appears to be associated with, field systems (Assigned to UID 4115 and 4161) and other linear ditches of similar date. Sections have been excavated through the ditch in 1991 in association with the installation of a pipeline (Wessex Archaeology 1992) and in 2002 prior to the development of a new business park, Solstice Park. The latter investigations revealed that the ditch was 2.2m wide and 0.8m deep. Roman pottery was recovered from its upper fills (Valentin 2012).	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI12261	Medium	HER Wessex Archaeology 1992a; Valentin 2012.	418228	141551
4117			Ditch, north of Boscombe Down Airfield	A linear ditch of unknown date and function, visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The feature appears to consist of a single ditch 800m long, with possible traces of a bank at its western end. It lies on a different alignment to the field systems in this area (Assigned to UID 4115), suggesting that it is not associated or contemporary with them. The ditch has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12364	Unknown	HER	417750	141226

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4118			Possible barrow, Earls Farm Down	Possible round barrow on Earls Farm Down, originally identified from aerial photographs. The HER entry states that 'This alleged barrow falls within the area mapped from aerial photographs by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS mapping Project. The nearest feature to the stated location is a sub-circular pit or hollow that interrupts the course of a linear earthwork (assigned to UID 4116). The banks of the earthwork appear to have been spread out slightly around the edges of the hollow, giving the appearance of a disc or pond barrow, but the ditch of the linear feature seems to cut through the hollow. The photographic evidence available to the two recent mapping projects suggests that the feature is more likely to represent a dewpond, chalk pit, or similar excavated feature of fairly recent origin.'	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12209	Unknown	HER	417734	141482
4119			Conjoined round barrow, Earls Farm Down	A plough levelled conjoined round barrow, consisting of a bowl type barrow and larger saucer barrow, known as 'Amesbury 72'. The barrows were excavated by Paul Ashbee in 1956 on behalf of the Ministry of Works. The excavations demonstrated that the smaller bowl barrow, which contained a central urned cremation burial, was the earlier of the two monuments. The penannular ditch of the saucer barrow enclosed two cremation burials, one of which was accompanied by a bronze awl, a bone point and a shale bead.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12213; MWI12214	High	HER Ashbee 1985.	417832	141480
4120			Possible barrow, Earls Farm Down	A possible pond barrow or other form of round barrow on Earls Farm Down, visible as a faint cropmark on aerial photographs. The barrow is defined by a single circular bank 30m in diameter, and has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12296	High	HER	417862	141582
4121			Round barrow, Earls Farm Down	A round barrow on Earls Farm Down, known as 'Amesbury 73', which was excavated by Paul Ashbee and JD Evans in 1956 on behalf of the Ministry of Works. The excavation demonstrated that the earthen mound of the barrow was not enclosed by a ditch. The barrow contained a central cremation burial in an oval grave. A scatter of pottery was also recorded, particularly to the north-east of the grave (Thomas 1956).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12215	High	HER Thomas 1956.	417964	141478
4122			Possible barrow, Earls Farm Down	A possible round barrow on Earls Farm Down, defined by a circular mound 17m in diameter, visible as a faint cropmark on aerial photographs. The barrow has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12353	Unknown	HER	418009	141633
4123			Round barrow, Earls Farm Down	A Bronze Age bell or bowl barrow on Earls Farm Down, known as 'Amesbury 74', which was excavated by Paul Ashbee and JD Evans in 1956 on behalf of the Ministry of Works. The excavation revealed a central mound constructed of turves with a chalk cap. A primary cremation burial and a secondary inhumation burial were encountered during the excavation (Thomas 1956).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12216	High	HER Thomas 1956.	418027	141496
4124			Possible barrow, Earls Farm Down	A possible round barrow on Earls Farm Down, defined by a circular mound 20m in diameter, visible as a faint cropmark on aerial photographs. The barrow has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12352	Unknown	HER	418033	141668
4125			Disc barrow, Earls Farm Down	A disc barrow on Earls Farm Down, which was excavated by Paul Ashbee and JD Evans in 1956 on behalf of the Ministry of Works. This revealed a primary cremation burial, and a crouched inhumation burial close to the encircling ditch. Probable stakeholes were also recorded in association with the barrow (Thomas 1956).	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12218	High	HER Thomas 1956.	418089	141487
4126			Possible barrow, Earls Farm Down	Possible levelled round barrow on Earls Farm Down, apparently identified by Grinsell before 1939. No further details.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12217	Undated	HER	418092	141542

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4127			Linear ditch, Earls Down Farm South	A linear feature, of probable Late Prehistoric or Roman date, visible as an earthwork and cropmark on aerial photographs, on which it appears to consist of a ditch and bank. The northern part of the feature lies within, and on the same alignment as an extensive field system (assigned to UID 4115), which also coincides with several other, similar large linear features. It has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project, and has been traced for approximately 2km.	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI12262	Medium	HER	418350	140822
4128			Early 20 th - century military features, south of Bulford	A linear group of early 20 th -century military features visible as earthworks on aerial photographs, from which they have been identified, extending over 400m along the line of Double Hedges. The features were recorded on photographs as early as 1924, and comprise gunposts, weapons pits and slit trenches, presumably associated with military training at Bulford Camp. They have been mapped by English Heritage's Stonehenge World Heritage Site Mapping Project.	20th Century	N/A		MWI73414	Low	HER	417841	143037
4129			Possible barrow, west of Double Hedges	Circular feature, apparently defined by a single ditch some 11m in diameter. It is one of a group of small circles, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, and originally identified as a barrow group. The HER entry notes that, although the cropmarks may be the remains of barrows, an alternative interpretation is that the circle represents a 20 th -century military feature associated with Bulford Camp; many features of similar size and appearance, such as gunposts, barrage balloon sites and air raid shelters (many with a slight earthwork component), are found in the vicinity. The feature has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12282	Unknown	HER	417776	142975
4130			Possible barrow, south-west of Bulford Camp	Possible levelled round barrow, known largely from aerial photographs. The feature has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. The HER entry notes that the putative barrow measured approximately 18m in diameter and 0.1m high when visited by Ordnance Survey staff in June 1969. The HER entry also notes that it is one of a group of small circles visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, originally identified as a barrow group. Although the cropmarks may be the remains of barrows, an alternative interpretation is that the circle represents a 20 th -century military feature associated with Bulford Camp; many features of similar size and appearance, such as gunposts, barrage balloon sites and air raid shelters (many with a slight earthwork component), are found in the vicinity. However, the HER also notes that a barrow is shown on an 'Ordnance Survey 2 inches drawing of 1817' in this approximate location, thus pre-dating the establishment of the military camp.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12167	Unknown	HER	417807	142965
4131			Possible barrow, south-west of Bulford Camp	Possible levelled round barrow, known largely from aerial photographs, on which it appears as a small oval feature, defined by a single ditch measuring approximately 19m by 14 m. The feature has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. The HER entry notes that the feature was 'verified as a barrow by the Ordnance Survey in June 1969'. The HER entry also notes that it is one of a group of small circles visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, originally identified as a barrow group. Although the cropmarks may be the remains of barrows, an alternative interpretation is that the circle represents a 20 th -century military feature associated with Bulford Camp; many features of similar size and appearance, such as gunposts, barrage balloon sites and air raid shelters (many with a slight earthwork component), are found in the vicinity.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12168	Unknown	HER	417920	142895

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4132			Possible barrow, south-west of Bulford Camp	Possible levelled round barrow, known largely from aerial photographs, on which it appears as a circular feature, defined by a single ditch approximately 17m in diameter. The feature has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. The HER entry notes that the feature was 'verified on the ground by Ordnance Survey fieldwork in June 1969 when it was approximately 18m diameter and 0.1m high.' The HER entry also notes that it is one of a group of small circles visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, originally identified as a barrow group. Although the cropmarks may be the remains of barrows, an alternative interpretation is that the circle represents a 20 th -century military feature associated with Bulford Camp; many features of similar size and appearance, such as gunposts, barrage balloon sites and air raid shelters (many with a slight earthwork component), are found in the vicinity.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12169	Unknown	HER	417934	142859
4133			Possible barrow, south-west of Bulford Camp	Possible levelled round barrow, known largely from aerial photographs, on which it appears as a circular feature, defined by a single ditch approximately 17m in diameter. The feature has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. The HER entry notes that the feature was 'verified on the ground by Ordnance Survey fieldwork in June 1969.' The HER entry also notes that it is one of a group of small circles visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, originally identified as a barrow group. Although the cropmarks may be the remains of barrows, an alternative interpretation is that the circle represents a 20 th -century military feature associated with Bulford Camp; many features of similar size and appearance, such as gunposts, barrage balloon sites and air raid shelters (many with a slight earthwork component), are found in the vicinity.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12170	Unknown	HER	417946	142840
4134			Possible ring ditch, Area 2C, Amesbury Business Park	A small, faint circular feature, possibly a ring ditch, was noted during a geophysical survey in 2001 on the site of the then proposed Amesbury Business Park (now Solstice Park). A programme of trial trenching and area excavation followed the geophysical survey, during which several round barrows were excavated prior to development of the business park (Valentin 2012). However, it is unclear if any trace of the feature detected by the geophysical survey was encountered during the subsequent investigations, or if any corresponding buried remains were affected by the development of the business park.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12379	Unknown	HER Valentin 2012.	417780	142187
4135			Barrow, west of Bulford crossroads	Plough levelled bowl barrow on New Barn Down, known as 'Amesbury 61', which was excavated by Paul Ashbee in 1956 on behalf of the Ministry of Works. This revealed several inhumation and cremation burials within the area enclosed by the ring ditch. A circular arrangement of stakeholes was recorded in the interior of the ring ditch, and a further cluster of stakeholes were located in the central part of the monument, which also bore evidence of burning in the form of a spread of fine charcoal and ash. Radiocarbon dates obtained from one of the cremation burials and the charcoal spread are reported by the excavator (Ashbee, 1985). The monument was de-scheduled following its excavation.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12191	High	HER Ashbee 1985.	417828	142374
4136			Disc barrow, south-east of Bulford Crossroads	Probable levelled disc barrow, visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs, where it appears as a mound 17m in diameter, surrounded by a circular bank and internal ditch 55m in diameter. It has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12190	High	HER	417916	142168

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4137			Barrow, east of Bulford crossroads	Round barrow bisected by the A303. A section through the barrow in a newly-cut roadside ditch was observed by Ordnance Survey staff in 1969. This indicated that the monument was approximately 40m in diameter, and appeared to be either a disc or wide-bermed bell barrow. The barrow is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs, where it appears as a ditch 38m in diameter, enclosed by a plough levelled outer bank 46m in diameter. The barrow has been partially/largely destroyed by the widening of the A303, and no trace of a central mound is visible. It has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12184	High	HER	417937	142288
4138			Ring ditch, south-east of Bulford crossroads	A ring ditch, possibly of a large disc barrow, visible as a cropmark on the 2001 Wiltshire County Council aerial photographs to the south-east of the A303 / Amesbury Road junction.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12388	High	HER	417950	142216
4139			Possible barrow, Earls Farm Down	A geophysical survey conducted during 2000 revealed a circular response which may represent the remains of a round barrow on Earls Farm Down.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12378	Unknown	HER	418000	142076
4140			Possible pits, Earls Farm Down	Numerous possible undated pits identified by a geophysical survey carried out in 2000.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI74911	Unknown	HER	418048	142042
4141			Trackway, north-east of Bulford Crossroads	A possible ditched trackway of uncertain, but possibly Medieval or later date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The trackway appears to be defined by two widely spaced ditches. On one early photograph the ditches appear to exist as earthwork features. It has been traced for approximately 310m, extending to the north-north-west of the junction between the Allington Track and the A303. The trackway has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. The feature may be a northward continuation of UID 4158.	Medieval - Post-medieval	N/A		MWI12350	Low	HER	418065	142484
4142			Possible barrow, south of Bulford Barracks	A possible round barrow on New Barn Down, visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs, where it appears as a circular ditch surrounding very faint traces of a plough-levelled mound. It has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge World Heritage Site Mapping Project.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12196	Unknown	HER	418063	142444
4143			Possible barrow, Earls Farm Down	A circular feature on Earls Farm Down, visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark approximately 25m in diameter, with the appearance of a barrow. The HER entry notes that the site was visited by the Ordnance Survey in August 1969 and confirmed on the ground. The barrow has subsequently been mapped from aerial photographs by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12223	High	HER	418080	141948
4144			Possible round barrow, south of Double Hedges	Possible round barrow, visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The barrow appears as a circular ditch 22m in diameter, within which very faint traces of a plough levelled mound can be seen. The barrow has been mapped by English Heritage's Stonehenge World Heritage Site Mapping Project.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI73417	Unknown	HER	418135	142501
4145			Possible barrow, Earls Farm Down	A geophysical survey conducted during 2000 revealed a circular response which may represent the remains of a round barrow on Earls Farm Down.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12377	Unknown	HER	418141	142087
4146			Slit trenches, east of Amesbury	A group of early 20 th -century slit trenches, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The trenches were probably associated with military training at Bulford Camp, and have been mapped by English Heritage's Stonehenge World Heritage Site Mapping Project.	20th Century	N/A		MWI73486	Low	HER	418150	142594

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4147			Roman site, Earls Farm Down	'Foundations of buildings and [Roman] pottery on surface denoting habitation', found at 'Earls Court Farm', reported by Percy Farrer in c.1930 (Cunnington 1930, 173).	Roman	N/A		MWI11981	Unknown	HER Cunnington 1930.	418151	142031
4148			Barrow on the Andover Road	Round barrow, situated along the line of, and partially destroyed by the A303 by the mid-20 th century. The northern part of the barrow is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs, and has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. No further details.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI12193	High	HER	418190	142332
4149			Bell barrow, Earls Farm Down	Bell barrow on Earls Farm Down, known as Amesbury 70. The barrow was excavated prior to levelling, along with another round barrow (Amesbury 71, assigned to UID 4152) by Patricia M. Christie in 1961 on behalf of the Ministry of Public Building and Works. Prior to excavation, the monument retained a large, low mound, and was thought to be a bowl-type barrow. The excavator explained that 'Although scheduled, the farmer had asked for the removal of these barrows....since they caused obstructions to mechanized cultivation' (Christie 1964, 30). Excavation revealed that the mound was formed of a turf core, revetted with chalk and separated by a narrow berm from a deep, flat bottomed ditch, which was slightly oval in plan. A post hole was found in the centre of the barrow, and a grave containing the cremation burial of a young adult was found nearby. Grooves in the surface of the berm may have been derived from natural processes, or possibly ploughing pre-dating the construction of the barrow. Neolithic and Beaker sherds suggested earlier activity in the area, whilst Roman pottery (mostly of 2 nd -century date) and a 1 st -century penannular brooch were found in the upper parts of the mound and ditch. Early and Middle Bronze Age pottery was also recovered. The barrow appears to have been de-scheduled since excavation. It is visible as an earthwork and a cropmark on aerial photographs, and has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI11888; MWI11987, MWI12220	High	HER Christie 1964.	418224	141953
4150			Possible rectangular enclosure south of Bulford Barracks	A possible rectangular enclosure, measuring approximately 100m by 70m depicted on 6 inch Crawford map quoting an Ordnance Survey 1956 aerial photograph. No trace of the feature was detected on the ground or available aerial photographs when visited by the Ordnance Survey in February 1971. Illustrated extent is based on HER point data and is broadly indicative only.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12272	Unknown	HER	418270	142700
4151			Possible round barrow, north of Andover Road	Possible site of a levelled, undated round barrow recorded by the HER. No further details. Note the HER entry also refers to another, unrelated site containing a barrow beyond the Study Area on Butterfield Down in Amesbury.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12195	Unknown	HER	418350	142420

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4152			Bell barrow, Earls Farm Down	Bell barrow on Earls Farm Down, known as Amesbury 71. A secondary urned cremation burial with a bronze razor was found in 1931, after having been exposed by rabbits. The barrow was excavated, along another nearby barrow known as Amesbury 70 (assigned to UID 4149) by Patricia M. Christie in 1961 on behalf of the Ministry of Public Building and Works. Prior to excavation, the barrow incorporated a prominent mound, which has since been partially levelled. The excavation revealed that the barrow had a complex structural / developmental sequence, interpreted by the excavator as evidence for several phases of construction, enlargement and modification over a considerable span of time, possibly beginning in the Neolithic period. Possible traces of ploughing prior to construction of the monument were also recorded. The barrow contained a primary inhumation burial of an adult male. Numerous secondary inhumation and cremation burials were also inserted into the barrow. Associated artefacts include pottery vessels, worked flint, antler, and some fossil beads. A rectangular pit cut through the south-eastern part of the barrow, along with pottery, oyster shell and tile fragments, also appeared to indicate some degree of activity in the area during the Roman period.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MW111884; MW111989; MW112221	High	HER Christie 1964.	418384	141867
4153			Possible Prehistoric pits and Neolithic and Roman finds	Three possible Prehistoric pits were revealed during investigations carried out in 2003 in association with the construction of a new Byway on land south of the A303, between the former Amesbury Road and Allington Road. A flake core and two waste flakes were recovered from the spoil during ploughsoil removal, and a single flint scraper, possibly Neolithic in date, was recovered from the surface of one of the features while two flint flakes and a single fragment of burnt flint were found on the surface of another. A fragment of Roman greyware pottery was also recovered during the works. Note: the illustrated location and extent is based on HER point data, and should be regarded as only broadly indicative.	Prehistoric	N/A		MW111904; MW112016	Uncertain	HER	418393	142026
4154			Barrow, Earls Farm Down	A probable round barrow on Earls Farm Down, defined by a mound 15m in diameter enclosed by a single ditch 24m in diameter, visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The barrow is associated with several others in the vicinity, and has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MW112297	High	HER	418400	141765
4155			Oval enclosure, Earls Farm Down	Possible undated oval enclosure identified by a geophysical survey carried out in 2000 on Earls Farm Down.	Uncertain	N/A		MW174910	Unknown	HER	418402	142048
4156			Possible ring ditch, Earls Farm Down	Possible levelled round barrow on Earls Farm Down; the HER entry indicates that the feature is known from a 'ring ditch depicted on Crawford's 6 inch map in Devizes Museum'. No further details.	Uncertain	N/A		MW112222	Unknown	HER	418430	141960
4157			Linear Ditch, Earls Down Farm	A Prehistoric and / or Roman linear ditch, with a bank on either side, visible on aerial photographs as a slight earthwork and cropmark. The feature appears to be associated with an extensive field system assigned to UID 4115, and a series of other, similar linear features. It has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. The feature has also been detected by a geophysical survey carried out in 2000 in association with proposals for the development of a new business park, and was identified during a watching brief carried out during the installation of a water main in 2002. The latter investigation showed that the ditch was approximately 1.3m wide and 0.78m deep (Wessex Archaeology 1992a)	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MW112293	Medium	HER Wessex Archaeology 1992a.	418451	141601

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
4158			Trackway, Earls Farm Down	A trackway, probably Medieval or later in date, which is visible as an earthwork and a cropmark on aerial photographs. Part of the route of the trackway is still in use, and is known as the Allington Track. The relict part, comprising a pair of ditches some 825 m in length, has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge World Heritage Site Mapping Project.	Medieval - Post-medieval	N/A		MWI73424	Low	HER	418976	141143
4159			Possible ring ditch, south-west of Beacon Hanging	Circular feature visible on an aerial photograph by OGS Crawford to the south of Bulford Camp. Possibly a round barrow, or of modern military origin.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12295	Unknown	HER	419350	142519
4160			Possible ring ditch, south-west of Beacon Hanging	Circular feature visible on an aerial photograph by OGS Crawford to the south of Bulford Camp. Possibly a round barrow, or of modern military origin. Illustrated extent is based on HER point data and is indicative only.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12252	Unknown	HER	419360	142580
4161			Field System, surrounding Beaconhill Gorse	Series of cropmarks on aerial photographs identified as traces of a Prehistoric and / or Roman field system. These appear to form part of a more extensive area of fields linked and divided by linear boundaries or trackways, and assigned to UID 4115. However, some elements occupy a different alignment to UID 4115, suggesting that these features are not all of contemporary date. The field system has been levelled by ploughing, and has been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI12269	Medium	HER	419516	141415
4162			Practice Trenches, Bulford Camp	A complex of 20 th -century military trenches associated with training at Bulford Camp, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The trenches, which appear to cover an area of approximately 130m by 60m, have been mapped by English Heritage's Stonehenge World Heritage Site Mapping Project.	20 th Century	N/A		MWI73249	Low	HER	419364	142677
4163			Possible ring ditch, north of Beaconhill Gorse	Undated ring ditch visible as a dark ringed soilmark on aerial photos. No further details.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12242	Unknown	HER	419364	142148
4164			Undated linear features north of West Amesbury	'Two parallel ditch-like features identified via geophysical survey during the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project. They were observed to be orientated east – west, and spaced c. 7m apart. The northern feature was traced for c.12 m, and the southern feature was seen to be c. 23m in length. Note: illustrated extent is based on point data and is indicative only.'	Uncertain	N/A		N/A	Unknown	SHLP 2018	414232	141595
5000			Two bowl barrows 300m south-west of Rolleston Camp	Pair of scheduled round barrows, aligned north-east to south-west, and situated on a broad chalk plateau which declines gradually south-west to the valley of the River Till and south-east to Winterbourne Stoke Down. They form part of a small dispersed group of barrows located south of the Packway, and between larger barrow groups to the north-west on Net Down and to the south on Rolleston Field. The barrows are now levelled above ground, although they are visible on aerial photographs, from which the overall diameter of the barrows are calculated to be 12m in the case of the south-western barrow and 11m in the case of the north-eastern barrow. They are not known to have been targeted by antiquarians, and do not appear to have been subject to any detailed archaeological investigation. Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1013758	MWI7027; MWI7028	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1013758	409139	144649

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
5001			Two bowl barrows 200m south-south-west of Rollestone Camp	<p>Pair of scheduled round barrows, aligned north-west to south-east, and situated on a broad chalk plateau which declines gradually south-west to the valley of the River Till and south-east to Winterbourne Stoke Down. They form part of a small dispersed group of barrows located south of the Packway, and between larger barrow groups to the north-west on Net Down and to the south on Rolleston Field. The barrows are now levelled above ground, presumably due to ploughing, although they are visible on aerial photographs, from which their overall diameters are calculated to be 14m in the case of the north-western barrow and 10m in the case of the south-eastern barrow. The barrows appear to have been confluent. They are not known to have been targeted by antiquarians, and do not appear to have been subject to any detailed archaeological investigation.</p> <p>Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1010890	MWI7029; MWI7030	Very High	<p>HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010890</p>	409266	144585
5002			Three bowl barrows 300m east-south-east of Middle Farm	<p>The monument includes three round barrows located to the east of Middle Farm on Rolleston Field, and situated on a broad plateau which declines gradually south-west to the valley of the River Till. They form part of a larger, slightly dispersed group of four, or possibly six barrows (including UID5024-5, and one further example located just outside the Study Area), located north-west of the main linear barrow group on Rolleston Field (which includes UID5003-4 and 5026, and extends further to the south-west, beyond the Study Area). Two of the barrows appear to have been levelled and are known largely from aerial photographs, from which the overall diameters are calculated to be c.36m and c.30m. They are not known to have been targeted by antiquarians, and do not appear to have been subject to any detailed archaeological investigation. The corresponding NHLE entry indicates that the mound of the third barrow, the most easterly of the three, survives as a slight earthwork c.0.5m high and 15m in diameter. The limited surface expression of the barrows may be as a result of ploughing and the construction of the Rollestone Airfield (UID5023) (Lawson 2007, 374). Partial excavation directed by Charles Green in 1959 revealed that the easternmost barrow, also known as Shrewton 23a, was constructed with a surrounding quarry ditch and an outer bank. The barrow mound, like several others excavated in this area by Green between 1958-60, was shown to have been constructed with a turf core and chalk capping. A cremation burial contained in a small pit with a bronze pin or awl, and traces of an in-situ funerary pyre were also found (Green and Rollo-Smith 1984).</p> <p>Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1010888	MWI7031; MWI7033; MWI7034; EWI1618	Very High	<p>HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010888</p> <p>Green and Rollo-Smith 1984; Lawson 2007.</p>	409103	144303

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
5003			Two bell barrows, two bowl barrows and a disc barrow which form the greater part of Rollestone Field linear round barrow cemetery	<p>The monument includes five round barrows (known as Shrewton 26-9 and 32), comprising two bell barrows, two bowl barrows and a disc barrow, forming the greater part of Rollestone Field linear round barrow cemetery (which includes UID5004 and 5026, and also extends further to the south-west, beyond the Study Area). The monuments within the wider linear group include various forms of round barrow, which are aligned broadly north-east to south-west along the parish boundary between Winterbourne Stoke and Shrewton, and are situated on a plateau which declines gradually south-west to the valley of the River Till.</p> <p>The corresponding NHLE entry notes that of the five individual barrows within this monument, four are levelled and one, a bell barrow, survives as a slight earthwork. Lawson (2007, 374) notes that many of the barrows in this area were levelled by 1959 as a result of ploughing and the construction of the Rollestone Airfield (UID5023).</p> <p>The NHLE entry notes that 'The bowl barrow mounds, and the mounds and berms of the bell and disc barrows are surrounded by ditches from which material was quarried during their construction. These have become infilled over the years but survive as buried features and are visible on aerial photographs from which the overall diameters of the bowl barrows are calculated to be 29m and 40m. The disc barrow, located just to the south of the main line of barrows has an overall diameter of 52m, while the two bell barrows are 29m and 43m overall diameter. The two bowl barrows and one of the bell barrows appear to have been confluent.' Partial excavation of three of the barrows in the 19th-century and two in 1958 revealed evidence for the morphology/construction of the monuments, as well as several cremations and inhumations together with accompanying grave goods (Green and Rollo-Smith 1984)</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1010904	MWI7037; MWI7038; MWI7039; MWI7040; MWI7043; EWI1622; EWI1623; EWI1624; EWI1625	Very High	<p>HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010904</p> <p>Green and Rollo-Smith 1984; Lawson 2007.</p>	409287	144125
5004			Three bowl barrows forming part of Rollestone Field linear round barrow cemetery	<p>The monument includes three bowl barrows, arranged in a line, and forming the north-eastern end of the Rollestone Field linear round barrow cemetery (which includes UID5003 and 5026, and also extends further to the south-west, beyond the Study Area). The monuments within the wider linear group include various forms of round barrow, including numerous bowl barrows, and examples of the more unusual bell and disc types. They are aligned broadly north-east to south-west along the parish boundary between Winterbourne Stoke and Shrewton, and are situated on a plateau which declines gradually southwest to the valley of the River Till.</p> <p>The corresponding NHLE entry notes that the mounds of the eastern and western barrows assigned to this UID retain some surface expression, whilst the central barrow has been levelled by cultivation. The central barrow is not known to have been targeted by antiquarians, and does not appear to have been subject to any detailed archaeological investigation. However, the eastern and western barrows were partially excavated under the direction of Charles Green in 1958 (Green and Rollo-Smith 1984). The eastern barrow (Shrewton 24) was shown to incorporate a segmented ditch with a chalk mound, which was subsequently enclosed by a continuous ditch and covered by an enlarged turf and chalk mound. At least two phases of Beaker burials were interred within the monument, which appears to be amongst the earliest of those within the Rollestone Field group (Lawson 2007, 157-8). The western barrow, Shrewton 25, contained three cremation burials, one in a collared urn, all of which were interred in pits beneath a central turf mound with chalk capping, which in turn was enclosed by a ring ditch (Green and Rollo-Smith 1984).</p> <p>Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1010886	MWI7035; MWI7036; MWI7140; EWI1620; EWI1621	Very High	<p>HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010886</p> <p>Green and Rollo-Smith 1984; Lawson 2007.</p>	409453	144241

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
5005			Bowl barrow 350m north-west of Greenland Farm	A levelled bowl barrow located 350m north-west of Greenland Farm, situated on a gentle south facing slope to the south-east of the main linear barrow group on Rolleston Field (which includes UID5003-4 and 5026). The corresponding NHLE entry notes that 'The barrow mound is now difficult to identify on the ground. The mound is surrounded by a ditch from which material was quarried during its construction. This has become infilled over the years but survives as a buried feature and is visible on aerial photographs from which the overall diameter of the barrow is calculated to be c.30m.' The feature is not known to have been targeted by antiquarians, and does not appear to have been subject to any detailed archaeological investigation. Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1010892	MWI6389	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010892	409593	144031
5006			Disc barrow and pond barrow 350m north-north-west of Greenland Farm	The monument consists of two levelled round barrows, identified by the corresponding NHLE entry as being of the more unusual 'disc' and 'pond' types, situated on a gentle south facing slope. The barrows are aligned east – west, with the pond barrow to the west and the disc barrow to the east. The barrows are divided by the B3086, which appears to partially overlie the pond barrow. Neither of the barrows appear to have been subject to any detailed archaeological investigation, and they are known predominantly from aerial photographs. The NHLE entry notes that 'the central depression of the pond barrow is c.0.5m deep, c.20m in diameter and is surrounded by an outer bank which survives as a slight earthwork up to c.10m wide, giving the barrow an overall diameter of c.40m. The mound of the disc barrow survives as a slight earthwork 0.4m high and 18m in diameter and is surrounded by a berm, quarry ditch and outer bank. The ditch and outer bank are now difficult to identify on the ground, but are visible as soilmarks on aerial photographs from which the overall diameter of the barrow is calculated to be c.60m.' The dimensions of the barrows, as recorded from aerial photographs, contained in the corresponding HER entries deviate slightly from those of the NHLE entry. The relevant HER also suggests that the pond barrow may be a bowl barrow, although the reasons for this are unclear.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1010891	MWI7050; MWI7117	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010891	409744	144174
5007			Bowl barrow 250m north of Greenland Farm	The monument includes a bowl barrow (known as Winterbourne Stoke 45) situated on a gentle south facing slope some 250m north of Greenland Farm. The barrow was partially excavated on behalf of the Ministry of Works by Patricia M. Christie in 1964, in response to the threats from continued ploughing (Christie, 1964). The NHLE entry indicates that the barrow mound is 0.8m high and 30m in diameter. Christie (ibid) noted that the monument appeared as a low spreading mound immediately prior to excavation. The excavation indicated that the barrow was constructed without a surrounding quarry ditch, and that the earthen mound lacked any traces of a chalk capping. The mound was surrounded by a ring of worked flint '4 to 9ft. wide'. A large oval pit, a small circular pit and a small rectangular grave containing the unaccompanied cremations of two male adults were encountered beneath the mound. Two small deposits of Bronze Age pottery, possibly including fragments of Beaker, were also recorded. Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1010905	MWI7049; EWI1634	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010905 Christie 1964.	409886	144088

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
5008			Two bowl barrows and a saucer barrow 280m south of The Packway	The monument includes two bowl barrows and a saucer barrow aligned north-north-west to south-south-east, and situated on a natural spur south-east of Rollestone Corner and west-south-west of the Fargo Road ammunition compound. The corresponding NHLE entry notes that 'All the barrows have been reduced in height by ploughing and survive as slight earthworks. The mound of the southern bowl barrow is visible as a slight rise formed by a chalk spread 11m in diameter. This is surrounded by a ditch 2m wide which is visible as a dark band, giving an overall diameter of 15m. The mound of the central bowl barrow is 0.2m high and 20.5m in diameter surrounded by a ditch 3m wide, giving an overall diameter of 26.5m. The ditches of both bowl barrows, from which material was quarried during their construction, have become infilled over the years but survive as buried features. The saucer barrow is now difficult to define on the ground but from aerial photographs can be shown to have an overall diameter of c.30m including a quarry ditch and outer bank.' The barrows do not appear to have been subject to any detailed archaeological investigation. Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012168	MW112681; MW112682; MW112683	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012168	410086	144281
5009			Two bowl barrows 300m north of The Packway	The monument includes two confluent bowl barrows aligned north-east to south-west and situated north of the Packway and east of Rollestone Camp. The corresponding NHLE entry notes that 'The barrows are now difficult to identify on the ground being in an area of linear earthworks representing past military activity, but from aerial photographs and their representation on the County Series Ordnance Survey 6" map of 1887, can be shown to have diameters of c.22m for the southern barrow mound and c.25m for the northern barrow mound. Surrounding each mound is a ditch from which material was quarried during construction of the monument. These survive as buried features, c.2m wide in the case of the southern barrow giving an overall diameter of c.26m, and 2.5m wide in the case of the northern barrow giving an overall diameter of c.30m'. The barrows have been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project, but do not appear to have been subject to any detailed archaeological investigation. Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1012166	MW112633; MW112634	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012166	410160	144952

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
5010			Six bowl barrows and two disc barrows forming the majority of a round barrow cemetery 300m north-west of Fargo Road ammunition compound	<p>The monument includes eight of the nine round barrows which make up a nucleated round barrow cemetery on the northern side of the Packway, north-west of the Fargo Road ammunition compound. The cemetery contains six bowl barrows, arranged in a roughly linear group aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, two disc barrows and a saucer barrow. The saucer barrow forms an outlier to the cemetery and is the subject of a separate scheduling (NHLE 1009129); it lies further to the east, outside the Study Area. The corresponding NHLE entry states that 'Of the bowl barrow mounds, only four are visible as earthworks, the other two having been levelled, possibly by recent military activity. The surviving mounds range in size from 15m to 20m in diameter and are up to 1m high. The southern side of the southern and south-western bowl barrow mounds are cut by the line of the road. The remaining two barrows are known from early mapped representations. The easternmost of the two disc barrows, some 100m east of the line of bowl barrows, is c.46m in diameter and includes a mound and surrounding berm or platform. Immediately to the west, and almost adjoining, is the second disc barrow. This is now difficult to identify on the ground, being in an area of linear earthworks, probably representing modern military activity. Its extent and location are however recorded on early maps. All the barrows are surrounded by ditches from which material was quarried during their construction. These have become largely infilled over the years but survive as slight earthworks in the case of the extant disc barrow and two of the bowl barrows. The remainder of the ditches survive as buried features. Surrounding the ditches of the two disc barrows are outer banks. On the extant example this survives to 8m wide and 0.25m high. The bank of the western disc barrow is known from maps to have been of similar size, though this has now been levelled. The Packway which cuts the mounds of the southern and south-western barrows is excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath is included. The north to south and the east to west dirt tracks which cross the monument at the southern end are included in the scheduling.'</p> <p>The barrows have been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and English Heritage's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project, but do not appear to have been subject to any detailed archaeological investigation. Illustrated extent extends beyond the Scheduled Monument Constraint Area to encompass the location of the monuments as identified by the relevant HER entries.</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1009124	MWI12635; MWI12636; MWI12637; MWI12638; MWI12639; MWI12640; MWI12641; MWI12642	Very High	HER NHLE: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009124	410313	144655
5012			Disc barrow, Net Down Group	<p>A disc barrow known as Shrewton 5g, which forms part of a concentration of non-designated round barrows often interpreted as a cemetery and referred to as the Net Down group. The barrow group also extends further west, beyond the edge of the Study Area. Charles Green directed excavations of many of the barrows within the group between 1958 and 1960, by which time they appear to have been largely levelled by ploughing (Green and Rollo-Smith 1984). Geophysical survey of land between Net Down Lane and The Packway in 2013 also detected several anomalies associated with these monuments (Stratascan 2013).</p> <p>This particular barrow was excavated in 1959 by Green, who found a disturbed primary cremation and the secondary cremation of a child with a collared urn, and recorded evidence pertaining to the morphology and development of the monument.</p>	Bronze Age	N/A		MWI7017; EWI1612; EWI9017	Very High	HER Green and Rollo-Smith 1984; Stratascan 2013.	408785	144800

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
5013			Bowl barrow, Net Down Group	<p>A bowl barrow known as Shrewton 5h, which forms part of a concentration of non-designated round barrows often interpreted as a cemetery and referred to as the Net Down group. The barrow group also extends further west, beyond the edge of the Study Area. Charles Green directed excavations of many of the barrows within the group between 1958 and 1960, by which time they appear to have been largely levelled by ploughing (Green and Rollo-Smith 1984). Geophysical survey of land between Net Down Lane and The Packway in 2013 also detected several anomalies associated with these monuments (Stratascan 2013).</p> <p>This particular barrow was excavated by Green in 1959, who found a primary adult cremation and evidence for in-situ burning, possibly representing a pyre. The excavation also uncovered evidence pertaining to the morphology and development of the barrow. Traces of subsequent disturbance were also noted.</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI7018; EWI1613; EWI9017	Very High	HER Green and Rollo-Smith 1984; Stratascan 2013.	408822	144839
5014			Barrow among Net Down Group	<p>Possible plough-levelled round barrow recorded from aerial photographs as part of the RCHME: Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP project, and subsequently during the English Heritage Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. It is apparently situated amongst a concentration of non-designated round barrows often interpreted as a cemetery and referred to as the Net Down group. Although Charles Green directed excavations of many of the barrows within the group between 1958 and 1960 (Green and Rollo-Smith 1984), this particular example does not appear to have been amongst those investigated. The feature does not seem to have been detected during a geophysical survey in 2013, which identified several of the monuments within the Net Down group (Stratascan 2013), although an area of 'scattered magnetic debris' was recorded in the approximate location of the corresponding HER entry.</p>	Uncertain	N/A		MWI7189; EWI9017	Unknown	HER Green and Rollo-Smith 1984; Stratascan 2013.	408834	144794
5015			Bowl barrow, Net Down Group	<p>A bowl barrow, probably that known as Shrewton 5l (see below), which forms part of a concentration of non-designated round barrows often interpreted as a cemetery and referred to as the Net Down group. The barrow group also extends further west, beyond the edge of the Study Area. Charles Green directed excavations of many of the barrows within the group between 1958 and 1960, by which time they appear to have been largely levelled by ploughing (Green and Rollo-Smith 1984).</p> <p>Green excavated Shrewton 5l in 1959, uncovering evidence for the morphology of the barrow. The investigations revealed a possibly urned primary cremation, which appeared to have been robbed, a secondary cremation of a female with shale, chalk, shell and faience beads, and a badly disturbed secondary inhumation burial. Traces of burning were also noted, and interpreted as possibly forming the remains of a funeral pyre. Fragments of collared urn, a barbed and tanged arrowhead, and a bronze pin were amongst the other finds.</p> <p>The locations of the Shrewton 5l and 5k barrows shown on the general overview / plan of the Net Down cemetery in Green and Rollo-Smith (1984, 257, fig. 2; also reproduced in Lawson 2007, 374) appear to be switched around on the detailed plans of the excavations (Green and Rollo-Smith 1984, 276-280; figs 11 and 13). The position of the eastern most of these two barrows, as depicted on the aforementioned general overview / plan, also does not correspond closely with the results of the geophysical survey carried out in 2013 (Stratascan 2013), or the relevant HER entries. The correlation of this UID with Shrewton 5l (and UID 5018 with Shrewton 5k) is based on the relevant HER entries, and the detailed plans in Green and Rollo-Smith (1984).</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI7022; EWI1617; EWI9017	Very High	HER Green and Rollo-Smith 1984; Lawson 2007; Stratascan 2013.	408857	144799

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
5016			Bell Barrow, Net Down Group	<p>A round barrow known as Shrewton 5i, which forms part of a concentration of non-designated round barrows often interpreted as a cemetery and referred to as the Net Down group. The barrow group also extends further west, beyond the edge of the Study Area. Charles Green directed excavations of many of the barrows within the group between 1958 and 1960, by which time they appear to have been largely levelled by ploughing (Green and Rollo-Smith 1984). Geophysical survey of land between Net Down Lane and The Packway in 2013 also detected several anomalies associated with these monuments (Stratascan 2013).</p> <p>This particular barrow was excavated by Green in 1959, who determined that the monument was probably a bell barrow. Two pits were encountered in the interior of the barrow, one of which contained a cremation burial of an adult female.</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI7019; EWI1614; EWI9017	Very High	HER Green and Rollo-Smith 1984; Stratascan 2013.	408861	144844
5017			Barrow, Net Down Group	<p>A round barrow known as Shrewton 5j, which forms part of a concentration of non-designated round barrows often interpreted as a cemetery and referred to as the Net Down group. The barrow group also extends further west, beyond the edge of the Study Area. Charles Green directed excavations of many of the barrows within the group between 1958 and 1960, by which time they appear to have been largely levelled by ploughing (Green and Rollo-Smith 1984). Geophysical survey of land between Net Down Lane and The Packway in 2013 also detected several anomalies associated with these monuments (Stratascan 2013) Shrewton 5j was excavated by Green in 1959, who considered it to be a possible bell barrow. The excavation identified a primary male cremation in a pit, an infant buried in a pit in the base of the ditch, and a possible secondary / satellite inhumation burial of a female with a necklace formed of lignite, amber and shell beads, placed in a pit and covered by a flint cairn. Three further pits were found within the interior of the barrow, although they contained no burials. An assemblage of Iron Age and Roman pottery was also recovered, and a gully to the north of the barrow was interpreted as evidence for the barrows serving as markers for the development of later Prehistoric field systems.</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI7020; MWI6940; MWI6954; EWI1615; EWI9017	Very High	HER Green and Rollo-Smith 1984; Stratascan 2013.	408903	144862

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
5018			Bowl barrow, Net Down Group	<p>A bowl barrow, probably that known as Shrewton 5k (see below), which forms part of a concentration of non-designated round barrows often interpreted as a cemetery and referred to as the Net Down group. The barrow group also extends further west, beyond the edge of the Study Area. Charles Green directed excavations of many of the barrows within the group between 1958 and 1960, by which time they appear to have been largely levelled by ploughing (Green and Rollo-Smith 1984). Green excavated Shrewton 5k in 1959, uncovering evidence for the morphology and development of the barrow, and a total of ten burials interred within the monument (Green and Rollo-Smith 1984). The earliest burial was an inhumation of an adult man in a 2.25m deep grave, accompanied with a copper dagger and a Beaker. Lawson (2007, 157) states that the burial 'was dated by the British Museum to a surprisingly early date of about 2400 BC'. A second Beaker burial (a young male) was inserted into the first, and two more inhumation burials (a young woman and a girl) were placed around the central area. A mound was constructed over these burials. Four later cremation burials were cut through the mound. A double inhumation of an adult male and child appeared to be the latest burials, and were ascribed a possible Iron Age or Saxon date. Quantities of Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery were also recovered from the fills of the barrow ditch. Green and Rollo-Smith (1984) noted that Shrewton 5k 'was probably both the earliest barrow of the group and, from its location on the spur, the highest physical point', and subsequently became a foci of later burials.</p> <p>The locations of the Shrewton 5l and 5k barrows shown on the general overview / plan of the Net Down cemetery in Green and Rollo-Smith (1984, 257, fig. 2; also reproduced in Lawson 2007, 374) appear to be switched around on the detailed plans of the excavations (Green and Rollo-Smith 1984, 276-280; figs 11 and 13). The position of eastern-most of these two barrows, as depicted on the aforementioned general overview / plan, also does not correspond closely with the results of the geophysical survey carried out in 2013 (Stratascan 2013) or the relevant HER entries. The correlation of this UID with Shrewton 5k (and UID 5015 with Shrewton 5l) is based on the relevant HER entries, and the detailed plans in Green and Rollo-Smith (1984).</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI6941; MWI7021; EWI1616; EWI9017	Very High	HER Green and Rollo-Smith 1984; Lawson 2007; Stratascan 2013.	408934	144848
5019			Bowl barrow, Net Down Group	<p>Probable round barrow, levelled by ploughing (possibly identified as Shrewton 5m by Green and Rollo-Smith (1984, 257, fig. 2)). It is situated at the eastern extent of a concentration of non-designated round barrows often interpreted as a cemetery and referred to as the Net Down group. It is not known to have been targeted by antiquarians. Although Charles Green directed excavations of many of the barrows within the group between 1958 and 1960 (Green and Rollo-Smith 1984), this particular example does not appear to have been amongst those investigated. The feature has been plotted from aerial photographs, and appears to have been detected by geophysical survey in 2013 (Stratascan 2013)</p>	Neolithic - Bronze Age	N/A		MWI7023; EWI9017	Very High	HER Green and Rollo-Smith 1984; Stratascan 2013.	408956	144848
5020			Undated ring ditch among Net Down group	<p>Possible levelled round barrow located immediately north of Net Down Lane, and at the north-eastern edge of a concentration of non-designated round barrows often interpreted as a cemetery and referred to as the Net Down group. It is possibly the same barrow identified as Shrewton 5p (e.g. Green and Rollo-Smith 1984, 257, fig. 2). The feature has been identified as a ring ditch on aerial photographs, and is not known to have been targeted by antiquarians, or subject to any detailed archaeological investigations</p>	Uncertain	N/A		MWI7026	Unknown	HER Green and Rollo-Smith 1984.	408898	144936

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
5021			Possible barrow, west of Rollestone Camp	Site of a possible round barrow identified from aerial photographs, located to the east-north-east of the main Net Down group. The feature appeared as a crescent shaped mound approximately 30m in diameter, with a trace of an outer ditch around the south-western half. An evaluation trench dug in 1996 in association with a proposed extension to the Rollestone grain store failed to find the ring ditch, and it was concluded that the cropmarks were ephemeral and confined to the depth of topsoil only. A subsequent trial evaluation immediately to the north in 2008 also identified no traces of activity associated with the barrow (Wessex Archaeology 2008b). The site of the putative barrow has since been built on.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI7188; EWI3662; EWI7095	Negligible (presumed to be destroyed)	HER Wessex Archaeology 2008b.	409121	144970
5022			Undated pits, west of Rollestone	A series of possible undated pits identified as positive anomalies / weak positive anomalies during a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2013). No trenches seem to have been placed to coincide with the anomalies during a subsequent trial trench evaluation across part of the area covered by the survey. The evaluation identified no evidence of archaeological remains / activity, although five undated tree throw holes (which do not seem to correspond with the geophysical survey results) were recorded (Cotswold Archaeology 2013).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI76044; EWI7819; EWI9017	Negligible	HER Cotswold Archaeology 2013; Stratascan 2013.	409060	144788
5023			Rollestone Landing Ground	Landing ground associated with the site of the World War I balloon training school and the subsequent RAF Anti-Gas School established during World War II at Rollestone Camp (UID5031). The Rollestone Landing Ground was requisitioned in September 1939 and had a north-east to south-west orientated grass strip. It was closed in July 1946, and the land subsequently returned to agricultural use (Wessex Archaeology 1998).	20 th Century	N/A		MWI6985	Low	HER Wessex Archaeology 1998a.	408570	143804
5024			Possible barrow, south-east of Middle Farm	Possible levelled round barrow seen on aerial photographs as a ring ditch with a diameter of 22m. It was mapped as part of the RCHME: Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP Project, and subsequently during the English Heritage Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. The limited surface expression of the feature may be as a result of ploughing and the construction of the Rollestone Airfield (UID5023) (Lawson 2007, 374). The feature is not known to have been targeted by antiquarians, and does not appear to have been subject to any detailed archaeological investigation. It possibly forms part of a larger, slightly dispersed group of six barrows (including UID5002 and 5025, and one further example located just outside the Study Area), located to the north-west of the main linear barrow group on Rollestone Field (which includes UID5003-4 and 5026, and extends further to the south-west, beyond the Study Area).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI7184	Unknown	HER Lawson 2007.	409141	144219
5025			Possible barrow, east of Middle Farm	Possible levelled round barrow seen on aerial photographs as a ring ditch with a diameter of 21 m. It was mapped as part of the RCHME: Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP Project, and subsequently during the English Heritage Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. The limited surface expression of the feature may be as a result of ploughing and the construction of the Rollestone Airfield (UID5023) (Lawson 2007, 374). The feature is not known to have been targeted by antiquarians, and does not appear to have been subject to any detailed archaeological investigation. It possibly forms part of a larger, slightly dispersed group of six barrows (including UID5002 and 5024, and one further example located just outside the Study Area), located to the north-west of the main linear barrow group on Rollestone Field (which includes UID5003-4 and 5026, and extends further to the south-west, beyond the Study Area).	Uncertain	N/A		MWI7185	Unknown	HER Lawson 2007.	409185	144328

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
5026			Possible bowl barrow, Rollestone Field Barrow Group	A putative levelled round barrow visible on aerial photograph as a circular chalk patch and a possible outer ditch. Possibly forms part of the Rollestone Field linear round barrow cemetery (which includes UID5003 and 5004, and also extends further to the south-west, beyond the Study Area). The monuments within the wider linear group include various forms of round barrow, including numerous bowl barrows, and examples of the more unusual bell and disc types. They are aligned broadly north-east to south-west along the parish boundary between Winterbourne Stoke and Shrewton, and are situated on a plateau which declines gradually south-west to the valley of the River Till. The corresponding HER entry notes that this feature is marked as an old chalk pit on the 1877 edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, and that it was not mentioned by Grinsell, but was numbered 25a by Green and Rollo-Smith (1984). The feature is not known to have been targeted by antiquarians, and does not appear to have been subject to any detailed archaeological investigation.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI7139	Unknown	HER Green and Rollo-Smith 1984.	409376	144192
5027			Field system, west of Rollestone Clump	Series of predominantly parallel features identified from aerial photographs and interpreted as possibly forming part of a Later Prehistoric - Roman field system, which appears to have also been previously mentioned by Grinsell. The features were mapped as part of the RCHME: Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP project, and subsequently during the English Heritage Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. An evaluation excavation carried out across part of the area, in association with a proposed extension to the Rollestone grain store in 1996, failed to find any traces of the field system. It was concluded that the cropmarks were ephemeral and confined to the depth of the topsoil only. No evidence of the field system was identified during a watching brief on the same site in 2017. No features that could conclusively be associated with the field system were detected during a geophysical survey on land adjacent to the Rollestone grain store in 2013 (Stratascan 2013) or during a subsequent trial trench evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2013)	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI7092; EWI3662; EWI7819; EWI8548; EWI9017	Medium	HER Cotswold Archaeology 2013; Stratascan 2013.	409167	144787
5028			Possible barrow, north-east of Middle Farm	Ring ditch visible on aerial photographs, possibly representing the site of a levelled round barrow forming part of a small dispersed group of barrows located south of the Packway, and between larger barrow groups to the north-west on Net Down and to the south on Rolleston Field. The feature is not known to have been targeted by antiquarians, and does not appear to have been subject to any detailed archaeological investigation.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI7186	Unknown	HER	409196	144659
5029			Possible barrow, north-east of Middle Farm	Mound plotted from aerial photographs by the RCHM which may be the site of a round barrow, possibly representing the site of a round barrow forming part of a small dispersed group of barrows located south of the Packway, and between larger barrow groups to the north-west on Net Down and to the south on Rolleston Field. The feature is not known to have been targeted by antiquarians, and does not appear to have been subject to any detailed archaeological investigation.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI7187	Unknown	HER	409325	144617
5030			Enclosure, west of Rollestone Clump	Trial trenching in 1996 on the site of a proposed extension to the Rollestone grain store, immediately to the west of Rolleston Camp, investigated a rectangular enclosure, initially recorded from cropmarks, which may have been associated with occupation. The evaluation demonstrated that the southern and northern ditches of the enclosure were approximately 2m wide and 1m deep. A small number of pits and / or postholes were also excavated, and an assemblage of Collared Urn and Middle Bronze Age pottery recovered during the evaluation. The site has since been built on, and the remainder of the enclosure has presumably been heavily truncated / disturbed.	Bronze Age	N/A		MWI7105; EWI3662	Negligible (presumed to be destroyed)	HER	409187	144904

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
5031			Rollestone Camp	The No.1 Balloon School, Rollestone Camp, opened in July 1916 as a training unit, when the Royal Flying Corps acquired a 73ha site north-west of Rollestone Corner and opposite Rollestone Bake Farm. The station was relatively small, with one canvas Bessonneau hangar, three balloon sheds, a gas producing plant and accommodation (Wessex Archaeology 1998a). The balloon school continued in use between the wars, during which it became known as the RAF School of Balloon Training (c. 1922) and the No. 2 Balloon School Training Unit in 1936. The school was removed in 1939 and the site became the RAF Anti-Gas School. The camp buildings were a mixture of timber, galvanised-iron, concrete, temporary brick and Nissen type buildings. It had a Station Headquarters, messing facilities, quarters and barrack blocks for officers, sergeants, airmen and WAAFs, plus support buildings and facilities. In addition, the camp had a gas defence training centre, decontamination enclosures, gas equipment store, gas chambers and a decontamination boiling plant. A landing ground (UID 5023) was also acquired to the south-west of the camp for the purposes of exercises and night flying. The Anti-Gas School closed in 1946, after which the site was transferred to the Army. The camp continues to be used by the Army.	20 th Century	N/A		MWI6734	Low	HER Wessex Archaeology 1998a.	409402	144940
5032			Field System, Net Down	The fragmented earthwork remains of a probable Later Prehistoric / Roman field system, identified from aerial photographs to the north of Rollestone Camp. The features were mapped as part of the RCHME: Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP project, and subsequently revised for the English Heritage Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project. Two rectilinear enclosures were also recorded within the remains of the field system, beyond the northern edge of the Study Area. The earthwork remains of a former military rifle range with two firing points and butts were also noted to be visible on the north-eastern edge of the field system.	Middle Bronze Age - Roman	N/A		MWI6773	Medium	HER	409657	145558
5033			Greenlands (Greenland Farm)	Greenlands, or Greenland Farm, recorded during the Wiltshire and Swindon Farmsteads and Landscape Project as a partially extant 19 th -century farmstead formed of an L-plan regular courtyard. Three sides of the loose courtyard are formed by working agricultural buildings with additional detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is set away from the yard. Isolated location. Large modern sheds have been identified on the site of the farmstead, and may have destroyed or obscured historic buildings. There has been significant loss of traditional buildings.	19 th Century	N/A		MWI70554	Low	HER	409818	143769
5034			Site of Rollestone Bake Farm	Site of Rollestone Bake Farm, Shrewton. Recorded as part of the Wiltshire and Swindon Farmsteads and Landscape Project as a demolished 19 th -century farmstead of regular courtyard plan. The farmhouse was detached with side on to the yard. Isolated location. The farmstead and all historic buildings have been lost. Illustrated extent is indicative, based on NGR attached to HER point data.	19 th Century	N/A		MWI70555	Negligible / Low	HER	409794	144970
5035			Possible undated enclosure north-west of Fargo Lodge	Possible undated enclosure, identified from aerial photographs. Described in the corresponding HER entry as follows: 'Possible circular bivallate earthwork visible on Crawford aerial photographs: 100m overall with apparent breaks in both banks. He marks it on his map as a "camp"'. The entry also notes that the aerial photographs date to 1928, and that the site could not be seen during subsequent observations by the Ordnance Survey in 1971. No further details. Illustrated extent and location is indicative only; it is based on a 50m radius of the point NGR contained in the relevant HER entry.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI13118	Unknown	HER	410140	144080
5036			Undated linear ditch north-east of Greenland Farm	An undated linear ditch plotted by the National Monuments Record staff from aerial photographs during 2001. Appears to correspond approximately with an extant land division.	Uncertain	N/A		MWI12812	Unknown	HER	410166	144339

UID	UID sub-division	Grinsell ID	Name	Description	Period	Designation	NHLE	HER	Value	Source	Easting	Northing
5037			Sites of early military camps and facilities, Rollestone Corner	The site of a pre-World War I military tented camp. A hutted camp was established in this area during World War I. In the interwar period, a spur line from the Larkhill Military Light Railway terminated at a facility or depot in this location (Wessex Archaeology 1998a).	20th Century	N/A		N/A	Low	Wessex Archaeology 1998a.	410221	145051
5038			Possible round barrow, 'Shrewton 5n' (?), west of Rolleston Camp	Possible unexcavated barrow, recorded by Green and Rollo-Smith (1984, 257; in fig. 2 labelled '5n') in approximately this location. No trace of any corresponding feature appears to have been detected in this area by geophysical survey (Stratascan 2013). No further details.	Uncertain	N/A		N/A	Unknown	Green and Rollo-Smith 1984; Stratascan 2013.	409198	144780

Abbreviations List

FISH	Forum on Information Standards in Heritage
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
HLC	Historic Landscape Character
NMP	National Mapping Programme
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCHME	Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England)
WHS	World Heritage Site
WSHER	Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record
WSHLC	Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Landscape Characterisation

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