



# Land Adjacent to Hideaway Garage London Road, Amesbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation



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## Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on 18th January 2016 (Test pits 1N and 2S) and subsequently on 8 to 9th January 2018. The aim was to establish the presence or absence archaeology and the extent of previous truncation adjacent to an area of known archaeological significance at Old Dairy site to inform the nature and scope of any required mitigation for future development of the site.

Due to live services being present on the site during the 2016 evaluation, the original evaluation was curtailed after the excavation of two short test pits within the northern and southern end of the proposed Trench 1 footprint. After a delay, a second trench was excavated in early 2018.

The test pits within Trench 1 (Test pits 1N and 2S) confirmed made ground down to a depth of at least 2.5 m (the limit of the mechanical excavator's reach). This material is thought to be associated with the backfilling of the railway cutting known to have run through the Site, as well as landscaping operations using material excavated during the construction of the A303. This confirmed the proposed extent of the disturbance prior to investigation.

Trench 2 was subsequently repositioned to avoid known services and an overhead telephone line. The trenches confirmed that the southwestern corner of the site does appear to lie outside the cutting and that the level of the natural chalk corresponds almost exactly to the levels encountered during the Old Dairy site excavations immediately to the west. No evidence for significant archaeological remains was identified, the only features being revealed being modern postholes (**206** and **208**).

According, it appears unlikely that the significant archaeological activity on the Old Dairy site extends into the development area.

## Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Hideaway Garage Ltd, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular, Spencer Davis and William Davis. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Clare King, Assistant County Archaeologist, who monitored the project for Wiltshire County Council, and to Kevin Turner Groundworks for their cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Darryl Freer, with the assistance of Dave Murdie and Natalia Hunt. This report was written by Natalia Hunt and Darryl Freer and edited by Bruce Eaton, Phoebe Olsen and Andrew Manning. The project was managed by Bruce Eaton and Andrew Manning on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

# HIDEAWAY GARAGE, LAND ADJACENT, LONDON RD

## Archaeological Evaluation

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Spencer Davis to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 0.1 ha parcel of land located in Hideaway Garage, London Road, Amesbury, Wiltshire, SP4 7GA, centred on NGR 416266 142006 (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the erection of 12 flats, covered ground floor parking and associated works. A planning application (13/06337/FUL) submitted to Wiltshire County Council (WCC), was granted, subject to conditions, one of which relate to archaeological investigation.

*Condition 2: No development shall commence within the area indicated (proposed development site) until: A written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and the approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details.*

*REASON: To enable the recording of any matters of archaeological interest.*

1.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2015a). The Assistant County Archaeologist approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to the first phase of fieldwork commencing.

1.1.4 The evaluation comprising 2 test pits (Test pits 1N and 2S) undertaken on 18th January 2016 and one trial trench (Trench 2) on 8<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> January 2018.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.

1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.2.3 This current report includes the results of the excavation of Trench 2 and is an updated version of the evaluation report produced in January 2016 (Wessex Archaeology 2016).

### **1.3 Location, topography and geology**

- 1.3.1 The Site comprises an irregular parcel of land of approximately 0.1 ha, located on the eastern outskirts of Amesbury, Wiltshire. It is currently occupied by a tarmacadam and gravel surfaced car park, and is bounded to the north by commercial premises, to the east by agricultural land, to the south by London Road, and a new residential development immediately to the west.
- 1.3.2 The Site is situated on an elongated east-west spur of a low ridge to the east of the Avon river valley, lying at an elevation of approximately 90 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology is mapped as Upper Chalk of the Cretaceous period (Geological Survey of Great Britain, sheet 298).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 A number of previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the vicinity of the Site. Immediately to the west of the Site, a recent programme of trial trench evaluation and excavation carried out by Wessex Archaeology in advance of the redevelopment of the Old Dairy site (Wessex Archaeology 2011 and 2014) revealed evidence for multiple phases of funerary and settlement related activity dating to the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Saxon periods. The results of the investigations are discussed in further detail below.
- 2.1.2 In addition to the intrusive surveys, the Amesbury area was the subject of an Extensive Urban Survey, undertaken by WCC on behalf of Historic England. The Site and its environs were also included within a detailed desk-based assessment prepared for the Tesco petrol filling station, approximately 70 m to the west of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2010).

### **2.2 Archaeological and historical context**

#### *Designated heritage assets*

- 2.2.1 The Site lies approximately 900 m to the east of the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site (WHS). Ratfyn Barrow, a Bronze Age funerary monument designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE List Entry 1015948), is situated c. 400 m to the west of the Site, while the Amesbury Abbey Grade II\* Listed Registered Park and Garden (List Entry 1000469) is located approximately 305 m to the north-west.
- 2.2.2 Three Grade II Listed Buildings, Millmead (List Entry 1318492), 24 Holders Road (List Entry 1182548) and 26 Holders (List Entry 1131062) are situated within the locality of the Site. All of these comprise experimental smallholder's houses constructed in the early 20th century by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.
- 2.2.3 The Site is located within an Area of Special Archaeological Significance, as defined by Salisbury District Local Plan 2011.

#### *Prehistoric*

- 2.2.4 Although limited, the identified evidence for early prehistoric activity within the Amesbury area, including Mesolithic tranchet axes found to the south and south-west, indicates a general background presence in this period, likely associated with sporadic and seasonal exploitation of the river valley landscape.

- 2.2.5 Later prehistoric activity is well-represented within both the Site's immediate environs and the wider landscape. Immediately to the west, the recent investigations at the Old Dairy site revealed a number of prehistoric pits, two of which produced pottery sherds provisionally identified as being of Middle Neolithic date (Wessex Archaeology 2014). A substantial causewayed ring ditch was also thought to be associated with this earlier phase of activity, though the exact date and function of the feature remains uncertain at present.
- 2.2.6 Further evidence of Neolithic occupation, in the form of pits and a findspot of pottery and flintwork, is recorded at Raftyn Road, approximately 300 m to the west of the Site.
- 2.2.7 Evidence relating to Bronze Age activity within the Amesbury area is dominated by the extensive ritual and funerary landscape centred on Stonehenge and its environs, which has been recognised as of International importance. Although situated some 900 m to the west of the Site, elements of this landscape extend beyond the defined limit of the WHS. Ratfyn Barrow Scheduled Monument, together with three other possible barrow sites in this area, appears to form part of a linear barrow cemetery located along the ridge above the Avon, overlooking both the river valley and the Stonehenge WHS.
- 2.2.8 Within the immediate vicinity of the Site, possible evidence of funerary activity comprises three ring ditches, one with a central cremation burial, identified during the investigations at the Old Dairy (Wessex Archaeology 2014). The largest ring ditch measured 28 m in diameter and had a causewayed enclosure (*Ibid.*). The monuments appear to represent a previously unrecorded Bronze Age funerary complex, located in an area that already boasts some of the densest concentrations of such monuments in the country. The proximity of the features to the Site, the nearest of which lay immediately beyond the western boundary, and their survival within a previously developed area, highlights the potential for associated remains to exist within the Site.
- 2.2.9 During the Iron Age, the major focus of activity in the area appears to have shifted away from the earlier ritual landscape, and concentrated around Southmill Hill, to the south of Amesbury, and Vespasian's Camp hillfort to the south-west. Nevertheless, the identification of an Early Iron Age circular enclosure ditch during the construction of the former railway, immediately to the east of the Site, attests to some level of occupation in this period. Further evidence of activity is provided by a single sherd of Iron Age pottery found within the upper fills of a ditch approximately 170 m to the west.

#### *Romano-British*

- 2.2.10 Romano-British activity within the locality of the Site is represented by four inhumation burials found within the ditch of the Iron Age earthwork immediately to the east of the Site. Additionally, a findspot of a coin of Allectus, dating to the late 3rd century AD, is recorded the south.
- 2.2.11 Evidence for Roman-British settlement within the wider surroundings of the Site is predominantly concentrated to the north-west, at the site of a possible villa at Countess roundabout, and to the south, at Butterfield Down. Both sites have produced numerous findspots, including pottery, coins and metalwork dress fittings.

#### *Saxon and medieval*

- 2.2.12 Amesbury is first recorded in AD 880, and was held by the Royal House of Wessex. By the 10th century had become a notable settlement. In the early medieval period, the Site and its surroundings lay within the manor of Ratfyn, recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as a separate estate held by a servant of the King.

- 2.2.13 Archaeological evidence relating to Saxon activity within the Site's environs comprises a small inhumation cemetery uncovered during the excavations at the Old Dairy site, immediately to the west of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2014). The cemetery consisted of a central grave encompassed within a shallow ring gully, around which five satellite burials were positioned. The material excavated from the gully may have been used for the creation of a low mound. The burials have been dated to the late 7th to early 8th centuries AD. Although the identified remains appear to be largely confined within the northern extent of the excavation area, it is conceivable that additional outlying burials may once have existed to the east and south-east, including the area now occupied by the Site.
- 2.2.14 Throughout much of the medieval period, the manor of Raftyn belonged to Salisbury Cathedral. Several farmsteads were situated within Raftyn at this time, on the east bank of the River Avon. Due to its location at some distance from the settlement, the land occupied by the Site was likely employed for pastoral agriculture (Wessex Archaeology 2010).
- 2.2.15 A number of medieval sites and findspots have been identified within the Amesbury area, though none are located in the vicinity of Site.

*Post-medieval to modern*

- 2.2.16 The earliest depiction of the Site, an engraving by William Stukeley dated to 1723 (not illustrated), provides some indication of the land-use in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The approximate location of the Site is illustrated within downland, recently enclosed for arable farming and formerly utilised for pasture, with strip fields depicted to the west and south-west.
- 2.2.17 The Amesbury Tithe map of 1846 depicts the Site within a large triangular field, bounded to the south by London Road (Wessex Archaeology 2015b). The accompanying Tithe Apportionment records the land-use as arable, while the field name 'the Barrow Field' presumably refers to the location of Raftyn Barrow in its south-western corner.
- 2.2.18 Little change in the character of the Site or its environs is noted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1870 (not illustrated). The 1901 Second Edition mapping (Wessex Archaeology 2015) depicts the majority of the Site within a north-west to south-east aligned parcel of land acquired by the London and South Western Railway, which is annotated as being under construction. The Amesbury and Military Light Railway, a branch of the London and South Western Railway, was constructed in 1902 and extended to Bulford and Bulford Camp in 1906. It was during the construction of the railway that the archaeological remains of Iron and Romano-British date discussed above were discovered.
- 2.2.19 The 1924 Ordnance Survey edition (Wessex Archaeology 2015b) shows the Site to be largely contained within the footprint of the railway cutting, with only a small section located in the south-western corner remaining undeveloped. The line of the railway cutting is shown on **Figure 2**.
- 2.2.20 The Ordnance Survey mapping shows no further change with regard to the Site during the mid-20th century, although progressive expansion along London Road is evident. By the 1970s the Site was situated within a vacant parcel of land, created by in-filling of the disused railway cutting, following the closure of the line in 1963.



### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 General aims**

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015a) and in compliance with the ClfA' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- To clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development;
- To identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character and condition of any surviving remains within the Site;
- To assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizon, the extent and depth of any made ground, and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits;
- To produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential; and,
- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.

#### **3.2 General objectives**

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

### **4 METHODS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015a) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

#### **4.2 Fieldwork methods**

##### *General*

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using GPS, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI (**Figure 2**). Significant adjustments to the proposed layout were



required, due to the presence of buried and overhead services. The new test pit and Trench 2 locations were mapped and tied in to the Ordnance Survey.

- 4.2.2 Two small test pits, 1N (measuring 2.8 m x 1.5 m x 2.5 m deep) and 2S (1.8 m x 1.2 m x 2.4 m deep), were excavated along the originally proposed alignment of Trench 1.
- 4.2.3 Trench 2, 10.20 m x 1.45 m x 1 m deep, was rotated nearly 45° and moved to the west to avoid live services (**Plate 5**).
- 4.2.4 The test pits and Trench 2 were excavated using a 360° tracked excavator equipped with toothless bucket and under instruction and constant supervision by the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in spits, approximately 50-200 mm at a time. Trench 2 was excavated to the natural chalk and upon reaching the maximum safe extent of the excavator's reach, the test pits were levelled out, with all investigations then recorded.
- 4.2.5 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand.
- 4.2.6 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.
- 4.2.7 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Assistant County Archaeologist were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

#### *Recording*

- 4.2.8 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.2.9 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

### **4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies**

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

### **4.4 Monitoring**

- 4.4.1 The Assistant County Archaeologist, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the Assistant County Archaeologist.



## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Live services were present on the Site. A utilities trench could be seen as a repair to the tarmac bisecting Trench 2. This ran between the Hideaway Garage buildings and manholes for electricity and BT beyond the Site boundary. After consulting with the Client and staff at Hideaway Garage, it was confirmed that a live gas main also ran across this area of the Site. The gas main had been laid by a mole, and as such there was no way to discern its exact location, although the assumption was that it crossed the area of Trench 2 and possibly veered across the southern end of Trench 1. Due to legitimate health and safety concerns, no below ground investigations were undertaken at the southern end of the original footprint of Trench 1 and Trench 2 was repositioned.
- 5.1.2 Machine excavation started at the northern end of Trench 1. The machine excavated down to 2.5 m (the limit of its reach) through made ground (**Plate 1**). With due consideration for health and safety, the decision was taken by the field team, in consultation with the Client, not to extend the trench. Instead, a second test pit was excavated midway along Trench 1 in order to confirm the extent and minimum depth of the made ground in this location (**Plate 2**). Trench 2 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1 m onto undisturbed natural chalk. The extent of this undisturbed ground is unknown at present (**Plate 5**).

### 5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 Test pits 1N and 1S had a solid layer of tarmac onto a compacted layer of hardcore, used to level the ground surface. Below this were several metres of variable made ground, made up primarily of redeposited chalk rubble with occasional modern building debris, to a depth greater than 2.5 m (the limit of excavation).
- 5.2.2 Trench 2 also had a solid layer of tarmac onto a hardcore levelling layer. In this case it was overlying a layer of possible disturbed topsoil (203). Beneath this deposit an undisturbed subsoil layer was identified going onto natural chalk. The height OD of the undisturbed chalk corresponds almost exactly to the levels encountered at the Old Dairy site immediately adjacent to the West.

### 5.3 Archaeological features and deposits

- 5.3.1 There were no features observed in either of the two test pits, due to the nature and depth of the made ground.
- 5.3.2 Two modern Square postholes (**206** and **208**, **Figure 2**, **Plates 4** and **5**) were observed and excavated in trench 2. Located in both the East and West longitudinal balks of the trench, they may have been part of a fence aligned northwest-southeast (**Plate 4**).

## 6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 There were no artefacts recovered from either of the evaluation Test pits or trench 2.

## 7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 No environmental samples were taken during the archaeological evaluation.

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

### **8.1 Summary**

- 8.1.1 The two test pits that were excavated were able to confirm the presence of made ground along the route of the Amesbury and Military Light Railway, and establish its composition and minimum depth. The made ground comprised of material excavated during the construction of the nearby A303. Judging by the visible topography to the north and east of the Hideaway Garage buildings, this made ground may continue down for several meters more.
- 8.1.2 Trench 2 confirmed the presence of undisturbed natural chalk at a similar height OD as the Old Dairy site next door, although no pre-modern features were observed. The extent of the area of undisturbed ground is unknown at present, but is likely to cover a small limited area of a maximum extent of 190m<sup>2</sup> within the southwest corner of the site.

### **8.2 Discussion**

- 8.2.1 The investigations have confirmed that the majority of the site has been impacted by the former railway cutting, and that only a small area within the southwest corner appears to remain relatively undisturbed.
- 8.2.2 Within this undisturbed area, Trench 2 found no evidence for significant archaeological activity within the development area, although the potential for discrete archaeological features within this area can not be completely discounted.
- 8.2.3 Once the final development plans have been finalised, further discussion will be required with the Wiltshire Archaeology Service to determine, on the basis of the results of the evaluation, if archaeological mitigation is required.

## **9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **9.1 Museum**

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum. Currently this museum is not accepting archives, although the archive will be deposited in due course. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

### **9.2 Preparation of the archive**

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 01 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

### **9.3 Selection policy**

- 9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by

the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

#### **9.4 Security copy**

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

#### **9.5 OASIS**

- 9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

### **10 COPYRIGHT**

#### **10.1 Archive and report copyright**

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

#### **10.2 Third party data copyright**

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



## REFERENCES

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

<b>Trench 1N</b>	<b>2.8 m x 1.5 m</b>		<b>NGR 416255.55 142012.71</b>	<b>90.55 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
101	Tarmac		Tarmac	0.00–0.1
102	Scalping		Scalping – sandy building material beneath the tarmac	0.1–0.15
103	Made Ground		Made ground/chipping- Black compacted hardcore/crushed building waste used to level surface for tarmac	0.15
104	Made Ground		Made ground- light grey chalk rubble filled with bricks, wood, cinders, flint and compacted. Presumed to be associated with the railway, could waste material from A303. Base not reached	0.15+

<b>Trench 1S</b>	<b>1.8 m x 1.2 m</b>		<b>NGR 416266.32 142002.16</b>	<b>90.63 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
105	Tarmac		Tarmac	0.00–0.10
106	Made Ground		Made ground/chipping- Black compacted hardcore/crushed building waste used to level surface for tarmac	0.10-0.32
107	Made Ground		Made ground- off-white redeposited chalk made up of degraded chalk and poorly sorted large chalk nodules. Collapsed very easily. Rare flints and modern debris. Base not reached.	0.32+

<b>Trench 2</b>	<b>10.8 m x 1.46 m</b>		<b>NGR 416257.85 141993.09</b>	<b>90.95 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
201	Tarmac		Tarmac	0.00-0.10
202	Made Ground		Loose tarmac, hardcore, gravels	0.10-0.40
203	Made Ground		Possibly remnant topsoil. Mid grey brown clay, occasional chalk flecks, rare sub rounded/sub angular flints	0.25-0.50
204	Subsoil		Light brown silty clay, rare chalk flecks, rare charcoal flecks	0.40-0.65
205	Natural		Chalk	0.57+
206	Post-hole		Modern square post hole	0.25
207	Backfill		Backfill of post hole	
208	Post-hole		Modern square post hole	0.25
209	Backfill		Backfill of post hole	



## Appendix 2 Oasis Summary

OASIS ID: wessexar1-256896

### Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent to Hideaway Garage, London Road, Amesbury, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation with two test pits (2016) and trench 2018
Project dates	Start: 03-11-2015 End: 08-06-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	111490 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
Development type	Car park (flat)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY AMESBURY Land Adjacent to Hideaway Garage London Road, Amesbury, Wiltshire
Study area	0.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 16266 42006 51.176537328287 -1.767283611504 51 10 35 N 001 46 02 W Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Western Design Architects
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Andrew Manning
Project director/manager	Bruce Eaton
Project supervisor	Darryl Freer
Project supervisor	N Hunt





Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Hideaway Garage

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Land Adjacent to Hideaway Garage, London Road, Amesbury, Wiltshire Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) N. Hunt and Williams, R

Other bibliographic details 111490

Date 2018

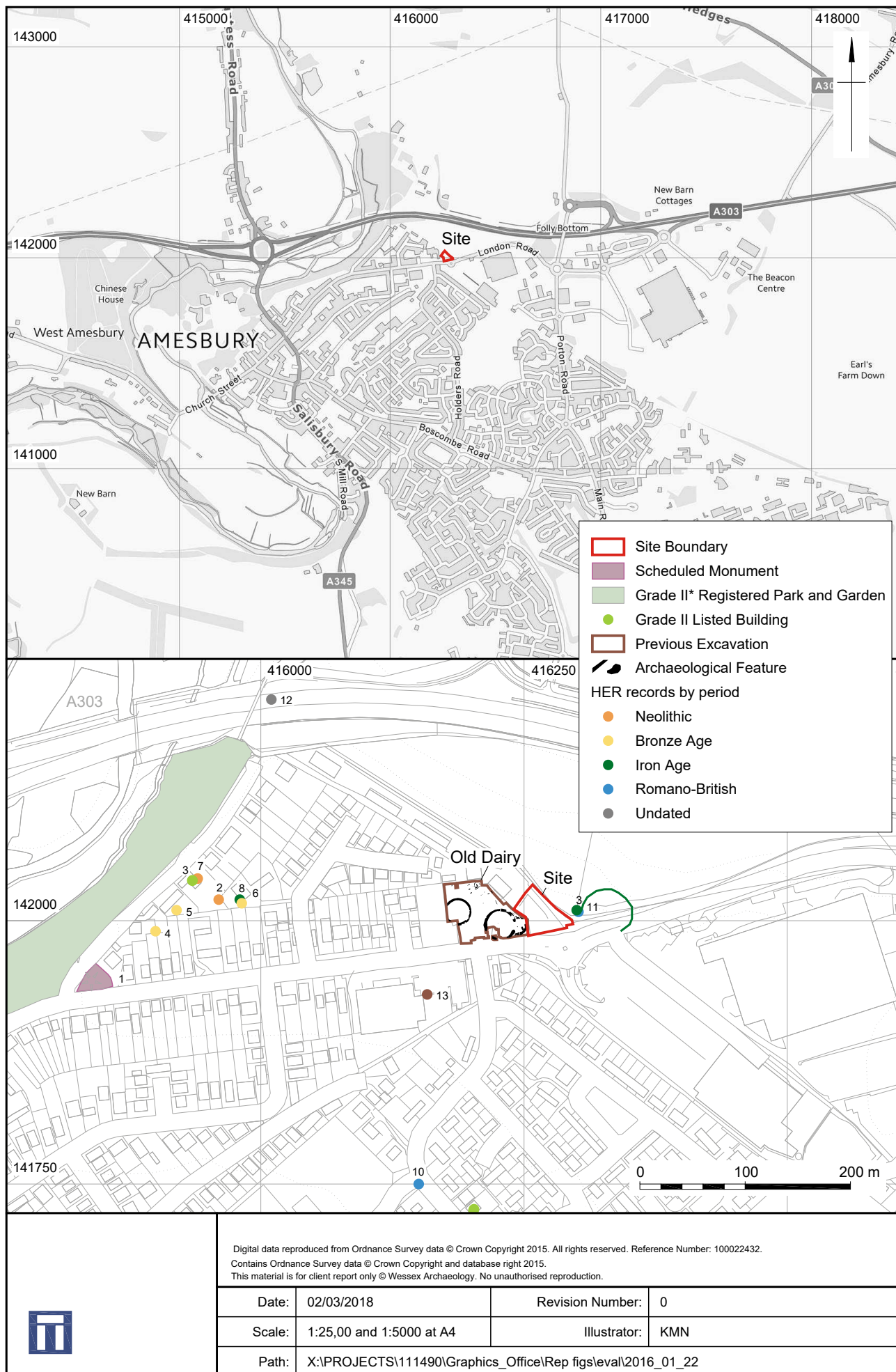
Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology

Place of issue or publication Salisbury

Description PDF

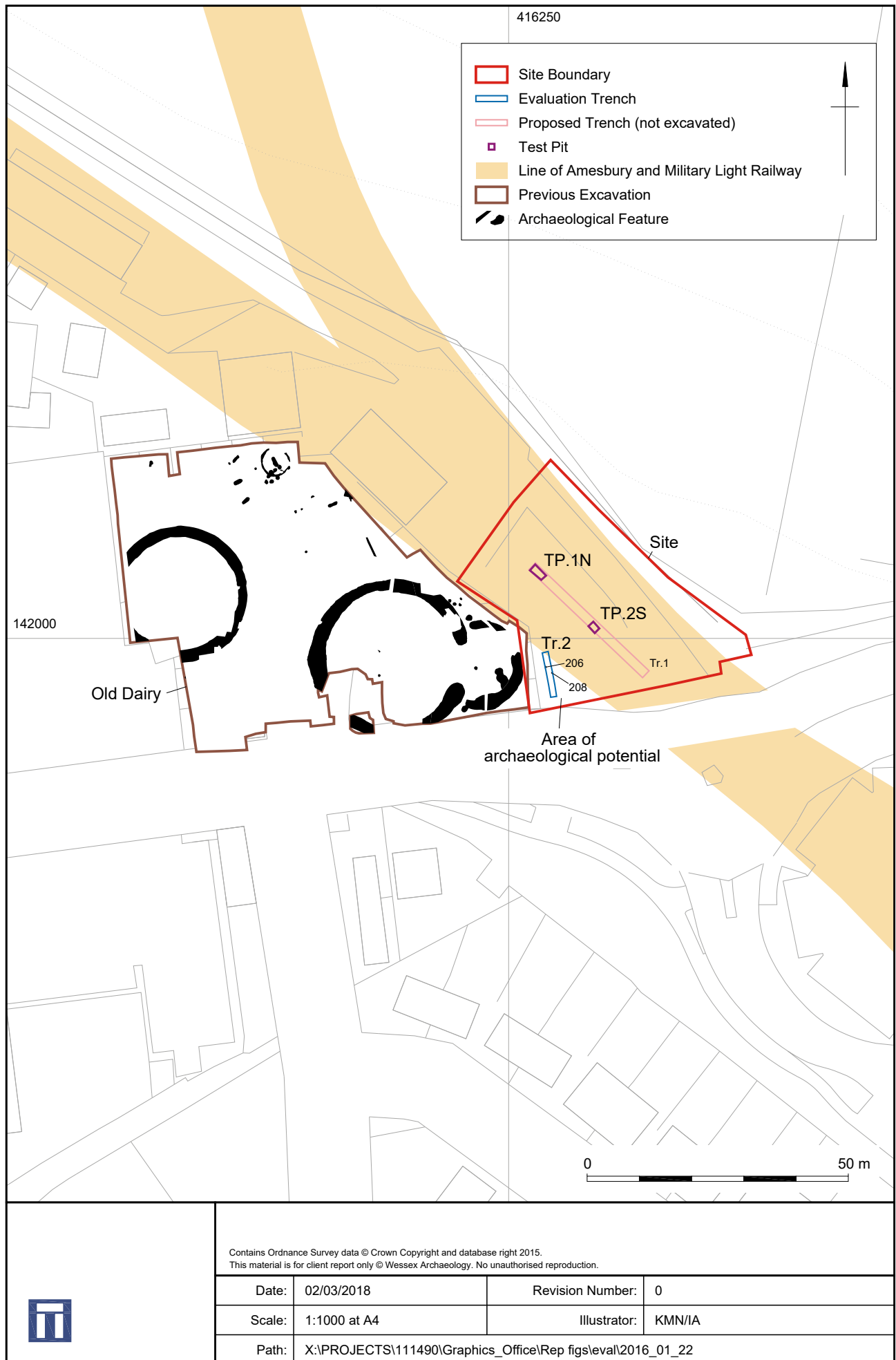
Entered by Andrew Manning (a.manning@wessexarch.co.uk)

Entered on 8 June 2018



Site location plan showing HER data and previous investigations

Figure 1



Trench and Test Pit location plan showing HER data and previous investigations

Figure 2





Plate 1: Test Pit 1N



Plate 2: Test Pit 2S


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Plate 3: Services bisecting proposed position of Trench 2

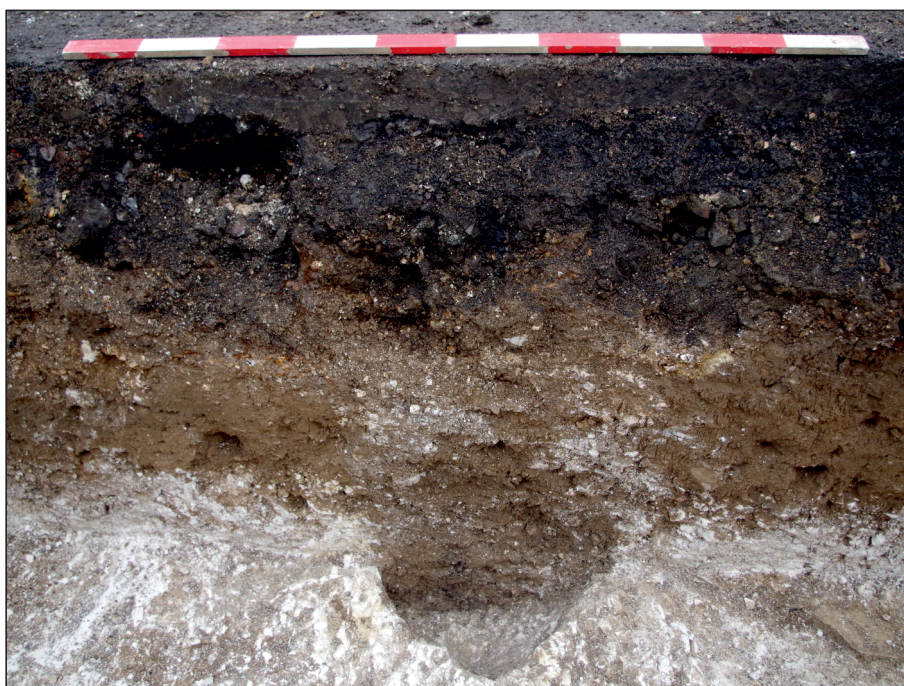


Plate 4: West facing section of modern posthole 208



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Plate 5: Trench 2 view from the North

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