

**FWP 30c: the last part of the Ridgeway Assessment Report**, largely by LW, with PJF, IWB, RJ and JW, 07/95

**Appendix 1  
Tabulation of SMR Data on the Ridgeway and 400m Corridor**

**Map SU17SW (SOUTH OF GREEN STREET).**

SMR	SAM	NGR	PARISH	AREA	TYPE	DATE	CD	REFS
SU17S W682		SU11697044	AVE	AD	FS	U/D	P	THOMAS
654	21744	SU11637052	AVE	AD	BBW	U/D	P/ DT	VCH 1 1,154(34A) HAYES 1978.
655	21745	SU11807052	AVE	AD	RBW	U/D	P	OS 1/07/75
649		SU12367059	AVE	AD	Mo	U/D	P	VCH1 1, 155(60)
696		SU131709	WO	OD	Tr	U/D	EX	A20/223046
645		SU12857085	WO	OD	2 Mo	U/D	EX	CRAWFORD
628	AM 821	SU13007080	WO	OD	RBW	U/D	DM	DOE
725		SU129707	WO	OD	SSt	U/D	EX	BENFIELD 1986
695		SU13007065	WO	OD	EW	1960	U/K	FOWLER & BELL 1992
648	AM 158	SU11717034	AVE	AD	Mo	U/D	EX	VCH 1 1,154(34). OS 6 inch. A19/211142.
715		SU12087029	AVE	AD	RD	U/D	P	A20/223046
713		SU12687139	AVE,BB BH,FYF	RW	Ro ?	???	EX	WAM58,107(3)
697		SU12717041	WO	OD	FS	U/D	P	WAM58,105(1)1
625		SU13047051	WO	OD	RBW	U/D	DM	WAM 58,100(5).
317		SU131705	WO	OD	PSh & Bro	RB		WAM 60,136-7;61,102- 4;62,16-33.
200	AM 824	SU131705	WO	OD	SETT	IA		WAM 58,101-3; 60,136-7; 61,102-4; 62,16-33. CRAWFORD 1928,124-5. HAYES 1978. ARCH.REV 3,12.
154	AM 824	SU131705	WO	OD	Gr	BA/BEAK		WAM 62,18-21; 64,134. ARCH.REV.1967,13. ANTIQU 41, 291.
632	21731	SU11707001	AVE	AD	2 BW	U/D	EX, DM	VCH1 1,154(30A). PAIS 1849 91(12)
635	21731	SU11697003	AVE	AD	RBW	U/D	P/ DM	OS REC SU17SW36
634	21730	SU11877009	AVE	AD	RBW	U/D	EX	VCH 1 1, 208(31)
633	21730	SU11877005	AVE	AD	RBW	U/D	EX	VCH1 1, 154(32).

306		SU13127009	WO	OD12	SETT	RB		WAM 59,186; 62,26-30; 63,19+83+109; 70-1,136(118). DM 1974.18. ARCH.REV. 3,22. THOMAS CBA 7,57-8 fig 7. HAYES 1978.
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SMR	SAM	NGR	PARISH	AREA	TYPE	DATE	CD	REFS
206		SU13127009	WO	OD12	Pin	IA		WAM 70-1,134. DM 1974.18.327.
166		SU13127009	WO	OD12	Axe	BA		WAM 70-1,133(46). DM 1974.18.179.
685		SU13147008	WO	OD	Tr/D	U/D	P	WAM 58,107(6); 62,29-30.

**SU17SW (NORTH OF GREEN STREET AS FAR AS WORLD HERITAGE BOUNDARY)**

SMR	SAM	NGR	PARISH	AREA	TYPE	DATE	CD	REFS
SU17S W729	12264	SU11667233	WM	MD	BBW	U/D		ENG. HERIT. SCHED. DOC. SM12264
665	12264	SU11657230	WM	MD	RBW	BA	DM	VCH 1 1,200(9). PAIS 1849,105(28).
667	12264	SU11637227	WM	MD	RBW	U/D	DM	PAIS 1849,104(25). BP 1977. OS 6 inch.
730	12264	SU11667230	WM	MD	BBW	U/D		ENG. HERIT. SCHED. DOC. SM12264.
324		SU124724	WM	MD	Qn	RB		WAM 68,135. DMDB 490.
057		SU128724	WB	HP HILL	FLT	MES		SMITH. AVBAK/SWING WAM 56,149-61. PSA 28, 26-49.
006		SU128724	WM	WMD	FLT	PAL		PSA 28, 26-48.
312		SU12037228	WM	MD	PSh	RB		DM 1984.100.31.
SU17S W699		SU11897211	WM	MD	FS	U/D	P	AER 218-20, 503-7, 1528-9,1545-6; AER C/706-7. A19/211140. D1172/1-4.
205		SU120720	WM	MD	Bro	IA (la Tene)		VCH 126.
713		SU12687139	AVE, B.BASS, B.HINT, FYF'D.	RW	Ro?	PREH.?	EX	WAM 58,107 (3)???
005		SU120719	WM	WMD	Stl	PAL		PSA 28, 45 (fig1&26).
686		SU10727101	AVE & WM	AD	D	U/D	EX/P	VCH 1 1,251(38). C/540/1777. F22 074-5.
671		SU12627164	WM	MD	BBW	U/D	P	VCH 1 1, 201(17c)
669	12265	SU12427159	WM	MD	RBW	U/D	P	VCH 1 1,200(6).
670		SU12447159	WM	MD	RBW	U/D	P	VCH 1 1,200(5).
681		SU12107170	AVE	AD	FS	U/D	P	VCH 1 1,273. C/CPE/UK/1821,1086-7. D1271/1;1271/4-6. AER 221.
322		SU12007135	AVE	AD	PSc	RB		MEYRICK (unpub)
641	21746	SU12357151	AVE	AD	RBW	U/D	P/ DM	VCH 1 1,155(58).
208		SU133716	FYF	TOTT	SETT	IA	UK	THOMAS,CBA 7,60 fig9

SMR	SAM	NGR	PARISH	AREA	TYPE	DATE	CD	REFS
103	AM 820	SU12837150	WO	PP	SSt	NEO	EX	ANT J 43,190-6. FOWLER 1963.
694	AM 466	SU12857114 5	AVE/ WO	OD	D	U/D	EX/P	FOWLER 1975. VCH 1 1 ,251(38). WAM 58, 106-7.
656	AM 303	SU12497138	AVE	AD	BBW	BA	P	VCH 1 1,154(44d). DM 1984.100.120.
320		SU12497138	AVE	AD	PSc	RB	P	VCH 1 1,154. DM 1984.100.120.
161		SU12497138	AVE	AD	PSh	LBA	P	VCH 1 1,154(44d).
179		SU128714	WO	OD	PSc	BA/ BEAK		FOWLER 1975,129.
646		SU12377128	AVE	AD	RBW/ LYC	U/D	EX	MEYRICK 1950 GRINSELL 1950
SU17S W626		SU12777133	WO	OD	3 RBW	U/D	DT	WAM 58,100(4). VCH 1 1,195 (9a). SMITH 1885. DM 100.190.
672	21740	SU12637129	AVE	OD	BBW	BA inc.331	P/ DM	VCH 1 1,154(44). DEVIZE accn.no 1992.39.
331		SU12637129	AVE	OD	PSh	RB		PPS 27, 346.????
688		SU131713	WO	OD	REnc	U/D	EX	WAM 58,103.
326		SU12057122	AVE	OD	SETT	RB	U/K	CBA(7)THOMAS WAM 58,107.
637	21739	SU12307116	AVE	AD	RBW	U/D	DM	VCH 1 1,208(41).
640	21739	SU12307114	AVE	AD	RBW	BA	DM	VCH 1 1,225(42a). PAIS 85(7).
638	21739	SU12317111	AVE	AD	RBW	BA	DM	VCH 1 1,154(42). DM 1984.100.131. PAIS 85 (8).
639	21739	SU12297109	AVE	AD	RBW	BA	EX/ DM	VCH 1 1,154 (43). DM 1984.100.119. PAIS 86 (9).
333		SU127710	WO	OD	Sty	RB		WAM 83,229 (93). DM 1987.311.
684		SU12847100	WO	OD	D/Tr	BA??	EX	WAM 58,107. D1271/2-3.
698		SU12727103	WO	OD	FS	U/D	EX	WAM 58,105(1)1. D1271/2-3.
627	21741	SU12607104	WO	OD	RBW	BA inc 165	DM	VCH 1 1,195(9). DM 1980.11; 1984.100.134. SMITH 1885,133-4. WAM 38,305; 58,100 (3); 76, 175. PAIS 1849, 84 (6).

SMR	SAM	NGR	PARISH	AREA	TYPE	DATE	CD	REFS
165		SU126710	WO	OD	PSh	BEAK & BA		WAM 74-5, 204(72). DM 1979.70.
556		SU12857102	WO	OD	SSt	U/D	EX	SFB 1986???
554		SU13287103	WO	FD	FLT	U/D		HAYES 1979.
624	21738	SU11687070	AVE	AD	RBW	U/D	P/ DM	VCH 1 1,154(35a). SMITH 1885, 132-3. PAIS 1849,86-7. N24/101, 91 058.
308		SU11687070	AVE	AD	C, PSh, N	RB		VCH 1 1,36. PAIS 1849,86-7. WAM 45,173; 65,199.
689		SU11707067	AVE	AD	RBW	U/D		SMITH 1885, 132-3 MAP 10.

**SU16NW**

SMR	SAM	NGR	PARISH	AREA	TYPE	DATE	CD	REFS
SU16N W200		SU11826985	AVE	AD	PSh	IA		VCH 1 1,34. DM 1984.100.47.
151		SU11826985	AVE	AD	PSh	BA		AS ABOVE
714		SU13006995	WO	OD	D	U/D	B/ DT	WAM 62, 29.
715		SU13056998	WO	OD	LYC	U/D	EX	WAM 58,107(6).
716		SU133699	WO	OD	SSt	U/D	EX	SFB 1986. K23/064-5.
735		SU13186986	WO	PIC	Mo	U/D		WAM 58,109(1)
554		SU13196988	WO	PIC	StC	U/D	EX	VCH 1 1,120. WAM 44,244-5; 58,109 (1).
314		SU13046981	WO	PIC	SETT	RB	EX	WAM 58,103(2)+348-50 61,376. D1370/1. RMCNHS 102, 12-13.
561		SU13046981	WO	PIC	PSh	U/D		WAM 58,350.
463		SU13046981	WO	PIC	PSh	MED		WAM 58,348-50.
412		SU13046981	WO	PIC	MAT	SAX		WAM 58,103(2)+348-50 61,36.
686		SU11606917	AVE	AD	FS	U/D	P	VCH 1 1,273(18) A19/211144;20/223046. D1169/1-3; 1169/7/172; 1168/41.
647		SU12106937	WO	OH	BBW	U/D	P	VCH 1 1,196(22)
604	21726	SU11756917	AVE	OH	BeBW	U/D	EX, P	VCH 1 1,208(30) D1168/41.
605	21724	SU11676880	AVE	OH	BBW	BA	EX/ DM	VCH 1 1,154(29). HOARE 1821,91(7). D1168/10-11; 1168/20. DM 171; 1984.100.90. DM CAT4 NO 454.
649		SU119687	WO	OH	BBW	U/D	P	VCH 1 1,195(8a)
650	21721	SU11926849	WO	OH	BBW	BA	EX	VCH 1 1,195(8). HOARE 1821(91). DM 1984.100.170.
688		SU11916834	WO	OH	FS	U/D	P	A19/211144. D1168/16;1168/8 - 9;1268/2-6
203	21763	SU12816886	WO	NF	ENC	IA	P	VCH 1 1,120. WAM 58,101(1). DM. BOWEN & FOWLER CBA 7,61.
674		SU12686877	WO	NF	ENC	U/D		E/AW27. WAM 58,101.
675		SU12826862	WO	NF	ENC	U/D	P	E/AW27. WAM 58,101.
734		SU12866856	WO	NF	RD	U/D		K23/4081 063. C/OS/72 295 229.

SMR	SAM	NGR	PARISH	AREA	TYPE	DATE	CD	REFS
303		SU12856855	WO	NF	PSh	RB		VCH 1 1,121. WAM 58,101+103.
564		SU11876836	AVE	OH	StC ?	??		VCH 1 1,155(59)
556		SU11856835	AVE	OH	StC	??		VCH 1 1,155.
704	21720	SU11966835	WO	OH	BBWinc. SAX. Bud403 NEO. SHERD 120 BA/BEAK  SHERD 160	BA (+2ndry SAX INCL.)	P/ DT.	VCH 1 1,195(6B). PPS 32, 122-55 & 195. WAM 80,103-120.
707	21720	SU11926833	WO	OH	BBWinc. SAX Bur 400	RB (+2ndry SAX INCL.)	P	WAM 59, 68-85(6); 80,103-119. VCH 1 1,195(6).
464	AM6	SU11636805	AVE	SE. OF SARS , KENN .	VEW	MED	EX	RAC MARCH 1989.
612		SU11816815	AVE	7 BW HILL	RBW	U/D	P	VCH 1 1,153(23B).
662	21719	SU11966816	WO	7 BW HILL	BeBW	BA	EX	HOARE 1821,90
663	21719	SU12046821	WO	7 BW HILL	BBW	U/D	EX	HOARE 1821,91 (5).
661	21719	SU11966814	WO	7 BW HILL	BBW	BA	EX	VCH 1 1,195(3A). WAM 6,330. D1168/1-7;15;17; 25- 6;31. AER 1346-7.
660	21719	SU11956812	WO	7 BW HILL	BeBW	BA	EX	VCH 1 1,211(3). HOARE 1821,90 (3). D1168/1-7;15;17; 25- 6;31. AER 1346-7.
659	21719	SU11936808	WO	7 BW HILL	BeBW	BA	EX	HOARE 1821,90 (2).

SMR	SAM	NGR	PARISH	AREA	TYPE	DATE	CD	REFS
611		SU11856808	AVE	7 BW HILL	RBW	U/D	DM/B	VCH 1 1,153 (23A).
159	AM 281	SU11846802	AVE	THE SANC	Bur	BA/BEAK		VCH 1 1,32.
107	AM 281	SU11846802	AVE	THE SANC	StC	NEO	DM	VCH 1 1,32. D1167. WAM 63,19. DOE 1976,17. DM488. DM CAT3, 81-3;CAT4, NO 99.
706	21720	SU11926835	WO	OH	BBW inc. RB Bur 121 & SAX Bur 402.	RB-SAX	P	VCH 1 1,195(6a) DM1963.22;1964.6. WAM 58,467-8; 59,68-65; 60.159; 63,19;80,103-119.
708	21720	SU11936837	WO	OH	BBW inc SAX Bur402	RB-SAX 2nd Cent AD	P	VCH 1 1,195(7). DM1963.22; WAM 6,330;59,68-85; 60.159; 80,103-119.
658		SU11906803	WO	7 BW HILL	BW	BA?		VCH 1 1,195 (1A). D1167/1-2; 1168/15. HOARE 1821, STN 10.
555		SU11846802	AVE	THE SANC	CEM	U/D		WAM 06, 327-8.
657	21722	SU11906797	WO	7 BW HILL	BBW	BA	EX	HOARE 1821, 90 (1). WAM 6,329. VCH 1 1, 195(1)
610	21762	SU11846791	AVE	7 BW HILL	BBW	U/D	P	VCH 1 1,153 (23). D1167/1-2;1168/ 15.



## KEY

### **Key to parish:**

WO = West Overton  
AVE = Avebury  
WM = Winterbourne Monkton  
WB = Winterbourne Basset  
FYF = Fyfield  
BB = Berwick Basset  
Down  
BH = Broad Hinton

### **Key to dates:**

PAL = Palaeolithic  
MES = Mesolithic  
NEO = Neolithic  
BEAK = Beaker  
BA = Bronze Age  
IA = Iron Age  
RB = Romano-British  
SAX = Saxon  
MED = Mediaeval  
PM = Post-Mediaeval  
MOD = Modern  
U/D = Undated

### **Condition (CD):**

P = Ploughed  
EX = Extant  
DM = Damaged  
UK = Unknown  
DT = Destroyed  
B = Buried

### **Key to area:**

OH = Overton Hill  
OD = Overton Down  
AD = Avebury Down  
MD = Monkton Down  
RW = The Ridgeway  
WMD = Winterbourne Monkton  
  
PP = Parson's Penning  
HP = Hackpen

### **Key to references:**

VCH = Victoria County Histories (Wilts)  
WAM = The Wiltshire Archaeological & Natural History Magazine.  
ANT. J. = Antiquaries Journal.  
ANTIQU = Antiquity.  
DMDB = Devizes Museum Day Book.  
PSA = Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries.  
PAIS = Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute, Salisbury.  
ARCH REV = Archaeological Review.  
OS = Ordnance Survey.  
DoE = Dept. of the Environment.  
DM CAT. = Devizes Museum Catalogue.  
PPS = Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society  
RMCNHS = Report of the Marlborough College Natural History Society.  
SFB = S. Benfield.  
RAC = R.A Cannon

***Air photographs (refs.):***

AER = Wiltshire County Council Low Level Photographs.

A (+ ref) = WCC High Level Photographs 1971.

C (+ref) = Cambridge University.

D (+ref) = National Monuments Record.

F (+ref) = Devizes Museum Air Photography

M (+ref) = Esso Petroleum Air Photographic Survey

N (+ref) = WCC High Level Photographs 1971.

***Key to site type:***

FS = Field System

Mo = Mound Tr = Track B = Barrow RBW = Round Barrow SSt = Sarsen Stone

RD = Ring Ditch Gr = Grave EW = Earthwork

Qn = Quern FLT = Flint Tools PSh = Pottery Sherds PSc = Pottery Scatter

Bro = Brooch Stl = Stone Implements BBW = Bowl Barrow

VEW = Village Earthwork

D = Ditch Lyc = Lynchet Corner REnc = Rectangular Enclosure SETT =  
Settlement

Sty = Stylus C = Coins ENC = Enclosure BeBW = Bell Barrow N = Nails

Bn = Bone DBW = Disc Barrow CR = Concentric Rings StC = Stone Circle

Bur = Burial CEM = Cemetery Mat = Material Axe = Axe (Metal) Ro =

Route

## Appendix 2 RCHM Aerial Photographic Map: Sources

### *Photographic sources consulted*

A2.1. All vertical and specialist oblique photographs held by the RCHME's NMR were consulted, as was all oblique cover available at CUCAP and the Wiltshire County Council census cover of 1971, 1981 and 1991.

### *Quality and reliability of photographic cover*

A2.2. The RAF vertical cover of 1952 (540/958) is of outstanding quality in terms of earthwork detail, and the cover of 1946 (106G/UK/1415 and CPE/UK/1821) is almost as good. Useful supplementary information was derived from Ordnance Survey and Meridian (MAL) verticals of various dates, particularly at the western and eastern sides of the study area on Avebury, Monkton and Manton Downs.

A2.3. NMR and CUCAP specialist obliques provided good local detail, although in general the obliques did not include enough ground control for use as primary mapping sources on the main areas of the downland. NMR oblique cover proved the best source of cropmarked detail in the arable areas on the southern edge of the survey area.

### *Aerial Photographic sources*

A2.4. NMR vertical photographs used (in chronological order).

#### Principal information:

<b>Sortie</b>	<b>Frames</b>	<b>Date</b>
106G/UK/1415	4079-4086	14-4-46
CPE/UK/1821	1082-1094	4-11-46
CPE/UK/1821	3083-3095	4-11-46
540/958	3155-3165	1-12-52
540/958	4155-4164	1-12-52
MAL/65060	001-004	28-6-65
MAL/65060	006-009	28-6-65
MAL/65060	012-021	28-6-65
OS/69014	017-020	7-3-69
OS/72295	152-159	11-8-72
OS/73072	282-285	10-4-73
OS/73072	304-311	10-4-73
OS/73072	312-315	10-4-73
OS/73072	338-341	10-4-73

#### Supplementary information:

58/2628	F21 278-280	11-11-58
58/2628	F22 278-280	11-11-58
OS/72295	214-217	11-8-72
OS/74205	021-029	15-8-74

- A2.5. Also consulted: Wiltshire County Council vertical cover for 1971, 1981 and 1991. All NMR and CUCAP oblique cover.

*Survey methods and techniques*

- A2.6. The transcription of the archaeological features was achieved through computer-aided rectification using the AERIAL 4.20 software program. Field control was derived from the current edition Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 maps SU16NW, 16NE, 17SW and 17SE.
- A2.7. The residual errors recorded in rectification averaged around  $\pm 2$  metres. Field control on the main areas of Fyfield Down and Totterdown was difficult to establish due to size of the land parcels, the frequent change in field boundaries and the rolling nature of the topography. In this region average residual error was  $\pm 3.5$  metres, although no single error was greater than 8.3 metres.

## **Appendix 3**

### **Some Relevant Management Policies and Practices**

#### **A3.1 Summary**

A3.1.1. Avebury and its surrounding landscape is subject to a multiplicity of archaeological designations, constraints, and policy initiatives, some of which are overlapping in their objectives while others are partly contradictory. Four main levels or scales of interest in the site and its environs can be identified: International, National, County and Local.

#### **A3.2 International**

A3.2.1. The Avebury area is part of a UNESCO approved World Heritage Site (C373 - Stonehenge, Avebury and associated sites), first included on the World Heritage List on 28 November 1986.

A3.2.2. The World Heritage List was established under the UNESCO *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* that came into force in 1975 and was ratified by the UK in 1984. It is concerned with the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of those parts of the heritage which, because of their exceptional characteristics and qualities, are considered to be of outstanding universal value.

A3.2.3. The inclusion of a site on the World Heritage List is not in itself an instrument of planning control, but it does signal the particular importance of the site as a material factor to be taken into account by a Local Planning Authority in determining a planning application, or by the Secretary of State for the Environment in determining a case on appeal, or following call-in.

A3.2.4. The importance of World Heritage status is outlined in the UNESCO policy document: *Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural & Natural Heritage. Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (Feb. 1994). A number of paragraphs from this document have direct relevance to any assessment of the archaeology on the Ridgeway:

Para 1. 'The cultural heritage and the natural heritage are among the priceless and irreplaceable possessions, not only of each nation, but of mankind as a whole. The loss, through deterioration or disappearance, of any of these most prized possessions constitutes an impoverishment of the heritage of all the peoples in the world'.

Para 6 (i). 'The Convention provides for the protection of those cultural and natural properties deemed to be of outstanding universal value. It is not intended to provide for the protection of all properties

of great interest, importance or value, but only for a select list of the most outstanding of those from an international viewpoint'.

A3.2.5. Earlier guidelines were interpreted by Feilden, B M & Jokilehto, J. in . *Management Guidelines for World Cultural Heritage Sites* (1993). Their principles and conclusions place the World Heritage guidelines in a wider and more practical context:

xi. 'The enjoyment of our heritage depends upon its conservation'.

11. 'Each case must be considered as a whole, and individually, taking all factors into account. the final aim and the principles of conservation and restoration must be kept in mind; generally the minimum effective intervention has proved to be the best policy'.

15. Historic areas and their surroundings require particularly careful study and consideration since individual monuments and historic buildings are only part of the larger ensemble of the heritage resource.

20. 'Continuity of traditional functions reinforces the meanings of sites in a manner that can never be accomplished by interpretative exhibits. An appropriate use will favour conservation; an inappropriate or ill-conceived adaptive use may cause degradation, undesirable changes or demolition.'

23. 'The inevitable contradictions of the planning process should be resolved first by examining the implications of all viable alternatives and then deciding which is least harmful to the significance of the heritage site.'

60. 'All conservation treatments (e.g. protection, consolidation or restoration) should guarantee the protection of the authenticity of the heritage site, prolonging the duration of its integrity and preparing it for interpretation

62. 'Consolidation treatments can have a negative impact if not carried out with a clear understanding of the short-term and long-term physical implications of treatment, the likelihood of changes in the original object and the principle of reversibility'.

66/67/68. 'Authenticity in materials: ...to respect historic material, to distinguish new material from historic so as not to fake or mislead the observer; in historic areas or towns, material should be understood as referring to the physical structures, the fabric of which the area consists.'

73. 'Treatment of a site will affect the overall setting and values that have been formed and evolved through the historical process'.

74. 'Encroachment and intrusive commercial development are typical threats that must be addressed...'

### **A3.3 National**

A3.3.1. The *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (as amended in England), defines two kinds of protection for ancient monuments: Scheduling and Guardianship.

A3.3.2. The purpose of scheduling, which applies only to monuments regarded as being of National Importance, is to protect and preserve the archaeological integrity of the monument. Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is required from the Secretary of State for the Environment, before any works are carried out which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding, or covering up the monument. The conservation of scheduled monuments is encouraged through the provision by English Heritage of discretionary management agreements. At the time of preparing this statement the Monuments Protection Programme (MPP), being carried out by English Heritage, is reviewing all monuments recorded to date in England, with a view to recommending for scheduling any monuments of national importance that are not already scheduled.

A3.3.3. PPG16 entitled *Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990) provides the most recent non-statutory statement of current national policy on archaeological monuments. As well as guidance on the 'assessment' (paragraph 20), and 'field evaluation' (paragraph 21), of the archaeological resource, the following main points of policy may be noted:

"Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism." (paragraph 6)

"Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether Scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation." (paragraph 8)

"If physical preservation *in situ* is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of "preservation by record" may be an acceptable alternative." (paragraph 13)

"The desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration on determining planning applications whether that monument is Scheduled or unscheduled." (paragraph 18)

"Where planning authorities decide that the physical preservation *in situ* of archaeological remains is not justified in the circumstances of the case and that development resulting in the destruction of the archaeological remains should proceed, it would be entirely reasonable for the planning authority to satisfy itself before granting planning permission, that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the remains." (paragraph 25)

- A3.3.4. *Views from the past*: Countryside Commission Report (Draft). This document sets out the Commission's aims as "to conserve key features and patterns from the past in order to enable appreciation and understanding of the history and archaeology of the countryside" (pp3). This has been embraced within the concept of "Historic Landscape Character" (pp5). As the Commission acknowledges: "Even simple decisions, such as the scale and location of new tree planting or whether to restore stone walls and hedges, benefit from being historically-informed whenever possible." (pp6). The components of an assessment which help to make such a decision should include "sub-surface features ... earthworks and micro-land forms" (pp11). As well as an understanding of the importance of the landscape temporally, spatially and culturally, and: "the spatial, social, functional and above all the chronological inter-connections between components". In summary, the Commission believes in: "encouraging the consideration of Historic Landscape Character in the planning and management of protected landscapes". This statement contrasts sharply with a number of guidelines specific to The Ridgeway, outlined in the Management Strategy for the National Trail (see A3.5.2 below): "Since 1989 substantial repairs, including the building of a 3m wide hard surface, have been carried out where [difficult] conditions existed." (p3).



### **A3.4 County**

A3.4.1. *The Wiltshire Landscape Local Plan* expands guidance and policy on a variety of landscape matters, including archaeology. Policy A1 relates to the definition of Areas of Special Archaeological Significance:

A1 Areas of special archaeological significance are defined on the proposals map. References to important areas of archaeological landscape or interest in the following structure plan policies apply to the areas so defined:

Policy C11 in the south Wiltshire structure plan

Policy C14 in the western Wiltshire structure plan

Policy C16 in the north east Wiltshire structure plan

A3.4.2. With reference to Areas of Special Archaeological Significance; policies A2, A3 and A4 are relevant:

A2 In areas of special archaeological significance, specialist advice will be sought from the archaeological section of the county council's library and museum service, on proposals for development which could adversely affect an archaeological site. Development which would damage or destroy important archaeological sites, including scheduled ancient monuments, or would conflict with the protection of their landscape setting, will not normally be permitted.

A3 Where development is permitted under policy A2, access for archaeological recording and investigation will be sought from developers by agreement or planning conditions if necessary.

A4 Under *The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*, 'areas of archaeological importance' will be proposed for designation within areas special archaeological significance.

A3.4.3. With reference to policy A4, no such areas have yet been designated outside of a select group of historic towns and it is understood that there is currently no intention to use these powers in rural areas.

A3.4.4. Policies A6 to A8 support the better conservation and management of ancient monuments, and include specific reference to public access:

A6 Important archaeological features in areas of special archaeological significance will be safeguarded by appropriate measures. In particular, management agreements with landowners and occupiers will be encouraged in order to preserve and maintain these features and their surroundings, provide public access and/or restrict the use of land.

A7 In areas of special archaeological significance, the conservation of archaeological features will be given special consideration in the management of land under the control of the local authorities.

A8 In areas of special archaeological significance, the provision of information about, and improved access to, scheduled ancient monuments will be sought.

A3.4.5. The question of access and the provision of interpretative and educational facilities at ancient monuments in Wiltshire is also taken up in the non-statutory policy document entitled a *Rural Strategy for Wiltshire*, published by Wiltshire County Council (WCC 1989). The following recommendations are relevant to archaeological issues:

R43 Interpretative and environmental education facilities should be provided for the public, taking into account local features of nature conservation and archaeological interest.

R48 Policies for the conservation of the World Heritage Sites in Wiltshire should be developed.

R54 The maximum opportunity should be sought to investigate development sites in rural areas and record the archaeological evidence if destruction cannot be avoided.

A3.4.6. The *Wiltshire Countryside Access Strategy* (Draft) produced by Wiltshire County Council aimed "to improve opportunities for the public to enjoy access to the Wiltshire countryside whilst maintaining, and where possible enhancing, its ecological, archaeological, historical and landscape value" (pp 3). Although this may include selective development this is limited to: "where it will be in harmony with the local environment" (*op cit*). One of the County Council's objectives is to: "seek to protect archaeological, ecological and other environmental interests when promoting or managing access to the countryside" (para 4.53).

### **A3.5 Local**

- A3.5.1. The draft of the *Avebury Management Plan* by the National Trust sets out to: "Preserve the extensive and intricate complex of archaeological features of the World Heritage Site within an appropriate landscape setting" (p4). Although the National Trust land only borders the Ridgeway on the west and, for a short stretch, on the east on Overton Hill, the conclusions which are reached affect the whole of the World Heritage site. One objectives is to: "Seek to prevent development or intrusion that:
- i) destroys or damages undisturbed archaeological remains
  - ii) is not intrinsically reversible
  - iii) distracts from the setting or preservation of the monument." (p19).
- A3.5.2. Specific to The Ridgeway itself is the *Management Strategy, 1992-1997* for the National Trail published by the Countryside Commission. In this the historical (and by implication archaeological) importance of The Ridgeway is recognised: "Undertake a detailed survey to provide information on the location, status and condition of all historical sites within 200m of the Ridgeway and others clearly visible from the Ridgeway." (pp9).
- A3.5.3. The County Council's *North East Wiltshire Structure Plan* makes it clear in policy C16 that "important areas of archaeological interest will be protected from development pressures as far as possible", by making an effort to: "preserve sites where possible or, failing this, to develop procedures which enable the maximum amount of data to be obtained before deposits are destroyed." (para 3.9.42). Making this specific to the World Heritage site the Draft County Structure Plan sets out the policy (HE1) that: "The world Heritage sites of Stonehenge and Avebury should be afforded protection from inappropriate development to reflect their outstanding international value. No development will be permitted which would prejudice their designation and setting in the landscape". The document goes on to state (para 10): "Where nationally important remains, whether scheduled or not, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation". Although the Ridgeway is not a Scheduled Ancient Monument, it is clearly within an area of important archaeological significance and as such every effort should be made to preserve its physical form.

## **Appendix 4**

### **GIS Based Visibility Analysis**

#### **Discussion**

- A4.1. One important component of the assessment programme has been to evaluate the proportion of archaeological sites and monuments that were visible from the line of the Ridgeway. To undertake this analysis, a geographical information system (GIS) has been used to generate a continuous model of the topography of the study area from which a map of all areas visible from the Ridgeway could be derived.
- A4.2. In practice 5 metre spaced contours were digitised from the O.S. 1:10000 mapsheets SU16NW and SU17SW, yielding a 5km x 10km block coverage around the course of the Ridgeway (fig. A1). The contours were sampled to yield an irregular distribution of point locations of known height, which were used to generate a continuous elevation model for the study area (figs. A2 and A3). This surface model was then partitioned into a grid of 20m<sup>2</sup> units and the GIS was used to move along the course of the Ridgeway at a height of 2 metres (to simulate the height of an observer) identifying which of these component units could be seen. The result was a simple area map indicating those portions of the landscape which were visible to an observer.
- A4.3. To examine the positions of archaeological features relative to this map a spatial site database was obtained from Wiltshire county archaeologist which could be overlain onto the derived map of visibility (fig A4). Visual examination of the resultant map identifies two areas where sites may not be visible from the Ridgeway, though the large scale of the plot makes any clear interpretation difficult. To rectify this detailed plots were prepared, zooming into the areas of interest (figs. A5 and A6). Here the 20m<sup>2</sup> blocks comprising the visibility map can be clearly seen as can the detailed spatial form of the archaeological features. The identification codes provided with the features were taken from the existing Wiltshire database.
- A4.4. As it stands the analysis comprises a very basic visibility assessment. As well as identifying which areas and sites are visible the GIS can also quantify *how* visible these features are and can identify those portions of the Ridgeway with the highest archaeological attractiveness in terms of 'sites to view'. It is also very straightforward to alter the scale of the analysis, for example reducing the area of the landscape units from 20m<sup>2</sup> to 10m<sup>2</sup> to increase the spatial resolution of the visibility study.

## Appendix 5 Results of Saxon Charters Study

A5.1. The features referred to in the Saxon charters in The Ridgeway Assessment Area are as follows.

A5.2. **West Overton Charter, 972 AD (B.1285 K.571 S.784).**

'*Straetford*', the ford of the street. Ford where The Ridgeway crosses the Kennet at SU119676. 'Straet' indicates that the track which crossed the East Kennet ford, possibly on the same line as today's Ridgeway, was metalled in some way.

'*Seofan Beorgas*', seven barrows. Seven Barrow group; SAMs 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662 & 663: Ancient Monument 94. Centred on SU119682.

'*Colta Beorg*'. Colta's barrow (SMR647. SU12106937) may indicate the burial place of Colta, the barrow belonging to Colta or possibly the colts', *i.e.* young horses', barrow. In the late eighteenth century it was still a prominent boundary marker (1783/draft & map). A very slight mound is visible by the side of The Ridgeway at this point today.

A5.3. **East Overton Charter, 939 AD (B.734 K.1120 S.449).**

'*thonne on thone ...pan Crundel midde werdne*', then to the middle of one side of the quarry. A probable reference to the disused pit at SU124692 whose spoils would have been shared equally between the two valley settlements. This explains the rather odd angles the hedge line and tithing boundary between East and West Overton take at this point.

'*on Coltan Beorh oth thaene Herpoth an Hacan Penne*', to Colta's barrow (see B.1285 above) on the army path/highway on Hackpen. The reference to a '*Herpoth*' and to '*ealdan Herepathe*' (old army-path) in the Alton Priors charter of 825 AD (B.390 K.1035 S.272), may indicate that an army had crossed the Downs, probably following a similar line as The Ridgeway, at a presently unknown date, although clearly charter B.390 shows the path was already considered old by 825 AD. At the time the charters were written, this path was most likely to have become a 'highway' mainly for non-military use or simply the place, being a major route, where one might encounter a warband (Costen, 105). Although Hackpen is today further to the north, around SU127742, clearly the name was used in the tenth century to refer to Overton Hill. This hill may be associated with a latched penning ('*hæca*', a bar of a door), a cleared area ('*haccan*', to hack or cut) or a penning with oak fences or trees surrounding it ('*æcen*', made of oak).

'*Thonne andlang Herpathes on tha Dic with suthan Aethelferthes Stane*'; along the army path to the dyke to the south of Aethelferthe's stone. Stone believed to be around SU126716. The '*Dic*' is SMR694: Ancient Monument

466, which crosses The Ridgeway at SU126723. There is a clear similarity between 'egelferdeston' (B.886) and 'Aethelferthes Stane'. This stone would have been located near the modern junction of the boundaries of the parishes of West Overton, Winterbourne Monkton, Fyfield and Avebury, where several large grey sarsen stones are presently visible on the edges of The Ridgeway, although these particular ones are likely to be stones cleared from adjacent fields.

*'Thonne suth andlang Hric Weges on thone Dunnan Stan'*, then south along the ridge-way to the down stone. The boundary follows the ridge on Overton Down, on the approximate line of the present footpath, alongside the western edge of the gallops, to an area believed to be at SU133701.

*'thonne north up anlang stan ræwe'*, then north, up along the stone row. This delineates the boundary of a separate parcel of East Overton land. It may refer to the section of land from the parish boundary junction at SU126716 along The Ridgeway to the junction of Fyfield and West Overton parishes at SU125724. As a stone row is 'probably nothing more than [a row] of stones, placed at wide intervals, such as today exist on the downs of Wiltshire, as the boundaries of adjoining farms' (Long, 55), this implies, if the interpretation is correct, that boundary stones were placed along the *'Herpoth'*, at least at the northern end of the study area, to delineate the land belonging to the settlements and no doubt to connote the limits of the path itself.

**A5.4. Winterbourne Monkton Charter, 869 AD (B.886 S.341).**

*'on the redeslo thanne on rigte Weye'*, to the red slough, then to the straight way. Red slough is possibly the area of disused clay pits at SU125729. The straight-way may be reflected in the present line of The Ridgeway along the stretch from the boundary of West Overton and Fyfield parishes at SU125724 to the ditch (AM466). Ridgeway is likely to be a derivation of *'rigte Weye'* or *'Hric Weges'*.

*'thanne on egelferdeston'*, then to Egelferd's stone (see B.734 above).

*'thanne on Wulvesburghe'*, then to the wolves camp. An unknown position, to the west of Egelferd's stone, possibly around SU124715.

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## **2 - Maps**

*Andrews' & Dury's Map of Wiltshire, 1773.* (Reproduced by the Wiltshire Archaeological Society, Devizes, 1952). Plates 11 & 14.

*The Manors of East Overton, Lockeridge in Overton, Fifield and Clatford in Preshute.* Late 18th century. WRO/Open-access.

*West Overton in the County of Wilts, 1783.* WRO/2203. Two versions of this map exist, one, the rougher draft, clearly preceding the other. These are referred to as '1783 Map' or '1783/draft'.

*A Plan of the Manor of West Overton in the County of Wilts, 1802.* WRO/EA61. Referred to as '1802 Map'.

*A Plan of an Estate belonging to The Rev.<sup>d</sup> F. C. Fowle with the Lands adjoining comprehending the Manor of Fifield and East Overton in the County of Wilts. By A Dymock, 1811.* WRO/628/49/4. Referred to as '1811 Map'.

*A Map of East Overton. West Overton. Lockridge and Fifield, made in the Inclosure. 1815 and 1816.* WRO/EA117. Referred to as '1815/16 Map'.

*A Plan of East Overton, West Overton, Shaw, Lockeridge and Fifield in the County of Wilts. By Abraham Dymock, 1819.* WRO/778/2. Referred to as '1819 Map'.

Ordnance Survey 6" Map Sheet 28 1889 Edition

Ordnance Survey 6" Map Sheet 35 1889 Edition

Ordnance Survey 25" Map 28/14 1887 Edition

Ordnance Survey 25" Map 28/3 1900 Edition

Ordnance Survey 25" Map 28/6 1900 Edition

Ordnance Survey 25" Map 28/7 1900 Edition  
Ordnance Survey 25" Map 28/10 1900 Edition  
Ordnance Survey 25" Map 28/3 1924 Edition  
Ordnance Survey 25" Map 28/4 1924 Edition  
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National Nature Reserve 6" Map (Fyfield Down) 1959  
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Ordnance Survey 1: 25 000 Pathfinder Map 1169 (SU07) 1987

Ordnance Survey 1: 50 000 Landranger Map 173 1993

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