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A303 Stonehenge Archaeological Surveys

Field Evaluation Strategy

The logo for Wessex Archaeology, featuring the company name in a white, serif font, oriented vertically on a dark, textured rectangular background.

Wessex Archaeology

Ref. 48066.10

First draft: 28 June 2001

A303 STONEHENGE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS
Field Evaluation Strategy

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First draft

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A303 STONEHENGE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

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Figure 1 Location of Areas A-Z

A303 STONEHENGE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Field Evaluation Strategy

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 In July 1998 the Government announced that the A303 Stonehenge Improvement, incorporating the Winterbourne Stoke Bypass, would be developed as an 'exceptional environmental scheme'. In June 1999, following a period of public consultation, the Secretary of State announced a Preferred Route for the scheme. In March 2000, Mott MacDonald, with Wessex Archaeology and Nicholas Pearson Associates, were appointed as Stage 2 Design Consultants to produce an Illustrative Design and Environmental Assessment for the scheme.

1.1.2 The scheme proposes the dualling of the existing road between Amesbury and Longbarrow Roundabout, with the 2km section closest to Stonehenge placed in a tunnel. West of Longbarrow Roundabout, a new dual carriageway will provide a bypass to the north of Winterbourne Stoke and link with the existing dualled section west of Parsonage Down. In the summer of 2000, it was announced that a flyover is the preferred solution for dealing with congestion problems at Countess Roundabout in Amesbury, and this will also form part of the scheme.

1.1.3 The A303 crosses the central part of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site (WHS), between Countess Roundabout in the east and Longbarrow Roundabout in the west. The Preferred Route in this section of the scheme largely follows the existing road line. The A303 Improvement is included in the roads list as an 'exceptional environmental scheme' because it will bring major heritage benefits, through the removal of the sight and sound of the road from Stonehenge and by providing the opportunity for wider public access across the WHS. The scheme is a central element of the Government's proposals as set out in the Stonehenge Master Plan and the Stonehenge World Heritage Site Management Plan (English Heritage 2000). The Master Plan is guided by the objectives of the Management Plan and is to be carried forward through a partnership of the Highways Agency, the National Trust and English Heritage.

1.2 Purpose of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to describe the context, background and general approach to a strategy for field evaluation survey of archaeological sites along the Preferred Route. Within this strategy, detailed proposals for the evaluation of different sections of the road scheme will be presented as

separate written schemes of investigation (WSIs). The proposals set out in these documents will be submitted for approval by the Highways Agency, to the National Trust, English Heritage, and the County Archaeological Officer of Wiltshire County Council.

2 NEED FOR SURVEY

2.1 Purpose of survey

2.1.1 Intrusive archaeological field evaluation is required in order to inform the development of the road design and complement previous surveys in providing baseline information on the archaeological resource present along the route, against which the impact of the scheme can be determined as part of the Environmental Assessment.

2.2 Previous archaeological surveys

2.2.1 Proposals for the A303 Stonehenge Improvement have been the subject of extensive study and consultation since 1991. Extensive Stage 1 study of route options included initial assessments of the archaeology and built heritage of each option, in accordance with the Highways Agency's standard approach (*Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* Vol. 11 Sect 3 Pt 2: Stage 2). These included both desk-based work and, in some instances, field evaluation.

2.2.2 In addition to the individual reports of surveys undertaken for the Highways Agency during these Stage 1 studies, reports on similar work in the immediate vicinity have been compiled on behalf of English Heritage, the National Trust and others. The Central Archaeological Service (CAS) of English Heritage with Wiltshire County Council has assessed information on some 1,490 archaeological sites within a study area of some 135 sq. km, centred on Stonehenge. Much of the information from this assessment is now formatted into the Stonehenge Geographic Information System (Stonehenge GIS), which serves as a management tool to assist decision making within the context of the WHS Management Plan.

2.2.3 The results of these previous studies have been collated and summarised in a report commissioned by the Highways Agency (*A303 Stonehenge Archaeological Appraisal*, Mott MacDonald/Wessex Archaeology 2001). Additional non-intrusive surveys have also been commissioned under Stage 2 of the scheme.

2.3 Development process

2.3.1 Throughout Stage 2, the design team will consider the optimum design for the road, taking into account the constraints upon alignment and construction. Preferred options for issues such as junction layout will be developed in consultation with statutory partners as the basis for the Illustrative Design. This will be developed further in conjunction with a main construction contractor (to be appointed) to form the basis of draft Orders.

- 2.3.2 The road design process will take into account the *A303 Stonehenge Environmental Objectives* (Mott MacDonald January 2001). This document follows the guidance given in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* (Volume 10) on the environmental design of trunk road schemes, and the environmental objectives of relevant statutory bodies and the principal partners to the scheme. Objectives regarding cultural heritage and the WHS are identified as (para. 5.0):

'to minimise the impact on the archaeological, historic and cultural heritage of the area, in particular the World Heritage Site', and

'to take the opportunity where practical for enhancement and interpretation by integration with the proposals of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site Management Plan'.

2.4 Environmental Assessment

- 2.4.1 The Environmental Assessment process will culminate in the production of an Environmental Statement (ES), which will identify the potential impacts of the scheme, the significance of these and the measures needed to mitigate any impacts which cannot be ameliorated during the design process. The publication of the Environmental Statement will accompany the draft Orders. The key subjects to be considered in the ES and the methodologies that will be used to determine the significance of potential impacts from the scheme are identified in the *Environmental Statement Scoping Report* (ESR) (Mott MacDonald, January 2001). The ESR has been circulated to all statutory consultees and scheme stakeholders for comment and outlines the approach to field evaluation (trial trenching); this document and individual site-specific WSIs are intended to amplify this.

3 EVALUATION STRATEGY

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This section identifies the principles of the proposed trial trenching strategy. The exact strategy for individual sites or sections of the route will be determined in the separate WSIs.

- 3.1.2 It should be noted that the Highways Agency has no statutory powers to undertake archaeological surveys that break the ground at this stage of the scheme. Therefore, the proposed archaeological field evaluation is dependent upon agreement with the relevant landowners to allow the necessary excavation.

3.2 Aims and objectives

- 3.2.1 The overall aims of the proposed field evaluation survey are:

- to undertake a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork within specified areas, so as to confirm the results of non-intrusive surveys undertaken during both Stage 1 and Stage 2 of the scheme;
- to enable an assessment of the importance of any remains and the significance of any potential impact to be determined; and
- to inform the development of an appropriate mitigation strategy.

3.2.2 The general objectives of the proposed trial trenching are (within the limits of the specified techniques and locations):

- to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts;
- where such remains are present, to define their character, extent, quality and preservation; and
- where impact by the construction of the Illustrative Design is likely, to assess the significance of that impact.

3.2.3 The site-specific WSIs will identify any site or scheme-specific aims and objectives, where these vary from the general statements above.

3.3 Principles of archaeological investigation

3.3.1 The archaeological partners to the scheme (the National Trust, English Heritage and Wiltshire County Council, hereafter 'the monitors') have proposed a series of principles to govern archaeological investigations within the WHS. In the context of the A303 Improvement, these principles will be applied equally along the Preferred Route, both within the WHS and outside it. The evaluation surveys will comply with these principles except where these are modified by site-specific WSIs approved by the monitors.

3.4 Extent of surveys

3.4.1 A protected planning corridor, within which the Illustrative Design will generally lie, extends to 67m either side of the centre line of the Preferred Route. However, where junctions or other scheme features are proposed that do not form part of the main carriageway works, additional adjacent areas may be affected. As the preservation where practicable of archaeological remains *in situ* is a prime objective of government guidance, it is desirable to minimise the potential damage to or loss of elements of the archaeological resource through unnecessary archaeological intervention. Hence, normally only those areas which are likely to be impacted upon by the Illustrative Design will be examined by trial trenching. However, in certain cases additional trial trenching may be undertaken beyond the area of potential impact shown by the Illustrative Design, in order to determine whether the significance of the likely impact might be reduced through a design alteration.

3.4.2 In due course, as the requirements for construction become clear, it will be necessary to extend the field evaluation strategy into those areas required for off-site or ancillary works, such as construction compounds, haul routes, borrow pits, spoil storage areas etc.

3.5 Sample strategy

3.5.1 Trial trenching is proposed over the entire Preferred Route and the trenching strategy will be based on the information that has been gathered to date. The results of the previous surveys provide varying levels of information, which will require different approaches to further evaluation:

a) *Prospection for unknown sites*

Where previous surveys have demonstrated an apparent *absence* of substantial archaeological remains, an array of trenches will be deployed to test this. These trenches will normally be aligned alternately along the axes of the OS National Grid (or other orientation to ensure that trenches can practicably be excavated within the specified areas).

b) *Confirmation of sites known from limited evidence*

Where previous surveys have indicated *strong surface evidence* (such as a dense surface artefact scatter), an array of trenches will be deployed to test whether undetected archaeological features exist beneath the surface. The trenches will normally be aligned with the OS National Grid (but see above).

c) *Investigation of known buried remains*

Where non-intrusive surveys have demonstrated the presence of *buried archaeological features*, trenches will be located and aligned to answer specific questions about the nature and preservation of the features, rather than to prospect for remains.

3.5.2 Trench numbers and disposition will be designed as a minimally intrusive survey, which will address the aims and objectives of the evaluation in each Area. Consequently, no specific percentage sample is proposed for any of the above circumstances. However, evaluation under circumstance (b) above is likely to require a higher percentage sample than under (a).

3.6 Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI)

3.6.1 A separate WSI will be prepared for each archaeological site or section of the Preferred Route. The Preferred Route has been divided into a series of Areas (Figure 1, A-Z) identified in the *Archaeological Appraisal*. These Areas will form the basis for WSIs, either singly or in groups as appropriate, according to the state of knowledge of the archaeological resource present. Areas may also be sub-divided for practical reasons. Each Area addressed by a WSI will be identified with a unique code and displayed on an overall scheme plan.

3.6.2 Each WSI will present a trenching strategy following the principles set out in 3.5 above and will contain:

- A plan showing the location of the area(s) to be evaluated (based on the Illustrative Design) and the proposed trench dispositions;
 - A summary of the principal design constraints in the area(s);
 - A rationale for the number and disposition of trenches; and
 - Site- or trench-specific aims and objectives where appropriate (see 3.2 above).
- 3.6.3 The results of non-intrusive surveys commissioned as part of the Stage 2 design process will inform the preparation of individual WSIs as they become available, and site-specific evaluation proposals will therefore await completion of relevant surveys where appropriate.
- 3.6.4 Previous assessment by the Central Archaeology Service and Wiltshire County Council (English Heritage, 1995) applied, as closely as possible, the scoring criteria used by the Monument Protection Programme (MPP) for the selection of nationally important monuments, in order to assess the relative importance of all sites in the study area. These criteria also form the basis for the scoring of components of the cultural heritage resource in the assessment methodology proposed in the ESR. The Monument Interest Value scores allocated in the previous study will therefore be considered in the individual WSIs and the relative importance of each site affected by the road will be re-assessed where appropriate on the basis of the latest available data. The results of the evaluation will be used to review these scores once again (see below).

4 TRIAL TRENCHING METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This section sets out the general methodology that will apply to the excavation and recording of trial trenches in the field, and post-fieldwork including archive preparation. Individual WSIs will identify any variations to this methodology as appropriate.

4.2 Permissions and notifications

- 4.2.1 Where applicable, Wessex Archaeology will seek Scheduled Monument Consent in advance of work commencing.
- 4.2.2 In the event of the discovery of human remains, the client, the monitors and the landowner will be notified. Human remains will not normally be excavated. Where excavation is required, for example to prevent damage to any such remains, Wessex Archaeology will seek a Home Office licence for the removal of human remains.

4.3 Health and Safety

- 4.3.1 Wessex Archaeology will ensure that all work is carried out within the terms of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Health and Safety

Management Regulations 1992, and in accordance with the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (1997). Copies of Wessex Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy are available on request.

4.3.2 At the outset of the project a Risk Assessment will be undertaken by the Project Manager to ensure that potential hazards have been identified and mitigation or control measures implemented.

4.3.3 Monitoring visits may be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's Health and Safety Co-ordinator and/or the Company's Health and Safety Advisers, Willis Safety Systems.

4.4 Mechanical excavation

4.4.1 All trenches will be marked out on the ground prior to the commencement of work. Topsoil and overburden will be removed using a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Spoil will be stockpiled at a safe distance from the edge of trenches.

4.4.2 Topsoil and modern overburden will be removed in a series of level spits down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon. Where practicable, spoil will be scanned for artefacts.

4.4.3 Excavation will cease at a maximum depth of 1.2m in the first instance. Where further excavation is necessary, trenches will be stepped or shored as appropriate.

4.4.4 All trenches will be backfilled on completion of the fieldwork using excavated material, but will not be re-seeded, re-turfed or otherwise reinstated.

4.5 Hand excavation

4.5.1 All features of whatever origin requiring clarification will be cleaned by hand and recorded in plan at an appropriate scale. Sufficient of the features located will be investigated by hand in order to fulfil the aims of the project; complex stratigraphy and discrete features will be fully excavated in accordance with a sampling strategy to be proposed in site-specific WSIs. The depth and complexity of archaeological deposits across the whole site will be assessed.

4.5.2 Care will be taken not to compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits that might be better excavated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation.

4.6 Recording

- 4.6.1 All archaeological features and deposits encountered during the evaluation will be recorded by Wessex Archaeology using *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system.
- 4.6.2 A plan at an appropriate scale will be prepared, showing the areas investigated and their relation to more permanent topographical features. The plan will show the location of contexts observed and recorded in the course of the investigation.
- 4.6.3 A representative section of each trial trench will be recorded at an appropriate scale.
- 4.6.4 Other plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits will be drawn as necessary at 1:10, 1:20 and 1:50 as appropriate. Drawings will be made in pencil on permanent drafting film.
- 4.6.5 The spot height of all principal features and levels will be calculated in metres relative to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places. Plans, sections and elevations will be annotated with spot heights as appropriate.
- 4.6.6 Photographs will be taken as necessary to produce a photographic record consisting of monochrome prints and colour transparencies. Digital images may be taken to support report preparation but will not replace archive standard material.

4.7 Finds and environmental sampling

- 4.7.1 Objects relating to human exploitation of the area that are exposed in the course of excavation will be recovered or, where recovery is impracticable, recorded. All finds will be recorded by context and significant objects will be recorded in three dimensions.
- 4.7.2 Where practicable, spoil from mechanical excavation will be scanned for objects relating to human exploitation of the area. Such objects as are visible will be recovered or their existence recorded.
- 4.7.3 All recovered objects will be retained unless they are undoubtedly of modern or recent origin. The presence of modern objects will, however, be noted on context records. In these circumstances sufficient material will be retained to elucidate the date and function of the deposit from which it was recovered.
- 4.7.4 Objects that require immediate conservation treatment to prevent deterioration will be treated according to guidelines laid down in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson, D. & Neal, A. V., 1998). A full record will be made of any treatment given.
- 4.7.5 Provision will be made for the bulk sampling of archaeological deposits for artefactual, economic and environmental data from appropriate deposits

recorded during the investigation if suitable well-dated features are encountered.

4.7.6 In the event of the discovery of human remains the position of the grave cut, alignment, burial position and stratigraphic relationships will be recorded, but they will not normally be excavated.

4.7.7 In the event of the discovery of unexpected, unusual or extremely fragile and delicate objects and deposits, such as waterlogged wood, the client and the monitors will be notified immediately. It will be necessary to enter into a separate agreement with the client in respect of additional work required to recover, record, analyse, conserve and archive such objects and deposits in the event of their discovery.

4.8 Post-fieldwork

4.8.1 All finds and environmental samples will be processed according to procedures set out in Wessex Archaeology's policies and guidelines on finds analysis, environmental sampling and archive preparation, and in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Guidelines for Finds Work*. Copies of Wessex Archaeology's policies and guidelines can be supplied on request.

4.8.2 Analysis of finds and environmental samples will be undertaken to a level commensurate with the aims and objectives of the evaluation as set out in this document and in individual WSIs. For finds, this will normally be Wessex Archaeology Data Level 3 (assessment, comprising scanning and, where relevant, identification of potential for further analysis). For environmental samples, assessment will aim to provide a record of the presence and quantity of remains (microflora, faunal or charred), which will allow identification of potential for further analysis where relevant. Any further analysis of finds and/or environmental samples will constitute a separate item(s) of work for which a new WSI will be prepared for approval by the monitors. It is anticipated that such analysis will normally be best undertaken where datasets are likely to be extended by further fieldwork (whether evaluation or mitigation recording) at a later stage of the project.

4.8.3 Conservation will be carried out by the Wiltshire County Council Conservation Centre, Salisbury. Full records will be made of any conservation treatment; these records will form part of the archive.

4.8.4 Specialist work on metalwork, bone (including worked bone, human remains and other organic remains), industrial waste, ceramic material, glass and lithic material will be carried out as necessary and with the agreement of the monitors.

4.8.5 Wessex Archaeology notes that finds and other items of archaeological interest removed from the site are the property of the landowner, with the exception of items that fall under the Treasure Act 1996. Wessex Archaeology will seek the landowner's permission to donate finds to the relevant local authority museum upon completion of fieldwork.

4.9 Archive

4.9.1 It is intended that the project archive, including written, drawn, photographic and material elements (together with a summary of the contents of the archive), will be deposited with the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, Salisbury, upon completion of the post-fieldwork programme (see section 6 below). Wessex Archaeology will finalise an agreement regarding deposition of the archive with the Museum before fieldwork commences.

4.9.2 The written archive will be on clean, stable materials, and will be suitable for photocopying. The materials used will be of the standard recommended in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (Walker 1990).

4.9.3 The archive will be prepared in accordance with procedures outlined in *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992) and in accordance with the requirements of the relevant museum, who will be consulted by Wessex Archaeology prior to commencement of the investigation.

4.9.4 The written, drawn and photographic archive will be compiled to a standard that allows for the publication of a summary report.

5 CLIENT REPORTS

5.1 Reporting

5.1.1 A client report on the evaluation (or stages thereof) will be prepared following the completion of fieldwork. The report(s) will present the project information in sufficient detail to allow interpretation without recourse to the project archive and will include recommendations for further work to mitigate the impact of the proposed scheme on any remains located.

5.1.2 The report(s) will contain as a minimum:

- Plans to show the area(s) of excavation and the features located, related to OS mapped features;
- Descriptive text including finds and where relevant environmental data to provide an interpretation of the results;
- A review of the strategy and a confidence rating of the results;
- An assessment of the importance of the remains located, taking into account other survey information (see 5.2 below);
- An assessment of the potential of the data for further analysis (where relevant), whether as a single dataset or in conjunction with datasets from further fieldwork; and

- Recommendations for further archaeological work and/or design adjustments to mitigate likely impacts anticipated from the Illustrative Design.

5.1.3 Draft copies of the evaluation report(s) will be supplied to the monitors for comment before finalisation. The finalised reports will constitute supporting documents to the Environmental Statement and may be placed on deposit at any Public Inquiry.

5.2 Initial evaluation of cultural heritage resource

5.2.1 Where relevant, the report will review the Monument Interest Value previously allocated to the site(s) and presented in the WSI on the basis of the results of the field evaluation. The score will be confirmed or revised as appropriate. Where the field evaluation locates previously unknown remains, a new Monument Interest Value will be calculated on the same basis. These scores will allow an evaluation of the cultural heritage resource present in each area to be determined during the environmental assessment, using the methodology set out in the *A303 Stonehenge Environmental Statement Scoping Report* (January 2001).

5.3 Copyright

5.3.1 Wessex Archaeology shall retain full copyright of the client report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of the report by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification.

6 PUBLICATION OF RESULTS AND DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

6.1 Principles of publication

6.1.1 It is understood that the Highways Agency intends to secure the publication of a summary account of all archaeological investigations undertaken in connection with the scheme. The scope, medium and timescale of such publication will be the subject of future discussion with the monitors.

6.1.2 Subject to approval by the client and the monitors, a short report of archaeological evidence resulting from the complete investigation can be prepared in due course for inclusion in the summaries of relevant journals if appropriate.

6.2 Principles of deposition

6.2.1 The Highways Agency has indicated its intention to secure the deposition of all archive material from archaeological investigations conducted in respect of Stage 1 of the scheme with the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum. The monitors have agreed in principle that the archive from Stage 2

investigations should also be deposited here. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archives.

7 FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

7.1 Further evaluation

7.1.1 Wherever practicable, the specified evaluation strategy will be implemented or adjusted in consultation with the client and monitors during the course of fieldwork, in order to ensure that the aims and objectives are met. Where it is concluded that evaluation in accordance with the overall strategy and site-specific WSI has failed to achieve some or all of the specified aims and objectives, options for further or alternative evaluation will be discussed with the client and the monitors.

7.2 Mitigation recording

7.2.1 Where mitigation recording is recommended, the further analysis of structural, finds, environmental or other datasets recovered during the evaluation will be considered within a new WSI for this further work.

8 STANDARDS AND MONITORING

8.1 IFA accreditation

8.1.1 The Trust for Wessex Archaeology Ltd (Wessex Archaeology) is Registered as an Archaeological Organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists (RAO 4, 1996). Wessex Archaeology endorses the *Code of Practice* and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

8.1.2 The work will be directed in the field by a Project Officer, who will be a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. Overall project supervision and monitoring will be undertaken by a Project Manager based in Salisbury. The overall Project Manager will be Chris Moore BA, MIFA.

8.1.3 The workforce will be demonstrably capable of carrying out the work required. All core project staff will be of a standard approved by Wessex Archaeology and will usually be members of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

8.2 Wessex Archaeology quality standards

8.2.1 Wessex Archaeology operates an integrated project management system. Projects are assigned to individual Project Managers who monitor their progress and quality and control budgets from inception to completion, in all aspects including Health and Safety. Projects are managed in accordance with English Heritage guidelines outlined in the document *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991). At all stages the Project Manager will carefully assess and monitor performance of staff and

adherence to objectives, timetables and budgets. The performance of the Project Manager is monitored in turn by the Deputy Director who will ensure that the project meets Wessex Archaeology's quality standards and is adequately programmed and resourced within Wessex Archaeology's portfolio of project commitments. A formal written report is made to Wessex Archaeology's Senior Management Group once a month by the Project Manager.

8.2.2 The work will comply with the following standards and guidelines:

- English Heritage, Management of Archaeological Projects (2nd ed. 1991)
- Highways Agency, *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*, Vol. 11, Sect. 3, Part 2 (August 1994)
- Institute of Field Archaeologists, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (revised Sept. 1999)
- Wiltshire County Council, Standards for Archaeological Assessment and Field Evaluation in Wiltshire (May 1995)

8.3 Consultation and monitoring

8.3.1 The proposals for field evaluation will be circulated to the monitors for discussion and approval prior to implementation. Evaluation strategy and progress will be reported to the regular Archaeological Meetings attended by the monitors.

8.3.2 Details of the timing of fieldwork will be discussed with the client and the monitors. A programme of fieldwork, monitoring, recording and reporting - including a timetable - will be agreed before each phase of fieldwork commences.

8.3.3 Wessex Archaeology will inform the monitors through the Archaeology Meetings (and in between as necessary) when work associated with each stage of the investigation has begun, and when it has ended. Access to the investigation, including the post-fieldwork programme, will be provided at all reasonable times to the monitors or their representative(s).

8.3.4 The collaborative role of the monitors will be acknowledged in the course of the project.

9 REFERENCES

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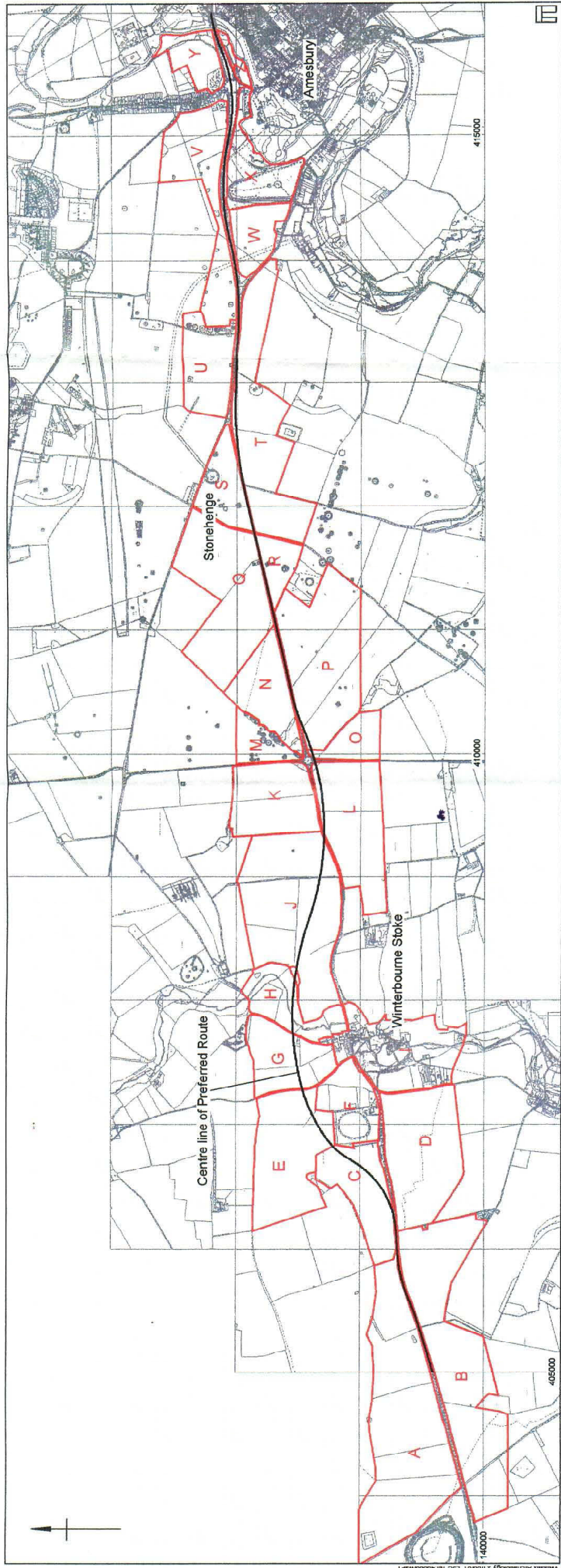
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Publications



Location of areas A-Z

Figure 1

ORIGINAL IN
COLOUR

ORIGINAL AT A3