



**SVEP, Airman's Corner  
Winterbourne Stoke, Wiltshire**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an  
Archaeological Evaluation**

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## Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

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Figure 1 Proposed trench and test pit locations



# **SVEP, Airman's Corner Winterbourne Stoke, Wiltshire**

## **Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation**

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Project background**

- 1.1.1 This document has been prepared by Wessex Archaeology on behalf of English Heritage and presents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological field evaluation of land at Airman's Corner, Winterbourne Stoke, Wiltshire ('the Site'), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 409950 143000.
- 1.1.2 A previous geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2009a) has been undertaken within the Site in relation to the Stonehenge Environmental Improvements Project (SEIP), and a subsequent archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2012) was completed to the immediate south.
- 1.1.3 As part of the SVEP (Stonehenge Visitor Enhancement Project), a planning application will be submitted to Wiltshire Council for the extension to the existing coach park at the Site. Consultation with the Archaeological Working Group (AWG), comprising representatives of Wiltshire Council, English Heritage and The National Trust, has established that an archaeological field evaluation is required to inform the planning application.
- 1.1.4 The works proposed here follow a similar fieldwork strategy to that previously undertaken in relation to the SEIP work. Accordingly, it has been agreed the field evaluation strategy should comprise the machine excavation of ten trenches, each measuring 30m by 1.8m wide, and the hand excavation and sieving of ten 1m<sup>2</sup> test pits across the c. 1ha area, representing an approximate 5% sample of the Site.

#### **1.2 Scope of document**

- 1.2.1 This WSI conforms with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2008).
- 1.2.2 The evaluation works associated with the SEIP followed the strategy and methodologies set out in the SEIP Evaluation Strategy (Wessex Archaeology 2009b), and that same general approach to the fieldwork has been used to formulate this fieldwork. In summary, the strategy considered three principal areas of archaeological interest, comprising:
- the artefact content within the topsoil as an indicator of past activity;
  - the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains; and



- the geo-archaeological potential.

1.2.3 All survey work will be undertaken in accordance with the *Statement of Principles Governing Archaeological Work* (2002) as set out in Appendix D of the Management Plan (English Heritage 2009). The strategy proposes a staged approach, with a minimum of intrusive work where it is probable that there would be a direct impact due to the proposed development.

### **1.3 Site location, geology and topography**

1.3.1 The Site is located at Airman's Corner at NGR 409950 143000, and comprises land to the north-east of the existing roundabout, linking the A360, B3086 and the existing Stonehenge visitor facilities (**Figure 1**). The Site lies within the Stonehenge WHS boundary.

1.3.2 The Site slopes generally from a high of 103m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north-east to a low point of 98m aOD in the south of the area, and forms the northern edge of a dry valley or coombe extending through the existing Stonehenge visitor facilities to the south. Current land use comprises an area of arable farmland.

1.3.3 The underlying geology is Upper Chalk (BGS Sheet 298).

### **1.4 Development proposals and impact**

1.4.1 The development proposes the construction of an extension to the existing coach parking facilities, and will comprise an additional 26 coach parking bays, each measuring 15m x 4m, associated landscaping, pedestrian walkways and 50 no. staff car parking bays to the north and east of the existing coach park.

1.4.2 The current proposals indicate the coach park will be formed above existing levels with the existing topsoil retained *in situ* beneath a geo-textile membrane, with the exception of the northern coach circulation road, coach parking bays in the east of the Site and coach turning circle to the south of the coach parking bays. In these areas, topsoil will be removed by machine to a depth of 150mm.

1.4.3 The construction works at the Site may include some or all of the following ground disturbance:

- Ground works and landscaping;
- Excavation of service trenches;
- Excavation of drainage;

1.4.4 Trenches are proposed in accessible areas across the 1ha Site.

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 This section summarises the archaeological resource in and around the Site.

### **2.2 Archaeological appraisal**

2.2.1 The archaeological potential of the Site was considered in a desk-based assessment (DBA) produced by English Heritage to inform option selection (Leary, June 2008)

associated with the original SEIP proposals. The DBA considered five sites within and in close proximity to the Stonehenge WHS. The results of the DBA in respect to the Airman's Corner site (Area Y) are summarised below.

- 2.2.2 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Site, however, its location on the western periphery of the WHS and its proximity to major barrow groups to the north-east and south-east indicate a high potential for prehistoric activity.
- 2.2.3 The only Bronze Age activity recorded within Area Y was an isolated round barrow (SMR No. SU04SE633) seen as a mound and mapped from aerial photographs. Two ring ditches and an amorphous feature, and three circular features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs to the south of the previously evaluated area. These were originally recorded as probable ring ditches and attributed to the Bronze Age, but are almost certainly fungus rings.
- 2.2.4 A substantial field system (SMR No. SU04SE682) covers an area of 65 hectares on Winterbourne Stoke Down to the west of the Site, although in the vicinity of the Site it is now mostly destroyed by ploughing. The field system is thought to be later prehistoric in date, though possibly related to Romano-British settlements to the west (SMR Nos. SU04SE686 and SU04SE685) suggesting that at least some phases may be later in date. A linear ditch (SMR No. SU14SW956) recorded to the west of the Site as a cropmark mapped from aerial photography is probably associated with this field system. A further (largely flattened) field system (SMR No. SU14SW982) extends to the east of the Site. It is likely that both field systems extend across the Site and, therefore, the potential to recover remains associated with field systems is high.

### **2.3 Previous archaeological work**

- 2.3.1 Although no intrusive archaeological investigations have been carried out on the Site, several geophysical surveys have been conducted within or in close proximity to the Site in response to earlier development proposals and archaeological trial trenching was completed within the existing coach park and visitor centre facilities to the south.

#### *Geophysical Surveys*

- 2.3.2 Extensive geophysical surveys have been undertaken previously in the vicinity of Airman's Corner, in connection with (i) earlier Stonehenge visitors' centre proposals in 1991 and 1993 (Bartlett Clark for Timothy Darvill Archaeological Consultants) and 2002 (GSB Prospection for Wessex Archaeology); and (ii) proposals to improve the A303 (T) through the WHS (Geophysical Surveys of Bradford for John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 1993).
- 2.3.3 Approximately 3ha south-east of Airman's Corner was surveyed by the EH archaeometry team. The survey confirmed the location of former 19th century agricultural buildings recorded by historic mapping and suggested a wider scatter of possibly much earlier pit-type anomalies across the downs. A large ferrous anomaly may be related to the aviation accident commemorated by the Airman's Cross memorial (Linford and Martin 2009).
- 2.3.4 A further 24.6ha survey was completed in relation to the SEIP works (Wessex Archaeology 2009a), and identified an apparent complex of post-pits which formed an approximate circle of 25m diameter approximately 100m to the east of an upstanding Scheduled bowl barrow (SMR No. SU04SE633). The Scheduled barrow and the circle of post-pits appear to form a continuation of the linear barrow cemetery associated with the Lesser Cursus. Elsewhere within the survey area, a profusion of discrete circular and sub-

circular anomalies are consistent with the responses from possible pits, with some evidence for localised clustering. Numerous linear and curvilinear trends may be of anthropogenic origin, and whilst all the survey areas show some traces of ploughing trends, the north-eastern quadrant (the Site) was most affected by these responses.

#### *Previous fieldwork*

- 2.3.5 No upstanding earthworks have been recorded within the Site itself.
- 2.3.6 Four trenches (Trenches 6 – 9) and six test pits (TP63 – TP68) were excavated within the existing coach park to the immediate south of the Site in relation to the SEIP proposals (Wessex Archaeology 2012). With the exception of a single Romano-British pottery sherd and four pieces of worked flint retrieved during the test pitting, no cultural material or archaeological features were recorded within the interventions. Two tree boles were excavated within Trench 6 and Trench 8.
- 2.3.7 A watching brief was undertaken during the decommissioning of the B3086 and other groundwork associated with the SEIP works (Wessex Archaeology *in prep.*). No archaeological features or finds were recorded.

### **3 AIMS**

#### **3.1 Research framework**

- 3.1.1 It is proposed that the evaluation work will contribute to the following archaeological research priorities as identified in *The Stonehenge World Heritage Site: an archaeological research framework* (Darvill 2005) and considered in section 11.0 of the Management Plan:
- (15) Filling the data gaps
  - (22) Compile a corpus of material culture from the Stonehenge Landscape.

#### **3.2 Trenching**

- 3.2.1 The aims of the archaeological field evaluation are to:
- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development;
  - Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character and condition of any surviving remains within the Site;
  - Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits;
  - Record the soil sequence present within the trial trenches and assess the geo-archaeological and palaeo-environmental potential of colluvial deposits, where present;
  - Assess the degree of preservation of remains across the whole evaluation area;
  - Target trenches on anomalies identified as a result of the geophysical survey in order to clarify the nature and presence/absence of underlying archaeological remains; and
  - 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.





### 3.3 Test pitting

3.3.1 In addition to the aims detailed above, the specific aims of the archaeological test pitting are to:

- Assess the nature, date and distribution of artefacts within the topsoil.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A total of ten machine-excavated trial trenches, each measuring 30m in length and 1.8m wide, and ten hand excavated 1m<sup>2</sup> test pits are proposed, as indicated on **Figure 1**. This amounts to 550sq. m, and represents an approximate 5% sample of the available area.

4.1.2 Although a large proportion of the Site will be constructed above existing levels, it is nevertheless proposed to undertake intrusive evaluation across the entire area at an early stage, in order to assess the presence/absence, significance, condition and vulnerability of any remains that may be present, to enable flexibility in the design should significant remains be identified, and inform the engineering design with a view to the preservation *in situ* of any remains.

4.1.3 Archaeological test pitting is proposed to assess the artefact content of the topsoil within the Site. In order to investigate the survival of buried archaeological remains and deposits of geo-archaeological potential that could be affected by the proposed development, trial trenching is also proposed.

4.1.4 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the standards set out within this WSI and SEIP Evaluation Strategy (Wessex Archaeology 2009b).

4.1.5 All works will be conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (CIfA 2008), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

### 4.2 Trenching methodology

4.2.1 All trenches will be laid out using GPS/TST in general accordance with the pattern given in **Figure 1**. Minor adjustments to the layout may be required to take account of any on-site constraints. The trench locations will be tied in to the Ordnance Survey.

4.2.2 The trial trenches will be excavated using a 13 ton tracked 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket and under constant supervision by Wessex Archaeology personnel. Machine excavation will proceed to a depth at which the top of archaeological levels, or the top of natural deposits are exposed, whichever is the higher.

4.2.3 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the Client and the AWG will be backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate stratigraphic sequence in which they were excavated. They will be left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment will be undertaken.

4.2.4 Once the level of archaeological deposits has been exposed by machine, cleaning of the trench base will be undertaken by hand where necessary. Appropriate sampling of all archaeological features identified in the evaluation trench will be carried out by hand. The scope of the sampling will be agreed with the Client and AWG.



4.2.5 In the event of the identification of an exceptional number and/or complexity of archaeological deposits, sample excavation will be more circumspect and will aim to be minimally intrusive. Excavation will, however, be sufficient to resolve the principal aims of the evaluation and be agreed with the Client and AWG.

### **4.3 Test pitting methodology**

4.3.1 Test-pitting will comprise the excavation by hand of 1m x 1m square test pits as indicated (**Figure 1**). Test pits will be hand excavated and the topsoil will be sieved to provide a random sample of the artefact content of the topsoil across the Site.

4.3.2 All test pits will be laid out using GPS/TST in general accordance with the pattern given in **Figure 1**. Minor adjustments to the layout may be required to take account of any on-site constraints. The test pit locations will be tied in to the Ordnance Survey.

4.3.3 Following de-turfing where necessary and practicable, test pits will be stratigraphically excavated to the chalk or clay base by hand, and all soil put through a 10mm mesh sieve in order to facilitate good artefact retrieval. The sieved residues will be sorted by hand on Site and all artefacts collected for cataloguing. All artefacts will be retained except the following, which would be catalogued and recorded on Site and then discarded:

- Burnt, unworked flint
- Obviously post-medieval and modern building debris
- Modern pottery, glass, metal, military detritus etc

4.3.4 Any cut features will be sample excavated, the exact strategy to be determined on Site. Both natural and archaeological features will be investigated. On completion of the recording, the test pits will be backfilled with excavated material and the turf replaced where appropriate and feasible, but not otherwise reinstated or consolidated.

4.3.5 All test-pits would be recorded on standard Wessex Archaeology test-pit record sheets, any features on standard context sheets, and finds on bulk or object record sheets as appropriate (details of the Wessex Archaeology recording system are available on request). The records would include written, graphic and photographic elements as follows:

- Minimum of one section of each pit, and sections of any features to be drawn at 1:10
- Representative photographs of each pit/feature as required
- Plans at 1:20 as necessary

### **4.4 Depth of excavation**

4.4.1 The general depth of the trenches is not expected to exceed 1.0m, however, should excavation beyond this depth, or less if deemed unsafe, be necessary, trench sides will be stepped or battered where possible.

### **4.5 Recording**

4.5.1 All exposed archaeological deposits will be recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.

4.5.2 A complete drawn record of archaeological features and deposits will be compiled. This will include both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National



Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels will be calculated and plans/sections will be annotated with OD heights.

- 4.5.3 A photographic record will be maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

#### **4.6 Health and safety**

- 4.6.1 Health and safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times.
- 4.6.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.
- 4.6.3 Wessex Archaeology will supply a copy of their Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the Client before the commencement of any fieldwork. The Risk Assessment will have been read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commence.

#### **4.7 Service location**

- 4.7.1 Before excavation begins the Client will provide information regarding the presence of any below/above ground services. The Site will be walked over and inspected to visually identify, where possible, the location of above and below ground services.
- 4.7.2 All evaluation trench locations will be scanned before and during excavation with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) in order to verify the absence of any live underground services.

### **5 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery of artefacts and environmental samples will be devised and implemented by Wessex Archaeology's Finds and Environmental Specialists.

#### **5.2 Finds**

- 5.2.1 All artefacts from excavated contexts will be retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. In such circumstances, sufficient artefacts will be retained in order to elucidate the date and/or function of the feature or deposit.
- 5.2.2 Excavated spoil will be visually scanned for artefacts. Where appropriate, a suitable metal detector will be used to enhance artefact recovery. Trench areas and spoil heaps from excavation will be examined.
- 5.2.3 All retained artefacts will, as a minimum, be washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 1998). Ironwork from stratified contexts will be X-rayed and stored in a stable environment along with other fragile and delicate material. The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs will be undertaken by the in-house Wessex Archaeology Conservator, staff of the Conservation Service, Wiltshire History Centre, Chippenham or other appropriate approved



conservation centres. Suitable material, primarily the pottery, worked flint and non-ferrous metalwork, will be scanned to assess the date range of the relevant assemblages.

- 5.2.4 All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the Site are the property of the landowner. They are to be suitably bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, *Conservation Guidelines no. 2* and, on completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme, will be deposited with the appropriate local museum.

### 5.3 Environmental sampling

- 5.3.1 Wessex Archaeology's *Guidelines for Environmental Sampling* will be used for the sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures.

- 5.3.2 Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro fossils, small animal bones and other small artefacts will be taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological contexts. Samples of between 20-60 litres will be taken or up to 100% of smaller contexts. Samples will not be taken from the intersection of features.

- 5.3.3 The residues and sieved fractions of the bulk environmental soil samples will be recorded and retained with the project archive.

- 5.3.4 Samples for charred plant remains (charcoal and charred seeds *etc.*) will be taken from well dated and sealed deposits to define presence, preservation and to enable comments on any further sampling strategy to be made.

- 5.3.5 Environmental samples from dry deposits will normally be processed by flotation following the fieldwork and the residues will be sorted to retrieve small bones, small finds and charcoal that has not floated.

- 5.3.6 Where appropriate the guidance in the following English Heritage papers will be followed:

- *Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation, and curation of waterlogged wood* 2010
- *Dendrochronology – guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates* 2004
- *Archaeometallurgy* 2001
- *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* 2011
- *Human bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports* 2004
- *Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record* 2007
- *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts* 2012
- *Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on producing and interpreting archaeomagnetic dates* 2006
- *Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork* 2006

### 5.4 Human remains

- 5.4.1 In the event of discovery of any human remains, it is proposed that they will, in the first instance, be left *in situ*, covered and protected. Following discussions with the Client, Coroner and the AWG, the need for and appropriateness of their excavation/removal as part of the fieldwork will be determined. The greatest care will be taken in dealing with



human remains, and in line with the latest government regulations, a Ministry of Justice licence will be procured immediately, whether or not the remains are to be disturbed.

5.4.2 Appropriate environmental health regulations will be followed at all times and the AWG and the local Coroner will be informed immediately. The subsequent post-excavation assessment, or document, will contain an analysis of the remains and a statement for the final deposition of the assemblage. The assessment statement will address future research potential, where applicable, and the options for reburial.

5.4.3 Should human remains be excavated, all excavation and post-excavation will be in accordance with the standards set out in *CIfA Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains*. Where necessary, specialist guidance/site visits will be undertaken by a suitably qualified osteologist. The final placing of human remains following analysis will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice Licence.

## 5.5 Treasure

5.5.1 Wessex Archaeology will notify the AWG immediately if material is recovered considered to be covered by the *Treasure Act* of 1996. All necessary information required by the *Treasure Act* (i.e. finder, location, material, date, associated items etc.) will be reported to the County Coroner within 24 hours.

## 6 POST EXCAVATION AND REPORTING

6.1.1 Within five working days of completion of works on Site (WA offices close from Christmas eve until 5/01/2015), a summary report outlining the results and including appropriate plans, sections and photographs will be submitted to the Client and AWG. The full report will follow within 15 working days of completion of fieldwork, and submitted for approval to the Client and AWG. Once approved, bound copies will be forwarded to the AWG as required. Should human remains be identified, reporting will take longer to complete to enable analysis to be undertaken.

6.1.2 The evaluation report will be prepared in accordance with the guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2008).

6.1.3 Particular emphasis will be given to placing the results of the evaluation into the context of the Stonehenge WHS and archaeology of the immediate area.

6.1.4 The evaluation report will comply with the requirements of AWG and in any case include:

- a non-technical summary;
- the aims and methods used in the evaluation;
- plans and section drawings at appropriate scales to locate the Site and excavated and projected archaeological deposits;
- the tabulation of all artefacts recovered from the archaeological works, listed by context and by material type;
- a consideration of the archaeological and environmental potential of deposits;
- a consideration of the sites archaeological significance in its broader historic and landscape setting;
- 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; and
- a reconsideration of the methodology employed.

6.1.5 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.

6.1.6 The information will be deposited with the Wiltshire 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.

6.1.7 If considered appropriate, a short report on the results of the programme of archaeological recording will be prepared for publication in an appropriate national journal.

6.1.8 Details of the Site will be submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database.

## **7 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **7.1 Museum**

7.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with the local museum. The museum will be contacted ahead of works starting on Site. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

### **7.2 Preparation of archive**

7.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the local museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared.

### **7.3 Discard policy**

7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

7.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002).

### **7.4 Security copy**

7.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. 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.

## **8 QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCEDURES**

- 8.1.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a Project Management system. Projects are assigned to individual managers who monitor their progress and quality, and control budgets from inception to completion, in all aspects including Health and Safety etc. Projects are managed in accordance with English Heritage guidelines outlined in the document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006).
- 8.1.2 The work will be directed in the field by an appropriately experienced archaeologist who will normally be a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and a core member of Wessex Archaeology's staff. Overall project supervision and monitoring will be undertaken by a Project Manager based in Salisbury who will undertake monitoring visits if and when appropriate. Monitoring visits may also be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's Health and Safety Co-ordinator in conjunction with a representative of Hampshire's Historic Environment team where required.
- 8.1.3 Wessex Archaeology is registered as an archaeological organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Wessex Archaeology endorses the *Code of Practice* and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

## **9 INSURANCE AND HEALTH AND SAFETY**

### **9.1 Policy and Risk Assessment**

- 9.1.1 Health and safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practises will override archaeological considerations at all times.
- 9.1.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.
- 9.1.3 Wessex Archaeology will supply a copy of their Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the Client before the commencement of any fieldwork. The Risk Assessment will have been read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commences.
- 9.1.4 Wessex Archaeology has both public liability (£10,000,000) and professional indemnity insurance (£5,000,000).

## **10 REFERENCES**

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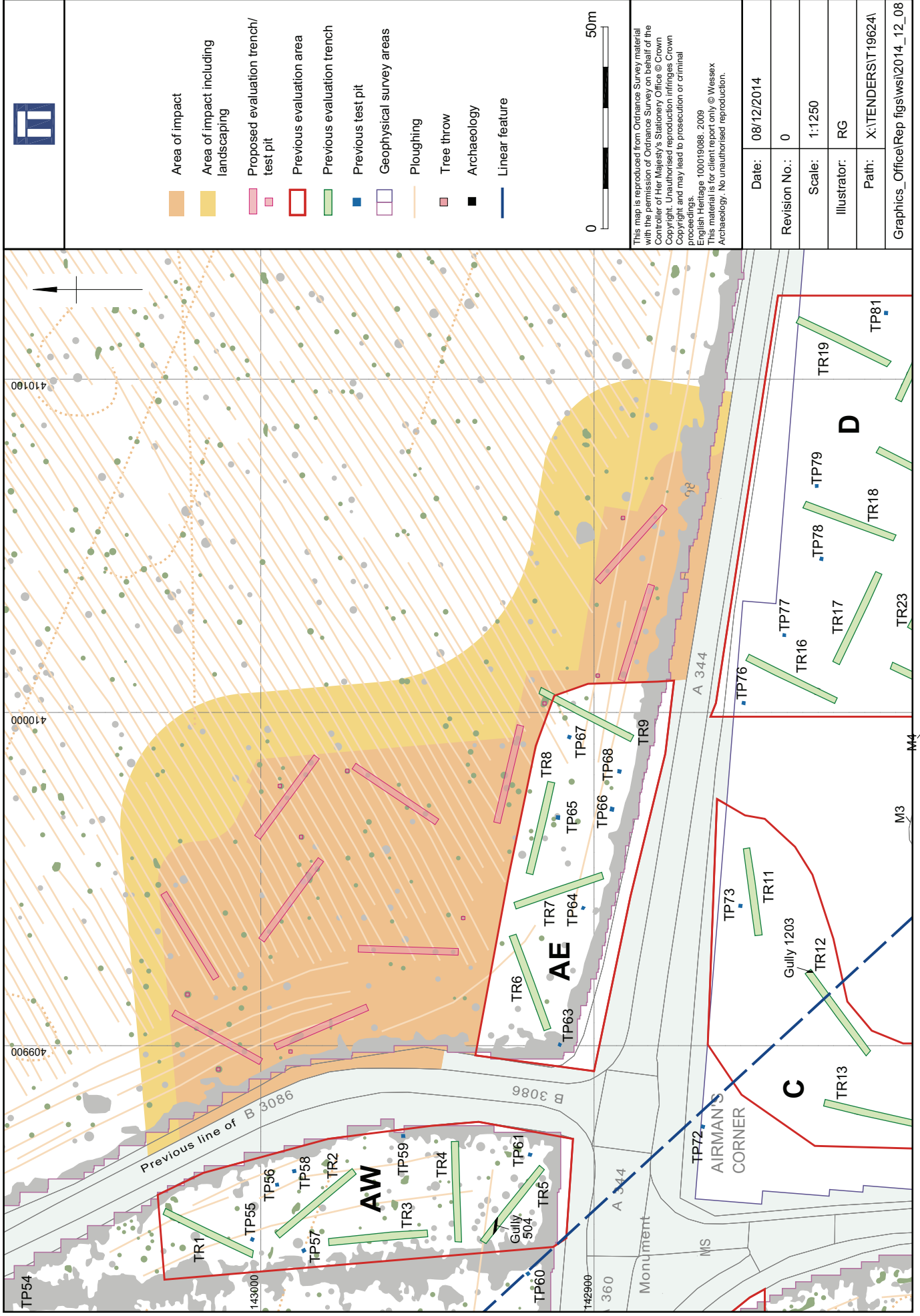
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Proposed trench and test pit locations

Figure 1