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Badger Sett Closure and Barrow Restoration Project Winterbourne Stoke Down, Wiltshire

Bronze Age Barrows at Winterbourne Stoke Down, Wiltshire
Stonehenge World Heritage Site



Scheduled Monument Numbers
1011039, 1011040 and 1012368

WA ref: 102270.01
December 2014



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Prepared for

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December 2014

Report Ref: 102270.01



Quality Assurance

Project Code	102270	Accession Code		Client Ref.	
Planning Application Ref.		Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	410047 142382		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	SF	GSC		27/10/14
File:	X:\PROJECTS\102270\Report\Superceded\102270 Report_v2				
v02	I	SF	AK		19/11/14
File:	X:\PROJECTS\102270\Report\Superceded\102270 Report_v3				
v03	I	KLD			04/12/14
File:	X:\PROJECTS\102270\Report\Superceded\102270_Badgersett_Winterbourne_rep_KLD_2014_12_04				
File:					
v04	F	KLD			
File:	X:\PROJECTS\102270\Report\102270_Badgersett_Winterbourne_rep_KLDABedit_2014_12_05				

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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Plates 8–10: Removal of turfed-over badger spoil heaps, and re-turfing bare patches (Barrow C)

Plate 11: Barrow C with part of the barrow cemetery and the A303 in the background



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by English Heritage on behalf of the Druids Lodge Partnership to archaeologically monitor the restoration and re-profiling of three Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age round barrows at Winterbourne Stoke Down, centred on National Grid Reference 410047 142382.

The barrows - Scheduled Monuments 1011039, 1011040 and (part of) 1012368 - are situated 2km to the west of Stonehenge, within the Avebury and Stonehenge World Heritage Site, which comprises a landscape rich in prehistoric monumental and mortuary archaeology. Each monument had been subject to Antiquarian investigations.

Listed on the Heritage at Risk Register (Croxson 2013; www.english-heritage.org.uk), the monuments had been identified as suffering severe badger burrowing damage. Following ecological assessment and initial preparation works by Natural England., badger sett closure measures were installed by Wildlife Co. under archaeological supervision. The works provided the opportunity for inspection of the exposed deposits, though these were limited to topsoil and the mixed *ex situ* material forming the badger spoil heaps.

Sieving the spoil heaps resulted in the recovery of a small quantity of redeposited prehistoric worked flint, and a few pieces of burnt flint. These may relate to the construction of the barrow and surrounding cemetery, or alternatively to the abundant prehistoric activity recorded in the immediate vicinity.

The badger setts were successfully closed and the larger damaged areas suitably infilled. Low scrub, the spoil heaps and overgrown turf were removed, and the erosion scars patched where possible. Initial results show a modest, sympathetic restoration of the barrow mounds, including the installation of simple, rescindable measures (e.g. wire mesh) to prevent re-colonisation by burrowing animals.

The fieldwork was undertaken on 28th to 29th January, and the 3rd and 7th October 2014.

It is suggested that the above work should be reported as an article in the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, or included in the publication due to be produced by Wessex Archaeology for the Stonehenge Environmental Improvements Project.

The archive will be deposited in the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum.



Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology wishes to thank Nick Croxson of English Heritage and Mike Doggrell of the Druid's Lodge Partnership for commissioning the project, and for their advice and support. The assistance and co-operation of Mike Richardson and his colleagues from Wildlife Co. Ltd are also duly acknowledged.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Ray Ducker, Neil Fitzpatrick, Ed Grenier and Piotr Orczewski. The report was written by Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy and edited by Alistair Barclay. Matt Leivers assessed the finds, and Kenneth Lymer produced the illustrations. The project was managed by Andy King. David Norcott, Technical Manager (Geoarchaeology and Environmental) provided advice regarding environmental sampling.

Other involved parties are acknowledged for their guidance and contribution:

English Heritage:
Phil McMahon (Inspector of Ancient Monuments)

Natural England:
Sarah Grinstead (Lead Advisor for Wiltshire and Cranborne Chase Land Management Team)
Stephanie Payne (Land Management and Conservation Lead Adviser Wiltshire and Cranborne Chase Team)
David Trump (Wildlife Management and Licensing Service)

National Trust:
Dr. Nicola Snashall (Archaeologist for Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site)
Mike Dando (Head Ranger for Stonehenge Landscape)



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by English Heritage (EH) on behalf of the Druid's Lodge Partnership (landowners) to archaeologically monitor the restoration and re-profiling of three extant Bronze Age barrow mounds on Winterbourne Stoke Down, within the bounds of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site (National Grid Reference (NGR) 410047 142382 (**Figure 1**)).

1.1.2 The barrow mounds and their immediate surrounds are designated Scheduled Monuments (SM):

- SM No. 1011039, hereafter Barrow **A**;
- SM No. 1011040, hereafter Barrow **B**;
- SM No. 1012368 (part of), hereafter Barrow **C**.

1.1.3 English Heritage's *Stonehenge Management Plan* (Young *et al* 2009) provides an overarching framework for conservation and stewardship of Stonehenge and its landscape (including the WHS), as outlined in *Stonehenge World Heritage Site: A Strategy for interpretation, Learning and Participation 2010-2015* (Carver and Greaney 2011). Of particular relevance are policies 3c and 3e, which state that:

'The condition and vulnerability of all archaeological sites and monuments throughout the WHS should be reviewed regularly to guide future management action and priorities (Issues 11, 12).'

And

'Where appropriate, degraded and other archaeological features within the WHS should be conserved and/or made more visible without detracting from the intrinsic form and character (Issue 33).'

1.1.4 The monuments are listed on the 'Heritage at Risk Register' (www.english-heritage.org.uk), which provides a picture of the health of England's designated heritage assets, and highlights those in need of rescue due to their being at risk of loss through neglect, deterioration or inappropriate development. Addressing the causes of, and rectifying any damage to these monuments contributes towards English Heritage's obligation to reduce the number of 'at risk' heritage assets on the register.

1.1.5 A recent condition survey for EH identified a significant increase in damage caused by burrowing animals, particularly badgers (WA 2012a). Active setts were observed to be severely affecting the three mounds and were in need of suitable action prior to any works to restore and protect the barrows. Natural England (Trump 2013) found that the badger setts were still active within the mounds of Barrows A and B (**Figure 1**), though the sett in Barrow C was not.

1.1.6 Closure of the setts and remedial works to restore the barrows was recommended as part of the Higher Level Stewardship agreement with the landowner (Druid's Lodge Partnership).

1.1.7 Wessex Archaeology monitored the initial ecological assessment and preparation works on 28–29th January 2014, and the sett closure, installation of protective measures and re-profiling on the 3rd and 7th October 2014.



- 1.1.8 The project was overseen by the EH Heritage-at-Risk Project Officer who undertook all necessary stakeholder engagement and consultation. The officer obtained the appropriate licence from Natural England to allow obstruction and closure of the badger setts (as required by the Protection of Badgers Act 1992), and the Scheduled Monument Consent from the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport via EH – a requirement of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) for any work on, to or under a Scheduled Monument.
- 1.1.9 This document presents the results of the project which was undertaken in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2013a), and respecting the licence and consents detailed above. Based on the brief provided by English Heritage (Croxon 2013), the WSI follows current best practice and guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* ('MoRPHE', English Heritage 2006), and the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2008).

1.2 Location

- 1.2.1 The three barrows are on Winterbourne Stoke Down, situated on the gently rolling chalk downland 6.5km west of Amesbury, 2.5km east of Winterbourne Stoke, and 3km south of the MoD Defence Training Estate Salisbury Plain (DTE SP). It lies 2km west of Stonehenge, within the bounds of the Stonehenge part of the World Heritage Site (WHS).
- 1.2.2 The monuments and their immediate peripheries are grassed over and fenced off from the surrounding arable setting. The A360 Devises to Salisbury road, which also forms part of the western border of the WHS, extends north to south 100–200m to the west of the barrows.
- 1.2.3 Adjacent Barrows A and B (NGR 410047 142378 and 410137 142384) are 500m SSE of Airman's Corner, and 600m north of Barrow C (**Figure 1**). These are clearly visible from most aspects, including the new Stonehenge Visitors' Centre, situated approximately 350m to the north. Barrow C (NGR 410163 141782), is within a round barrow cemetery, approximately 350m north-east of the Long Barrow Roundabout which links the A303 and the A360. Plantations of mature trees and its position within the cemetery partly screen it from the passing traffic and the Visitors' Centre.
- 1.2.4 Meandering approximately north-south, the River Till is approximately 2km to the west, whilst the River Avon is about 4km to the east of Winterbourne Stoke Down. The natural ground surface is generally level at 102m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), and the underlying geology is Cretaceous Chalk (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological record for the area and its wider context is very extensive and varied, including antiquarian investigations, various research programmes, aerial photograph assessments and a multitude of investigations carried out in the course of development control. A selective summary is presented below.
- 2.1.2 Previous investigations carried out by English Heritage on similar badger-damaged barrows on the DTE SP in 2003-2004, and the Marlborough Downs in 2005, demonstrated that broad stratigraphic sequences may be observable, and that certain types of deposit are particularly vulnerable e.g. buried land surfaces and graves. The



extensive damage to the monuments at Barrow Clump, Figheldean, Wiltshire, was such that excavations were undertaken in order to record the site by record (WA 2013b).

2.2 General

- 2.2.1 The barrows are in an *Area of Special Archaeological Significance* (as defined within the Salisbury District Local Plan (Wiltshire Council 2011)), at the western edge of the Stonehenge part of the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site (WHS).
- 2.2.2 William Stukeley recorded and partially excavated many of the monuments in the early 18th-century, and William Cunnington carried out many similar investigations for Sir Richard Colt Hoare in the early 19th-century (Hoare 1812). A substantial study of the Wiltshire barrows conducted in the first half of the 20th century forms a major component of the archaeological record for the region (Grinsell 1957).
- 2.2.3 In 1990 English Heritage published the comprehensive Stonehenge Environs Project report, which aimed to identify prehistoric settlements in the Stonehenge environs, and aid the development of a management strategy (Richards 1990). Cleal *et al.* soon after produced a round-up of 20th-century investigations of Stonehenge and its setting (1995).
- 2.2.4 An archaeological research framework for the Stonehenge WHS was published in 2005, which has been subject to revisions in order to reflect new discoveries and technology (Darvill 2005; 2012). Wessex Archaeology have been tasked with co-ordinating and editing the *Stonehenge and Avebury Revised Research Framework Project*.
- 2.2.5 De Smedt *et al.* (2014) presented geophysical results of a considerable proportion of the region, using the most up-to-date technology. Other recent investigations include the *Stonehenge Environmental Improvements Project* (Leary 2008; WA 2009; 2011; 2012b, 2014).

2.3 Known archaeology

- 2.3.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity has been recorded in the vicinity (Lawson 2007, 11–36).
- 2.3.2 The area around Stonehenge, which itself has Late Neolithic origins, includes one of the densest and most varied groups of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments in Britain, e.g. Robin Hood's Ball; fifteen Neolithic long barrows; the Cursus; Woodhenge; Durrington Walls and numerous Early Bronze Age round barrows surrounding Stonehenge, including Barrows A–C. In view of the importance of the area, all ceremonial and mortuary monuments of this period which retain significant archaeological remains are regarded as nationally important.
- 2.3.3 A long barrow (SM No. 1011841) provides the focal point of the later Winterbourne Stoke crossroads barrow cemetery (SM No. 1012368), of which several round barrows align with the long barrow's longitudinal axis, and extend in a linear fashion for approximately 500m along a low ridge (Woodward 2000, 78–9). Further barrows, including Barrow C, complete the cemetery but lack the linear arrangement.
- 2.3.4 Bronze Age Round barrow cemeteries formed over a substantial period of time, often providing a focus for continued and/or later activity, particularly mortuary-related. The Winterbourne Stoke crossroads barrows survive as outstanding examples of their class,



and includes including fine examples of all the major barrow types including rare examples of 'pond' barrows.

- 2.3.5 Barrows A and B, referred to by Grinsell as barrows 25 and 26 respectively (Winterbourne Stoke Down; Gingell 1988, fig. 19), were partially excavated in the 19th-century. Barrow A, a bowl barrow, was described as containing a large urn and burnt bone, whilst B, a bell barrow, was found to contain two 'primary' cremation burials. An inverted urned cremation burial was exposed, presumably via erosion or disturbance, in 1916.
- 2.3.6 Barrow C, a simple round barrow (Grinsell number 13; Lawson 2007, fig. 7.7), is not specifically described as having been excavated, though most in the cemetery were partially excavated in the 19th-century, and revealed at least one burial (inhumation and/or cremation) accompanied by a wide assortment of associated grave goods.
- 2.3.7 The later prehistoric activity is characterised by the remains of settlements, field systems and agricultural structures, and later, enclosures and hillforts (Darvill 2005, 66–75; Lawson 2007). Romano-British evidence includes various settlement types, abundant field systems and several cemeteries, whilst in the Anglo-Saxon period ancient monuments are focal points for mortuary rites (Darvill 2005, 75–81). In the medieval period the various monuments continue to be important landscape markers. Later periods are influenced by the Enclosure Act, the development of villages and towns, agricultural techniques and the Military presence (*ibid* 81–96). All have had a variety of effects upon the ancient landscape and its monuments.

3 AIMS

3.1 General aims and objectives

3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief were to:

- *archaeologically monitor all associated groundworks;*
- *investigate, assess and record any exposed in situ archaeological deposits to the highest possible standard;*
- *examine the spoil from the badger activity, and retrieve any artefacts for analysis;*
- *take soil samples as appropriate;*
- *confirm the approximate date and extent of any remains;*
- *determine the condition of the remains;*
- *determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present; and*
- *prepare an appropriate report based on the results.*

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1.1 The methodology was designed to meet the aims and objectives of the project. All works followed the methodology set out in the WSI (WA 2013a), and the IfA's *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008), except where they are superseded by statements made below.



4.1.2 The unique code (**102270**) has been clearly marked on all documentation relating to the archaeological aspect of the project.

4.2 Archaeological works

4.2.1 A qualified archaeologist was present during the initial condition assessment. They monitored the groundworks associated with the installation of the badger sett closure measures (one-way doors, wire mesh and redeposited, archaeologically sterile soil), including scrub clearance.

4.2.2 Re-profiling of the barrows was undertaken by hand, by the archaeologists and specialist ecological contractors. This task included the hand removal of vegetation growing over the spoil heaps created by burrowing animals; where possible re-turfing of exposed soils was undertaken. It was necessary to infill some more substantial depressions and scars using archaeologically sterile soil and/or chalk.

4.2.3 The upcast material derived from animals burrowing into the barrow mounds was hand-sieved on site by an archaeologist in order to retrieve any artefacts.

4.3 Recording

4.3.1 All recording was undertaken using WA's *pro forma* recording sheets and recording system. Details are available on request.

4.3.2 A digital photographic record was maintained during the evaluation. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which embed appropriate metadata within the image to ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3.1 Where possible the location of the works was digitally surveyed using GPS within the OS NGR system, and including heights above Ordnance Datum. The electronic survey record will be retained within the site archive.

4.4 Finds

4.4.1 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 1999), the *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines Conservation Guideline No 2* and the Museums and Galleries Commissions *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1991) excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

4.4.2 All artefacts were retained. These were washed, weighed, counted and identified. Suitable material was scanned to assess the date range.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1.1 This section presents the results in accordance with the aims and objectives set out in section 3.1.1.

5.1.2 **Plates 1–11** illustrate the badger damage, the fieldwork in progress, and the results of the re-profiling and restoration.

5.1.3 The badger sett closure and barrow restoration operations did not expose any stratified or *in situ* deposits, nor were any observable within the areas disturbed by the badger activity.



- 5.1.4 A mid grey-brown silty loam topsoil was exposed via a number of erosion scars, and sett entrances. The various small spoil heaps created by the badgers comprised a mixture of topsoil and barrow mound material, including differing proportions of subangular chalk pieces (10-80mm). The heaps consisted of substantially reworked deposits, deriving from anywhere within the sett/barrow.
- 5.1.5 Hand sieving of the badger spoil heaps resulted in the retrieval of several worked flints, and few pieces of burnt flint (see below).
- 5.1.6 Any artefacts or ecofacts present in the topsoil and upcast material, or sample thereof, would be of uncertain provenance.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Worked and burnt flint

- 6.1.1 A total of 19 unstratified pieces of worked flint were recovered from sieved upcast from Barrow C, consisting of 18 flakes and a core fragment. None are closely dateable; the pieces would not be out of place in later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age assemblages. Three pieces of burnt flint were recovered from Barrow C. Burnt flint is often found in association with later prehistoric activity.
- 6.1.2 No further analysis is considered necessary on this assemblage, and none warrant illustration. A comment on the worked flint should appear in the proposed published article (see below).

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 Examination of the exposed deposits by a qualified archaeologist found them to consist entirely of disturbed material and/or topsoil. Upcast material of this nature is of very low potential for further work, as the provenance of any artefacts or ecofacts present in any sample taken would be uncertain.

8 CONCLUSION

- 8.1.1 The badger sett closure and barrow restoration works were minimally invasive, precluding observations of any *in situ* deposits or features below the topsoil.
- 8.1.2 Deposits of potential archaeological interest were all *ex-situ*, i.e. reworked, found in spoil heaps created by the badger burrowing activity.
- 8.1.3 Sieving of a sample of the spoil heaps resulted in the recovery of a small quantity of later Neolithic or Early Bronze worked flint, and a few pieces of burnt flint. These are all redeposited. Some may or may not relate to the surrounding barrow cemetery, whilst the burnt flint may relate to the abundant Late Bronze Age activity evidenced in the immediate vicinity (Richards 1990, 208-211; Leivers and Moore 2008).
- 8.1.4 The badger setts were successfully closed, with the minimum of disturbance to the monuments and the animals. Low scrub, overgrown turf and the spoil heaps and were removed and used to patch the erosion scars, whilst the larger areas of damage were suitably infilled. The installation of simple and reversible measures (wire mesh) should prevent re-inhabitation by burrowing animals.
- 8.1.5 Initial results show a modest and sympathetic restoration of the barrow mounds.



9 PUBLICATION

- 9.1.1 Given the importance of the monuments and their location, it is recommended that – as minimum – a short article on the project be published in the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine. Alternatively the same may be included in the publication due to be produced by Wessex Archaeology for the Stonehenge Environmental Improvements Project.

10 STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 Museum

- 10.1.1 The project archive resulting from the excavation will be deposited with Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum on completion of the project. Deposition of the finds will be carried out with the agreement of the landowner, which shall be sought in during the final archive preparation stage.

10.2 Archive

- 10.2.1 The complete site archive, which includes paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 10.2.2 All archive elements are marked with **102270**; a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises one cardboard box of artefacts ordered by material type, and one file of paper records.

10.3 Discard policy

- 10.3.1 As stated in the WSI (WA 2013), 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 categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

10.4 Storage

- 10.4.1 All project archive material will be stored at the Wessex Archaeology premises in Salisbury until it is transferred to the museum.

10.5 Copyright

- 10.5.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site is retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights* regulations 2003.

10.6 Security Copy

- 10.6.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011) 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.

10.7 OASIS

- 10.7.1 An OASIS online record (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/>) has been initiated for the work, with key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive). A copy of the OASIS form (**wessexar1-197033**) is in **appendix 1**.

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12 APPENDIX 1

12.1 OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-197033

Project details

Project name	Badger sett closure and barrow restoration project, Winterbourne Stoke, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by English Heritage and the Druids Lodge Partnership to archaeologically monitor the restoration and re-profiling of three Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age round barrows at Winterbourne Stoke Down, centred on National Grid Reference 410047 142382. The barrows - Scheduled Monuments 1011039, 1011040 and (part of) 1012368 - are situated 2km to the west of Stonehenge, within the Avebury and Stonehenge World Heritage Site, which comprises a landscape rich in prehistoric monumental and mortuary archaeology. Each monument had been subject to Antiquarian investigations. Listed on the Heritage at Risk Register, the monuments had been identified as suffering severe badger burrowing damage. Following ecological assessment and initial preparation works, badger sett closure measures were installed under archaeological supervision. The works provided the opportunity for inspection of the exposed deposits, though these were limited to topsoil and the mixed ex situ material forming the badger spoil heaps. Sieving the spoil heaps resulted in the recovery of a small quantity of redeposited prehistoric worked flint, and a few pieces of burnt flint. These may be to the construction of the barrow and surrounding cemetery, or alternatively the abundant prehistoric activity recorded in the immediate vicinity. The badger setts were successfully closed, and the larger damaged areas suitably infilled. Low scrub, overgrown turf and the spoil heaps were removed and erosion scars were patched where possible. Initial results show a modest, sympathetic restoration of the barrow mounds, including the installation of simple, rescindable measures (e.g. wire mesh) to prevent re-colonisation by burrowing animals.</p>
Project dates	Start: 28-01-2014 End: 07-10-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	102270 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	1011039 - SM No.
Any associated project reference codes	1011040 - SM No.
Any associated project reference codes	1012368 - SM No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	World Heritage Site



Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	ROUND BARROW Early Bronze Age
Monument type	BELL BARROW Early Bronze Age
Monument type	BOWL BARROW Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Late Prehistoric
Investigation type	"Watching Brief","Field observation","Salvage Excavation"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY WINTERBOURNE STOKE Winterbourne Stoke Down
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 10163 41782 51.1746639974 -1.85460469895 51 10 28 N 001 51 16 W Point
Site coordinates	SU 10047 42378 51.1800258611 -1.85624756151 51 10 48 N 001 51 22 W Point
Site coordinates	SU 10137 42384 51.1800782297 -1.85495967693 51 10 48 N 001 51 17 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 101.00m Max: 103.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	English Heritage
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Andy King
Project supervisor	Neil Fitzpatrick
Project supervisor	Piotr Orczewski
Project supervisor	Raymon Ducker
Type of	Landowner



sponsor/funding
body

Name of
sponsor/funding
body
Druid's Lodge Partnership

Project archives

Physical Archive
recipient
Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum

Physical Contents
"Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive
recipient
Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum

Digital Contents
"Worked stone/lithics"

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

Paper Archive
recipient
Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum

Paper Media
available
"Diary", "Map", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General
Notes', "Report", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type
Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title
Badger Sett Closure and Barrow Restoration Project, Winterbourne Stoke,
Wiltshire

Author(s)/Editor(s)
Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy

Other bibliographic
details
102270.01

Date
2014

Issuer or publisher
Wessex Archaeology

Place of issue or
publication
Salisbury

Description
A4/A3 standard client report with text, figure and plates

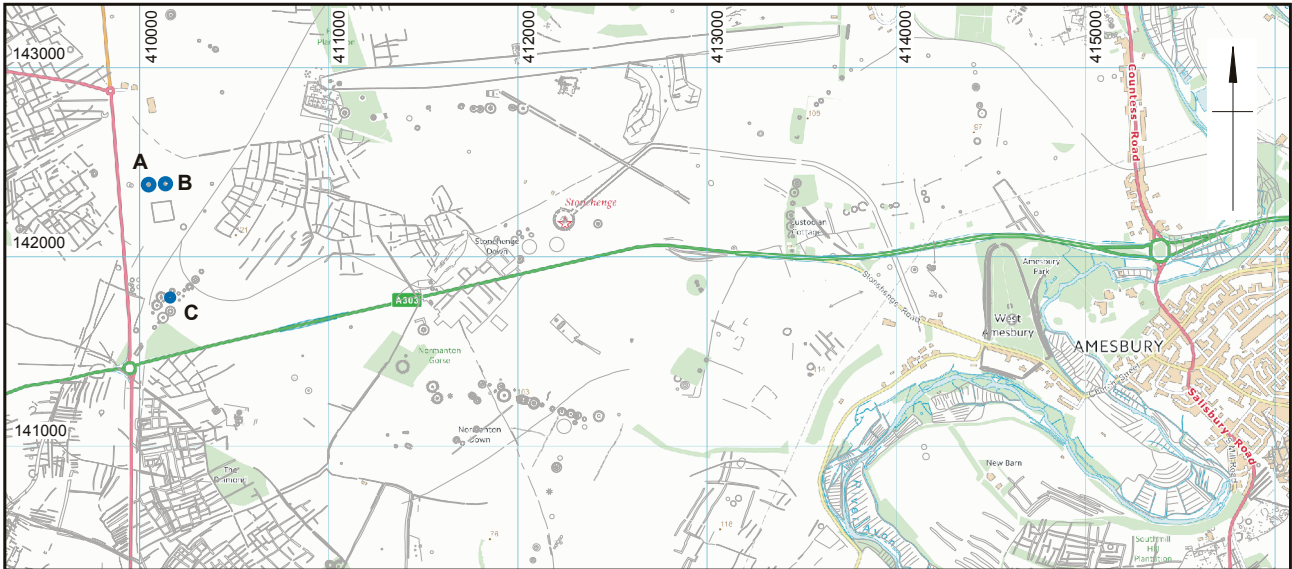
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Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy (k.dinwiddy@wessexarch.co.uk)

Entered on
2 December 2014

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Round barrow location plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: Wildlife Co. installing badger sett closure measures (Barrow A)



Plate 2: Completed badger sett closure measures (Barrow A)


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Plate 3: Example of badger sett damage (Barrow B)



Plate 4: Example of badger sett damage (Barrow B)


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Plate 5: Example of badger sett damage (Barrow B)



Plate 6: Example of badger sett damage (Barrow B)


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Plate 7: Re-profiled Barrow B



Plate 8: Removal of turfed-over badger spoil heaps, and re-turfing bare patches (Barrow C)


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Plate 9: Removal of turfed-over badger spoil heaps, and re-turfing bare patches (Barrow C)



Plate 10: Removal of turfed-over badger spoil heaps, and re-turfing bare patches (Barrow C)



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Plate 11: Barrow C with part of the barrow cemetery and the A303 in the background

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