



SVEP Phase 2 Airman's Corner Winterbourne Stoke, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Summary

This document, prepared on behalf of the English Heritage Trust, presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken during initial groundworks for an extension to the existing coach park on land at Airman's Corner, Winterbourne Stoke, Wiltshire, centred on NGR 409950 143000.

The watching brief follows on from a previous geophysical survey undertaken as part of the Stonehenge Environmental Improvements Project (SEIP), and subsequent archaeological evaluation and watching brief.

The groundworks offered limited opportunity to observe and record any buried archaeological remains that might have been present. Topsoil was retained *in situ* over much of the west side of the site, and at a reduced level within the new coach park, turning circle and access road. The main areas of impact were trenches for the surface water drainage system and petrol interceptor tank.

Features identified and recorded include a pair of plough scars and a single tree throw. The results are consistent with the findings of the evaluation and suggest that the area is likely devoid of buried archaeology remains.

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The watching brief was undertaken by Pete Capps, Darryl Freer, Rachel Williams and Al Zochowski. Graphics were produced by Will Foster. This report was written by Bill Moffat and Stephen Beach. The project was managed by Andrew Manning on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



SVEP Phase 2 Airman's Corner Winterbourne Stoke Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by English Heritage Trust to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction of a permanent coach park extension, a new coach visitors facilities building and a new visitor transit system (VTS) turning loop, at Airman's Corner; and an extended turning area and new disembarkation platform at Stonehenge, centred on NGR 409988 142917 and 412054 142359, at the Stonehenge Visitor's Centre, SP4 7DE (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission granted by Wiltshire Council (14/12106/FUL) in April 2015 as part of a programme of archaeological works, which had also included a similar watching brief associated with Phase 1 of the construction works (Wessex Archaeology 2015b).

1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Chris Blandford Associates 2016). Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.4 The watching brief was undertaken intermittently between 10th November 2016 and 11th July 2017.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 These works form part of the Stonehenge Environment Improvement Programme and followed the strategy and methodologies set out in the SEIP Evaluation Strategy (Wessex Archaeology 2009b). In summary, the SVEP strategy considered three principal areas of archaeological interest, comprising:

- the artefact content of the topsoil as an indicator of past activity;
- the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains;
- the geoarchaeological potential.

1.2.2 All survey work was undertaken in accordance with the *Construction Principles* (Archaeology) as set out in Appendix D of the *Updated Planning Statement* (Chris Blandford Associates 2014).



1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The watching brief was located north-east and east of the existing roundabout at Airman's Corner, which links the A360, the B3086 and the existing Stonehenge visitor facilities to the south (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.3.2 The ground within the site slopes generally southwards, from a height of 103 m above Ordnance Datum (OD) in the north-east, to a low point of 98 m OD in the south. It forms the northern edge of a dry valley that extends through the Stonehenge visitor facilities and runs south-west to the Till valley.
- 1.3.3 At the start of works the site comprised an area of arable farmland. The underlying geology is Chalk of the Seaford Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Previous investigations related to the development

Geophysical Survey 1991/1993/2002

- 2.1.1 These were undertaken in the vicinity of Airman's Corner in connection with earlier Stonehenge Visitor's Centre proposals in 1991 and 1993 (Bartlett Clark for Timothy Darvill Archaeological Consultants), and in 2002 (GSB Prospection for Wessex Archaeology), and in relation to proposals to improve the A303 (T) through the WHS (Geophysical Surveys of Bradford for John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 1993).

Geophysical Surveys 2009

- 2.1.2 In 2009, an area of approximately 3 ha south-east of Airman's Corner was subject to geophysical survey by the English Heritage 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).
- 2.1.3 In the same year a further 24.6 ha was subject to geophysical survey in relation to the SEIP works (Wessex Archaeology 2009a). This identified an apparent complex of post-pits which formed an approximate circle of 25 m diameter some 100 m to the east of an upstanding Scheduled bowl barrow (SMR No. SU04SE633). The barrow and the pit circle 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 while all the survey areas show some traces of ploughing trends, the north-eastern quadrant (the contain the present site) was most affected by these responses.

Watching Brief 2011

- 2.1.4 From 2011 a watching brief was undertaken during the decommissioning of the B3086 and other groundworks associated with the SEIP works (Wessex Archaeology 2011; 2012a). No archaeological features or finds were recorded.

Archaeological Evaluation 2012

- 2.1.5 In 2012 an archaeological evaluation, comprising four evaluation trenches (Trenches 6–9) and six test pits (TPs 63–88), was undertaken within the existing coach park to the immediate south of the site in relation to the SEIP proposals (Wessex Archaeology

2012b). With the exception of a single sherd of Romano-British pottery and four pieces of worked flint retrieved during the test pitting, no cultural material or archaeological features were recorded; two tree-throw holes were excavated (in Trenches 6 and 8).

Archaeological evaluation 2015

- 2.1.6 In 2015, in advance of submission of the present planning application, and based on the results of the geophysical surveys, a further evaluation was undertaken within the proposed development area, comprising ten (30 m by 1.8 m) trenches and ten 1 m² hand-dug test pits (Wessex Archaeology 2015a). No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified, although a small number of modern postholes and ditches were uncovered. A number of tree-throw holes and natural geological features were also uncovered and investigated, although no associated archaeological finds were recovered. A small assemblage of worked flint (one core, 21 worked flakes and two broken flakes) was recovered from seven of the test pits, but was fairly evenly spread across them with no significant concentration being evident; this appears to represent a typical low-level background scatter of later Neolithic–Bronze Age (3000–1100 BC) material.

Watching Brief 2015

- 2.1.7 A watching brief was undertaken during initial groundworks for an extension to the existing coach park. The groundworks offered limited opportunity to observe and record any buried archaeological remains that might have been present. Topsoil was retained *in situ* over much of the west side of the site, and at a reduced level within the new coach park, turning circle and access road. The main areas of impact were trenches for the surface water drainage system, petrol interceptor tank and soakaway. Features identified and recorded include three tree-throw holes, modern soakaway pits and a modern linear feature. The results were consistent with the findings of the evaluation and suggested that the area was devoid of buried archaeology remains. (Wessex Archaeology 2015b)

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

- 2.2.1 The archaeological potential of the site was considered in a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) produced by (the then) English Heritage to inform option selection (Leary 2008) associated with the original SEIP proposals. The DBA considered five sites within and close to the WHS. The results of the DBA in respect to the Airman's Corner option (Area Y) are summarised below.
- 2.2.2 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the site, but 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 (Leivers and Powell, 2016).
- 2.2.3 The only Bronze Age activity recorded in Area Y (of the DBA) is an isolated round barrow (SMR No. SU04SE633,) visible as a mound and mapped from aerial photographs. Two ring ditches and an amorphous feature, and three other circular features are visible as cropmarks to the south; the latter 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 ha on Winterbourne Stoke Down, to the west of the site, although in the vicinity of the site it is now mostly destroyed by ploughing. It is thought to be later prehistoric in date, although 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 as a cropmark to the west of the site is probably associated with this field system. A further (largely flattened) field system (SMR No.



SU14SW982) extends to the east of the site. It was considered likely that both field systems extended across the site and that the potential to recover remains associated with field systems was high.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Chris Blandford Associates 2016) and as defined in the ClfA' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- To guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.
- Monitor and record the implementation of measures designed to preserve archaeological remains left in situ; and
- Disseminate the results of the project through deposition of an ordered archive with Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, the deposition of a detailed report with the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record, and publication at a level of detail commensurate with the significance of the results

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Chris Blandford Associates 2016), were:

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



4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Chris Blandford Associates 2016) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The permanent coach park extension utilised the existing reversible construction of the temporary coach park extension. Below-ground excavations within the coach park footprint were limited to areas of new paving, installation of additional foul water drainage, surface water collector drains and additional soakaway capacity.

4.2.2 The construction of the two proposed VTS turning loops, their associated surface water drainage, soakaways and footpaths involved new excavations in a part of the site that had not previously been subject to intrusive archaeological evaluation.

4.2.3 Due to the intermittent and widely separated nature of the works, each individual contiguous area was given a simple number prefix. There were ten areas, numbered from 1 -10 (**Fig. 1**).

4.2.4 The watching archaeologists monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified areas. Where necessary, the surface of uncovered potential archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief.

4.2.5 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.

4.2.6 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of identified features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.2.7 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Chris Blandford Associates 2016). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).



4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 Wiltshire Council Archaeological Service, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The impact of the development on any buried archaeological remains was minimal with topsoil retained in situ over much of the west side of the site, and at a reduced level within the coach park, turning circle and access road. The main areas of impact were the trenches for the surface water drainage system and petrol interceptor tank (**Fig. 1**).

- 5.1.2 The depth of the overlying topsoil (approx. 0.2 m) was consistent across the site and comprised loose, mid to dark greyish brown silty clay. Directly below the topsoil was the natural Chalk bedrock, which was mostly weathered and blocky with visible periglacial striations.

Area 1: Stonehenge VTS Loop

- 5.1.3 The topsoil was graded off this area to a depth of 0.15 m and stockpiled for landscaping and to build up present levels on the west side of the site (**Plate 1**). The surface of the Chalk was only exposed in areas with less than 0.15 m of topsoil, and in trenching for kerbstones alongside the existing road (**Plate 2**). No archaeological features were exposed.

Areas 2, 3 & 8: The Coach Park.

- 5.1.4 The bulk of the area was graded to a depth of ca 0.15m (**Plates 3 & 4**), with exposed chalk revealed only in very limited areas where the topsoil was at its thinnest. An L-shaped section of surface water drainage trench was excavated along the North-South centre line of the coach park, with an eastward spur to connect to the soakaway observed in Phase 1 (**Plates 5 & 6**). The western edge of the area cut into extensive deposits of made ground derived from the Phase 1 works (**Plate 8**).

- 5.1.5 A single feature was exposed in the angle of the surface water drainage trench. This was identified as a tree-throw (**837**) (**Plate 7**).

- 5.1.6 Area 8 was graded to a depth of 0.15m and no archaeological features were revealed (**Plate 28**).

- 5.1.7 Area 3 formed an extension to the previous phase of work around the surface water soakaway. The bulk of the area was stripped of 0.15m of topsoil (**Plate 9**), which was subsequently rolled (**Plate 10**) prior to the insertion of a substantial excavation for a petrol interceptor tank (**Plates 14 & 15**).

- 5.1.8 Two very insubstantial features (**303** and **305**) were exposed in the northeast corner of the area (**Plate 11**). These consisted of shallow dished linears 0.40 - 0.45 m wide and 0.10 - 0.12 m deep which ran E-W across the area (**Plates 12 & 13**). They were not fully exposed due to a broad spread of redeposited chalk which obscured the western half of the area (**Plate 11**). They were interpreted as ploughscars.

Areas 4, 5, 6 & 7: Visitor's Centre and VTS Loop

- 5.1.9 Area 4 consisted of a broad sweep of stripping for the VTS loop and excavations to chalk along its intersection with the access road. The turnaround was stripped to 0.15m, with



the connection to the road exposing natural chalk (**Plate 16**). No archaeological features were revealed.

- 5.1.10 Areas 5, 6 and 7 primarily consisted of the stripping of temporary surfaces and paths around and accessing the Visitor's Centre, and their permanent replacement. Topsoil and hardstanding were stripped off to a maximum depth of 0.15 m with natural chalk appearing only intermittently (**Plates 17 - 27**).

Areas 9 and 10: Service Trenches

- 5.1.11 These areas formed the route of services between the Visitor's Centre and the VTS building. The first excavations were ad hoc inspection pits to locate existing services, followed by trenching for the new connections. The trenching was cut to the surface of natural chalk and scanned for features, only subsequently being excavated to a maximum of 1.5m depth. No archaeological features were revealed (**Plates 29-30**).

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No archaeological finds were recovered during the course of the watching brief.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 No archaeological features or deposits were recorded during the course of the work. Accordingly, no environmental sampling was undertaken.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The nature of the groundworks, in particular the retention of topsoil *in situ*, offered limited opportunity to observe and record any buried archaeological remains that might have been present.
- 8.1.2 The features identified and recorded during the watching brief include two ploughscars and a single tree-throw hole. No evidence for archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed during the course of the watching brief.
- 8.1.3 The results are consistent with the findings from the earlier evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2015a) and suggest that the area impacted as part of the development only contains a relatively low potential for significant archaeology.
- 8.1.4 The previous test pitting evaluation had recovered a relatively small quantity of worked flint (24 items of worked flint) was recovered during topsoil sieving and was broadly spread throughout the site with no evident concentration or patterning to the recovered material. No worked flint was observed during the stripping during the watching brief.
- 8.1.5 The results of both the initial evaluation and subsequent watching brief are similar to, and corroborate the previous results from the 2009 trial trench and test pit evaluation which was undertaken immediately to the west and south of the site.
- 8.1.6 As noted in the conclusion of the 2015 watching brief report with the exception of the scheduled bowl barrow and adjacent pit/timber circle monuments, which lie less than 100 m from the development area the majority of the 2009 works did not identify any significant clusters of archaeological features.



- 8.1.7 As in the 2015 evaluation, the survival of the small number of natural features identified within the main area of the watching brief demonstrates that the impact from agricultural practice has not been sufficiently heavy to have completely removed any archaeological traces. Accordingly, what was observed, appears to be a true reflection of the distribution of the archaeological resource. In short, the significance of the results of the 2009 and 2015 trial trenching and 2015 - 2017 watching briefs, together with the distribution of material observed from topsoil sieving, is that there is no evidence for concentrated activity in the areas close to, or associated with, the known monuments.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum.

9.2 Preparation of archive

- 9.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, 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 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site code 107321, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises:
- 9.2.3 one file of A4 paper records and an A3 graphic.

9.3 Selection policy

- 9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

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

9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated (OASIS ID: **wessexar1-330602**). A draft copy is enclosed in Appendix 1). Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.



10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

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

10.2 Third party data copyright

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



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Wessex Archaeology 2015b, *SVEP, Airman's Corner, Winterbourne Stoke, Wiltshire: archaeological watching brief report*. Unpubl. WA report 107321.02



APPENDIX 1: OASIS ID: WESSEXAR1-330602

Project details

Project name	SVEP Phase 2, Stonehenge
Short description of the project	This document presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken during initial groundworks for an extension to the existing coach park on land at Airman's Corner, Winterbourne Stoke, Wiltshire. The watching brief follows on from a previous geophysical survey undertaken as part of the Stonehenge Environmental Improvements Project (SEIP), and subsequent archaeological evaluation and watching brief. No archaeological features were observed, although a tree-throw and two plough-scars were noted. Topsoil was retained in situ over much of the west side of the site, and at a reduced level within the new coach park, turning circle and access road. The main areas of impact were trenches for the surface water drainage system and petrol interceptor tank. The results are consistent with the findings of the evaluation and suggest that the area is likely devoid of buried archaeology remains.
Project dates	Start: 10-11-2016 End: 11-07-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	71651.02 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	76861.03 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	107321.02 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	107320.02 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	World Heritage Site
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY WINTERBOURNE STOKE Airman's Corner, Winterbourne Stoke, Wiltshire
Postcode	SP4 7DE
Study area	0.92 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 0993 4278 51.183643079429 -1.857910477825 51 11 01 N 001 51 28 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 98m Max: 103m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
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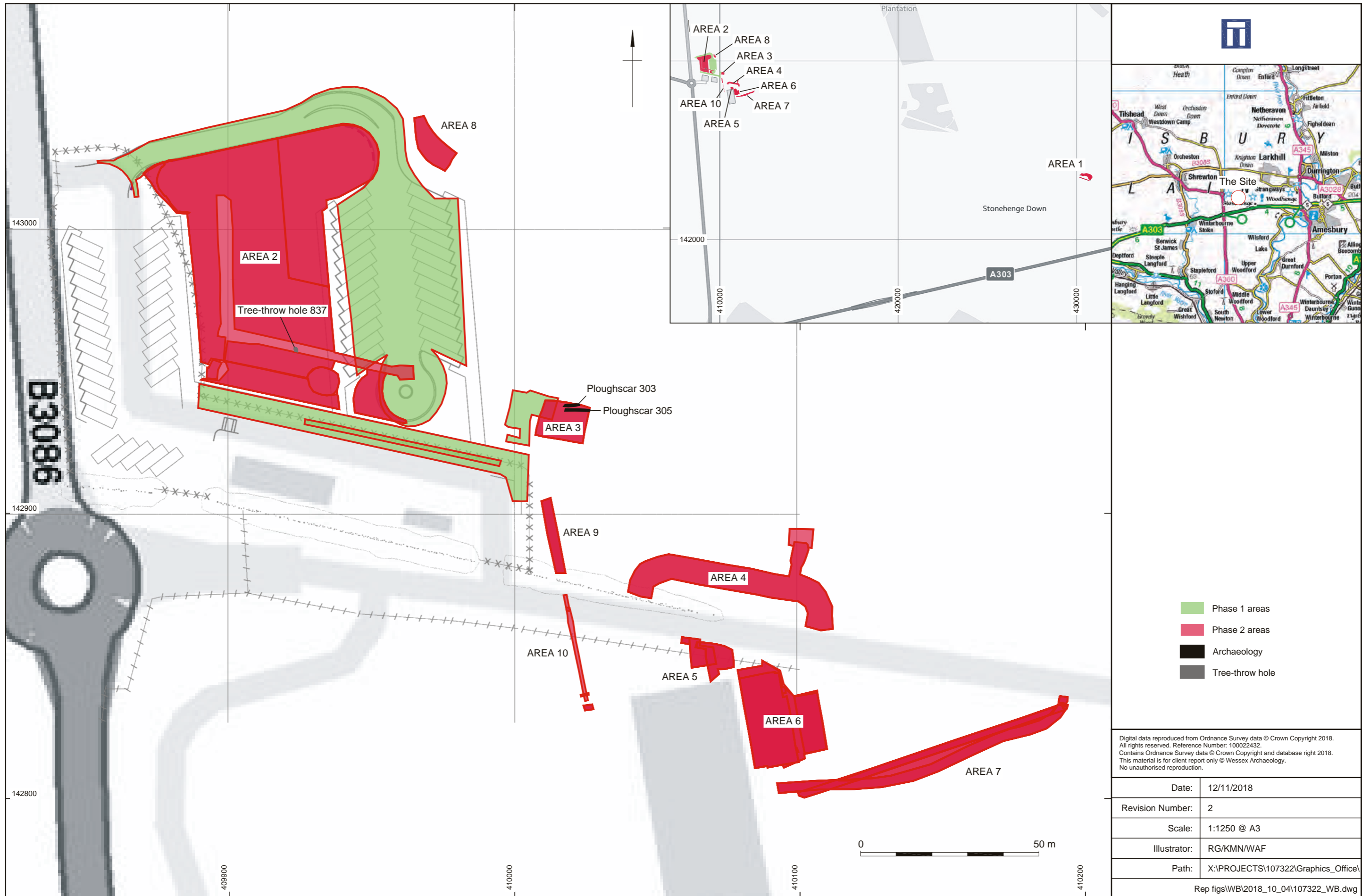
Project brief originator	English Heritage
Project design originator	Chris Blandford Associates
Project director/manager	A Manning
Project supervisor	P Capps
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	English Heritage Trust

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wilts Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	SVEP Phase 2, Airman's Corner, Winterbourne Stoke, Wiltshire, Archaeological Watching brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Beach, S.
Other bibliographic details	107322.02
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	Standard illustrated watching brief report c. 35 pages
Entered by	Andrew Manning (a.manning@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	12 November 2018



The Site, showing Phase 1 and Phase 2 areas

Figure 1



Plate 1: Area 1: Eastern VTS loop, facing east



Plate 2: Area 1: Eastern VTS loop, southern kerb facing east, Stonehenge in background


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Plate 3: Area 2: General shot of stripping, facing east



Plate 4: Area 2: General shot of stripping, facing north


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Plate 5: Area 2: Surface water drainage trenching



Plate 6: Area 2: Surface water drainage trenching


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Plate 7: Area 2: South-facing section of tree-throw hole 837



Plate 8: Area 2: Western edge of coach bays, showing made ground.



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Plate 9: Area 3: Stripping to formation level



Plate 10: Area 3: Rolled topsoil

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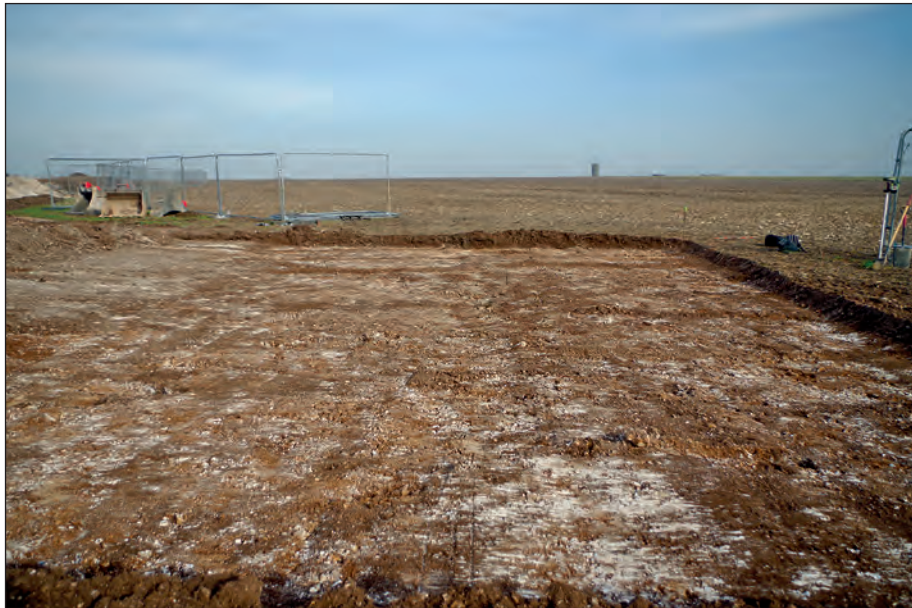


Plate 11: Area 3: Ploughscars 303 & 305, facing north



Plate 12: Area 3: East-facing section of ploughscar 303


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Plate 13: Area 3: East-facing section of ploughscar 305



Plate 14: Area 3: Stripped area for tank


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Plate 15: Area 3: South-facing section of tank area



Plate 16: Area 4: South side of Visitor's Centre VTS loop.


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Plate 17: Area 5: North-west of Visitor's Centre, looking south-west



Plate 18: Area 5: North of Visitor's Centre looking south-east


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Plate 19: Area 5: New pathway formation level



Plate 20: Area 6: Removal of temporary hardstanding


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Plate 21: Area 6: Removal of temporary hardstanding



Plate 22: Area 6: Removal of temporary hardstanding


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Plate 23: Area 6: Removal of temporary hardstanding



Plate 24: Area 6: Stored topsoil awaiting spread


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Plate 25: Area 6: Topsoil spreading



Plate 26: Area 7: New pathway strip, facing north-east


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Plate 27: Area 7: Temporary pathway removal



Plate 28: Area 8: Stripped area looking north



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Plate 29: Area 10: Prospection for existing services



Plate 30: Area 10: Service trench strip

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