



Stonehenge Education Projects

Archaeological Evaluation and Ground Investigation Monitoring



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by English Heritage Trust ('the client') to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 0.08 ha parcel of land located at the Stonehenge Visitors Centre and associated monitoring of localised ground investigations to inform the proposed development for new educational facilities. The evaluation area is centred on the proposed development area for a reconstructed Neolithic Communal Structure.

The archaeological evaluation, monitoring and sieving encountered no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts, despite the potential of the site, which lies within the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The evaluation trench was positioned to target and identify geophysical survey anomalies; however, no evidence of the anomalies was observed within the trench. A deposit of natural flint nodules was observed within the vicinity of a potential pit like anomaly identified within the survey, and a possible trackway was shown to be likely glacial striations within the surface of the natural geology.

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Wessex Archaeology would like to thank English Heritage Trust, in particular Heather Sebire for commissioning the archaeological works. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Wiltshire Council's archaeological planning advisor, Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger who monitored the project on behalf of the local planning authority, and the help and advice of Melanie Barge, Inspector of Ancient Monuments and Hayley McParland, Science Advisor at Historic England.



Stonehenge Education Project

Archaeological Evaluation and Ground Investigation Monitoring

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by English Heritage Trust ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 0.8 ha site located at the Stonehenge Visitors Centre, SP4 7DE and associated monitoring of localised ground investigations. The evaluation area is centred on the proposed development area for a reconstructed Neolithic Communal Structure NGR 410155, 142796 (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development forms part of a series of works for new educational facilities at the Stonehenge Visitors Centre, which includes a New Learning Centre building, a reconstructed Neolithic Communal Structure, the retention of the existing temporary facilities building and related landscaping works. The area being assessed as part of this archaeological evaluation is the proposed site for the Neolithic Communal Structure (Fig. 1), which is based on a scaled down reconstruction of Building 68, from previous excavations at Durrington. This is centred around four large central posts, with a surrounding post-in-ditch timber wall, covered by thatched roof. The proposed development also includes excavation for a surrounding drainage channel associated with the Neolithic Communal Structure site, and soakaway associated with the New Learning Centre site (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2023). Wiltshire Council's archaeological planning advisor and the approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.4 The evaluation comprising one trial trenches and one had dug test pit (14 % sample) alongside the monitoring of three ground investigation test pits, undertaken from the 12th - 14th September 2023.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The proposed evaluation area is located to the 60 m east of the existing Stonehenge Visitors Centre building, in the north-west part of the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated



Sites UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is located on the east side of the A360, to the immediate east of the existing reconstructed Neolithic buildings.

- 1.3.2 The proposed evaluation area is located on bedrock deposits of the Seaford Chalk Formation (British Geological Society 2023), close to the head of a shallow coombe, running north-east/south-west from Winterbourne Stoke Down to the River Till. The ground level sits between 98 m and 96 m aOD, sloping down to the north-west, into the coombe.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

- 2.1.1 The area to the west of the archaeological evaluation area has been the subject of multiple phases of previous archaeological investigations, including geophysical survey, evaluation trenching, test pitting, watching briefs and small-scale excavation. These have been undertaken primarily as part of the development of the existing Visitors Centre and alterations to the road layout at Airman's Corner. These has been reproduced in **Figure 1** and where relevant, their findings have been discussed in **Section 2.2**.
- 2.1.2 The archaeological evaluation area itself has been included in a recent programme of geophysical surveys, undertaken by Historic England. This has consisted of earth resistance (ER), caesium magnetometer (CM) and ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys (Clements *et al.* 2023). The surveys mostly identified anomalies relating to modern activity, including agricultural activity and the construction and use of the Visitors Centre. However, the ER and CM surveys also identified multiple pit-like anomalies within the archaeological evaluation area and a possible trackway of likely, but uncertain, modern origin.
- 2.1.3 Similar pit-like anomalies have previously been identified in the area around the Visitors Centre through geophysical survey and subsequently tested through excavation. These have so far all proved to be tree-throws or other natural features and have lacked significant artefactual material in their fills (Wessex Archaeology 2023, 10-12).
- 2.1.4 The geophysical anomalies identified within the archaeological evaluation area and their interpretations, taken from the research report (Clemments *et al.* 2023), are as follows:

Earth Resistivity Survey

- r1: increased soil moisture over an area of shorter grass around the wicker hurdle making area, corresponding with anomalies in the CM and GPR surveys (m15, gpr16).
- r9: increased soil moisture caused an area of shorter grass.
- r16: a discrete 'pit-like' anomaly which corresponds with a CM anomaly (m2).
- r17: a pair of narrow, parallel, low resistance anomalies potentially representing a track or ridges formed by heavy vehicle movement, corresponding with anomalies in the CM and GPR surveys (m3, gpr15).

Caesium Magnetometer Survey

- m2: a discrete 'pit-like' anomaly which corresponds with an ER anomaly (r16).
- m3: a pair of narrow, parallel, low resistance anomalies potentially representing a track or ridges formed by heavy vehicle movement, corresponding with anomalies in the ER and GPR surveys (r17 and gpr15).
- m12: ferrous anomalies likely resulting from the modern landscaping.



- m13: large discrete ferrous anomalies forming an arc around the Visitors Centre, interpreted as fenceposts or boundary markers installed during the construction works.
- m14: Ferrous anomalies potentially resulting from modern agricultural activity.
- m15: A response associated with the wicker hurdle making area, corresponding with anomalies in the ER and GPR surveys (r1, gpr16).

Ground Penetrating Radar

- gpr5: Responses associated with modern activity surrounding the replica Neolithic houses.
- gpr15: a pair of narrow, parallel, low resistance anomalies potentially representing a track or ridges formed by heavy vehicle movement, corresponding with anomalies in the ER and CM (r17, m3).
- gpr16: A response associated with the wicker hurdle making area, corresponding with anomalies in the ER and CM surveys (r1, m15).

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

2.2.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2023), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the proposed development. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (WSHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (970,000–4000 BC)

2.2.2 The desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2023) identified no archaeological remains predating the Neolithic within a 1 km study area of the Site. An extensive archaeological programme of ploughsoil sieving undertaken during multiple previous investigations within the vicinity and wider area of the site has also demonstrated a lack of material dating to these periods.

Neolithic and Bronze Age (4000–700 BC)

2.2.3 The evaluation area lies within the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites UNESCO World Heritage Site (WHS), which contains an internationally important concentration of Neolithic and Bronze Age ceremonial and funerary monuments. These monuments consist of both designated and non-designated heritage assets which contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS. The evaluation area is located towards the north-western part of the Stonehenge landscape area of the World Heritage Site, 760 m east of The Cursus (NHLE 1009132).

2.2.4 Despite the volume of later-prehistoric monuments within the wider World Heritage Site, there are no designated heritage assets within a 260 m radius of the evaluation area. Previous archaeological investigations within the area surrounding the Visitors Centre appear to show a general absence of archaeological features, whether designated or non-designated, within and surrounding the coombe in which evaluation area is located (Wessex Archaeology 2023).

2.2.5 The exception to this is a possible round barrow identified through aerial photography, approximately 105 m north of the Site (MWI12679). However, no corresponding feature was identified during subsequent geophysical survey and the feature has not been the subject of intrusive investigation.



2.2.6 A series of later prehistoric field systems also lie across the chalk downs to the south and west of the evaluation area. However, previous intrusive investigations around Airman's Corner appear to confirm that these systems did not extend into this area. The only archaeological remains dating to these periods which have been identified these investigations are residual levels of lithic material within both the ploughsoil and tree-hollows.

Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon (700 BC – AD 1066)

2.2.7 Despite the presence of large-scale archaeological features dating to the Iron Age within other areas of the Stonehenge landscape, the Desk Based Assessment did not identify any features confidently dated to the Iron Age within the 1 km Study Area. However, it is possible that all or parts of the more broadly dated prehistoric field systems could have been in use during the Iron Age.

2.2.8 An area of Romano-British settlement is known from just beyond 1 km south-west of the evaluation area (NHLE 1015222). This is likely associated with parts of the adjacent field systems mapped through aerial photography (MWI73257, MWI7093), though previous investigations indicate that these did not extend to within the evaluation area.

2.2.9 Areas of settlement dating from the Anglo-Saxon period are known from along the River Till, including excavated evidence of sunken featured buildings around Winterbourn Stoke. The evaluation area appears to lie within the agricultural hinterland of these settlements, likely within areas of pasture.

Medieval to Modern (AD 1066 – present day)

2.2.10 From the medieval period through to the establishment of the Stonehenge Visitor Centre, the evaluation area has been located within agricultural land, with the closest village located at Winterbourne Stoke, 3 km to the south-west. Previous investigations have identified a number of 'Imber Ponds' in the surrounding area, consisting of post-medieval and 19th century ponds dug to collect surface run-off for livestock, however, these are generally identifiable through earthworks, the closest of which is identifiable 45 m to the north-east (MWI76639). Historic mapping and geophysical survey have also failed to identify any indication of former field boundaries or trackways running through the evaluation area and it appears likely that it was located within an area of open pasture throughout these periods.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023) and in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:



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

3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the previous archaeological investigations within the area surrounding it, the site-specific objectives of the evaluation are to:

- test the results of the geophysical survey (Clements *et al.* 2023). This principally includes testing the 'pit-like anomaly' interpreted as most likely archaeological in origin (r16, m2) and the linear track-like feature of uncertain origin (r17, m3, gpr15); and
- further assess the quantity of archaeological material within the active soil horizon through the excavation of the test-pit.

3.4 Research objectives

3.4.1 The Stonehenge and Avebury Research Framework (SAARF) has a number of Research Themes and Questions that relate to the WHS. The following are most relevant to this proposed project:

Neolithic (4,000 to 2,200 BC)
SAARF C.2. While flint scatters offer our best evidence for where people were living and engaging in various productive activities during the period, their value has not been fully realised. Using scatter and, where present, cut feature settlement signatures (e.g., pits and rare structural traces), can we develop a better understanding of the scale, tempo, duration and composition of Neolithic settlement areas in the WHS? Can we identify changes in the location and character of settlement areas over the course of the Neolithic? What form does domestic architecture take?
SAARF C.3. What was the relationship between settlement and monuments? Did the location of earlier settlement and other quotidian activity influence the siting and form of later monuments? Could settlement traces become meaningful in the same way as monuments, as markers of place and memory? To what extent did settlement architecture influence or provide the prototype for monumental structures...?
SAARF C.6. A key aim is to better understand the chronologies of key artefact types.
Early Bronze Age and Beaker (2,600 to 1,600 BC)
SAARF J.4. What was the nature of the local environment, contemporary land-uses and other activity in the landscape?
SAARF J.7. Is it possible to provide more accurate dating for cremation burials
Middle to Late Bronze Age (1,600 BC to 700 BC)



SAARF K.1. What was happening within, and immediately around the Neolithic monuments at Stonehenge and Avebury during the Middle and Late Bronze Ages?
SAARF K.4. What is the significance of the later Bronze Age field boundaries being either deliberately sighted on pre-existing barrows, or actively avoiding them?
SAARF K.5. What is the chronology of various elements of the field systems? When did they originate? Over what time-scale were they laid out?
SAARF K.6. How are the settlements, whether open or enclosed, distributed in relation to field systems, and what was their chronological relationship?
SAARF K. 8. Can episodes of colluviation and alluviation be dated, and if so, can they be linked to changes in land use?

3.4.2 Many of the research questions specified are best addressed at the post-excavation and reporting stage, however the following in particular should also be considered during fieldwork to ensure that all opportunities to retrieve information relating to them are taken whilst on site;

- To ensure that the archaeological data generated by the evaluation and monitoring will be preserved and made accessible and re-useable so that it can contribute to future research projects; and
- To develop an accurate and comprehensive archive of all the fieldwork finds and records that can be easily accessed for future research.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of one machine excavated trial trench (T100), measuring 30 m by 2 m and one hand dug test pit (T200), measuring 1 m by 1 m, equating to a 14% sample of the proposed development area.

4.1.2 All the topsoil from the hand dug test pit was sieved as per the methodology stated in the WSI. 50 litres of topsoil from the evaluation trench was also sieved.

4.1.3 A total of three ground investigation test pits were monitored. Two of the test pits were dug to test ground percolation (TP 1 and TP 2) and measures . A third test pit (TP3) was dug to locate an existing drainage pipe. TP1 was located adjacent to the evaluation trench, TP2 & 3 were located to the north of the visitor centre near the entrance to the coach park.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General Evaluation Trench

4.2.1 The trench (T100) and hand dug test pit (T200) locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI, (Fig. 1).

4.2.2 The evaluation trench (T100) and ground investigation test pits (TP1 to TP3), were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.



4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand.

4.2.4 Spoil from machine stripping was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval and 50 ltr, of topsoil sieved order to ensure good artefact retrieval.

General Hand Dug Test Pit

4.2.5 Following de-turfing the test-pit (T200) was stratigraphically excavated to chalk or base by hand, and all soil put through a 4mm/10mm mesh sieve in order to ensure good artefact retrieval. The sieved residues were sorted by hand on site to allow any artefacts to be collected for cataloguing.

4.2.6 On completion of recording, the test-pit was backfilled with excavated material and the turf replaced.

4.2.7 The evaluation trench (T100) and hand dug test pit (T200) once completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Wiltshire council's archaeological planning advisor were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

4.2.8 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

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

4.2.10 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 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 Finds and environmental strategies

4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal).

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 Wiltshire council's archaeological planning advisor monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client, Wiltshire Council's archaeological planning advisor, and Inspector of Ancient Monuments and Science Advisor at Historic England.



5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 One machine excavated evaluation trench (T100) and one hand dug test pit (T200) were excavated along with monitoring of three ground investigation test pits (TP1 to TP3). Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench tables (Appendix 1). The location of all the archaeological works are shown on Figure 1.

5.1.2 No archaeological artefacts, features or deposits were encountered during the evaluation or monitoring phase of works.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 The soil sequence observed across all the archaeological works was consistent. The topsoil consisted of a light to mid greyish brown friable silty clay loam with sub-angular chalk and flint fragments. It varied in thickness ranging from 0.33 m to 0.36 m overlaying natural geology of Soliflucted Chalk with occasional periglacial striations. The only exception was within TP3 where the topsoil partly overlay deliberate backfilling associated with the existing drainage pipe.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1.1 No artefactual material was recovered during these works.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1.1 No soil samples were taken during these works.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary and Discussion

8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation, monitoring and sieving encountered no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts, despite the potential of the site, which lies within the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites UNESCO World Heritage Site.

8.1.2 The evaluation trench was positioned to target and identify geophysical survey anomalies; however, no evidence of the anomalies was observed within the trench. A deposit of natural flint nodules was observed within the vicinity of a 'pit-like anomaly' (r16, m2) identified within the survey, and a possible track like feature (r17, m3, gpr15) was shown to be likely glacial striations within the surface of the natural geology.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The minimal archive resulting from the archaeological works is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Following guidelines as set out by ClfA for sterile projects and in agreement with The Salisbury Museum this project will not require museum deposition, so no accession number has been allocated.



9.2 Preparation of the archive

Digital archive

- 9.2.1 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

9.3 Selection strategy

- 9.3.1 Given the very limited results of the fieldwork, it is considered that the site conforms to the definition of a 'sterile project' (i.e., one that produces nothing of evidential value), according to the *CIfA Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives (archaeological archives from sterile projects)*. It is therefore recommended that only selected digital data are deposited with ADS, an approach commensurate with the scale and significance of the project. Deposition will involve the uploading of the site report via OASIS only.

9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 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.

9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Wiltshire council's archaeological planning advisor on behalf of the LPA. 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 (ADS) 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*.
- 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 (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

Trench No 100		Length 30 m	Width 1.60 m	Depth 0.42 m
Easting 410152.17		Northing 142791.53		m OD 98.12
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
10001		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown friable Silty clay loam. frequent sub-angular chalk fragments up to 30mm diameter. Frequent angular flint fragments up to 50mm diameter.	0–0.35
10002		Natural	Soliflucted Chalk with periglacial striations. Flint inclusions up to 150mm diameter.	0.35+

Trench No 200		Length 1 m	Width 1 m	Depth 0.35 m
Easting 410,161.27		Northing 142,796.87		m OD 97.35
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
20001		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown friable Silty clay loam. frequent sub-angular chalk fragments up to 30mm diameter. Frequent angular flint fragments up to 50mm diameter.	0–0.35
20002		Natural	Soliflucted Chalk with flint inclusions up to 150mm diameter. with periglacial striations.	0.35+

Trench No TP1		Length 1.20 m	Width 1 m	Depth 1.20 m
Easting 410153.90		Northing 142791.53		m OD 97.46
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil	Light grey brown slightly clayey chalky loam. same as 10001	0 – 0.36
102		Natural	Degraded soliflucted chalk with common flint nodules. same as 10002	0.36+

Trench No TP2		Length 1.20 m	Width 1 m	Depth 1.20 m
Easting 410030.78		Northing 142897.3		m OD 99.97
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
200		Topsoil	Light grey brown slightly clayey chalky loam. same as 10001	0 0.33
201		Natural	Degraded soliflucted chalk with common flint nodules. same as 10002	0.33+



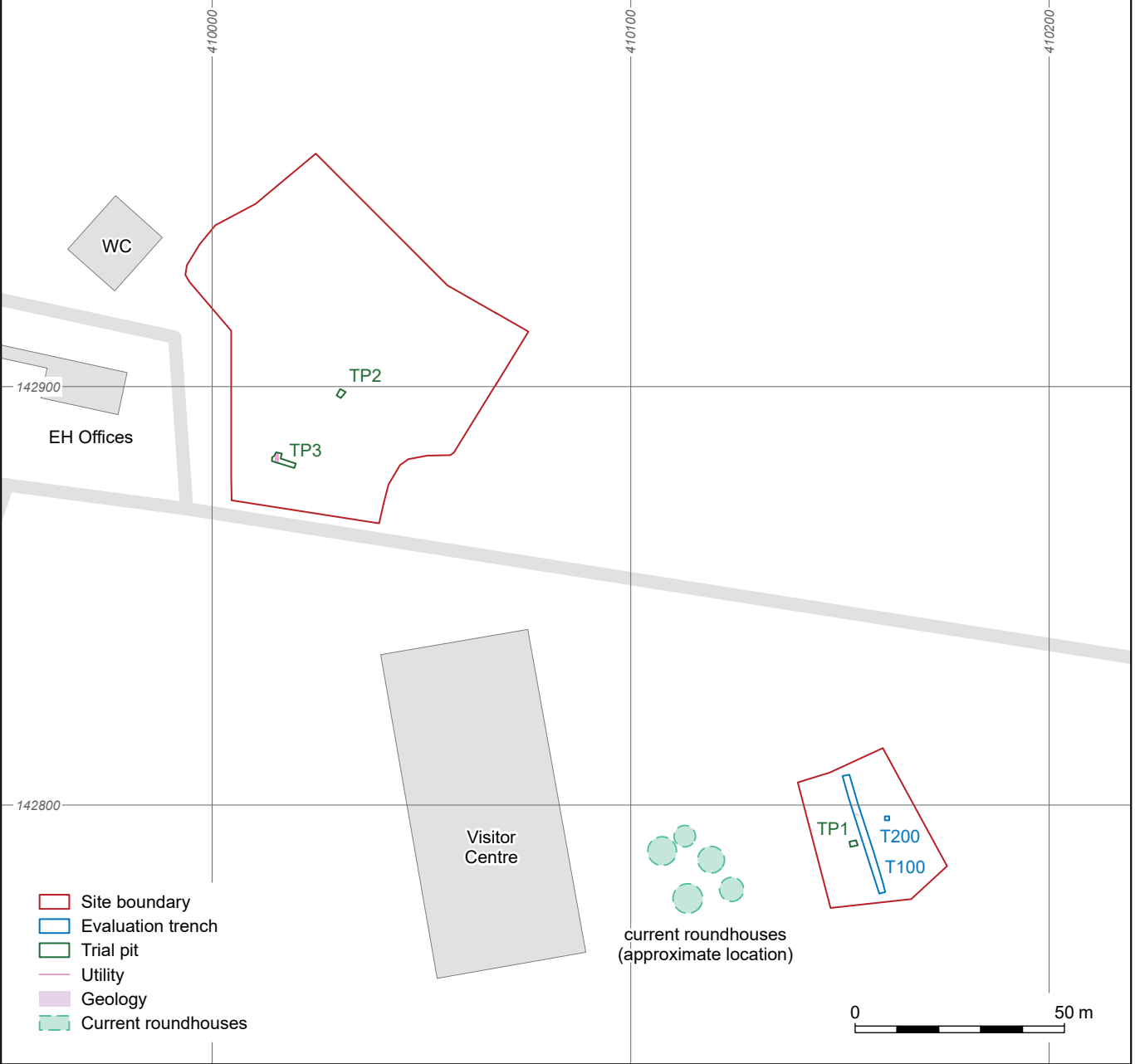
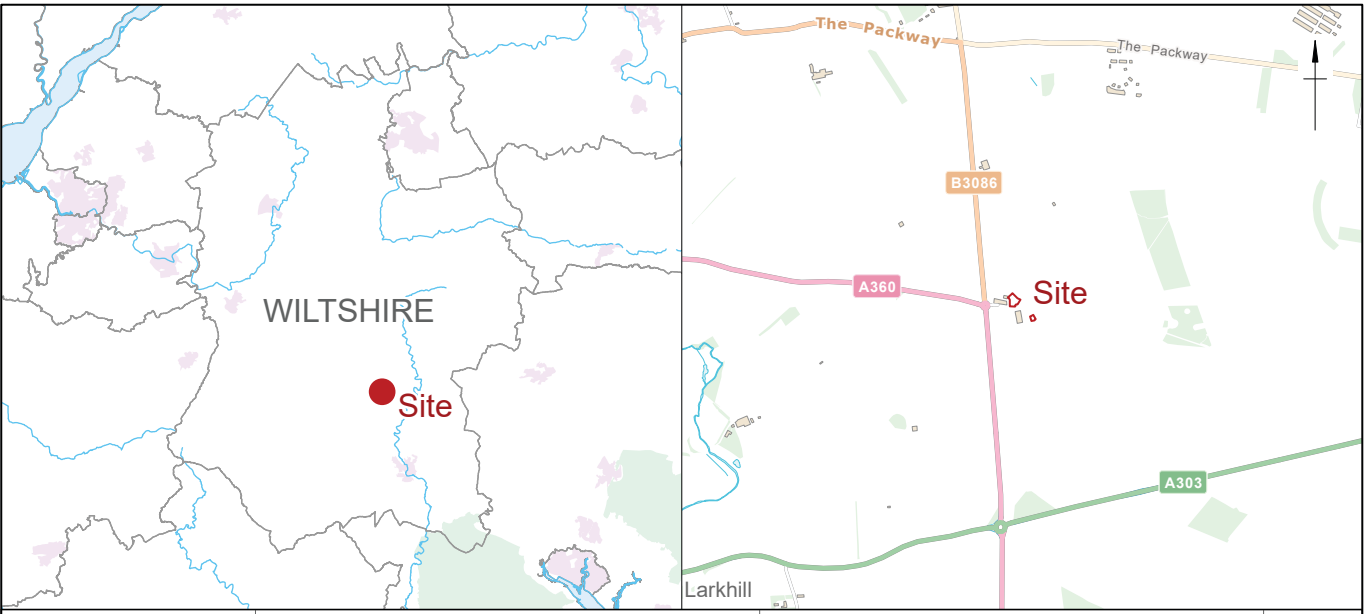
Trench No TP3		Length 5.69 m	Width 2.4 m	Depth 3.88 m
Easting 410016.80		Northing 142897.30		m OD 99.60
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
300		Topsoil	Light grey brown slightly clayey chalky loam. same as 10001	0 0.30
301		Natural	Degraded soliflucted chalk with common flint nodules. same as 10002	0.30+
303		Deliberate backfill	Mid grey brown slightly clayey loam and chalk chalky loam. same as	0.33-3.88



Appendix 2 OASIS summary

OASIS Summary for wessexar1-519463

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-519463
Project Name	Evaluation, Watching Brief at Stonehenge Education
Sitename	Stonehenge Education
Sitecode	270581
Project Identifier(s)	
Activity type	Evaluation, Watching Brief
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	12-Sep-2023 - 14-Sep-2023
Location	Stonehenge Education NGR : SU 10155 42796 LL : 51.18430474971909, -1.856087714174674 12 Fig : 410155,142796
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Wiltshire Local Authority District : Wiltshire Parish : Winterbourne Stoke
Project Methodology	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by English Heritage Trust ('the client') to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 0.08 ha parcel of land located at the Stonehenge Visitors Centre and associated monitoring of localised ground investigations to inform the proposed development for new educational facilities. The evaluation area is centred on the proposed development area for a reconstructed Neolithic Communal Structure.
Project Results	The archaeological evaluation, monitoring and sieving encountered no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts, despite the potential of the site, which lies within the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites UNESCO World Heritage Site. The evaluation trench was positioned to target and identify geophysical survey anomalies; however, no evidence of the anomalies was observed within the trench. A deposit of natural flint nodules was observed within the vicinity of a potential pit like anomaly identified within the survey, and a possible trackway was shown to be likely glacial striations within the surface of the natural geology.
Keywords	
Funder	English Heritage Trust
HER	Wiltshire and Swindon HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Damian De Rosa
HER Identifiers	
Archives	



Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

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Date: 11/10/2023 Created by: AW Revision: 0 Scale: 1:1,500 at A4

Figure 1: Site location showing evaluation trench, hand dug test pit and GI test pit locations





Figure 2: View of Trench 100 from the south (scale 2 x 1 m)



Figure 3: West facing representative section of Trench 100 (scale 1 m)



Figure 4: View from the south of hand dug Test Pit (T200) (scale 1 m)



Figure 5: View of Test Pit 1 from the west (scale 1 m)



Figure 6: View of Test Pit 2 from the north-east (scale 1 m)



Figure 7: General view of the excavation of Test Pit 3 from the west



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