

ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE

WELCOME TO WILTSHIRE COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE'S FIRST ANNUAL NEWSLETTER

The Archaeology Service identifies, records and protects the archaeology of all of Wiltshire, including Swindon wshc.org.uk. We provide archaeological advice mostly through the planning system, but also to landowners, universities, local groups and societies, and to the public. We also seek to inform on and promote the archaeology of the County. Our newsletter therefore aims to provide accessible and readable information about the work of the Service and some of the more notable archaeological and historical discoveries within the County in the last 18 months or so. There is also an annual Archaeology in Wiltshire conference in the spring. Keep an eye on the Wiltshire Museum's website for further details.

In this edition we have included recent archaeological projects in the County and within Swindon Borough Council that have resulted from our advice and guidance, as well as information about our Historic Environment Record, the Wiltshire Buildings Record, the Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site Co-ordination Unit and the work of Wiltshire's Finds Liaison Officer.

Our team is based in the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre in Chippenham. This state-of-the-art, purpose-built, records office was opened in 2007 and cost £11 million, but it has brought together the archives service, local studies library, conservation and museums advisory service, archaeology and Wiltshire Buildings Record under one, modernist, roof.

The Archaeology Service holds thousands of archaeological reports, aerial photographs and other records, all of which may be accessed by prior appointment. Just email us in advance at archaeology@wiltshire.gov.uk
We hope you enjoy our newsletter.

Archaeology Service
Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre
Cocklebury Road
Chippenham
Wiltshire SN15 3QN



TOP
The Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, Chippenham. Home of the Archaeology Service.
© Wiltshire Council

LEFT
Some of the Archaeology Service team at Stonehenge.
© Wiltshire Council

BOTTOM
The fine farmhouse at 41 Green Road, Swindon.
© Wiltshire Buildings Record



'SEEING THE MONUMENTS FOR THE TREES' – A PROJECT TO CLEAR VEGETATION FROM THREE OF WILTSHIRE'S ANCIENT MONUMENTS.



TOP: Cam's Hill ringwork before clearance looking towards Malmesbury. © Aerial-Cam. Reproduced with kind permission.

BOTTOM: Cam's Hill ringwork after clearance. © Aerial-Cam. Reproduced with kind permission.

Wiltshire has some of England's most important and well-known ancient monuments. Many are designated as Scheduled Monuments, meaning they are legally protected due to their historical and archaeological importance. However, sometimes they can be harmed by natural processes such as tree and scrub growth, and burrowing animals, which can damage important buried archaeological remains and hide our history from view.

Last winter a community project, funded by Historic England, was organised by the Archaeology Service to remove the scrub over three of Wiltshire's ancient monuments. The first monument was an Early Bronze Age (1,800 – 1,500 BC) disc barrow, a rare monument type, on Burderop Down, near Chiseldon, Swindon. Large hawthorn bushes were removed from the monument so that it can now be seen in all its glory.

The second monument was a ringwork at Cam's Hill which is thought to be one of several siegeworks around the town of Malmesbury during the 'Anarchy' period, when Stephen and Matilda contested the succession to Henry I in the 12th-century. The monument has a 1.5m deep and 4m wide external ditch and a distinctive horseshoe shaped internal bank, 18m wide and around 1.8m high. It has never been excavated, although it bears close similarity to other monuments of this period in the south of England. Vegetation was cleared by volunteers in January and March 2023 and so the monument is now far more visible to those passing by on the adjacent public footpath. It is now hoped that livestock will graze the monument and deter re-growth.

The third monument was a group of four medieval lynchets at Southmill Hill, Amesbury, which survive remarkably well and are prominent features on the periphery of Amesbury. The lynchets are medieval in date and result from deliberate terracing of the steep hillslope for cultivation. The monument has been in steady decline for several decades due to unchecked scrub and tree growth, so over two days in February, volunteers, including the local scout group, cleared the scrub from one of the lynchets. It is hoped that the clearance work will recommence in autumn 2023.

The project was a great success and achieved what it set to do. As well as removing the risk of damage to these monuments from unruly scrub, all three monuments are now significantly more visible to those using public footpaths and other public rights of way. Thirty-eight volunteers participated in the project, and they all enjoyed the experience. The Archaeology Service therefore hopes to identify further monuments for clearance in the next few years...so if you would like to volunteer, we would love to hear from you!

If you are interested in volunteering, please contact the Archaeology Service at archaeology@wiltshire.gov.uk

BELOW: Volunteers at Southmill Hill, Amesbury. © Wiltshire Council.



THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE MARKET TOWN OF CALNE IS REVEALED.

Wiltshire is blessed with many historic towns and Calne is a particularly interesting example, lying on the A4, a major route to the west country before the M4 was built. The town was probably best known until the late 20th-century as the home of Harris' bacon factory which dominated the centre of the town until it was demolished in the mid-1980s. Documentary sources indicate that the town probably had Saxon origins and was a borough by the time of the Domesday Book in the 11th-century. It was an established town by the medieval period.

Archaeological evidence for the origins and historic development of the town has proved to be elusive, partly because there have been few opportunities for larger-scale archaeological investigations within the town. The demolition and redevelopment of Harris's bacon factory in the 1980s was not accompanied by any archaeological investigation, despite its location in the heart of the town.

The proposed redevelopment of a parcel of land to the rear of the Nos 8 – 13 High Street therefore provided just that opportunity. Exploratory archaeological investigation in 2016 demonstrated that medieval remains survived on the site and a detailed archaeological excavation was undertaken late in 2021 by Worcestershire Archaeology on behalf of Churchill Retirement Living.

The excavation identified a large Late Saxon (9th – 10th-century) boundary ditch, along with some lesser ditches. These are notable discoveries as it was presumed that the focus of the Saxon settlement lay around the Church of St Mary. Probably in the 11th-century, the boundaries within the site were re-aligned with the laying out of burgage plots for the medieval town, running back from the High Street. The site lay too far to the rear of the High Street to reveal the properties that the burgage plots served, but these back plots did reveal rubbish pits filled with medieval waste material. This included sherds of medieval pottery dating from the 11th- to the 15th-century and probably all locally made at kilns in Minety, Lacock and Crockerton. A notable find was a lead seal matrix, used for sealing important documents, probably reflecting the commercial use of the properties on the High Street. The remains of a lime kiln were also revealed and probably served in the construction of stone properties on the High Street.

The site was remodelled again in the 17th- and 18th-century as the fortunes of the town improved, largely based on the weaving industry, until the town became synonymous with pork and bacon with the opening of the Harris factories in the 19th- and 20th -centuries.



TOP RIGHT: Harris' bacon factory, Calne in 1924. © Historic England.

RIGHT: General view of the excavation at 8 – 13 High Street. © Worcestershire Archaeology, reproduced with kind permission.

ABOVE: The medieval lime kiln under excavation. © Worcestershire Archaeology, reproduced with kind permission.

TREE-RING DATING - THE HIGHS AND THE LOWS

With every historic building, the same question comes up at the end, how do you date it? When Wiltshire Buildings Record started in 1979 there was little to go on. The few books about vernacular architecture covered buildings in other parts of the country. We had help from the Salisbury office of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments but apart from emergencies they were recording only in the south-east of Wiltshire and buildings there had different characteristics from the north and west of the County. Since then, studies of vernacular architecture have increased enormously, especially, since 2009, with the assistance of tree-ring dating or dendrochronology.

The Wiltshire Dendrochronological Project started through funding provided by English Heritage (now Historic England) to train someone in the work. There were existing projects in Hampshire and Somerset which were well advanced, and Wiltshire was known to have similarly early buildings worth sampling. We already had a list of suitable medieval buildings and the project aimed to concentrate on base cruck, cruck and other early carpentry methods. This was Phase 1 of the project and we have now reached Phase 5 thanks to funding from various sources.

The results have been interesting. Overall, they have confirmed the dates we had assigned based on stylistic and documentary grounds. But they have often narrowed them down and highlighted the significance of small changes of carpentry method. There have been disappointments where the timber turned out to be elm rather than oak or came from fast-grown oak trees with a small number of wide rings which could not be matched with the master sequence.



Two former farmhouses in the Swindon area, both cruck-built, illustrate the highs and lows of the outcomes. Studley Grange Farm, Lydiard Tregoze, was brought to our attention in 2021 in a derelict state. Three of our members had a look at it and reported finding a cruck truss despite its listing as late 18th-century. As a threatened building we gave it priority. Robert Howard and Alison Arnold from the Nottingham Lab gamely tackled it for us bringing a generator to power their drills. Sadly, the oak timbers of the crucks were quick grown though dates were provided for the addition of a dairy wing in 1606 and a re-used collar of 1559-84 looked likely to come from the initial ceiling of the open hall. There is documentary evidence that the farm was a grange of Stanley Abbey at Bremhill and it was first mentioned in 1460. Robert and Alison had managed to get into the roof on the far side of the cruck truss and their photo of the joint at the apex suggests construction in the 15th-century is likely.

No. 41 Green Road, Stratton St. Margaret, was a reserve building on the day that Studley Grange was sampled so for that reason it was high on the list for future sampling. This former farmhouse had been visited briefly by our Principal Buildings Historian, Dorothy Treasure. We were not very hopeful of a good result as crucks in the Swindon area have proved before to be of elm or quick-grown oak. To our (and the owner's) amazement the lower parts of two cruck trusses dated from 1271-1296. They had been used again in a wider building with new upper parts and purlins etc in 1339-1355. This is a star building, quite exceptional, and shows just how valuable tree-ring dating can be.



TOP RIGHT: The derelict Studley Grange farmhouse, Lydiard Tregoze. © Wiltshire Buildings Record.



TOP LEFT: Cruck visible on the landing of Studley Grange farmhouse. © Wiltshire Buildings Record.

LEFT: Joint where 14th-century upper timbers cap a 13th-century cruck, all smoke-blackened, at 41 Green Road, Swindon. © Wiltshire Buildings Record.



The Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (HER) consists of a database with integrated digital mapping that holds information on all the currently known archaeological and historical monuments for the County – a fantastic resource. It contains records of over 50,000 monuments, including earthworks, finds spots, and historic buildings, and contains information about all types of archaeological investigations, as well as various sources such as aerial photographs.

To give a taste of what the HER holds, this article explores some of the notable records for the town of Corsham. Starting in the centre of the town at The Corsham School, aerial photographs of 1946 show the current School playing fields under allotments (HER record MWI74074), created as part of the 'Digging for Victory' campaign introduced in 1940. To the west of the School is Hatton Way, named after Sir Christopher Hatton, a favourite courtier of Elizabeth I. Sir Christopher, when expressing devotion for his queen, always signed his letters with a hat drawn over the word 'on'. Hatton spent about four years at Corsham House (MWI34260), now Corsham Court, a Grade I listed Elizabethan country house. Unfortunately, financial problems caused him to sell up!



TOP RIGHT: Corsham Court. Image reproduced by kind permission of the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre.

LEFT: The Grade II listed 'Pepper Pot', an 18th-century toll house. © Wiltshire Council.

RIGHT: A ventilation shaft serving the underground Pickwick Quarry. © Wiltshire Council.

WILTSHIRE AND SWINDON'S HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

Halfway down Hatton Way is the site of Purleigh Barn (MWI65896), a demolished 19th-century outfarm of regular courtyard plan. The farmstead and all its historic buildings have been lost. The Wiltshire and Swindon Farmsteads and Landscapes Project Report summarises the results of mapping the historic character and survival of more than 4,000 farmsteads and 2,700 outfarms and field barns in Wiltshire, all mapped onto the HER. Knowledge and protection of the surviving historic farmsteads is essential if they are to be retained as a distinctive part of the rural landscape of the County.

Another notable Corsham building is the 'Pepper Pot', a Grade II listed toll house (MWI34400) on the A4 Bath Road. This pretty building was also once a sweet shop and is now a summerhouse. To the north of the A4 Bath Road, exploratory archaeological investigation in 2016 found a Neolithic (4,000 – 2,000 BC) pit (MWI76326), containing fragments of pottery. The field also contains evidence of ponds but the most exciting feature here lies underground. This is the former stone quarrying tunnel which probably ran from Hartham Park Quarry, sometimes known as the Pickwick Quarry. Bath Stone, a warm, honey-coloured limestone, has been desirable since Roman times and Brunel's cutting of the Box Railway Tunnel, close to Corsham, revealed a rich seam of high-quality stone. The Corsham mines were extensively worked with miles of tunnels, chambers, and air shafts, and became the ideal underground storage location for the War Office during the Second World War and of further use during the Cold War (MWI31707). One of the ventilation shafts for the tunnels can still be seen above ground. So why not explore our HER for the area around where you live in Wiltshire. Visit our [website](#) or contact us at archaeology@wiltshire.gov.uk for more information.

AN IMPORTANT BRONZE AGE BURIAL GROUND AT NETHERHAMPTON ROAD, SALISBURY



Aerial photography has shown that several ring ditches exist in a short stretch of the Nadder Valley between Harnham and Netherhampton. Some 35 ring ditches have been identified, and more are sure to exist, located both on the valley floor, as well as the valley slopes. Their mounds have long since been denuded, but what survives still retains valuable archaeological information about the practice of burial in the earlier Bronze Age (2,200 – 1,500 BC).

Proposed residential development immediately west of West Harnham has provided the opportunity to investigate archaeologically several of these barrows and Cotswold Archaeology and Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) have been doing just that over the winter of 2022 and into early 2023.

MOLA excavated a double ring-ditch and a second adjoining ring-ditch. Interestingly these monuments were located on the floor of the Nadder Valley. In the heavy winter rain, the barrow got close to being flooded but it seemed to occupy, probably intentionally, a slight gravel rise so that it stayed just above the flood level. The excavations revealed large graves in the centre of each ring-ditch, both of which contained the skeleton of an individual. The graves were of considerable size, far larger than was needed to bury the one individual. Samples from the fill of the grave may tell us if there was a reason for that and if there was other material buried in the grave that has not survived to the present day, such as wood or organic material.

Bronze Age burial mounds or barrows are one of the most common monument types to be found in Wiltshire, which, along with Dorset, probably has some of the densest concentrations of such monuments in the country. Many people will be familiar with the prominent barrow cemeteries set out on the chalk ridges all around Stonehenge which only add to the atmosphere of this most prehistoric of landscapes. Those barrows, with upstanding mounds still surviving, represent only the most visible of this monument type. Many more survive only as ring-ditches, the quarries from which the mounds were constructed, but where the mounds have long since been denuded by ploughing over centuries. Aerial photography and fortuitous discoveries have shown that these barrows, in the form of surviving ring-ditches, were constructed on a wider range of geologies and topographies and not just on the chalk downland.



However, one of the burials was accompanied by a very fine pottery vessel, a highly decorated Beaker. These vessels are attributed to a migrant population that arrived in Britain around 4,500 years ago bringing with them new burial practices and these distinctive pottery vessels. It is hoped that this particularly fine example will go on display in Salisbury Museum.

Meanwhile on the opposite side of the Netherhampton Road, Cotswold Archaeology on behalf of their client, Vistry Group, has been excavating a group of five ring-ditches or barrows that form a barrow cemetery just at the base of the valley side. The barrows are marked by their different size, the width and depth of the ring-ditches, and the presence or absence of graves within or adjacent to the barrows. One grave within one of the barrows contained a fine and rare food vessel with a small handle, while one grave just outside of one barrow contained five individuals, an adult and four infants, all very tightly grouped. The implication is that they died in a single catastrophic event and analysis of the human remains will elucidate why they died and

their relationship to each other, as well as to other individuals buried in the other barrows.

Most unexpectedly, the excavation has also revealed an Early Saxon (5th – 7th-century AD) waterhole, as well as a smattering of Saxon pottery. It is not unusual for later Saxon burials to be inserted into or around the mounds of Bronze Age barrows, although at Netherhampton Road, it is not clear why this functional feature should have been placed here. That there were Saxons living nearby is attested by a very famous Saxon inhumation cemetery found in Harnham in the 19th-century. For the time being, the excavations at Netherhampton Road have been concluded. The long process of analysing the results is underway and will result in a publication that will reveal the details of this important excavation.

TOP LEFT: The Bronze Age barrows under excavation south of Netherhampton Road. © Cotswold Archaeology, reproduced with kind permission.

BOTTOM LEFT: The central grave and burial from one of the barrows north of Netherhampton Road. © MOLA, reproduced with kind permission.

ABOVE: A double-ditched barrow before excavation south of Netherhampton Road. © Cotswold Archaeology, reproduced with kind permission.

MIDDLE LEFT: Beaker vessel grave good from one of the burials north of Netherhampton Road. © MOLA, reproduced with kind permission.

BELOW: The Saxon waterhole with waterlogged timbers south of Netherhampton Road. © Cotswold Archaeology, reproduced with kind permission.





In summer 2020 a mysterious hole appeared in a field close to the village of East Kennett, within the Avebury World Heritage Site, and was reported to the Archaeology Service. Being archaeologists, we are always fascinated to explore any such phenomena and so members of our team quickly went to the site and undertook an initial exploration. This found that the hole comprised a substantial pit, roughly circular, around 1m in diameter, and lined by four large blocks of unworked sarsen stone. The feature appeared to have a deliberate void, and was capped by other sarsens, two of which remained in place, while a third appeared to have collapsed into the pit, so revealing the presence of the feature. A flint blade and a rim of Roman greyware were recovered from the collapsed fill but were assumed to be incidental. The initial interpretation was that this was a prehistoric cist or burial chamber. Similar examples of sarsen-capped burials are known from the wider region.

Consequently, Historic England undertook geophysical survey of the site of the 'hole' and its surroundings in 2021 and identified other possible chambered features, along with several ditches belonging to a field or enclosure system, and two possible rectilinear buildings. Along with the possible cist, the possible buildings were of interest as they bore some resemblance to the plans of Early Neolithic houses.



A MYSTERY HOLE IN EAST KENNETT: A PREHISTORIC OR ROMAN OPENING INTO THE UNDERWORLD?

The site was of sufficient interest that Professor Josh Pollard of the University of Southampton's Department of Archaeology organised an exploratory excavation of the site in late summer 2022. Much interest centred on discovering the purpose of the feature that had created the mystery hole two years earlier. The excavations stripped an area around the hole and revealed the sarsen stones surrounding the rim and slumped into the pit. At this stage, the only way to find out what lay below the sarsen stones was to carefully lift and remove them. By this stage, interest in the story was such that it attracted the attention of Professor Alice Roberts and the 'Digging for Britain' team, who filmed the lifting of the sarsen stones (Series 10, Episode 4).

Once removed and after some more careful excavation down to a depth of 2m, it became clear that this feature was not in fact a prehistoric burial chamber but a natural sink hole, the upper portions of which had been modified in the Roman period. A sink hole is formed from the natural dissolving of the soluble chalk bedrock, creating a deep fissure or hole in the bedrock. The Romans had erected the sarsens on the inner edge of this natural feature perhaps partly to form a barrier to stop livestock and children from falling into it, but perhaps also to emphasise it, as an opening into the underworld. The project emphasises the uncertainty of archaeology. As Professor Pollard so eloquently put it, it is 'what makes archaeology a vibrant and unpredictable subject'!

TOP: The mystery hole at East Kennett as it first appeared in 2020. © Wiltshire Council.

LEFT: The sarsen stones after initial excavation by the University of Southampton. © University of Southampton. Reproduced with kind permission.

RIGHT: The 'sink hole' after excavation. © University of Southampton. Reproduced with kind permission.



SOME FINDS REPORTED TO WILTSHIRE'S FINDS LIAISON OFFICER



A notable feature of the Covid-19 pandemic was the increase in the number of people who took up metal-detecting as they sought new interests that could be undertaken individually and outdoors. Everyone taking up the pastime is encouraged to follow the Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting in England and Wales (2017), which sets out the legal requirements as well as more general guidance on accepted best practice [finds.org.uk](https://www.finds.org.uk). There is no doubt that the results of metal detecting have contributed significantly to our knowledge of the heritage of England and Wales. Much of this is due to the work of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) which was established in the late 1990s. The PAS encourages the reporting of all finds of archaeological objects, whether through metal detecting or not and is not limited to items of precious metal. To date, the PAS has recorded over 1.6 million objects, which has provided an extraordinary insight into the study of archaeological objects and their distribution.

TOP: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring. Reproduced by kind permission of the Portable Antiquities Scheme.
TOP RIGHT: Blue glass bead dating from anytime between the Iron Age and Late Saxon period. Reproduced by kind permission of the Sussex Archaeological Society.
RIGHT: 17th-century silver cufflink. Reproduced by permission of the Portable Antiquities Scheme.



Locally, the work of the PAS is overseen by Finds Liaison Officers (FLOs) who receive, identify and record archaeological objects, plus deal with Treasure finds from England and Wales. Wiltshire has its own FLO and Sophie Hawke is based at Salisbury Museum and would be very glad to hear from you if you have any objects that you would like identified and reported on (pas@salisbury-museum.org.uk).

These are some typical finds from Wiltshire that have been reported over the last 18 months or so and they show the variety in age, type and material of object that are recorded. This complete gold or gold-plated penannular ring is of Late Bronze Age date (1150-750 BC). The object is oval and about 1.5cm across. The ring is mostly gold in colour, except for a brown band that appears to wrap around it. It is likely that this is the core of the object that has been heavily coated in gold and then filed away to leave the band. The ring's function remains uncertain, although it is likely that they were personal adornments, possibly worn on the ears or nose, rather than being hair-ornaments or items of exchange.

Not all objects reported are of metal. This beautiful, complete, annular, blue glass bead, around 1cm in diameter, dating from the Iron Age to early Medieval period c. 100 BC to AD 750, was found near Alderbury. This last object, found near Wroughton, is a silver cufflink, one element of a pair that would have been linked together. The cufflink, which is around 1.5cm in diameter, has stamped decoration of a pair of hearts side by side with a crown above. Cufflinks were introduced in England in the latter half of the 17th-century and those with this design are considered to have originally been produced to commemorate the marriage of Charles II to Catherine of Braganza in 1662 but continued to be used as a general symbol of love or marriage.





THE REMAINS OF OLD SARUM'S CATHEDRAL FOUND IN NEW SARUM'S CATHEDRAL CLOSE WALL

The Grade I Cathedral Close Wall in Salisbury started to be constructed in the later 13th-century but was not completed until the 15th- or 16th-century. It was built both as a defensive structure but also as a symbol of the status of the clergy and their lordship of the Close. It is known that permission was given in the 14th-century for stone from the Cathedral at Old Sarum to be used in the construction of the Close Wall and carved stone from the Cathedral can be seen on the Exeter Street face of the Close Wall in the form of stylised flowerheads.

The repair in 2022 of a short, leaning section of the Close Wall within the grounds of Bishop Wordsworth School along Exeter Street therefore provided the opportunity to examine its masonry makeup and to identify other masonry that might have been purloined from the old Cathedral at Old Sarum. The repair work was undertaken by the stonemasons of the Salisbury Cathedral Works Department under the watchful eye of Graham Keevil, Salisbury's Cathedral Archaeologist.

The exercise proved to be worthwhile as several pieces of very fine carved masonry were identified, mostly hidden and not visible on the face of the Wall. It also seems likely that even plain ashlar blocks came from the old Cathedral at Old Sarum. It seems odd today that, despite all the effort put into constructing a fine cathedral at Old Sarum, within a hundred years or so it was used as little more than a quarry for the construction of the Close Wall. However, it does add to the historical and archaeological importance of the Close Wall, which is also a strong architectural and aesthetic feature of the Close and the city landscape.



TOP LEFT: Salisbury Cathedral Close Wall under repair. © Wiltshire Council

TOP RIGHT: Carved stone, formerly part of the Cathedral at Old Sarum, built into the Close Wall along Exeter Street. © Wiltshire Council

MIDDLE RIGHT: Carved stone, formerly part of the Cathedral at Old Sarum, built into the Close Wall along Exeter Street. © Wiltshire Council

BOTTOM RIGHT: Carved stonework from Old Sarum Cathedral built into the Close Wall. © Wiltshire Council

Stonehenge, Avebury & Associated Sites were inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage Site (WHS) List in 1986 and was one of the UK's very first World Heritage Sites. Stonehenge is the most sophisticated prehistoric stone circle in the world, and Avebury is the largest. Both stone circles lie at the heart of prehistoric landscapes containing numerous impressive and amazingly well-preserved ceremonial monuments dating back over 5,000 years to the Neolithic and Bronze Age. Together they form a landscape without parallel.

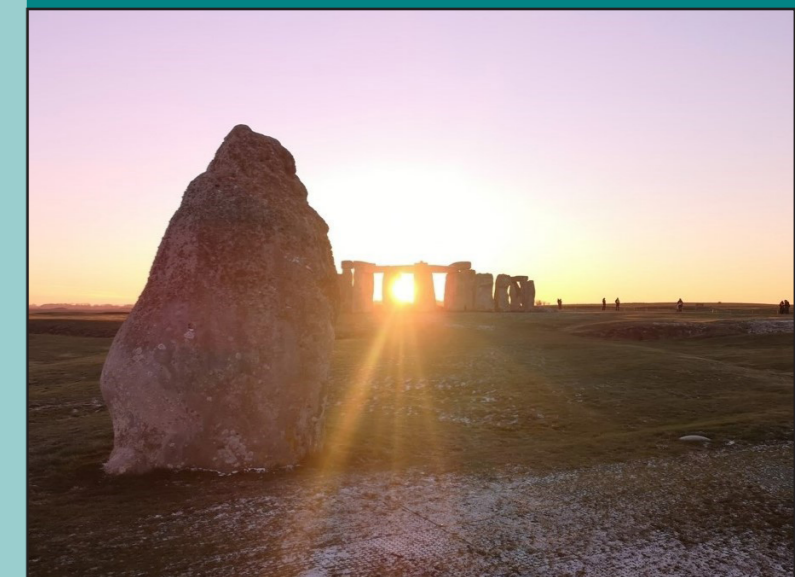
To achieve World Heritage status, sites must define what makes them to be of Outstanding Universal Value, or internationally significant, and how they intend to protect and enhance this. This is achieved through the adoption of a WHS Management Plan. In December 2022 Claire Selman joined the Stonehenge & Avebury WHS Coordination Unit within the Wiltshire Council Archaeology team. The primary aim of the unit is to coordinate the delivery of the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS Management Plan. To do so, Claire works with over 25 partners, including national organisations such as the National Trust and English Heritage, and farmers and communities living within and surrounding the WHS.

Priorities within the [Management Plan](#) cover what may at first seem a surprising span of topics extending beyond archaeology to subjects including woodland management, dark skies preservation and arts projects. Together, the Management Plan's actions work to preserve the site's buried archaeology, relationship with the landscape and accessibility for visitors. No two days within the Coordination Unit are the same from meeting with partners viewing activity on site, to engaging with visitors at local events and organising Partnership Panel and Steering Committee meetings.

Claire recently spent some time exploring the WHS through the range of services available at the Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre, which you can read about in a blog post [here](#). Her discoveries included viewing some of the 1,114 entries on the Historic Environment Record from Stonehenge and Avebury. Each record builds a picture of life across the ages on this site, from Neolithic flint tools to Bronze Age round barrows, Saxon pottery and more.

TOP: Stonehenge with a near Winter Solstice alignment, December 2022. © Wiltshire Council.

RIGHT: Attending Open Farm Sunday on the edge of Avebury WHS, June 2023. © Wiltshire Council.



The opportunity to support the management of these iconic sites has led Claire to discover even more about our County and its heritage, and there's a wealth of monuments to explore beyond the stone circles themselves. To help plan a visit to the World Heritage Site, Claire recommends the walking trails on National Trust's Avebury and Stonehenge Landscape pages and the historical information on English Heritage's Stonehenge pages.

There are currently 33 UK World Heritage Sites, and 1,157 in total globally. The UK's World Heritage Sites demonstrate the breadth of what World Heritage can be, from natural sites like the Lake District to industrial sites such as The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales and even an entire city, Bath. Discover them all at: [UNESCO World Heritage Centre - World Heritage List](#) To find out more about the Stonehenge, Avebury & Associated Sites World Heritage Sites, visit our [website](#) and follow @StoneAveWHS on Twitter.

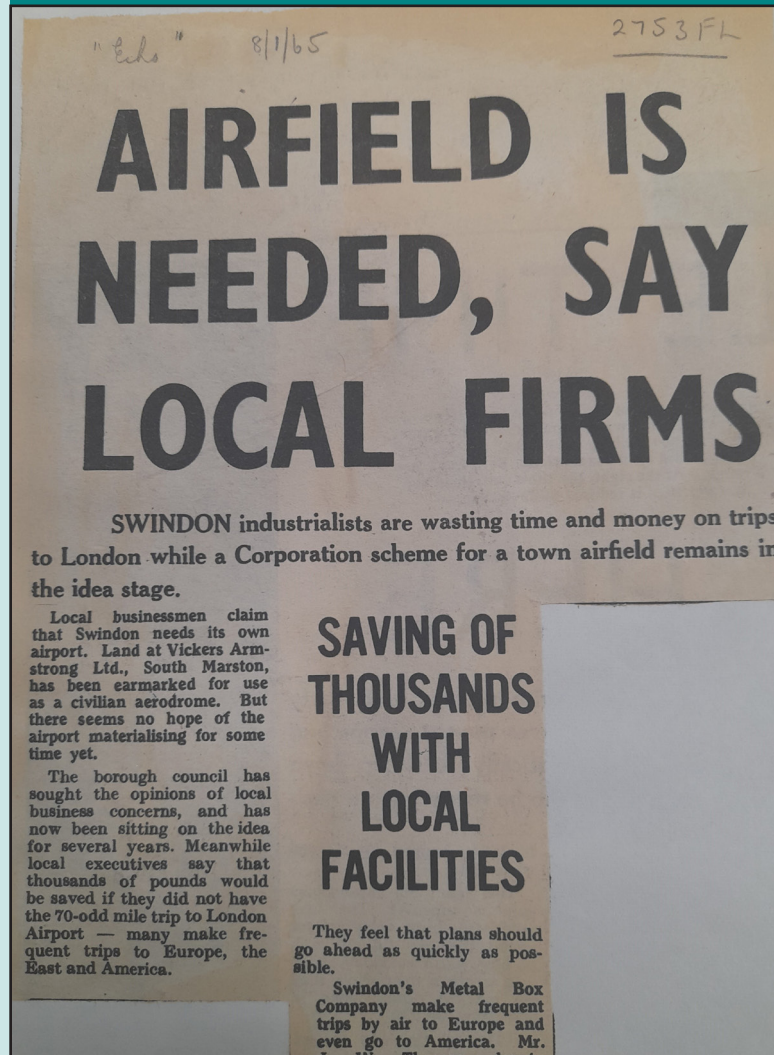


PLANES, TRAINS AND AUTOMOBILES – AN IMPORTANT SITE OF SWINDON'S 20TH-CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE REVEALS ITS ANCIENT PAST.

In 1985 Honda started work on building their new car plant at South Marston, Swindon, providing a much-needed boost to the local economy and employment. The car plant itself replaced the site of an aircraft factory, first developed in the late 1930s as a 'shadow' aircraft factory, and then as an active manufacturing facility from 1940. South Marston Aerodrome was constructed at this time to serve in the Second World War. Phillips & Powis Aircraft Ltd, Short Brothers, and Vickers-Armstrong-Supermarine all produced aircraft at the site, including the iconic Supermarine Spitfire. Having been considered but been rejected as a possible municipal airport serving Swindon in the 1960s, the airfield came to end when Honda bought the site for their new venture. However, the runway still exists, running through the site, and was used by Honda as a test track. One of the attractions to Honda was the skilled engineer workforce of Swindon arising from its role in the railway industry. However, after 35 years, the Honda factory itself came to an end and the site is now being redeveloped again.

This redevelopment has provided the opportunity to explore the archaeology of the site preceding its 20th-century history. Remarkably, despite two significant phases of development to construct South Marston Airfield and then the Honda works, evidence for Late Iron Age (200 BC – AD 43) and Roman settlement, surrounded by extensive field systems, has come to light, some surviving under the airfield runway! Oxford Archaeology has been undertaking exploratory investigations and more detailed excavation at the site prior to development.

The evidence points to a small rural settlement that lies just off Ermine Street, the Roman road that links the local small town of Durocornovium (Wanborough) with the important regional centre of Corinium (Cirencester). The buildings might have been of slight construction and left little trace but finds of box tile, brick and tegula suggest a significant building lay nearby. A corn drier was found alongside some stone-lined pits, suggesting an area devoted to crop processing. Finds from the settlement include quern stones from grinding corn, whetstones for sharpening tools and two Roman shoes! The excavations are on-going and further discoveries are expected. The results will continue to add to the extraordinary history of this site on the edge of Swindon.



TOP: Newspaper cutting from 1965 about South Marston Airfield. © Swindon Echo, 8 January 1965. Reproduced by kind permission of the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, document reference 2753FL.

LEFT: Aerial view of Iron Age and Roman deposits under the runway. © Oxford Archaeology. Reproduced with kind permission.

ABOVE: Excavating an Iron Age feature. © Oxford Archaeology. Reproduced with kind permission.