



Bibliography

St James Church and Avebury Dovecote

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*Downloadable resource from <http://www.stonehengeandaveburywhs.org/education/>

Further education resources on Stonehenge, including information on Discovery Visits for Key Stage 1-3 (Stones and Bones: Stonehenge in its Landscape), Neolithic Life Key Stages 2-3 and 4-5 (The Business of Heritage and Tourism), can be found at www.english-heritage.org.uk/education/discovery-visits/stonehenge/

Endnotes

- ¹ <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk>
- ² Pomeroy 1998.
- ³ Chris Blandford Associates 2000.
- ⁴ Pomeroy-Kellinger 2005.
- ⁵ Young et al 2009.
- ⁶ Nomination document (p9) prepared by the 7 Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England, December 1985
- ⁷ <http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/planninganddevelopment/planningpolicy/statementofcommunity-involvement.htm>
- ⁸ Decision 32 COM 7B.114. See Appendix G.
- ⁹ Pomeroy-Kellinger 2005, 2.1.3.
- ¹⁰ Fowler 2004b, Annex C.
- ¹¹ Land Use Consultants 1995.
- ¹² Chris Blandford Associates 1997.
- ¹³ Land Use Consultants 1995.
- ¹⁴ Chris Blandford Associates 1997.
- ¹⁵ *Stonehenge Military Installations: A Desk-based Assessment*.
- ¹⁶ Operational Guidelines 2013 II.D para 77–78, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>
- ¹⁷ UNESCO 2013.
- ¹⁸ Decision 32 COM 8B.93. See Appendix G.
- ¹⁹ Wiltshire Heritage Museum has been renamed the Wiltshire Museum while the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum is now known as Salisbury Museum
- ²⁰ Decision 31 COM 11D.1. <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/373/documents/>
- ²¹ Decision 37 COM 8E. See Appendix G.
- ²² Closure of A344 delivered and reported to UNESCO in 2014.
- ²³ Exon et al 2000.
- ²⁴ Parker Pearson 2013; <https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/archaeology/research/2.4329>
- ²⁵ Gillings et al 2008.
- ²⁶ See Section 8.5.21–8.5.23
- ²⁷ Simmonds 2008.
- ²⁸ <http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/planninganddevelopment/planningpolicy/landscapeconservation/wiltshireslandscape.htm>
- ²⁹ Hales 2014.
- ³⁰ Chris Blandford Associates 2015 and see below Section 8.5.21–8.5.23.
- ³¹ Parker Pearson et al 2007.
- ³² Darvill 2006.
- ³³ Leary, Field and Campbell 2013.
- ³⁴ *Avebury WHS Management Plan* 2005, 3.7.3.
- ³⁵ Leary and Field 2010; Leary, Field and Campbell 2013.
- ³⁶ 32 COM 8B.71.
- ³⁷ Simmonds 2008.
- ³⁸ Leary, Field and Campbell 2013.
- ³⁹ <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/research-news-10/>
- ⁴⁰ Bayliss et al 2007.
- ⁴¹ Gillings et al 2008.
- ⁴² Foreword to *Stonehenge WHS Management Plan* 2009 by Barbara Follett Minister for Culture, Creative Industries and Tourism, p 4.
- ⁴³ Stones and Bones Discovery Visits 2013: 7 sessions. Stones and Bones Discovery Visits 2014: 49 sessions.
- ⁴⁴ Darvill 2005.
- ⁴⁵ <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-2468>
- ⁴⁶ Darvill 2005.
- ⁴⁷ AAHRG 2001.
- ⁴⁸ Parker Pearson 2012.
- ⁴⁹ Thomas et al 2009.
- ⁵⁰ Darvill and Wainwright 2009.
- ⁵¹ eg Field and Pearson 2010.
- ⁵² Darvill et al 2012.
- ⁵³ Gaffney et al 2012.
- ⁵⁴ Abbott and Anderson-Whymark 2012.
- ⁵⁵ Darvill et al 2012.
- ⁵⁶ Pollard et al 2012.
- ⁵⁷ Leary, Field and Campbell 2013.
- ⁵⁸ Gillings et al 2008.
- ⁵⁹ Darvill et al 2013.
- ⁶⁰ Needham et al 2010.
- ⁶¹ Whittle et al 2011.
- ⁶² Bayliss et al 2007.
- ⁶³ eg Linford et al 2012.
- ⁶⁴ Leary, Field and Campbell 2013.
- ⁶⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework-2>
- ⁶⁶ <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment/how-do-heritage-assets-become-designated/further-guidance-on-world-heritage-sites/>
- ⁶⁷ <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/>
- ⁶⁸ <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1373>
- ⁶⁹ UNESCO Operational Guidelines 2013, para 114.
- ⁷⁰ Egeria Heritage Consulting 2012, *Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site Governance Review for the Stonehenge World Heritage Site Committee and the Avebury World Heritage Site Steering Committee* March.
- ⁷¹ <http://www.army.mod.uk/structure/34026.aspx>
- ⁷² <http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/communityandliving/mci-new/armybasing.htm>
- ⁷³ *Stonehenge and Avebury WHS Woodland Strategy* 2015 2.2.3.
- ⁷⁴ *Stonehenge and Avebury WHS Woodland Strategy* 2015 2.1.6.
- ⁷⁵ *Stonehenge and Avebury WHS Woodland Strategy* 2015 2.2.4–6.
- ⁷⁶ *Stonehenge and Avebury WHS Woodland Strategy* 2015 2.2.7.
- ⁷⁷ *Operational Guidelines for Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, UNESCO 2013 para 155.
- ⁷⁸ *Operational Guidelines*, para 114.
- ⁷⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2009_structural_changes_to_local_government_in_England
- ⁸⁰ Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 3: The Setting Of Heritage Assets
- ⁸¹ <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment/how-do-heritage-assets-become-designated/further-guidance-on-world-heritage-sites/>
- ⁸² Atkins 2006.
- ⁸³ Natural England Technical Information Note TIN005.
- ⁸⁴ <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/farming-historic-landscape-introduction-for-farm-advisers/> <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/managing-earthwork-monuments/> <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/vacanthistoricbuildings/>
- ⁸⁵ <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk>
- ⁸⁶ Wessex Archaeology 2012.
- ⁸⁷ 32 COM 8B.71. See Appendix G.
- ⁸⁸ <http://www.yorkshiredales.org.uk/look-ingafter/caringfor/historicfeaturesbuildings>
- ⁸⁹ <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/about/news/stonehenge-solstitial-function>
- ⁹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making> NCA 116 Berkshire and Marlborough Downs and NCA 132 Salisbury Plain and the West Wiltshire Downs
- ⁹¹ <http://sciencesearch.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&Module=More&Location=None&Completed=0&ProjectID=12496>
- ⁹² <http://www.stockkeep.co.uk>
- ⁹³ <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/managing-earthwork-monuments/>
- ⁹⁴ <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130123162956/http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2002/021015a.htm>
- ⁹⁵ RSPB, *Futurescapes Space for Nature, Land for Life* (2010), p. 25.
- ⁹⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-2020-a-strategy-for-england-s-wildlife-and-ecosystem-services>
- ⁹⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/making-space-for-nature-a-review-of-englands-wildlife-sites-published-today>; review published in 2010.
- ⁹⁸ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/587130>

- ⁹⁹ Natural Environment White Paper Implementation update report – February 2014 (Defra).
- ¹⁰⁰ <http://www.link2nature.org.uk>
- ¹⁰¹ <http://www.rspb.org.uk/futurescapes/chalk-country/index.aspx>
- ¹⁰² <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1375>
- ¹⁰³ <http://www.wiltshirewildlife.org/what-we-do/Managing-our-Land-to-Create-Living-Land-scapes>
- ¹⁰⁴ <http://www.mdna.org.uk/>
- ¹⁰⁵ <http://www.northwessexdowns.org.uk/projects/biodiversity/stepping-stones.html>
- ¹⁰⁶ <http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/communityandliving/countryside/biodiversityandnature.htm>
- ¹⁰⁷ <http://www.link2nature.org.uk/landscape-map/background/designing-landscape-biodiversity-areas.html>
- ¹⁰⁸ Chris Blandford Associates in association with Wessex Archaeology 2015 *Stonehenge and Avebury WHS Woodland Strategy*.
- ¹⁰⁹ UNESCO 2007, *Climate Change and World Heritage*, World Heritage Occasional Paper 22, Paris.
- ¹¹⁰ Murphy, Simmonds and Thomas 2014, *Stonehenge and Avebury WHS Climate Change Risk Assessment*, English Heritage.
- ¹¹¹ Decision 28 COM 10B.4. See Appendix G.
- ¹¹² Herb Stovel 1998, *Risk Preparedness: a Management Manual for World Cultural Heritage*, ICCROM, Rome.
- ¹¹³ http://www.visitengland.org/insight-statistics/major-tourism-surveys/attractions/Annual_Survey/
- ¹¹⁴ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b017m16v>
- ¹¹⁵ <http://www.visitwiltshire.co.uk>
- ¹¹⁶ <http://www.visitwiltshire.co.uk/partners-and-advertising/tourism-strategy>
- ¹¹⁷ <http://www.northwessexdowns.org.uk>
- ¹¹⁸ http://www.unesco.org/education/tlsf/mods/theme_c/mod16.html
- ¹¹⁹ <http://sdt.unwto.org/content/about-us-5>
- ¹²⁰ www.international.icomos.org/charters/tourism_e.pdf
- ¹²¹ ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Charter (1999 Principle 6).
- ¹²² <http://www.visitwiltshire.co.uk/partners-and-advertising/tourism-strategy>
- ¹²³ <http://www.visitengland.com/biz/tourism-england/strategic-framework-tourism-england/industry-action-plans/wise-growth-action-plan>
- ¹²⁴ *Ecological Management Strategy for Visitor Access to the Landscape*, Chris Blandford Associates for English Heritage, SEIP, April 2010.
- ¹²⁵ <http://www.visitadrianswall.co.uk/things-to-do/walking/every-footstep-counts>
- ¹²⁶ Cathersides 2001.
- ¹²⁷ <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/stonehenge/#>
- ¹²⁸ 32 COM 8B.71. See Appendix G.
- ¹²⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/disability-facts-and-figures>
- ¹³⁰ <http://www.visitwiltshire.co.uk/media/media/visitor-accommodation-investment>
- ¹³¹ <http://www.northwessexdowns.org.uk/visit-north-wessex-downs/business-resources.html>
- ¹³² <http://www.connectingwiltshire.co.uk/>
- ¹³³ <http://www.lsw.org.uk>
- ¹³⁴ <http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/communityandliving/rightsofway/countrysideaccessimprovementplanconsultation.htm>
- ¹³⁵ <http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/leisureandrecreation/sportandfitness/sportandphysicalactivity/healthandphysicalactivity/getwiltshirewalking.htm>
- ¹³⁶ <http://www.wiltshirewildlife.org/sarsen-trail>
- ¹³⁷ http://www.alzheimers.org.uk/site/scripts/documents_info.php?documentID=1224
- ¹³⁸ <http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/avebury/visitor-information/article-1355840436863/>
- ¹³⁹ <http://www.stonehengeandaveburywhs.org/downloads/sh-whs-interpretation-learning-participation/>
- ¹⁴⁰ <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/education/heritage-schools/>
- ¹⁴¹ <http://www.wessexarch.co.uk/learning>
- ¹⁴² <http://www.wessexarch.co.uk/heritage-learning/resources>
- ¹⁴³ <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/stonehenge/school-visits/>
- ¹⁴⁴ UNESCO Decision 31 COM 13A
 1. Confirm, that in the future, the conservation of the world's natural and cultural heritage should, wherever possible, be done with the active engagement of communities which have a close relationship with the heritage in question.
 2. Pledge that they shall, as appropriate, seek the active involvement of communities at all stages, from the preparation of tentative lists through to conservation requirements for sites which are in danger.
- ¹⁴⁵ Operational Guidelines UNESCO 2013 para 26.
- ¹⁴⁶ UNESCO Decision 31 COM 13A. <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/373/documents/>
- ¹⁴⁷ *Conservation Bulletin* Issue 63: Spring 2010 English Heritage.
- ¹⁴⁸ S Simmonds, *Conservation Bulletin* 63, p 10.
- ¹⁴⁹ S Simmonds, *Conservation Bulletin* 63, p 11.
- ¹⁵⁰ <http://www.buckingham.ac.uk/research/hri/blickmead>
- ¹⁵¹ <http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2010-11/localism.html>
- ¹⁵² <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/known-your-place/>
- ¹⁵³ <http://www.wyllyealley1914.org.uk>
- ¹⁵⁴ Operational Guidelines UNESCO 2013.

269. Once a property is inscribed on the World Heritage List, the State Party should place a plaque, whenever possible, to commemorate this inscription. These plaques are designed to inform the public of the country concerned and foreign visitors that the property visited has a particular value which has been recognised by the international community. In other words, the property is exceptional, of interest not only to one nation, but also to the whole world. However, these plaques have an additional function which is to inform the general public about the *World Heritage Convention* or at least about the World Heritage concept and the World Heritage List.
- ¹⁵⁵ Operational Guidelines UNESCO 2013 paragraphs 270–2.
- ¹⁵⁶ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/373/documents/>
- ¹⁵⁷ (CC-86/CONF.001/11).
- ¹⁵⁸ (CC-86/CONF.003/10).
- ¹⁵⁹ Para 6.140.
- ¹⁶⁰ Ref: DPI/T3915/11/20.
- ¹⁶¹ HT-047-11.
- ¹⁶² County of Wiltshire (Stonehenge World Heritage Site Town of Amesbury and Parish of Winterbourne Stoke) (Prohibition of driving) Order 2012.
- ¹⁶³ *A303/A30/A358 Corridor Feasibility Study Scoping Document* Department of Transport 2014 (<https://www.gov.uk/>).
- ¹⁶⁴ <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.dft.gov.uk/press/speeches/statements/statements/a303>
- ¹⁶⁵ Para. 5.19.
- ¹⁶⁶ <http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/wcs-exam-34b-hearing-session-tracked-changes-version-2014-april.pdf>
- ¹⁶⁷ Autumn Statement (1 December 2014) by Transport Secretary Patrick McLoughlin and Chief Secretary to the Treasury Danny Alexander.
- ¹⁶⁸ ICOMOS 2011.
- ¹⁶⁹ <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment/how-do-heritage-assets-become-designated/further-guidance-on-world-heritage-sites/>
- ¹⁷⁰ Atkins 2015.
- ¹⁷¹ Source: Wiltshire Police 2014.
- ¹⁷² Wessex Archaeology 2012.
- ¹⁷³ Ref: DPI/T3915/11/20.
- ¹⁷⁴ <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/corporate-plan-2011-2015/>
- ¹⁷⁵ Darvill 2005, 124.
- ¹⁷⁶ <http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>
- ¹⁷⁷ <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>
- ¹⁷⁸ Darvill 2005.
- ¹⁷⁹ AAHRG 2001.
- ¹⁸⁰ <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/research/research-results/>
- ¹⁸¹ ICOMOS UK 2006, *Toolkit for WHS Monitoring Indicators*.
- ¹⁸² UNESCO 2002, *Monitoring World Heritage*, World Heritage Papers 10.



Appendices

Stonehenge Avenue before the stopping up and grassing over of the A344 in 2013

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Appendix A

Membership and terms of reference of the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS Partnership Panel and Avebury and Stonehenge WHS Steering Committees

1. Membership of the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS Partnership Panel

Membership December 2014

Chair – Alistair Sommerlad

Secretariat – WHS Coordination Unit

English Heritage (Director of Planning and Conservation - South West)

National Trust (General Manager Wiltshire Countryside)

Wiltshire Council (Portfolio Holder Heritage and Arts)

Chair of the Avebury WHS Steering Committee

Chair of the Stonehenge WHS Steering Committee

Representative of the Avebury and Stonehenge Archaeological and Research Group (ASAHRG)

WHS Coordination Unit

2. Membership of the Avebury WHS Steering Committee

Membership December 2014

Chair – Andrew Williamson, Avebury Parish Council

Secretariat – Avebury WHS Officer

Avebury and Stonehenge Archaeological and Historical Research Group

Avebury Environs Group

Avebury Farmers' Representative

Avebury Parish Council

Avebury Society

Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)

English Heritage, Head of International Advice

English Heritage, Inspector of Ancient Monuments Wiltshire

Fyfield and West Overton Parish Council

ICOMOS UK

Natural England, Land Management Team

National Trust, General Manager Wiltshire Countryside

North Wessex Downs AONB, Director

North Wessex Downs AONB, Planning Adviser

Stonehenge WHS Coordinator

VisitWiltshire, Head of Partnership

Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society

Wiltshire Council, Cllr. West Selkley

Wiltshire Council, Associate Director, Economic Development and Planning

Wiltshire Council, Head of Place Shaping

Wiltshire Council, Head of Account Management

Wiltshire Council, County Archaeologist

Wiltshire Council, Principal Conservation Officer

Wiltshire Council, Area Development Manager

Winterbourne Monkton Parish Council

3. Membership of the Stonehenge WHS Committee

Membership as of December 2014

Chair – Roger Fisher, Amesbury Town Council

Secretariat – Stonehenge WHS Coordinator

Amesbury Town Council
Amesbury Society
Avebury and Stonehenge Archaeological and Historical
Research Group
Avebury WHS Officer
Country Land and Business Association
Amesbury Community Area Board
Defence Infrastructure Organisation, Archaeological Adviser
Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)
Durrington Parish Council
English Heritage, General Manager, Stonehenge
English Heritage, Inspector of Ancient Monuments
English Heritage, Head of International Advice
Highways Agency
ICOMOS UK

National Farmers' Union
National Trust, General Manager Wiltshire Landscape
National Trust, Archaeologist (Stonehenge and Avebury
WHS)
Natural England, Land Management Team
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
Salisbury Museum, Director
Shrewton Parish Council, Chair
VisitWiltshire, Chief Executive
Wilsford cum Lake Parish and representative of the WHS
landowners
Wiltshire Council, County Archaeologist
Wiltshire Council, Head of Account Management
Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society
Winterbourne Stoke Parish Council

Terms of Reference

The primary role of both Stonehenge and Avebury Steering Committees and the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS Partnership Panel is to ensure the discharge of the obligations of the UK government under the World Heritage Convention in respect of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site. Members of the local Steering Committees and the WHS Partnership Panel will work individually and use the influence of the organisations and communities they represent to ensure that the WHS and its OUV is:

- a. Protected, through statutory and non-statutory controls
- b. Conserved, through maintenance , repair and enhancement
- c. Presented, through high quality interpretation and educational programmes

A strong and committed partnership approach will assist in fulfilling these obligations.

Excellent communication, liaison and coordination across the two local Steering Committees and the Partnership Panel will be required to achieve this. The membership of all groups will be reviewed periodically

Action	Local Steering Committees	Stonehenge and Avebury WHS Partnership Panel
1.0	to review and update periodically the WHS Management Plan in line with UNESCO guidance and agree its content	to coordinate and facilitate the preparation, review and update of WHS Management Plan and forward it to the State Party
2.0	to coordinate activities and facilitate partnership working	to coordinate actions affecting both parts of the WHS and to oversee the work of the Coordination Unit
3.0	to agree the annual action plan within the framework of the Management Plan	to review priorities set out in annual action plans agreed by Local Steering Committees and identify resources for their delivery
4.0	to establish task and finish groups for specific projects as required	
5.0	to appoint chair of local Steering Committee. The Chairs will represent the local Steering Committee on the WHS Partnership Panel	to appoint independent Chair of the WHS Partnership Panel
6.0	to liaise and collaborate with the partner local Steering Committee whenever beneficial in achieving overarching and local WHS aims	
7.0	to provide expert advice and to collaborate with and respond to requests and feedback from the WHS Partnership Panel	to liaise with and take account of expert advice from local Steering Committees
8.0	to review membership of local Steering Committees periodically	
Monitor		
9.0	to report on progress to the WHS Partnership Panel and provide necessary data for effective monitoring	to gather information in connection with the monitoring of the WHS by the local Steering Committees, including advice on UNESCO Periodic Reporting
10.0		to prepare external reports on progress towards achievement of the objectives of the Management Plan
Advocacy		
11.0	to advance the public benefit of the WHS and ensure that the WHS status is used positively and sustainably to advantage those who live and work in and around it	to be an advocate for the WHS at a strategic level both within their own organisations and externally
12.0	to encourage a wider understanding of the WHS and its OUV especially through the development of educational opportunities and local involvement	
Resources		
13.0	to seek resources from the WHS Partnership Panel and initiate joint funding bids to third parties	assist in identifying support and financial resources to take forward the actions of the Management Plan and ensure sufficient resources are available to provide sustainable coordination arrangements
14.0	Meet at least twice per year	Meet at least twice per year

The terms of reference will be reviewed periodically to ensure that they are effective and fit for purpose.

Appendix B

Role of the Chair of the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS Partnership Panel

Chair of Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site Partnership Panel

ROLE SPECIFICATION

Role of Chair

- 1 To chair the Partnership Panel and ensure it carries out its role effectively within the World Heritage Site (WHS) Governance Structure in:
- 2 Assisting the Partnership Panel in setting strategic direction for the World Heritage agenda
- 3 Enabling the Partnership Panel to engage and encompass views of stakeholders
- 4 Contributing to the effective management of the World Heritage function
- 5 Safeguarding the good name of the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS.
- 6 Representing the Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site at regional and national meetings
- 7 Delivering the actions of the WHS Management Plans
- 8 Acting as a champion and advocate for Stonehenge and Avebury WHS.

SKILLS, KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE

The Chair should be able to:

- 1 Demonstrate excellent communication skills at a senior level
- 2 Gain the confidence and respect of government departments and national agencies, especially the Department for Culture, Media and Sport and English Heritage
- 3 Achieve consensus across a wide range of diverse interests
- 4 Develop and maintain networks of relevant senior national and international contacts

- 5 Be recognised as having knowledge, understanding and interest in UK Heritage, specifically that of Stonehenge and Avebury, without necessarily being an expert
- 6 Have considerable experience in chairing sensitive committees
- 7 Distil strategic issues of importance from high levels of detailed input
- 8 Be non-partisan while politically aware and diplomatic
- 9 Have considerable experience in media and public relations matters
- 10 Think creatively and exercise independent judgement

Other

- 1 The Chair will commit at least two days per month to the role. This will include bi-annual formal Partnership Panels (or more frequently if required), plus briefing sessions, Avebury Steering Committee, Stonehenge Steering Committee as appropriate and potential attendance at groups such as the World Heritage UK (WH:UK).
- 2 The Chair works closely with the WHS Coordinators, who are responsible for supporting the Partnership Panel and Steering Committees, including provision of a secretariat for Partnership Panel meetings and managing implementation of actions.
- 3 The term of the appointment is three years, potentially renewable for a second term. The position is not paid, but reasonable expenses will be met. The post is not open to current employees or the governing or advisory bodies of the three key partners: English Heritage, National Trust and Wiltshire Council or elected members of Wiltshire Council.

2014

Appendix C

Terms of reference and procedures of the Avebury and Stonehenge Archaeological and Historical Research Group (ASAHRG)

The Avebury and Stonehenge Archaeological and Historical Research Group (ASAHRG) exists to:

- 1 Further the aims and objectives of the Stonehenge and Avebury Management Plans and the evolving joint WHS Management Plan through regular revision of the Stonehenge and Avebury Research Framework. The Avebury WHS Management Plan (2005) states [9.2.6] that the aim of the Research Agenda is to: 'actively encourage sustainable levels of research into all periods and all relevant aspects of the WHS and its near environs, in order to improve archaeological understanding, to better inform other academics, and to allow informal archaeological resource management to take place.' (This is also included in the AMP 2005 Action Plan, Objective Y.3: Assess and update the Avebury Research Agenda.)
- 2 Report regularly to the Avebury and Stonehenge WHS Steering Committees and WHS Partnership Panel matters relating to the understanding of the archaeology and history of the WHS with a view to supporting the Committees and Panel in making informed management decisions.
- 3 Provide a forum in which research topics and interests may be debated by individuals and organisations concerned with furthering the understanding of prehistoric and later Avebury and Stonehenge.
- 4 Enable individuals and organisations pursuing research into prehistoric and later Avebury and Stonehenge to refine and develop research proposals through discussion and so reduce overlap and the potential for duplication.
- 5 Enhance research into the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS by acting as an information exchange and facilitating contact between researchers in different subject, technical and chronological specialisms.
- 6 Support the Alexander Keiller Museum in maximising the use of collections for research for public benefit, so utilising a resource which is unique to the Avebury part of the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS.
- 7 Support museums outside the WHS, and in particular the Wiltshire Museum in Devizes and Salisbury Museum, in researching and making publicly available material in their collections which is derived from the WHS.
- 8 Encourage the timely deposition of reports and publications in the HER and relevant museums.
- 9 Facilitate wider public dissemination of research through all means available, including publication (eg in journals, monographs and under the auspices of ASAHRG where practicable), lectures, improved interpretation, e-means or any others identified.
- 10 Facilitate contact between individuals and organisations planning and implementing research in both parts of the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS.
- 11 Retain responsibility for the oversight and maintenance of the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS Research Framework.
- 12 Review and advise on project designs for archaeological and historical research to assist in setting and maintaining standards for research within the WHS.
- 13 Encourage the development of education and outreach opportunities related to research.
- 14 Support the sharing of knowledge and data between institutions, organisations and individuals.
- 15 Monitor and review the public impact/benefit of research.

Procedures

1 Chairs

AAHRG has throughout most of its history had two convenors rather than a single Chair. ASAHRG will have three revolving convenors or meeting chairs. It is suggested that each chair should be reviewed every three years, with an expectation of change (although no bar or time period is suggested for former chairs taking up a chair's post in future). New meeting chairs will be nominated from the membership on the establishment of ASAHRG. This need not exclude current or previous convenors of AAHRG.

2 Membership

At present, membership should be open to anyone with an active involvement or interest in archaeological or historical research within the World Heritage Site and its near environs. The process for accepting new members will be particularly important to maintain the group at a workable size now that it includes both Avebury and Stonehenge.

In order to join ASAHRG new members will need to be nominated by two existing members who will act as their sponsor. Nominations should be made to the WHS Coordinator as the secretariat for ASAHRG. Guests/observers may be invited to individual meetings by existing members following agreement with the secretariat. The opportunity for wider engagement is offered by the planned bi-annual public seminars.

Maintenance of the membership list would be by the WHS Coordinator who will send an annual email to the membership asking them to indicate a continuing wish to remain in the group. The WHS Coordinator would also be responsible for operating Data Protection Act protocols.

Initially those with an established research involvement at Stonehenge will be invited to join ASAHRG.

3 Support for the group (Minutes, circulation of papers, agendas etc)

The WHS Coordinator will act as secretariat:

- a** Take minutes at the meetings and circulate them
- b** Be responsible for Data Protection Act requirements
- c** Check with host organisation prior to meetings
- d** Maintain membership list
- e** Maintain records relating to tenure of meeting chairs, WHS Steering Committee representatives and be responsible for bringing them to the attention of the meetings.

4 Representation on the World Heritage Steering Committee

- a** The Group will be represented on the WHS Steering Committees and Partnership Panel by one member, as at present. A deputy should be identified to attend in their absence. The representative and deputy will be chosen by majority opinion at a meeting of the Group. The representative should be involved in or have experience of research in both parts of the WHS. They should be independent. Employees or representatives of English Heritage, the National Trust and Wiltshire Council cannot be nominated. This accords with the policy regarding representation of Avebury and Stonehenge Steering Committees on the WHS Partnership Panel under the new governance arrangement agreed in 2013.
- b** The representative and deputy will be reviewed at least every two years by the Group. Representation will be reviewed at the first meeting of ASAHRG.

- 5** Once ASAHRG has been established there will be a probationary period of two years. The success of the joint group will be reviewed at this point. If the new joint group has not been able to function successfully, the option to set up a separate Stonehenge research group could be re-examined.

6 Agenda and frequency of meetings

A model agenda would be adopted (see Annex) by the Group and adhered to for ordinary meetings (ie excluding special purpose meetings such as workshops or seminars)

Each meeting should aim for a balanced focus between Avebury and Stonehenge

The Group would meet no fewer than three times a year. They will be half-day meetings; venues will rotate to reflect the joint Avebury and Stonehenge focus

The group should aim to hold bi-annual WHS archaeological and historical research seminars.

Appendix D

The role of the World Heritage Site Coordination Unit

1. Liaison with World Heritage Site stakeholders

- Promote the significance of the WHS to key partners
- Establish and maintain liaison arrangements with land-owners, the National Trust, English Heritage, Natural England and the local community as well as other key partners involved in the implementation of the Management Plan and Research Agenda
- Provide secretariat for the local Steering Committees, the WHS Partnership Panel and Avebury and Stonehenge Archaeological and Historical Research Group
- Coordinate task and finish groups as required
- Engage with other WHS and professional networks to develop best practice

2. Coordinating the implementation of the World Heritage Site Management Plan

- Develop and implement the annual action plan
- Develop and manage projects fulfilling the objectives of the Management Plan
- Seek and negotiate funding and prepare grant applications as required
- Facilitate Management Plan related projects led by WHS partners
- Work with the English Heritage, National Trust and partner museum education teams on WHS education projects

3. Communication and advocacy on the World Heritage Site

- Respond to queries about the WHS
- Manage the WHS website, twitter account and other social media
- Provide information on the WHS to partners, students and others through presentations and/or other means
- Encourage the use of the WHS logo
- Provide information through newsletters and/or other formats to local residents and partners on the WHS relevant projects

4. Advice on projects affecting the World Heritage Site in relation to Plan policies

- Provide comments on planning applications affecting the WHS

- Comment on local development framework and any other strategic documents affecting the WHS or its setting
- Provide WHS general advice as required

5. Monitoring the condition of the World Heritage Site

- Encourage partners to report on monitoring indicators agreed for the WHS
- Coordinate the UNESCO Periodic Report every six years

6. Revision of the Management Plan

- Regular update of the Management Plan during its life-time as required
- Formal revision of the Management Plan around every six years in conjunction with partners

7. Staff and financial management

- Manage administrative assistance and project staff
- Monitor the WHS budget
- Investigate funding opportunities for the WHS
- Coordinate annual progress report on the delivery of the Management Plan with input from all partners

Appendix E

The WHS Management Plan public consultation process

1. Avebury WHS Management Plan Review 2012

a. Avebury WHS Management Plan Project Board Initiation Meeting 27 January 2012

Membership:

- Avebury WHS Officer
- Avebury Archaeological and Historical Research Group
- Avebury Parish Council
- English Heritage
- National Trust
- Natural England
- North Wessex Downs AONB
- Wiltshire Council Economic Development and Planning
- Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service

b. Avebury WHS Stakeholder Workshop 24 May 2012 (see delegate list below)

- #### c. Professional focus groups (August–September 2012):
- Conservation: monuments, Setting and Natural Environment
 - Access, sustainable tourism and visitor management
 - Interpretation, education, community engagement
 - Planning policy and management
 - Traffic and Parking
 - Research/GIS /Data

d. Public drop-in sessions July 2012:

- Marlborough Library
- Avebury Social Centre

2. Stonehenge WHS Management Plan Review 2013

a. Stonehenge and Avebury WHS Management Plan Project Board First Joint Meeting 23 July 2013

Membership:

- Amesbury Town Council
- Avebury Parish Council
- Avebury Archaeological Historical Research Group
- Avebury WHS Officer
- English Heritage
- Ministry of Defence/DIO
- National Trust
- Natural England
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
- Stonehenge WHS Coordinator
- Wiltshire Council, Archaeology Service
- Wiltshire Council, Economic Development and Planning

b. Stonehenge WHS Stakeholder Workshop 23 September 2013 (see delegate list below)

- #### c. Professional focus groups (October–December 2013):
- Conservation: monuments, setting, natural environment
 - Access, sustainable tourism and visitor management
 - Interpretation and education
 - Community engagement
 - Planning policy and management
 - Traffic and transport
 - Research/GIS/Data

d. Public drop-in session (October – November 2013)

- Amesbury Library
- Bowman Centre, Amesbury
- Larkhill
- Durrington
- Shrewton Village
- Salisbury Library

3. Public Consultation

a. Public consultation launched 8 December 2014 for a period of 12 weeks

b. Public Consultation announced through the following channels:

- Newspaper advertising
- Press release
- Chairman's announcement at Community Area Board Meetings
- Wiltshire Council parish newsletter
- Community Area Board e-newsletter
- Communicated to around 15,000 people by email on a community email list held by Wiltshire Council
- Wiltshire Council website
- Wiltshire Council consultation portal
- Stonehenge and Avebury WHS website
- @StoneAveWHS twitter account
- WHS partners websites and social media

c. Copies available for viewing at all Wiltshire Council Libraries and in addition at:

- County Hall, Trowbridge
- Snuff Street, Devizes
- 27–29 Milford Street, Salisbury
- Monkton Park Offices, Chippenham

d. Public exhibitions were held at the following locations:

- Salisbury Library 13 January 2015
- Avebury Social Centre 15 January 2015
- Amesbury Library 16 January 2015
- County Hall, Trowbridge 21 January 2015
- Swindon Central Library 23 January 2015
- Marlborough Library 28 January 2015

Approximately 140 number of people attended these events

e. An online survey was conducted with the following questions:

1. The Management Plan has a number of high level priorities. We would like to know which priorities are most important to you. (Please tick up to four boxes only)
2. The Management Plan has 8 overall aims. We would like to see whether you agree with these aims.
3. If you disagree to any of the aims above can you tell us why this is?
4. Of the 8 aims outlined which do you think should be the highest priorities? (Please tick up to four boxes only)
5. Are there any issues related to the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS that you believe have not been covered in the 2015 Management Plan?

6. If you answered yes to question 5 what are these issues?
7. Taken overall, is the Management Plan broadly acceptable?
8. Do you have any other comments you would wish to make?

f. 62 people completed the survey and the results were as follows:

1. The Management Plan has a number of high level priorities. We would like to know which priorities are most important to you.

- 62.1%** Protect buried archaeology from ploughing and enhance the setting of sites and monuments by maintaining and extending permanent wildlife-rich grassland and managing woodland and scrub
- 32.8%** Protect monuments from damage from visitor pressure and burrowing animals
- 48.3%** Reduce the dominance and negative impact of roads and traffic and ensure any improvements to the A303 support this
- 29.3%** Improve the interpretation and enhance the visitor experience of the wider landscape
- 50.0%** Ensure any development is consistent with the protection and where appropriate enhancement of the monuments and their settings and the wider WHS landscape and its setting
- 32.8%** Spread the economic benefits related to the WHS to the community and the county
- 41.4%** Encourage local community engagement with the WHS
- 41.4%** Encourage sustainable archaeological research and education to improve and communicate the understanding of the WHS

2. The Management Plan has 8 overall aims. We would like to see whether you agree with these aims.

Strongly Agree/Agree	
Aim 1	51%
Aim 2	72%
Aim 3	72%
Aim 4	80%
Aim 5	85%
Aim 6	61%
Aim 7	75%
Aim 8	77%

3. Of the 8 aims outlined which do you think should be the highest priorities?
(Please tick up to 4 boxes only)

Aim 1	11%
Aim 2	37%
Aim 3	33%
Aim 4	60%
Aim 5	60%
Aim 6	47%
Aim 7	40%
Aim 8	40%

- g.** In addition 16 people sent in comments by email and letter.
- h.** All comments were logged and responses made by the WHS Coordination Unit. These were finalised on 25 March 2015 by the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS Management Plan Project Board. Changes made to the consultation draft as a result of the consultation process have been recorded and are available from the WHS Coordination Unit on request.
- i.** The final text was approved by the two local Steering Committees on 9 and 10 April 2015.

Appendix F

Bodies with an interest in the WHS

List A: Public bodies with a statutory or management interest

Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)
Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)
Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG)
Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)
Department for Transport (DfT)
Environment Agency (EA)
Forestry Commission (FC)
English Heritage (EH)
Highways Agency (HA)
Historic England (HE)
Ministry of Defence (MOD)
Natural England (NE)
North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (NWDAONB)
United Kingdom National Commission for UNESCO (UNESCO UK)
Wiltshire Police (WP)
Wiltshire Council (WC)

List B: Other Public and Private bodies with an interest in the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS

Amesbury Town Council (ATC)
Avebury and Stonehenge Archaeological and Historical Research Group (ASAHARG)
Avebury Environs Group (AEG)
Avebury Parish Council (APC)
Avebury Society
Ancient Sacred Landscape Network (ASLaN)
Council for British Archaeology (CBA)
Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE)

Council of British Druid Orders (COBDO)
Country Land and Business Association (CLA)
Durrington Town Council (DTC)
Fyfield and West Overton Parish Council (FWOPC)
International Council on Monuments and Sites UK (ICOMOS UK)
Landowners and Farmers
Local Communities and residents' associations
Marlborough Downs Nature Improvement Area
National Farmers Union (NFU)
National Trust (NT)
Prehistoric Society (PS)
Public Transport and Tour Operators
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
Salisbury Museum (SM)
Shrewton Parish Council (SPC)
Society of Antiquaries of London (SAL)
South West Tourism Alliance (SWTA)
Universities with Archaeology or Heritage Management Departments
Visit Britain
Visit England
VisitWiltshire (VW)
Wilsford cum Lake Parish Council (WLPC)
Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society (WANHS)
Winterbourne Monkton Parish Council (WMPC)
Winterbourne Stoke Parish Council (WSPC)
Woodford Parish Council (WPC)
World Heritage UK (WHUK)

Appendix G

Reports and decisions from the World Heritage Committee and Bureau referring to Stonehenge and Avebury WHS

10th session of the World Heritage Bureau, June 1986 Consideration of Nomination (CC-86/CONF.001/11): Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites United Kingdom C373 C(i)(ii)(iii)

The Bureau requested the United Kingdom authorities to study possible solutions to the problem of the A344 main road crossing the avenue at Stonehenge (detour, digging of a tunnel, etc.). It would be desirable for the Committee to be informed of the progress of these studies at its next meeting.

By a letter of 13 October 1986, the Department of the Environment has informed the Secretariat that new plans, which would enable the A344 road to be closed, were under preparation.

10th session of the World Heritage Committee, November 1986 Inscription (CC-86/CONF.003/10): Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites United Kingdom

The Committee noted with satisfaction the assurances provided by the authorities of the United Kingdom that the closure of the road which crosses the avenue at Stonehenge was receiving serious consideration as part of the overall plans for the future management of the site.

11th session of the World Heritage Committee, November 1987 (SC-87/CONF.005/9):

In accordance with the procedure foreseen, the Committee should draw up the list of the first fifty cultural properties which should be monitored in 1988 (1). The Director of the Division of Cultural Heritage then proceeded to present those cases in which the Secretariat had recently intervened concerning World Heritage cultural properties for which the Secretariat had received information on the state of conservation. The Secretariat had received replies which indicated that the States had taken the necessary measures to respond to the problems raised. Such was the case for Angra do Heroísmo in the Azores and the Monastery of the Hieronymites in Lisbon, Portugal, Giza in Egypt, Auschwitz

in Poland and for Cregneash and Stonehenge in the United Kingdom.

16th session of the World Heritage Bureau, July 1992 (WHC-92/CONF.003/2):

59. The representative of ICOMOS reported to the Bureau on the cultural sites he had monitored. A more detailed report accompanied by slide projections will be made during the Santa Fe session in December 1992 for all the cases mentioned. The properties in question are: Kizhi Pogost (Russian Federation), Monastery of Rila (Bulgaria), Budapest (Hungary) and Stonehenge (United Kingdom). With regard to the site of Stonehenge, the ICOMOS Representative mentioned the problem of tourist pressure and the deviation of the road A344. A more detailed report will be submitted at the next session of the Committee at Santa Fe.

16th session of the World Heritage Committee, November 1992 (WHC-92/CONF.002/12, Item VIII):

Concerning Stonehenge, the ICOMOS representative provided all the details on the management of the site as well as on the anticipated projects for improvement, including that of a museum site. The ICOMOS recommended to the World Heritage Centre to write to the authorities in the United Kingdom in order to support the measures undertaken for the management of Stonehenge.

18th session of the World Heritage Bureau, July 1994 (WHC-94/CONF.001/10):

This site which was inscribed in 1986 is threatened by the path of the A303 motorway through the southern part of the site. At the request of the Observer of the United Kingdom, a communication prepared by the concerned authorities was brought to the attention of the Bureau. Two proposals for the organization of the site will be discussed on 8 July 1994 at a meeting organized by The English Heritage and the National Trust, in which the representatives of the Ministry of Transportation and international experts will participate. The first foresees the construction of a tunnel which would be dug under the site. The second foresees the creation of an access bridge for visitors at the eastern end of the site which would be linked to an observation station on the top of the hill dominating Stonehenge. The first option is by far the most costly.

The Bureau took note of this information and expressed the wish that a satisfactory project could be undertaken as soon as possible.

**22nd session of the World Heritage Bureau,
June 1998 (WHC-98/CONF.201/3B,201/9):
Reports on the state of conservation of properties
inscribed on the World Heritage List (WHC-98/
CONF.201/3B:)**

In response to an enquiry by the Secretariat, the Department for Culture, Media and Sport of the United Kingdom provided information on the most recent planning proposals for Stonehenge. It is now proposed that a new visitor's centre be located at 'Fargo North', which lies to the west of the Stones, that the A344 road, which currently passes close to the Stones, be closed and that the A303 road becomes a tunnel over a length of two kilometres. It is further announced that English Heritage is considering to proceed with the preparation of a management plan for Stonehenge.

The report was transmitted to ICOMOS, which will report its findings to the Bureau during its session.

Decision required: The Bureau, based on the report of ICOMOS that will be presented at its session, may recommend appropriate actions to the consideration of the State Party and the Committee.

**Report of the Rapporteur on the 22nd session of the
Bureau of the World Heritage Committee: (WHC-
98/CONF.201/9)**

V.70 The Bureau expressed its satisfaction with the management and presentation proposals for the Stonehenge World Heritage site. It stressed, however, the need for the closure of the road passing close to the monument, foreseen when the site was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1986 and for the completion of a management plan with the minimum delay.

**24th session of the World Heritage Bureau, July
2000 (WHC-2000/CONF.202/17)**

IV.76 The Secretariat informed the Bureau that it had received a Management Plan for the Stonehenge World Heritage site, prepared under the direction of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site Management Planning Group (comprising national and local organizations) and chaired by an English Heritage Commissioner. ICOMOS congratulated the Government of the United Kingdom for this management plan for what is a very complex site. It recommended that careful evaluation and assessment be undertaken in each stage of the process of implementation. The Delegate of Hungary commended

the high quality of the plan and indicated that Hungary was already using this plan as a model. The Bureau congratulated the Government of the United Kingdom for the preparation of this high quality management plan and took note of the intention of the Government to follow the recommendation made by ICOMOS.

**25th extraordinary session of the Bureau,
December 2001 (WHC.2001/CONF.208/04):**

III.207 The Bureau noted the information received from the Department for Culture, Media and Sport of the United Kingdom emphasizing that in order to improve the site's setting, the Government proposes to remove two roads from the immediate vicinity of the monument. In this regard, it is proposed that the A303 road run through a 2km tunnel near the stone circle, whilst the other road (A344) should be closed and converted to grass. It is also proposed that the present rather poor visitor facilities and car park should be removed and that a new visitor centre (with car parking and interpretative facilities) should be built a short distance away, outside the site. However, the Department for Culture, Media and Sport underlined in its letter that all these proposals will be subject to examination under normal planning procedures and that full consideration will be given to the overall archaeological and environmental implications. ICOMOS informed the Secretariat that it was in full agreement with the proposals and that the cut-and-cover tunnel is a feasible project that will not cause any damage to the archaeology and the environment on the site.

III.208 Concerning Silbury Hill, part of the World Heritage site, the Secretariat has been informed by numerous letters that the site was threatened by collapse. The State Party informed the Centre that the present problem has been caused by the collapse of the filling of a vertical shaft. In May 2000, a squared-shaped hole about 1.8m wide opened up to a depth of just over 10m. This was covered immediately with a scaffolding cover. However, before any plan could be implemented further collapse occurred. Under these circumstances, English Heritage decided to commission a seismic survey, but this was delayed due to the fact that the Hill was situated within an area infected by Foot and Mouth Disease. The State Party informed the Secretariat that appropriate action is being taken to repair Silbury Hill and safeguard it from further damage. Furthermore, ICOMOS informed the Secretariat that the existence of the pit at the top of the Hill had been known for many years and it was not considered a threat to stability until it began to widen under the impact of the unusually heavy rainfall

earlier this year. ICOMOS is of the opinion that both the technical and archaeological problems are being addressed as matters of urgency and that the long-term future of the monument is not threatened.

III.209 The British Ministry of Culture has informed the Secretariat that the seismic survey commissioned for Silbury had been carried out, and that its results which are presently being analysed, will be transmitted to the Centre together with proposals for the restoration of the monument, as soon as possible.

III.210 The Bureau noted the information transmitted by the State Party concerning the planning and protection of the site of Stonehenge. The Bureau also noted the views of the State Party and ICOMOS on Silbury Hill which is part of the World Heritage site. It requested the State Party to work in close consultation with the Centre and ICOMOS regarding the planning and protection of the site and to present a progress report to the Bureau at its next session in April 2002.

26th session of the World Heritage Bureau, April 2002 (WHC-02/CONF.201/15): Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites (United Kingdom)

XII.108 The report submitted by the Department for Culture, Media and Sports of the United Kingdom informed that management plans are in place for both parts of the site. Concerning Stonehenge, the report stated that an application for planning consent for the visitor centre will be submitted during the summer of 2002 while the highways consent procedure will be initiated in December 2002. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) are foreseen for both projects. With regard to Silbury Hill, English Heritage is continuing to make progress in securing its goal of ensuring the long-term conservation of this large prehistoric man-made mound. A programme of on-site works was completed by early October 2001 and involved both the temporary capping of the hole and the execution of a seismic survey of the Hill, with the aim of identifying zones of structural weakness. The survey will provide additional information as to the original construction of the Hill and subsequent archaeological interventions. In addition to the survey work, English Heritage has been carrying out further studies of topographical and written sources and will assess whether any further investigations are necessary and whether further physical works, if any, may be required to ensure the long-term conservation of the Hill.

XII.109 The Bureau noted the information transmitted by the State Party concerning the planning and the protection of the site of Stonehenge as well as the protective works carried out at Silbury Hill. The Bureau congratulated the State Party for the work done on the two management plans of Stonehenge and Avebury respectively. The Bureau expressed its satisfaction regarding the temporary protective works undertaken by the State Party in view of the long-term conservation of Silbury Hill. The Bureau encouraged the State Party to continue the works in close consultation with ICOMOS and the Centre, and requested the authorities to present a progress report in time for its next session in April 2003.

26th session of the World Heritage Committee, June 2002 (WHC-02/CONF.202/25, 202/2, 202/17):

The Chairperson noted the Committee's consensus on the draft decision and declared it adopted.

The World Heritage Committee,

Takes note of the state of conservation report and the decision of the Bureau contained in document WHC-02/CONF.202/2, paragraph XII, 108-109.

27th session of the World Heritage Committee, July 2003 (WHC-03/27.COM/7B.82 and 7B Corr):

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Taking note of the changes made to the construction technique for the tunnel;
2. Welcomes the State Party's decision to construct a bored tunnel, which is less damaging for the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage property than a cut-and-cover tunnel;
3. Noting that the Environmental Impact Assessment of the road improvements to the A303 are available on the web site www.highways.gsi.gov.uk;
4. Requests the State Party to provide a progress report to the World Heritage Centre by 1 February 2004 in order that the World Heritage Committee can examine the state of conservation of the property at its 28th session in 2004.

28th session of the World Heritage Committee, July 2004 (WHC-04/28.COM/15B.102):

The World Heritage Committee.

1. Noting that the State Party did not provide a progress report by the deadline of 1 February 2004 as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 27th session in 2003 (Decision 27 COM 7B.82), but it was only provided on 7 May and its revised version on 28 May 2004;
2. Notes the progress with the A303 Stonehenge Improvement Road and the proposals for a new visitor centre;
3. Welcomes the opportunity given to the public to make their views known in the decision making process concerning the A303 road construction through a Public Inquiry;
4. Requests that the Inspector's Report of the A303 Stonehenge Improvement Inquiry and details of the Visitor Centre planning application be provided to the World Heritage Centre;
5. Further requests the State Party to provide an update report by 1 February 2005 to the World Heritage Centre in order that the World Heritage Committee can examine the state of conservation of the property at its 29th session in 2005.

29th session of the World Heritage Committee, July 2007 **Extract of the Decisions:**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-05/29.COM/7B.Rev,
2. Recalling its Decision 28 COM 15B.102, adopted at its 28th session (Suzhou, 2004),
3. Expresses its concerns on the fact that no progress in resolving the controversy over the 'A303 Stonehenge Improvement' scheme has been made;
4. Takes note of the planning application for the visitor centre;
5. Requests once again that the Inspector's Report of the A303 Stonehenge Improvement Inquiry be Stonehenge World Heritage Site Management Plan 2009

6. Requests the State Party of the United Kingdom to provide the World Heritage Centre with an updated report by 1 February 2007, for examination by the Committee at its 31st session (2007).

XII.109 The Bureau noted the information transmitted by the State Party concerning the planning and the protection of the site of Stonehenge as well as the protective works carried out at Silbury Hill. The Bureau congratulated the State Party for the work done on the two management plans of Stonehenge and Avebury respectively. The Bureau expressed its satisfaction regarding the temporary protective works undertaken by the State Party in view of the long-term conservation of Silbury Hill. The Bureau encouraged the State Party to continue the works in close consultation with ICOMOS and the Centre, and requested the authorities to present a progress report in time for its next session in April 2003.

31st session of the World Heritage Committee, July 2007 **Extract from the Decision 31 COM 7B.104:**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-07/31.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision 29 COM 7B.88, adopted at its 29th session (Durban, 2005),
3. Commends the national authorities for having improved the protection of archaeological sites by reversion of arable to grassland;
4. Requests the State Party to provide the World Heritage Centre with the approved project for the visitor centre, and encourages the State Party to advance the implementation of the visitor centre in order to preserve and improve the integrity of the property;
5. Regrets that there has been no progress made in the implementation of the 'A303 Stonehenge Improvement' scheme, and urges the State Party to find an appropriate solution compatible with the outstanding universal value of the property;
6. Requests the State Party to provide the World Heritage Centre with a detailed report by 1 February 2008 on progress made in the selection process of the 'A303 Stonehenge Improvement' scheme, for examination by the Committee at its 32nd session in 2008.

32nd session of the World Heritage Committee, July 2008

Extract from the Decision 32 COM 7B.114, 32 COM 8B.71 and 32 COM 8B.93:

State of Conservation Decision (32 COM 7B.114)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-08/32.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision 31 COM 7B.104, adopted at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007),
3. Also recalling that at the time of the inscription of the property in 1986 the Committee noted with satisfaction the assurances provided by the authorities of the United Kingdom that the closure of the road which crosses the avenue at Stonehenge (A344 road) was receiving serious consideration as part of the overall plans for the future management of the property;
4. Regrets that further delays have taken place in the long overdue improvements to visitor access to the Stonehenge part of the property, to its presentation to visitors, and to the setting of the monuments;
5. Urges the State Party to address the issues above in priority;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2009, a progress report on the closure of the road, visitor management and access, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session in 2009.

Decision: 32 COM 8B.71

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the minor modification to the boundaries of Stonehenge, Avebury and associated sites, United Kingdom.

Decision on Statement of Significance (32 COM 8B.93)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1.Add,

2. Adopts the following Statement of Significance for Stonehenge, Avebury, and Associated Sites, United Kingdom:

For full text see Part One Section 2.0 of this Plan

3. Recommends that assessment for statements of authenticity and integrity/statements of protection and management should be postponed to the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee (2009) awaiting adoption of a methodology and an agreed format for Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for inscribed properties.

33rd session of the World Heritage Committee June 2009 Committee Decision 33 COM 7B.129:

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-09/33.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision 32 COM 7B.114, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Regrets that the State Party continues to make little progress in the urgent resolution of the significant A344 road closures and visitor facility issues at the property, despite assurances made as long ago as 1986;
4. Requests that the State Party keeps the World Heritage Centre informed of any progress, particularly the Ministerial announcement, as it occurs;
5. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011** a report on progress made on the road closure and visitor facilities, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

35th session of the World Heritage Committee June 2011 Committee Decisions 35 COM 7B.116:

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision 33 COM 7B.129, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Acknowledges the measures taken in the resolution of the road closure and the visitor facilities issues, in particular the approval of the English Heritage Full Planning Application by Wiltshire Council in June 2010;

4. Requests the State Party to provide the World Heritage Centre with details of the location and plans of the proposed visitor centre for evaluation by ICOMOS;
5. Notes that the funding for the implementation of the development project has almost been ensured;
6. Also requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre informed about any development related to the road closure and the visitor facilities and to report any implementation activities within the Periodic Reporting exercise to be launched in 2012.

**37th session of the World Heritage Committee
June 2013 Committee Decisions 37 COM 8E
Adoption of retrospective Statements of
Outstanding Universal Value**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8E and WHC-13/37.COM/8E.Add,
2. Congratulates States Parties for the excellent work accomplished in the elaboration of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for World Heritage properties in their territories;
3. Adopts the retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value, as presented in the Annex of Document WHC-13/37.COM/8E, for the following World Heritage properties: [List of other countries outside of the UK omitted]

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
Blaenavon Industrial Landscape; Blenheim Palace;
Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and St Martin's Church; Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd; City of Bath; Durham Castle and Cathedral; Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast; Heart of Neolithic Orkney; Ironbridge Gorge; Maritime Greenwich; New Lanark; Old and New Towns of Edinburgh; Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites; Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey; Tower of London; St Kilda; Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church;

(The full Statement of Outstanding Universal Value adopted in 2013 is included in Part 2 of the Management Plan)

Appendix H

Local planning policies of relevance to Stonehenge and Avebury WHS

1.0 Wiltshire Core Strategy

The Wiltshire Core Strategy contains a specific World Heritage Site Policy.

Core Policy 59: The Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site

The Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the World Heritage Site will be sustained by:

- i. Giving precedence to the protection of the World Heritage Site and its setting
- ii. Development not adversely affecting the World Heritage Site and its attributes of OUV. This includes the physical fabric, character, appearance, setting or views into or out of the World Heritage Site
- iii. Seeking opportunities to support and maintain the positive management of the World Heritage Site through development that delivers improved conservation, presentation and interpretation and reduces the negative impacts of roads, traffic and visitor pressure
- iv. Requiring developments to demonstrate that full account has been taken of their impact upon the World Heritage Site and its setting. Proposals will need to demonstrate that the development will have no individual, cumulative or consequential adverse effect upon the site and its OUV. Consideration of opportunities for enhancing the World Heritage Site and sustaining its OUV should also be demonstrated. This will include proposals for climate change mitigation and renewable energy schemes.

In addition the following paragraphs refer to the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS within the Wiltshire Council Core Strategy:

6.137 Wiltshire's World Heritage Site (WHS) is a designated heritage asset of the highest international and national significance. The United Kingdom, as a signatory to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO, 1972) is obliged to protect, conserve, present and transmit to future generations its World Heritage Sites which, because of their exceptional qualities are considered to be of Outstanding Universal Value. This obligation should therefore be given precedence in decisions concerning development management in the WHS. World Heritage Site status offers the potential of considerable social and economic gains in areas such as sustainable tourism; however this will require careful and sensitive management in order to protect the Site and sustain its OUV.

6.138 The Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage list in 1986 for its OUV. Since that

time, a Statement of Significance (see Stonehenge Management Plan 2009, (26–27) and a Statement of OUV for the WHS have been drawn up. The World Heritage Site requires protection and where appropriate enhancement in order to sustain its OUV. Not all aspects of the Site contribute to OUV and the UNESCO Statements of Significance and Statement of OUV as well as the World Heritage Site Plans for Stonehenge and Avebury are a critical resource in reaching decisions relating to the significance of its elements for identification of the attributes of OUV as well as other important aspects of the WHS, and for reaching decisions on the effective protection and management of the Site.

6.139 In summary, the World Heritage Site is internationally important for its complexes of outstanding prehistoric monuments. The two stone circles at Stonehenge and Avebury, together with inter-related monuments, and their associated landscapes, demonstrate Neolithic and Bronze Age ceremonial and mortuary practices through 2,000 years of continuous use and monument building. The excellent survival of monuments provides evidence of the creative and technological achievements of

the period. Their careful design in relation to the astronomical alignments, topography and other monuments provides further insight while their continuing prominence today underlines how this period of monument building shaped the landscape. The World Heritage Site is a landscape without parallel at a national and international level and one of Wiltshire's highest quality environments.

6.140 The setting of the World Heritage Site beyond its designated boundary also requires protection as inappropriate development here can have an adverse impact on the Site and its attributes of OUV. The setting is the surrounding in which the World Heritage Site is experienced. It includes a range of elements such as views and historical, landscape and cultural relationships. The setting of the World Heritage Site is not precisely defined and will vary depending on the nature and visibility of the proposal. A future setting study will provide further information and a preferred methodology for the assessment of proposed development for its potential impact on the WHS and its attributes of OUV. Light pollution and skyglow which could adversely affect the OUV of the site must be adequately addressed through the careful management of development.

6.141 The World Heritage Site consists of two areas of approximately 25 square kilometres centred on Stonehenge and Avebury. Each area has its own discrete landscape setting. Core Policy 59 covers both halves of the World Heritage Site which have similar requirements for protection and enhancement. Saved local plan policies (policies TR6, TR8 and TR9 of the Kennet Local Plan 2011) and Core Policy 6 (Stonehenge) reflect the specific local context, opportunities and challenges for the different halves of the World Heritage Site. Additional separate management plans set out strategies and actions needed for the successful conservation and management of the site in order to sustain its OUV, taking account of and including tourism, farming, nature conservation, research, education and the quality of life of the community. These management plans are a key material consideration in the planning process, which has a major role in their implementation. Indicators to monitor the implementation of the actions identified appear in both management plans.

6.142 In considering Core Policy 59 particular reference should be made to the statement of OUV for the

World Heritage Site and the relevant World Heritage Site Management Plan (70). Applicants will be required to demonstrate that full account has been taken of the impact of the proposals upon the World Heritage Site and its setting and that those proposals will have no adverse effects upon the site and its attributes of OUV. Development proposals which fall within the World Heritage Site boundary, or potentially impact upon its setting, should convey this accountability principally within the design and access statement related to the proposal.

6.143 Due consideration should be given to environmental impact assessment (EIA) regulations which list World Heritage Sites as among the 'sensitive areas' where lower thresholds apply to the assessment of the need for EIA. The recent ICOMOS guidance on heritage impact assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties (2010) offers advice on the process of historic impact assessment (HIA) for cultural World Heritage Sites which is designed to assess impact on the WHS and its attributes of OUV.

6.144 Additional planning guidance will be developed to help ensure the effective implementation of Core Policy 59 (72). Based on the management plans and additional studies required, additional guidance will assist in articulating the spatial implications of protecting and enhancing the World Heritage Site and its setting in order to sustain its OUV both within the World Heritage Site and its setting. This will include considering the use of further Article 4 Directions to address permitted development rights that may have an adverse effect on the WHS and its attributes of OUV.

2.0 Saved Policies

The following policies apply to the Avebury part of the WHS. They have been saved from the Kennet Local Plan and will be incorporated into the Wiltshire Core Strategy following its review:

Policy TR6

Tourist facilities in the Avebury World Heritage Site

Within the Avebury World Heritage Site tourist facilities will only be permitted where they promote the enjoyment, understanding or interpretation of the historic sites and monuments.

Development for these purposes will be required to:-

1. avoid adverse effects upon any monument or its setting;
2. respect the amenities of existing residents; and
3. contribute positively to the management of visitor pressures, in support of the Avebury World Heritage Site Management Plan.

Policy TR8

Visitor accommodation in the Avebury World Heritage Site

Within the Avebury World Heritage Site the change of use or conversion of existing buildings to provide (a) hostel accommodation or (b) hotel accommodation that includes budget accommodation and study facilities will be permitted provided that:-

1. the development respects the archaeological landscape and other characteristics of its surroundings;
2. any archaeological remains are protected in situ; and
3. the buildings lie within an established building group.

Policy TR9

Car parking in the Avebury World Heritage Site

Proposals for a car park off the A4361 to the north side of the Henge, or other small car parks which would disperse visitor pressure within the Avebury World Heritage Site will be permitted where the proposal:

1. would not result in a significant net increase in the number of formal car parking spaces within the World Heritage Site;
2. would not be detrimental to highway or pedestrian safety;
3. would not have a detrimental impact upon any monument or its setting; and
4. would not have an adverse impact upon landscape character.

3.0 Other elements of the Wiltshire Core Strategy related to the WHS

The following are extracts from the Core Strategy which relate to the WHS. For the full text of policies refer to the Core Strategy 2015 available on Wiltshire Council website.

- 3.1 Strategic objective 5: protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment.
- 3.9 Wiltshire contains some outstanding built heritage which is an important asset to be safeguarded and which should be reflected in new development. Well designed developments help to provide a sense of place, add to local distinctiveness and promote community cohesiveness and social well-being. New development will need to respect and enhance Wiltshire's distinctive characteristics. Wiltshire also has a rich historic environment, including the Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site and numerous sites of archaeological importance. These sites will be protected from inappropriate development and in the case of the World Heritage Site, controlled in a way which sustains its outstanding universal value.

Key Outcomes

The Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site and its setting will have been protected from inappropriate development in order to sustain its outstanding universal value.

Core Policy 6: Stonehenge

The World Heritage Site and its setting will be protected so as to sustain its Outstanding Universal Value in accordance with Core Policy 59.

New visitor facilities will be supported where they:

- i. Return Stonehenge to a more respectful setting befitting its World Heritage Site status
- ii. Include measures to mitigate the negative impacts of the roads
- iii. Introduce a greatly enhanced visitor experience in a high quality visitor centre
- iv. Implement an environmentally sensitive method of managing visitors to and from Stonehenge
- v. Include a tourist information element, which highlights other attractions and facilities on offer in the surrounding area and raises the profile of Wiltshire.

5.28 A new Stonehenge World Heritage Site Management Plan was published in January 2009. The Plan provides a long-term strategy to protect the World Heritage Site for present and future generations. The primary aim of the Plan is to sustain the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage Site by protection, conservation and presentation of the archaeological landscape. The Management Plan sets out many objectives for the World Heritage Site, such as improving the setting of Stonehenge and other prehistoric monuments, provide new visitor facilities, improving interpretation and access, and promoting sustainable transport. The plan was endorsed in July 2009 by Wiltshire Council as a material consideration in determining planning applications affecting the Stonehenge half of the WHS and its setting.

5.29 Large numbers of overseas visitors, as well as domestic tourists, consider Stonehenge a “must see” attraction. However there is a lack of capital made on this unique opportunity locally. There is little evidence of the attraction having any real economic benefit for Amesbury or the surrounding villages. The presence of linked trips or tourists deciding to stay in the surrounding villages is all but absent.

5.30 Wiltshire Council will continue to be active partners in seeking a long term solution which mitigates the impacts of the roads, delivers a greatly enhanced visitor experience and returns the World Heritage Site to a more tranquil chalk downland setting appropriate to its status.

5.31 Core Policy 6 sets criteria for development affecting the World Heritage Site.

3.2 Area Strategies

3.2.1 Amesbury Area Strategy Issues and considerations

5.19 Specific issues to be addressed in planning for the Amesbury Community Area, include:

- The A303 corridor runs through the area and is a main arterial route from London to the south west. It suffers from problems, with intermittent stretches of single lane carriageway causing large delays at peak times. This has a knock-on effect on the attractiveness of the area for business and tourism investment. Studies have confirmed the need to overcome these problems by dualling the A303 along its length. Wiltshire Council will work collaboratively with agencies, such as the Highways Agency, the Department of Transport and English Heritage, to try and achieve an acceptable solution to the dualling of the A303 that does not adversely affect the Stonehenge World Heritage Site and its setting
- Delivery of improved visitor facilities at Stonehenge. The council will also continue to work with partners to ensure that any future improvements to the A303 do not compromise this important World Heritage Site (WHS)
- An acceptable solution to the need for dualling the A303 is needed, which must incorporate environmental measures to avoid adverse impacts upon the Stonehenge World Heritage Site. In 2007 the Government identified a bored tunnel as the only acceptable solution to this.
- The World Heritage Site will be protected from inappropriate development both within the Site and in its setting so as to sustain its OUV in accordance with Core Policy 59

How will the Amesbury Community Area change by 2026?

- 5.22 Through working with partners, especially English Heritage and the National Trust, a lasting solution to the long term stewardship of Stonehenge will have been realised, returning the monument to a setting more respectful of its status as an international icon and delivering tangible economic benefits. The other objectives of the 2009 Management Plan, such as improving access to the World Heritage Site, developing sustainable transport and improving the conservation of archaeological sites, will have been realised.

3.2.2 Calne Area Strategy Issues and considerations

- 5.42 Specific issues to be addressed in planning for the Calne Community Area, include:
- The eastern part of the Calne Community Area borders the Avebury section of the Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site. It is therefore important that future development is sensitive to the setting of the World Heritage Site.

3.2.3 Devizes Area Strategy Issues and considerations

- 5.65 Specific issues to be addressed in planning for the Devizes Community Area, include:
- The north eastern section of the Devizes Community Area borders the Avebury section of the Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site and contains a number of its attributes of outstanding universal value. Development will be particularly sensitive to these and the setting of the World Heritage Site.

3.2.4 Marlborough Area Strategy Spatial information and context

- 5.72 The Marlborough Community Area lies within an area of high quality landscape which is entirely within the North Wessex Downs AONB and includes the settlement of Avebury, which together with its surrounding landscape, forms part of the Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site.

The strategy for the Marlborough Area

- 5.74 The strategy for the Marlborough Community area will be to deliver housing growth appropriate to the scale of the town to help maintain and enhance

Marlborough's role as a service and tourist centre; and help to meet local needs. Development will be planned to ensure minimal impact upon Marlborough's rich built, historic and landscape assets and to afford protection of the World Heritage Site and its setting.

Issues and considerations

- 5.75 Specific issues to be addressed in planning for the Marlborough Community Area, include:
- The World Heritage Site will be protected from inappropriate development both within the Site and in its setting so as to sustain its OUV in accordance with Core Policy 59.
- 3.3 **Core Policy 41: Sustainable construction and low carbon energy**
- 6.34 Core Policy 41 identifies how sustainable construction and low-carbon energy will be integral to all new development in Wiltshire...
- ...In meeting the requirements of the policy, proposals will need to be sensitive to potential impacts on landscape, in particular the AONBs and the Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site and its setting. Core Policies 51 (landscape) and 59 (the Stonehenge, Avebury and associated sites World Heritage Site and its setting) should be considered alongside Core Policy 41.
- 3.4 **Core Policy 42: Standalone renewable energy installations**

Core Policy 41

In all cases, including those listed above, proposals relating to historic buildings, Listed Buildings and buildings within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites should ensure that appropriate sensitive approaches and materials are used. Safeguarding of the significance of heritage assets should be in accordance with appropriate national policy and established best practice.

- 6.38 The development of most standalone renewable energy installations within Wiltshire will require careful consideration due to their potential visual and landscape impacts, especially in designated or sensitive landscapes, including AONBs and the Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site and their setting. Core policies 51 and 59, which relate to landscape and the World Heritage Site, should be considered alongside this policy. The size, location and

design of renewable energy schemes should be informed by a landscape character assessment, alongside other key environmental issues as set out in Core Policy 42. This should help reduce the potential for conflict and delay when determining planning applications. Cumulative effects should be addressed as appropriate.

Core Policy 42

Proposals for standalone renewable energy schemes will be supported subject to satisfactory resolution of all site specific constraints. In particular, proposals will need to demonstrate how impacts on the following factors have been satisfactorily assessed, including any cumulative effects, and taken into account:

v. the historic environment including the Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site and its setting

Applicants will not be required to justify the overall need for renewable energy development, either in a national or local context.

3.5 Core Policy 51: Landscape

- 6.73 Another challenge is to allow for appropriate development while having full regard to the conservation and enhancement objectives of the most highly valued landscapes including the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), New Forest National Park (NFNP) and the Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site (WHS).
- 6.77 Development affecting the Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site and its setting should be considered in light of Core Policy 59 while any development in the setting of the Bath World Heritage Site should have regard to the findings of the Bath World Heritage Site Setting Study (2009) and any associated Supplementary Planning Document as a material planning consideration.

3.6 Core Policy 58: Ensuring the conservation of the historic environment

- 6.129 Core Policy 58 aims to ensure that Wiltshire's important monuments, sites and landscapes and areas of historic and built heritage significance are protected and enhanced in order that they continue to make an important contribution to Wiltshire's environment and quality of life.

Core Policy 51: Landscape

Development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance landscape character and must not have a harmful impact upon landscape character, while any negative impacts must be mitigated as far as possible through sensitive design and landscape measures.

Proposals should be informed by and sympathetic to the distinctive character areas identified in the relevant Landscape Character Assessment(s) and any other relevant assessments and studies. In particular, proposals will need to demonstrate that the following aspects of landscape character have been conserved and where possible enhanced through sensitive design, landscape mitigation and enhancement measures:

- i. The locally distinctive pattern and species composition of natural features such as trees, hedgerows, woodland, field boundaries, watercourses and waterbodies
- ii. The locally distinctive character of settlements and their landscape settings
- iii. The separate identity of settlements and the transition between man-made and natural landscapes at the urban fringe
- iv. Visually sensitive skylines, soils, geological and topographical features
- v. Landscape features of cultural, historic and heritage value
- vi. Important views and visual amenity
- vii. Tranquillity and the need to protect against intrusion from light pollution, noise, and motion
- viii. Landscape functions including places to live, work, relax and recreate, and
- ix. Special qualities of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) and the New Forest National Park, where great weight will be afforded to conserving and enhancing landscapes and scenic beauty.

Proposals for development within or affecting the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty(AONBs), New Forest National Park (NFNP) or Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site(WHS) shall demonstrate that they have taken account of the objectives, policies and actions set out in the relevant Management Plans for these areas

Core Policy 58: Ensuring the conservation of the historic environment

Development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance the historic environment.

Designated heritage assets and their settings will be conserved, and where appropriate enhanced, in a manner appropriate to their significance including:

- i. nationally significant archaeological remains
- ii. World Heritage Sites within and adjacent to Wiltshire
- iii. buildings and structures of special architectural or historic interest
- iv. the special character or appearance of conservation areas
- v. historic parks and gardens
- vi. important landscapes, including registered battlefields and townscapes.

6.130 Heritage assets include:

- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Registered battlefields
- World Heritage Sites*
- Non-designated heritage assets such as buildings and archaeological sites of regional and local interest.

*The policy recognises that the setting of the Bath World Heritage site may include elements within Wiltshire. Wiltshire Council will continue to work with Bath and North East Somerset Council to develop guidance on how the outstanding universal value of this world heritage site should be sustained.

Within the context of the specific characteristics of Wiltshire, development will be required to be sensitive to all heritage assets including:

- the individual and distinctive character and appearance of Wiltshire's historic market towns and villages
- archaeological monuments and landscapes
- the Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site

4.0 Other Statutory and Management Plans related to the WHS

These plans include:

- Wiltshire Community Strategy 2011–2026;
- Wiltshire Joint Strategic Assessment;
- the Amesbury Community Plan and evolving Neighbourhood Plans at both Amesbury and Shrewton;
- Joint Strategic Assessment;
- Green Infrastructure Strategy (Wiltshire Council),
- North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan (2014);
- the Integrated Land Management Plan for the Army Training Estate Salisbury Plain (MOD/DE);
- Natural England Fyfield Down National Nature Reserve Management Plan;
- the National Trust's Land Use Plan (National Trust 2001);
- the National Trust's Property Management Plan;
- the RSPB Normanton Down Management Plan (RSPB, 2009);
- Stonehenge World Heritage Site Management Strategy for Stone-curlew (RSPB 2008); Countryside Access Improvement Plan (Wiltshire Council 2014);
- Wiltshire Council Cycling Strategy 2011–2026;
- Marlborough Down Nature Improvement Area Plan, as well as various private farm management plans and others.

Appendix I

Article 4 Directions in relation to land around Stonehenge and Avebury

Article 4 Direction in relation to land around Stonehenge

**WILTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL Town and Country Planning Acts, 1947-59
Town and Country Planning General Development Order, 1950**

Direction as to land around Stonehenge

Notice is hereby given that the Wiltshire County Council have directed in respect of approximately 7½ square miles of land around Stonehenge near Amesbury in the County of Wilts as defined on plans deposited for public inspection at the Area Planning Office, 50, Bedwyn Street, Salisbury and at the offices of the Amesbury Rural District Council, Redworth House, Amesbury, that the permission granted by Article 3 of the Town & Country Planning General Development Order, 1950, as amended shall not apply to the carrying out of any development on the said land consisting of the erection or placing of structures of a height exceeding six feet described in Classes VI(I) and VII referred to in the First Schedule to the said Order and not being development comprised within any other Class.

The effect of this direction, which has been approved by the Minister of Housing & Local Government, will be that from the date of first publication of this notice any persons wishing to carry out any building or engineering operations requisite for the use of the said land for the purposes of agriculture or for forestry consisting of the erection or placing of structures of a height exceeding six feet on any part of the land described in the direction will be obliged to apply for planning permission under Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1962.

R.P. HARRIES Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Trowbridge, Wilts.

Article 4 Direction in relation to land around Avebury Manor, Avebury

**Kennet District Council Town and Country Planning Act 1971
Town and Country Planning General Development Order, 1977**

Direction under Article 4

WHEREAS Kennet District Council (hereinafter called "The Council") being the appropriate Local Planning Authority is satisfied that it is expedient that development of the description set out in the Scheduled hereto should not be carried out on the land at Avebury Manor, Avebury, in the County of Wiltshire shown edged red on the plan annexed hereto (hereinafter called "The Land") being land within a Conservation Area and an Area of Outstanding natural Beauty unless permission is granted on an application in that behalf,

NOW THEREFORE The Council is pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning General Development Order 1977 as amended and as modified by the Town and Country Planning (National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Conservation Area, etc.) Special Development Order 1985 as amended (hereinafter called "The Order") hereby direct that the permission granted by Article 3 of the Order shall not apply to development on the land of the description set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

Development comprised within the following classes of the Order:

CLASS I

Development within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse
The enlargement, improvement or other alteration of a dwellinghouse (other than by the carrying out of operations within paragraph 2A of this Class) so long as:

the cubic content of the original dwellinghouse (as ascertained by external measurement) is not exceeded by more than 50 cubic metres or ten per cent, whichever is the greater, subject to a maximum of 115 cubic metres;

the height of the building as so enlarged, improved or altered does not exceed the height of the highest part of the roof of the original dwellinghouse;

no part of the building as so enlarged, improved or altered projects beyond the forwardmost part of any wall of the original dwellinghouse which fronts on a highway;

no part of the building (as so enlarged, improved or altered) which lies within a distance of 2 metres from any boundary of the curtilage of the dwellinghouse has, as a result of the development, a height exceeding 4 metres;

the area of ground covered by buildings within the curtilage of the dwellinghouse (other than the dwellinghouse) does not thereby exceed fifty per cent of the total area of the curtilage excluding the ground area of the original dwellinghouse;

Provided that:-

the erection of a garage, stable, loose box or coach house within the curtilage of the dwellinghouse shall be treated as the enlargement of the dwellinghouse for all purposes of this permission (including calculation of cubic content);

for the purposes of this permission the extent to which the cubic content of the original dwellinghouse is exceeded shall be ascertained by deducting the amount of the cubic content of the original dwellinghouse from the amount of the cubic content of the dwelling house as enlarged, improved or altered (whether such enlargement, improvement or alteration was carried out in pursuance of this permission or otherwise); and

the limitation contained in sub-paragraph (d) above shall not apply to development consisting of:-
the insertion of a window (including a dormer window) into a wall or the roof of the original dwellinghouse or the alteration or enlargement of an existing window;

or

any other alterations to any part of the roof of the original dwellinghouse.

The erection or construction of a porch outside any external door of a dwellinghouse so long as:

the floor area does not exceed 2 square metres;

no part of the structure is more than 3 metres above the level of the ground;

no part of the structure is less than 2 metres from any boundary of the curtilage which fronts on a highway.

2A. The installation, alteration or replacement of a satellite

antenna on a dwellinghouse or within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse but not including the installation of a satellite antenna in such a position that any part of it, when installed, will be beyond the forwardmost part of any wall of the original dwellinghouse which fronts on a highway; so long as:

the size of the antenna (excluding any projecting feed element) does not, when measured in any dimension, exceed 90 centimetres;

there is no other satellite antenna installed on the dwellinghouse or anywhere else within the curtilage of the dwellinghouse;

in the case of any antenna installed on the dwellinghouse the highest part of the antenna is not higher than the highest part of the roof of the building on which it is installed.

The erection, construction or placing, and the maintenance, improvement or other alteration, within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse, of any building or enclosure (other than a dwelling, stable, satellite antenna, loose box, garage or coach house) required for a purpose incidental to the enjoyment of the dwellinghouse as such including the keeping of poultry, bees, pet animals, birds or other livestock for the domestic needs or personal enjoyment of the occupants of the dwellinghouse, so long as:-

no part of such building or enclosure projects beyond the forwardmost part of any wall of the original dwellinghouse which fronts on a highway;

in the case of a garage or coach house, no part of the building is within a distance of 5 metres from any part of the dwellinghouse;

the height does not exceed, in the case of a building with a ridged roof, 4 metres, or in any other case, 3 metres;

the area of ground covered by buildings within the curtilage (other than the original dwellinghouse) does not thereby exceed 50% of the total area of the curtilage excluding the ground area of the original dwellinghouse.

The construction within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse of a hardstanding for vehicles for a purpose incidental to the enjoyment of the dwellinghouse as such.

The erection or placing within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse of a tank for the storage of oil for domestic heating, so long as:-

- the capacity of the tank does not exceed 3500 litres;
- no part of the tank is more than 3 metres above the level of the ground;
- no part of the tank projects beyond the forwardmost part of any wall of the original dwellinghouse which fronts on a highway.

CLASS II

Sundry Minor Operations

The erection or construction of gates, fences, walls or other means of enclosure not exceeding 1 metre in height where abutting on a highway used by vehicular traffic or 2 metres in height in any other case, and the maintenance, improvement or other alteration of any gates, fences, walls or other means of enclosure: so long as such improvement or alteration does not increase the height above the height appropriate for a new means of enclosure.

The formation, laying out and construction of a means of access to a highway not being a trunk or classified road, where required in connection with development permitted by article 3 of and Schedule 1 to this order (other than under this Class). The painting of the exterior of any building or work otherwise than for the purpose of advertisement, announcement, or direction.

CLASS IV

Temporary Buildings and Uses

The erection or construction on land in, on, over or under which operations other than mining operations are being or are about to be carried out (being operations for which planning permission has been granted or is deemed to have been granted under Part III of the Act, or for which planning permission is not required), or on land adjoining such land, of buildings, works, plant or machinery needed temporarily in connection with the said operations, for the period of such operations.

The use of land (other than a building or the curtilage of a building) for any purpose or purposes except as a caravan site on not more than 28 days in total in any calendar year (of which not more than 14 days in total may be devoted to use for the purpose of motor car or motor-cycle racing or for the purpose of the holding of markets), and the erection or placing of moveable structures on the land for the purposes of that use:

Provided that for the purpose of the limitation imposed on the number of days on which land may be used for motor car or

motor-cycle racing, account shall be taken only of those days on which races are held or practising takes place.

CLASS XXII

Use as a Caravan Site

The use of land, other than a building, as a caravan site in any of the circumstances specified in paragraphs 2 to 9 (inclusive) of Schedule 1 to the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 or in the circumstances (other than those relating to winter quarters) specified in paragraph 10 of the said Schedule.

Given under the common seal of the Kennet District council of Browfort, Bath Road, Devizes in the County of Wiltshire this fourth day of November One thousand nine hundred and eighty eight.

Article 4 Direction in relation to land at former telephone repeater station, Overton Hill, West Overton

WILTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order, 1995

Direction under Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 Restricting Permitted Development

WHEREAS

Wiltshire Council ("the Authority") is the local planning authority within the meaning of Article 4(6) of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 ('the Order'), in respect of the area of land specified in this Direction.

2. The Authority is satisfied that it is expedient that the development specified at the First Schedule in this Direction should not be carried out at the land specified in the Second Schedule ("the Land") unless permission is granted for it on an application made under Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

AND WHEREAS

the Authority consider that the development of the description detailed in the First Schedule would be prejudicial to the proper planning of their area and would constitute a threat to the amenities of their area and that the provisions of paragraph (4) of Article 5 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 apply:

NOW THEREFORE the Authority in pursuance of Article 4(1) of the Order and all other powers thereby enabling

DIRECTS THAT

The permission granted by Article 3 of the Order shall not apply to development specified in the First Schedule to this Direction on the Land specified in the Second Schedule to this Direction.

This Direction is made under Article 4(1) of the Order and in accordance with Article 5(4) shall remain in force until the 16th day of December 2009 (being six months from the date of this Direction) and shall then expire unless it has been approved by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government.

FIRST SCHEDULE

The erection, construction, maintenance, improvement or alteration of a gate, fence, wall or other means of enclosure (being development comprised within Class A, Part 2 of Schedule 2 to the said Order, and not being development comprised within any other Class).

The painting of the exterior of any building or work (being development comprised within Class C, Part 2 of Schedule 2 to the said Order, and not being development comprised within any other Class).

SECOND SCHEDULE

The Land shall comprise all that land shown edged red on the attached plan and comprising the Former Telephone Repeater Station, Overton Hill, and West Overton.

GIVEN UNDER THE COMMON SEAL of Wiltshire
Council of Wiltshire Council, County Hall, Bythesea Road,
Trowbridge, Wiltshire, BA14 8JN this 18th day of June 2009

Appendix J

Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Public Buildings and Works Concordat on future building work at Larkhill and Concordat Map

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
Leatherhead Road,
Chessington,
Surrey

17th February 1970

A/119/Wilts/600/Q2g(A)
GCC in C Southern Command

Sir
STONEHENGE – LARKHILL

1. I am directed to inform you that agreement has now been reached between the Ministry of Public Building and Works and the Ministry of Defence (Army) on the control to be exercised over the development of the area North of STONEHENGE.
2. The principles to be observed governing the erection of any future buildings at LARKHILL are embodied in a Concordat. A copy of the Concordat is attached for your information.
3. In order that there should be no breach of the under taking given to the MPBW it is essential that the terms of the Concordat should be made known to all authorities exercising responsibilities connected with Works Services or with building development on-land owned by the Army at LARKHILL.
4. If there is any doubt whether any Works or Lands proposal is in conflict with the terms of the Concordat it must be referred back to the appropriate Headquarters for clearance. In particular:
 - a. Proposals for alienation of Army land, or for building development on Army land leased to tenants, must be referred to the MOD (A) DCDL.
 - b. Proposals for Part II or Part III Works Services which might conflict with the terms of the Concordat or in respect of which agreement between the MOD (A) and the MPBW is required by the terms of the Concordat (e.g. buildings to a height in excess of 9 metres North of the building line described at Annexure A to the Concordat) must be referred to the MOD (A) DC.
 - c. Any Works or Lands proposals for Part I Works Services, when they are referred to the next Headquarters or to the MOD (A) must bear a reference to the Concordat so that its application is not overlooked.
5. Finally I am directed to request that arrangements should be made for the terms of the Concordat to be brought to the attention of all concerned by the reminder procedures available to Command, District and Garrison Headquarters.

I am, Sir
Your obedient servant
(sgd)
Director of Quartering (Army)

Concordat governing the location and construction of building for Ministry of Defence at Larkhill

(As agreed with MPBW, Ancient Monuments Division)

The Ministry of Defence have a requirement for a School of Artillery at Larkhill for as long as can be foreseen. In addition to the buildings now being erected, this Army Establishment may require further buildings or structures. However, it is the long term objective of the Ministry of Public Building and Works that no buildings or large tree plantings should be visible from Stonehenge. In furtherance of this objective, and to permit any necessary further development of the Army Establishment to be planned without further consultation on this aspect. It is agreed:

- a. On the Ministry of Defence owned land south of the line described in Annex A (but excluding Durrington Downs Farm where, however, MPBW shall be consulted about the siting and character of any replacements or additions), no new buildings or structures shall be erected except additions to existing buildings; these additions not to exceed 50 sq metres in area and 5 metres in height above ground level. All new building work shall be screened by trees if visible from Stonehenge.
- b. Any proposal for a building of more than 9 metres above ground level to be erected North of the line

as described and which would not be completely hidden from Stonehenge by ground contours shall be the subject of specific agreement between the Departments.

- c. The Ministry of Defence will take no action which would increase the obtrusion of existing buildings and structures on the landscape as seen from Stonehenge.
- d. The Ministry of Defence will take account when considering requirements for new building in the Larkhill area, the effect which such development might have in prolonging the life of existing buildings which are visible from Stonehenge.

Annexure 'A' to Concordat

Building line following completion of building for the move of Manorbier

From the limit of MOD property in the WEST the building line follows the Packway to the junction with the pathway to the cricket pavilion (at the Eastern end of the Shopping Centre). Thence, NORTH along this pathway past the Cricket pavilion to the junction with the School of Artillery Officers' Mess approach which it follows NORTH (to the West of the Officers' Mess) to the junction with GLOVER Road. Thence, EAST along GLOVE Road to the junction with the PACKWAY. Thence EAST along the PACKWAY to the junction with WOOD Road. Thence SOUTH along WOOD Road to the junction with POWNALL Road to the MOD Boundary.



Appendix K

Detailed archaeological description of the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

Evidence of Palaeolithic activity in the Avebury area is sparse, much of it on the clay with flints but with a presence now apparent around the headwaters of the River Kennet. Evidence at Cherhill, in Butler's Field and in the area later occupied by Falkner's Circle suggests a transient presence during the Later Mesolithic in the Avebury area with more sustained activity further down the Kennet valley around Newbury and Thatcham.

The sockets for four very large Early Mesolithic posts (c 8,000 BC) were found on the site of the previous Stonehenge car park. Such monumental activity is exceptionally rare in Britain during the Mesolithic. On the spring line overlooked by what later became Vespasian's Camp at Blick Mead, lithic and faunal evidence suggests a sustained or repeated large-scale presence throughout much of the Mesolithic.

Earlier Neolithic (c 4000–3000 BC)

The earliest ceremonial and funerary monuments in and around the Stonehenge portion of the WHS date from the Earlier Neolithic and include about a dozen long barrows (some of which were burial mounds) and Robin Hood's Ball, a causewayed enclosure just outside the WHS. These monuments were built in within what was already by then a largely open, grassland environment. The Cursus (a long thin earthwork enclosure bounded by a ditch and bank) was constructed around 3,630–3,370 BC, and the Lesser Cursus (a smaller rectangular enclosure) was also built towards the end of this period.

The years between about 3,700 and 3,300 BC saw the construction of a number of earthen long barrows and chambered tombs in the Avebury part of the WHS. Among the earliest are the chambered examples at West Kennet and Millbarrow. Unlike the earthen long barrows such as South Street and Horslip, that were built slightly later, both West Kennet and Millbarrow had a mortuary aspect to their use.

A recent radiocarbon dating programme suggests that the causewayed enclosure at Windmill Hill was built within a few years of West Kennet Long Barrow, though the enclosure itself was preceded by earlier activity and it remained a focal point for deposition into the Early Bronze Age.

Later Neolithic (3000–2200 BC)

Stonehenge itself and Avebury Henge and Stone Circles are both the products of a long sequence of construction and modification. The construction of the small circular enclosure at Stonehenge was begun around 3,000 BC and a similar early phase of construction evident beneath the final henge bank at Avebury may date from around the same time. To the west of the Henge the Longstones enclosure was also constructed during this period, though its form echoes that of the much earlier enclosure on Windmill Hill. At Stonehenge the principal entrance was on the north-east side and a secondary one to the south. Around this time fifty-six circular pits, known as the 'Aubrey Holes' after their original discoverer John Aubrey (1626–1697), were dug inside the bank at Stonehenge. These once held either stout timber posts or stones, but when these rotted or were removed cremations were placed within them.

The Avebury Henge ditch and bank seem to have been built c 2600 BC. The sequence of stone settings here is not firmly established but may have begun with the Cove and inner settings and been followed by the Outer Circle. Likewise the date of Falkner's Circle is uncertain. The Sanctuary on Overton Hill and linked to Avebury by the West Kennet Avenue, represents another circular ceremonial monument, in this case built initially of timber posts which were subsequently replaced by sarsen stones. Neither the West Kennet nor the Beckhampton Avenues are well dated but appear to have been built after the Henge and Stone Circles towards the end of the Later Neolithic; while Silbury Hill was constructed between c 2400 BC and 2300 BC. The West Kennet Palisade Enclosures, which today survive only below ground, are also of Later Neolithic date.

At Stonehenge the sequence of the erection, dismantling and re-erection of the stone settings (comprised of bluestones from the Preseli Hills in West Wales, sarsens and, in one case, old red sandstone) is complex and still the subject of some debate but recent parchmark evidence suggests that contra to previous suggestions the outer sarsen circle was once complete. Very few other megalithic stone structures exist which have the architectural and technical sophistication of Stonehenge. It was uniquely built using woodworking techniques which may have been used in timber structures of the period such as those at Durrington Walls and Woodhenge.

To the east of Stonehenge, on Coneybury Hill, stood the smaller monument known as Coneybury Henge, while to the north-east stood the massive henge enclosure of Durrington

Walls with the smaller Woodhenge situated close by to the south. The timber structures at Durrington Walls were constructed perhaps a generation earlier than the encircling bank and ditch which formed the henge enclosure. Their original use appears to be associated with the remains of at least ten late Neolithic houses situated inside and just outside the area later encircled by Durrington Walls henge excavated as part of the Stonehenge Riverside Project. The excavators have suggested that they may be the surviving elements of a much larger village of many hundreds of houses in use at the time of the construction of the main sarsen phase of Stonehenge. This would make it the largest village in north-west Europe at that time.

Stonehenge and Avebury would both have served as major ceremonial centres drawing large populations to the area both during their construction and subsequently. Recent evidence from stable isotope analysis suggests that some of the people visiting the site may have travelled considerable distances coming from well outside of the region.

A deep shaft known as the Wilsford Shaft was excavated at this time, and continued in use until the Roman period. The open nature of the countryside was maintained by grazing animals.

Early Bronze Age (c 2200–1600 BC)

Hundreds of round barrows of various forms were raised during the Early Bronze Age at both Avebury and Stonehenge. The discovery of Beaker graves unmarked by any mounds next to naturally occurring sarsens to the north of the Avebury part of the WHS and at the foot of stones in the West Kennet Avenue show that barrows were not the only places of burial in the landscape at this time. At West Kennet there is clear evidence that the Earlier Neolithic tomb was deliberately blocked during the Later Neolithic and there is also evidence of Beaker period activity within the tomb. And the Stone settings within the Henge at Avebury were still being maintained and used.

From their earliest construction Stonehenge and Avebury were individual components within landscapes in which the visual relationships between monuments and the contingent histories of particular places were important. There was a strong visual relationship between the round barrow cemeteries surrounding Stonehenge and Avebury and the pre-existing Later Neolithic monuments. This is perhaps more readily apparent today at Stonehenge with among others the King Barrow Ridge Barrows, the Cursus Barrows, the Normanton Down Barrows and the Winterbourne Stoke Barrows all built on prominent ridges within the landscape and situated in direct relationship to earlier monuments.

In the Early Bronze Age Stonehenge was linked physically with the River Avon by the construction of an Avenue consisting of

a pair of parallel banks and ditches. At the Avenue's junction with the Avon at West Amesbury stood a small henge which appears to have contained a stone circle (both of which are of uncertain date), and from which the stones were subsequently removed. The construction of the portion of the Avenue stretching from Stonehenge Bottom to the north-eastern entrance to Stonehenge coincides with the path of what appear to be a series of parallel peri-glacial stripes. It has been suggested that the pre-existence of this natural feature, oriented as it is on the midsummer sunrise and midwinter sunset may be the reason for the construction of not only the later Avenue but of Stonehenge itself.

At some point in the Earlier Bronze Age or possibly earlier a large wooden palisade situated running to the west and north of Stonehenge would have had a transformative effect on the landscape dividing it up in an entirely new way, disrupting visual relationships between monuments and possibly restricting access to some areas and monuments for certain groups.

Later Bronze Age (1600–1000 BC)

Some of the round barrows in both landscapes have Middle Bronze Age cremations but no major new monuments were built at this time. Over much of the Marlborough Downs there are Bronze Age field systems which post date Beaker period deposits and on Overton Down pre date a number of Late Bronze Age settlements which then adapted and modified the existing field systems.

There is evidence for a diverse range of activities in the area around Stonehenge during the Later Bronze Age including formalised settlements and field systems in some areas of the Stonehenge landscape. Linear banks and ditches, such as those across Wilsford Down and Lake Down, formally divided up the landscape. Although they encroached as far as the Cursus field systems are absent from the immediate area surrounding Stonehenge itself.

Iron Age (c 800 BC– AD 43)

At Avebury the principal evidence for late Iron Age occupation comes from the hillforts beyond the WHS, such as Oldbury and the more distant Barbury. On the Marlborough Downs the pattern of Late Bronze Age fields and settlements continued into the Early Iron Age and the settlements continued in use among the fields on the higher downland. But while major enclosures such as these indicate a significant Iron Age presence in the region, little evidence of Iron Age settlement or agriculture is apparent in the Avebury area.

Likewise there is little evidence for the continued ceremonial status of Stonehenge itself in later prehistory. The farming activities which were practised within the WHS in the Iron

Age have left little evidence, though an impressive hill fort was constructed near Amesbury, now known as Vespasian's Camp.

Roman (c 43–410 AD)

The occurrence of Romano-British artefacts at Stonehenge itself shows that the monument was visited and used at that time; recent excavations have shown that a 'shaft' was dug into the monument during this period. However the pattern of these artefacts suggests that Stonehenge was already partly ruinous. Farmsteads and small un-enclosed towns of the Roman period are known across Salisbury Plain. Within the WHS itself, a small Roman building interpreted as a rural shrine has been excavated near to the Cuckoo Stone and a short distance to the south a Bronze Age barrow became a focal point for Roman burials.

At Avebury a Roman ladder settlement of 2nd to 3rd century date lay immediately south of Silbury Hill close to Swallowhead springs and the Winterbourne and beside the Roman road running west from Cunetio to Bath. The settlement's size and location, together with the presence of a series of shafts containing what may be votive deposits, suggest something more than a mere farming settlement. Geophysical survey has revealed what may be either a mausoleum or a shrine of the period. Evidence also exists of substantial buildings and at least one burial on the western slopes of Waden Hill beside the Winterbourne. To the east on Overton Hill rare Roman barrows were built beside the road of the same period.

Saxon (c AD 410–1066)

There is evidence of an early Saxon settlement at Avebury itself, on the site of the current visitor car park, together with pagan Saxon barrows and other burials reusing the Bronze Age cemetery on Overton Hill. From the late Saxon period onwards there is documentary as well as archaeological evidence of the development of the landscape. Saxon charters provide evidence of the estates which came to form the medieval parishes and identify various features which the boundaries followed or crossed, including the Ridgeway which cuts across the prehistoric and Roman field systems on Overton Down. Green Street leading out of Avebury to the east was probably part of an important east-west route at this period if not before. Evidence for the Saxon origins of Avebury church is still apparent in its fabric. In the late Saxon period the summit of Silbury Hill was remodelled and a wooden fortification constructed, possibly to serve as a look-out post.

Amesbury was the centre for a widespread royal estate during the Saxon period, and the abbey was founded in AD 979. It is probable that the town itself grew up around these establishments but little is known of the way in which the surrounding landscape was utilised. However, the remains

of several Saxon sunken-featured buildings were revealed at the Countess East site which may have been an early Saxon settlement which later shifted to the town of Amesbury. Stonehenge itself may have become an execution site during this period; a decapitated Saxon man was buried around AD 645 at the monument. It is even possible that the name, Stonehenge from the Saxon *stone* and *heng* may refer to this function, or may mean that, to Saxon eyes, the great stone trilithons resembled a gallows. Alternatively it may simply refer to the extraordinary hanging lintels of the Stone Circle.

Medieval to Modern (AD 1066 onwards)

In the 12th century the alien cell of a Benedictine priory was established at Avebury, probably on, or close to the site of the present Avebury Manor.

A documented run of bad harvests in the early 14th century, which resulted in the desertion of the downland farmstead on Fyfield Down, followed by the Black Death later marked the end of early medieval expansion. Marginal arable reverted to pasture and there is evidence of settlement contraction or shift in most of the settlements along the Kennet, including Avebury itself and Avebury Trusloe.

From the 14th century onwards the practice of stone burial reduced many of the Avebury megalithic settings significantly. This process accelerated during the post-medieval period with Stukeley recording a period of particularly rampant stone destruction in the 1720s; though archaeological evidence suggests that the destruction may have started as early as the late 15th century.

The earliest surviving parts of Avebury Manor date to the mid-16th century. It is at about this time and during the 17th century that parts of the common downland pasture on West Hill, Windmill Hill and Knoll Down were enclosed. Most of the open fields were not enclosed until the 18th century, but a notable exception, still extant, was the enclosure of an area just east of the West Kennet Avenue. Parts of the meadowland along the valley floor at Avebury were enclosed in the 17th century, and at various points along the floor of the valley, at Avebury and around the foot of Silbury Hill. At West Overton and Avebury there are the earthworks of managed water meadow systems some probably originating in the 17th century and surviving in use until the 19th or early 20th century.

Parliamentary enclosure occurred in 1795 at Avebury and in 1813 to 1814 at Winterbourne Monkton and the Overton group of parishes, resulting in the creation of large rectangular fields, many bounded by quickset hedges, alongside the more limited areas of old enclosure. The Napoleonic Wars saw a re-expansion of arable, and this became even more marked

around the time of the First World War and then again after the Second World War when much remaining downland was ploughed up.

In the post-medieval and modern era there have been elements of conscious design in the development of the landscape in and around Avebury, reflecting different attitudes to the concept of landscape. This includes the 17th century designed parkland belonging to Avebury Manor and the tree clumps, known locally as 'hedgehogs', on the barrows along the skyline of the Ridgeway scarp east of Avebury. In the 1920s and 1930s Alexander Keiller embarked on his remarkable campaign of 'megalithic landscape gardening'. This not only opened up the interior of the Henge, removing a number of buildings, but also involved restoration and reconstruction of substantial parts of Avebury Stone Circles and the West Kennet Avenue - making them far more visible features in the landscape than they had been for hundreds of years.

During the medieval period most of the Stonehenge part of the WHS reverted to downland used for the grazing of large flocks of sheep. In the 18th century Stukeley recorded much of the landscape at the point when arable agriculture was progressively expanding. However, it was the vast expanses of open grassland and the low land values which made the Plain suitable for acquisition for military training from 1897 onwards. Since then, the expansion and reconfiguration of military installations has been the most conspicuous use of the southern fringe of Salisbury Plain Training Area, including the northern part of the WHS. However, the acquisition of the Plain by the military has ensured the survival of huge numbers of archaeological sites and large areas of chalk grassland, as it was not subjected to intensive agricultural techniques.

Until the 18th century the extent of woodland around Stonehenge seems to have been minimal. The clumps of trees on ridgelines which we now associate with this landscape were a product of planting in the 18th and 19th centuries. There are a number of listed buildings within the WHS and also the remains of an important park and garden at Amesbury Abbey, which once stretched as far as King Barrow Ridge. It incorporated the planting on Vespasian's Camp and the 'Nile Clumps' which date to this period.

Provided by Dr Nick Snashall, Archaeologist (Stonehenge and Avebury WHS), National Trust

Appendix L

Statement of principles governing archaeological work in the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS

Endorsed by the Stonehenge World Heritage Site Management Plan Implementation Group, January 2002

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Stonehenge and Avebury were inscribed as a World Heritage Site by the World Heritage Committee because the Site:
- i. Represents a masterpiece of human creative genius
 - ii. Exhibits an important interchange of human values over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design
 - iii. Bears a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilisation which is living or has disappeared.
- 1.2 A vision for the Stonehenge World Heritage Site is set out within the Stonehenge World Heritage Management Plan (June 2000). Its implementation is being overseen by an Implementation Group of the key stakeholders within the World Heritage Site. The Management Plan has been adopted by Salisbury District Council as Supplementary Planning Guidance. It has been lodged with UNESCO.
- 1.3 The World Heritage Site Management Plan seeks to balance the primary aim of protecting and enhancing the Site's outstanding universal significance with other legitimate needs especially those of the local community within an overall framework of sustainability. The Management Plan has a number of Objectives and an Implementation Co-ordinator has been appointed (July 2001).
- 1.4 This statement sets out principles which the Implementation Group considers should be applied to all archaeological work carried out within the Stonehenge World Heritage Site. All those commissioning or carrying out archaeological work or advising or approving proposals for such work are urged to follow these principles.
- 1.5 These principles should apply to all archaeological work carried out within the Stonehenge World Heritage Site and take account of its outstanding universal significance. Although the principles specifically address archaeology, it is acknowledged that the approach must integrate with

other values and objectives for the overall management of the World Heritage Site. Where appropriate the principles reflect the approaches developed for the Avebury World Heritage Site.

2.0 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- 2.1 Any consideration of the cultural heritage of the World Heritage Site should be inclusive and include archaeology from the Palaeo-environmental up to and including remains of the last century. Listed Buildings and Parks and Gardens and other cultural heritage remains should be given equal weight.
- 2.2 These principles seek to guide actions to ensure the conservation of cultural heritage assets contributing to the outstanding universal significance of the World Heritage Site.
- 2.3 All works should be done to an appropriately high standard that adequately reflects the importance of the World Heritage Site, taking on board guidance and standards set out by ICOMOS, UNESCO at the international level, the Institute of Field Archaeologists, National Trust, English Heritage at the national level, and Wiltshire County Council Archaeology Service at the regional level. (See 4.0)
- 2.4 Organisations and individuals undertaking archaeological work within the World Heritage Site should do so within the ethical and professional standards on archaeology as set out in the IfA Code of Conduct, Bylaws, Standards and Policy Statements. (See 4.0)
- 2.5 Applicable Government guidelines on planning and archaeology include PPG 15 which makes specific reference to World Heritage Sites, PPG 16, GDO and the Highways Agency DMRB volume 10 and 11. (See 4.0)

3.0 DETAILED PRINCIPLES

All those undertaking archaeological work in the World Heritage Site must:

- 3.1 Observe appropriate professional codes, guidance and standards. (See 4.0)
- 3.2 Utilise the considerable information already available from prior investigations where appropriate and relevant before commissioning any new works. Only undertake further surveys when the evidence from previous surveys has been reviewed and found to be in need of augmentation. Archaeometry investigations and field walking of appropriate areas should be undertaken where possible before intrusive investigations and excavations.

- 3.3 Ensure that the visual character of the setting of the World Heritage Site as a whole, and of its component parts, is not significantly eroded but is enhanced where possible.
- 3.4 Ensure that all results are disseminated in an appropriate format for assimilation into the SMR and Stonehenge World Heritage Site GIS.
- 3.5 Consider archaeological and cultural heritage evidence from all periods and its contribution to the understanding of the Historic Landscape.
- 3.6 Adopt a phased approach for archaeological assessment and mitigation, successive phases being complementary in their method and the presentation of results so that the results are integrated. Duplication should be avoided.
- 3.7 Ensure that all results are disseminated in an appropriate format so as to develop the understanding by the archaeological profession and the public at large.
- 3.8 Only undertake the minimum necessary intrusive excavation where it is necessary to inform research questions, design process or to mitigate the unavoidable effects of construction or of temporary works.
- 3.9 Only undertake extensive intrusive works in areas where it is probable that there will be a direct impact through development, or where there is a need to consider management issues.
- 3.10 Only advocate the replacement or diminution of historical assets with a record where the need for this outweighs the need for their preservation in situ.
- 3.11 Utilise the contribution to archaeology from opportunities created by other works (for example, geotechnical surveys).
- 3.12 Ensure that sufficient information is gathered on the presence or absence of archaeological remains to ensure that informed decisions can be made about its management.
- 3.13 Observe a minimum standard of surveys across the entire World Heritage Site. The scope and intensity of surveys may increase in particular areas, as the need for further information becomes apparent. There should be no needless degradation of the archaeological resource through unwarranted and intrusive impacts on the Stonehenge World Heritage Site.

- 3.14 Ensure that the full range of archaeological techniques is considered and that on every occasion the most appropriate are selected.
- 3.15 All works whether temporary or permanent and their impacts on the outstanding universal significance of the World Heritage Site must be assessed and further investigated where necessary.
- 3.16 All works must take account of all statutory designations.
- 3.17 All works must only proceed following appropriate consultation with English Heritage, and Wiltshire County Council and other relevant consultees, including landowners.

4.0 GUIDANCE AND STANDARDS

- a. *Association of County Archaeological Officers, Model Briefs and Specifications for Archaeological Assessments and Field Evaluations*, 1993
- b. English Heritage, *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd ed, 1991
- c. Highways Agency, *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*, Vols 10 and 11
- d. Institute of Archaeologists, *Codes of Conduct*:
 - Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology
 - Regulations for the registration of archaeological organisations
 - Standards and guidance for archaeological desk based assessment, field evaluation, excavation, watching briefs, investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures, artefact and environmental study, collection, research and conservation.
- e. International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), *International Charter for Archaeological Heritage Management* (Lausanne Charter)
- f. UNESCO, *Guidelines for the Management of World Cultural Heritage Sites*, 1999
- g. Wiltshire County Council, *Standards for Archaeological Assessment and Field evaluation in Wiltshire* 1995

Authors:

English Heritage, Highways Agency, National Trust, Wiltshire County Council

Appendix M

Stonehenge Regulations 1997

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT 1997 NO. 2038

The Stonehenge Regulations 1997

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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1997 No. 2038

ANCIENT MONUMENTS

The Stonehenge Regulations 1997

Made 18th August 1997

Coming into force 8th September 1997

The Secretary of State, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 19(3) and (4) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979[1] and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following regulations:

Citation, commencement and revocation

1. – (1) These Regulations may be cited as the Stonehenge Regulations 1997 and shall come into force on 8th September 1997.

(2) The Stonehenge Regulations 1983[2] are hereby revoked.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations:

“the deposited plan” means the plan entitled “Plan referred to in the Stonehenge Regulations 1997”, signed by the Head of the Buildings, Monuments and Sites Division of the Department of National Heritage and deposited for inspection at the offices of the Secretary of State for National Heritage.

“English Heritage” means the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England;

“monument” means the ancient monument known as Stonehenge situated on Stonehenge Down near Amesbury in the county of Wiltshire and includes any part or parts of the monument;

“site of the monument” means the land shown on the deposited plan edged in black and hatched.

Acts prohibited

3. The following acts are prohibited:

- (a) injuring, disfiguring, removing or otherwise interfering with in any manner the monument or any notice or any other property situated on the site of the monument;
- (b) climbing on the monument;
- (c) digging up, removing or otherwise interfering with any soil, grass or plants within the site of the monument;
- (d) bringing onto, parking or leaving any vehicle on the site of the monument otherwise than in accordance with parking authorised by English Heritage;
- (e) bringing any animal onto the site of the monument without the prior consent of English Heritage or allowing any animal to remain after such consent has been withdrawn;
- (f) lighting a fire or a firework on the site of the monument;
- (g) throwing a stone or discharging a weapon or missile of any kind from, over or onto the site of the monument;
- (h) without reasonable excuse entering or being upon any part of the site of the monument to which access is at any time restricted by barrier or prohibited by notice.

Acts prohibited unless done with written consent

4. The following acts are prohibited unless the prior consent in writing of English Heritage has been obtained:

- (a) entering or being within the site of the monument at any time when it is not open to the public;
- (b) entering the site of the monument otherwise than by the entrance authorised by English Heritage;
- (c) organising or taking part in any assembly, display, performance, representation, review, theatrical event, festival, ceremony or ritual within the site of the monument;
- (d) erecting a tent or any structure of any kind within the site of the monument;

- (e) erecting or using within the site of the monument any apparatus for the transmission, reception, reproduction or amplification of sound, speech or images by electrical or other means unless the sound emitted is audible to the user only.

Acts done by or on behalf of English Heritage or the Secretary of State

5. An officer, servant or agent of English Heritage or the Secretary of State, acting in the performance of his duties, shall not be in contravention of regulation 3 and shall be deemed to have the prior consent in writing of English Heritage to any of the acts specified in regulation 4.

Chris Smith

Secretary of State for National Heritage

18th August 1997

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations regulate public access to the ancient monument known as Stonehenge, near Amesbury in the County of Wiltshire.

Notes:

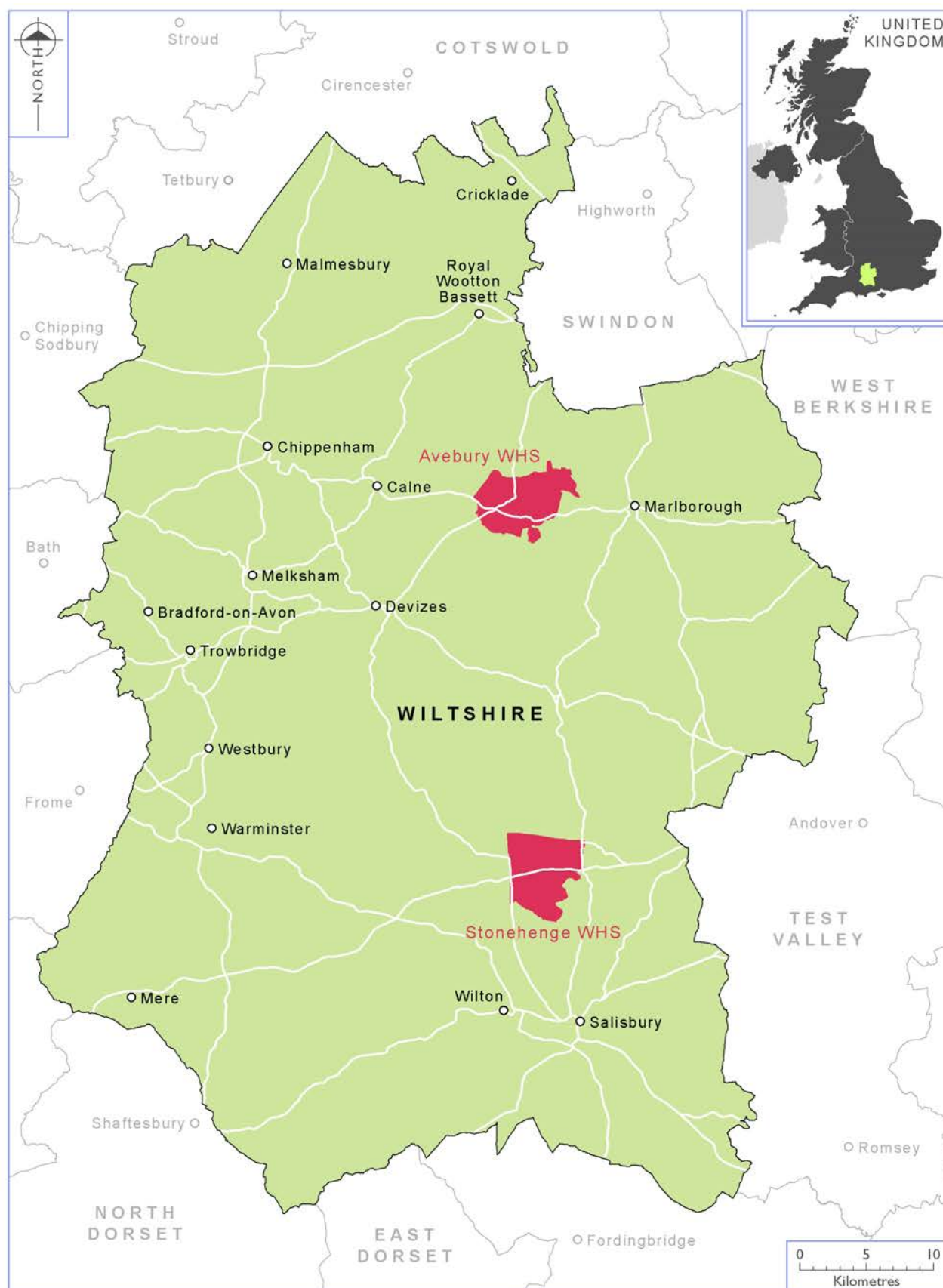
[1] 1979 c.46.**back** [2] S.I. 1983/678.**back**

ISBN 0 11 064841 2



Maps

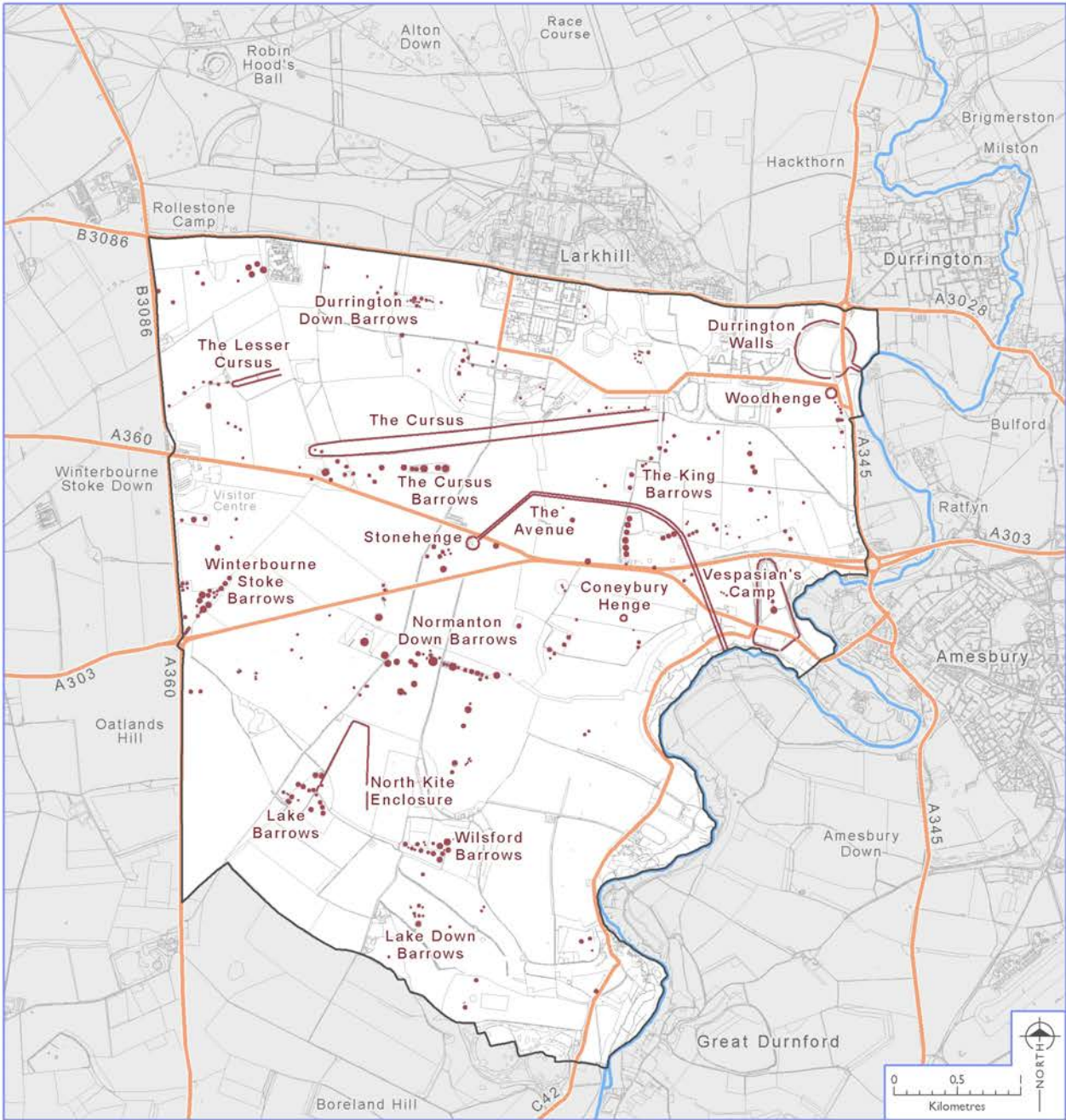
Map I: Stonehenge and Avebury WHS location map



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Maps produced by Tom Duane and Matthew Reynolds, Designation Department, Historic England

Map 2: The Stonehenge WHS

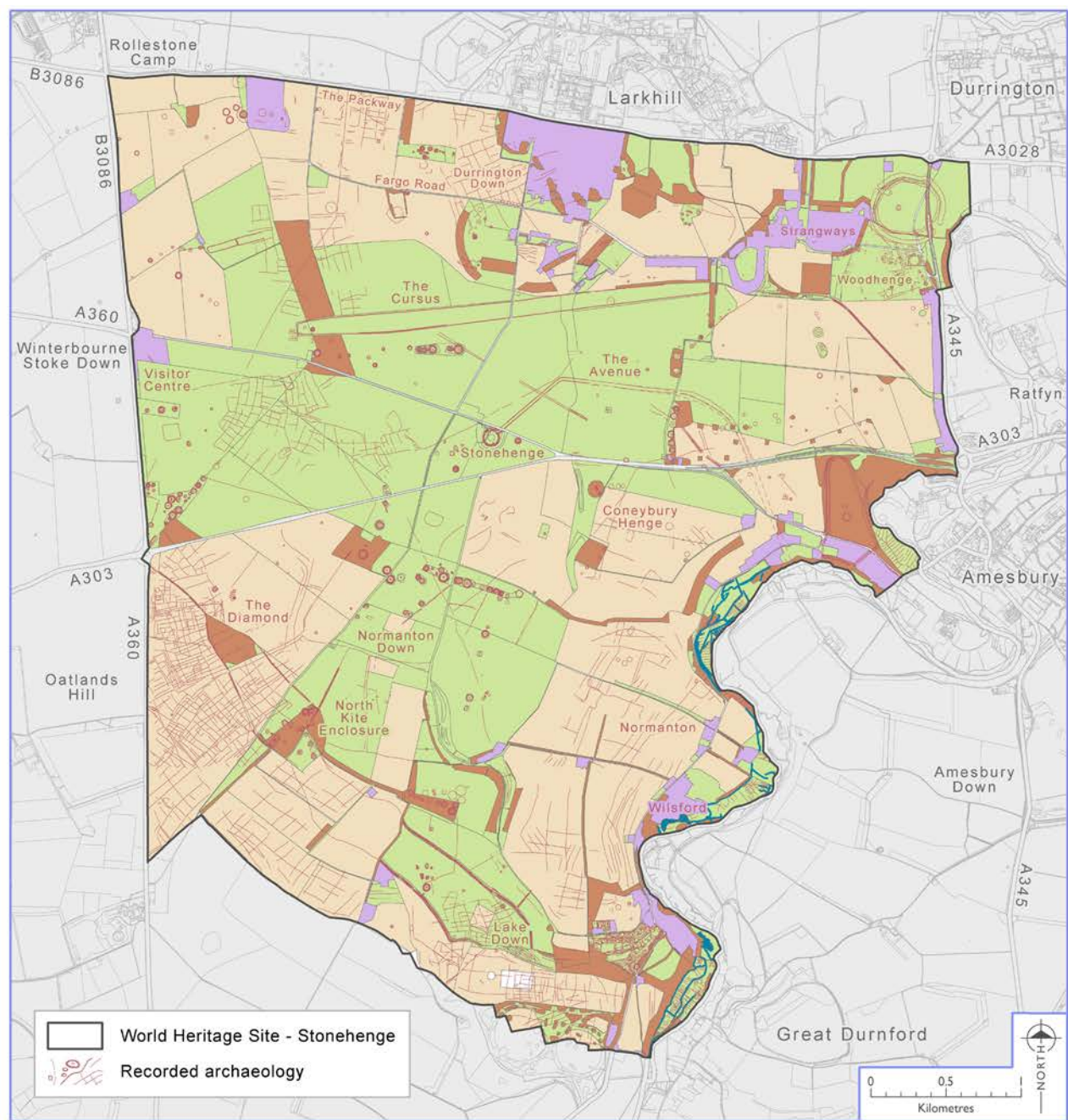


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- Key**
- World Heritage Site - Stonehenge
 - Main archaeological monuments
 - Roads
 - River Avon

Source: Recorded archaeology taken from the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record. Other features drawn from Ordnance Survey mapping.

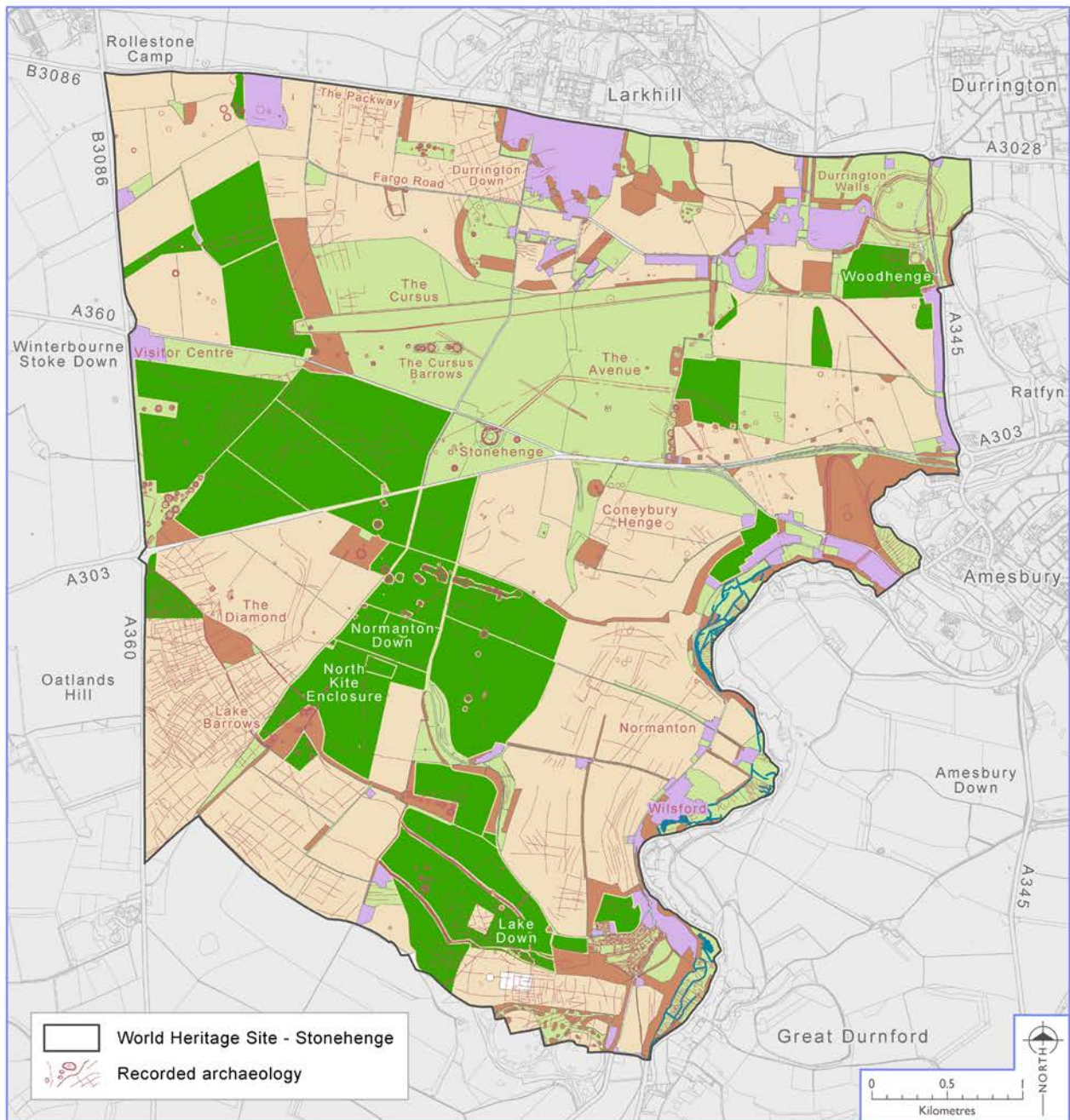
Map 3: Stonehenge - Archaeology and land use



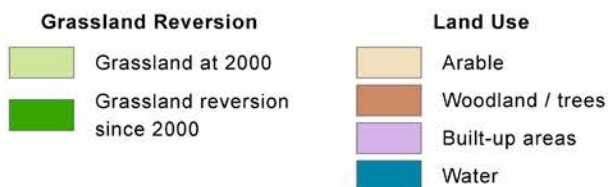
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Source: Recorded archaeology taken from the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record. Other features drawn from Ordnance Survey mapping. Land use data derived from the *Phase 1 Habitat Survey of the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS (2014)* carried out on behalf of English Heritage by the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust.

Map 4: Stonehenge – Grassland reversion since 2000

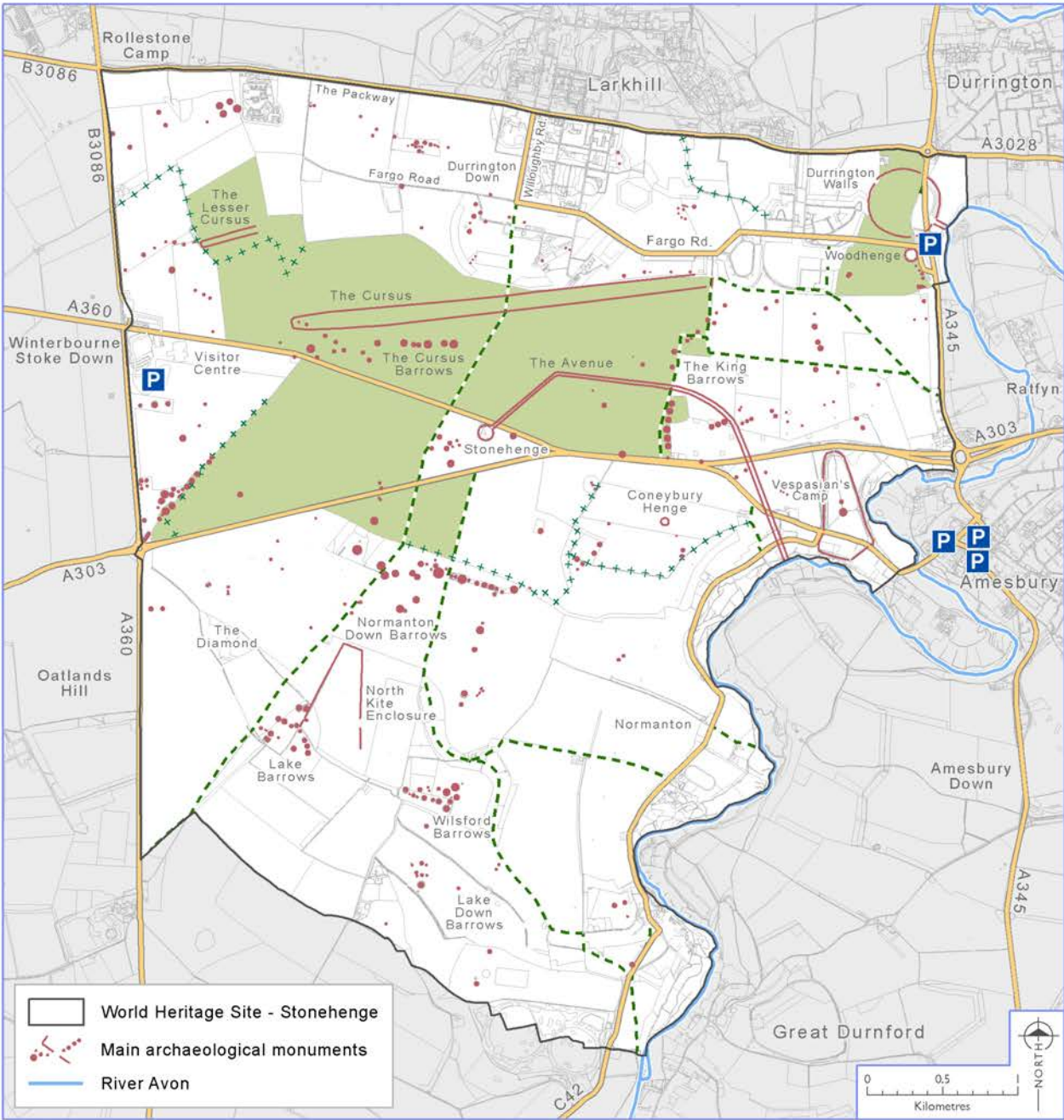


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Source: Recorded archaeology taken from the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record. Other features drawn from Ordnance Survey mapping. Land use data derived from the *Phase 1 Habitat Survey of the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS* (2014) carried out on behalf of English Heritage by the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust. Grassland reversion information provided by Natural England (2015).

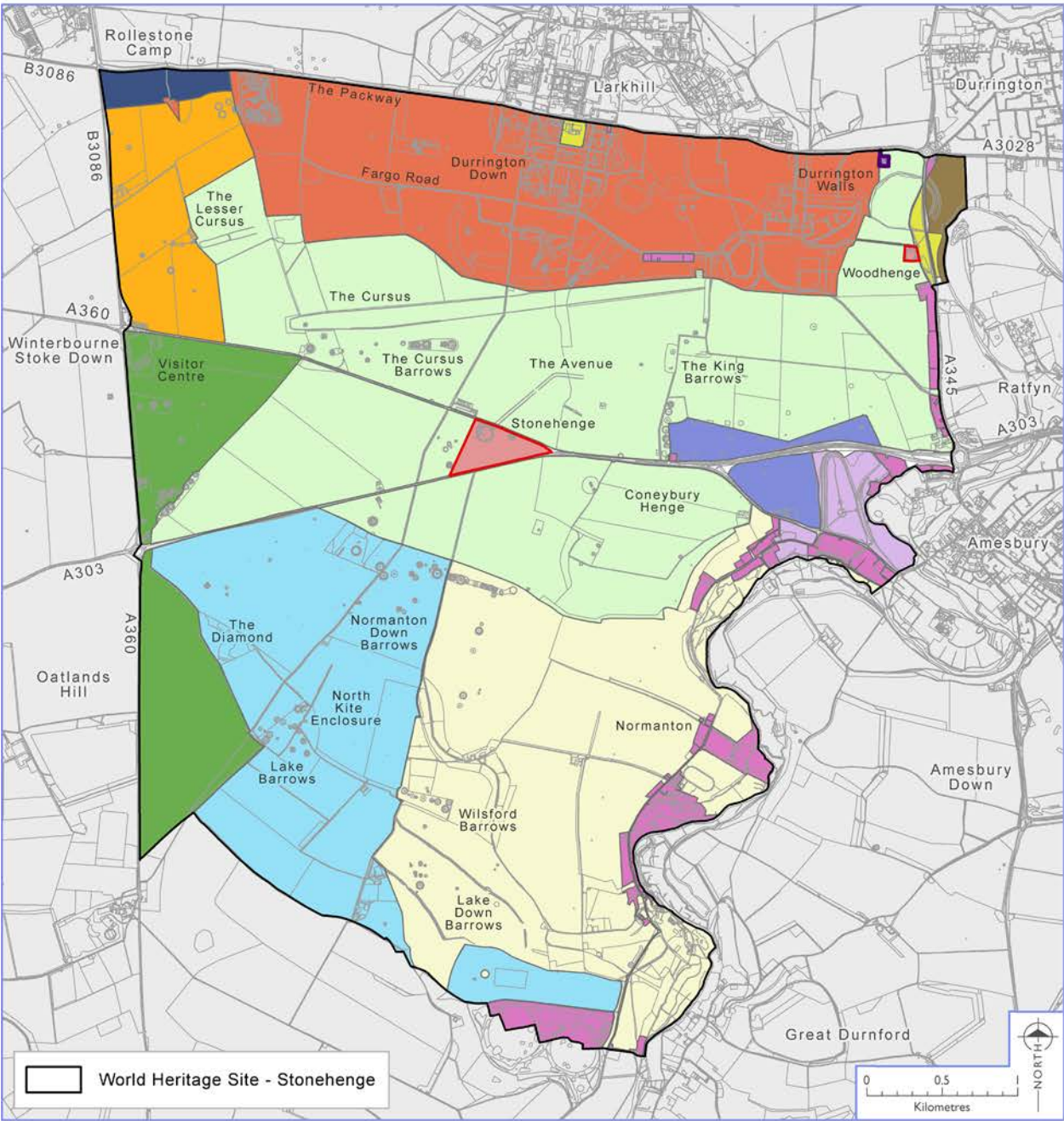
Map 5: Stonehenge - Access



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Source: Recorded archaeology taken from the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record. Other features drawn from Ordnance Survey mapping. Open access land information and permissive paths produced by the National Trust.

Map 6: Stonehenge - Land ownership

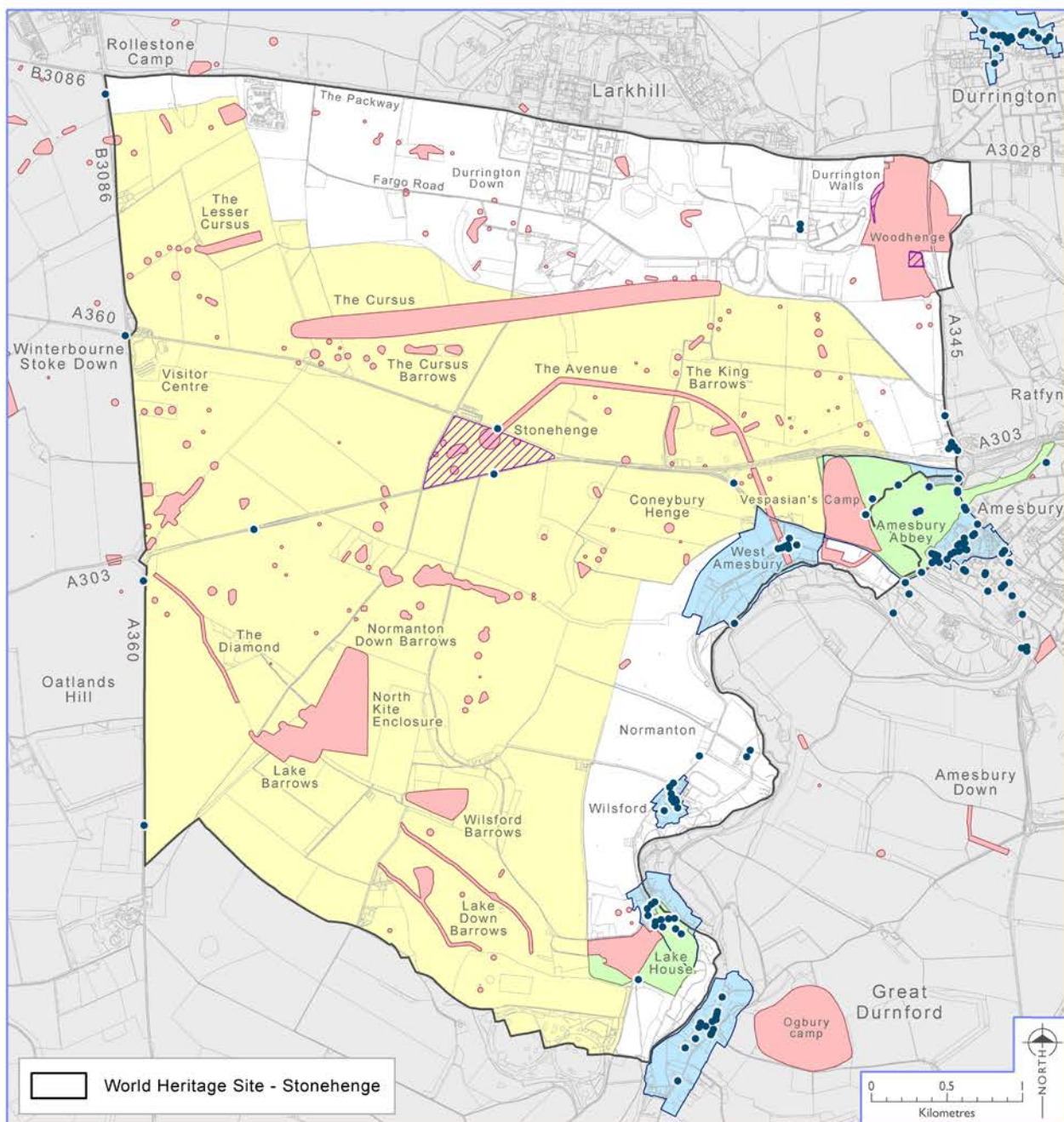


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Land Ownership					
	Abington Farm		Lake Estate		Wiltshire Council
	Antrobus Estate		Manor Farm		
	Boreland Farm		Ministry of Defence		
	Bustard Farm		Mixed Private		
	DCMS / Historic England		National Trust		
	Druid's Lodge Estate		Park Farm		
			Wessex Water		

Source: Features drawn from Ordnance Survey mapping. Land ownership information from the Land Registry, Ministry of Defence, National Trust, DCMS and Stonehenge and Avebury WHS Coordinators.

Map 7: Stonehenge - Heritage designation



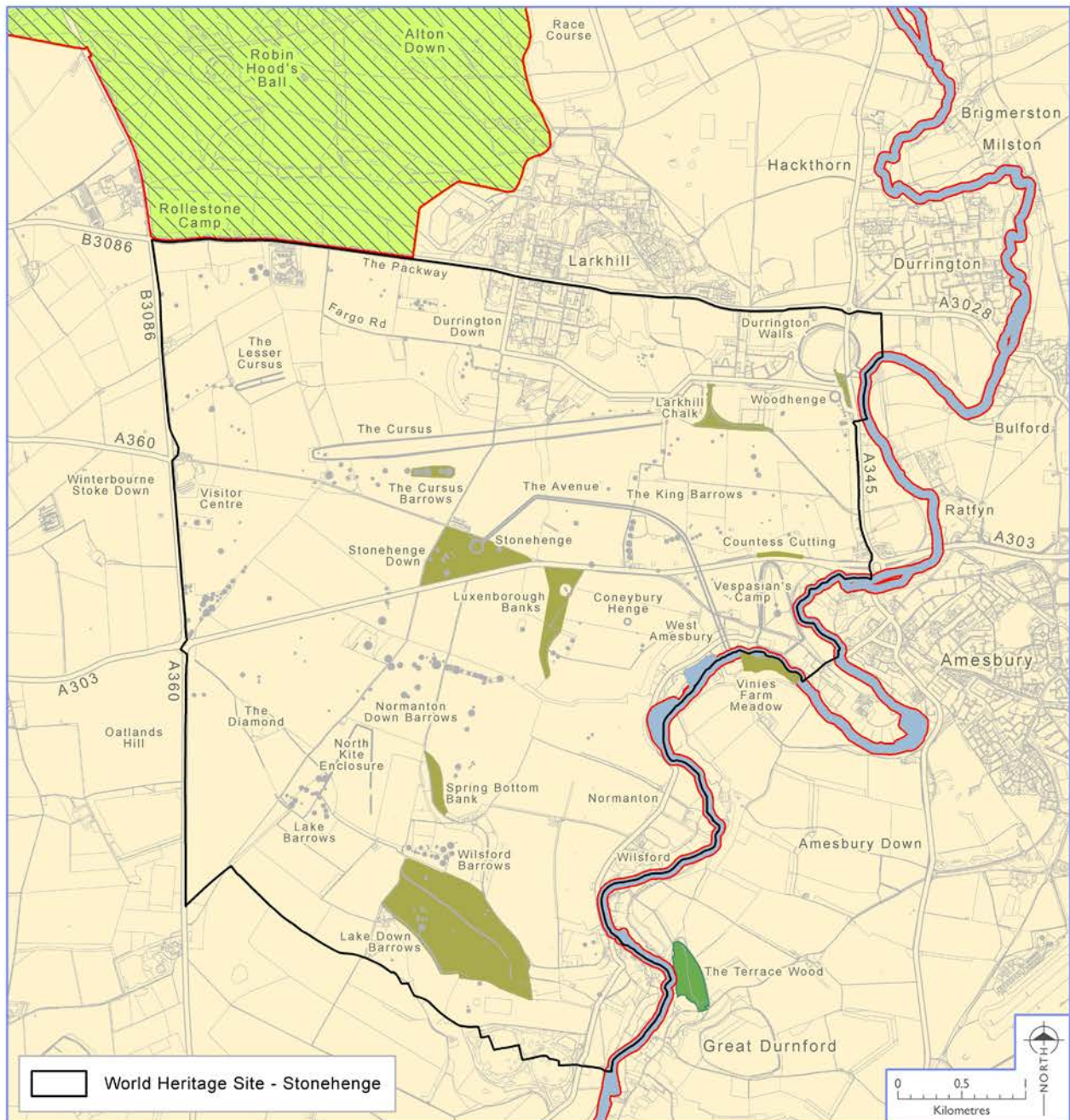
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Heritage Designations

- Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument
- Registered Park and Garden
- Historic England Guardianship Site
- Conservation Area
- Article 4 Direction

Source: Features drawn from Ordnance Survey mapping. Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Registered Parks & Gardens taken from Historic England's 'National Heritage List for England' (<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>). Conservation Areas compiled from data supplied by Local Planning Authorities.

Map 8: Stonehenge - Landscape and nature conservation designation



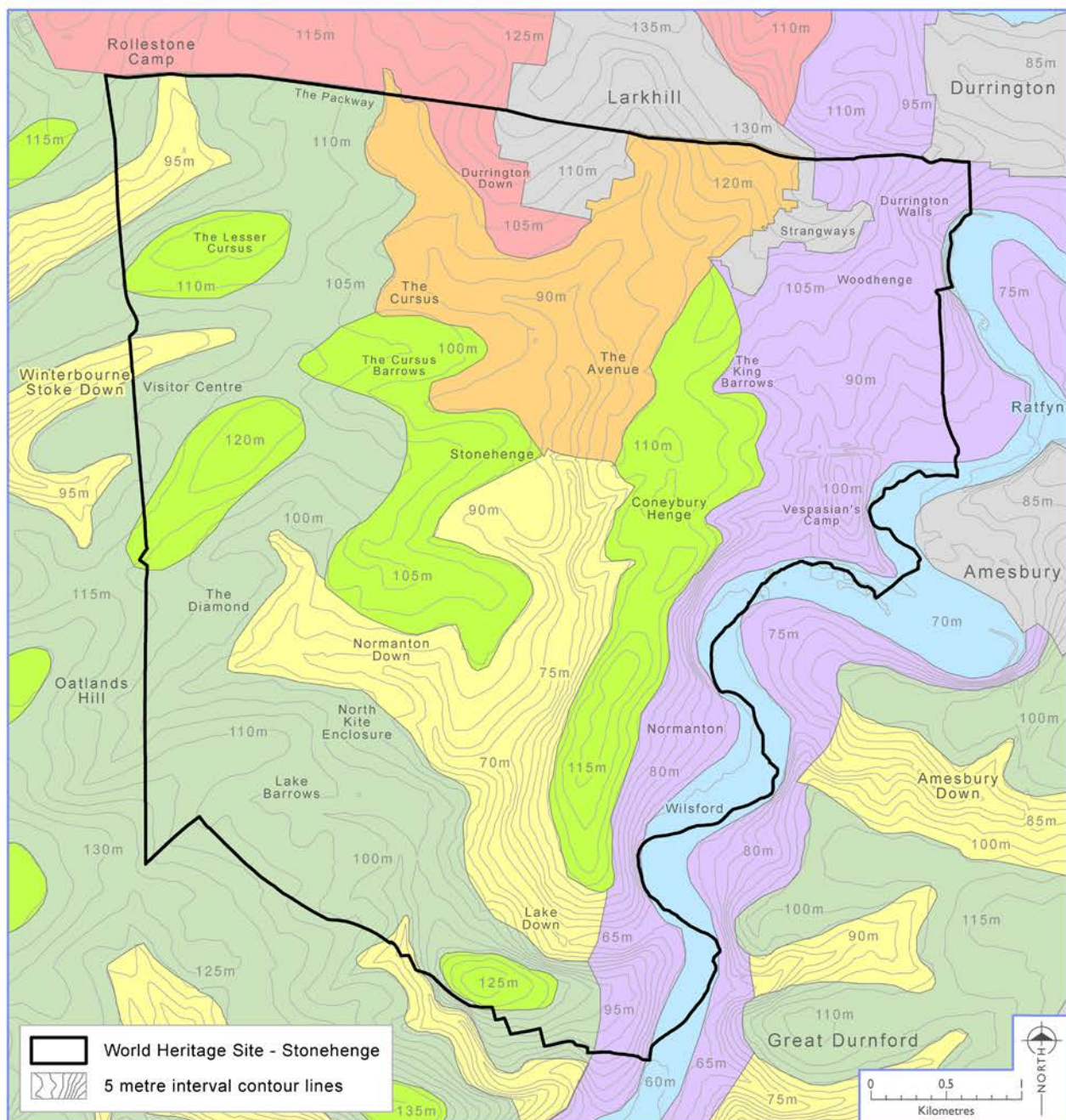
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Landscape and Nature Conservation Designations

 Salisbury Plain and West Wiltshire Downs National Character Area (NCA)	 Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
 River Avon System Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	 Ancient Woodland
 Salisbury Plain Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	 Special Protection Area (SPA) for the safeguarding of rare and vulnerable bird species
	 County Wildlife Site









Source: Landscape and nature conservation data produced by Natural England. Other features drawn from Ordnance Survey mapping. County Wildlife Sites derived from the *Phase 1 Habitat Survey of the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS* (2014) carried out on behalf of English Heritage by the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust.

Map 9: Stonehenge - Landscape character



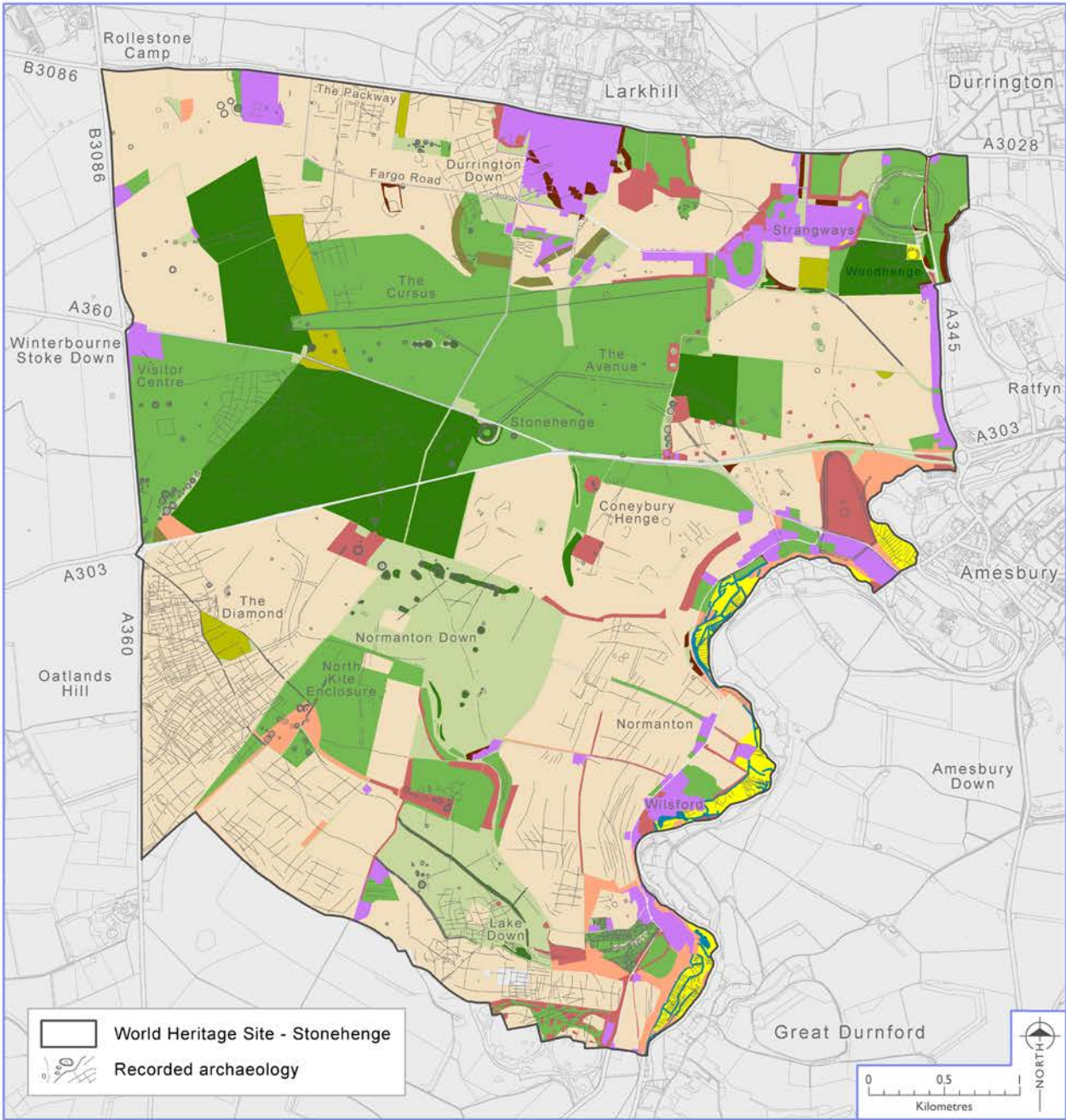
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Principal Landscape Areas

	Agricultural downland		Dry river valleys
	Avon Valley: river valley slopes		Unimproved downland / military training
	Avon Valley: water meadows and floodplain		Upper Stonehenge dry valley
	Downland ridgelines		Urban areas

Source: Principal landscape areas reproduced from the *Stonehenge WHS Landscape and Planning study*, undertaken by Land Use Consultants (1995). Contour data licensed to Historic England through Next Perspectives. Other features drawn from Ordnance Survey mapping.

Map 10: Stonehenge - Habitat survey



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Habitat Survey

Acid grassland

Arable

Broadleaved plantation

Broadleaved woodland

Built-up areas

Calcareous grassland

Conifer plantation

Dense / continuous scrub

Improved grassland

Marshy grassland

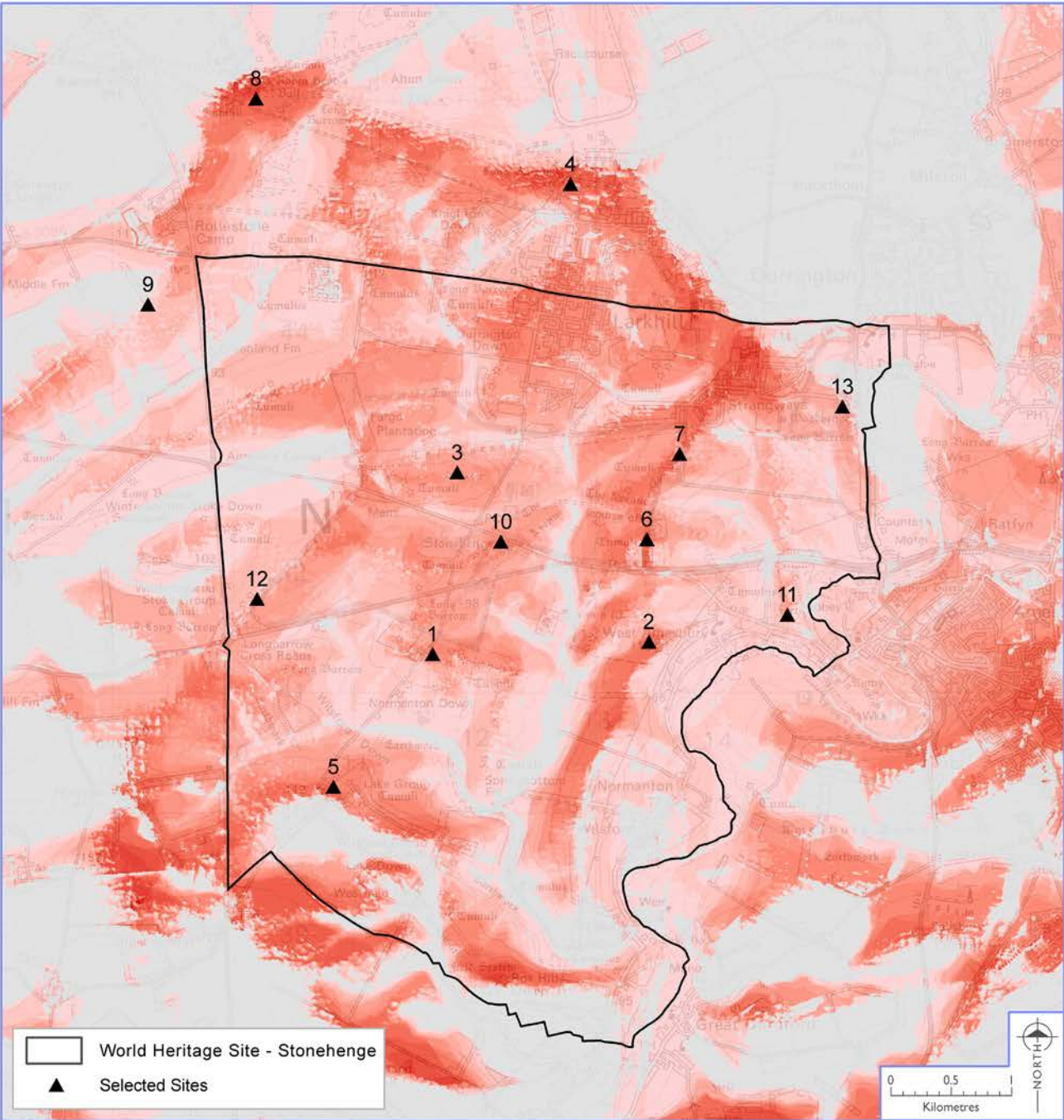
Mixed plantation

Neutral grassland

Water

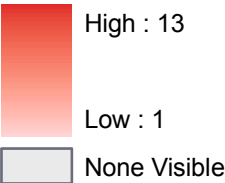
Source: Recorded archaeology taken from the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record. Other features drawn from Ordnance Survey mapping. *Phase 1 Habitat Survey of the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS* (2014) carried out on behalf of English Heritage by the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust.

Map 11: Stonehenge - Visual sensitivity



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Visual Sensitivity Scale (Number of visible selected sites)



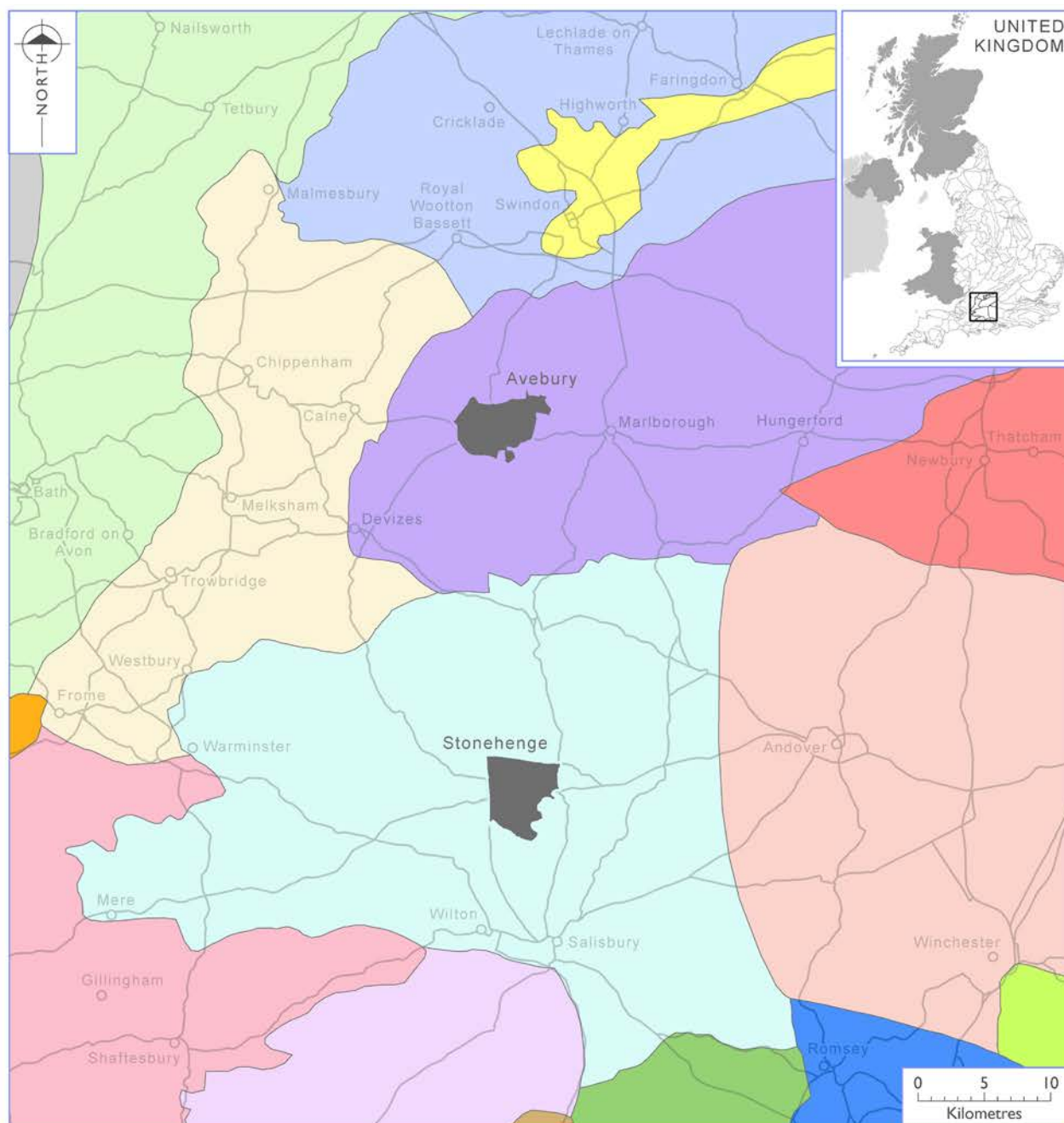
Selected Sites

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 - Bush Barrow | 8 - Robin Hood's Ball |
| 2 - Coneybury Hill | 9 - Rollestone Camp Tumuli |
| 3 - Cursus Barrow Ridge | 10 - Stonehenge |
| 4 - Durrington Barrow Group | 11 - Vespasian's Camp |
| 5 - Lake Barrow group | 12 - Winterbourne Stoke |
| 6 - New King Barrows Group | Barrow Group |
| 7 - Old King Barrows Group | 13 - Woodhenge |

Note: A Lidar derived Digital Elevation Model (DEM) has been used to model the visibility of land from selected sites, chosen for their archaeological and landscape significance. This map provides only a general indication of the visual sensitivity, but various factors may affect actual visibility. A full analysis of visual impacts should be prepared for any significant development proposal within the WHS or its setting as part of a Heritage Impact Assessment.

Source: LIDAR 5m DTM supplied by APGB GeoStore

Map 12: Regional landscape characterisations

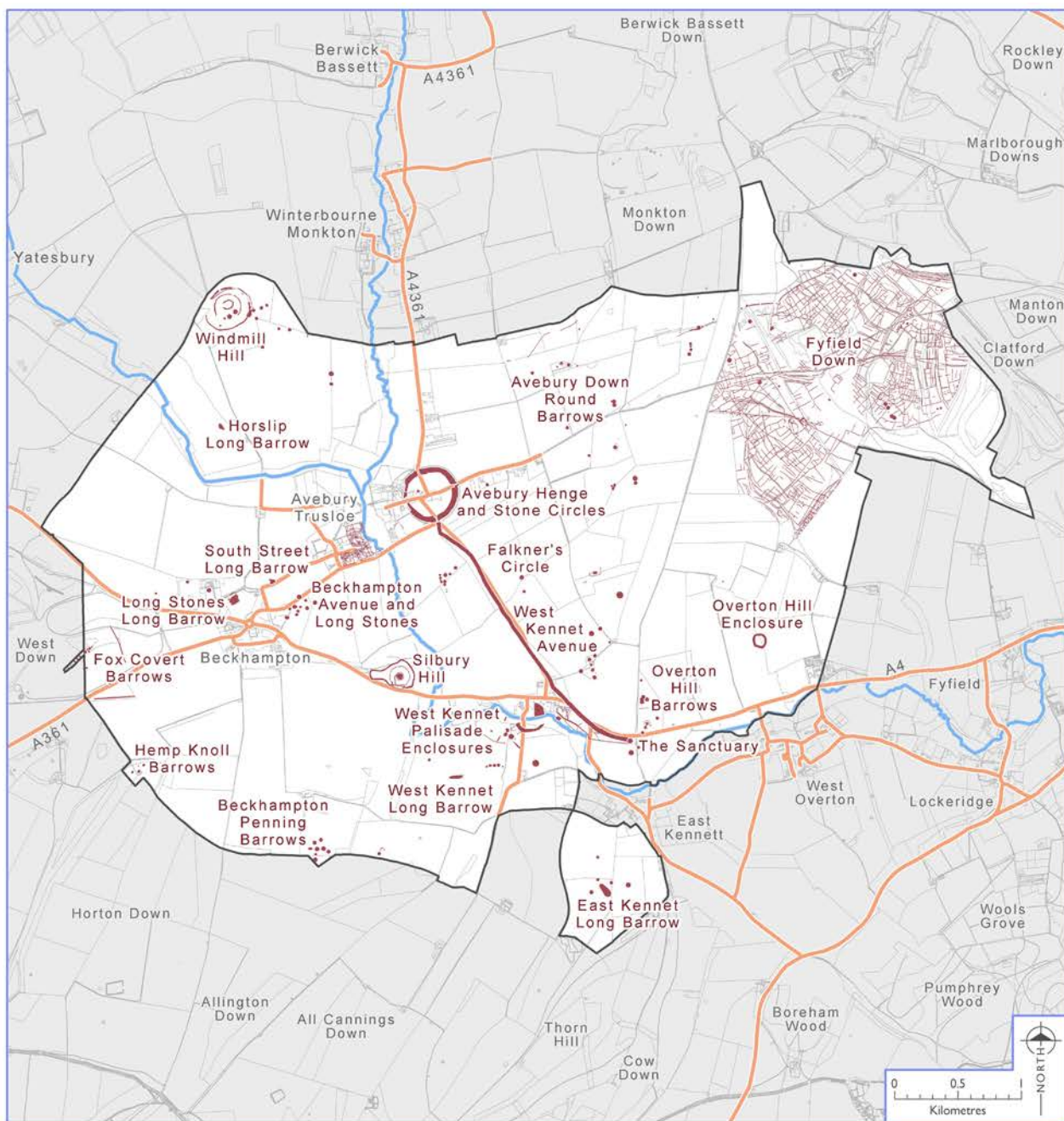


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Source: National Character Areas produced by Natural England. Other features drawn from Ordnance Survey mapping.

Map 13: The Avebury WHS



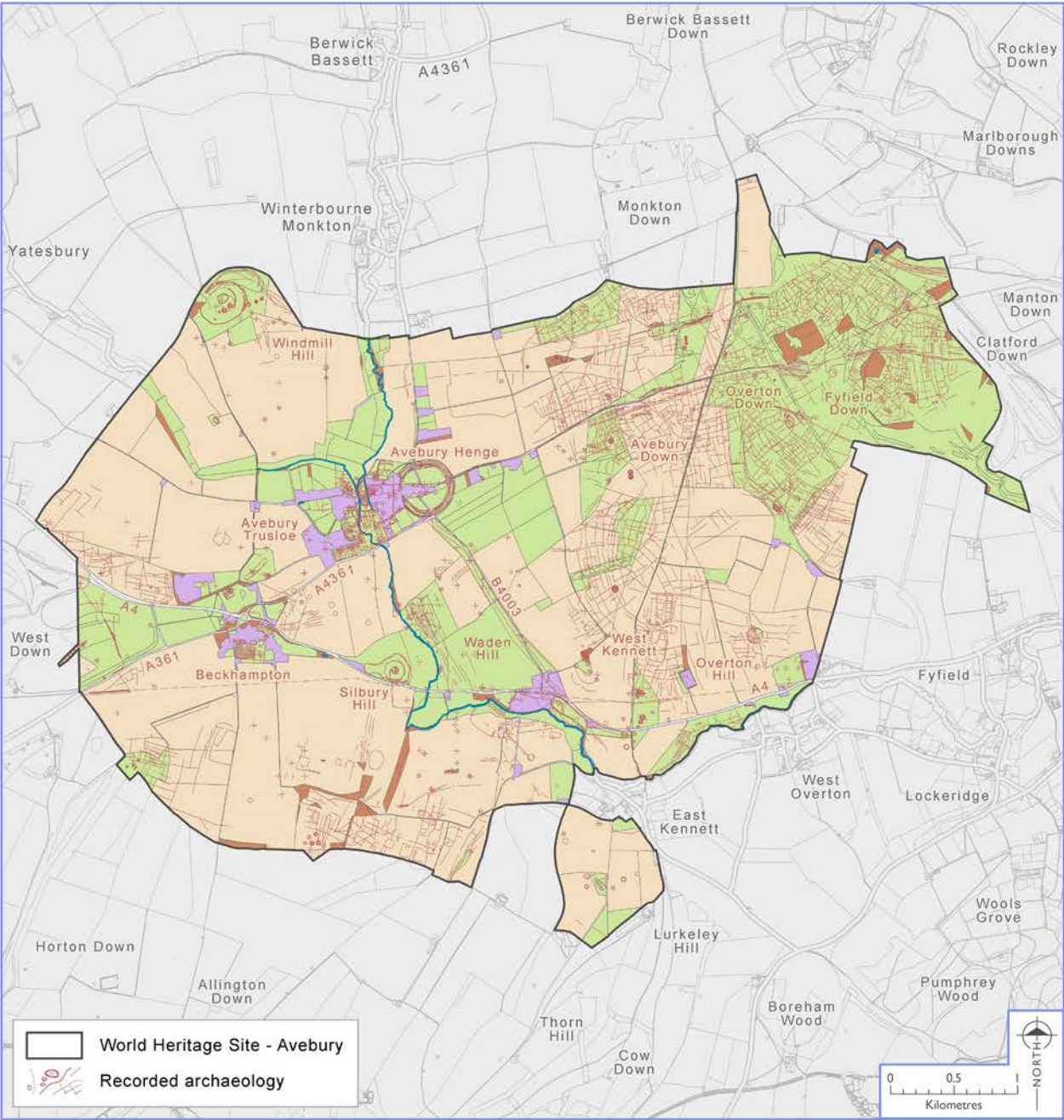
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Key

- World Heritage Site - Avebury
- Main archaeological monuments
- Roads
- River Kennet

Source: Recorded archaeology taken from the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record. Other features drawn from Ordnance Survey mapping.

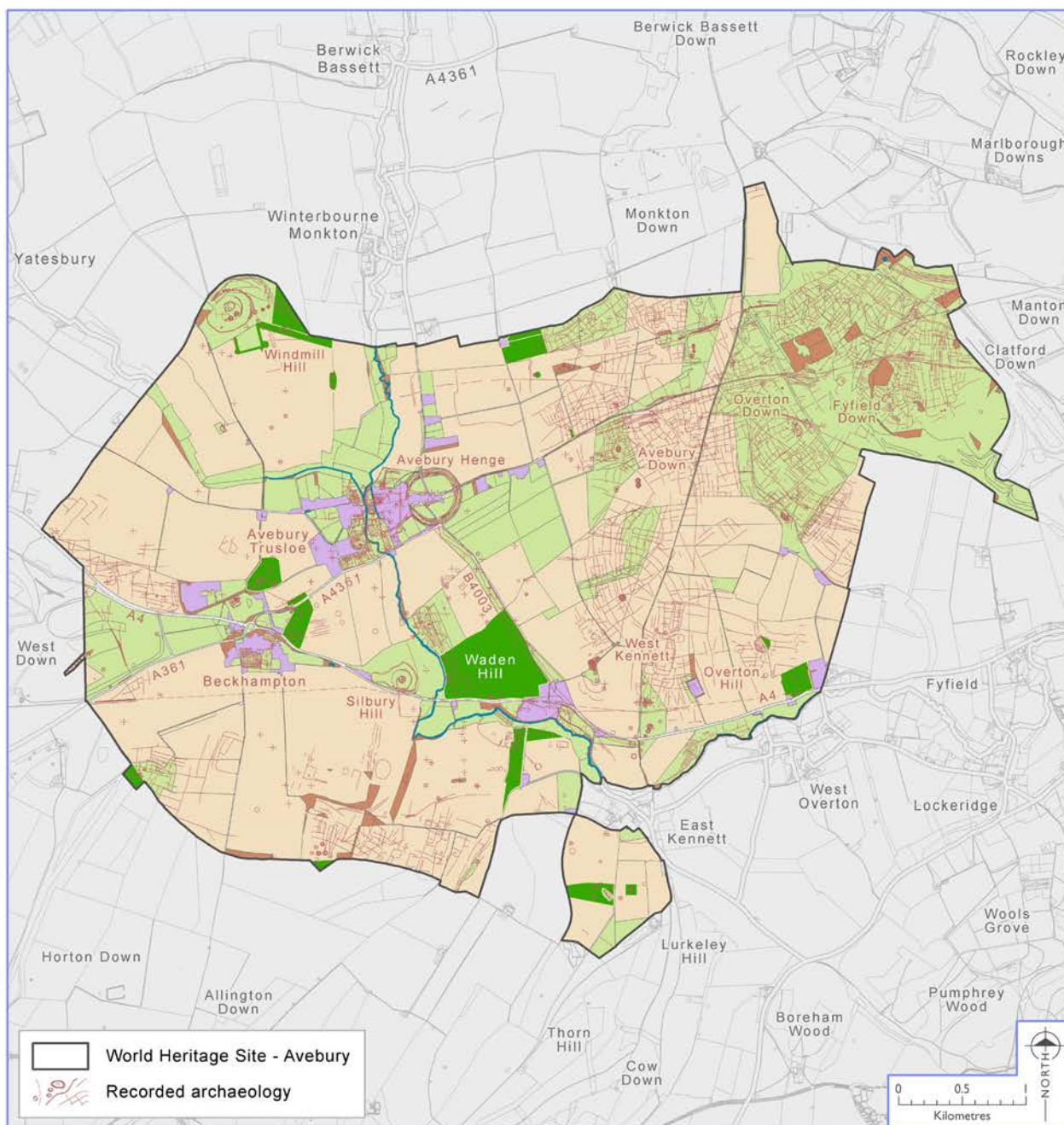
Map 14: Avebury – Archaeology and land use



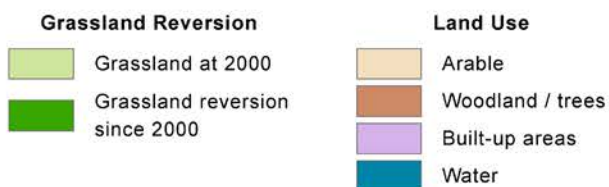
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Source: Recorded archaeology taken from the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record. Other features drawn from Ordnance Survey mapping. Land use data derived from the *Phase 1 Habitat Survey of the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS* (2014) carried out on behalf of English Heritage by the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust.

Map 15: Avebury – Grassland reversion since 2000

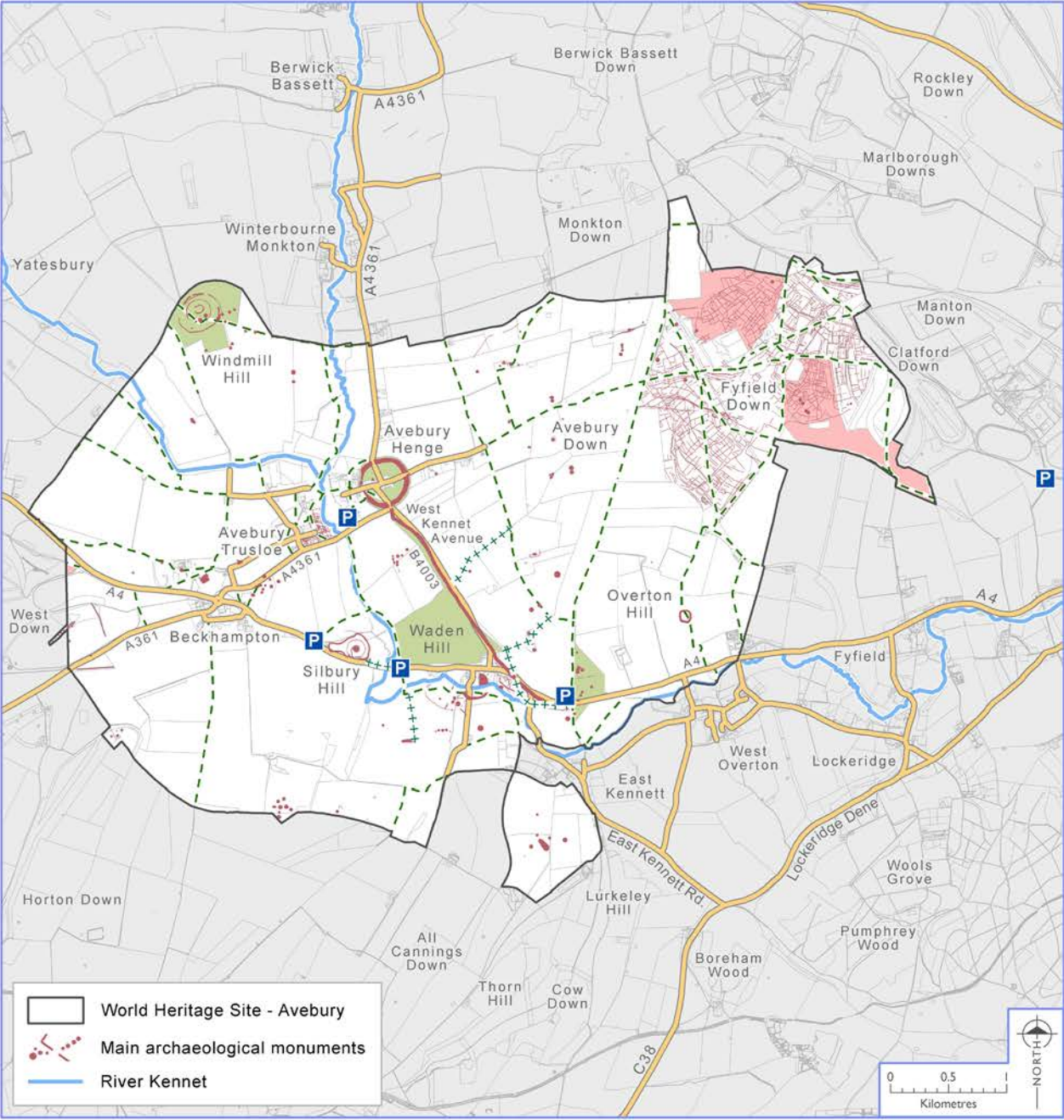


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Source: Recorded archaeology taken from the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record. Other features drawn from Ordnance Survey mapping. Land use data derived from the *Phase 1 Habitat Survey of the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS* (2014) carried out on behalf of English Heritage by the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust. Grassland reversion information provided by Natural England (2015).

Map 16: Avebury - Access



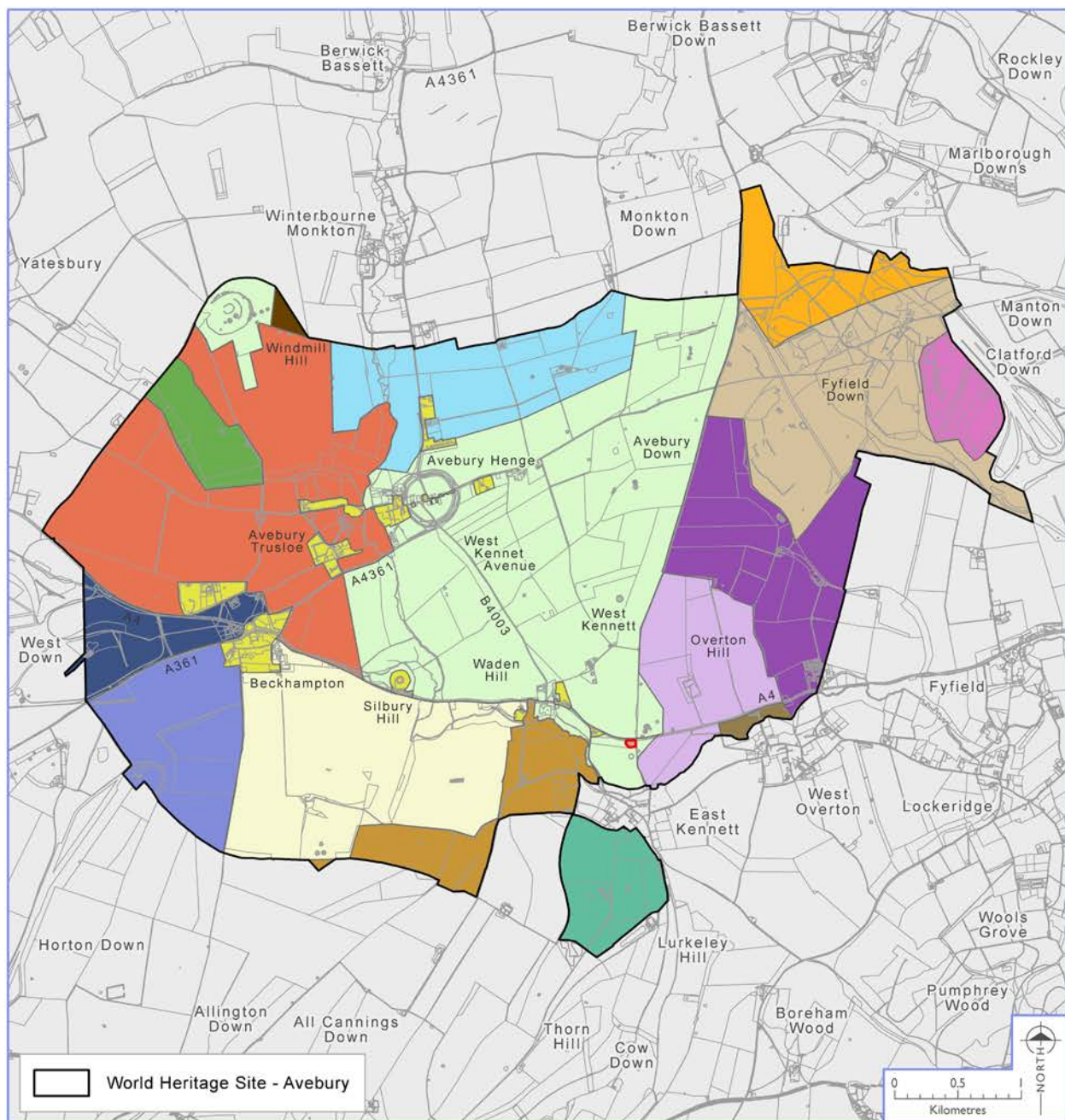
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Access

- Roads
- Public rights of way
- National Trust permissive paths
- Natural England permissive open access
- National Trust permissive open access
- Car parks

Source: Recorded archaeology taken from the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record. Other features drawn from Ordnance Survey mapping. Permissive open access land and paths information produced by the National Trust and Natural England.

Map 17: Avebury - Land ownership

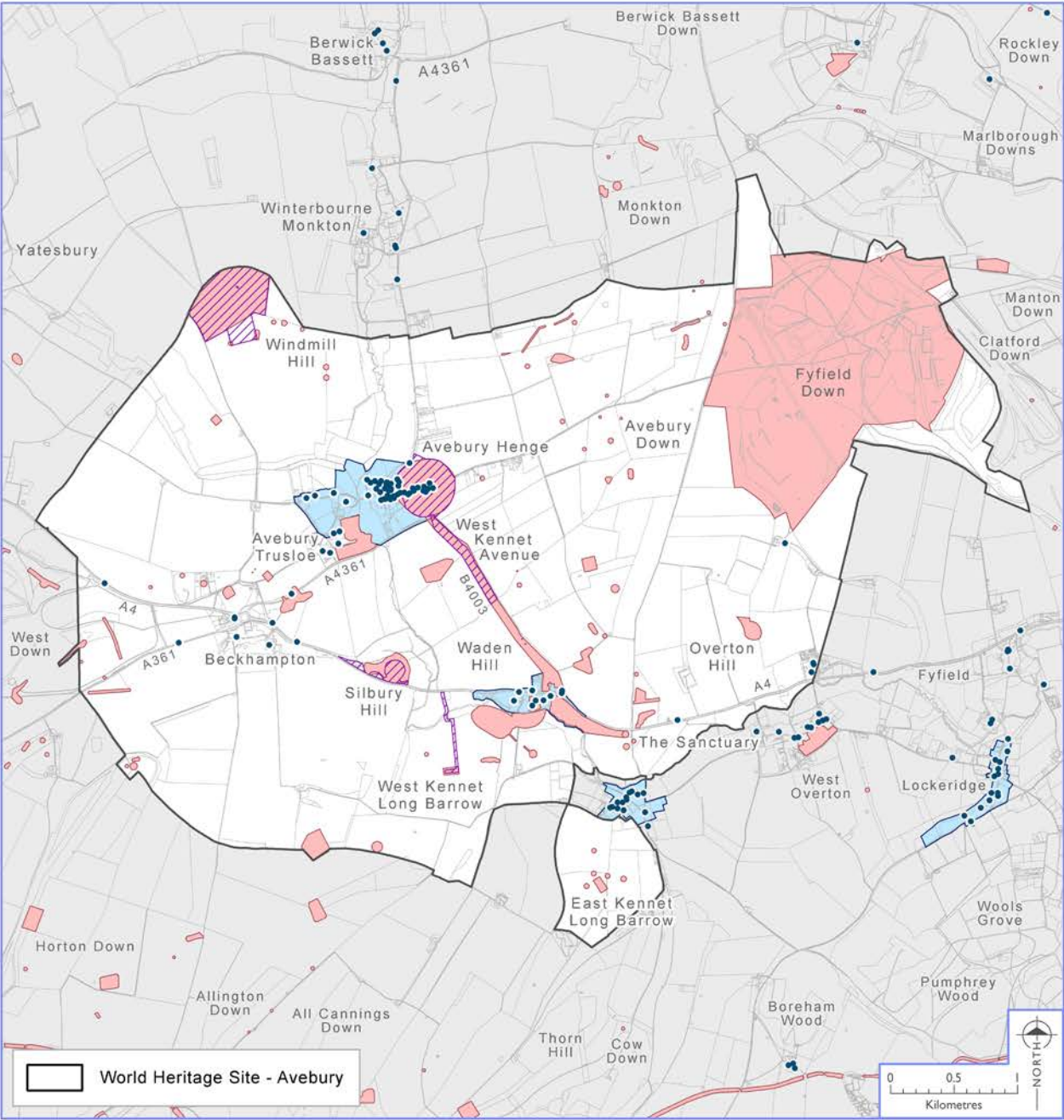


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Land Ownership		
	Beckhampton Stables	Manor Farm, East Kennett
	Durran Farm	State-owned
	East Farm	Tan Hill Farm, West Kennett
	Galteemore Farm	Temple Farm
	Hibberd Farming	Three Counties Farm
	Kingsdown Farm Ltd.	Kennett Farms Ltd.

Source: Features drawn from Ordnance Survey mapping. Land ownership information from the Land Registry, National Trust, DCMS and Stonehenge and Avebury WHS Coordinators.

Map 18: Stonehenge - Heritage designations

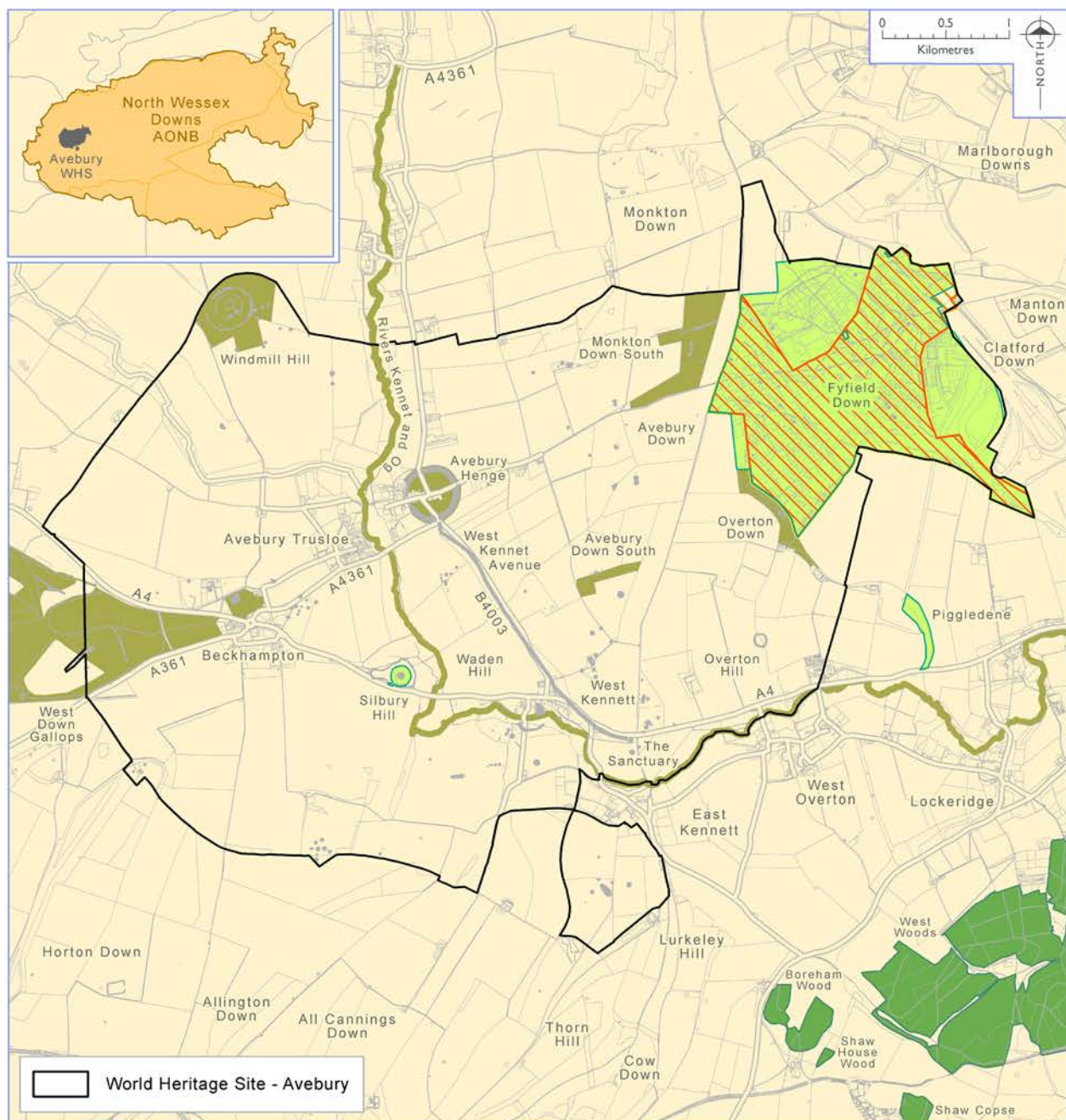


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- Heritage Designations
 - Listed Building
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Historic England Guardianship Site
 - Conservation Area







Source: Features drawn from Ordnance Survey mapping. Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments taken from Historic England's 'National Heritage List for England' (<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>). Conservation Areas compiled from data supplied by Local Planning Authorities.

Map 19: Avebury - Landscape and nature conservation designations



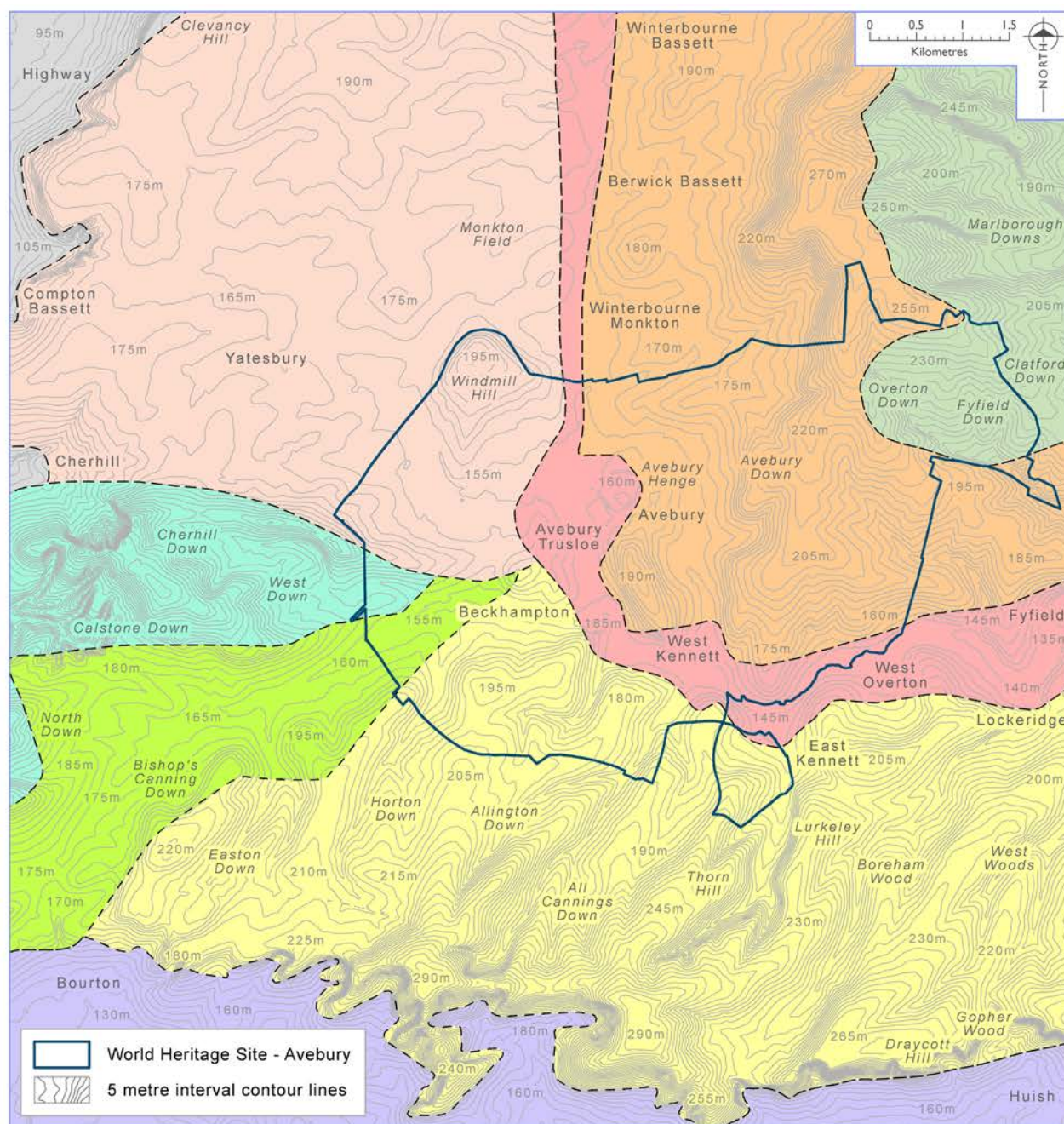
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Landscape and Nature Conservation Designations

	Berkshire and Marlborough Downs National Character Area (NCA)		Ancient Woodland
	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)		County Wildlife Site
	National Nature Reserve (NNR)		Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB, on inset map)

Source: Landscape and nature conservation data produced by Natural England. Other features drawn from Ordnance Survey mapping. County Wildlife Sites derived from the *Phase 1 Habitat Survey of the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS (2014)* carried out on behalf of English Heritage by the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust.

Map 20: Avebury - Landscape character



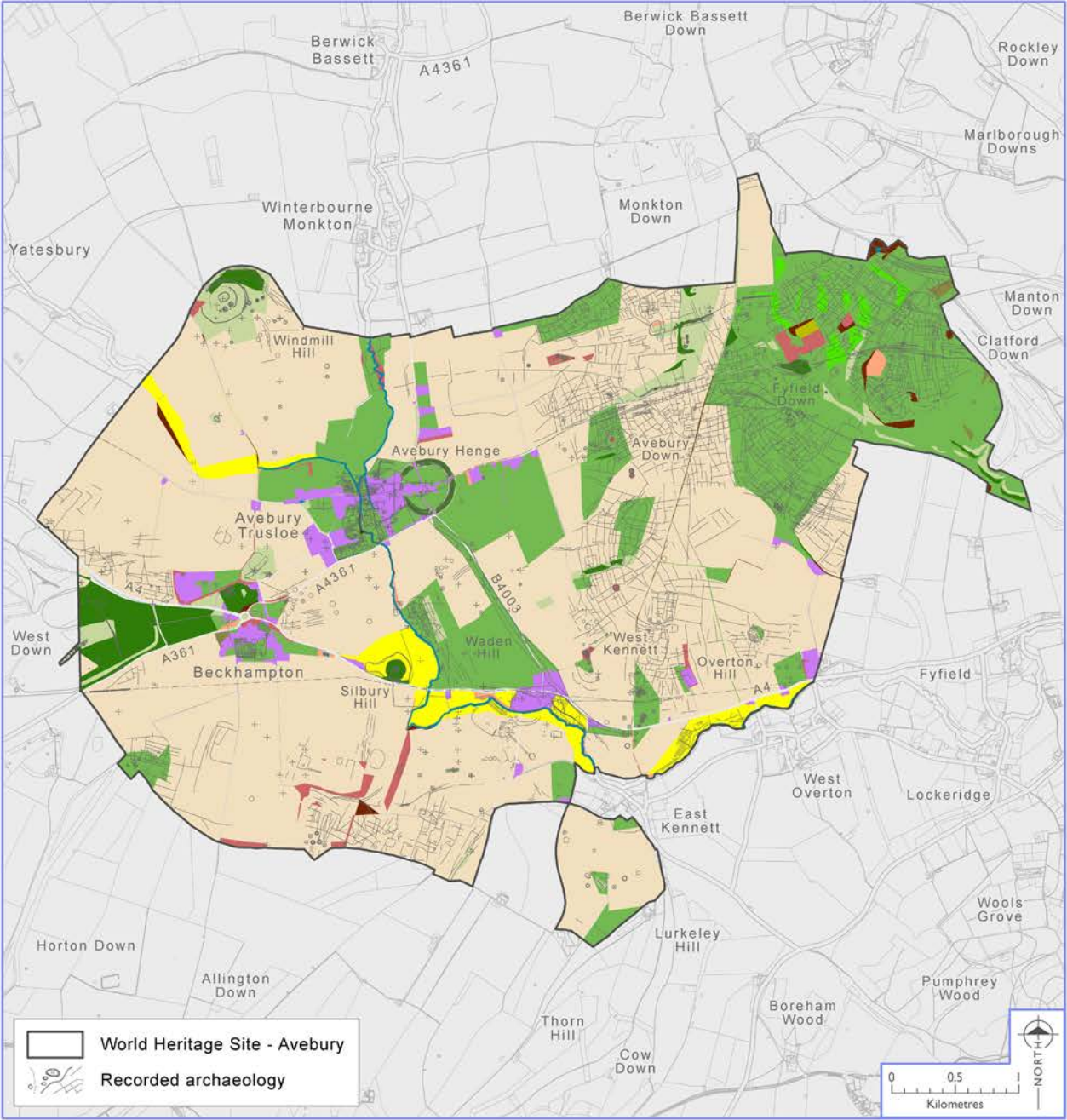
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Principal Landscape Areas

- | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--------------------------------|
| --- | Landscape divisions | | Ridgeway and Ridgeway Slopes |
| | Bishops Canning Valley | | Southern Ridges and Valleys |
| | Cherhill and Calstone Downs | | Vale of Pewsey |
| | Greensand Scarp and Lowland | | Western Undulating Plateau |
| | Marlborough, Fyfield and Overton Downs | | Winterbourne and Kennet Valley |

Source: Principal landscape areas reproduced from the *Avebury WHS Landscape Assessment and Planning Framework* undertaken by Chris Blandford Associates (1997). Contour data licensed to Historic England through Next Perspectives. Other features drawn from Ordnance Survey mapping.

Map 21: Avebury - Habitat survey



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Habitat Survey

Acid grassland

Arable

Broadleaved plantation

Broadleaved woodland

Built-up areas

Calcareous grassland

Conifer plantation

Dense / continuous scrub

Improved grassland

Marshy grassland

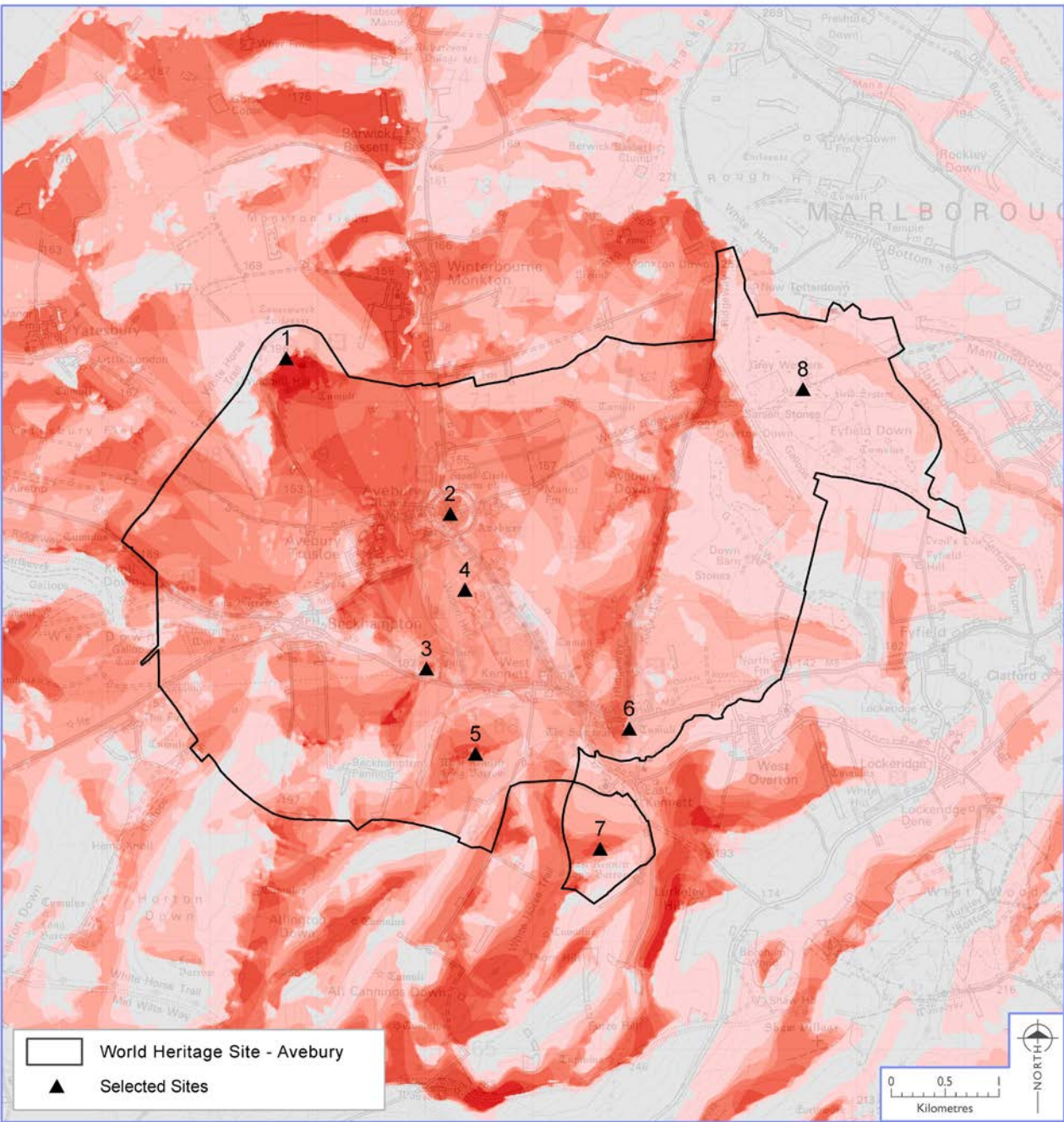
Mixed plantation

Neutral grassland

Water

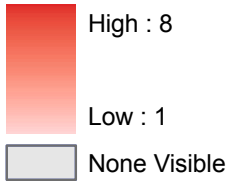
Source: Recorded archaeology taken from the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record. Other features drawn from Ordnance Survey mapping. *Phase 1 Habitat Survey of the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS* (2014) carried out on behalf of English Heritage by the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust.

Map 22: Avebury – Visual sensitivity



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Visual Sensitivity Scale (Number of visible selected sites)



Selected Sites

- 1 - Windmill Hill
- 2 - Avebury Stone Circle
- 3 - Silbury Hill
- 4 - Waden Hill

- 5 - West Kennet Long Barrow
- 6 - Overton Hill
- 7 - East Kennet Long Barrow
- 8 - Fyfield Down

Note: A Lidar derived Digital Elevation Model (DEM) has been used to model the visibility of land from selected sites, chosen for their archaeological and landscape significance. This map provides only a general indication of the visual sensitivity, but various factors may affect actual visibility. A full analysis of visual impacts should be prepared for any significant development proposal within the WHS or its setting as part of a Heritage Impact Assessment.

Source: LIDAR 2m DTM data supplied by The Environment Agency.



Facts and figures

Glossary

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Facts and figures

ARCHAEOLOGY

Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments

Stonehenge

- Stonehenge (c 3,000–1,600 BC)
 - First Stonehenge – circular bank and ditch (c 3,000 BC).
 - The Stones arrive (c 2,500 BC)
 - The bluestones rearranged (c 2,200 BC)
 - The tallest sarsen stone is 7.3m high and weighs over 40 tonnes. It is one of the 5 sarsen trilithons. The sarsen circle was originally composed of 30 uprights (each weighing about 25 tonnes) capped by horizontal lintels (c 7 tonnes). The bluestones, weighing up to 4 tonnes each, came from the Preseli Hills in Wales, c 240km away
- Other key monuments at Stonehenge include the Stonehenge Avenue (c 2,500–1,700 BC and 2.5km long), the Cursus (c 3,600–3,400 BC and 2.7km long), Woodhenge (c 2,300 BC), and Durrington Walls (c 2,500 BC).

Avebury

- The Avebury Henge and Stone Circles (c 2,600–1,800 BC)
 - The Henge consists of a huge bank and ditch c 1.3km in circumference. The Stone Circle is the largest in the world and this and the two smaller inner circles were made up of 180 local, unshaped sarsen stones
- Silbury Hill (c 2,425–2,300 BC)
 - Silbury Hill is the largest prehistoric mound in Europe. It stands at c 39.5m tall and comprises around half a million tonnes of chalk
- Other key monuments at Avebury include the West Kennet Long Barrow (c 3,650BC), Windmill Hill (c 3,650–3,350 BC) West Kennet Avenue (c 2,600–1,800 BC), the Sanctuary (2,500–2,000BC).
- The WHS contains around 600 prehistoric burial mounds: c 350 at Stonehenge and c 250 at Avebury. These include 10 Neolithic long barrows at Stonehenge and 6 at Avebury including West Kennet and East Kennet Long Barrows, the rest are Bronze Age barrows. Key barrow cemeteries include Normanton Down, King Barrows, Cursus Barrows, Winterbourne Stoke, Wilsford and Lake Barrows at Stonehenge and Overton Hill, Avebury Down, Waden Hill, Fox Covert, Hemp Knoll and Beckhampton Penning at Avebury.
- Altogether, the Stonehenge part of the WHS includes more than 700 known archaeological features (including find spots), of which 415 are protected by scheduling within 175 scheduled areas. At Avebury there are around 450 known archaeological

features (exclusive of find scatters). 200 of these are protected by scheduling within 74 scheduled areas.

SIZE AND OWNERSHIP OF THE WHS

- The Stonehenge and Avebury WHS covers c 52 square kilometres (5,200ha – 12,849 acres). Both the Stonehenge and Avebury landscapes each cover c 26 square kilometres. Ownership and management of the WHS is shared between English Heritage, the National Trust, Historic England, the Ministry of Defence, Natural England, the RSPB, landowners, farmers and householders in Amesbury, Larkhill and the Woodford Valley, Avebury, Avebury Trusloe, Beckhampton, West Kennett, West Overton and Winterbourne Monkton.
- There are 3 Guardianship Monuments at Stonehenge: Stonehenge, Woodhenge and parts of Durrington Walls which are owned by the state and managed by English Heritage.
- At Avebury the only area in state ownership is the Sanctuary which is managed by the National Trust. At Avebury there are 6 properties in state guardianship: Avebury Henge and Stone Circles; Windmill Hill; West Kennet Long Barrow; Silbury Hill; the Sanctuary; West Kennet Avenue. Their management is undertaken by the National Trust as part of a Local Management Agreement (LMA) with English Heritage.
- A large part of the landscape surrounding Stonehenge is owned by the National Trust (827ha, around 32% of the Stonehenge part of the WHS). The National Trust owns 647ha at Avebury, around 25% of the Avebury part of the WHS, which includes many of the major monuments such as the Henge and Windmill Hill.

GRASSLAND REVERSION

- In the Stonehenge part of the WHS, there are 5 Higher Level Stewardship Agreements in 2015. Over 640ha of arable land (c 25% of its area) have been signed up for grassland reversion. 102ha of grassland are managed extensively to protect underlying archaeology and benefit the landscape and wildlife and 319ha are cultivated at reduced depth to protect archaeology. Around 40% of the Stonehenge part of the WHS is in environmental stewardship schemes helping to protect and/or enhance the setting of c 500 historic features.
- In the Avebury part of the WHS there are 10 Higher Level Stewardship Agreements in 2015. There are over 101ha of reverted grassland. 482ha of grassland is managed

extensively to protect underlying archaeology and benefit the landscape and wildlife and 455ha are cultivated at reduced depth cultivation to protect archaeology. Around 40% of the Avebury part of the WHS is in environmental stewardship schemes helping to protect and/or enhance the setting of c 300 historic features.

- Grassland reversion together with specific management options under environmental stewardship schemes as well as related capital items designed to protect and enhance the WHS represent a financial commitment from Defra of approximately £2 million over the lifetime of the agreements.

- Access to the major monuments is largely open at Avebury except when areas are closed for conservation purposes or on private land without permissive access. There is no access to Silbury Hill for conservation and safety reasons.

Facts and figures compiled by the WHS Coordination Unit, February 2015

WHS VISITORS AND FACILITIES

Stonehenge

- 1,250,000 visitors to Stonehenge in 2013/14 (excluding the Solstice and including free education visits and stone circle access).
- About 55% are from overseas, 30% are part of a group and 5% are education visitors. More than 70% of the education visitors are from overseas.
- Summer Solstice: Approximately 36,000 people attended in June 2014.
- Existing visitor facilities completed in December 2013. (Visitor Centre with an education room; permanent and temporary exhibition space; shop, café and car park)
- Access inside the stone circle was stopped in 1978 because of vandalism and erosion due to increasing visitor numbers. Carefully managed stone circle access can be booked with English Heritage at certain times.

Avebury

- Around 300,000 visitors to Avebury in 2013/14 (open access nature of the site makes it difficult to accurately reflect numbers)
- About 10% are from overseas, 22% are part of a group and 8% are education visitors.
- Summer Solstice: c 2, 000 visitors in June 2014.
- Visitor facilities include the Alexander Keiller Museum and Barn Gallery managed by the National Trust. There is also an education room, shop and café. The car park is owned and managed by the National Trust. There are 3 pubs that serve food within the WHS and 2 other shops in Avebury one of which is run by the community. Bed and breakfast accommodation is also available.

Glossary

TERM OR PHRASE	DEFINITION	SOURCE
World Heritage Convention	The 1972 UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the world Cultural and Natural Heritage provides for the identification, protection, presentation and transmission to future generations of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of Outstanding Universal Value.	World Heritage Convention, Article 4 UNESCO World Heritage website
World Heritage Site	World Heritage Sites are recognised as places of Outstanding Universal Value under the terms of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention.	
Site	Where this is used with a capital letter, this term is used as a shorthand for 'World Heritage Site'.	
World Heritage Property	Alternative term for World Heritage Site.	
Outstanding Universal Value	<p>Outstanding Universal Value means cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole. The Committee defines the criteria for the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List.</p> <p>To be deemed of Outstanding Universal Value, a property must also meet the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity and must have an adequate protection and management system to ensure its safeguarding</p>	<p>Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention para 49</p> <p>Operational Guidelines para 78</p>
Cultural Heritage	<p>Article I – For the purpose of this Convention, the following shall be considered as 'cultural heritage':</p> <p>Monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of history, art or science;</p> <p>Groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of history, art or science;</p> <p>Sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and of man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of Outstanding Universal Value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view.</p>	<p>World Heritage Convention Article I</p> <p>UNESCO website</p>

TERM OR PHRASE	DEFINITION	SOURCE
Authenticity	The ability to understand the value attributed to the heritage depends on the degree to which information sources about this value may be understood as credible or truthful. Knowledge and understanding of these sources of information, in relation to original and subsequent characteristics of the cultural heritage, and their meaning, are the requisite bases for assessing all aspects of authenticity.	Operational Guidelines para 79ff
Integrity	Integrity is a measure of the wholeness and intactness of the natural and/or cultural heritage and its attributes. Examining the conditions of integrity therefore requires assessing the extent to which the property: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) includes all elements necessary to express its outstanding universal value; b) is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property's significance; c) suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect. 	Operational Guidelines para 87ff
Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	<p>Today, these Statements are adopted by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee for all new WHSs at the time of inscription.</p> <p>The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should include a summary of the Committee's determination that the property has outstanding universal value, identifying the criteria under which the property was inscribed, including the assessments of the conditions of integrity or authenticity, and of the requirements for protection and management in force. The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value shall be the basis for the future protection and management of the property.</p> <p>A Statement of Outstanding Universal Value was prepared by the two local steering committees and approved by UNESCO in 2013.</p> <p>This Statement of OUV included the Statement of Significance agreed in 2008.</p>	Operational Guidelines para 155

TERM OR PHRASE	DEFINITION	SOURCE
Protection	<p>All properties inscribed on the World Heritage List must have adequate long-term legislative, regulatory, institutional and/or traditional protection and management to ensure their safeguarding. This protection should include adequately delineated boundaries. Similarly States Parties should demonstrate adequate protection at the national, regional, municipal, and/or traditional level for the nominated property.</p> <p>Legislative and regulatory measures at national and local levels should assure the survival of the property and its protection against development and change that might negatively impact the Outstanding Universal Value, or the integrity and/or authenticity of the property.</p> <p>The Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated sites WHS as a whole is protected through the planning system. The complexes of outstanding prehistoric monuments within the landscape without parallel are protected by designation as scheduled monuments.</p>	<p>Operational Guidelines para 97</p> <p>Operational Guidelines para 98</p> <p>Statement of Outstanding Universal Value Nomination dossier</p>
Management System	<p>Each nominated property should have an appropriate management plan or other documented management system which should specify how the Outstanding Universal Value of a property should be preserved, preferably through participatory means.</p> <p>The purpose of a management system is to ensure the effective protection of the nominated property for present and future generations.</p> <p>Avebury has had an effective Management Plan since 1998. Stonehenge has had an effective Management Plan since 2000.</p>	<p>Operational Guidelines para 108</p> <p>Operational Guidelines para 109</p>
Statement of Significance	<p>At the request of UNESCO, these were prepared for older Sites where there was no assessment of authenticity and integrity at the time of inscription, so that a full Statement of Outstanding Universal Value could not be prepared. The Statement of Significance should be considered a working tool for the management of the property.</p> <p>A Statement of Significance for the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites WHS, was agreed by UNESCO in 2008. It is derived from the nomination and evaluation documentation of 1985/6.</p> <p>The Statement of Significance (2008) was subsumed into the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (2013).</p>	<p>Cf WHC 06 30 COM 11 A.1</p> <p>See Management Plan para 4.1.13</p>

TERM OR PHRASE	DEFINITION	SOURCE
Attribute/ Attributes of Outstanding Universal Value	<p>Attributes are a direct tangible expression of the OUV of the property.</p> <p>At Stonehenge and Avebury, all these attributes are ultimately derived from the 2008 Statement of Significance and the nomination and evaluation documentation of 1985/6. Taken together the attributes define the reasons for the OUV of the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS.</p>	Operational Guide-lines para 100
Stonehenge, Avebury and the Associated Sites World Heritage Site	<p>The Stonehenge, Avebury, and Associated Sites World Heritage property is internationally important for its complexes of outstanding prehistoric monuments.</p> <p>It comprises two areas of chalkland in Southern Britain within which complexes of Neolithic and Bronze Age ceremonial and funerary monuments and associated sites were built. Each area contains a focal stone circle and Henge and many other major monuments. At Stonehenge these include the Avenue, the Cursuses, Durrington Walls, Woodhenge, and the densest concentration of burial mounds in Britain. At Avebury, they include Windmill Hill, the West Kennet Long Barrow, the Sanctuary, Silbury Hill, the West Kennet and Beckhampton Avenues, the West Kennet Palisade Enclosures, and important barrows.</p> <p>The World Heritage property is of Outstanding Universal Value for the following qualities:</p> <p>Stonehenge is one of the most impressive prehistoric megalithic monuments in the world on account of the sheer size of its megaliths, the sophistication of its concentric plan and architectural design, the shaping of the stones, uniquely using both Wiltshire Sarsen sandstone and Pembroke Bluestone, and the precision with which it was built.</p> <p>At Avebury, the massive Henge, containing the largest prehistoric stone circle in the world, and Silbury Hill, the largest prehistoric mound in Europe, demonstrate the outstanding engineering skills which were used to create masterpieces of earthen and megalithic architecture.</p> <p>There is an exceptional survival of prehistoric monuments and sites within the World Heritage site including settlements, burial grounds, and large constructions of earth and stone. Today, together with their settings, they form landscapes without parallel. These complexes would have been of major significance to those who created them, as is apparent by the huge investment of time and effort they represent. They provide an insight into the mortuary and ceremonial practices of the period, and are evidence of prehistoric technology, architecture, and astronomy. The careful siting of monuments in relation to the landscape helps us to further understand the Neolithic and Bronze Age.</p>	WHC 08 COM 32 8B 93; this is the first part of the agreed Statement of Significance

TERM OR PHRASE	DEFINITION	SOURCE
Associated Sites	See previous entry for description of Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site.	
Remaining sites	The phrase is set out in the 1985 nomination documentation. Such sites are un-named 'Associated Sites' as defined above.	
Associated sites and monuments	This phrase is as set out in the 1985 nomination documentation and has the same definition as 'Associated Sites'.	
<p>Sites</p> <p>Monuments</p> <p>related sites</p> <p>associated sites</p> <p>other monuments and sites of the period</p> <p>prehistoric monuments and sites within the WHS</p>	These phrases are as set out in the 1985 nomination documentation, and have the same definition as 'Associated Sites'.	
Landscape without parallel	<p>See Statement of Significance and Statement of OUV above.</p> <p>The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value makes clear that there are two landscapes without parallel – one at Stonehenge and one at Avebury, both formed of complexes of monuments of the Neolithic and Bronze Age, together with their settings and associated sites.</p>	

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The Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site is globally important for its unique and dense concentration of outstanding prehistoric monuments and sites, which together form a landscape without parallel. The World Heritage Site Management Plan provides a framework and long-term strategy for the protection of the World Heritage Site for present and future generations. The primary aim of the Plan is to protect the Site's Outstanding Universal Value, taking into account other interests such as farming, nature conservation, tourism, research, education and the local community.

