

A303 AMESBURY - BERWICK DOWN: PINK AND GREY ROUTES

Fieldwalking Survey

CONFIDENTIAL

Report No. W540/Project No. 35734

**Wessex Archaeology
November 1992**

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Summary

Fieldwalking was carried out in five areas associated with possible alternative routes for the improved A303 (Amesbury-Berwick Down section). The fieldwalking was carried out in 25m runs spaced at 25m intervals. Small concentrations of worked flint were recorded in all areas, within some but not all of which small numbers of cores and tools were noted. The flint from the four eastern areas (Areas 9-11 and 13) includes a large proportion of material of Late Neolithic date; the flint from near Longbarrow Roundabout (Area 12) is principally Bronze Age. Very little pottery was found, four sherds only of possible Romano-British material being recovered, two from Area 10, one from Area 11 and one from Area 13.

Acknowledgments

The project was funded by Sir William Halcrow and Partners Ltd, commissioned through their archaeological consultant Dr John Samuels. The cooperation of the landowners, A. M. Hosier, R. A. Hurst, the Lake Estate and the National Trust is gratefully acknowledged, as is that of Mr. J. Turner and Mr. I. Sandell.

The project was managed by Carrie Hearne and was directed in the field by Christine Butterworth who also, with Phil Harding and Annie Mildred, compiled this report. The worked flint was examined and analysed by Phil Harding. The pottery was examined by Elaine Morris. Illustrations for the report were drawn by Elizabeth James.

It is intended that, with the prior consent of the landowners, the finds and project archive will be deposited in the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum in due course: all are currently held by Wessex Archaeology under the site code W540.

1. Introduction

As part of the archaeological investigations in advance of improvements to the A303 (Amesbury-Berwick Down section), Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a fieldwalking survey along sections of possible alternative routes (pink and grey routes) by Sir William Halcrow and Partners Ltd through their archaeological consultant, Dr John Samuels.

Five areas were investigated between 31st Sept and 29th Oct 1992 (Fig. 1, Areas 9-13): Area 9, near the existing A303 north-west of Coneybury Hill (south-west corner at SU 12854162); Area 10, south-east of Coneybury (SU 13464104); Area 11, further to the south-west (SU 12674070); Area 12, south-west of the Longbarrow Roundabout junction with the A360 (adjoining land fieldwalked earlier this year as part of the same project (Field 5); SU 09704110); Area 13, north of Springbottom Farm (SU 11904054). A total of *c.*31 hectares was fieldwalked altogether. Two other areas for investigation were proposed (Grey route) but could not be fieldwalked at the same time because of poor ground visibility. It is intended, however, that these areas will be fieldwalked and reported on at a later date.

Geophysical surveys were carried out in a number of areas (as shown on Fig. 1) while the fieldwalking was in progress. The results of these surveys are described in a separate report by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford.

2. Geology and topography

The solid geology consists of Upper Chalk; this is intermittently capped by Clay-with-Flints. The ploughsoil is loam with variable quantities of flint and chalk present on the surface.

With the exception of Area 12, the eastern part of Area 9 and the northern part of Area 10, all of which slope only gently, most of the areas fieldwalked consisted of moderately sloping ground. Areas 9 and 11 extend south-westward from the crest of the southern part of King Barrow Ridge, descending into the dry valley to the west. Area 10 lies along the rounded east-facing slope of the same ridge, east of Coneybury Hill and immediately above the steeper slope down to the floodplain of the River Avon. Area 13 curves obliquely across a north-south ridge immediately west of the dry valley west of the southern part of King Barrow Ridge, the central part of the transect falling between groups of extant round barrows aligned along the crest of the ridge. A small, localised depression (*c.*30m in diameter) was noted in the south-east quadrant of hectare SU 121406 in Area 13.

3. Method

Although, with the exception of Area 12, the areas fieldwalked did not readily fit a grid based on the Ordnance Survey National Grid, such a system was used for compatibility with other fieldwalking

surveys in the area. Areas 9 and 10 crossed field boundaries but were regarded as discrete areas for the purposes of the survey.

Canes were used to mark the perimeter of hectares, or as much of them as lay within the area to be fieldwalked, at 25m intervals. A full hectare consists of sixteen 25m long collection units in four north-south runs 25m apart, lettered A-H, J-N and P-R, with A, E, J and N being the southernmost collection unit of each of the four runs. All artefacts were collected from the field surface and were bagged separately for each 25m collection unit. Information regarding field conditions, topographic variation, land surface, visibility and weather conditions were recorded for each hectare and the overall conditions for each survey area subsequently summarised on an area record sheet. Following the fieldwork, the finds were recorded, analysed and tabulated, selected categories being plotted on 1:2500 base plans.

4. Collection conditions

Cereal crops were sown in Areas 9, 10 and 12. The plants were sparse and nowhere more than 0.10m high, allowing good ground visibility. Area 12 had been recently cultivated, however, and was not well weathered. A cereal crop had been harvested from Area 11 and the ground roughly harrowed; visibility here was variable with stubble, debris and weeds obscuring some areas. In Area 13 the ground had been recently ploughed, harrowed and drilled. It was rolled while the first day's fieldwalking was in progress and the area was therefore left for a week to allow the surface to become sufficiently weathered for the survey to resume. Heavy rain preceded both fieldwalking days in Area 13, assisting the weathering process, but conditions were otherwise good there and elsewhere.

5. Material collected

Burnt flint, worked flint and prehistoric and Romano-British pottery are plotted on Figures 2-5 and summarised in Tables 1-10 (flint) and 11-15 (other finds). No worked or utilised stone (other than slate) was recovered.

5.1. Worked flint

A total of 1848 pieces of worked flint was recovered from the areas covered in this phase of fieldwalking (Areas 9-13). The total includes 43 cores, 1612 unretouched flakes, 46 blades, 79 retouched pieces and 53 core rejuvenation flakes. The worked flint is summarised by hectare in Tables 1-5 and by mean density for each 25m run in Tables 6-10.

The material shows varying degrees of patination, ranging from mottled blue-grey to white which is typical of flint from chalky soil. Small isolated patches of "racc" (calcium carbonate concretion) were seen on some pieces. This concretion develops on material in contact with chalk and may

indicate that some struck flint is still being freshly disturbed from the chalk by modern ploughing. However, edge damage is common and shows that most of the collection has been in the ploughsoil for some considerable time. This has a profound effect on the survival of material, biasing it in favour of large robust pieces and possibly misrepresenting the technology of the area.

Previous studies of the Stonehenge Environs (Harding 1990, 214) have shown that flint is available in large enough quantities to suggest that supply was not a problem in prehistoric times, however, some of the larger flakes suggest that they were brought from areas to the south where large nodules of good quality flint occur (*ibid.*, 215). Where such pieces have been found they are relevant to the dating of the fieldwalked material because large scale industrial exploitation of flint appears to have been a feature of Late Neolithic activity in the area.

No clear patterns of distribution are apparent within any of the current survey areas; all five contain individual 25m runs with no finds. The most dense concentration in a single run is at SU 135411M in Area 10 where 17 pieces of worked flint were found. Area 9 has 16 pieces at SU 131417P and SU 136419F and 15 pieces at SU 132417R. Area 11 has 16 pieces from a single run at SU 128410E. Area 12 has a maximum of 15 pieces at SU 096413N, as does Area 13 at SU 124406R. The distribution of cores and tools largely mirrors the distributions of all flint totals.

Area 12 lies apart from Areas 9-11 and 13 and may be considered independently. The flint from Area 12 shows no clear concentrations but contrasts in overall quantity from the vast number of pieces which were found east of the A360 during the Stonehenge Environs Project (Richards 1990, fig 10) near Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads (SEP Field 50; see Fig. 1). This discrepancy was, however, apparent in Field 5 of the survey undertaken earlier this year between Stonehenge Down and Parsonage Down (WA 1992a). The material from the current phase of fieldwalking is of a similar type to that from Field 5. Most of this material is regarded as Bronze Age, although the presence of a chisel arrowhead, a possible knife made on a blade, a rejuvenation tablet from a core with an abraded striking platform and at least one scraper with a finely retouched scraping edge indicate that the material is mixed. The amount of archaeological activity in the vicinity of Longbarrow Roundabout, which includes the early Neolithic long barrow, numerous Bronze Age round barrows and a Late Bronze Age settlement, makes it unlikely that any single period will be represented.

Areas 9-11 lie across the southern extension of the King Barrow Ridge which forms the western side of the Avon Valley, Area 13 lies across the next ridge to the west. These four areas will therefore be discussed collectively in relation to the areas listed as Coneybury Hill (SEP Field 51), Whittles (SEP Field 73), Spring Bottom (SEP Field 78), Normanton East (SEP Field 88), Luxenborough (SEP Field 84) and Normanton Bottom (SEP Field 67) in the Stonehenge Environs Project (shown on Fig.

1). With the exception of Field 67, these fields also lie along the southern extension of the King Barrow Ridge. Areas 9-11 and 13 show certain similarities with the areas walked previously during the Stonehenge Environs Project, although the overall number of pieces appears to be reduced. Density in Area 9 thins dramatically towards the A303, a trend which is echoed on the north side of the road where flint was particularly scarce in Richards's New King (SEP Field 87). The most consistent concentration is in the vicinity of SU 132418 (Area 9) where 17 runs average 8.3 pieces of worked flint. This area coincides with the north west-corner of Coneybury Hill where quantities were especially marked. Material then decreases down slope in the valley to the west towards Luxenborough, where Richards also recorded less material.

Area 10, on the brow of the Avon valley, also shows decreasing quantities of worked flint towards the north end of the transect. This decline is less well marked on the eastern side of Coneybury Hill but is apparent at the north end of Whittles. Otherwise the concentration of material in Area 10 coincides with Richards's concentration in Coneybury Hill.

Area 11 is less easily related to the data published in the Stonehenge Environs Project. Highest totals occur through the central part of the survey area. This appears to correlate with the main trend of the higher ground which extends from Coneybury Hill to Spring Bottom where totals were high. Low totals at the west end of Area 11 coincide with Normanton East which marked an area of low density flint spreading to the west.

Area 13 shows a clear concentration of material towards the eastern end, although Richards shows no similar density in Normanton East. This part of Area 13 lies toward the head of a dry valley which drains southward into Lake Bottom. Flint density thins considerably to the west across a ridge occupied by a linear barrow cemetery towards Normanton Bottom where Richards records high densities of flint.

The King Barrow Ridge/Coneybury Hill area forms part of Richards' Durrington Zone where Late Neolithic activity predominates. It is not possible to date all pieces accurately, however a discoidal knife, possible grand tranchet tool and petit tranchet derivative from Area 9 and flake retouched with invasive pressure flaking from Area 11 may be best associated with a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. Area 13 also produced a discoidal knife in the concentration at the east end. There are two larger flakes of good quality flint from Area 9 which are distinctive enough to suggest that they may have been introduced from the areas of industrial knapping to the south. This is in keeping with flint in the Late Neolithic material collected on King Barrow Ridge (SEP W59). Areas 9-11 and 13 all contain flakes with faceted butts as well as those which were removed from discoidal cores or from cores shaped by alternate flaking. The use of platform faceting and discoidal cores are techniques often associated with Late Neolithic flintworking. It seems justifiable to conclude that a large

element of the flint collection is associated with a Late Neolithic date, incorporated with an undoubted mixture of both earlier and later material.

5.2. Burnt flint

A summary of the burnt flint recovered from each hectare is shown in Tables 1-4. The largest concentrations of burnt flint were at SU 134411E (Area 10) and SU 128408N (Area 11), although these were only 319g and 354g respectively. A minor concentration of burnt flint appears to coincide with the higher density of worked flint towards the southern end of Area 9. There were many runs in all areas from which no burnt flint was recovered; the material was particularly scarce in Area 13.

5.3. Pottery

Four sherds of non-modern pottery were found (Tables 11-15). Three of these were Romano-British; a sherd of possible New Forest Ware was found at SU 134411L (Area 10), one of grog-tempered pottery was recovered from SU 132408H (Area 11) and one in an oxidised sandy fabric from SU 124407Q (Area 13). The fourth sherd, which is also grog-tempered and may be of late Iron Age or early Romano-British date, was found at SU 137415L (Area 10).

5.4. Other finds

Small quantities of ceramic building material, mostly tile, were collected from all areas (Tables 11-15). All appeared to be of recent origin and were discarded after quantification.

6. Bibliography

Harding, P. A. H., 1990. 'The comparative analysis of four stratified flint assemblages and a knapping cluster' in Richards, J. C., *op. cit.*

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Wessex Archaeology, 1992a. *Fieldwalking Survey and Environmental Sampling between Stonehenge Down and Parsonage Down, Wiltshire*, Report No. W483, Project No.34852.

Wessex Archaeology, 1992b. *Additional Fieldwalking near Longbarrow Roundabout (A303/A360), Wiltshire*, Report No. W483, Project No. 34852.

Table 1: Area 9; Worked and burnt flint summarised by hectare

1 = irregular waste

4 = flakes

2 = cores

5 = blades/bladelets

3 = core rejuvenation flakes

6 = retouched

Hectare	No. of Runs	1	2	3	4	5	6	Totals	Burnt	Broken	Unwrkd Burnt
SU128416	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0	-	-
					100.0%						
SU129416	15	1	3	2	43	-	4	53	-	20	27g
		1.88%	5.66%	3.77%	81.13%		7.54%			37.73%	
SU129417	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
					100.0%						
SU130416	11	-	2	3	38	-	1	44	3	23	165g
			4.54%	6.81%	86.36%		2.27%		6.81%	52.27%	
SU130417	10	1	2	-	30	-	1	34	1	13	42g
		2.94%	5.88%		88.23%		2.94%		2.94%	38.23%	
SU131416	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
					100.0%						
SU131417	15	-	-	1	53	-	4	58	-	32	196g
				1.72%	91.37%		6.89%			55.17%	
SU131418	3	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	5	-
					100%					55.55%	
SU132417	8	1	1	1	58	-	1	62	-	27	78g
		1.61%	1.61%	1.61%	93.54%		1.61%			43.54%	
SU132418	10	-	1	-	16	-	-	17	-	5	137g
			5.88%		94.11					29.41%	
SU133417	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	1	9g
					100.0%				50.0%	50.0%	
SU133418	15	-	-	1	50	2	4	57	2	25	80g
				1.75%	87.71%	3.50%	7.01%		3.50%	43.85%	
SU133419	2	1	-	1	6	-	-	8	-	2	-
		12.50%		12.50%	75.0%					25.0%	
SU134418	8	-	-	-	31	1	3	35	-	20	-
					88.57%	2.85%	8.57%			57.14%	

contd.

Table 1 contd.

Hectare	No. of Runs	1	2	3	4	5	6	Totals	Burnt	Broken	Unwrkd Burnt
SU134419	10	-	-	-	34	-	-	34	-	20	46g
					100.0%					58.82%	
SU135418	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-
					100.0%					50.0%	
SU135419	11	1	-	-	46	1	-	48	-	29	38g
					95.83%	2.08%				60.41%	
SU136419	6	-	-	-	33	1	-	34	-	16	103g
					97.05%	2.94%				47.05%	
Total		5	9	9	456	5	18	502	7	239	921g
		0.99%	1.79%	1.79%	90.83%	0.99%	3.58%		1.39%	47.60%	

Table 2: Area 10; Worked and burnt flint summarised by hectare

Hectare	No. of Runs	1	2	3	4	5	6	Totals	Burnt	Broken	Unwrkd Burnt
SU134410	4	-	-	-	8	3	-	11	-	3	74g
					72.72%	27.27%				27.27%	
SU134411	9	-	-	3	50	2	1	56	1	20	501g
				5.35%	89.28%	3.57%	1.78%		1.78%	35.71%	
SU135410	1	-	-	3	10	-	-	13	-	6	24g
				23.07%	76.92%					46.15%	
SU135411	12	-	-	4	46	1	-	51	1	21	177g
				7.84%	90.19%	1.96%			1.96%	41.17%	
SU135412	12	-	-	-	68	1	2	71	2	42	475g
					95.77%	1.40%	2.81%		2.81%	59.15%	
SU135413	2	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	5	-
					100.0%					50.0%	
SU136412	4	-	-	-	17	-	-	17	-	3	47g
					100.0%					17.64%	
SU136413	13	1	2	-	61	1	1	66	-	36	150g
		1.51%	3.03%		92.42%	1.51%	1.51%			54.54%	
SU136414	7	-	-	1	15	-	-	16	-	7	56g
				6.25%	93.75%					43.75%	
SU136415	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	6	-	3	54g
				16.66%	83.33%					50.0%	
SU137413	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	4	-	1	41g
				25.0%	75.0%					25.0%	
SU137414	8	-	-	1	18	-	1	20	-	7	238g
				5.00%	90.00%		5.00%			35.00%	
SU137415	12	-	-	-	31	-	1	32	-	12	204g
					96.87%		3.12%			37.50%	
Totals		1	2	14	432	8	6	373	4	166	2041g
		0.26%	0.53%	3.75%	91.68%	2.14%	1.60%		1.07%	44.50%	

Table 3: Area 11; Worked and burnt flint summarised by hectare

Hectare	No. of Runs	1	2	3	4	5	6	Totals	Burnt	Broken	Unwrkd Burnt
SU126407	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
					100.0%						
SU127407	14	-	1	1	21	-	-	23	-	8	299g
			4.34%	4.34%	91.30%					34.78%	
SU127408	3	-	1	-	17	1	1	20	-	8	66g
			5.0%		85.0%	5.0%	5.0%			40.0%	
SU128407	10	-	2	3	49	1	3	58	-	18	166g
			3.44%	5.17%	84.48%	1.72%	5.17%			31.03%	
SU128408	8	1	-	2	44	1	3	51	1	20	377g
		1.96%		3.92%	86.27%	1.96%	5.88%		1.96%	39.21%	
SU129407	5	1	1	-	14	1	1	18	-	9	62g
		5.55%	5.55%		77.77%	5.55%	5.55%			50.0%	
SU129408	12	1	-	2	45	2	-	50	-	22	15g
		2.0%		4.0%	90.0%	4.0%				44.0%	
SU130407	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
				66.66%			33.33%				
SU130408	15	-	1	-	49	2	4	56	-	-	82g
			1.78%		87.50%	3.57%	7.14%				
SU130409	2	1	-	-	12	1	-	14	-	6	16g
		7.14%			85.71%	7.14%				42.85%	
SU131408	10	-	2	-	33	1	1	37	-	12	268g
			5.40%		89.18%	2.70%	2.70%			32.43%	
SU131409	8	-	-	-	11	-	-	11	1	2	166g
					100.0%				9.09%	18.18%	
SU132408	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	1	160g
					100.0%					25.0%	
SU132409	12	-	1	2	30	2	1	36	-	18	289g
			2.77%	5.55%	83.33%	5.55%	2.77%			50.0%	
SU133409	4	-	1	1	15	-	1	18	-	6	133g
			5.55%	5.55%	83.33%		5.55%			33.33%	
Totals		4	10	13	345	12	16	400	2	130	2099g
		1.0%	2.50%	3.25%	86.25%	3.0%	4.0%		0.50%	32.50%	

Table 4: Area 12; Worked and burnt flint summarised by hectare

Hectare	No. of Runs	1	2	3	4	5	6	Totals	Burnt	Broken	Unwrkd Burnt
SU095412	12	-	-	-	32	-	2	34	-	12	31g
					94.11%		5.88%			35.29%	
SU095413	4	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	5	90g
					100.0%					55.55%	
SU096412	16	1	-	2	39	2	2	46	-	20	171g
		2.17%		4.34%	84.78%	4.34%	4.34%			43.47%	
SU096413	8	-	1	3	39	2	1	46	-	20	250g
			2.17%	6.52%	84.78%	4.34%	2.17%			43.47%	
SU097411	16	1	2	1	46	-	3	53	1	16	240g
		1.88%	3.77%	1.88%	86.79%		5.66%		1.88%	30.18%	
SU098411	16	-	1	-	51	3	5	60	1	25	394g
			1.66%		85.0%	5.0%	8.33%		1.66%	41.66%	
SU099411	8	1	2	-	23	3	3	32	1	13	208g
		3.12%	2.0%		71.87%	9.37%	9.37%		3.12%	40.62%	
Totals		3	6	6	239	10	16	280	3	111	1384g
		1.07%	2.14%	2.14%	85.37%	3.57%	5.71%		1.07%	39.64%	

Table 5: Area 13; Worked and burnt flint summarised by hectare

Hectare	No. of Runs	1	2	3	4	5	6	Totals	Burnt	Broken	Unwrkd Burnt
SU119405	12	-	1	-	19	1	-	21	-	8	-
			4.76%		90.47%	4.76%				38.09%	
SU119406	8	-	-	1	8	-	1	10	-	6	-
				10.0%	80.0%		1.10%			60.0%	
SU120405	8	-	2	-	11	-	1	14	-	1	-
			14.28%		78.57%		7.14%			7.14%	
SU120406	9	-	-	-	8	-	1	9	-	3	-
					100.0%					33.33%	
SU121405	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	1	104g
					100.0%					33.33%	
SU121406	12	-	1	-	8	-	1	10	-	1	29g
			10.0%		80.0%		10.0%			10.0%	
SU122405	2	-	1	-	8	-	-	9	-	3	49g
			1.11%		88.88%					33.33%	
SU122406	16	2	2	2	25	-	2	33	-	15	-
		6.06%	6.06%	6.06%	75.75%		6.06%			45.45%	
SU122407	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	1	-
					100.0%					33.33%	
SU123406	13	-	5	4	52	3	5	69	-	33	-
			7.24%	5.79%	75.36%	4.34%	7.24%			47.82%	
SU123407	6	-	-	1	19	-	3	23	-	14	-
				4.34%	82.60%		13.04%			60.86%	
SU124406	6	-	1	1	30	4	4	40	-	18	31g
			2.50%	2.50%	75.0%	10.0%	10.0%			45.0%	
SU124407	11	-	3	2	36	3	5	49	-	18	52g
			6.12%	4.08%	73.46%	6.12%	10.20%			36.73%	
Totals		2	16	11	230	11	23	293	-	122	265g
		0.68%	5.46%	3.75%	78.49%	3.75%	7.84%			41.63%	

Table 6: Area 9; Mean number of worked flints per 25m run by hectare

Hectare	No. of Runs	No. of Flints	Mean x 25m
SU128416	1	1	1.00
SU129416	15	53	3.53
SU129417	1	2	2.00
SU130416	11	44	4.00
SU130417	10	34	0.29
SU131416	1	2	2.00
SU131417	15	58	3.86
SU131418	3	9	3.00
SU132417	8	62	7.75
SU132418	10	17	1.70
SU133417	1	2	2.00
SU133418	15	57	3.80
SU133419	2	8	4.00
SU134418	8	35	4.37
SU134419	10	34	3.4
SU135418	1	2	2.00
SU135419	11	48	4.36
SU136419	6	34	5.66

Table 7: Area 10; Mean number of worked flints per 25m run by hectare

Hectare	No. of Runs	N. of Flints	Mean x 25m
SU134410	4	11	2.75
SU134411	9	56	6.22
SU135410	1	13	13.00
SU135411	12	51	4.25
SU135412	12	71	5.91
SU135413	2	10	5.00
SU136412	4	17	4.25
SU136413	13	66	5.07
SU136414	7	16	2.28
SU136415	1	6	6.0
SU137413	1	4	4.00
SU137414	8	20	2.50
SU137415	12	32	2.66

Table 8: Area 11; Mean number of worked flints per 25m run by hectare

Hectare	No. of Runs	No. of Flints	Mean x 25m
SU126407	1	1	1.00
SU127407	14	23	1.64
SU127408	3	20	6.66
SU128407	10	58	5.80
SU128408	8	51	6.37
SU129407	5	18	3.60
SU129408	12	50	4.16
SU130407	1	3	3.00
SU130408	15	56	3.73
SU130409	2	14	7.00
SU131408	10	37	3.70
SU131409	8	11	1.37
SU132408	3	4	1.33
SU132409	12	36	3.00
SU133409	4	18	4.50

Table 9: Area 12; Mean number of worked flints per 25m run by hectare

Hectare	No. of Runs	No. of Flints	Mean x 25m
SU095412	12	34	2.83
SU095413	4	9	2.25
SU096412	16	46	2.87
SU096413	8	45	5.62
SU097411	16	53	3.31
SU098411	16	60	3.75
SU099411	8	32	4.00

Table 10: Area 13; Mean number of worked flints per 25m run by hectare

Hectare	No. of Runs	No. of Flints	Mean x 25m
SU119405	12	21	1.75
SU119406	8	10	1.25
SU120405	8	14	1.75
SU120406	9	9	1.00
SU121405	6	3	0.50
SU121406	12	10	0.83
SU122405	2	9	4.50
SU122406	16	33	2.06
SU122407	1	3	3.00
SU123406	13	69	5.30
SU123407	6	23	3.83
SU124406	6	40	6.66
SU124407	11	49	4.45

Table 11: Area 9; Finds other than flint summarised by hectare

Only hectares from which finds were recovered are shown.

Hectare	Pottery	CBM	Stone	Glass
SU129416	-	2/19g	-	-
SU130416	1/3g: modern	2/64g	2/24g: slate	-
SU130417	-	2/31g	-	-
SU131417	2/23g: modern	12/210g	4/19g: slate	-
SU131418	1/1g: modern	5/100g	-	-
SU132417	2/13g: modern	7/231g	-	-
SU132418	-	18/189g	1/7g: slate	-
SU133418	1/6g: modern	42/743g	-	2/33g: modern
SU133419	-	6/99g	-	-
SU134418	-	6/181g	-	1/11g: modern
SU134419	-	11/248g	-	-
SU135418	-	1/5g	-	-
SU135419	-	15/223g	-	-
SU136410	-	7/97g	-	-
Totals	7/46g	136/2440g	7/50g	3/44g

Table 12: Area 10; Finds other than flint summarised by hectare

Hectare	Pottery	CBM	Stone	Glass
SU134410	-	1/23g	-	-
SU134411	1/5g: Roman	17/349g	-	-
SU135411	-	4/69g	-	-
SU135412	1/4g: modern	11/307g	-	-
SU136413	-	2/31g	-	-
SU136414	3/29g: modern	1/7g	-	-
SU136415	-	2/5g	-	-
SU137413	-	1/5g	-	-
SU137414	-	10/210g	-	-
SU137415	1/5g: LIA/ER-B	25/384g	3/134g: sarsen	1/28g: modern
Totals	6/43g	74/1390g	3/143g	1/28g

Table 13: Area 11; Finds other than flint summarised by hectare

Hectare	Pottery	CBM	Stone	Glass
SU127407	1/49g: modern	9/174g	-	-
SU127408	-	1/56g	-	-
SU128407	-	5/103g	-	1/1g: modern
SU128408	-	1/80g	-	1/1g: modern
SU129407	-	1/43g	-	-
SU129408	-	3/51g	-	-
SU130407	-	1/10g	-	-
SU130408	-	12/408g	-	-
SU130409	-	4/42g	-	-
SU131408	-	3/49g	1/3g: slate	-
SU131409	-	5/62g	-	-
SU132408	1/4g: R-B	7/166g	-	-
SU132409	-	12/297g	-	-
Totals	2/53g	64/1541g	1/3g	1/2g

Table 14: Area 12; Finds other than flint summarised by hectare

Hectare	Pottery	CBM	Stone	Glass
SU096412	-	2/121g	-	-
SU097411	-	1/9g	-	1/3g: modern
SU098411	-	4/97g	1/1g: slate	-
Totals	-	7/227g	1/1g	1/3g

Table 15: Area 13; Finds other than flint summarised by hectare

Hectare	Pottery	CBM
SU123406		16/516g
SU123407		3/31g
SU124406		12/477g
SU124407	1/3g: Roman	12/261g
Totals	1/3g	43/1285g

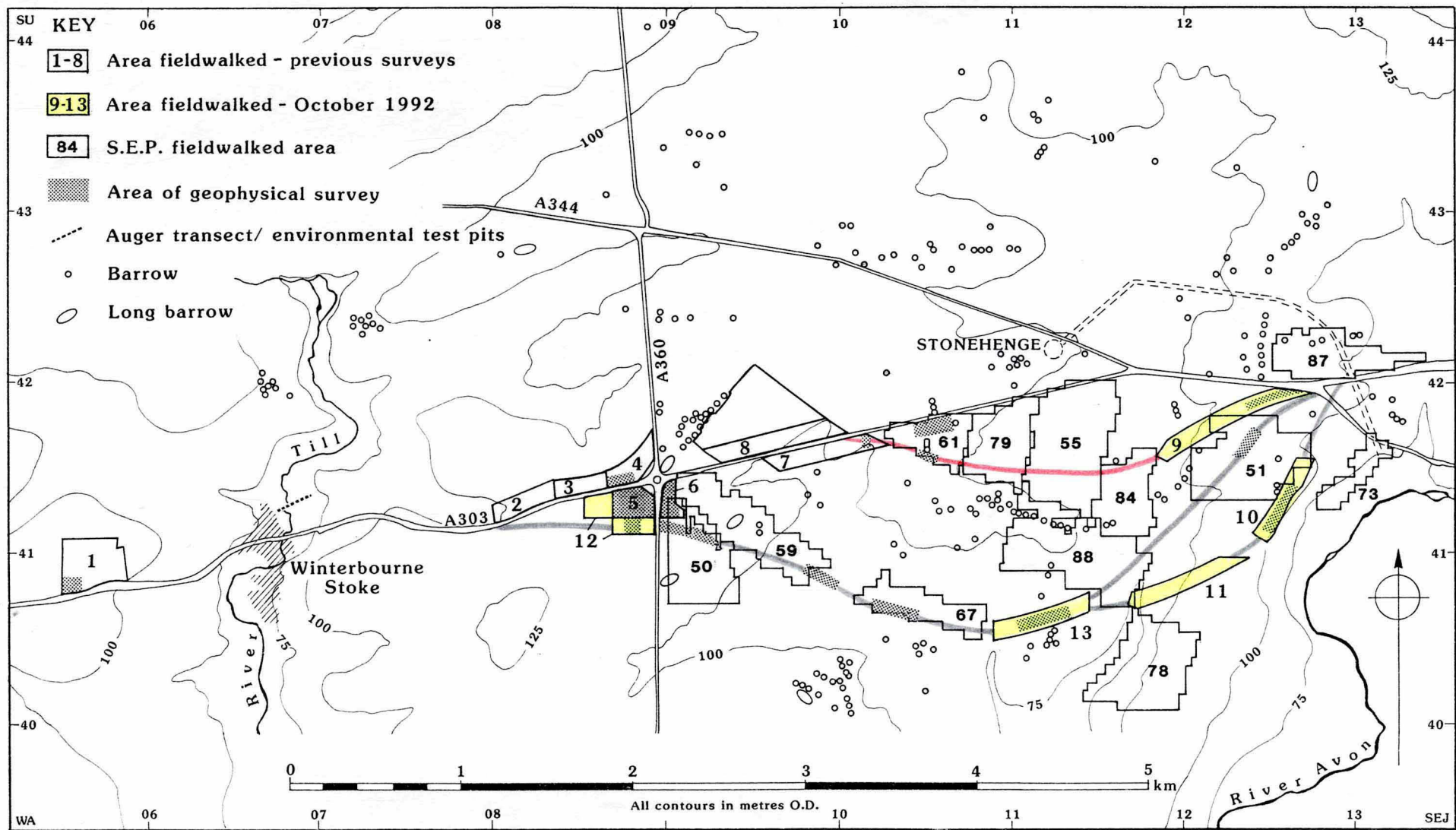


Fig. 1: A303 Amesbury - Berwick Down overall survey areas

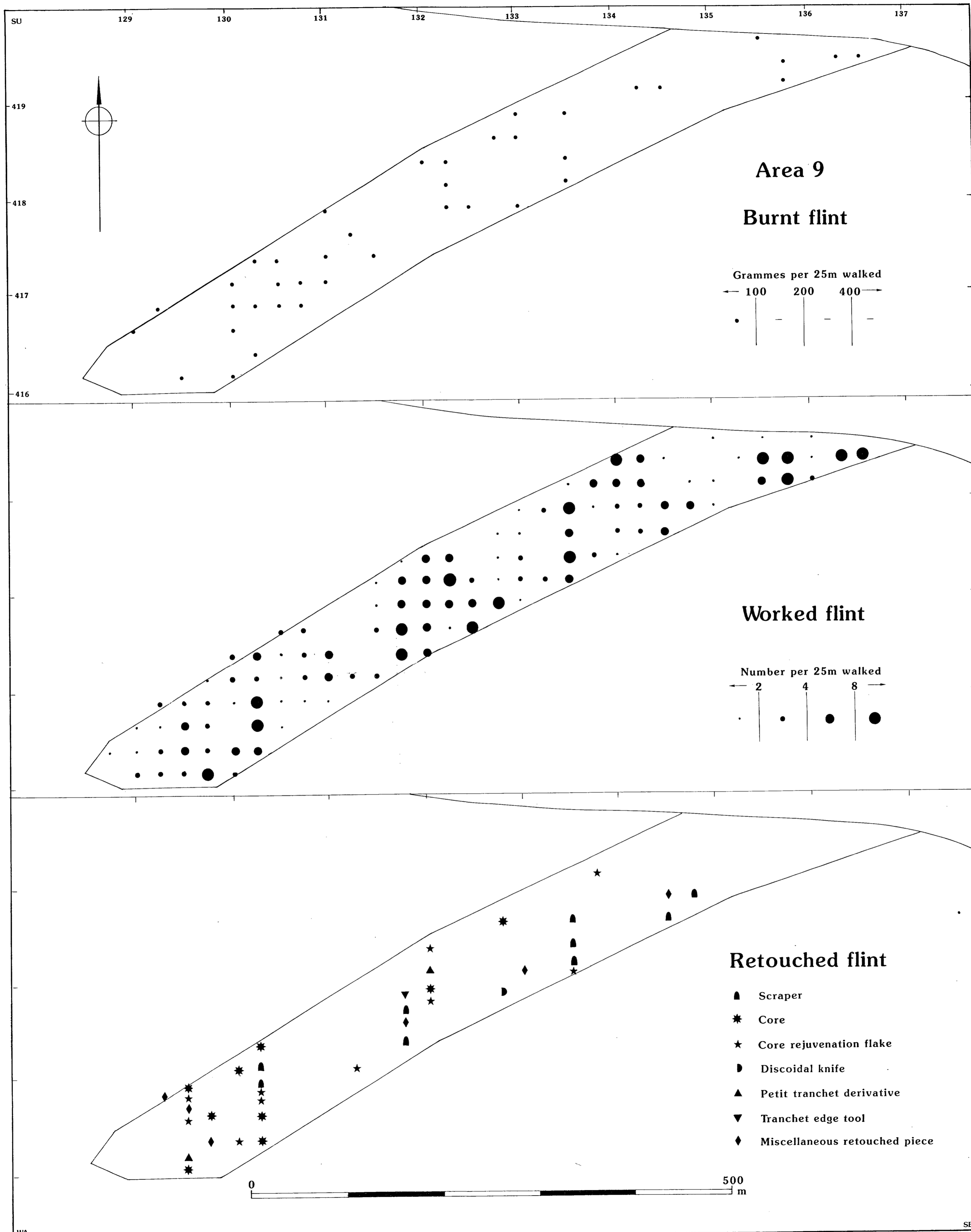


Fig. 2: Distribution of burnt flint, all worked flint and retouched flint in Area 9

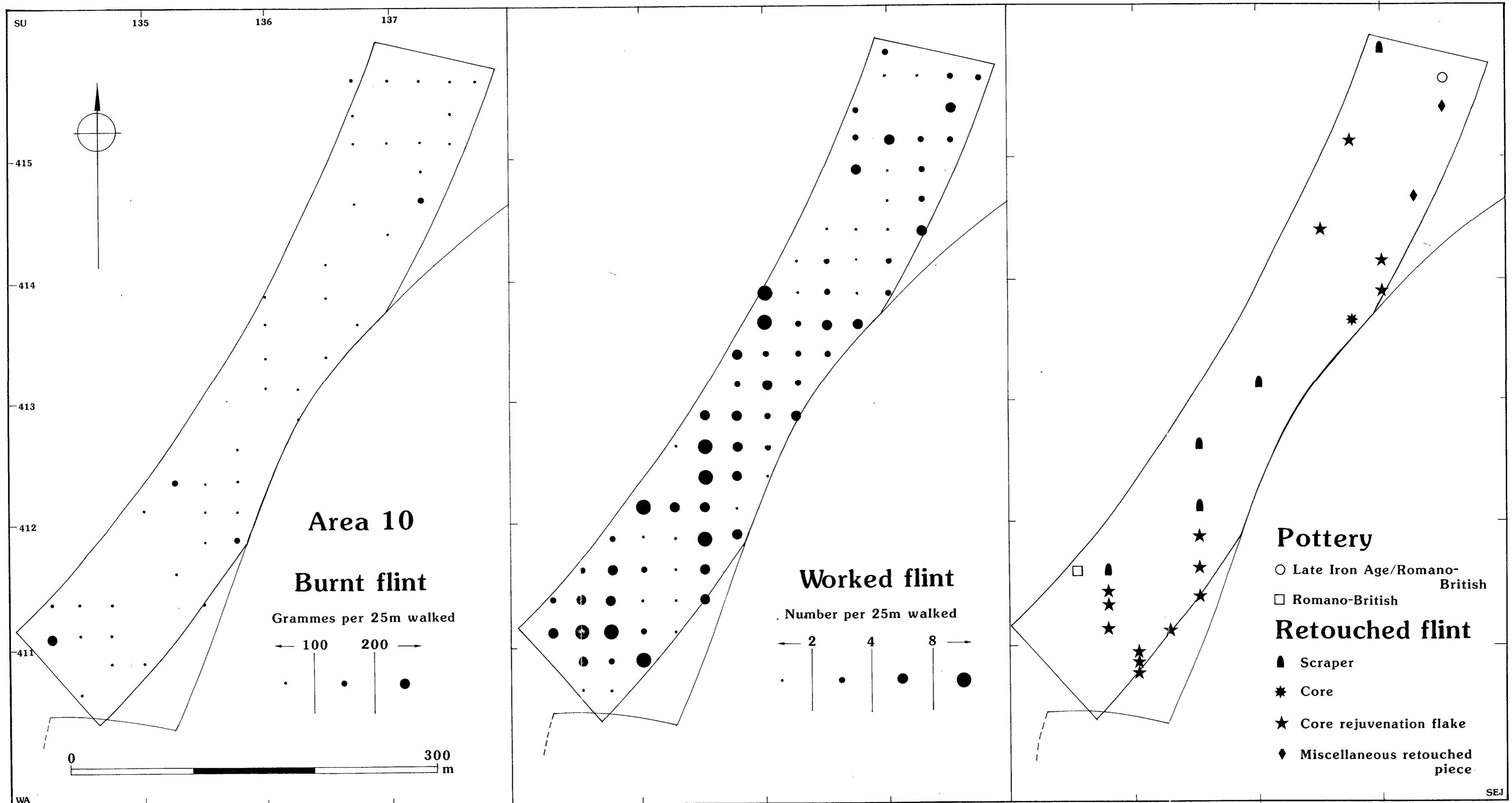


Fig. 3: Distribution of burnt flint, all worked flint, retouched flint and pottery in Area 10

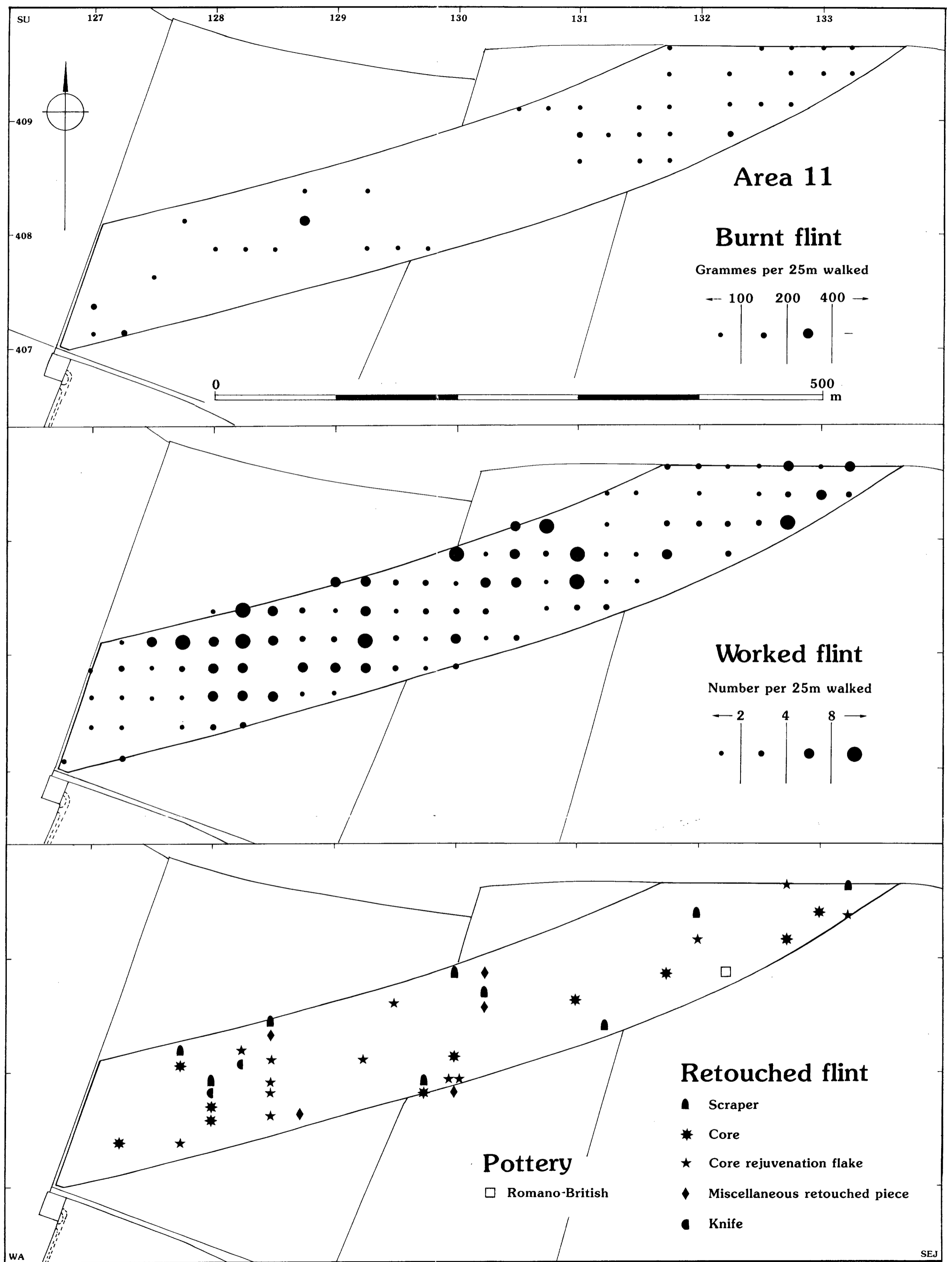


Fig. 4: Distribution of burnt flint, all worked flint, retouched flint and pottery in Area 11

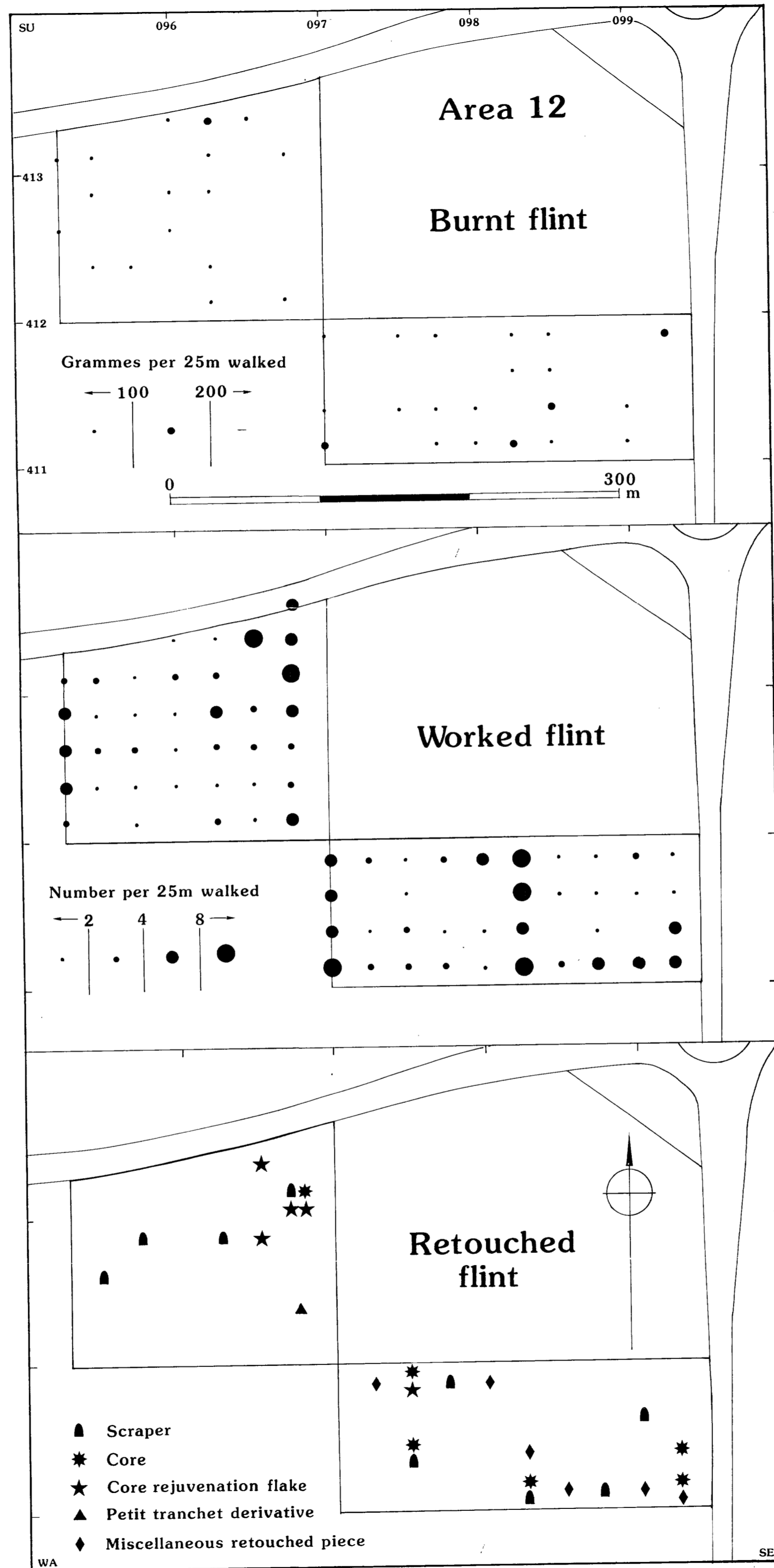


Fig. 5: Distribution of burnt flint, all worked flint and retouched flint in Area 12

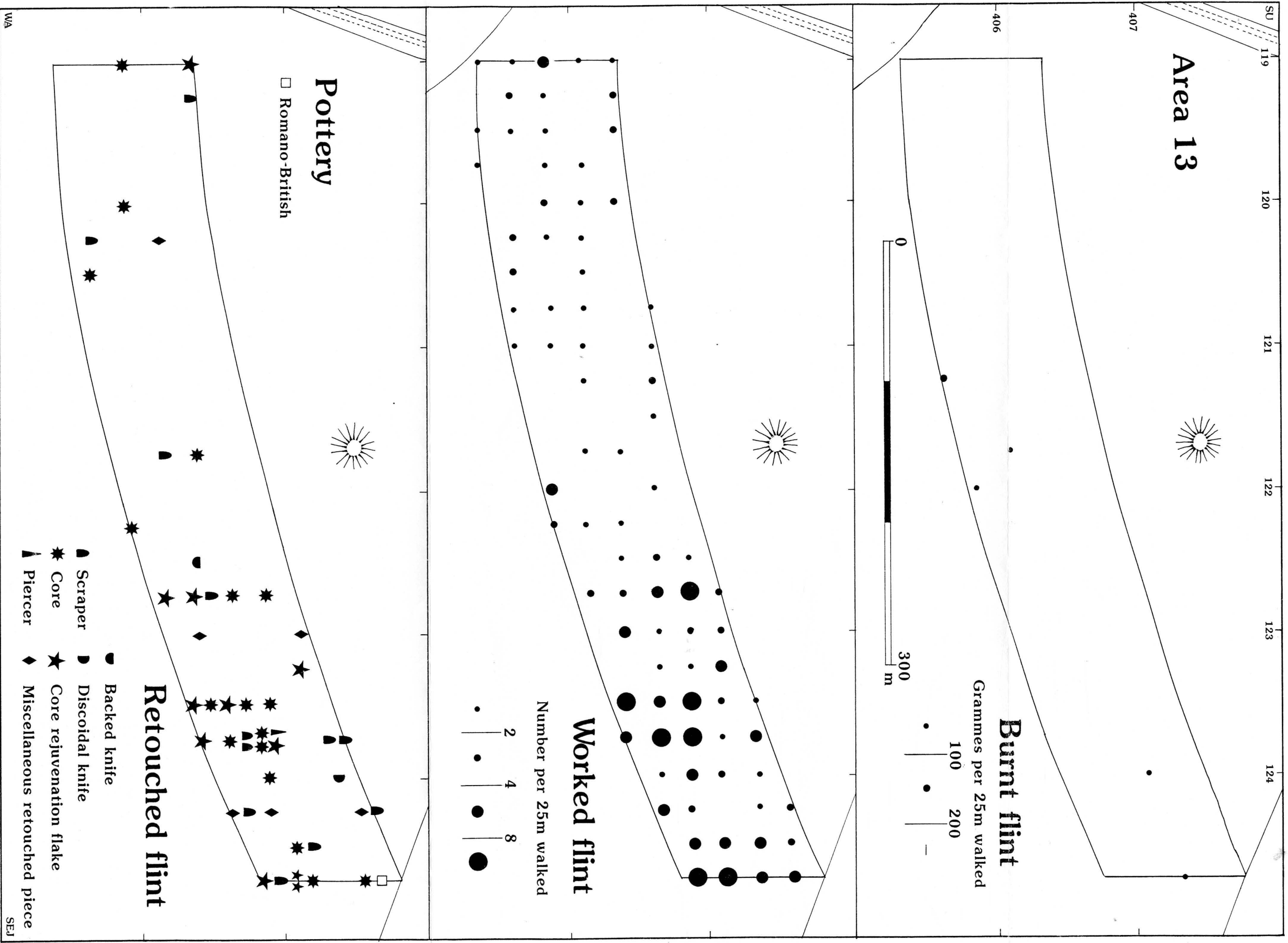


Fig. 6: Distribution of burnt flint, worked flint, retouched flint and pottery in Area 13