RPS Planning, Transport and Environment

INDEX DATA	RPS INFORMATION
Scheme Title A303 Amesbury-Berwick Down	Details Archaeological Survey + Fieldwork vol. 2
Road Number A303	Date
Contractor John Samuels Archaeological Consultants	
County Wiltshire	
OS Reference SU 14	
Single sided ✓ Double sided A3 07 Colour 0	

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Department of Transport
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A303 AMESBURY - BERWICK DOWN

Recent Archaeological Survey and Fieldwork in the vicinity of Stonehenge in connection with the proposed upgrading of the A303 from Amesbury to Berwick Down

TWO VOLUMES
(Volume 2 of 2)

John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

for Sir William Halcrow and Partners

A303 AMESBURY - BERWICK DOWN
RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND FIELDWORK

CONTENTS :

VOLUME TWO

5

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY (2)

REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

A303
Amesbury to Berwick Down Survey II

Report Number 92/82

Work commissioned by :

Wessex Archaeology

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS Bradford

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SURVEY RESULTS

92 / 82 A303 Amesbury to Berwick Down

Survey II

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1. Survey Areas (Figure 1)

1.1 Ten areas were selected for survey by the client and the results are discussed separately in sections 4 to 13 below.

1.2 The survey grids were set out by **Geophysical Surveys of Bradford** (GSB), and detailed tie-ins have been lodged with **Wessex Archaeology**. Pegs were also left in field boundaries to facilitate relocation of the grids.

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2. Display (Archive Figures 4.1 to 13.4B)

2.1 The results are displayed in three formats:- dot density plot, X-Y trace and grey-scale image. These display formats are discussed in the *Technical Information* section, at the end of the report.

2.2 Due to the large scale of the project, all of the data plots are produced at 1:500 in an archive section at the end of this report (Figures 4.1 to 13.4B).

2.3 Simplified interpretation diagrams superimposed on the digitised Ordnance Survey (OS) map at 1:2500 (Figures 2 to 6) are included in the main section of the report.

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3. General Considerations - Complicating factors

3.1 In general, ground surface conditions were ideal for survey: most of the fields are gently undulating and, where growing, the crops were only a few centimetres tall.

3.2 In Area 11 the field was deeply ploughed immediately before the survey commenced and this made walking with the gradiometer extremely difficult. As a consequence there is increased magnetic noise in this area and it is possible that more ephemeral features will have been disguised by the noise.

3.3 An electricity pylon in Area 12 affected an the magnetic results up to 30 metres away.

3.4 Several small ferrous pipelines were located during the course of the survey and these will have masked any results associated with archaeological features in the immediate vicinity.

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4. Area 4

4.1 An area of c. 0.24 hectares was investigated immediately north of a small barrow (No.839, SAM 71). The barrow itself was visible as a clear soil mark at the time of the survey.

4.2 The results from this area are very quiet apart from a few stray iron peaks and an area of noise in the north-east corner of the survey grid. This corresponds with an iron gate that leads into the field from the A303.

4.3 The only other anomalies are those which correspond with recent ploughing. The 20 metre wide band at the top of the survey grid marks the change in direction of the tractor ruts at the edge of the field.

4.4 No anomalies of archaeological interest were recorded.

5. Area 5

5.1 Approximately 0.4 hectares were surveyed to the south of a large barrow (No. 835, part of SAM 63) north of Normanton Gorse. The barrow survives as a standing monument and is surrounded by a barbed wire fence.

5.2 The results are quite noisy due to two factors. First, the wire fence and second, large quantities of brick, tile and ferrous debris in the topsoil. An area of dumping is clearly visible in the south-east corner of the survey grid. As a result of all this disturbance it is difficult to accurately assess the archaeological potential of the area. Some of the more certain anomalies have been highlighted in the interpretation.

5.2 There is one clear anomaly running diagonally across the survey area. This is associated with a ditch but it is impossible to place the feature in a wider archaeological context.

6. Area 6

6.1 A sample block, measuring 200 metres by 60 metres, was investigated to the south of Stonehenge Cottages, an area apparently devoid of archaeological features apart from one linear ditch visible on APs.

6.2 The results show two major areas of magnetic disturbance, each associated with small ferrous pipelines crossing the survey area.

6.3 In the western half of the survey area there is a clear linear anomaly running through the survey grids. This coincides with the feature visible on APs referred to above.

6.4 Close to the point where the two pipelines merge is a small, sub-rectangular anomaly, *c.* 20 metres across, associated with a presumed archaeological enclosure. The feature is well defined and unusual in that no similar responses are known for sites in the vicinity of Stonehenge. Its location, therefore, adjacent to an entrance into the field should be borne in mind when interpreting this feature.

6.5 There are a few pit-like anomalies south of the enclosure, but no obvious ones inside.There are hints of other features, however, the results are not particularly clear. As a consequence it is difficult to be certain of the nature of any other archaeological features, especially due to the disturbance associated with the pipelines.

7. Area 7

7.1 A sample block 1.0 hectares in size located south-west of Longbarrow Crossroads. The area investigated abutts Area 2 from the previous gradiometer survey and was positioned to cover an unusual segmented ring ditch.

7.2 The general level of magnetic noise is very low; there are a few scattered iron spikes but no other disturbance.

7.3 The segmented ring-ditch shows as a series of remarkably clear magnetic anomalies; the breaks coincide exactly with the AP evidence. There are two small peaks inside the ditches which appear ferrous in origin and as such it is impossible to say whether they are archaeologically significant.

7.4 There are no magnetic anomalies to suggest the presence of other archaeological features in the survey area.

8. Area 8

8.1 An area of c.1.8 hectares south-east of Longbarrow Crossroads which covers a complex of cropmarks indicating a ring ditch, with two entrances, and field system. For ease of display the survey block has been divided into two (A and B).

8.2 The results are again very quiet with a few scattered iron spikes throughout the survey.

8.3 The ring ditch shows as a very clear magnetic anomaly, however, the gradiometer survey only shows one break, on the north-east side. Apart from iron spikes both inside and outside of the ditch, there do not appear to be any other anomalies of interest. The results would support a view that the feature is in fact a henge monument.

8.4 There are a few hints of anomalies which could coincide with the AP evidence for field systems, but the responses are poorly defined and hence very difficult to interpret with any confidence. However, one ditch visible on the APs is also clearly visible as a linear magnetic anomaly in Area B.

9. Area 9

9.1 This block covers 1.2 hectares over an area of ditches crossing Wilsford Down. The displays have been divided into two (A and B) for ease of reference.

9.2 Compared to the survey areas described above, the results are quite noisy and the character of the responses is variable.

9.3 The most obvious magnetic anomaly runs through the middle of the survey block and coincides with a ferrous pipeline.

9.4 The pipeline crosses two roughly parallel linear anomalies which are aligned diagonally across the survey grids. These coincide with features visible on APs. There are hints of a third linear, but it is partially obscured by the pipeline.

9.5 In the north-east corner of the survey is a large curving ditch, again visible on APs. This coincides with a clear change in the topography of the field; the ditch closely follows the line of ground contours.

9.6 To the west of the pipeline is an area of magnetic noise which is slightly perplexing to interpret. Elsewhere, small-scale industrial activity, i.e. pottery wasters or slags, might be deemed responsible. However, given the lack of an archaeological context for such features, a modern interpretation is possible.

9.7 There are a few scattered pit-like anomalies plus numerous scraps of iron scattered throughout the survey area.

10. Area 10

10.1 This is a 1.8 hectare block which covers the enclosure known as the North Kite. The displays have been divided into two (A and B).

10.2 Unfortunately a re-alignment of a field boundary and a ferrous water pipeline add significantly to the level of magnetic noise in this area. A former bend in a field boundary has been removed and the resultant line of magnetic disturbance coincides with the old course of this feature.

10.3 The western ditches of the North Kite show as clear magnetic anomalies, though the outer ditch anomaly is not a continuous feature. The possibility that it has been differentially totally ploughed-out should be borne in mind.

10.4 Shadowing these two ditches on the interior is a rather peculiar line of ferrous-type anomalies. These may be associated with a former boundary set 20 metres inside the ditches, and dating from when the North Kite still survived as an earthwork feature. Alternatively, the anomalies must be viewed as being associated with the actual enclosure and hence of particular interest.

10.5 On the eastern side, only one ditch is visible, though the results are confused by the presence of the water pipeline.

10.6 Again, there is a peculiar line of anomalies inside the ditch, though several definitely appear more pit-like in nature, and some do not have any associated ferrous objects.

10.7 There is a series of anomalies scattered throughout the survey area whose interpretation is perplexing. Although they may represent ferrous objects, some could be associated with small pottery kilns, hearths or metalworking areas. There is a marked increase in the number of ferrous / fired anomalies within the enclosure compared with those outside. This is also the case with regard to pit-like anomalies, of which there appear to be many inside the enclosure. Some could be up to 3 or 4 metres in diameter.

10.8 In the north-west corner of the survey area there are a few anomalies of archaeological potential, but it is difficult to give a precise interpretation because of the lack of a definable context for the responses.

11. Area 11

11.1 This is a sample block of c. 1.8 hectares on a line of barrows running north/south towards Springbottom Farm. The field had been ploughed immediately prior to the survey commencing and this made walking with the magnetometer very difficult. The display plots are divided into two (A and B).

11.2 The diagonal stripes visible in the survey data are a result of the plough furrows. Fortunately the noise is below the strength that might be expected from any archaeological features.

11.3 The strong magnetic anomalies at the junction of the two display plots coincide with a slight depression visible on the ground at this point. There is also a change in the make-up of the soil and the impression gained by the field team is that a hollow had been infilled with dumped material and this accounts for the strong magnetic responses. Although a recent origin seems likely, the location of the anomalies, just east of the line of the barrows, is perhaps a cause for concern. Clearly these features would warrant closer archaeological investigation if likely to be threatened by the road.

11.4 Apart from a few scattered iron spikes there are two linear anomalies crossing the area. The western one is a more coherent magnetic anomaly which could be associated with a ditch. However, its alignment parallel to the ploughing trends suggests that it is in fact an agricultural effect. The eastern anomaly is made up of a series of small iron spikes and corresponds to the line of an old field boundary visible on OS maps.

12. Area 12

12.1 An area 1.8 hectares in size located to the south-east of Coneybury Hill. The display plots have been divided into three (A, B and C). A large electricity pylon lies in the middle of the survey block.

12.2 The central core of the survey block is obscured by the presence of the pylon. Although the results have been analysed, they are not reproduced here because they are totally distorted.

12.3 Elsewhere, there are a few stray iron spikes and an area of disturbed readings in the north-east corner of the survey grid. These are due to the presence of a modern trackway and fenceline.

12.4 There are no anomalies of obvious archaeological interest in the survey area.

13. Area 13

13.1 Survey area of 1.2 hectares to the north of a barrow on Coneybury Hill.

13.2 Although generally quiet the results from this area are dominated by a small ferrous pipeline running diagonally across the survey area. This is the same pipeline as located in Area 6.

13.3 While there are hints of anomalies which might be of archaeological interest, when compared with the results from other survey areas, it would seem unlikely that the responses are of archaeological significance.

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14 Conclusions

14.1 The magnetometer survey has responded extremely well to the surviving archaeological features. The results have helped to accurately locate known areas of interest and have provided additional information about the nature of some of the sites.

Project Co-ordinator: J Gater

Project Assistants: S Gaffney, J Grandidge, D Shiel, A Shields, and C Stephens

5th November 1992
Geophysical Surveys of Bradford

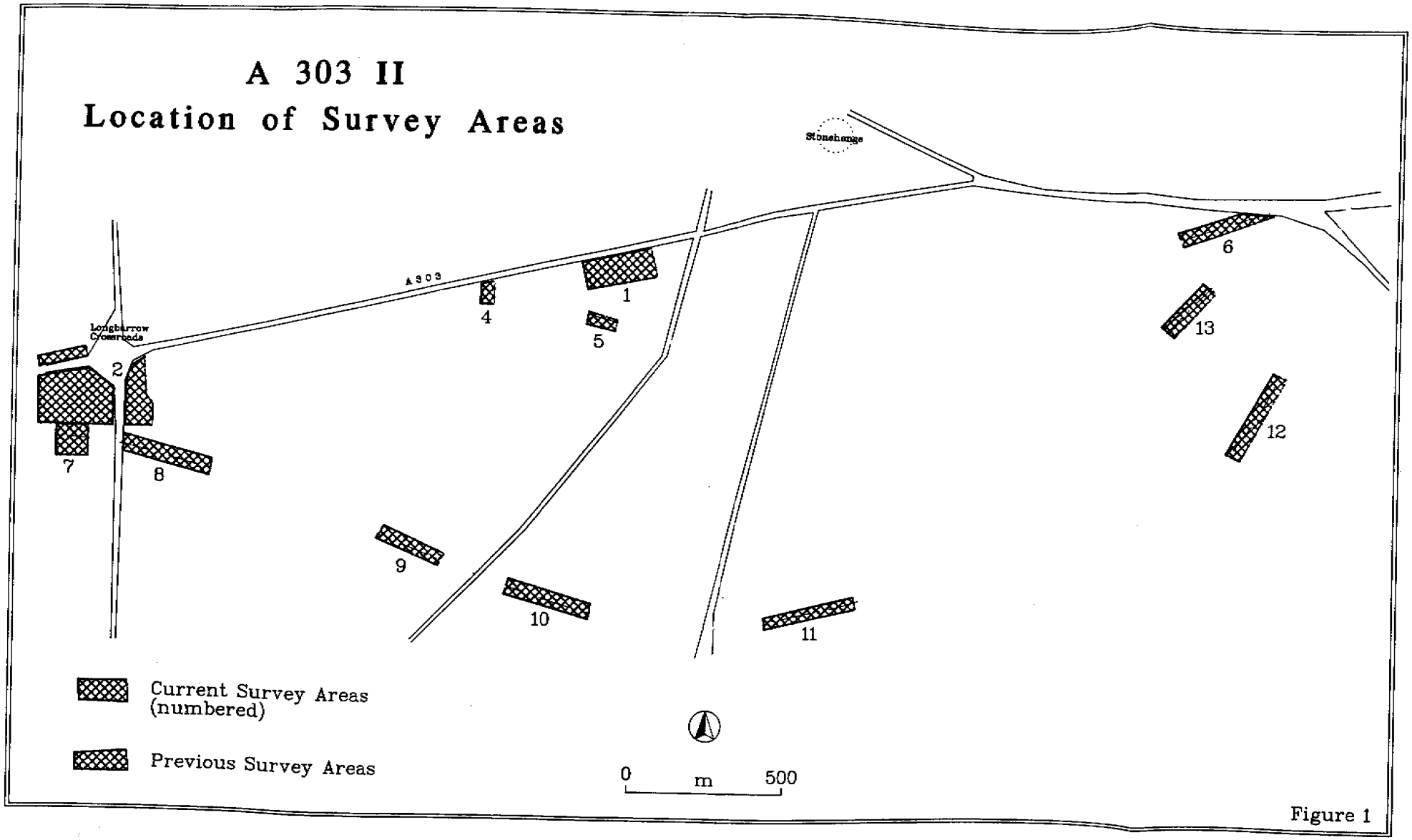
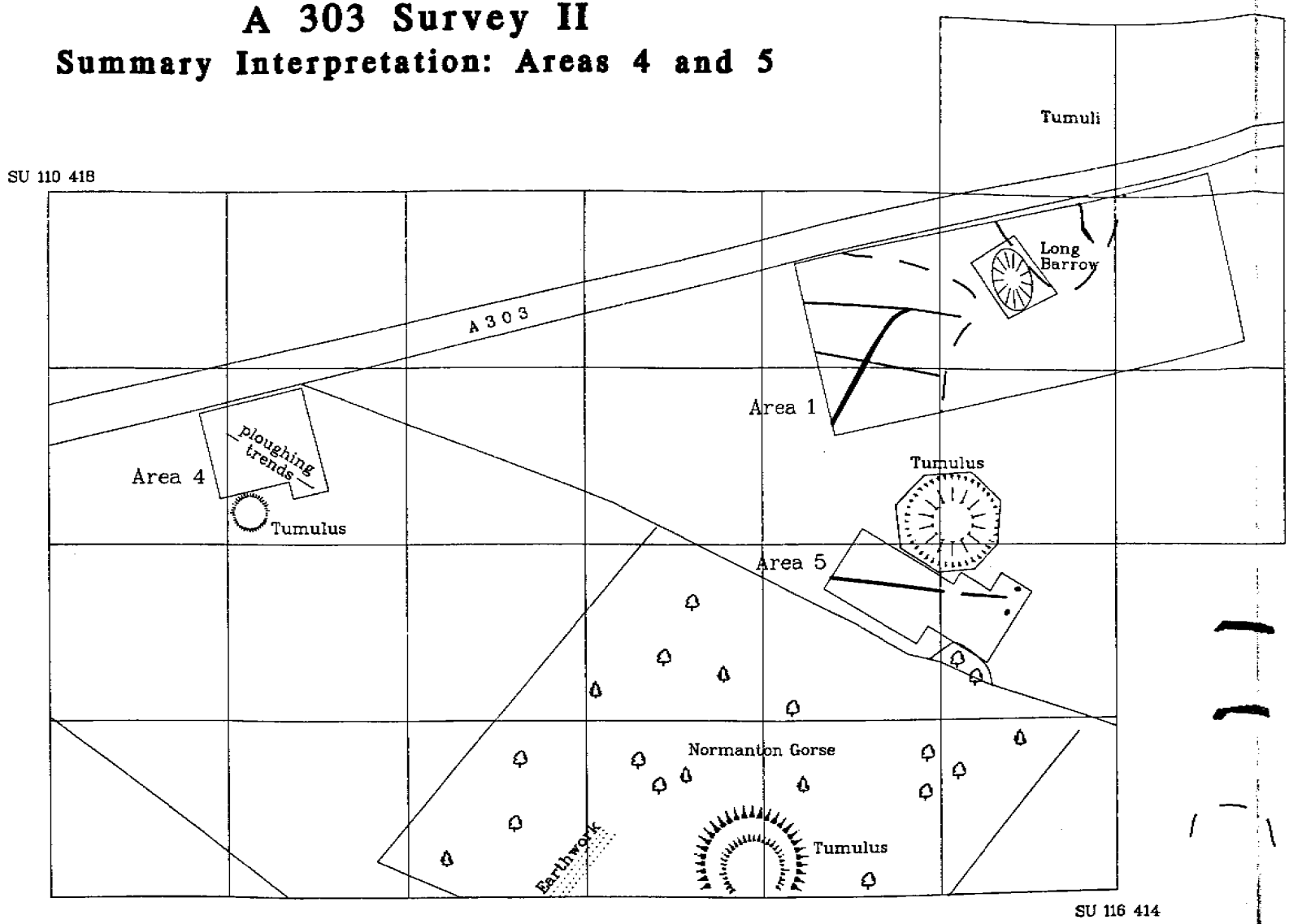


Figure 1

ORIGINAL AT A3

A 303 Survey II
Summary Interpretation: Areas 4 and 5



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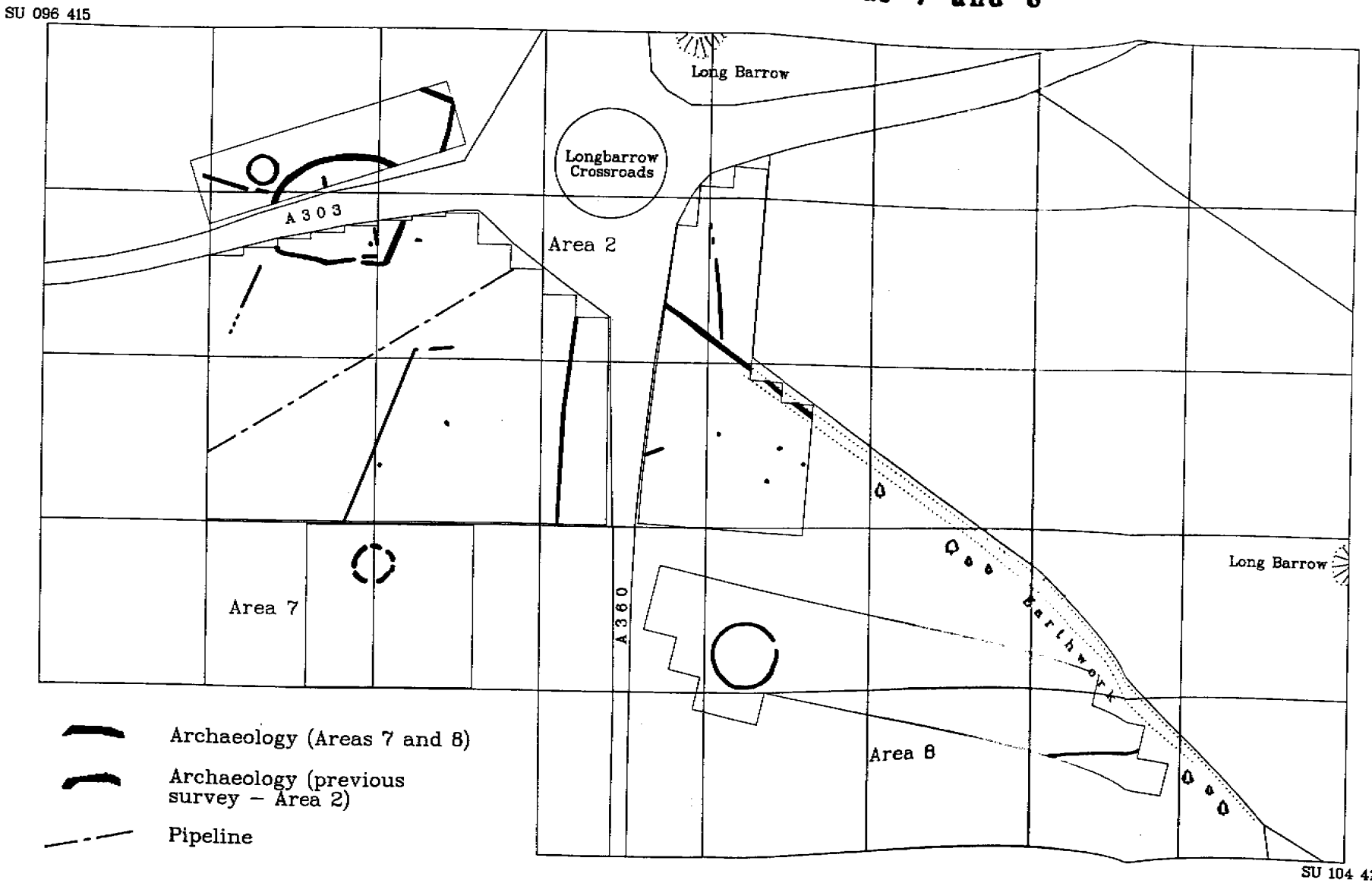
ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 2

A 303 Survey II
Summary Interpretation: Areas 7 and 8



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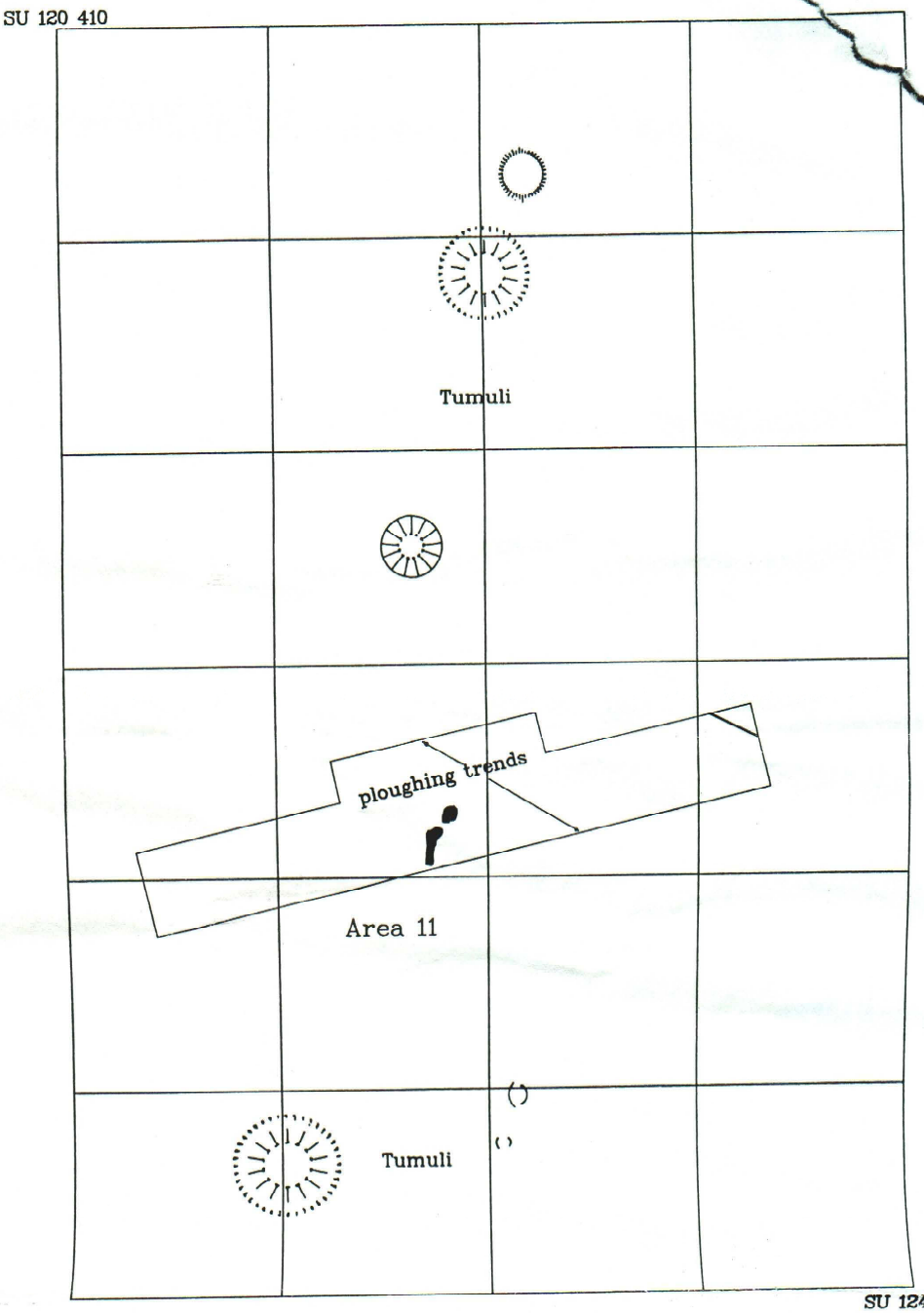
ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 3

A 303 Survey II
Summary Interpretation: Area 11



ORIGINAL AT A3

? Archaeology (Area 11)

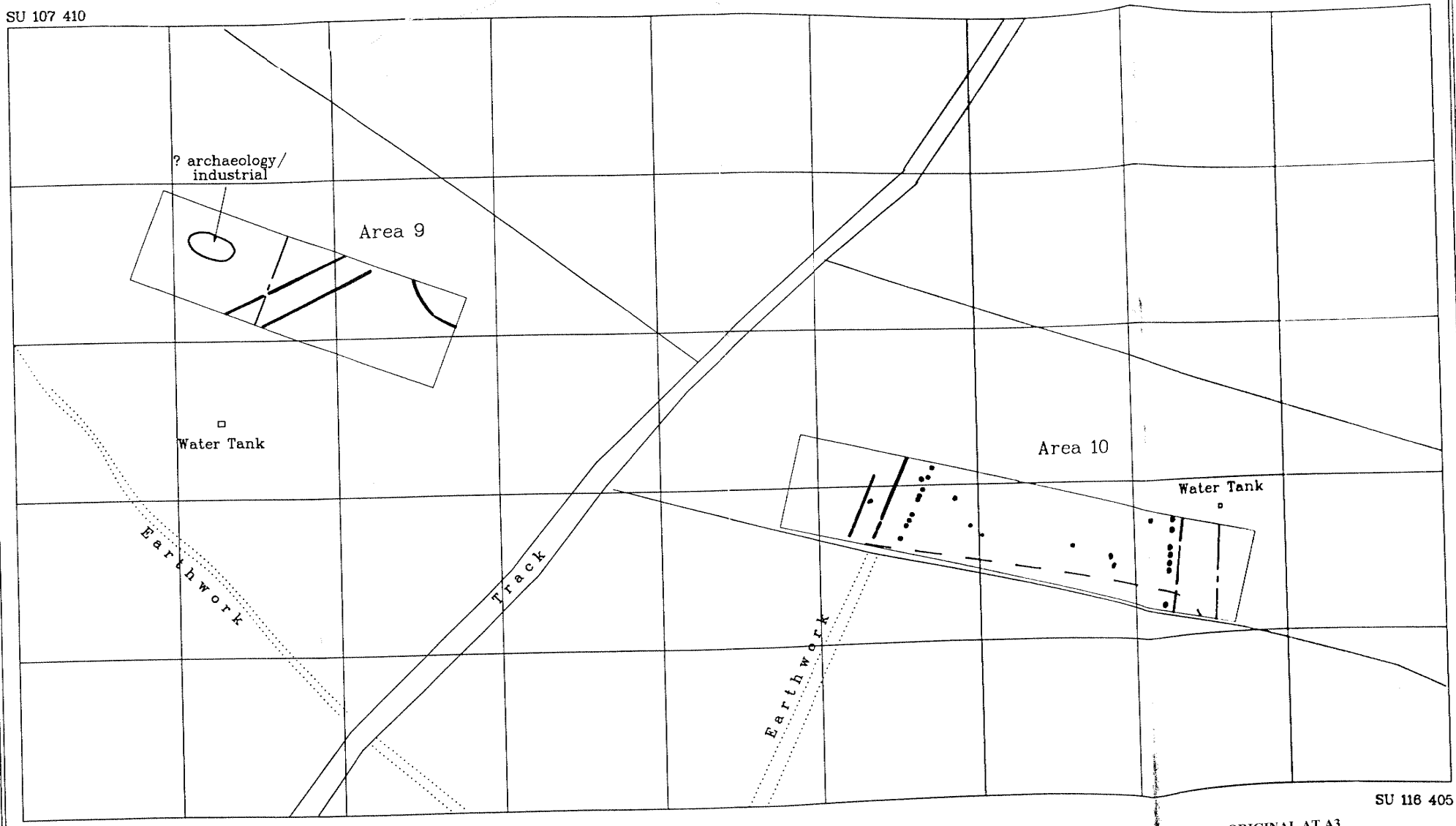
Old Field Boundary

1 : 2500

Figure 5

A 303 Survey II

Summary Interpretation: Areas 9 and 10



ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 4

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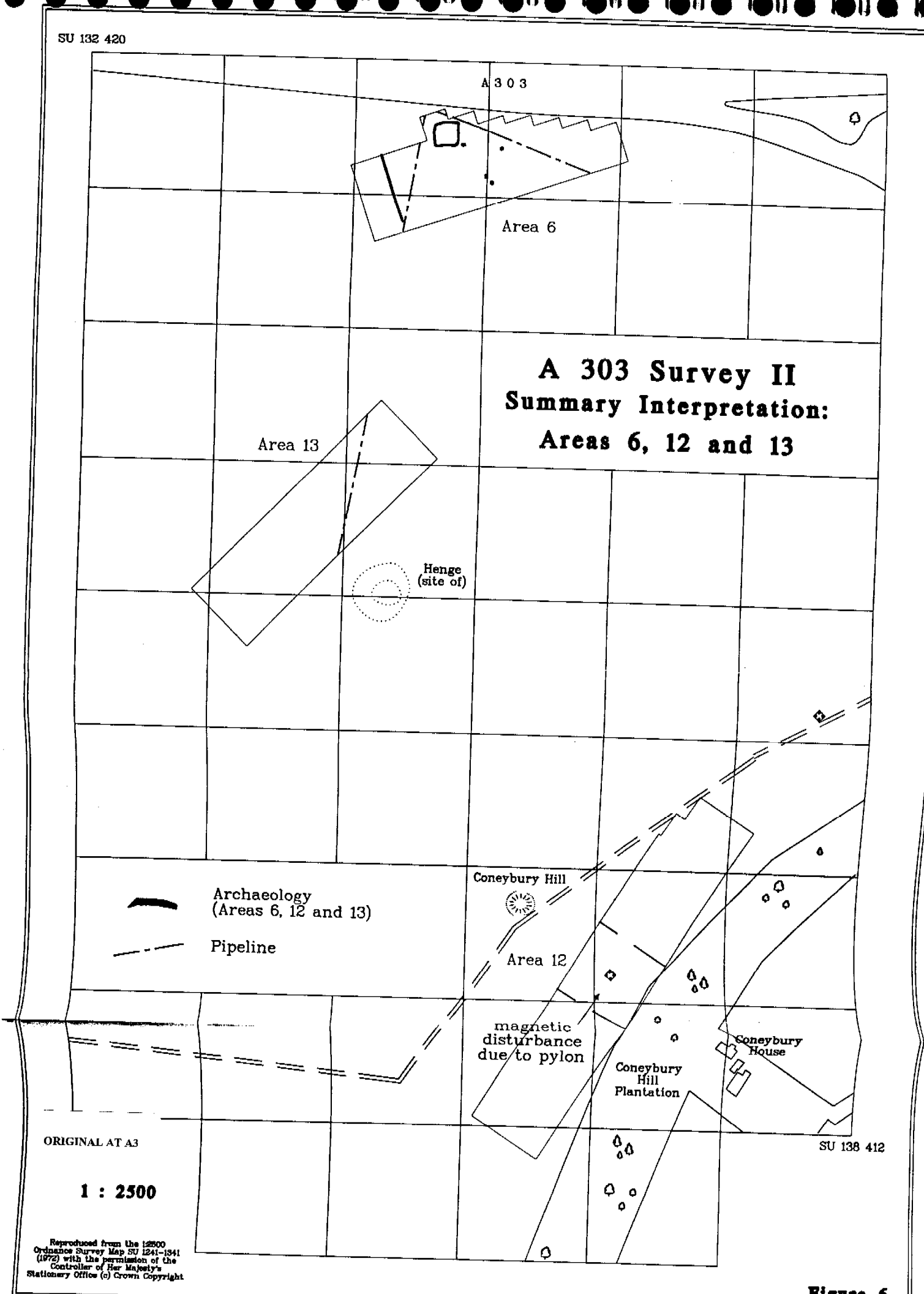
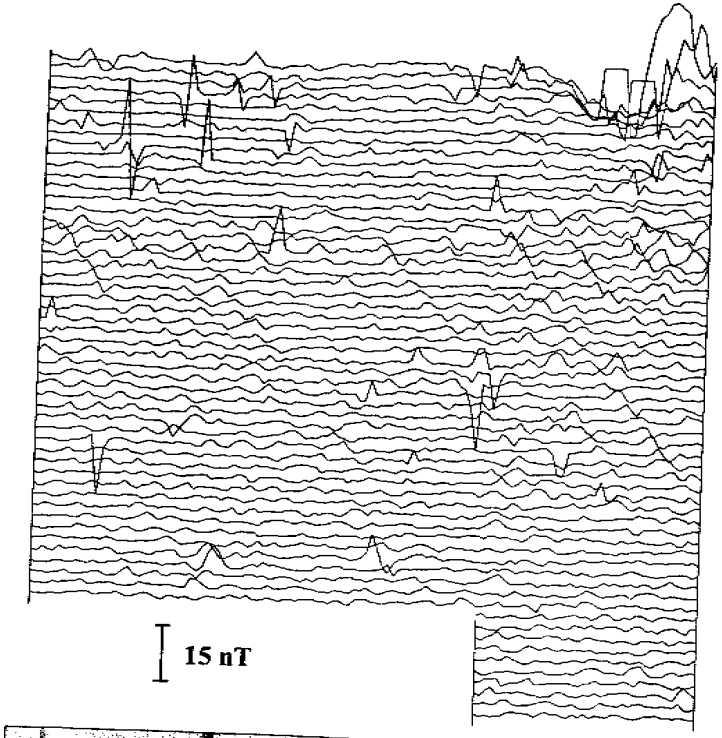

SU 132 420
A 3 0 3
Area 6
A 303 Survey II
Summary Interpretation:
Areas 6, 12 and 13
Area 13
Henge
(site of)
Archaeology
(Areas 6, 12 and 13)
Pipeline
Coneybury Hill
Area 12
magnetic
disturbance
due to pylon
Coneybury
House
Coneybury
Hill
Plantation
ORIGINAL AT A3
1 : 2500
SU 138 412
Reproduced from the 1:2500
Ordnance Survey Map SU 1241-1341
(1972) with the permission of the
Controller of Her Majesty's
Stationery Office (c) Crown Copyright

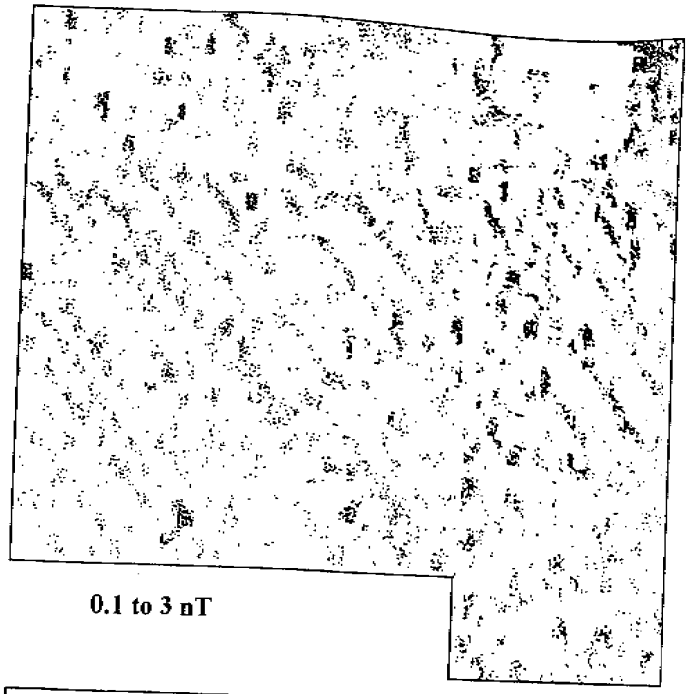
Figure 6

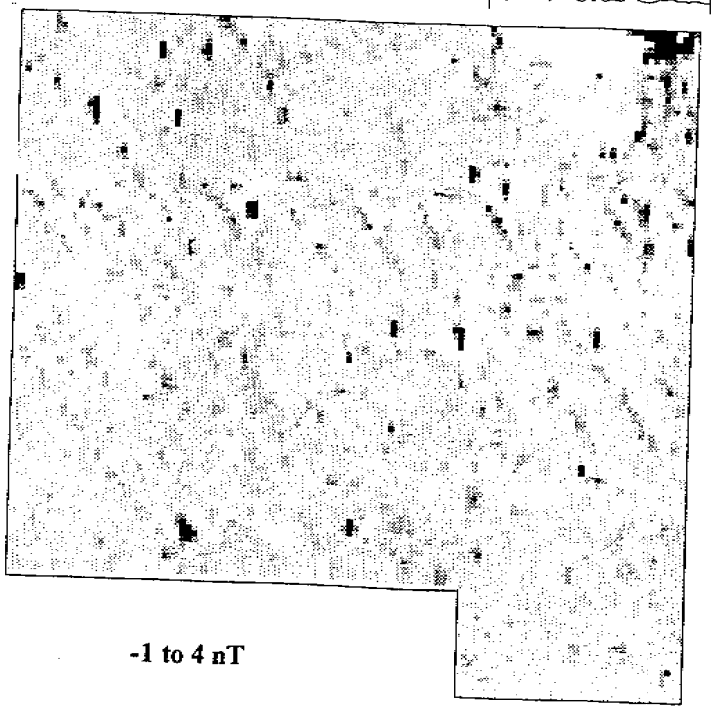
Archive Plots

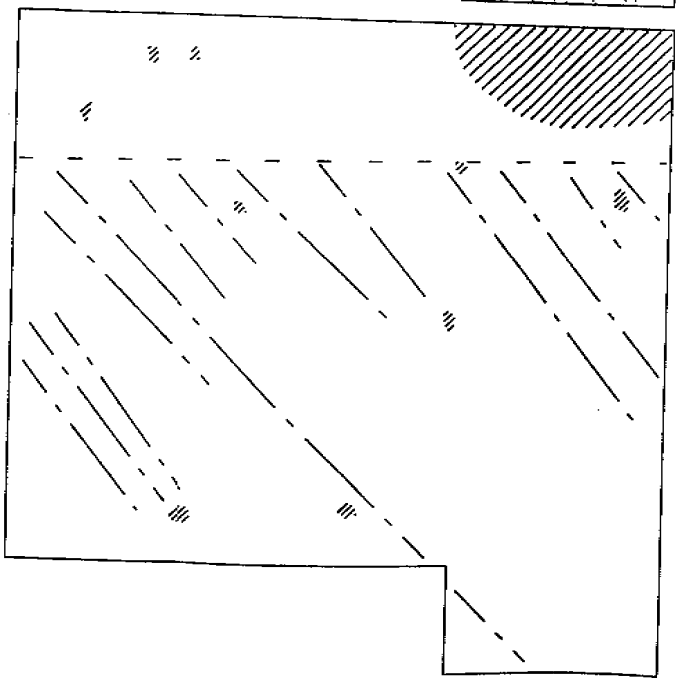
92 / 82 A303 Amesbury to Berwick Down

Survey II

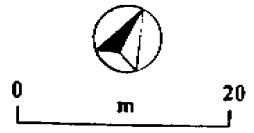








A303
Survey II
Area 4



Interpretation

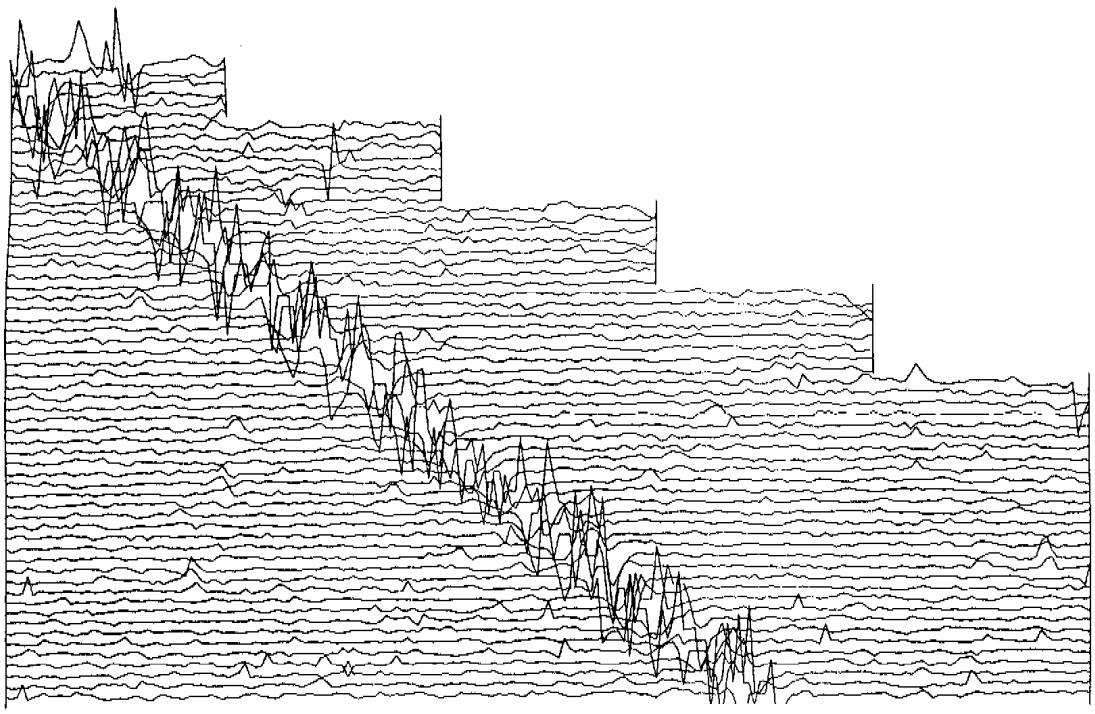
Modern Disturbance

Ploughing

ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 4.1

A303
Survey II
Area 6B



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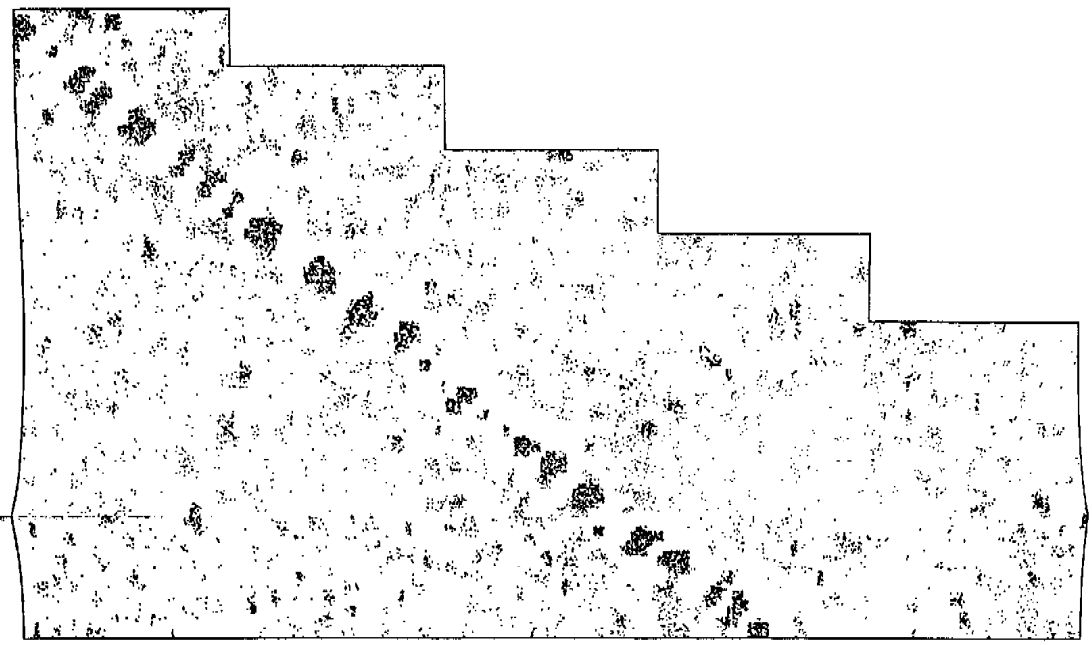

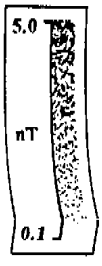

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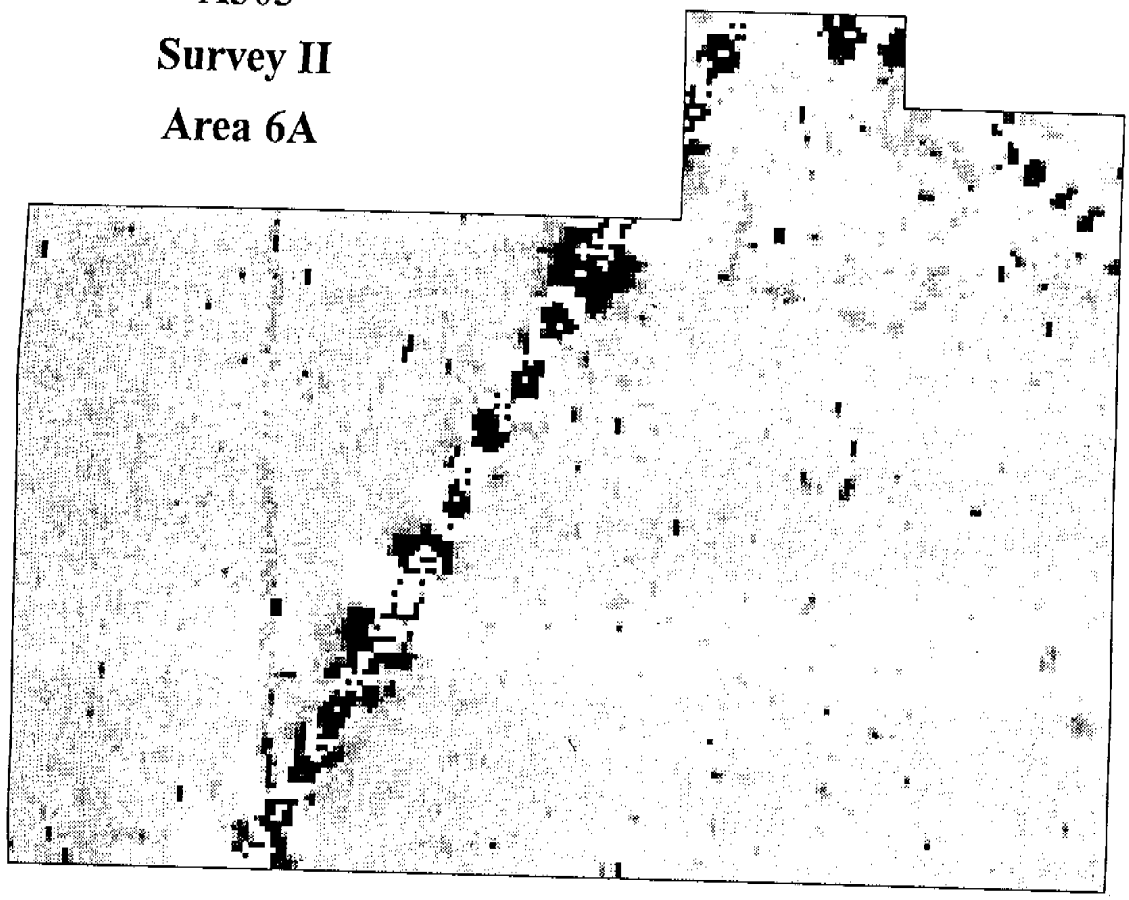
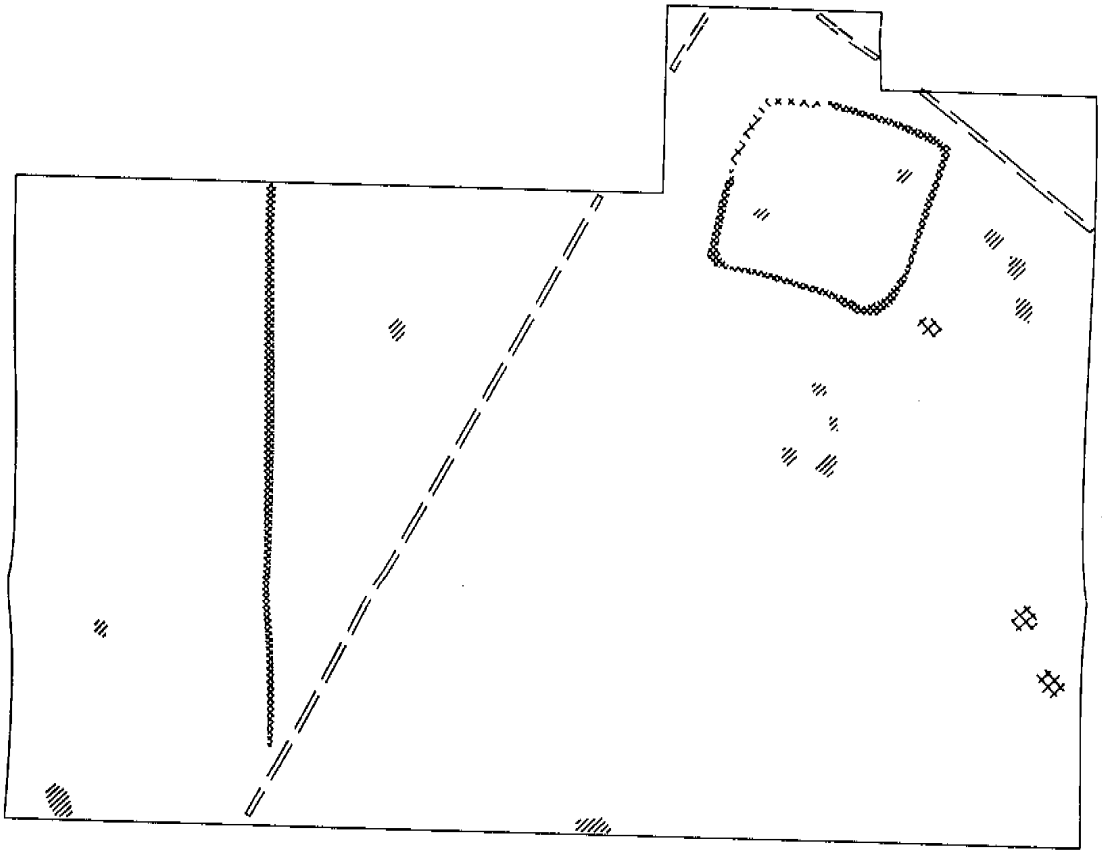
ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 6.3B

A303
Survey II
Area 6A





Archaeology

? Archaeology

Ferrous

Pipeline

ORIGINAL AT A3

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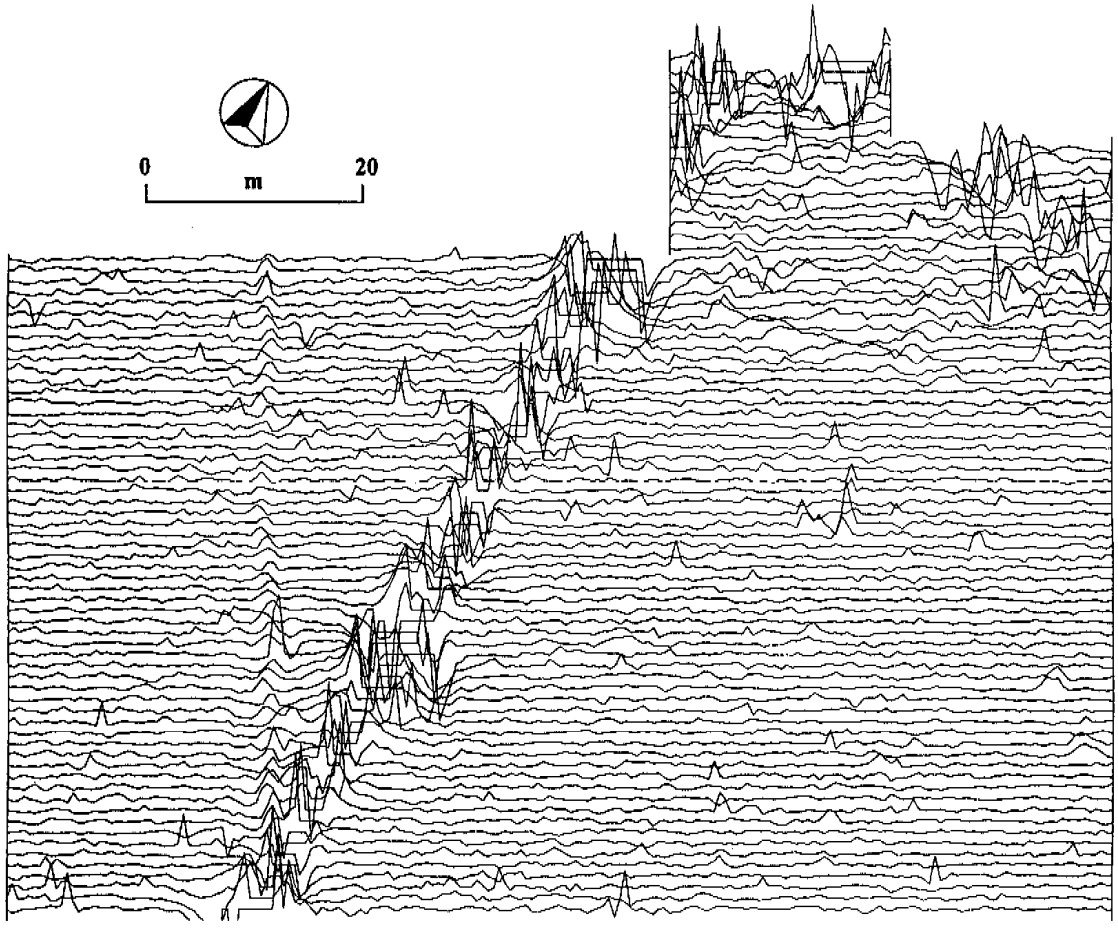
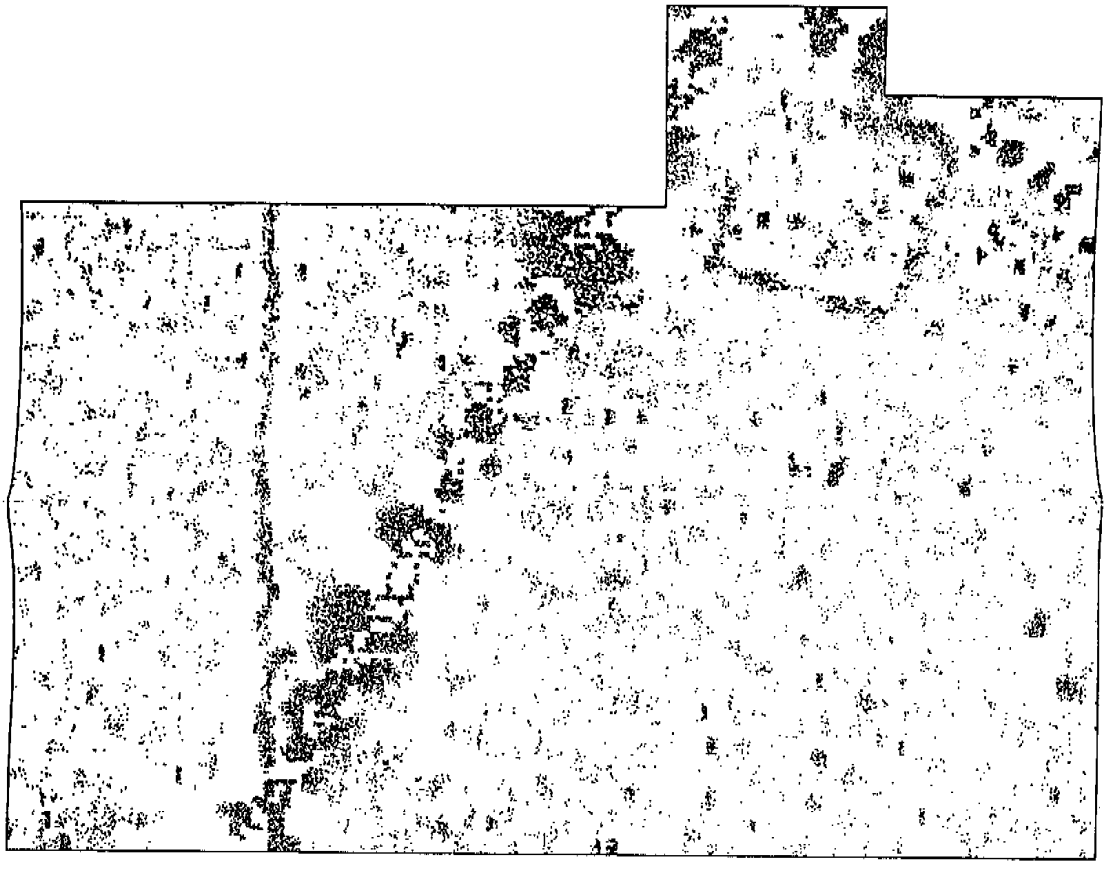
Figure 6.2A

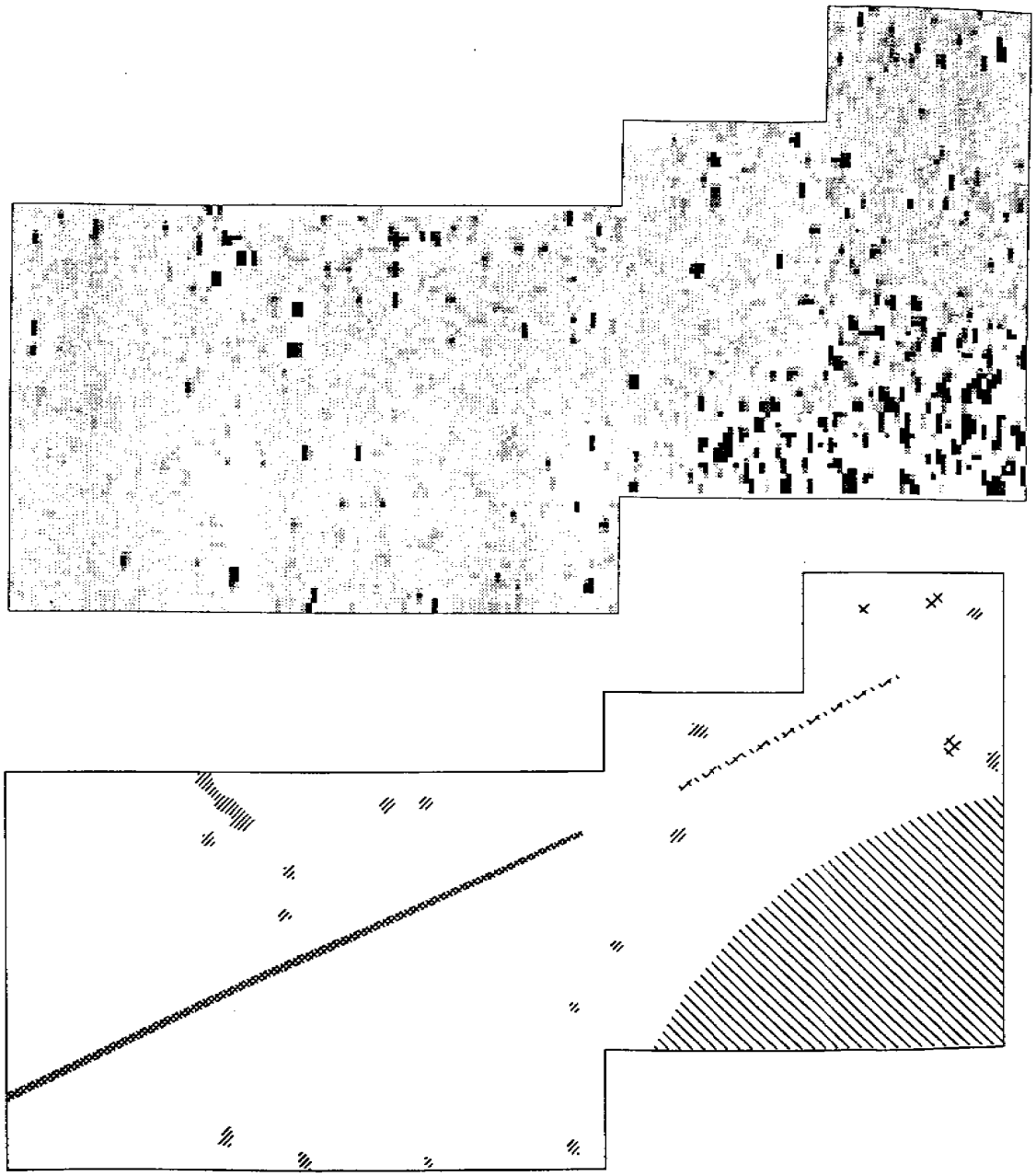
A303
Survey II
Area 6A





ORIGINAL AT A3

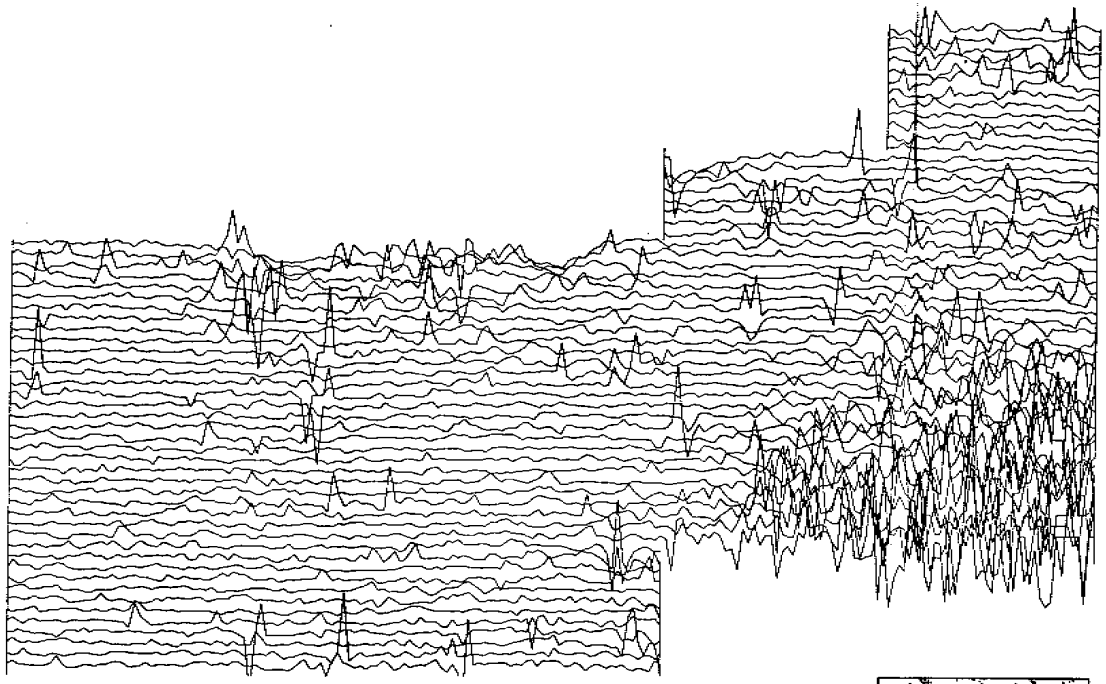
Figure 6.1A



A303
Survey II
Area 5

ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 5.2



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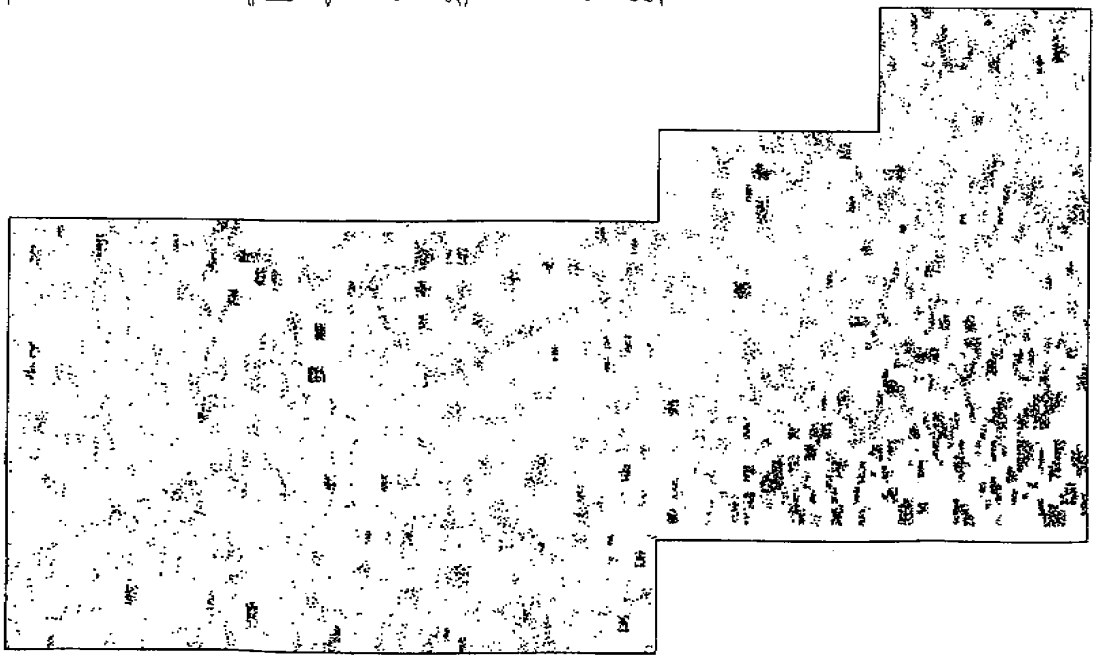
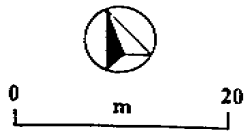


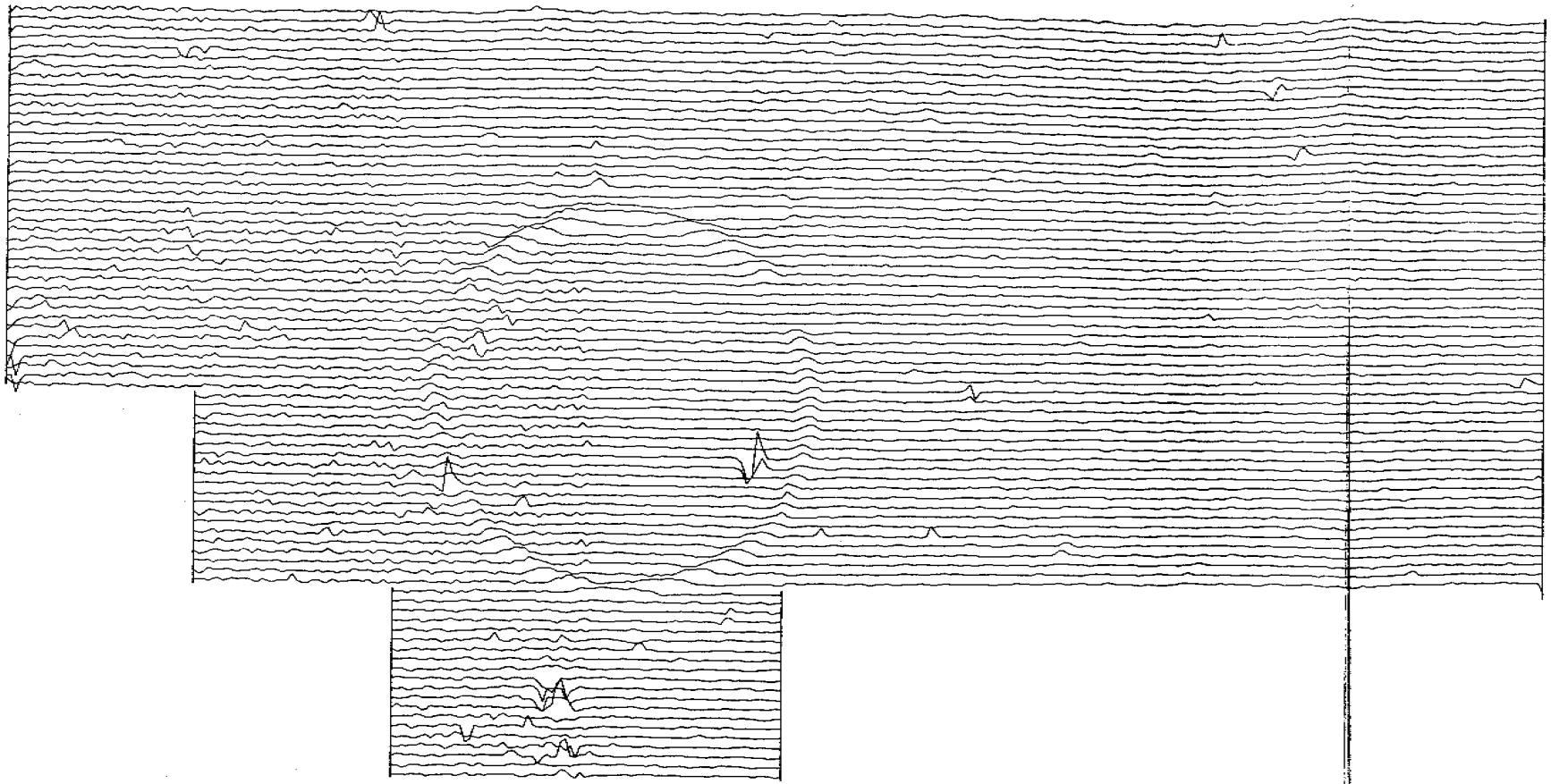
A303
Survey II
Area 5



ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 5.1

A303
Survey II
Area 8A



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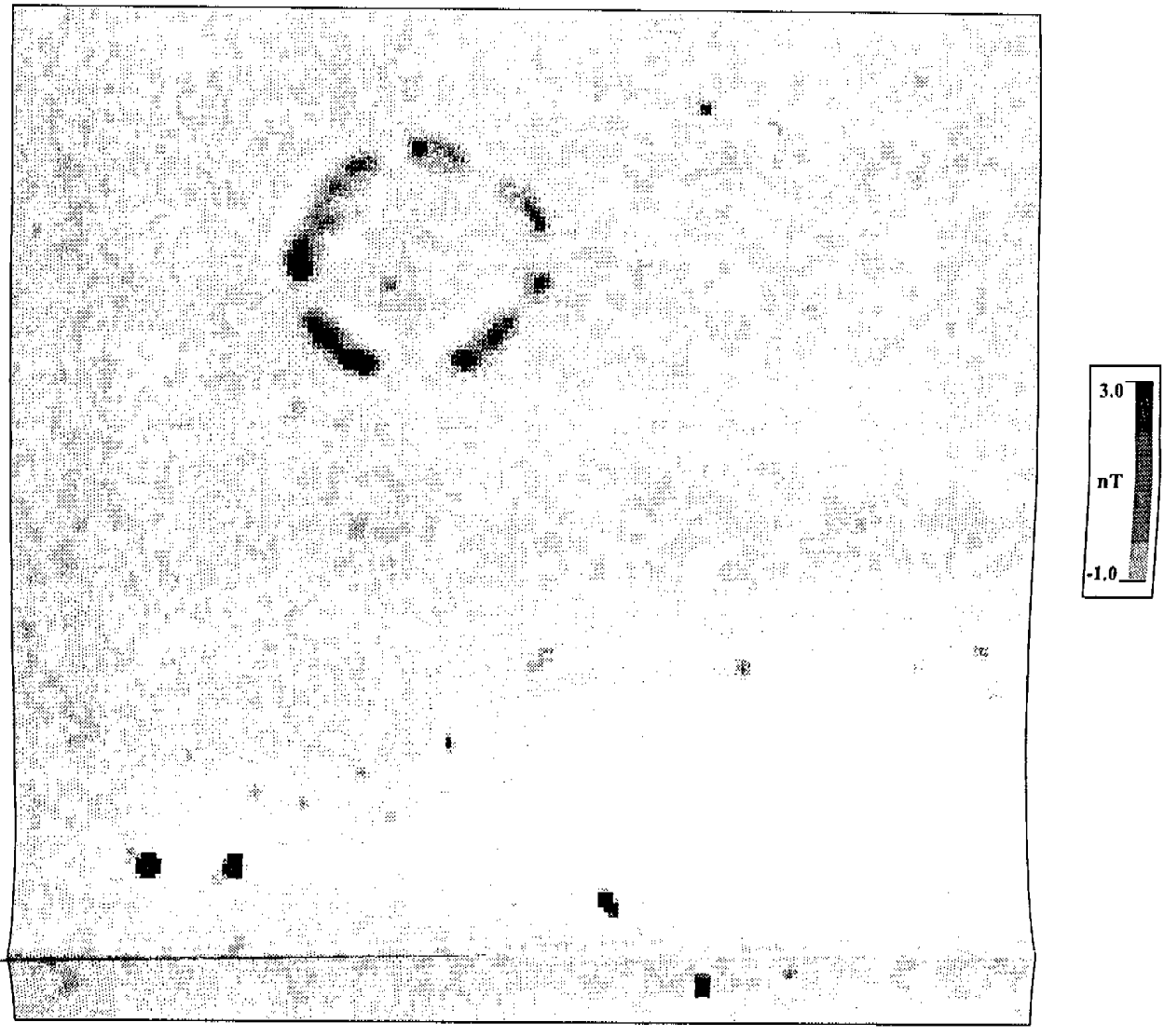
ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 8.1A

A303
Survey II
Area 7

Smoothed Data



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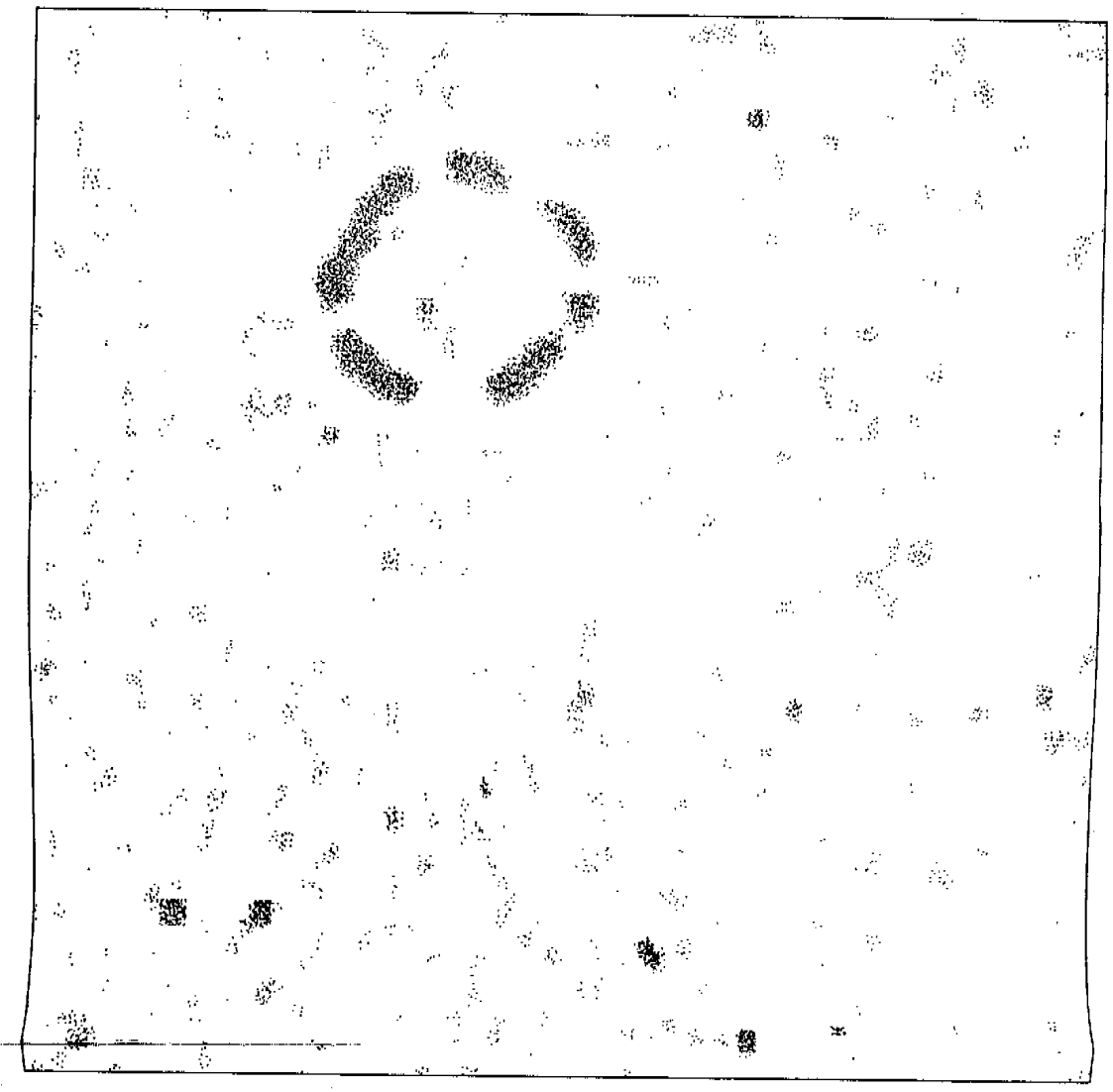
ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 7.3

A303
Survey II
Area 7

Smoothed Data



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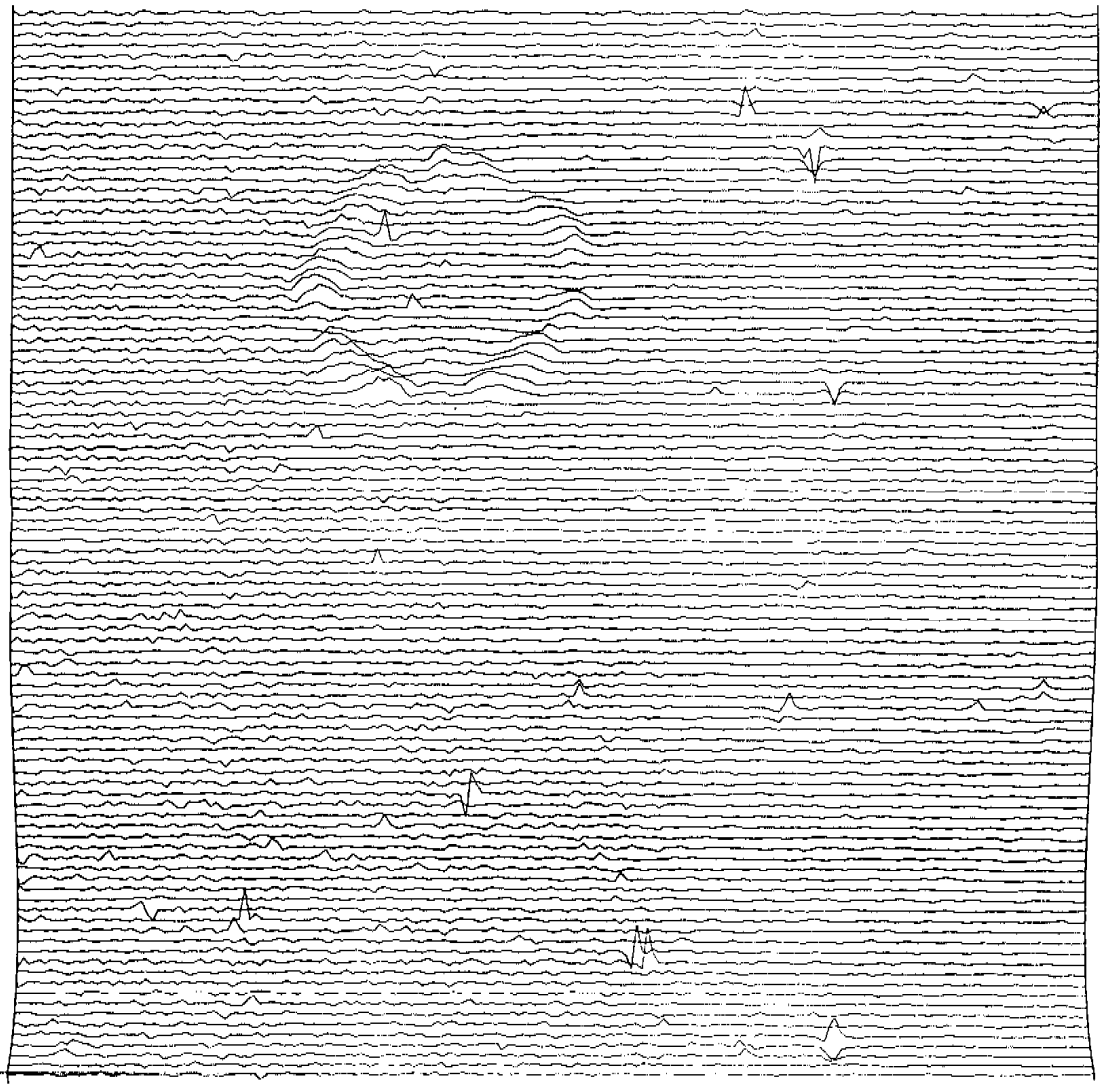
ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 7.2

A303
Survey II
Area 7



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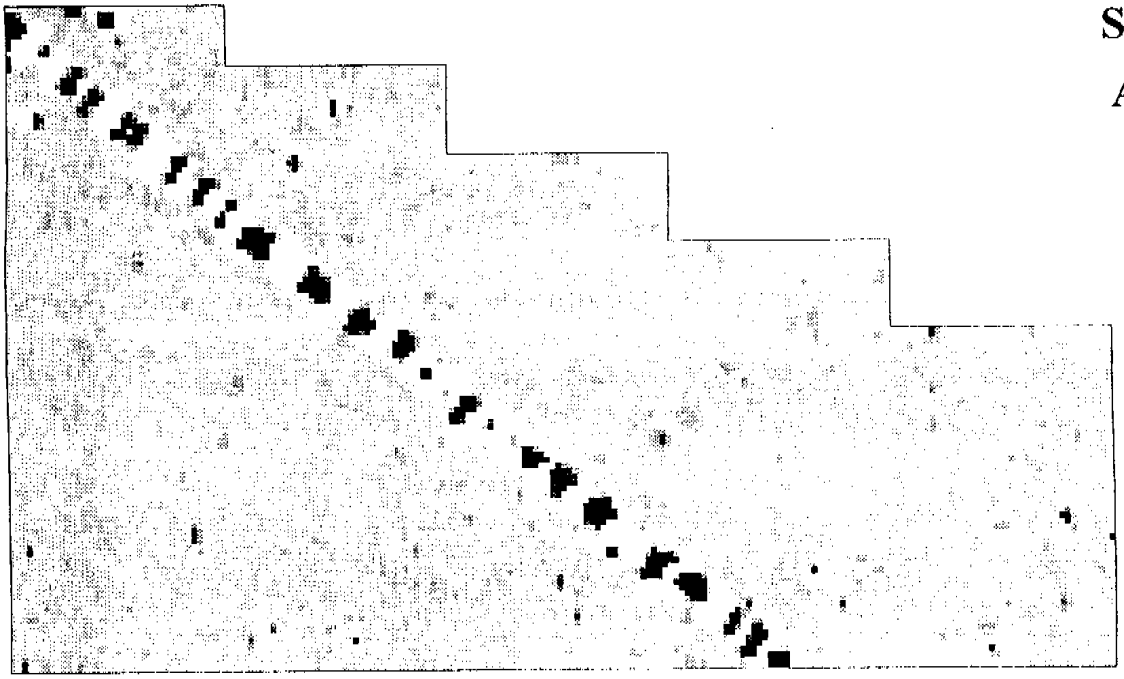
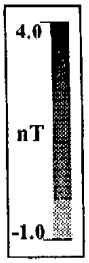
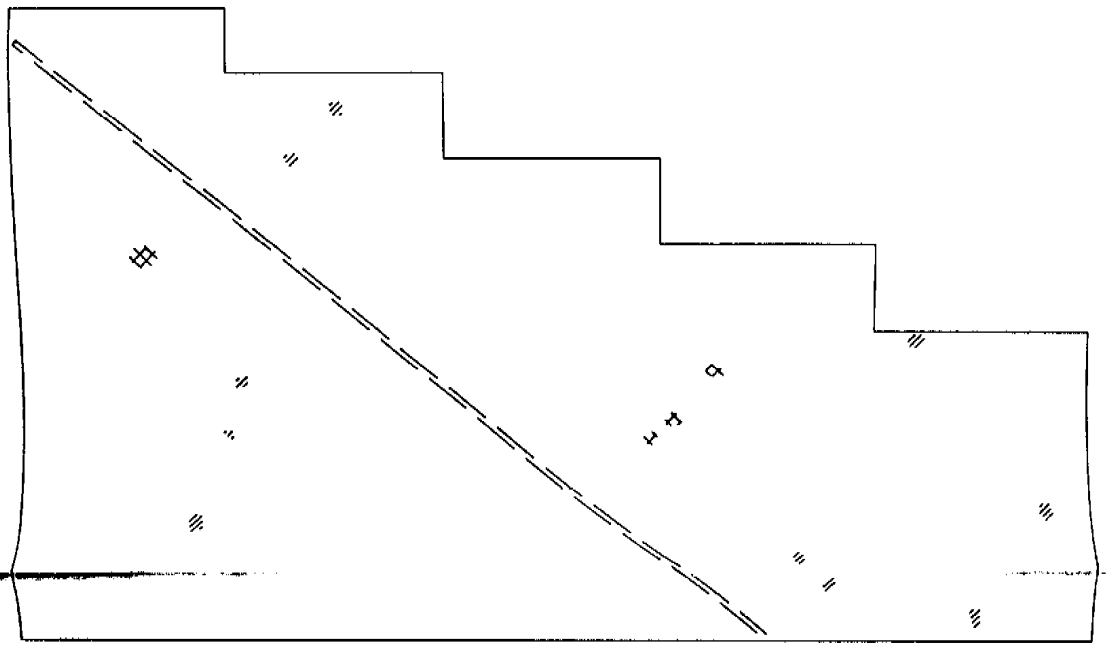
ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 7.1

A303
Survey II
Area 6B







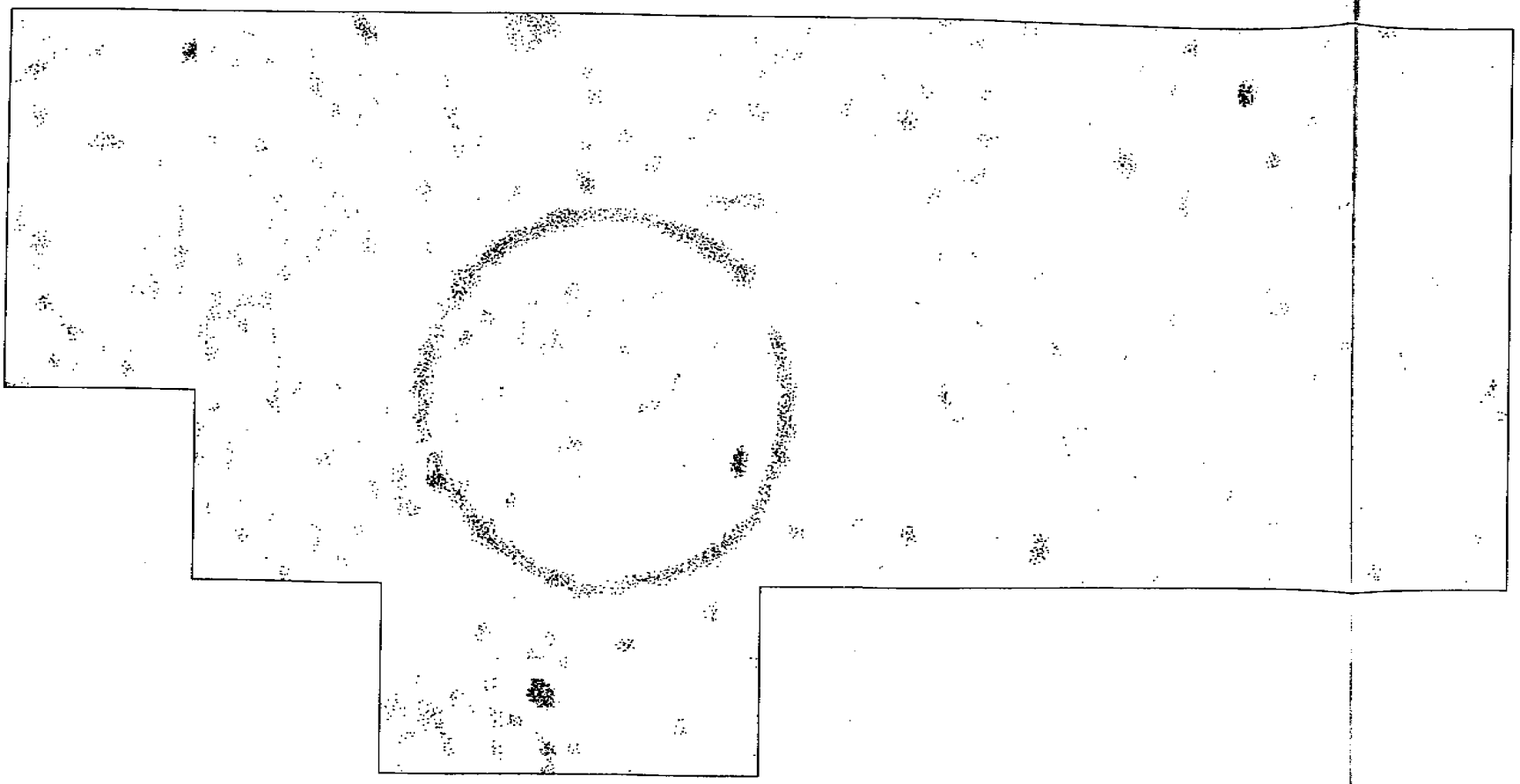
Archaeology ? Archaeology Ferrous Pipeline

ORIGINAL AT A3

0 m 20

Figure 6.4B

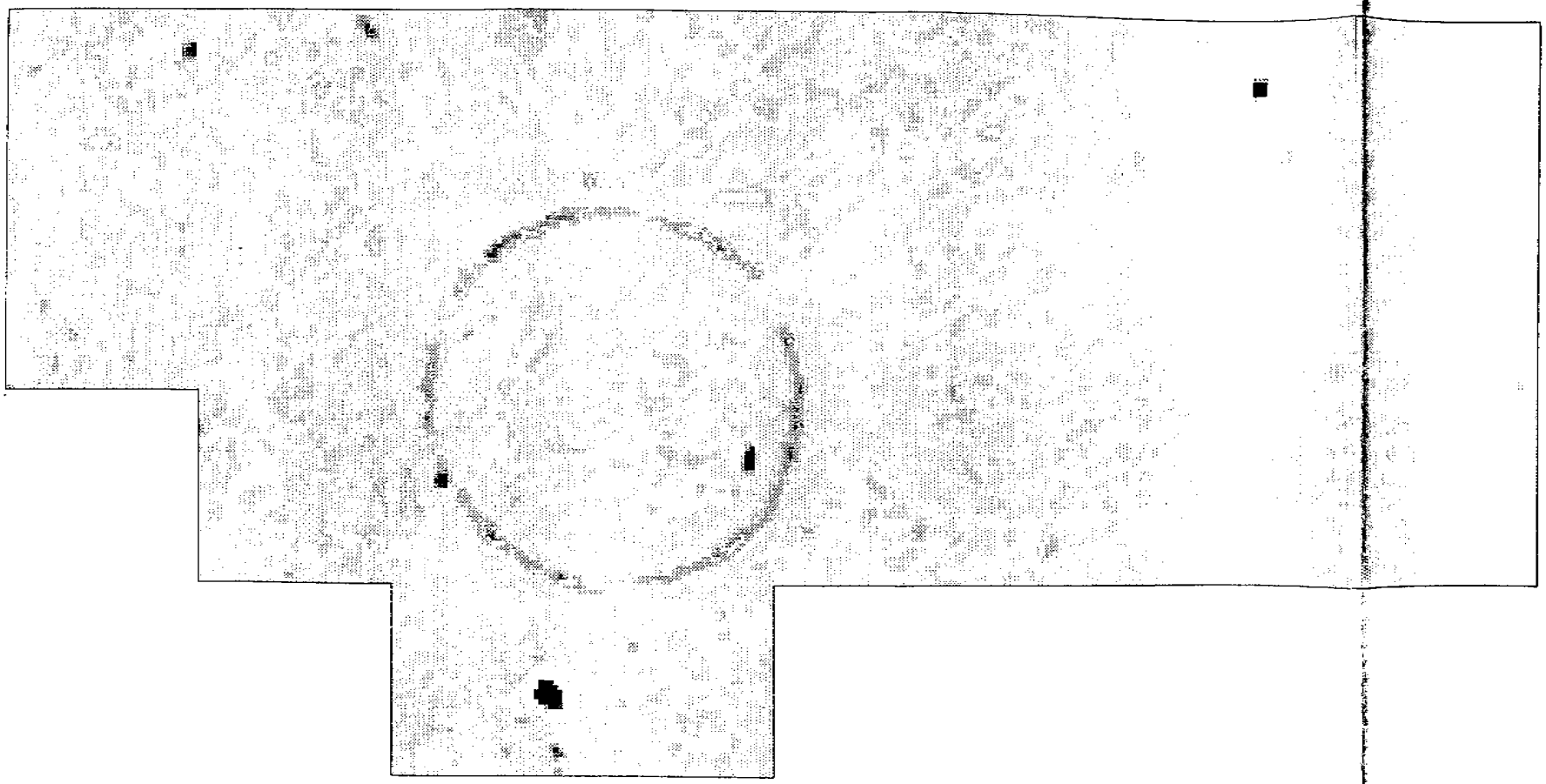
A303
Survey II
Area 8A



ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 8.2A

A303
Survey II
Area 8A



Smoothed Data

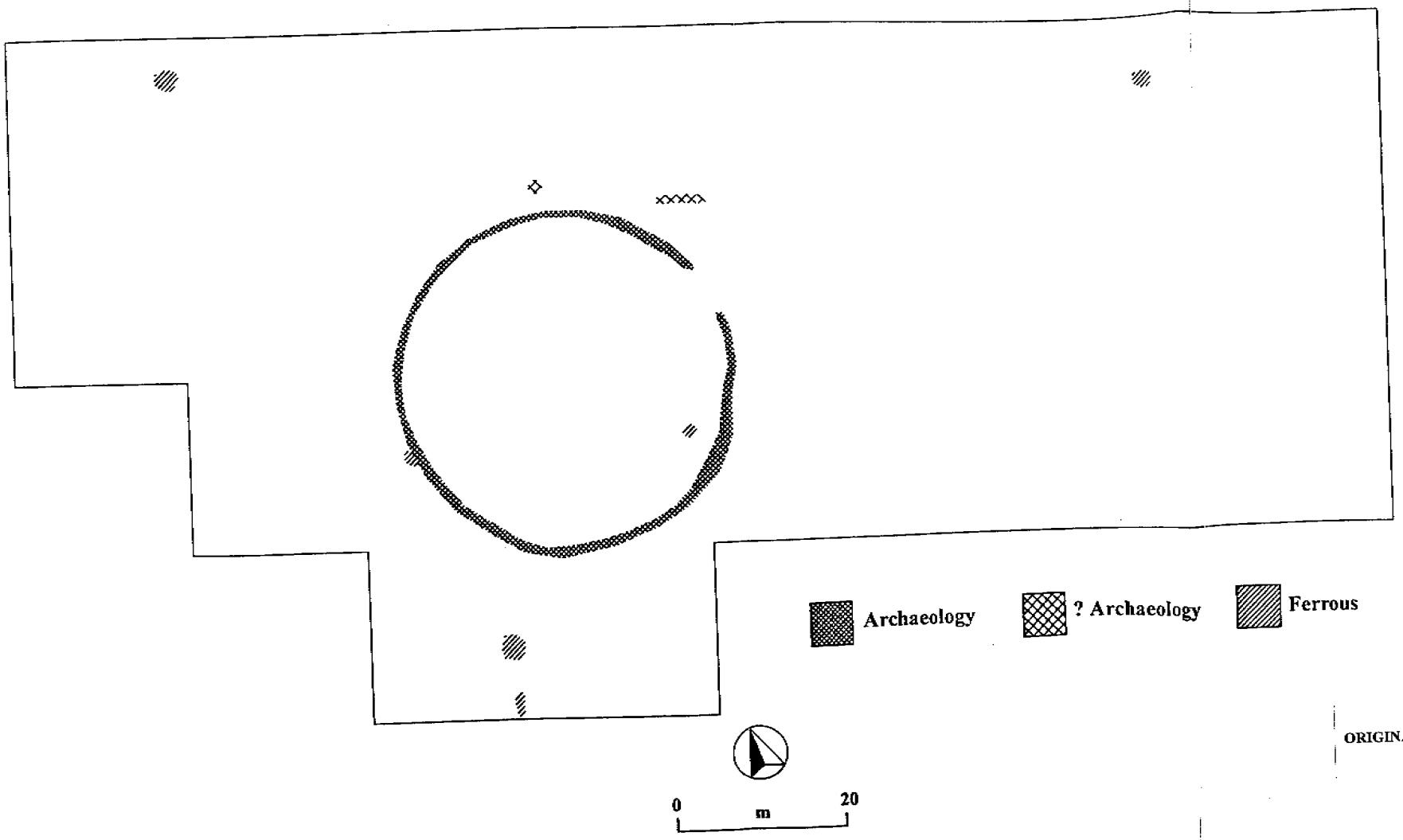
4.0
nT
-1.0

0 m 20

ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 8.3A

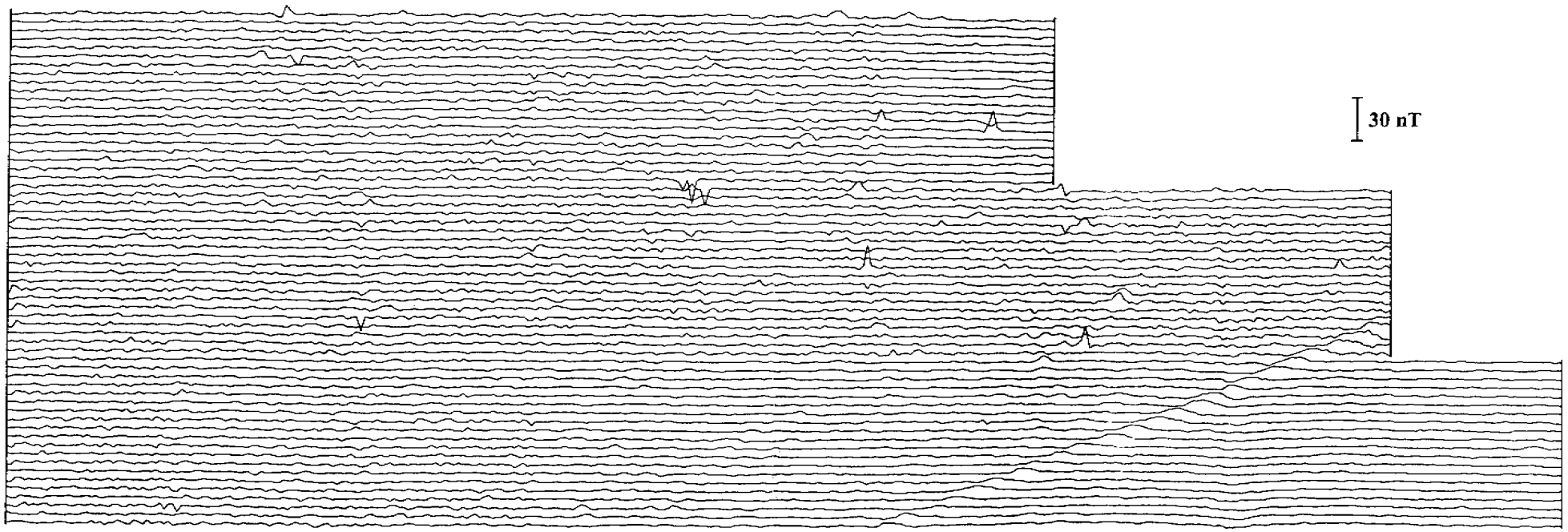
A303
Survey II
Area 8A
Interpretation

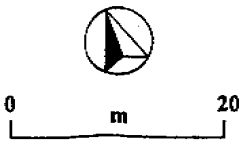


ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 8.4A

A303
Survey II
Area 8B

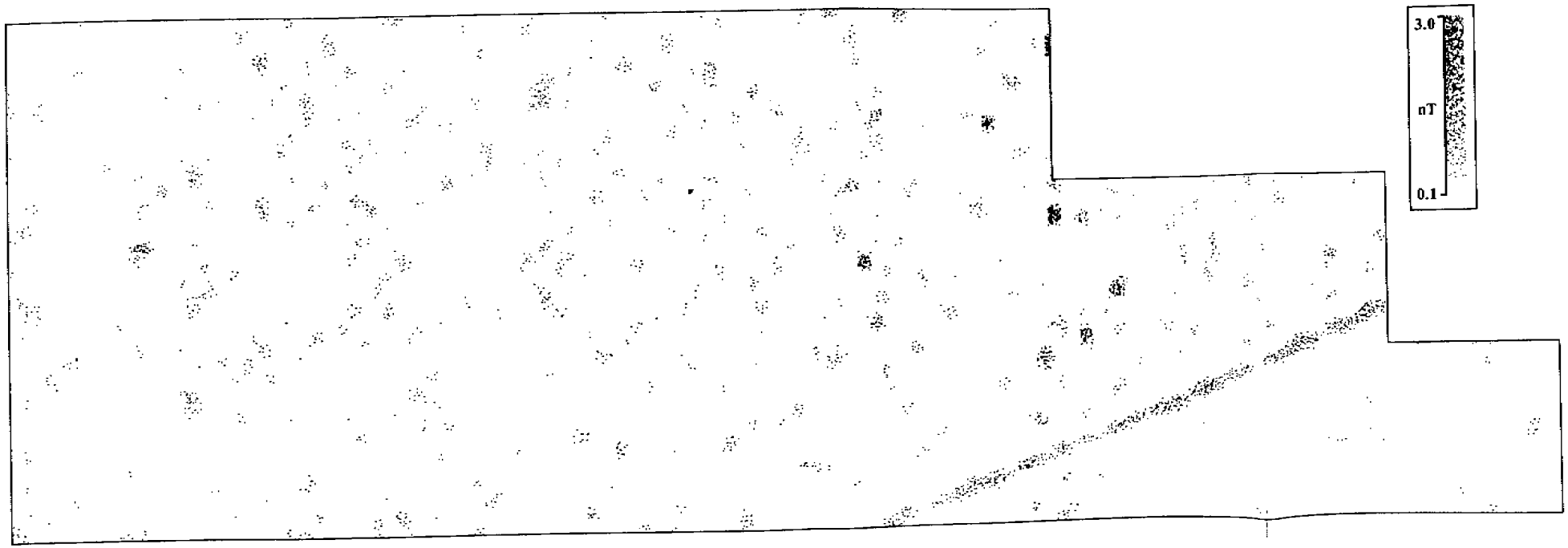


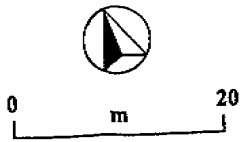


ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 8.5B

A303
Survey II
Area 8B

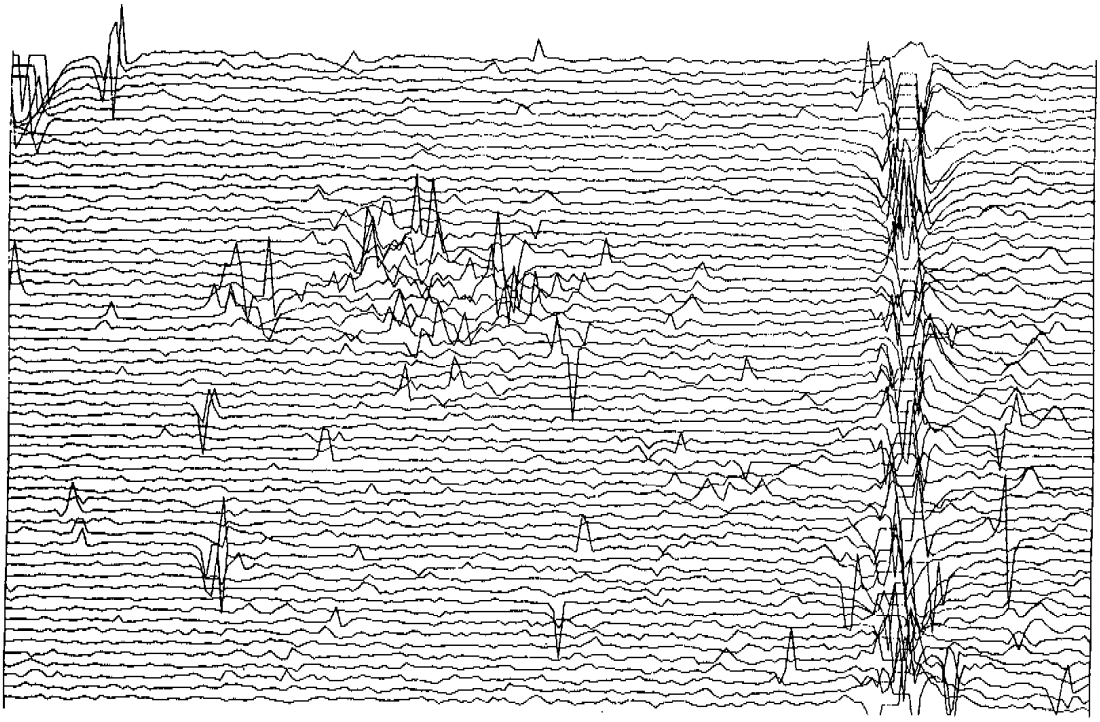




ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 8.6B

A303
Survey II
Area 9A



15 nT

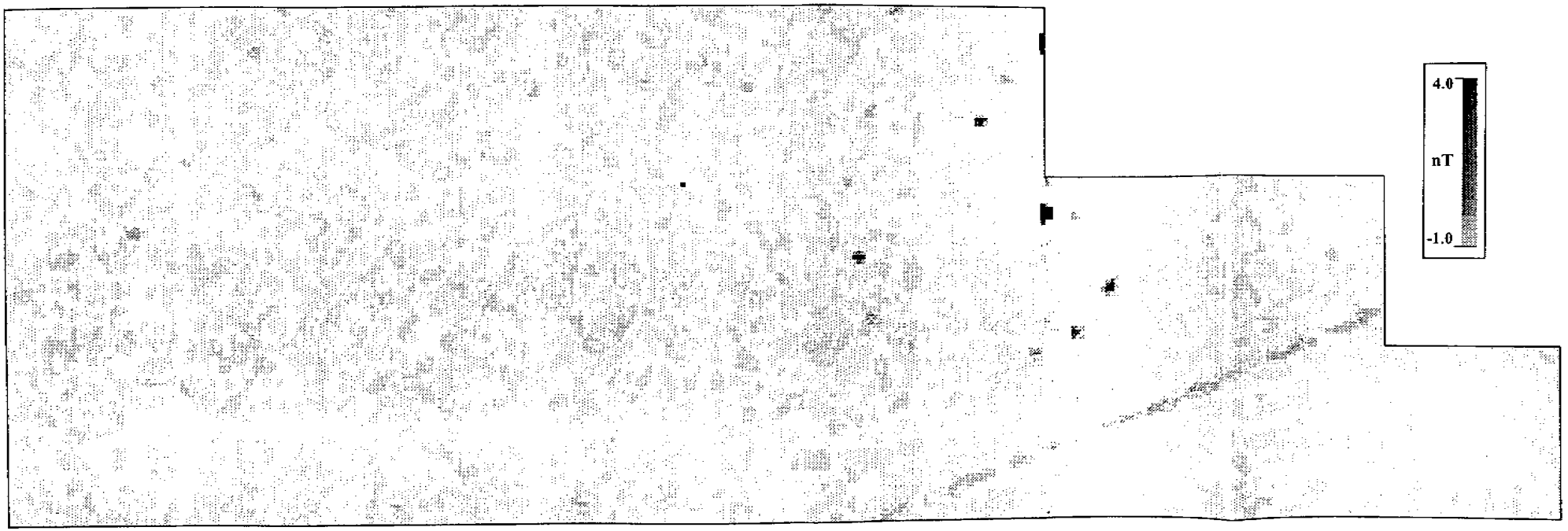
5.0
nT
0.1

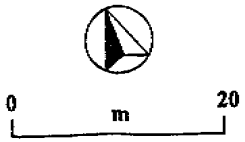
0 m 20

ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 9.1A

A303
Survey II
Area 8B

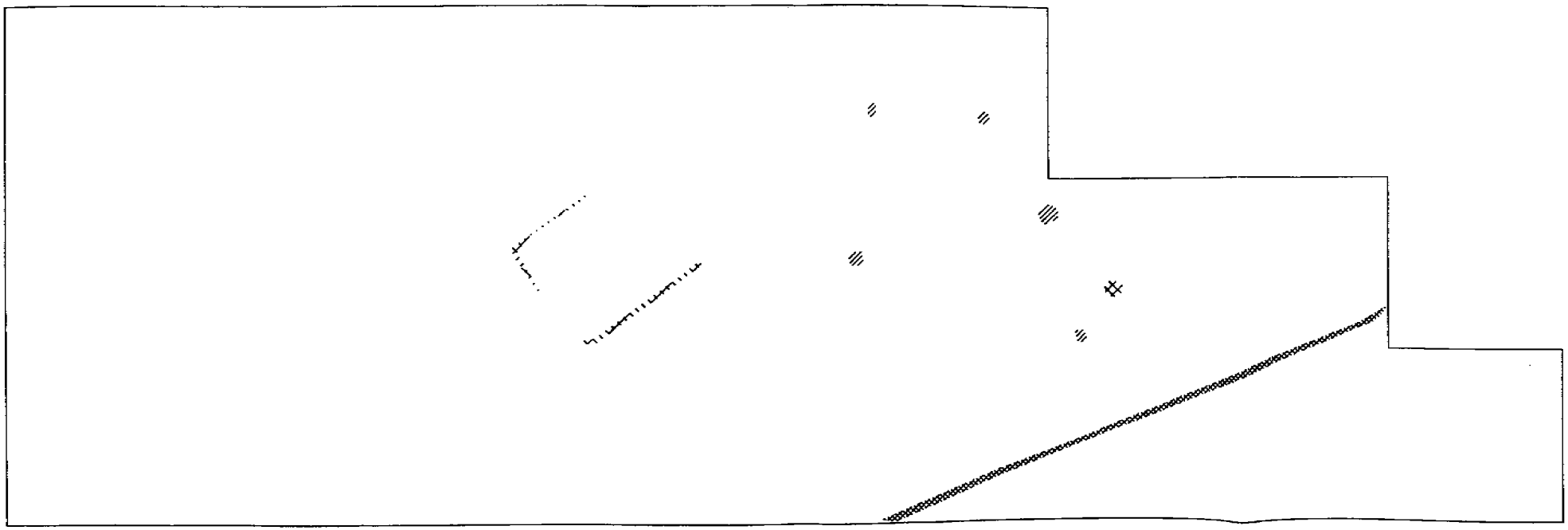




ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 8.7B

A303
Survey II
Area 8B
Interpretation



Archaeology

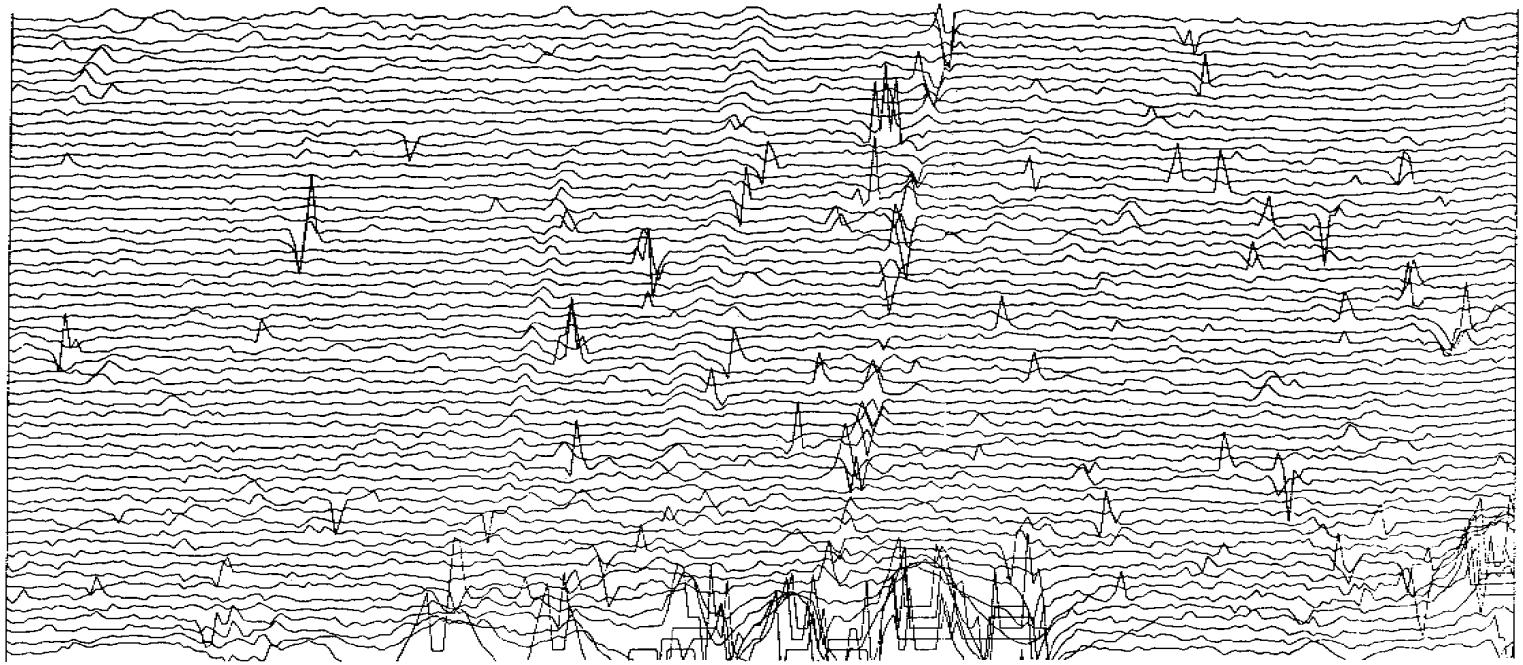
? Archaeology

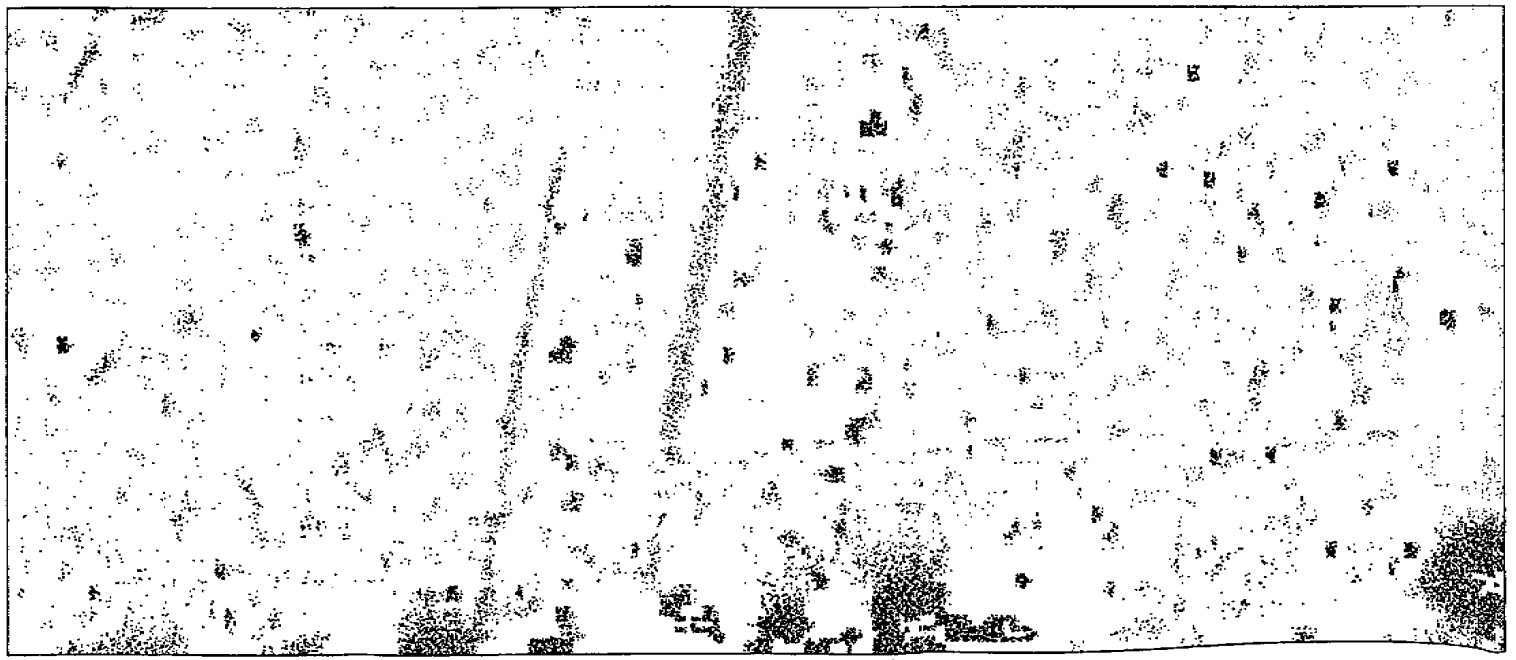
Ferrous

0 m 20

ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 8.8B





A303
Survey II
Area 10A

15 nT

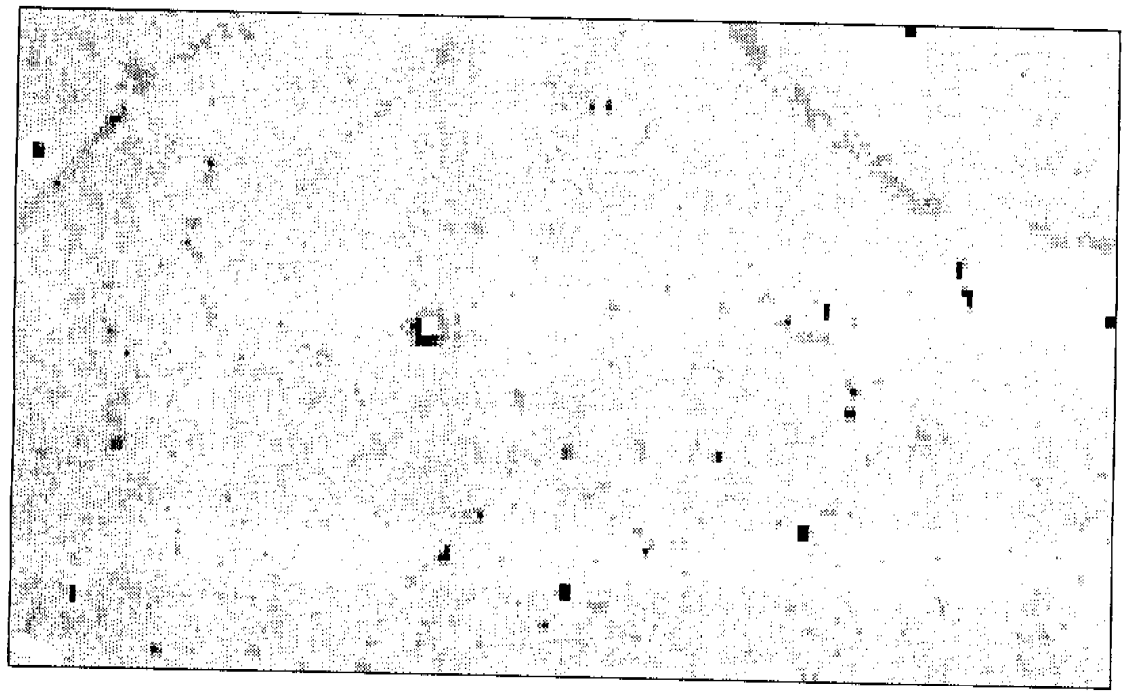
0 m 20

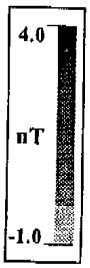
5.0
nT
0.1

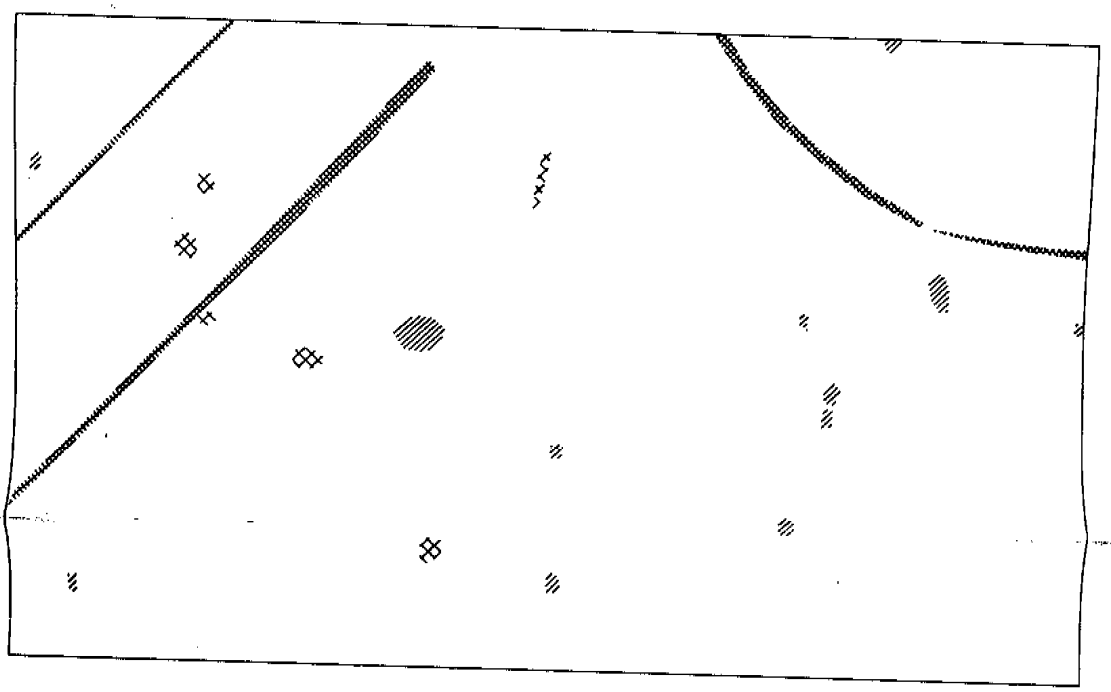
ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 10.1A

A303
Survey II
Area 9B







Archaeology

? Archaeology

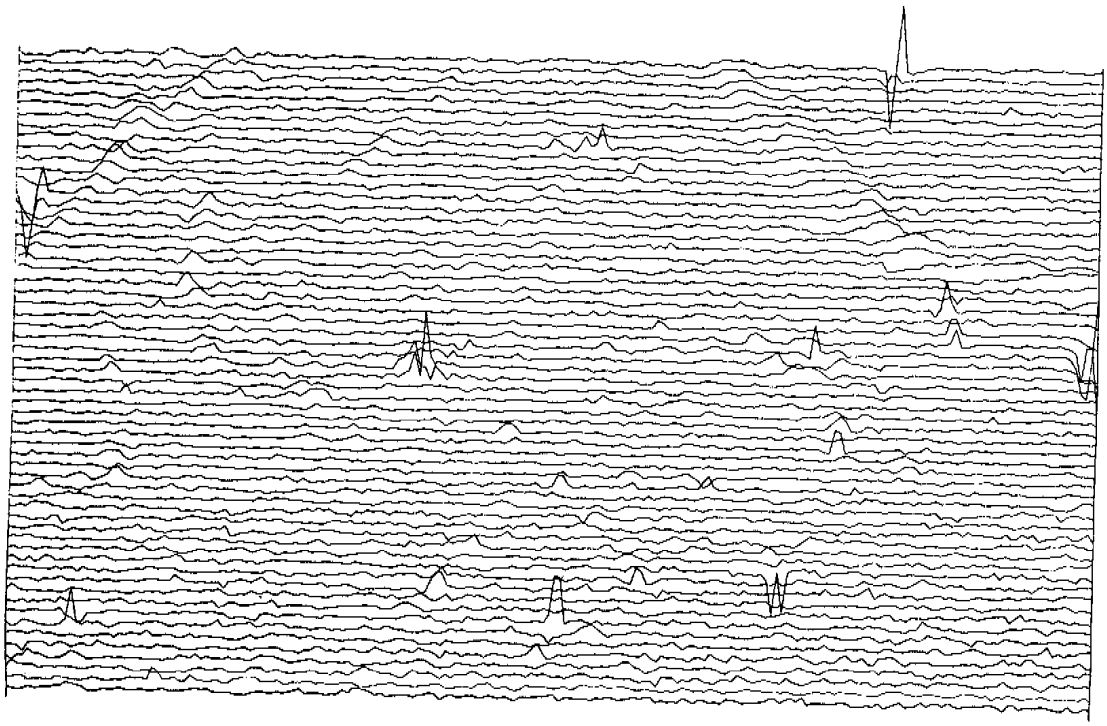
Ferrous

0 m 20

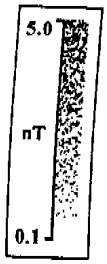
ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 9.4B

A303
Survey II
Area 9B



15 nT

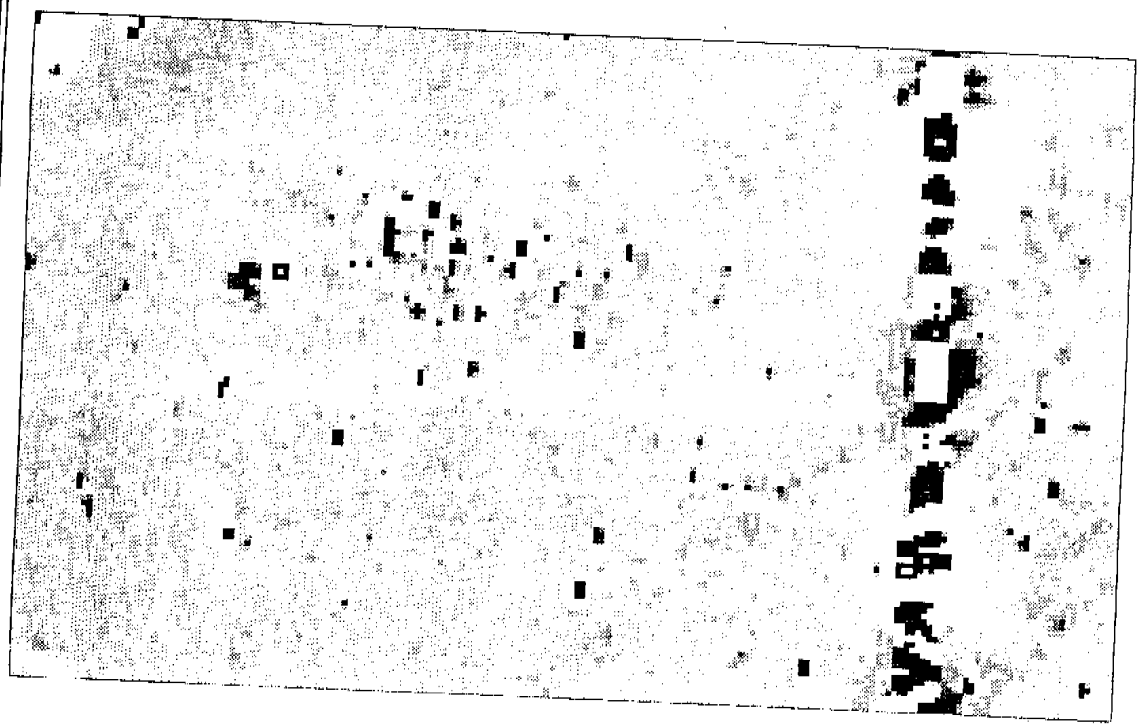


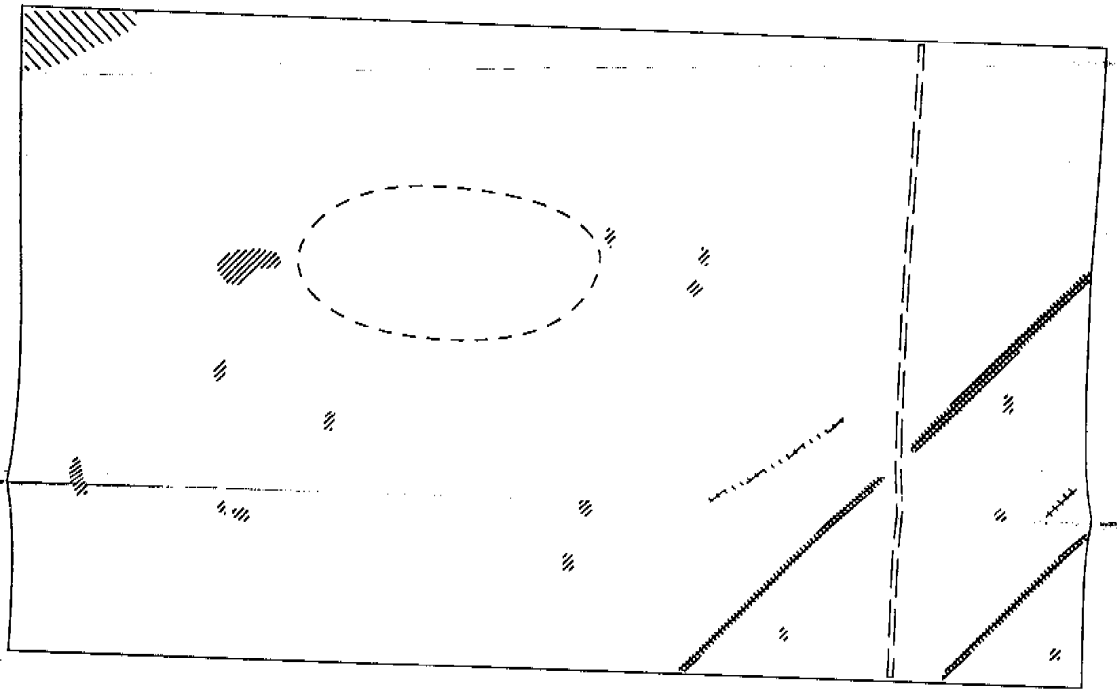
0 m 20

ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 9.3B

A303
Survey II
Area 9A





? Archaeology/ Industrial

Archaeology

? Archaeology

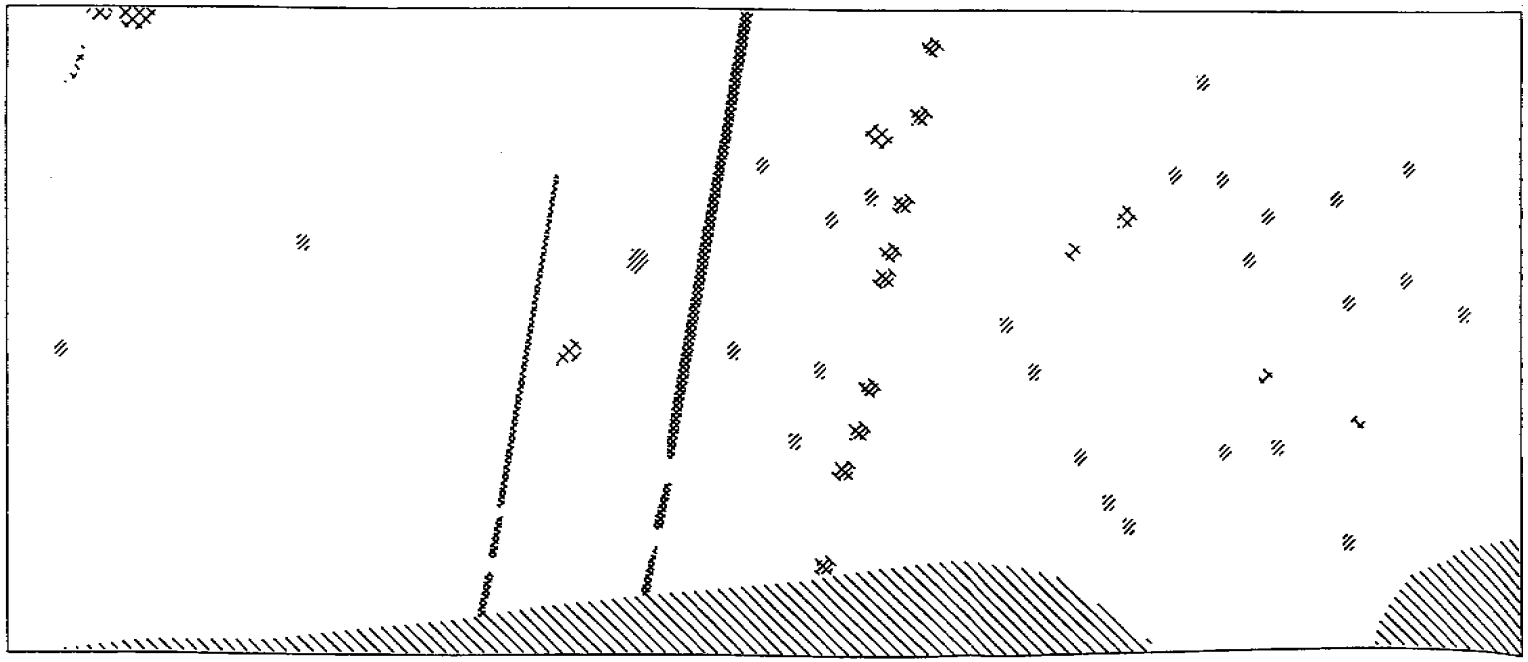
Ferrous

Pipeline

0 m 20

ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 9.2A



A303
Survey II
Area 10A

4.0
nT
-1.0

0 m 20

Archaeology

? Archaeology

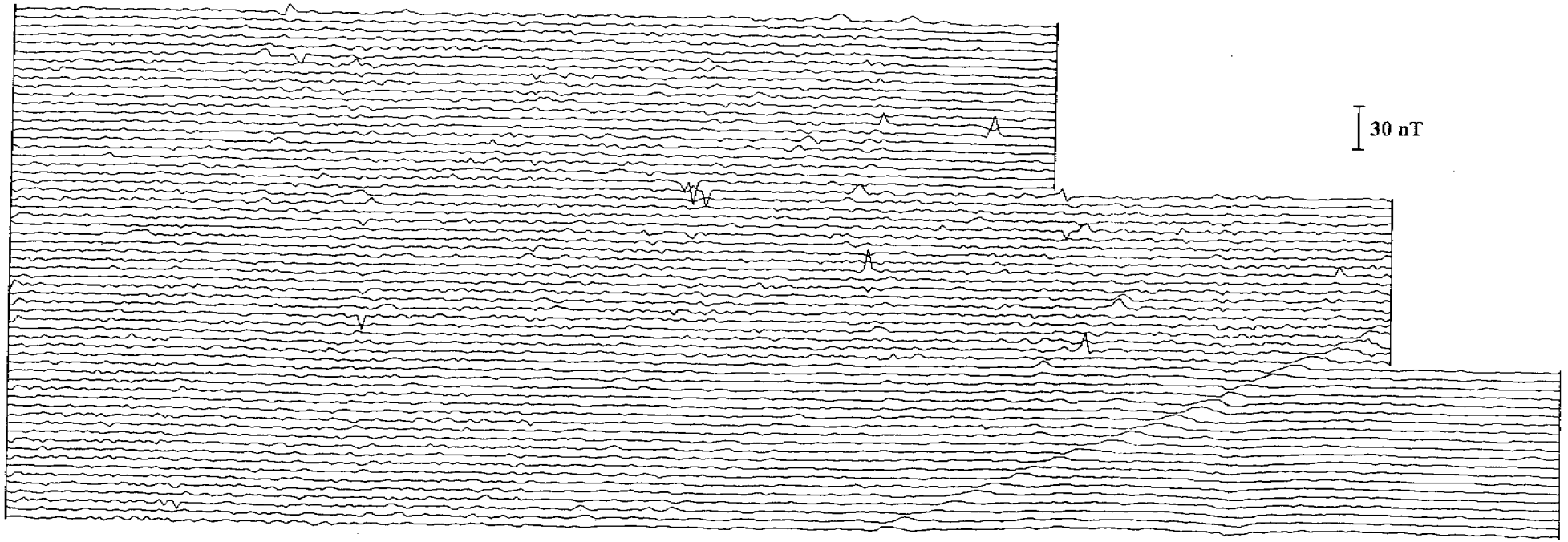
? Archaeology/
Ferrous

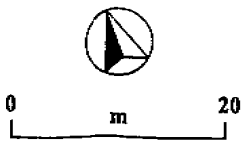
Ferrous

ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 10.2A

A303
Survey II
Area 8B

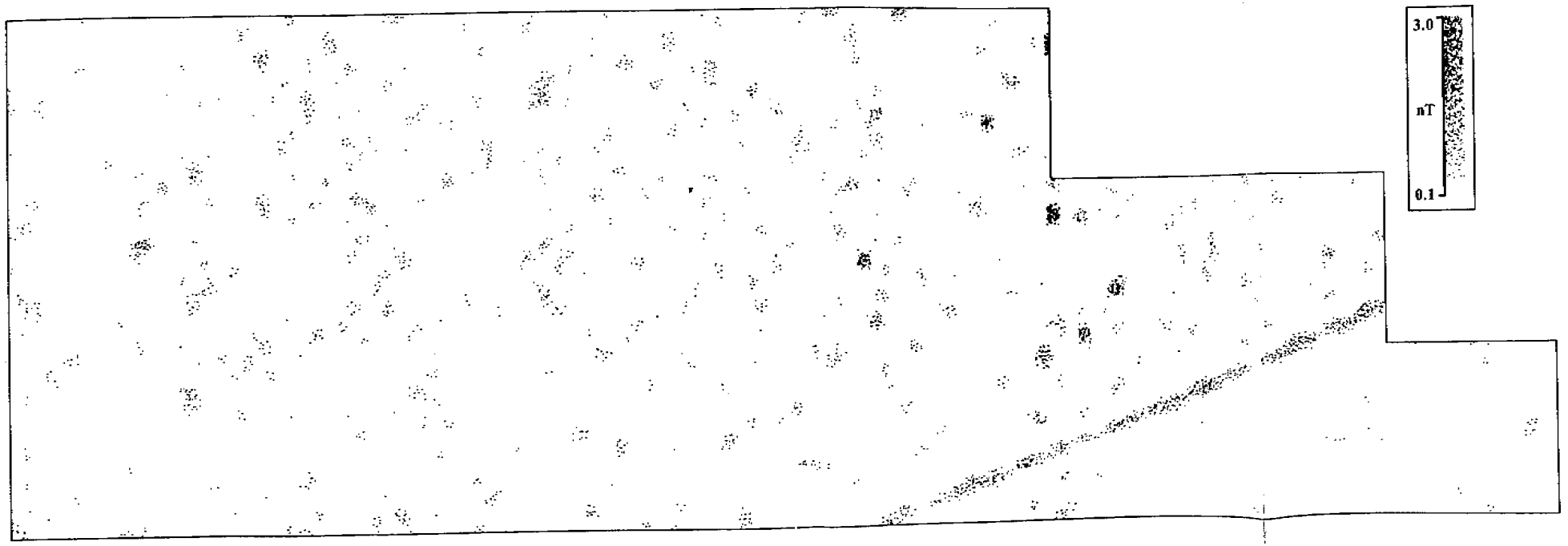


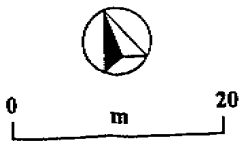


ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 8.5B

A303
Survey II
Area 8B

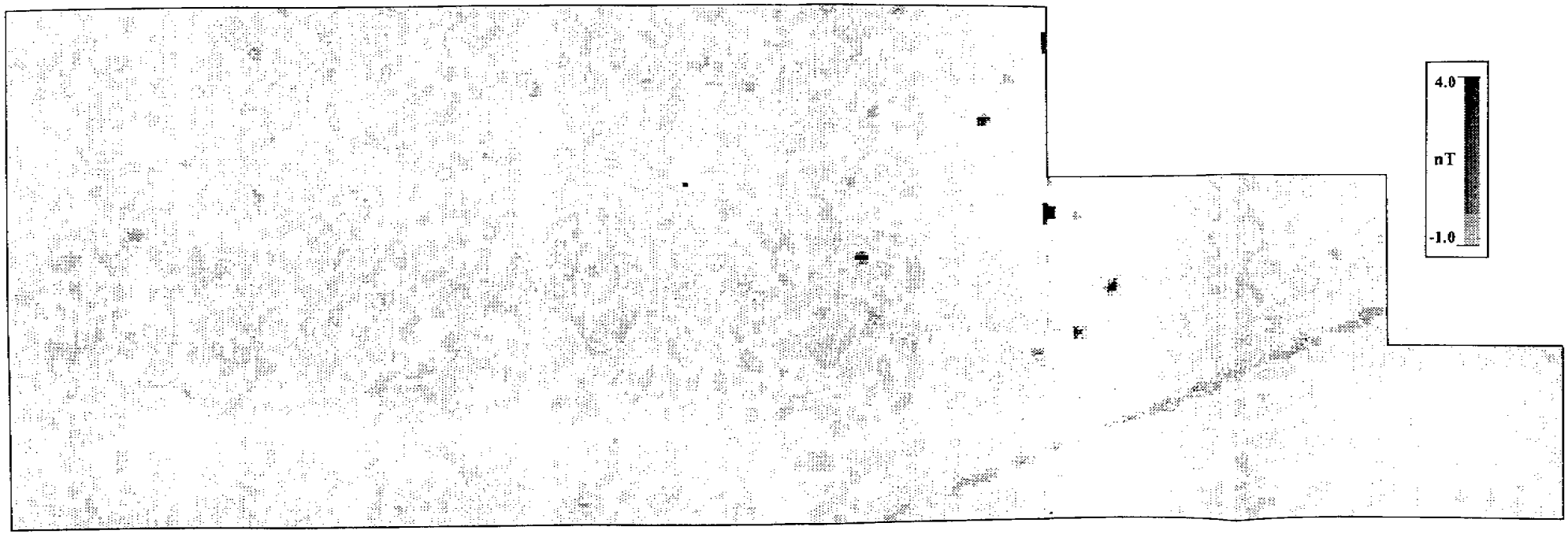


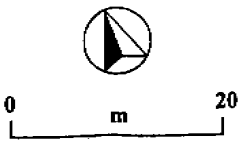


ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 8.6B

A303
Survey II
Area 8B

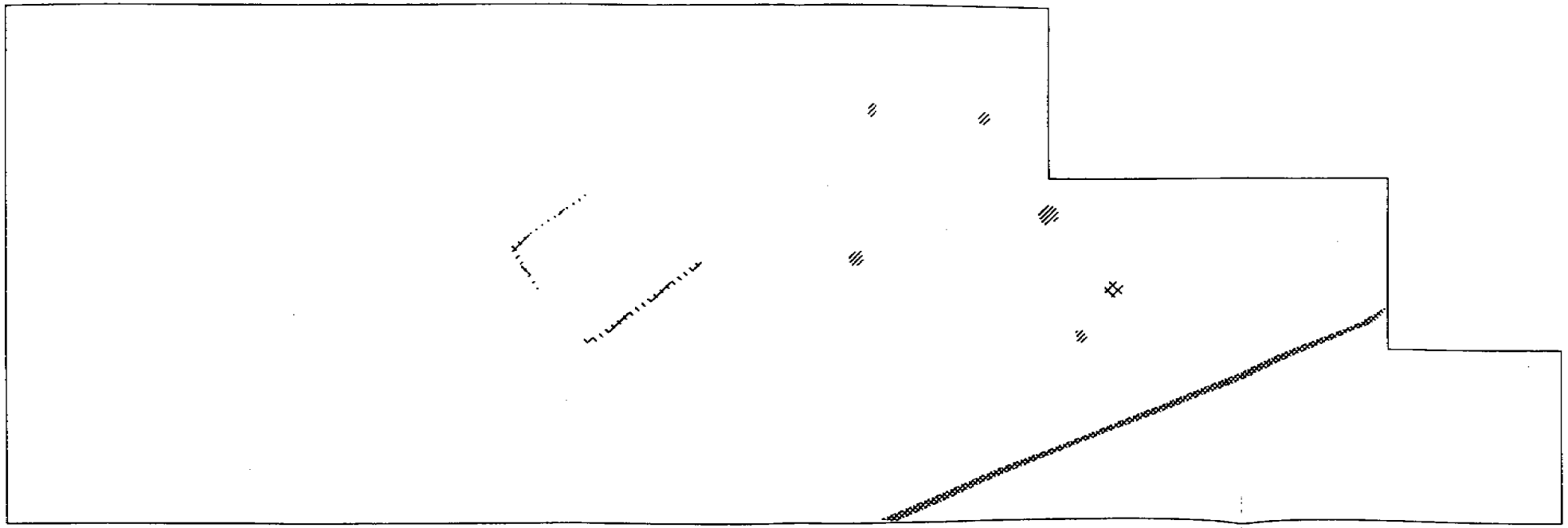




ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 8.7B

A303
Survey II
Area 8B
Interpretation



Archaeology

? Archaeology

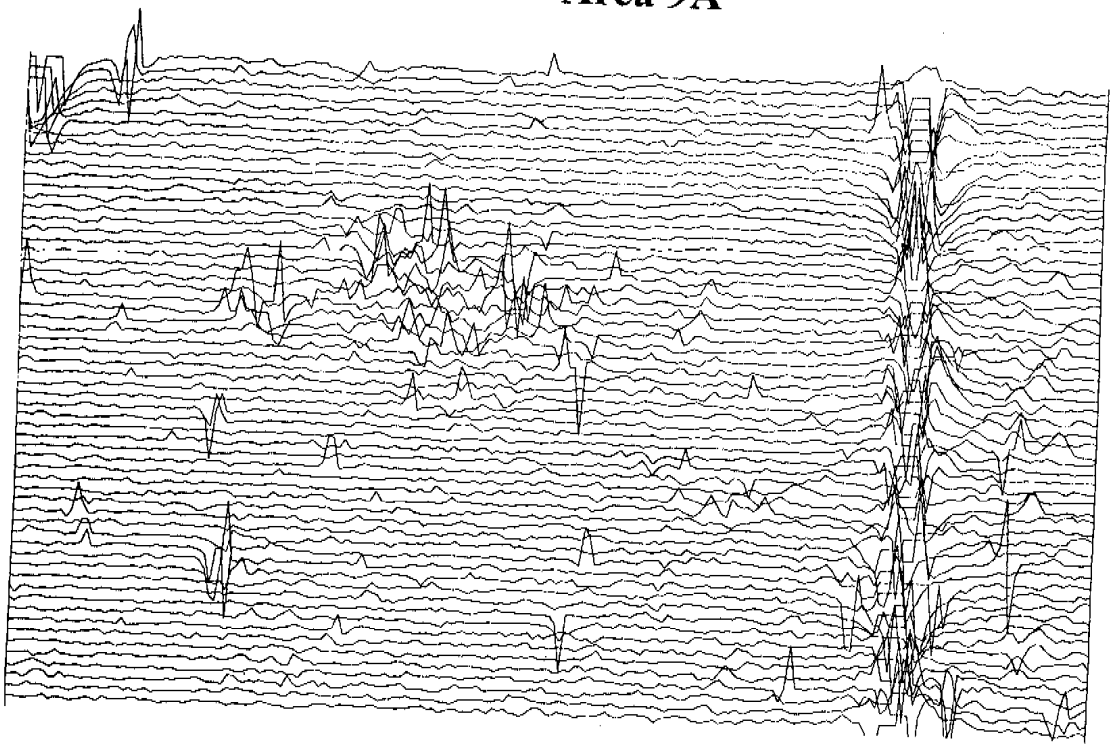
Ferrous

0 m 20

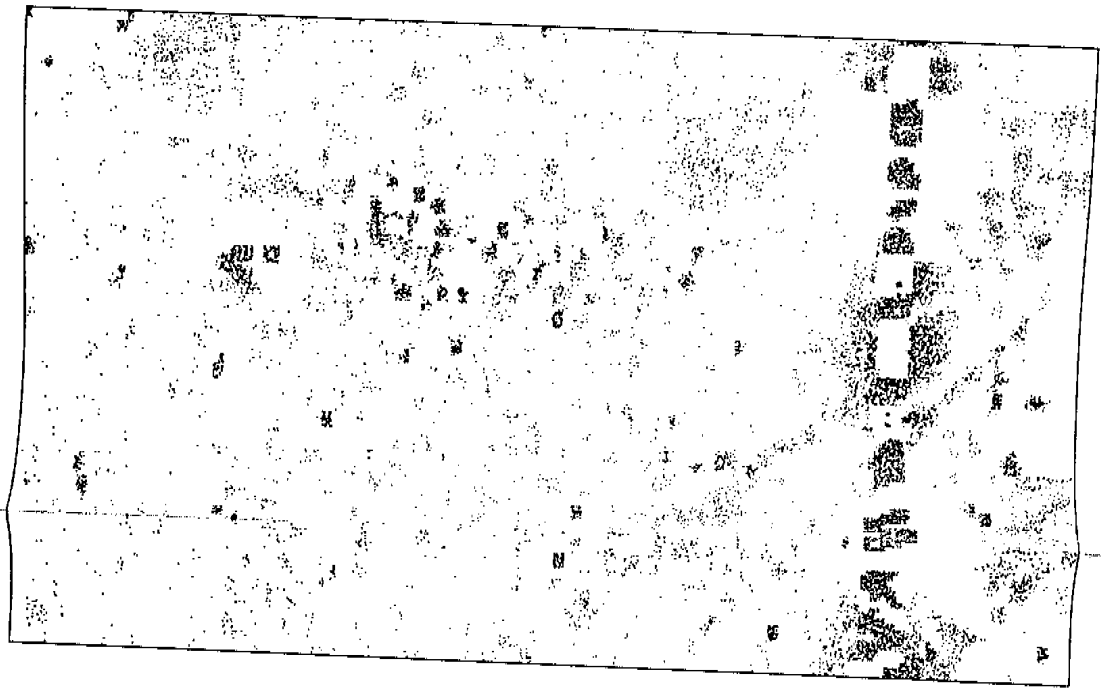
ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 8.8B

A303
Survey II
Area 9A



15 nT



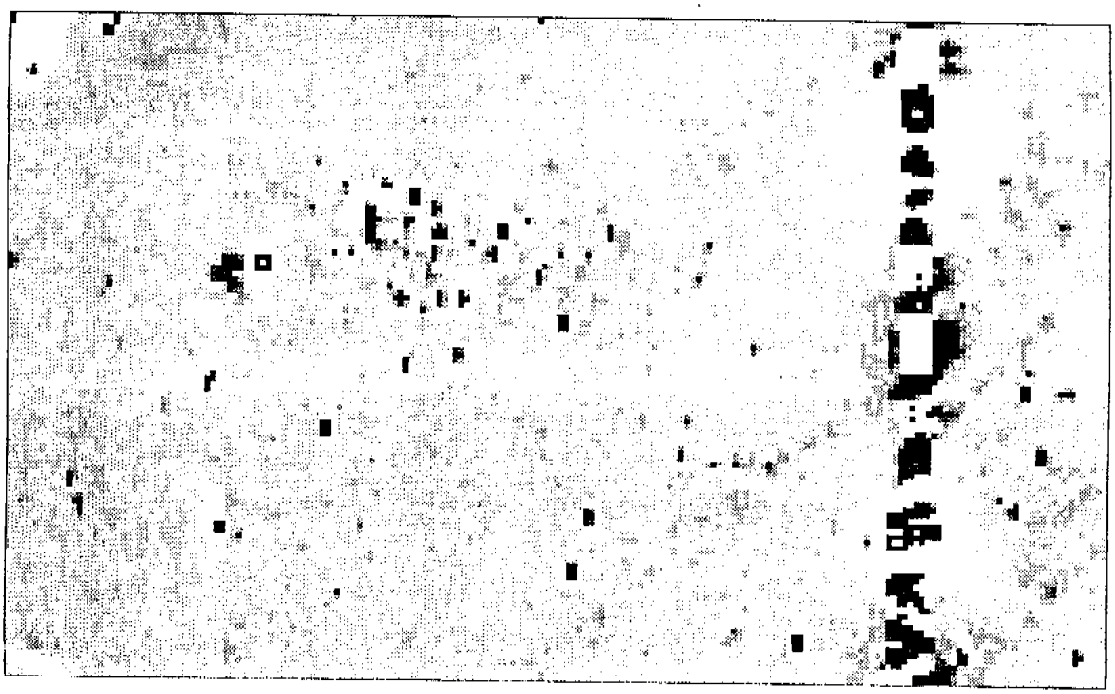
5.0
nT
0.1

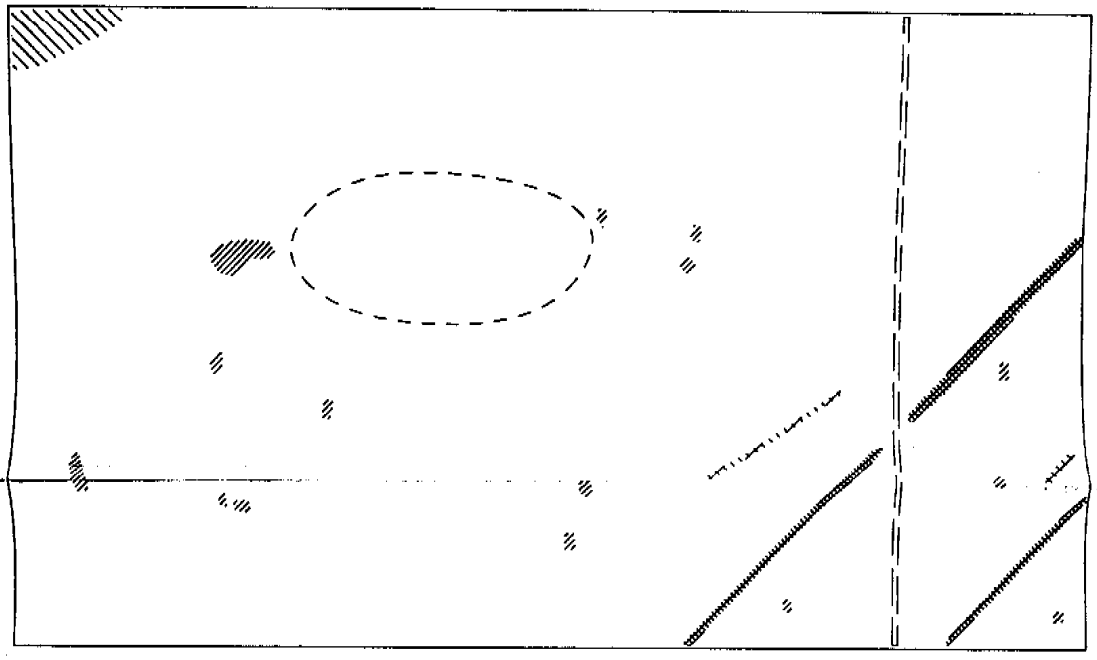
0 m 20

ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 9.1A

A303
Survey II
Area 9A





? Archaeology/ Industrial

Archaeology

? Archaeology

Ferrous

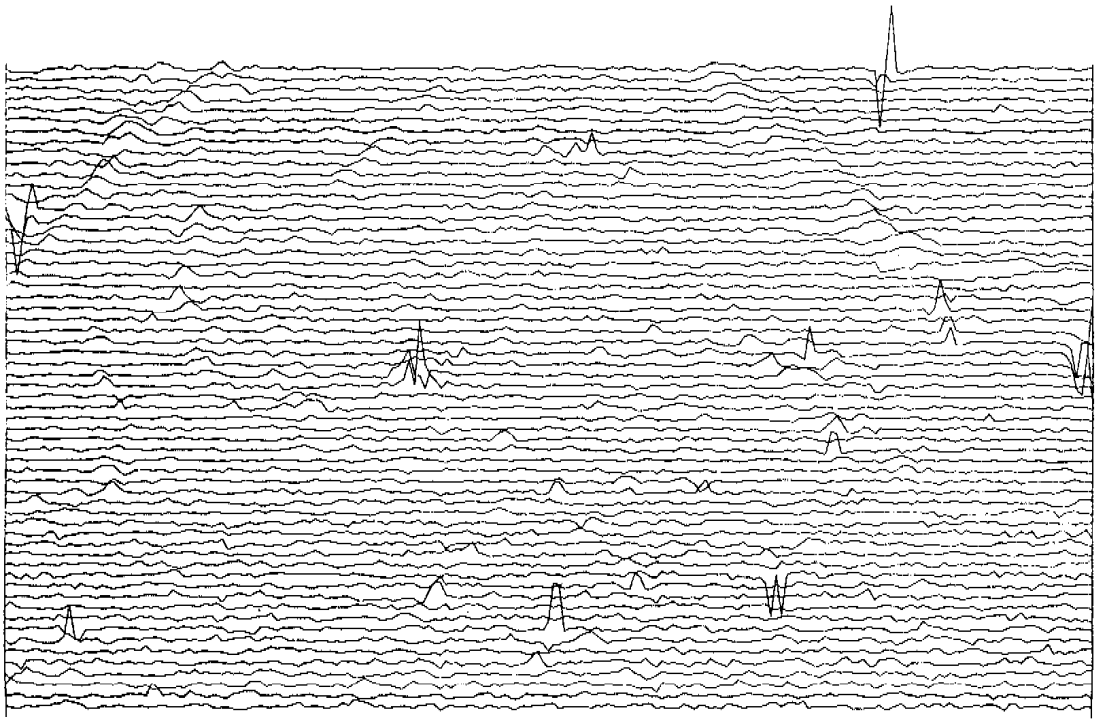
Pipeline

0 m 20

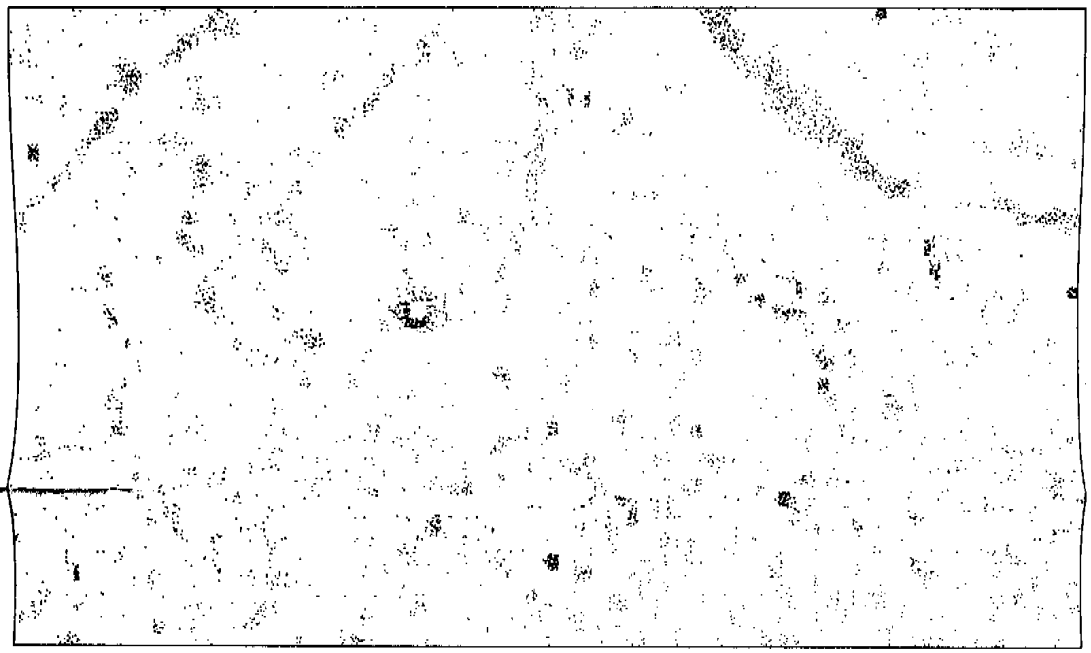
ORIGINAL AT A3

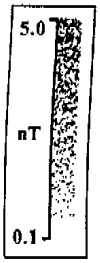
Figure 9.2A

A303
Survey II
Area 9B



15 nT



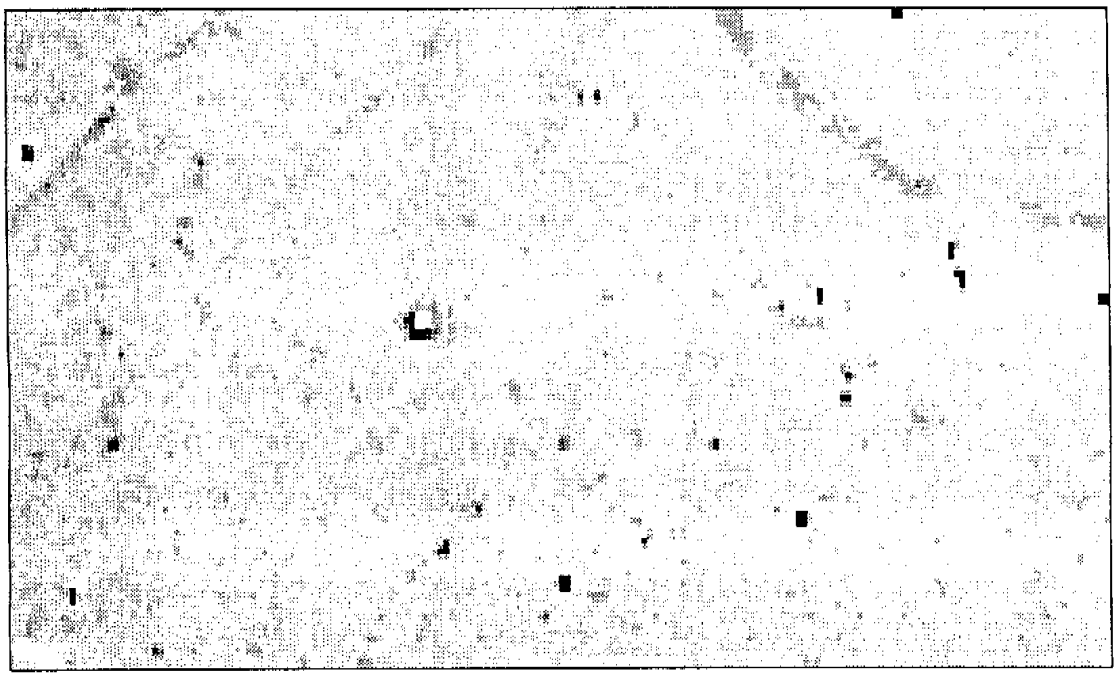


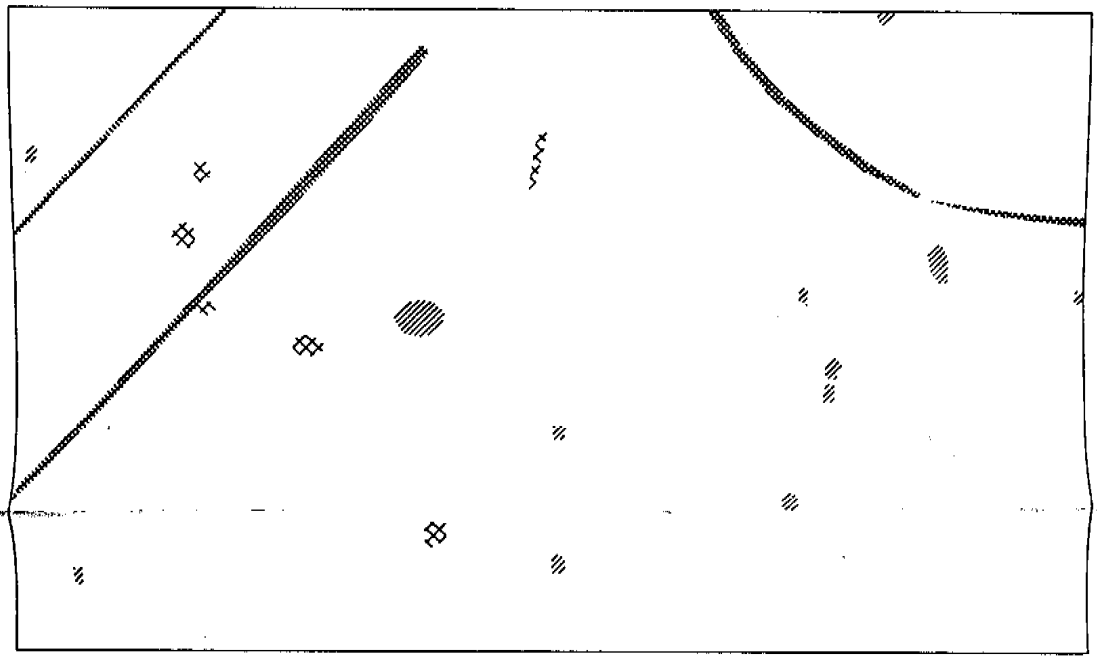
0 m 20

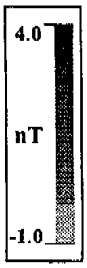
ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 9.3B

A303
Survey II
Area 9B







Archaeology

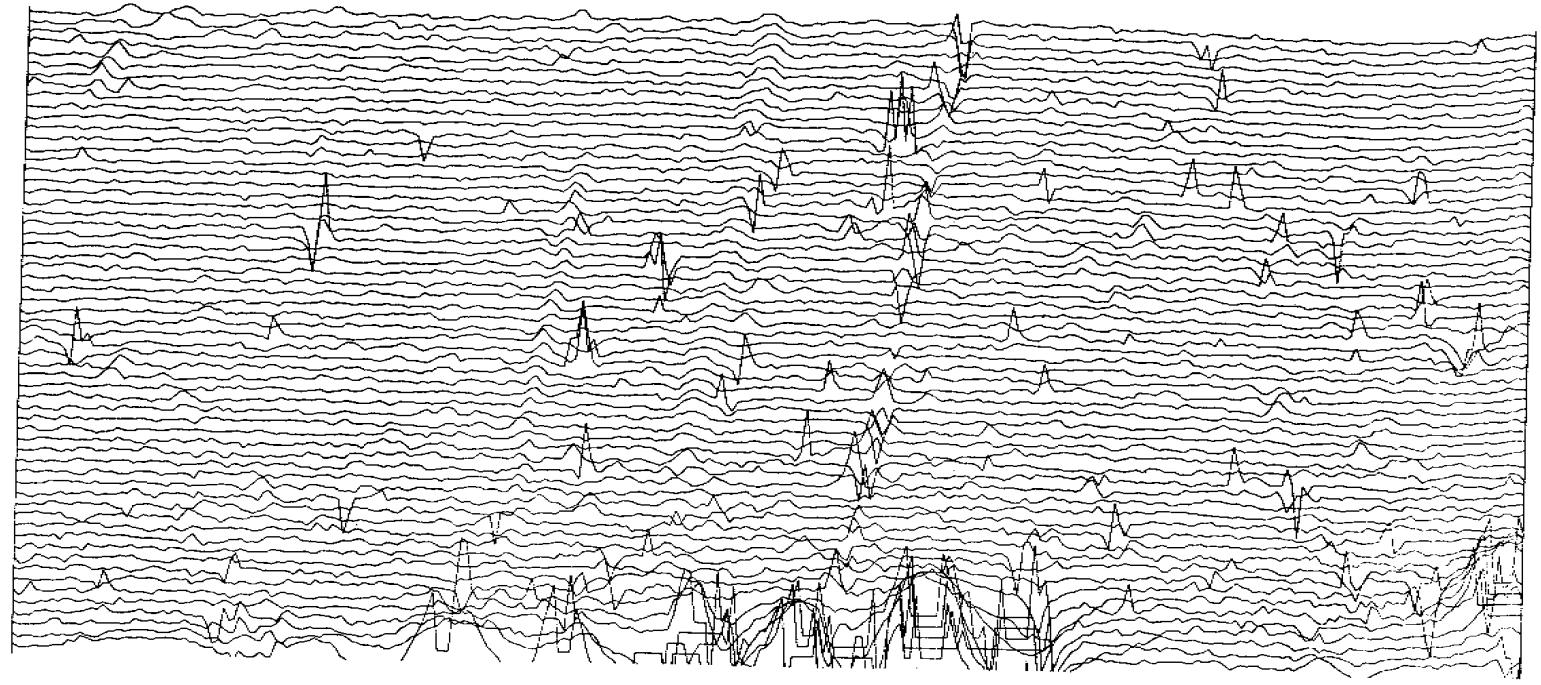
? Archaeology

Ferrous

0 m 20

ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 9.4B



A303
Survey II
Area 10A

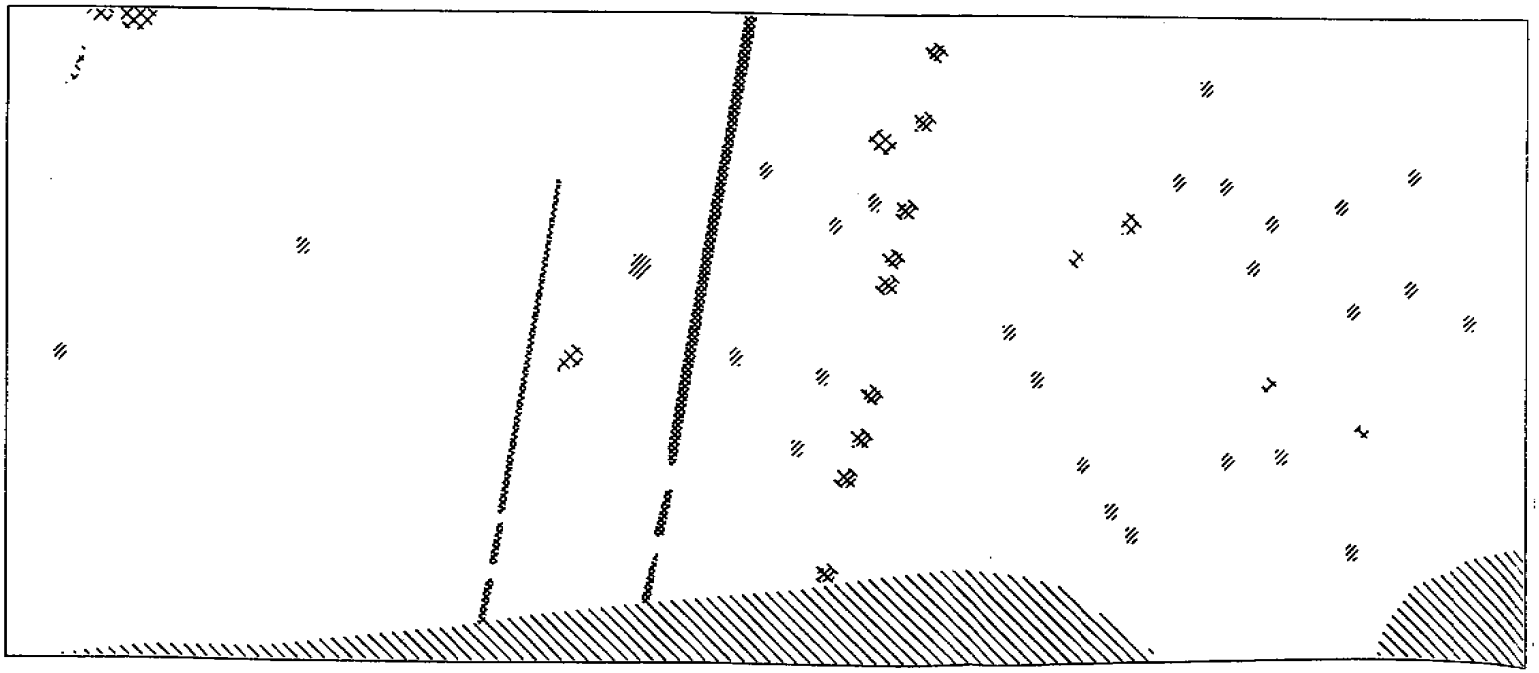
15 nT

0 m 20

5.0
nT
0.1

ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 10.1A



A303
Survey II
Area 10A

4.0
nT
-1.0

0 m 20

Archaeology

? Archaeology

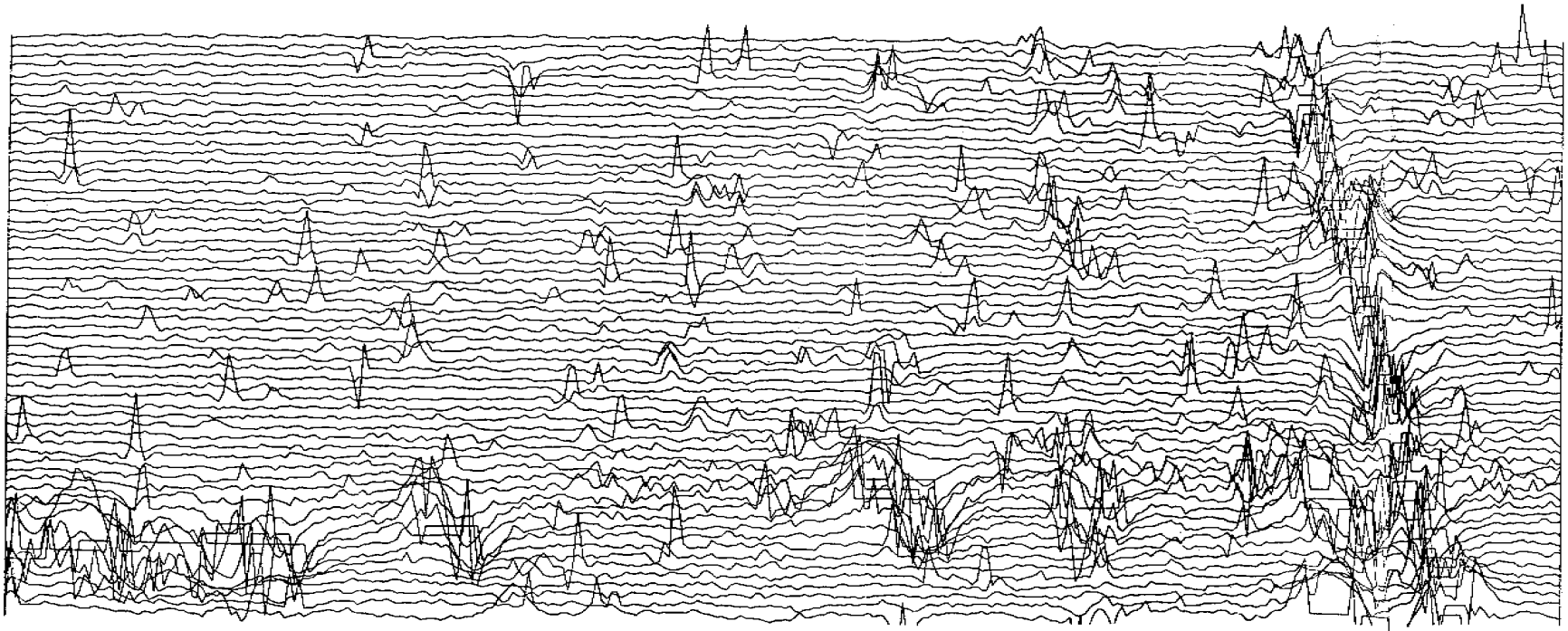
? Archaeology/
Ferrous

Ferrous

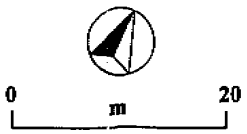
ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 10.2A

A303
Survey II
Area 10B



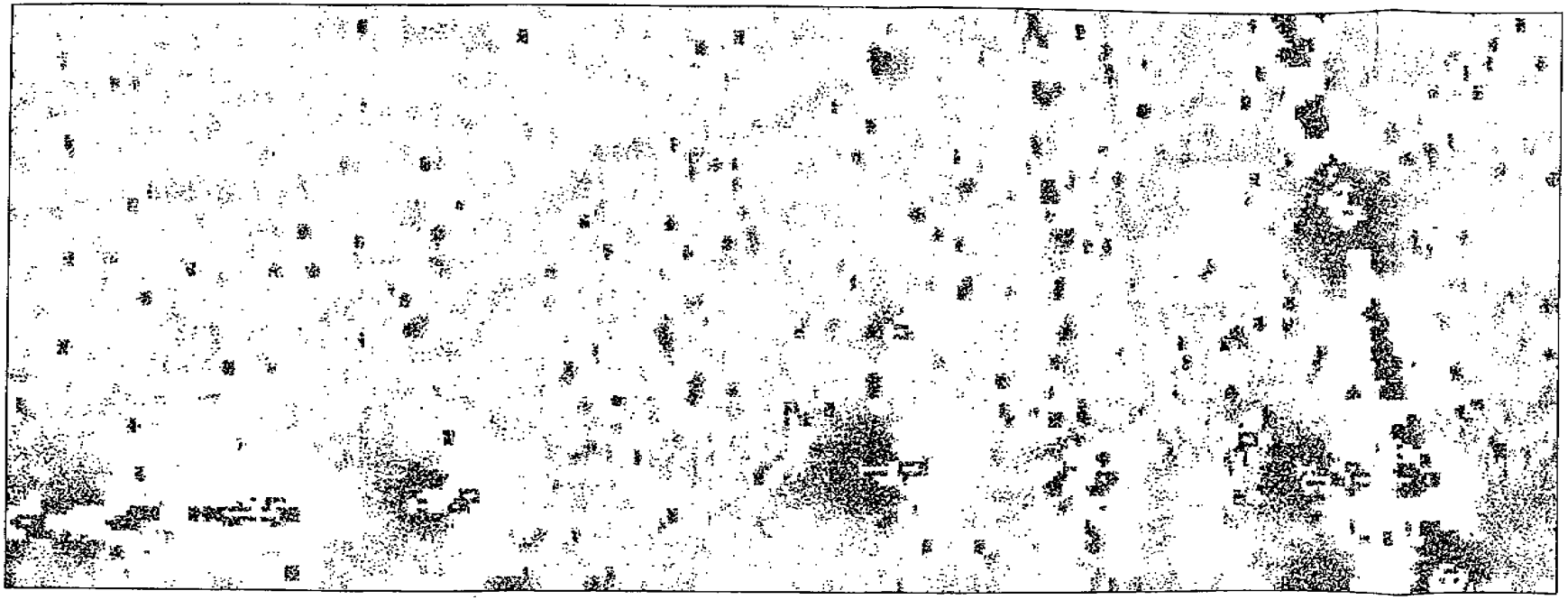
15 nT

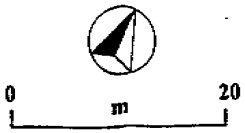


ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 10.3B

A303
Survey II
Area 10B

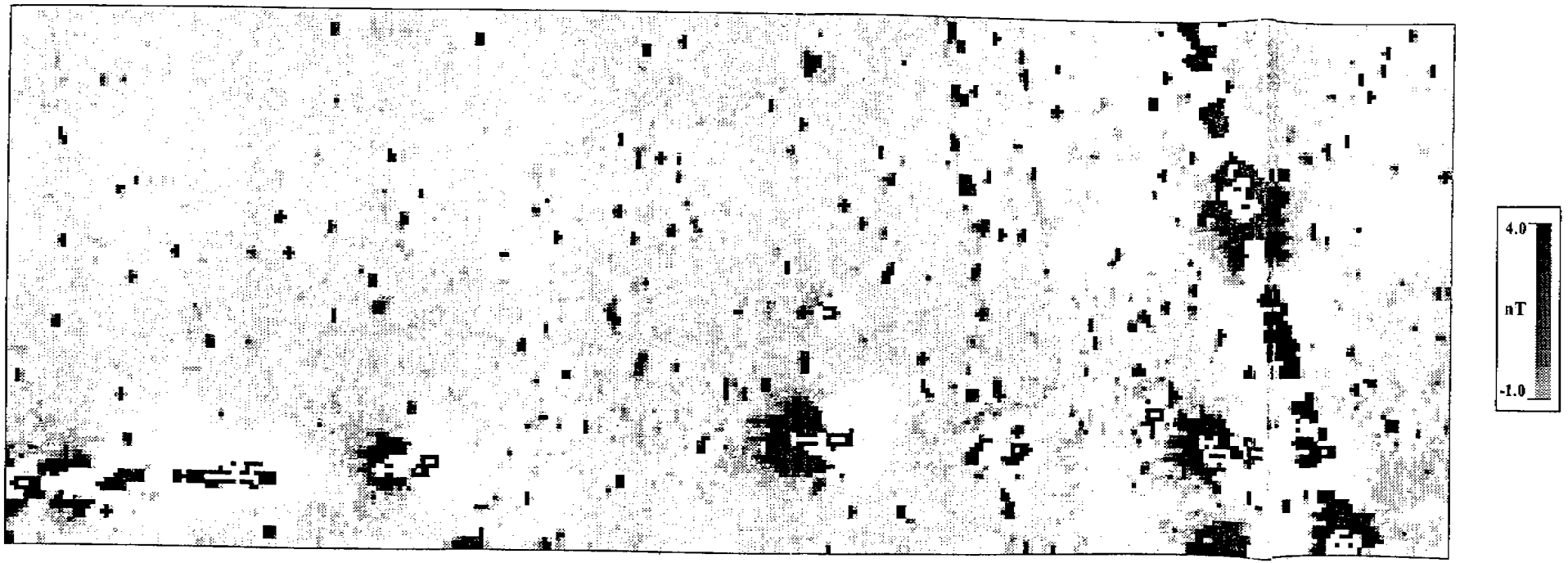


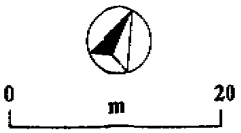


ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 10.4B

A303
Survey II
Area 10B

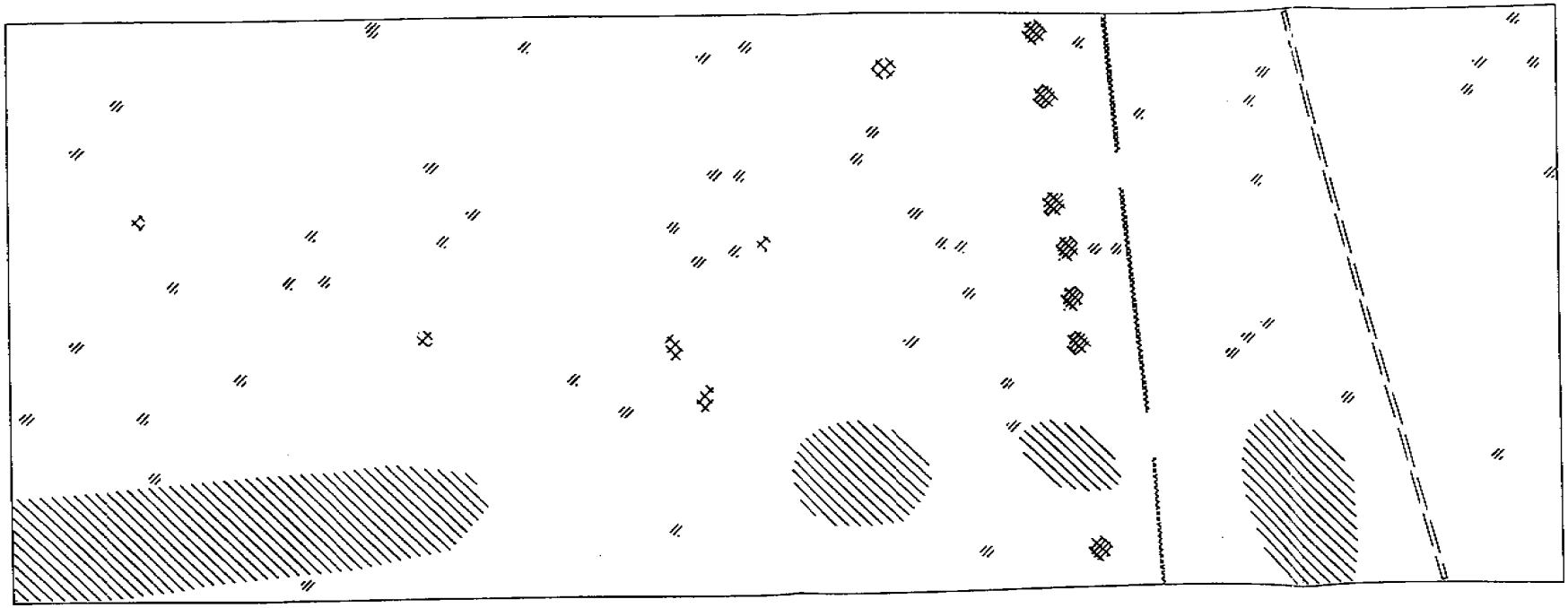




ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 10.5B

A303
Survey II
Area 10B
Interpretation



Archaeology

? Archaeology

Archaeology/ Ferrous

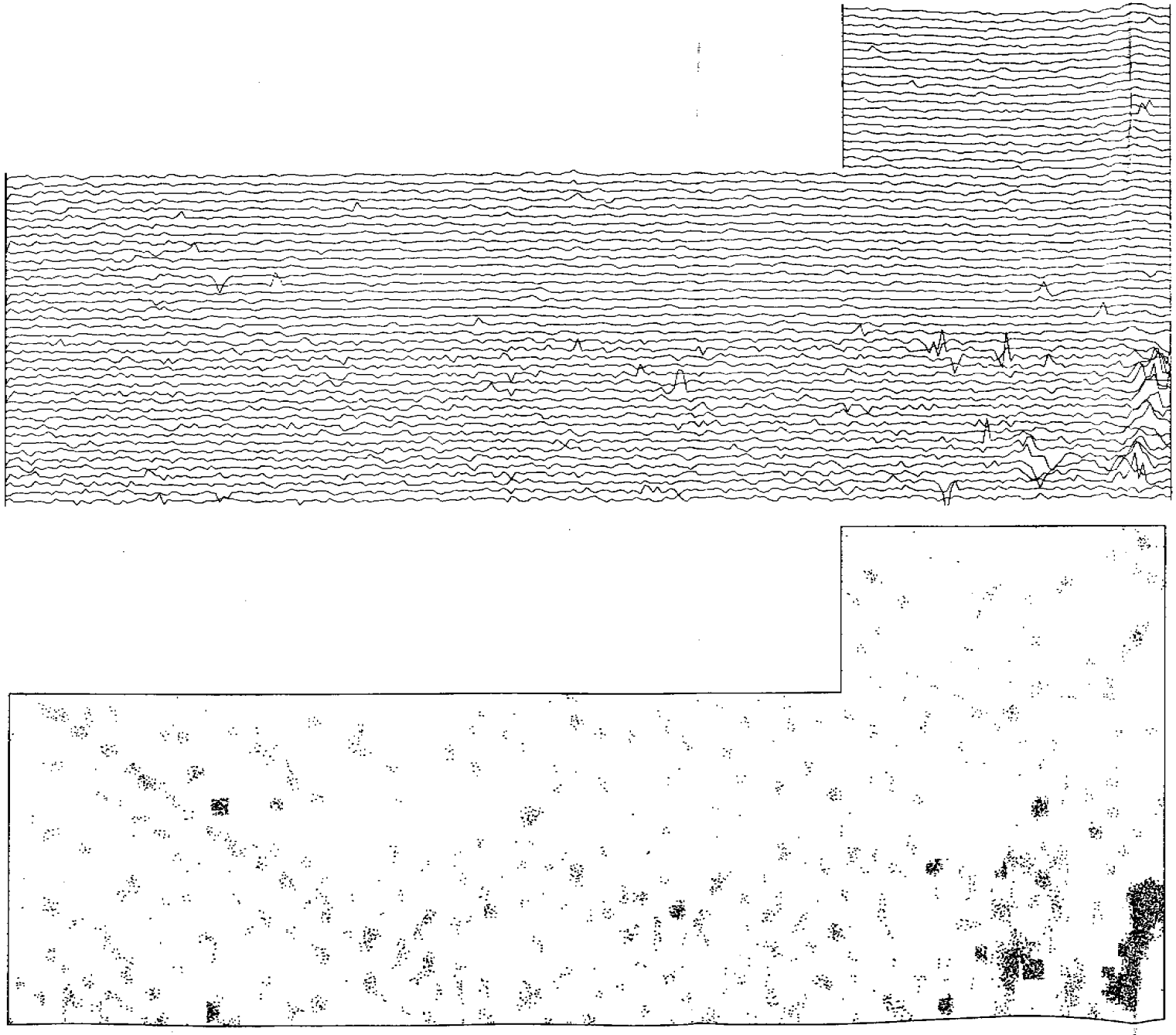
Ferrous

Pipeline

0 m 20

ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 10.6B



A303

Survey II

Area 11A

15 nT

0 m 20

5
nT
0.1

ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 11.1A


ORIGINAL AT A3
A303
Survey II
Area 11A
4.0
nT
-1.0
0
m
20
Interpretation
Archaeology
? Archaeology
Ploughing

Figure 11.2A

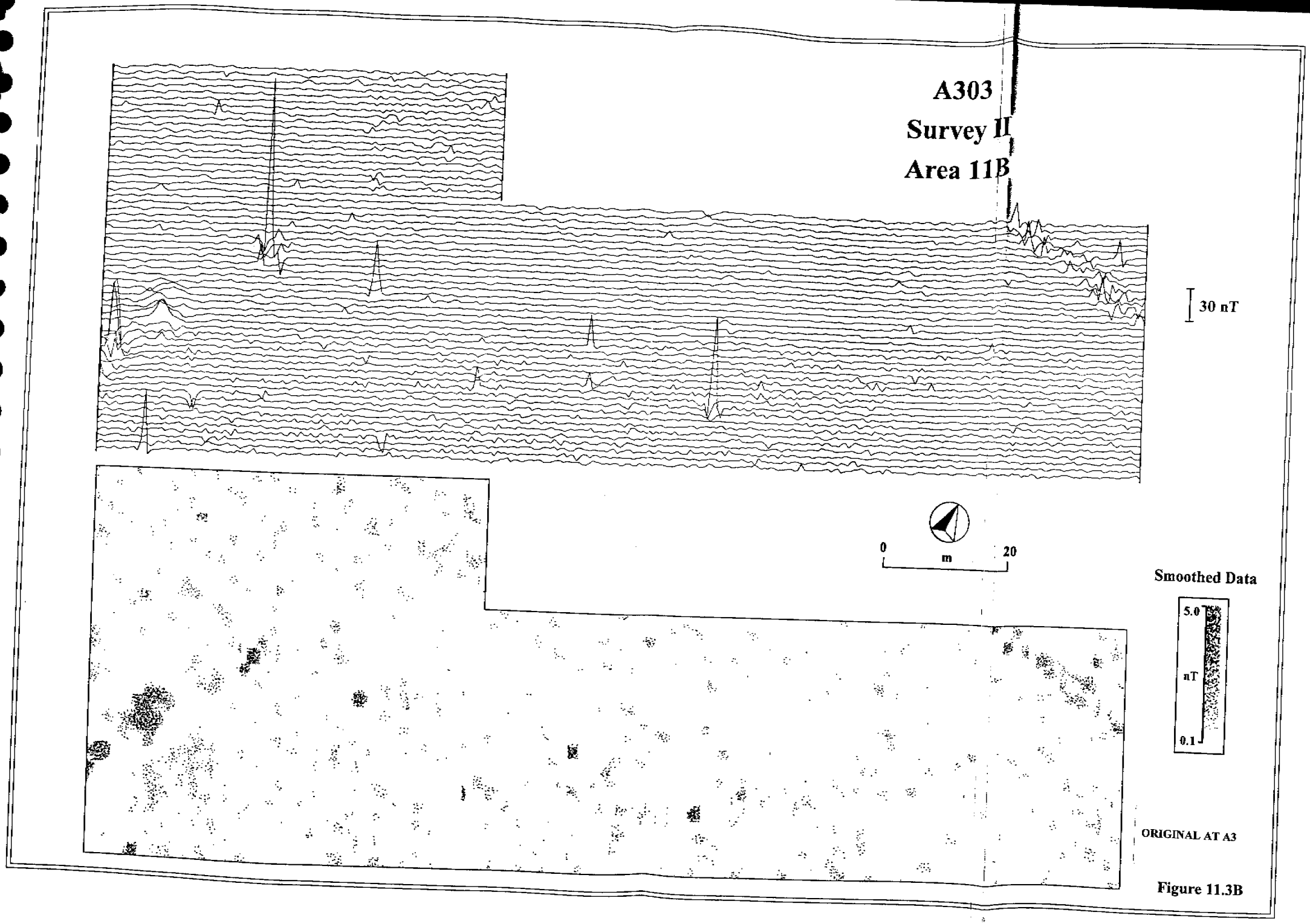

A303
Survey II
Area 11B
30 nT
0
m
20
Smoothed Data
5.0
nT
0.1
ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 11.3B

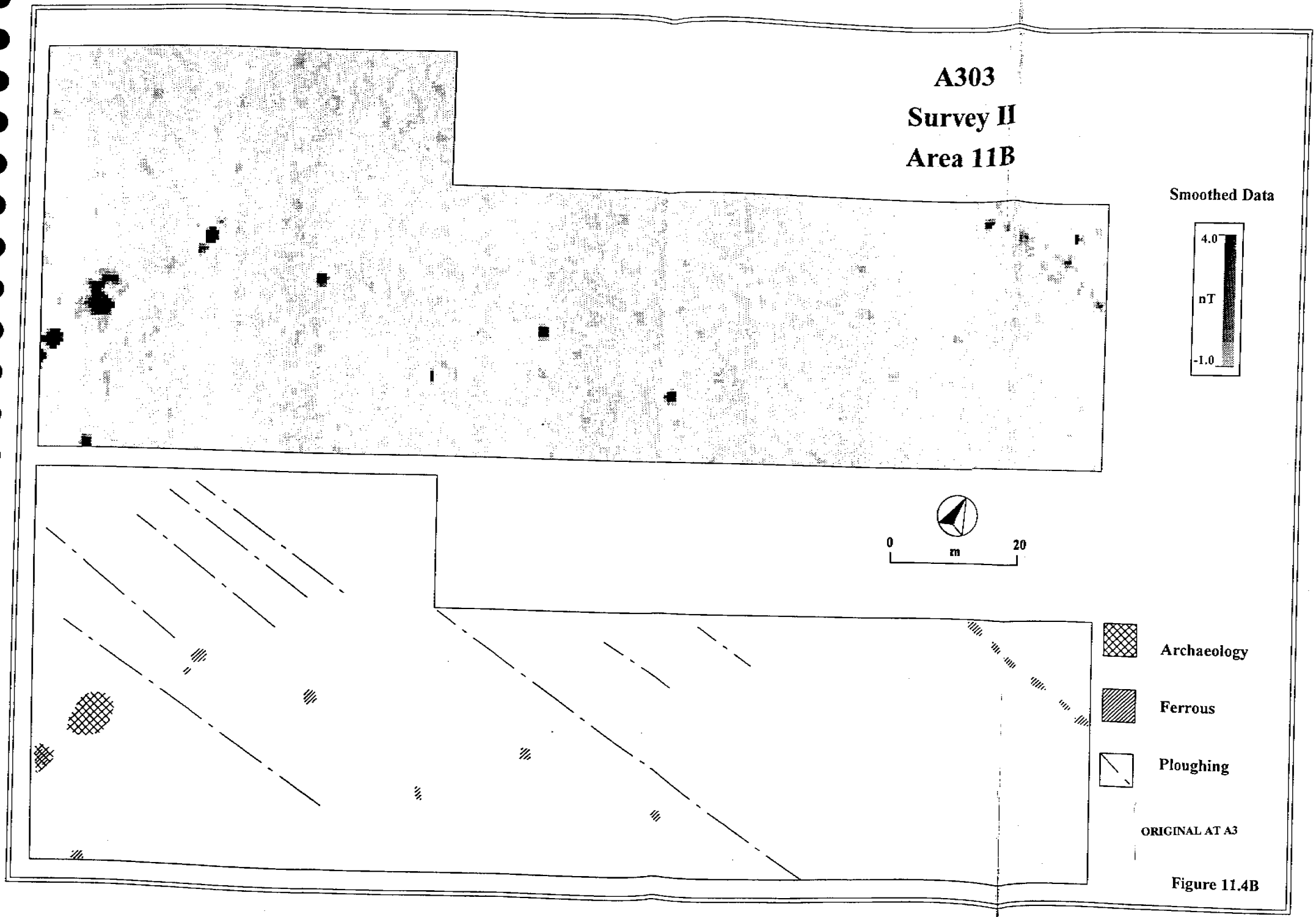
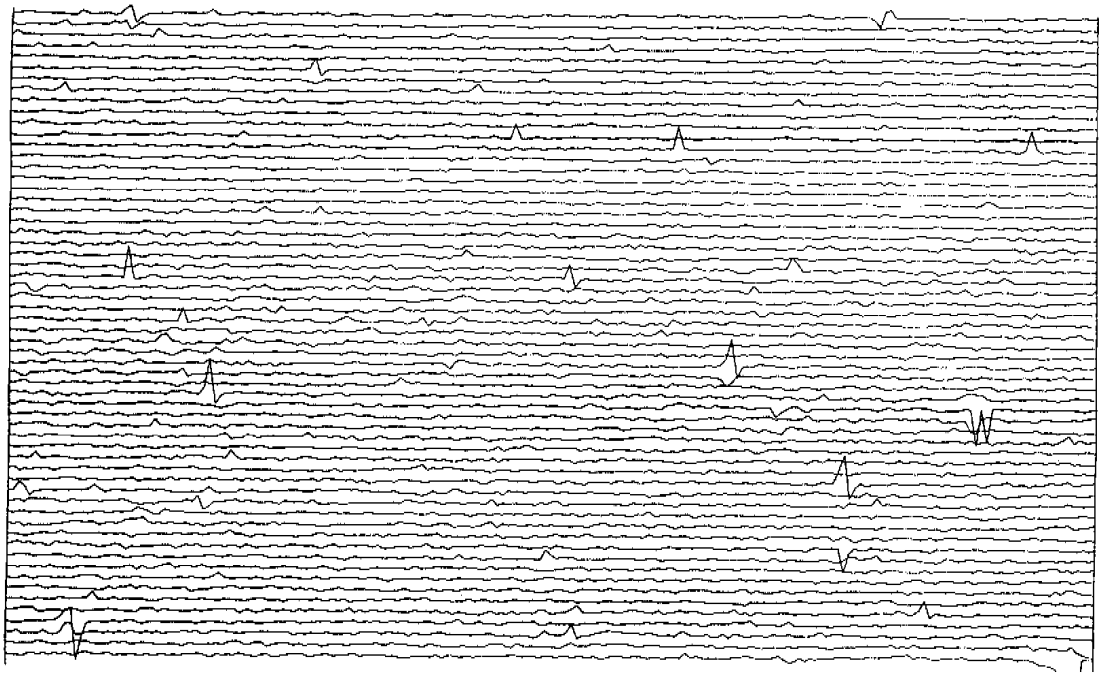
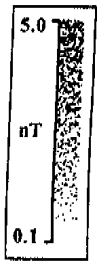

A303
Survey II
Area 11B
Smoothed Data
4.0
nT
-1.0
0
m
20
Archaeology
Ferrous
Ploughing
ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 11.4B

A303
Survey II
Area 12A



15 nT

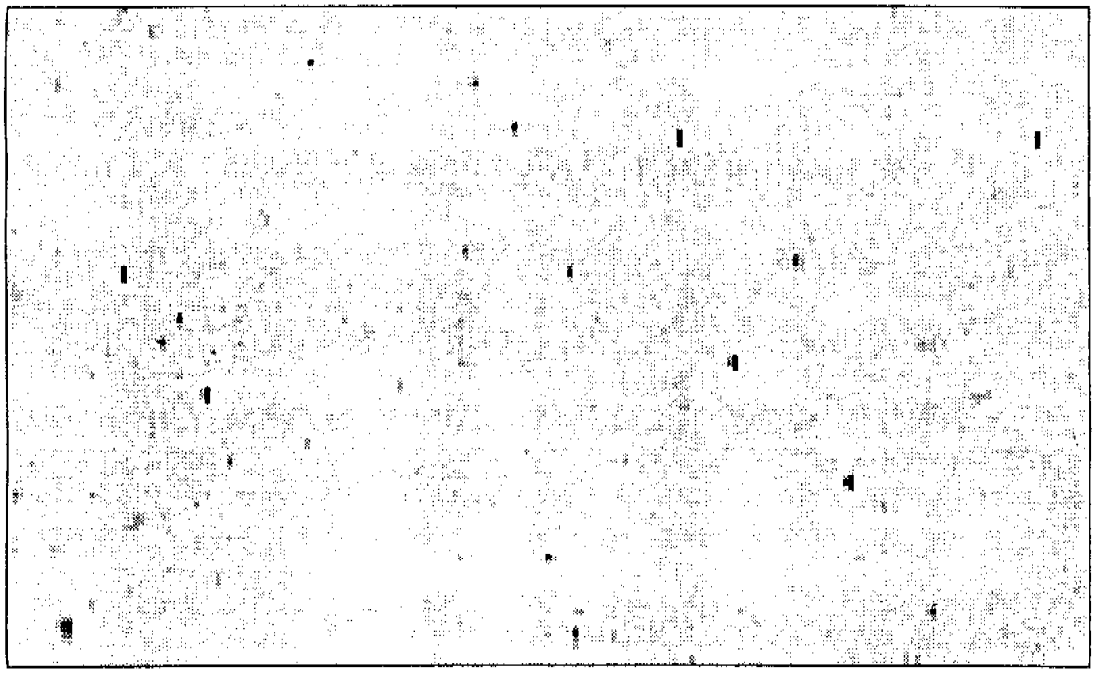


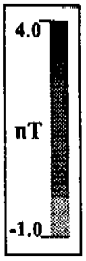
0 m 20

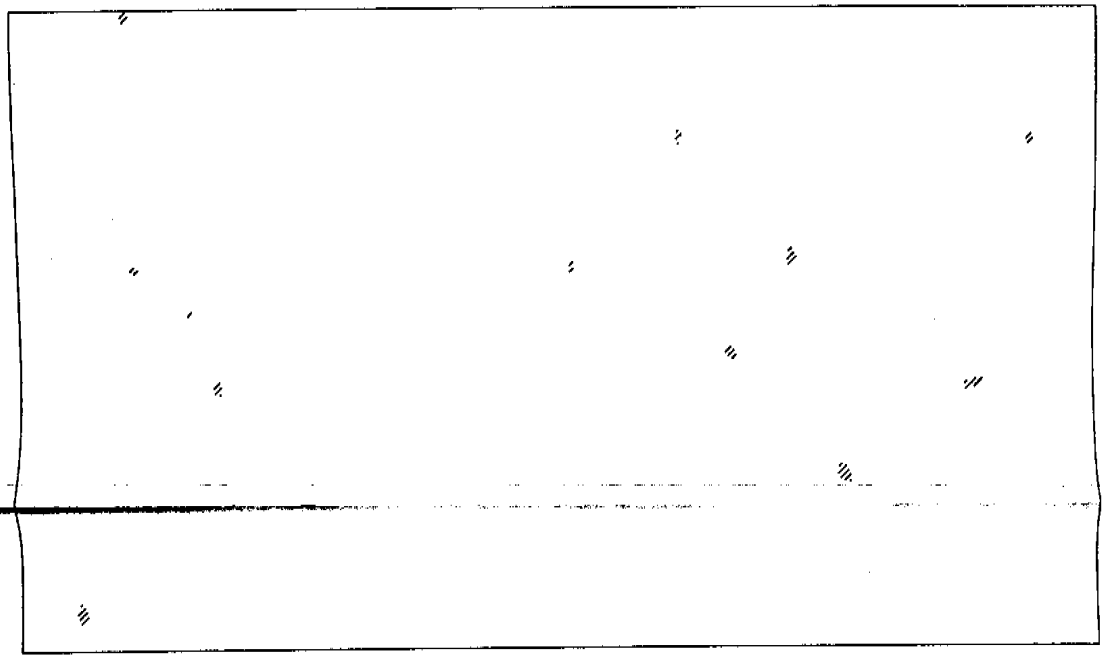
ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 12.1A

A303
Survey II
Area 12A







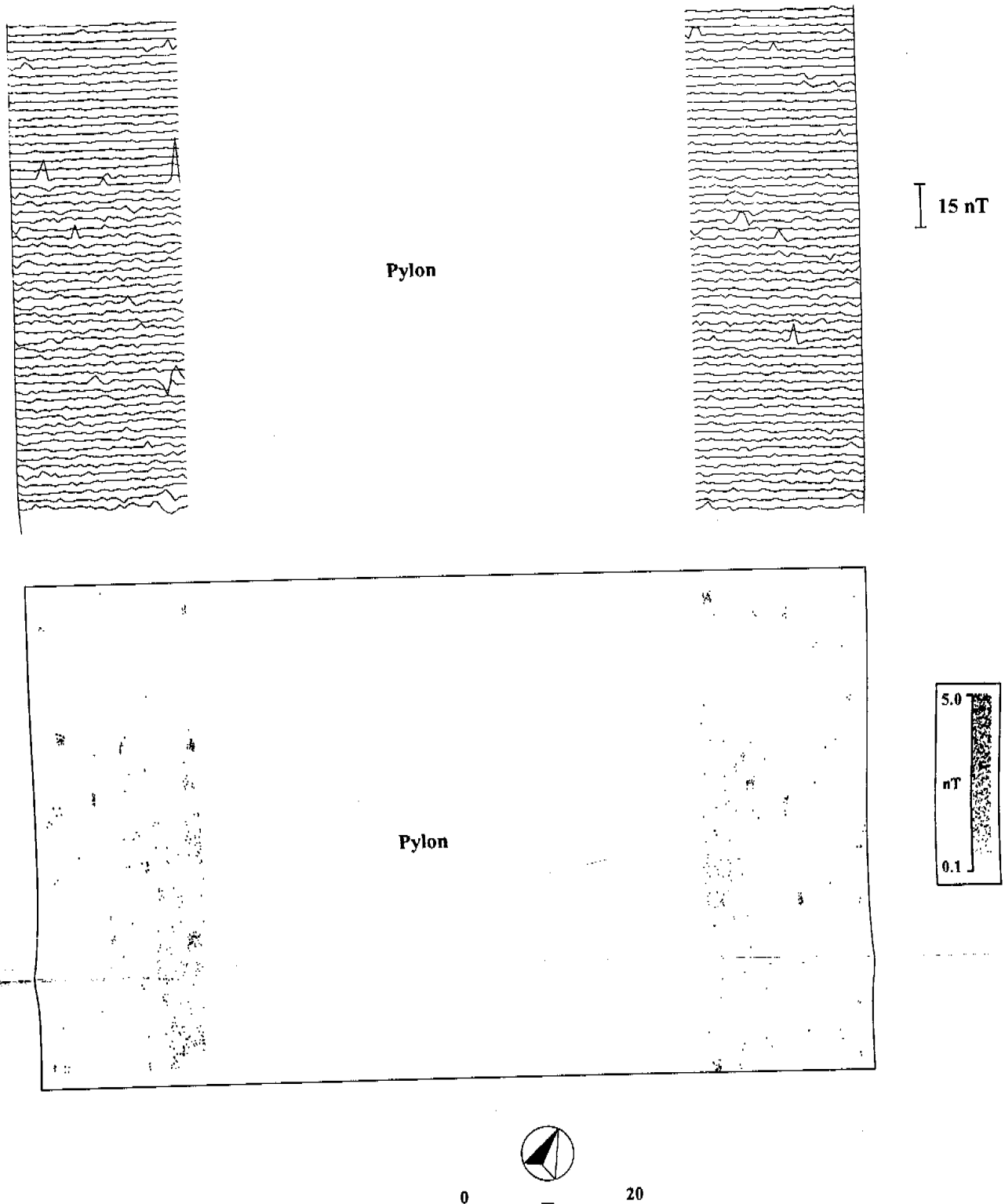
Interpretation

Ferrous

ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 12.2A

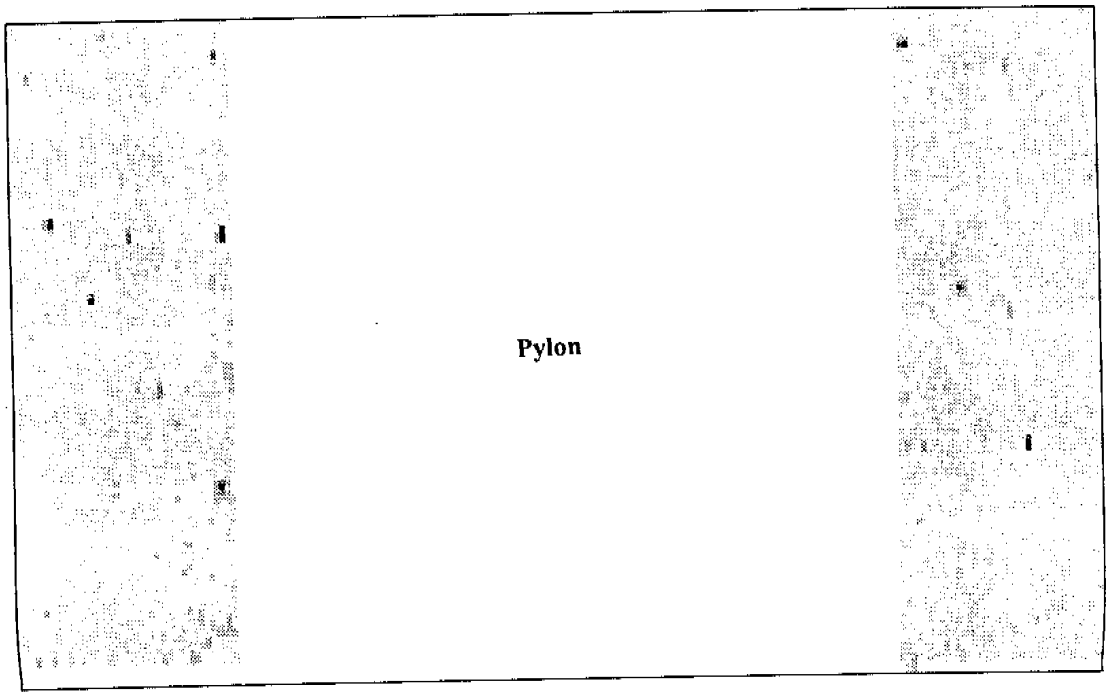
A303
Survey II
Area 12B

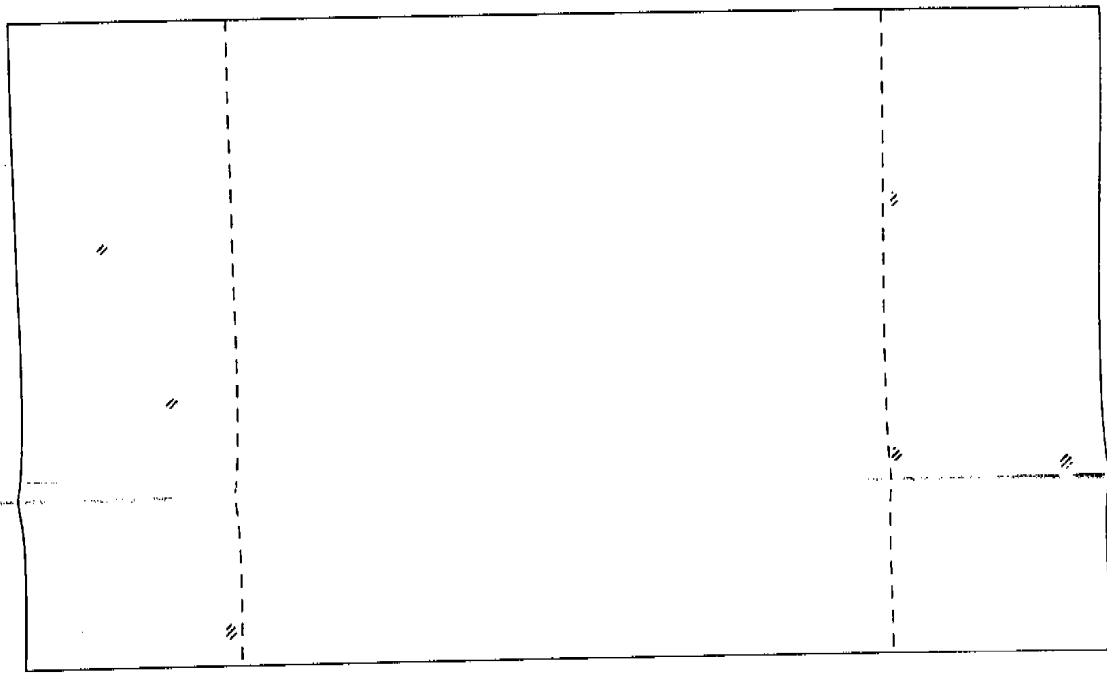


ORIGINAL AT A3

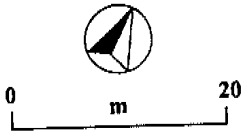
Figure 12.3B

A303
Survey II
Area 12B





Interpretation



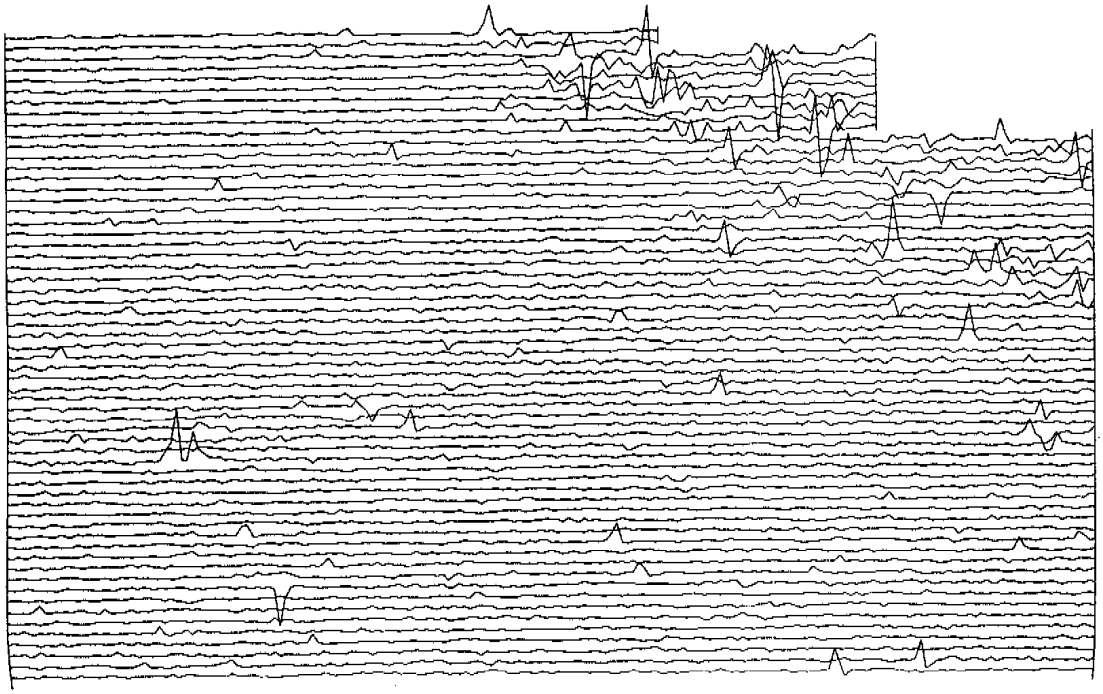
Ferrous

Pylon

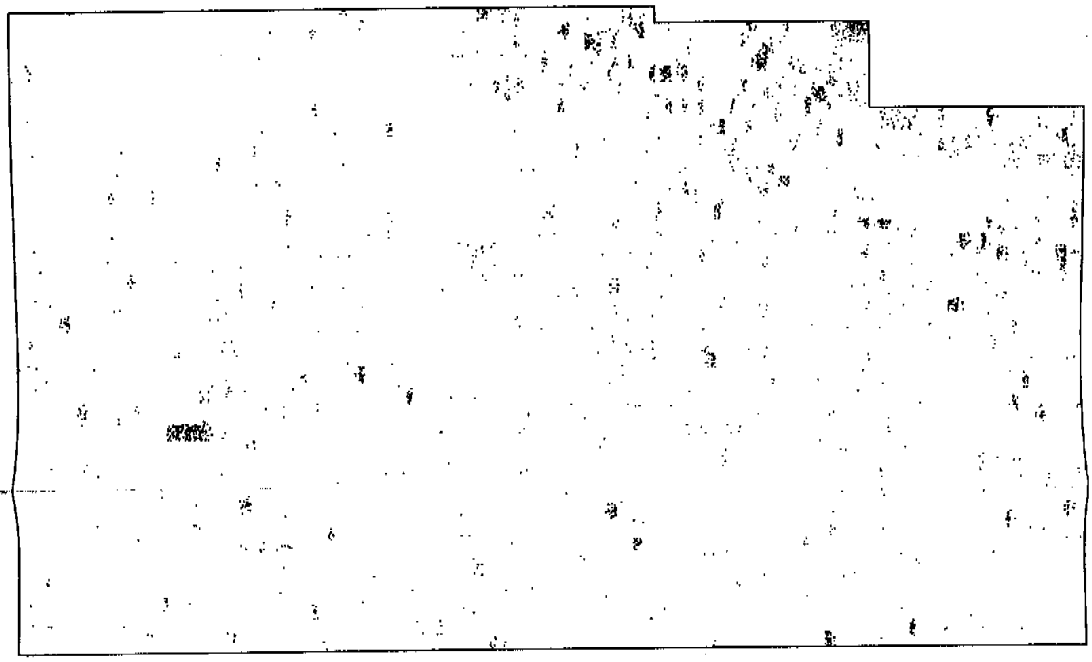
ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 12.4B

A303
Survey II
Area 12C



15 nT



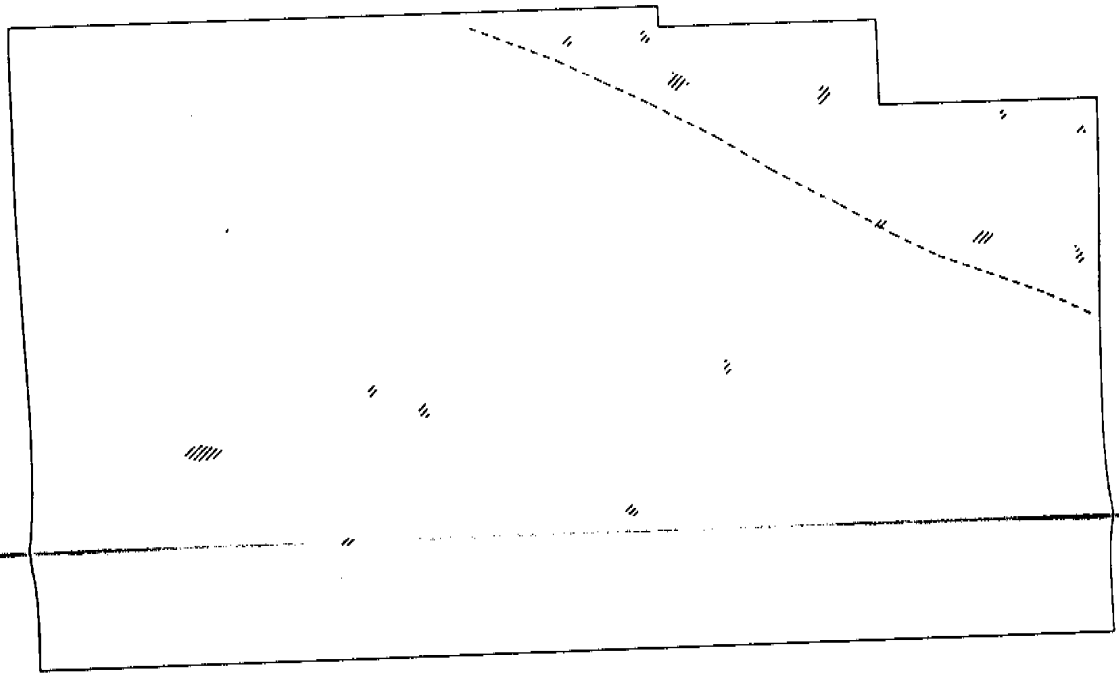
5.0
nT
0.1

0 m 20

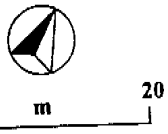
ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 12.5C

A303
Survey II
Area 12C



Interpretation



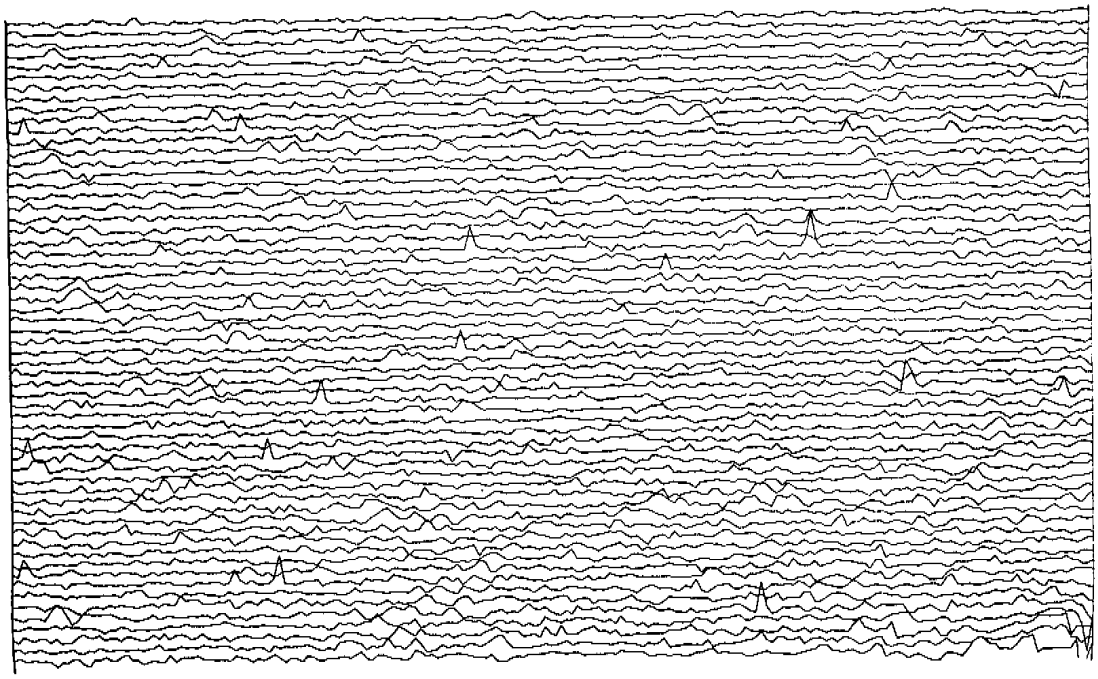
Ferrous

Modern Disturbance / Trackway

ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 12.6C

A303
Survey II
Area 13A



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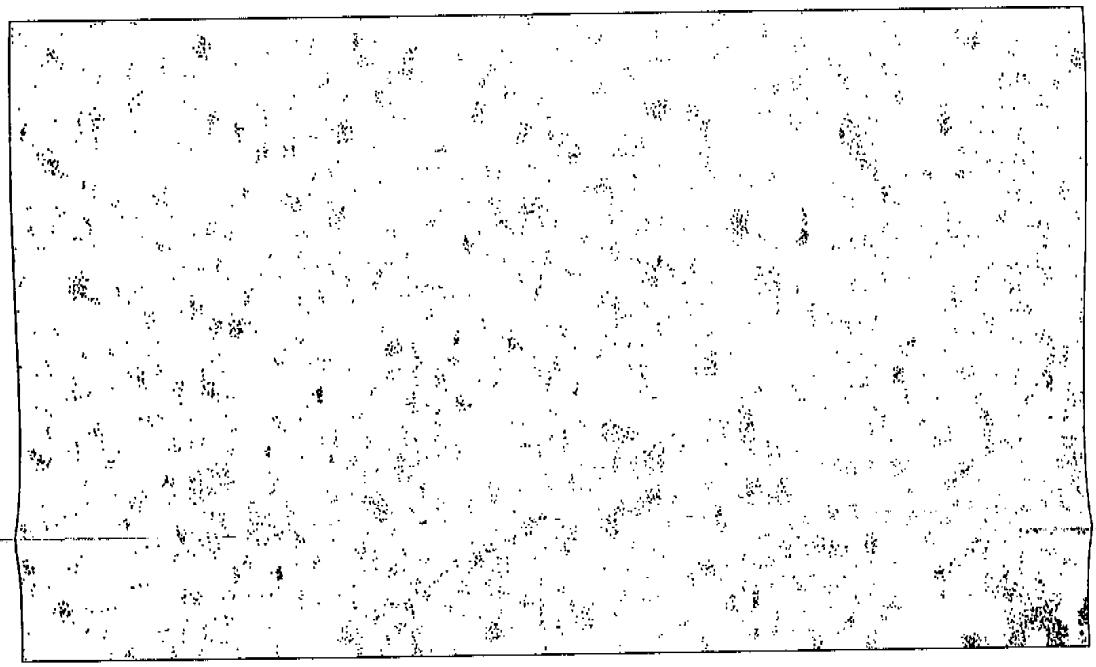


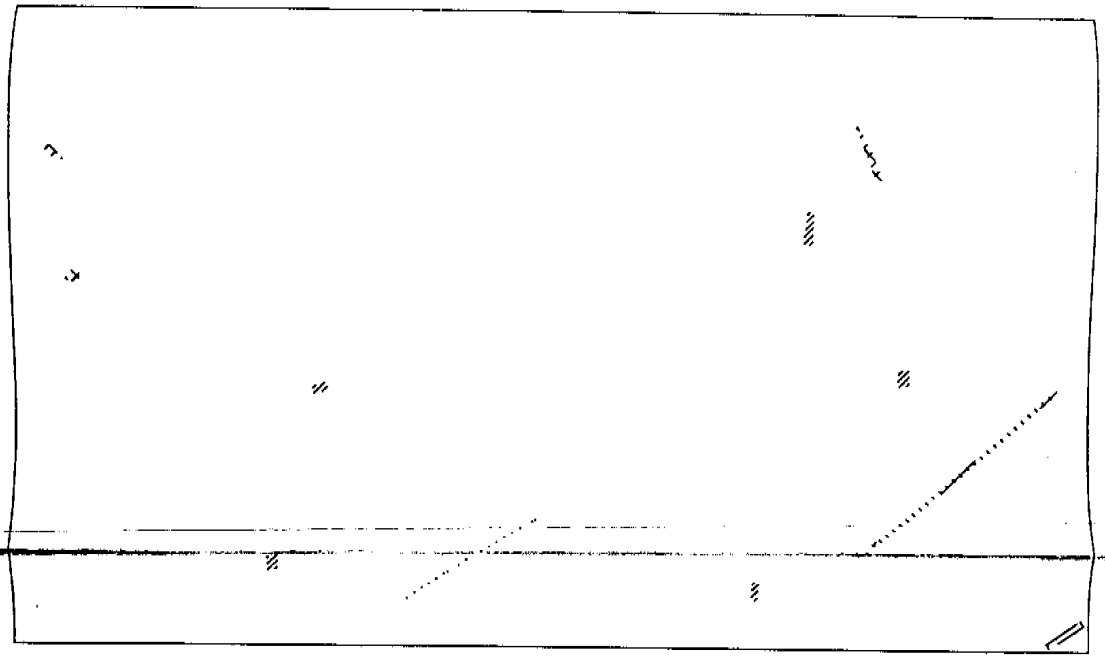
5.0
nT
0.1

0 m 20

ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 13.1A

A303
Survey II
Area 13A



? Archaeology

Ferrous

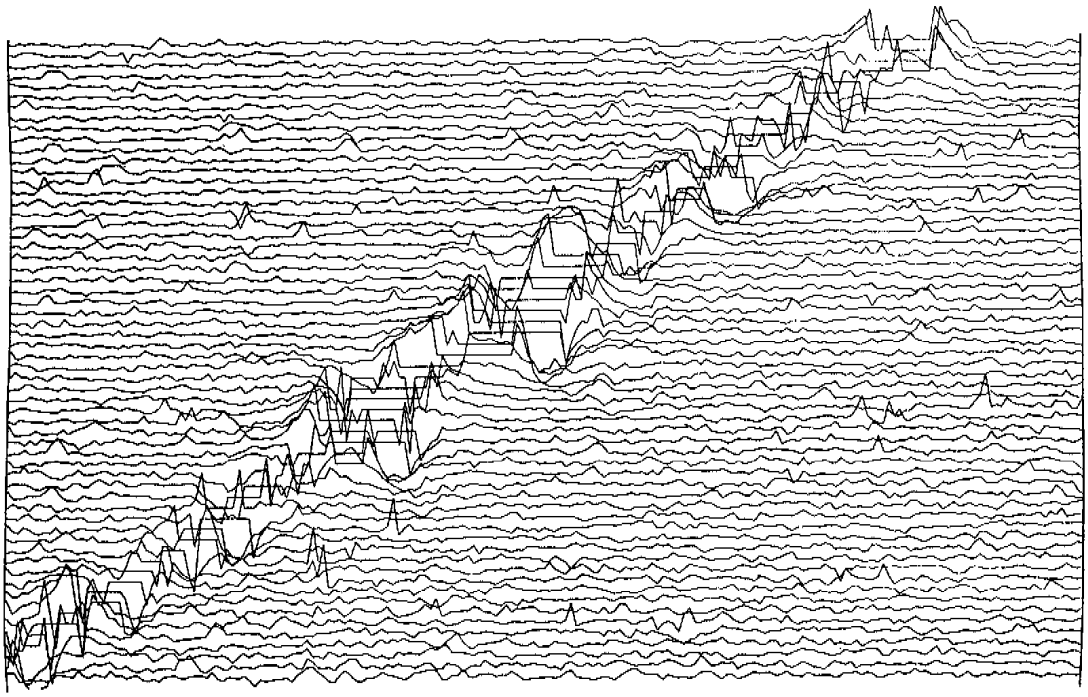
Pipeline

0 m 20

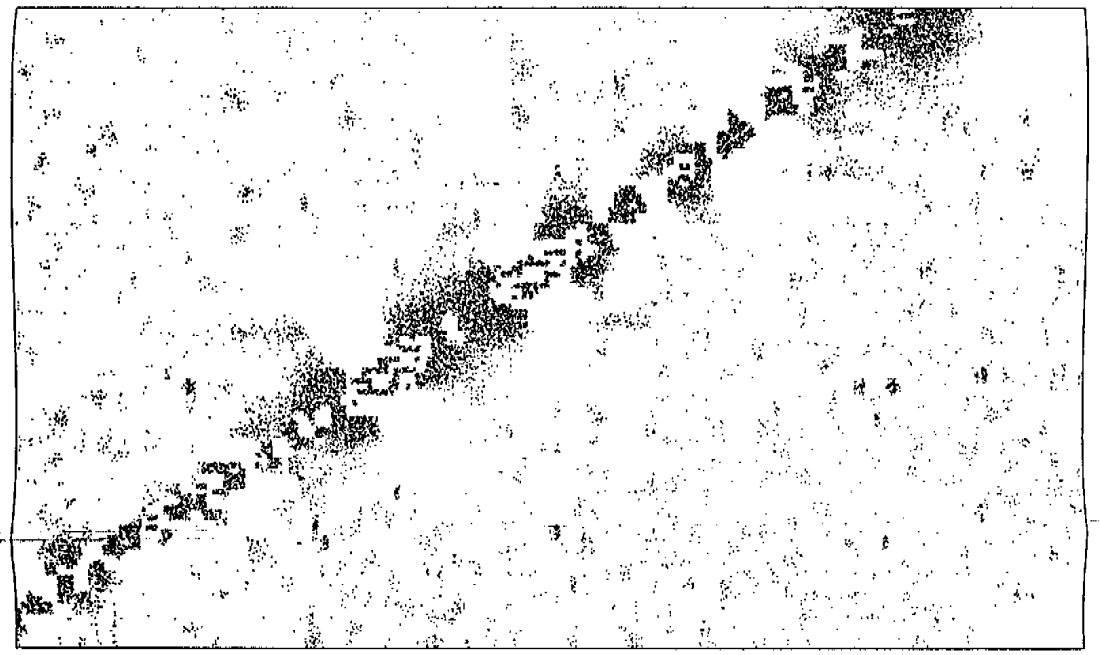
ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 13.2A

A303
Survey II
Area 13B



15 nT



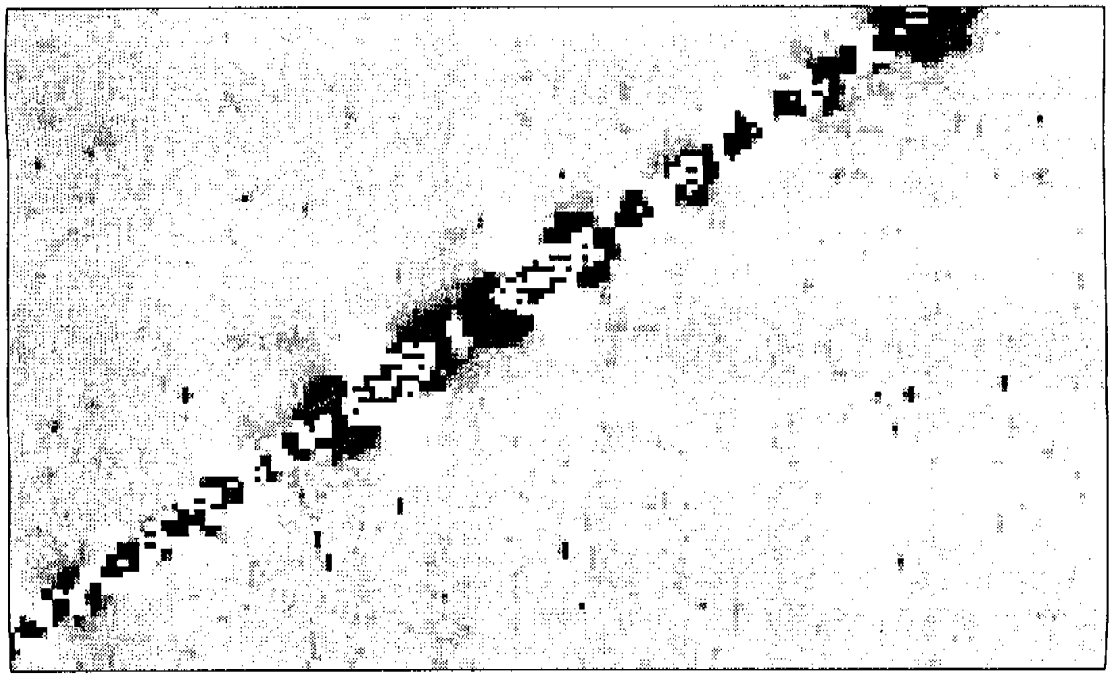
5.0
nT
0.1

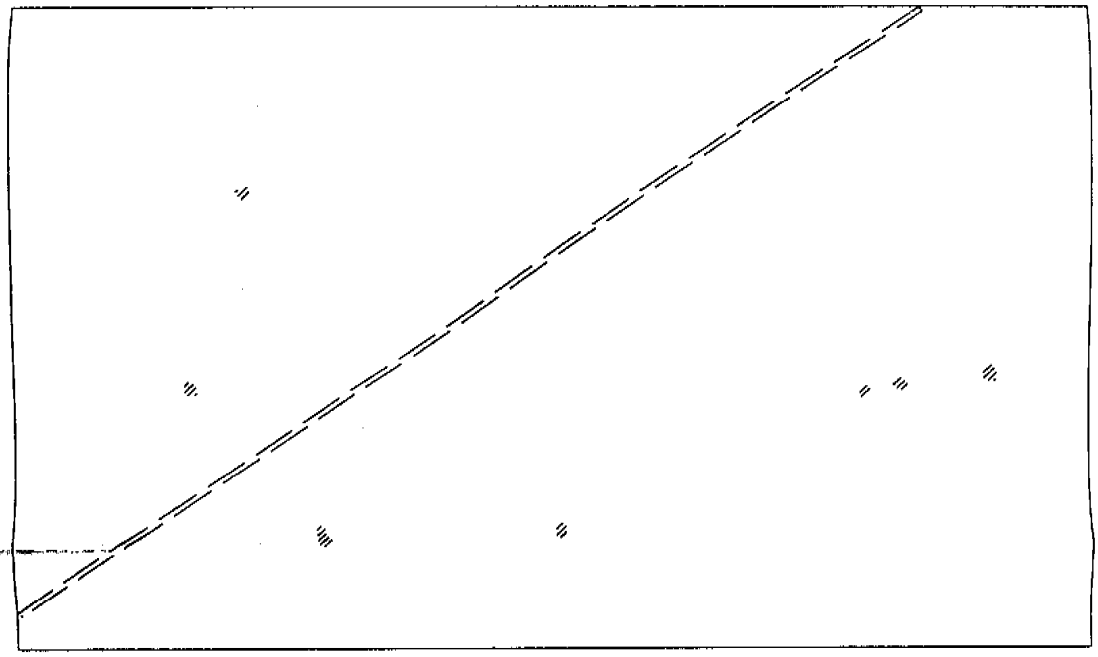
0 m 20

ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 13.3B

A303
Survey II
Area 13B





ORIGINAL AT A3

Figure 13.4B

6

FIELDWALKING SURVEY (1) AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

FIELDWALKING SURVEY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING BETWEEN STONEHENGE DOWN AND PARSONAGE DOWN, WILTSHIRE

Wessex Archeology
April 1992
W483
Project No.34852

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5. Finds other than worked and burnt flint summarised by hectare.

Summary

Fieldwalking was carried out in eight areas adjacent to the existing route of the A303; Field 1, west of Winterbourne Stoke, and Fields 2-8 near the Longbarrow Roundabout junction with the A360. The fieldwalking was carried out in 25m runs at 25m intervals. Worked flint concentrations were recorded in Fields 5, 6 and 8, within each of which small clusters of retouched forms were noted. The flint was predominantly Bronze Age in character, although some Neolithic material was also present. A concentration of Late Roman pottery was recorded from the western side of Field 1; much burnt flint was also noted in this area. Elsewhere pottery was scarce, although a scatter of material of Late Roman date was found in Fields 5 and 6. Five sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery, three from the same vessel, were found in Field 1.

An auger transect and two test pits at Manor Farm, Winterbourne Stoke, disclosed a shallow colluvial sequence at the eastern side of the valley of the River Till, from which a single sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery and animal bone were recovered. No other evidence of significant archaeological or palaeo-environmental deposits was found.

Acknowledgments

The project was funded by Sir William Halcrow and Partners Ltd, commissioned through their consultant Dr John Samuels. The co-operation of the landowners, D. Parsons, J. and M. Turner and Son, R. A. Hurst, A. M. Hosier and the National Trust is gratefully acknowledged.

The project was managed by Andrew Lawson and directed in the field by Christine Butterworth (fieldwalking) and Sarah Wyles (environmental assessment). The worked flint was examined and catalogued by Rebecca Montague, with help and advice from Dr Frances Healy. All other finds were examined by Dr Elaine Morris. Illustrations for the report were drawn by Julian Cross. The report was compiled by Christine Butterworth, with sections by Rebecca Montague (worked flint), Elaine Morris (other finds), Michael Allen and Sarah Wyles (environmental assessment).

It is intended that the finds and project archive will be deposited in Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum.

A303: Stonehenge Down to Parsonage Down

Preliminary Archaeological Survey; Fieldwalking and Environmental Assessment

1. Fieldwalking

1.1 Introduction

As part of a preliminary archaeological investigation in advance of improvements to the A303, Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a fieldwalking survey by Sir William Halcrow and Partners Ltd through their consultant, Dr John Samuels.

The fieldwalking was carried out in January, February and March 1992. At the start of the project only six areas within the investigation corridor were under arable cultivation and therefore suitable for fieldwalking; two other fields were subsequently cultivated and fieldwalking was carried out in these also. Field 1 lies west of Scotland Farm (west of Winterbourne Stoke; south-west corner at SU 06504177) and north of the existing A303 (Fig.1). Fields 2-4 are east of Winterbourne Stoke (Field 2: SU 09024117; Field 3: SU 09364131; Field 4: SU 09664137), immediately north of the A303 as it approaches the Longbarrow Roundabout junction with the A360. Fields 5 and 6 are south-west and south-east of this same roundabout (Field 5; SU 09704120: Field 6 SU 09904120). Fields 7 and 8 are east of the Longbarrow Roundabout, south and north of the A303 respectively (Field 7: SU10654148; Field 8: SU10324152). In Fields 2-4, 7 and 8 the fieldwalking covered land immediately alongside the A303, each strip extending c.100m back from the road; wider blocks were walked in the other three fields. A total of 41.5 hectares was

fieldwalked altogether.

1.2 Geology and Topography

The solid geology of the areas fieldwalked 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.

Much of Field 1 lies on a moderate south-east slope. Field 2 lies across a south-west slope, the ground rising to the more level terrain of Fields 3 and 4 further to the east. Fields 5, 6 and 7 are crossed by a shallow east-north-east/west-south-west dry valley, with which, in Field 7, two other north-east/south-west dry valleys merge. The northern valley of this pair also crosses the south-eastern corner of Field 8, the rest of which otherwise slopes gently to the south.

1.3 Method

The survey entailed the collection of artefacts from the field surface, based on a 25m grid set out on the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Canes were used to mark hectares, each full hectare consisting of 16 collection units in four 25m long north-south runs, 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. The finds were collected and bagged separately for each collection unit. Information regarding field conditions, topographic variation, land surface, visibility and weather conditions were recorded for each hectare and the overall conditions and observations for each

field subsequently summarised on a field record sheet. Following the fieldwork, the finds were recorded, analysed and tabulated, selected categories being plotted on to 1:2500 base plans.

1.4 Collection conditions

Cereal crops were sown in Fields 1-6. The plants, generally less than 0.10m high and in rows c.0.15m apart, allowed good ground visibility; the ground surface in all these fields was well-weathered. Field 7 had been recently ploughed but not harrowed, leaving a very irregular surface which was not well-weathered. Field 8 had also been recently ploughed and partly harrowed, leaving a fairly even and moderately well-weathered surface in the first instance; the field was harrowed again after fieldwalking had started, but the soil was sufficiently friable to allow it to weather quickly enough for fieldwalking to be resumed after a break of a few days.

A shelter-break at the eastern side of Field 1 and an area of dumped debris at the south-west corner of Field 2 were not walked, nor was an unploughed strip, c.6m wide, encompassing an extant linear earthwork along the north-eastern edge of the southern part of Field 6.

Weather conditions varied from still, bright sunshine and occasional frost to strong winds and heavy rain. These latter conditions may have affected the collection of artefacts from parts of Fields 3 and 4.

1.5 Material collected

Worked (struck) flint, burnt flint, prehistoric and Romano-

British pottery and quernstone fragments are plotted on Figures 2-4 and summarised in Tables 1-5. Further details are in the project archive.

1.6 Worked flint

A total of 851 pieces of worked flint was recovered during the fieldwalking and test-pitting conducted in nine fields along the A303. The total amounts of worked and burnt flint recovered from each field are summarised in Table 1; totals for each hectare are given in Table 2; the mean density of worked flint for each 25m run per hectare and conversion to mean values for 10m intervals are shown in Table 3 .

Most of the material is heavily patinated, varying from a mottled grey-blue to white. It was noted that the more heavily patinated, white pieces are more frequent in the eastern part of the survey area, with the flints from Fields 7 and 8 almost exclusively white. This may be a reflection of the underlying geology. Iron staining on the flints is very frequent on the flints from Fields 1 to 6, but almost absent on those from Fields 7 and 8. Similarly nearly all the pieces from Fields 1 to 6 are plough-damaged, whereas those from Fields 7 and 8 are in much better condition.

Worked flint was most abundant in Fields 5 and 6 between eastings SU 098 and 101 and to the south of northing SU 413, where densities reached up to 14 pieces per 25m walked. Field 8 also had a notable concentration of flint, between eastings SU 104 and SU 110, reaching densities of up to 9 pieces per 25m

walked. Minor concentrations were centred in Field 5 at SU 095414 (up to 8 pieces per 25m); in Field 2 at SU 092413 (up to 7 pieces per 25m); and in Field 1 at SU 065420 (up to 8 pieces per 25m).

Technologically, the majority of the material conforms to the general characteristics of Bronze Age industries from southern England, as summarised by Ford et al. (1984). Cores are predominantly of multi-platform type, roughly worked, generally with a hard hammer; and producing squat, thick, irregular flakes, often with prominent cones of percussion and hinge fractures. Core rejuvenation flakes generally remove the angle of the platform and the core face, although rough core tablets and crested flakes are present. Several flakes have been struck from cores which were used as hammerstones. A minority element of soft-hammer-struck flakes and blades exists, predominantly in Fields 5 and 6. Retouched pieces are also concentrated in this area. There is also a smaller concentration of retouched pieces in Field 8 between eastings SU 104 and SU 107.

Retouched forms comprise thirty-one scrapers, including two 'thumbnail' scrapers, two piercers, a denticulate, and sixteen miscellaneous retouched pieces. There is also one flint hammerstone. The majority of the retouched pieces, such as the piercers, the denticulate and most of the scrapers, would be compatible with a Bronze Age date.

Struck flint concentrations were high in the area to the south of the Winterbourne Stoke Roundabout, reaching a mean of 5.5 pieces per 25m in hectare SU 099412, which straddles Fields 5 and 6 (Table 3). There is a corresponding concentration of retouched forms in this area. In 1967 a Late Bronze Age

settlement was excavated at Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads prior to the construction of the roundabout (Richards 1990, 208-210). This lay in an area c.40m to the north of Fields 5 and 6, and the concentration of flints in these two fields may be related to the settlement.

In the northern part of Field 6 a small cluster of pits was also excavated (Richards 1990, 208). These produced rusticated Beaker sherds and also some Middle Bronze Age urn sherds. The two 'thumbnail' scrapers recovered during the fieldwalking are of a kind frequently associated with Beaker pottery (Smith 1965, fig. 41, Harding 1992, 129), and some of the barrows within the Winterbourne Stoke group (which lies just to the north of Field 6) also date from this period - for example the bowl barrow at SU 10334192 produced two primary inhumations with a long-necked beaker (Hoare 1810, 125) and another bowl barrow at SU 09764244 contained a primary inhumation with a long-necked beaker (ibid., 118).

Earlier material is likely to be mixed with the Bronze Age pieces in Fields 5 and 6, which may include three blades, a discoidal flake core, and ten scrapers, of which two distinct types, Riley's forms 3 and 5, tend to occur most frequently in earlier Neolithic contexts (Richards 1990, fig. 15).

Earlier pieces are also likely to be mixed with Bronze Age material in Field 8, where struck flint reached a mean of 6 pieces per 25m walked, with a cluster of mean values of over 1 piece per 25m walked in an area 600m long between eastings 104 and 110 (Table 3). Retouched pieces, predominantly scrapers of

Bronze Age type, were concentrated between eastings SU 104 and 107, as were blades and flakes with faceted platforms, which are likely to predate the Bronze Age industry. Cores and core rejuvenation flakes were largely concentrated in the hectare bounded by easting SU 106, with the majority of cores being multiplatform flake cores producing squat thick flakes, typical of Bronze Age industries.

The area to the south, in Field 7, was noticeably poorer in struck flint, with an area of comparable size to Field 8 producing only 37 pieces of struck flint as opposed to 218 pieces from Field 8. Hectare SU 108415 produced the most pieces of struck flint (nine) in this field, giving a mean of 0.64 pieces per 25m walked (Table 3). The Wilsford Shaft (Ashbee et al. 1989) is situated 25m to the south of this hectare, just outside the fieldwalking corridor. The impression that Field 7 is very poor in struck flints is heightened by the fact that only 13 struck flakes were recovered during the excavation of the 31m deep and 2m wide shaft (ibid. 40-1, 50-1), which is thought to have gradually infilled over an 800 year timespan by natural weathering (ibid, 24).

1.7 Burnt flint

Summaries of the burnt flint recovered for each field are shown in Table 1 and for each hectare in Table 2. One major and one lesser concentration of burnt flint, possibly indicating areas of domestic or minor industrial activity, were recorded. The first of these was at the western side of Field 1 (between eastings SU 065-067), the second at the south-western corner of Field 5

(eastings SU 097, 098). Within the larger concentration, densities of over 1,000g per 25m were recorded in runs SU 065418 C, SU 065419 A, SU 065418 Q and R. Densities of over 1,000g per 25m were noted also in Field 5, runs SU 097412 D and SU 099412 E. Other minor concentrations were recorded toward the south-eastern corner of Field 1 (SU067, 068) and in Field 2 (between eastings SU 091-093). In Field 1 the burnt flint concentration coincided with a spread of Romano-British pottery; that in Field 2 occurred near an area of worked flint, as was the very localised cluster at SU 099412 E in Field 5. Other finds were scarce near the western concentration in Field 5. Very little burnt flint was recovered from Fields 7 and 8.

1.8 Pottery

The range of material collected includes a small amount of Late Bronze Age and a large amount of Late Roman pottery from Field 1, a small amount of Late Roman pottery from Fields 5 and 6 and a spread of Post-Medieval and modern material in Fields 1-6; no pottery at all was recovered from Field 7 and only a single sherd, probably dating from the Early Iron Age, from Field 8. The total number of sherds recovered from each field and hectare are summarised in Tables 4 and 5.

The prehistoric material in Field 1 consists of three sherds from a shouldered jar decorated with finger-tip impressions recovered from SU 065419 G and SU 065420 A, and single sherds of different fabrics from SU 065418 Q and SU 065419 M. The Roman material in Field 1 was highly concentrated in hectares SU 065418

and SU 065419, with additional sherds recovered to the north and east of these areas. The pottery is dominated by body sherds of thick, coarse, grog-tempered greyware and sandy orange and grey coarsewares, with more diagnostic material consisting of Mid-Late Roman flanged bowls and Late Roman Oxfordshire dropped-flange, colour-coated micaceous bowls and mortaria, New Forest Colour-Coated vessels, three sherds of Central Gaulish samian and one possible Southern Gaulish fragment. There are no sherds which can be assigned to the first and second centuries alone. In the north-east corner of this field, a single sherd from a Black Burnished ware-type 'dog dish' was collected, which dates to the second century and later. A scatter of Late Medieval/Post-Medieval material was collected from the eastern part of the field, mostly away from the Roman pottery concentrations.

Collection in Fields 2, 3 and 4 produced few sherds of pottery, and those recovered were predominantly Post-Medieval red earthenwares, with the exception of a single sherd of later prehistoric pottery in Field 2 (SU 091412 A), one sherd of grog-tempered Roman pottery in Field 3 (SU 096414 A), and two sherds of Late Medieval or Early Post-Medieval fine glazed jugs also in Field 3 (SU 096414 J and K).

In Field 5 to the south-west of the Longbarrow Roundabout, a sparse scatter of Roman pottery was recovered, which consists of only grog-tempered material. In addition, there is a spread of Late Medieval, Post-Medieval and later pottery over this area. In Field 6 to the south-east of the roundabout, a greater range of Roman sherds was identified in this small collection, including wheelthrown fine greywares and Late Roman New Forest stoneware,

in addition to the typical grog-tempered and sandy coarsewares. Later material consists of a single sherd of later Medieval glazed jug and a Post-Medieval buff-coloured earthenware.

A single sherd, part of a bowl rim in a fine sandy fabric, probably Early Iron Age in date, was recovered in Field 8 (SU 104416 J).

From Test Pit 1, a single sherd of grass-tempered, unoxidised handmade, burnished Early Saxon pottery was recovered. This sherd is identical in fabric, surface treatment and firing to material from the recent excavations at Market Lavington (Williams, forthcoming).

1.9 Stone

Several pieces of greensand, some with one or more worked surfaces, were recovered from Field 1 in asociation with quantities of Roman pottery. Two of the fragments are from quernstones, one from a rotary quern upper stone (SU 066420 M), the other being too small to place securely. Other fragments of utilised non-local stone in this field include a fossiliferous limestone, a calcareous sandstone and a ferruginous fine sandstone, all of which may have been building materials. A whetstone made from a fine micaceous sandstone was found in Field 3 (SU 096414 A) and a similar example was recovered from Field 4 (SU 097414 A). One fragment of burnt sandstone/sarsen was also found in the latter field (SU 098414 B). A fragment of burnt silt-sandstone with worked surfaces, which may also be a whetstone, was recovered in Field 5 (SU 098412 P) in an area with

both Roman and later pottery. A small fragment of a whetstone made from sandstone (SU 105416 P) and two fragments of limestone, which may have been used as building stone, were found in Field 8. Worked stone was not recovered from Fields 6 or 7. A small number of fragments of slate roofing tile were also recovered during fieldwalking.

1.10 Ceramic Building Materials

A quantity of ceramic building material, including roofing tiles, brick and one decorated floor tile, was collected. The majority of this material is likely to be Post-Medieval and modern in date, but at least three fragments are diagnostically Roman in type, two small fragments which display incised keying lines typical of Roman box or flue tiles and an imbrex fragment, all from Field 1. A piece of Medieval decorated floor tile was found in Field 4 (SU 097414 D).

2. Environmental Assessment

2.1 Introduction

Fieldwork was conducted to assess the presence of colluvial and alluvial deposits in the Till valley east of Manor Farm, Winterbourne Stoke. Such deposits may be of significance as they may mask archaeological sites and also often contain evidence of long palaeo-environmental sequences (Allen 1988,1991).

2.2 Topography

The field in which the environmental assessment was carried out

straddles the River Till, the greater part lying east of the river; at the time of the assessment there was no flowing water, although a few standing pools remained. To the west of the river, the ground slopes from c.74m OD at the field boundary to c.70.70m OD at the river's edge. The ground undulates east of the river, rising to c.71.45m OD on an 'island' approximately midway between the river and the eastern field boundary, thereafter falling to c.70.75m OD before rising steeply to c.72.75m OD at the eastern side of the field (Fig.5). The depression at the eastern side of the field probably represents part of an earlier course of the Till.

2.3 Fieldwork

The presence of deposits was recorded by a combination of augering with a 40mm diameter dutch auger and test pit excavation. The auger transect extended across the widest part of the field, the augering being carried out at 25m intervals. Two 1.5m² test pits were excavated by hand on approximately the same line: Test Pit 1 was situated towards the foot of the slope at the eastern side of the valley; Test Pit 2 was excavated at the eastern side of the central 'island'. The test pit deposits were described following Hodgson (1976) and limited sampling was undertaken for molluscan analysis. The location of datable artefacts within the test pits was also recorded to provide some chronological information.

2.4 Results

The scarp foot zone (Test Pit 1) produced only a limited sequence

of colluvial deposits.

Context	Depth	Description
1	0-0.23m	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam with occasional small flints and rare calcareous inclusions - Topsoil.
Context	Depth	Description
2	0.23- 0.44m	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam with abundant flint (c.40% and up to 0.10m) and rare calcareous inclusions - hillwash.
3	0.44- 0.62m	Greyish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay with abundant flint (c.50% and up to o.17m).
4	0.62m +	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay with abundant flint (c.50%) - Natural.

The shallow sequence comprises typical hillwash derived from Tertiary Clay-with-Flints deposits on the hill top.

A single sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from context 2 (0.23-0.44m) and is associated with the only animal bone retrieved. A relatively large quantity of bone was recovered from context 2 (42 pieces, 531g). It was slightly eroded and fragmented. Cattle bones predominated, although a few fragments of sheep bones were also present. A single butchery mark was noticed; a metal knife cut. If this assemblage is Anglo-Saxon, as may be indicated by the associated sherd of pottery, then it is particularly significant in view of the paucity of such material from local Anglo-Saxon contexts.

No significant alluvial deposits were encountered in either Test Pit 2 or the auger transect; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) shallow alluvial loam (maximum depth 0.25m) overlay valley gravels and sandy gravels.

2.5 Molluscan Assessment

Four samples were processed for molluscan analysis using standard methods (Allen 1989, 1990). The flots were rapidly scanned (Table A) and this data provides a limited assessment of mollusc preservation and palaeo-environmental potential. Mollusc numbers were low and preservation was only fair.

Test Pit 1 (colluvial sequence): only four species were recorded in the flots of the upper two samples and the basal sample (sample <1>) was devoid of shells. All species recorded are typical of open country grassland and/or arable habitats and are common in colluvial sequences (Allen 1988; Bell 1983).

Test Pit 2: a single sample from the topsoil (0.1-0.23m) was processed. The species present (Table A) are not untypical of open mesic grassland. Vallonia pulchella, in particular, is often present in damp grassland and marshes.

2.6 Conclusions

Only limited deposits were encountered. The shallow colluvial sequence was only moderately calcareous and molluscs were not present in high enough numbers to make any significant palaeo-environmental interpretations. The record of Anglo-Saxon pottery and associated bone is, however, noteworthy.

These investigations show that no major palaeo-environmentally significant deposits occur and the potential value of further work is low.

Table A: Mollusca

Test pit	1			2
Sample	1	2	3	4
Carychium tridentatum	-	-	-	R
Nesovitrea hammonis	-	-	-	R
Trichia cf.striolata	-	-	-	R
Trichia hispida	-	R	R	C
Cochlicopa spp.	-	R	-	R
Vallonia cf. pulchella	-	-	-	R
Vallonia spp.	-	R	R	C
Helicella itala	-	R	-	-

R = rare; C = common.

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Table 1: worked and burnt flint summarised by field

1 = Irregular waste
2 = Cores
3 = Core rejuvenation flakes
4 = Flakes
5 = Blades/bladelets
6 = Retouched

	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTALS	BURNT	BROKEN	UNWORKED BURNT FLINT
FIELD 1	0	1	1	125	0	5	132	1	25	41597g
	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	94.7%	0.0%	3.8%		0.8%	18.9%	
FIELD 2	0	0	1	88	0	1	90	1	23	6155g
	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	97.8%	0.0%	1.1%		1.1%	25.6%	
FIELD 3	0	0	0	76	0	4	80	2	33	4630g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	95.0%	0.0%	5.0%		2.5%	41.3%	
FIELD 4	0	0	0	53	1	3	57	0	17	2781g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	93.0%	1.8%	5.3%		0.0%	29.8%	
FIELD 5	0	1	3	97	2	12	116	3	26	11024g
	0.0%	0.9%	2.6%	83.6%	1.7%	11.2%		2.6%	22.4%	
FIELD 6	0	9	2	100	0	11	122	4	25	1936g
	0.0%	7.4%	1.6%	82.0%	0.0%	9.0%		3.3%	20.5%	
FIELD 7	0	3	1	29	2	1	36	0	10	437g
	0.0%	8.3%	2.8%	80.6%	5.6%	2.8%		0.0%	27.8%	
FIELD 8	2	13	5	183	2	13	218	0	65	1370g
	0.9%	6.0%	2.3%	83.9%	0.9%	6.0%		0.0%	29.8%	
TEST PIT	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	90g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
TOTALS	2	27	13	752	7	50	851	11	224	70020g
	0.2%	3.2%	1.5%	88.3%	0.8%	6.0%		1.3%	26.3%	

Table 2: worked and burnt flint summarised by hectare

1 = Irregular waste
2 = Cores
3 = Core rejuvenation flakes
4 = Flakes
5 = Blades/bladelets
6 = Retouched

	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTALS	BURNT	BROKEN	UNWORKED BURNT FLINT
SU 065417	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	2	102g
	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	66.7%	
065418	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	2	9568g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	16.7%	
065419	0	1	0	11	0	0	12	0	0	9552g
	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	91.7%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
065420	0	0	0	23	0	0	23	0	3	4111g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	13.0%	
066418	0	0	0	6	0	1	7	0	0	6419g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	85.7%	0.0%	14.3%		0.0%	0.0%	
066419	0	0	0	9	0	1	10	0	4	2141g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	90.0%	0.0%	10.0%		0.0%	40.0%	
066420	0	0	0	17	0	2	19	0	2	2940g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	89.5%	0.0%	10.5%		0.0%	10.5%	
067418	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	5	1326g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	41.7%	
067419	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	1	1388g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	11.1%	
067420	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	2	2253g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	15.4%	
068418	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	125g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	50.0%	
068419	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	1	3	1052g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		14.3%	42.9%	
068420	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	620g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%		0.0%	0.0%	
090412	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	4	400g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	57.1%	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTALS	BURNT	BROKEN	UNWORKED BURNT FLINT
091412	0	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	4	1267g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	26.7%	
091413	0	0	1	5	0	1	7	0	3	149g
	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	71.4%	0.0%	14.3%		0.0%	42.9%	
092412	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	326g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
092413	0	0	0	38	0	0	38	1	8	2672g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		2.6%	21.1%	
093413	0	0	0	19	0	1	20	0	5	1358g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	95.0%	0.0%	5.0%		0.0%	25.0%	
093414	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	193g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	50.0%	
094413	0	0	0	17	0	1	18	1	7	805g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.4%	0.0%	5.6%		5.6%	38.9%	
094414	0	0	0	12	0	1	13	1	4	397g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92.3%	0.0%	7.7%		7.7%	30.8%	
095413	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	4	1049g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	30.8%	
095414	0	0	0	23	0	0	23	0	13	1107g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	56.5%	
096413	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	1	283g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	25.0%	
096414	0	0	0	7	0	1	8	0	3	1007g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	87.5%	0.0%	12.5%		0.0%	37.5%	
097412	0	0	0	16	0	3	19	0	4	4345g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	84.2%	0.0%	15.8%		0.0%	21.1%	
097413	0	0	1	6	0	2	9	0	1	1611g
	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	66.7%	0.0%	22.2%		0.0%	11.1%	
097414	0	0	0	12	1	1	14	0	4	871g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	85.7%	7.1%	7.1%		0.0%	28.6%	
097415	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	60g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	50.0%	
098412	0	1	0	33	2	3	39	2	11	1756g
	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	84.6%	5.1%	7.7%		5.1%	28.2%	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTALS	BURNT	BROKEN	UNWORKED BURNT FLINT
098413	0	0	0	12	0	1	13	0	3	1155g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92.3%	0.0%	7.7%		0.0%	23.1%	
098414	0	0	0	15	0	1	16	0	6	218g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	93.8%	0.0%	6.3%		0.0%	37.5%	
098415	0	0	0	15	0	1	16	0	6	899g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	93.8%	0.0%	6.3%		0.0%	37.5%	
098416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
099412	0	5	3	53	0	5	66	2	12	2898g
	0.0%	7.6%	4.5%	80.3%	0.0%	7.6%		3.0%	18.2%	
099413	0	0	0	10	0	1	11	0	0	452g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	90.9%	0.0%	9.1%		0.0%	0.0%	
099415	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	2	182g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	25.0%	
099416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
100412	0	3	1	52	0	6	62	1	11	489g
	0.0%	4.8%	1.6%	83.9%	0.0%	9.7%		1.6%	17.7%	
100413	0	1	0	12	0	3	16	2	6	293g
	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	18.8%		12.5%	37.5%	
100414	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	77g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
101412	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	30g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	100.0%	
102415	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	77g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
103415	0	2	0	9	0	1	12	0	4	0
	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	8.3%		0.0%	33.3%	
103416	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	2	152g
	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	50.0%	
104415	0	0	0	7	0	1	8	0	4	0
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	87.5%	0.0%	12.5%		0.0%	50.0%	
104416	0	2	0	16	0	1	19	0	4	64g
	0.0%	10.5%	0.0%	84.2%	0.0%	5.3%		0.0%	21.1%	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTALS	BURNT	BROKEN	UNWORKED BURNT FLINT
105415	0	2	0	8	0	1	11	0	2	13g
	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	72.7%	0.0%	9.1%		0.0%	18.2%	
105416	0	0	0	24	2	3	29	0	7	502g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	82.8%	6.9%	10.3%		0.0%	24.1%	
106414	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
106415	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	1	8g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	33.3%	
106416	0	4	2	24	0	2	32	0	10	171g
	0.0%	12.5%	6.3%	75.0%	0.0%	6.3%		0.0%	31.3%	
106417	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	5	499g
	0.05	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%			41.7%	
107414	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
107415	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	46g
	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
107416	1	1	0	19	0	1	22	0	9	41g
	4.5%	4.5%	0.0%	86.4%	0.0%	4.5%		0.0%	40.9%	
107417	1	1	0	11	0	1	14	0	6	177g
	7.1%	7.1%	0.0%	78.6%	0.0%	7.1%		0.0%	42.9%	
108415	0	0	0	8	1	0	9	0	3	321g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	88.9%	11.1%	0.0%		0.0%	33.3%	
108416	0	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	3	16g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	17.6%	
108417	0	0	2	17	0	0	19	0	4	0
	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%	89.5%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	21.1%	
109415	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	0	0	22g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
109416	0	1	1	3	0	1	6	0	3	0
	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%	50.0%	0.0%	16.7%		0.0%	50.0%	
109417	0	0	0	18	0	1	19	0	5	137g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.7%	0.0%	5.3%		0.0%	26.3%	
110415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTALS	BURNT	BROKEN	UNWORKED BURNT FLINT
110416	0	0	1	2	0	1	4	0	2	0
	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	25.0%		0.0%	50.0%	
110417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
111416	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	16g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
112416	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	50.0%	
TEST PIT	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	90g
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
TOTALS	2	27	13	752	7	51	851	11	224	70020g

Table 3: the mean number of worked flints per 25m run by hectare and conversion to mean number per 10m.

Field	Hectare	No.of runs	No.of flints	Mean x 25m	Mean x 10m
1	065417	1	3	3.00	0.83
1	065418	16	12	0.75	0.30
1	065419	16	12	0.75	0.30
1	065420	16	23	1.44	0.57
1	066418	15	7	0.47	0.46
1	066419	16	10	0.63	0.62
1	066420	16	19	1.19	0.47
1	067418	8	12	1.50	0.60
1	067419	16	10	0.63	0.25
1	067420	16	13	0.81	0.32
1	068418	3	2	0.67	0.26
1	068419	11	7	0.64	0.25
1	068420	5	3	0.60	0.24
2	090412	13	7	0.54	0.21
2	091412	12	15	1.25	0.50
2	091413	2	7	3.50	1.40
2	092412	6	6	1.00	0.40
2	092413	12	38	3.17	1.37
2/3	093413	15	20	1.33	0.53
2/3	093414	3	2	0.67	0.26
3	094413	10	18	1.80	0.72
3	094414	5	13	2.60	1.04
3	095413	8	13	1.63	0.65
3	095414	8	23	2.88	1.15
3/4	096413	4	4	1.00	0.40
3/4	096414	13	8	0.61	0.25
4/5	097413	12	9	0.75	0.30
4	097414	16	14	0.88	0.35
4	097415	1	2	2.00	0.80
4	098414	10	12	1.20	0.48
4	098415	14	16	1.14	0.46
4	098416	1	0	0.00	0.00
4	099415	5	8	1.60	0.64
4	099416	4	0	0.00	0.00
5	097412	16	19	1.19	0.48
5	098412	16	39	2.44	0.98
5	098413	13	13	1.00	0.40
5/6	099412	12	66	5.50	2.20
5/6	099413	6	11	1.83	0.73

Field	Hectare	No.of runs	No.of flints	Mean x 25m	Mean x 10m
6	100412	14	62	4.43	1.78
6	100413	8	16	2.00	0.80
6	100414	2	1	0.50	0.20
6	101412	2	3	1.50	0.60
7/8	105415	7	11	1.57	0.63
7	106414	2	2	1.00	0.40
7	106415	13	3	0.23	0.09
7	107414	1	0	0.00	0.00
7	107415	16	3	0.19	0.07
7	108415	14	9	0.64	0.26
7/8	108416	12	17	1.42	0.57
7	109415	9	4	0.44	0.18
7/8	109416	12	6	0.50	0.20
7	110415	6	0	0.00	0.00
7	110416	13	4	0.30	0.12
7	111416	16	3	0.19	0.07
7	112416	5	2	0.40	0.16
8	102415	4	1	0.25	0.10
8	103415	12	12	1.00	0.40
8	103416	6	4	0.67	0.27
8	104415	8	8	1.00	0.40
8	104416	10	19	1.90	0.76
8	105416	14	29	2.07	0.83
8	106416	16	32	2.00	0.80
8	106417	2	12	6.00	2.40
8	107416	12	22	1.83	0.73
8	107417	6	14	2.33	0.93
8	108417	10	19	1.90	0.76
8	109417	12	19	1.58	0.63
8	110417	2	0	0.00	0.00

Table 4: pottery summarised by field

	PREHIST	R-B	A-S/ MED	POST-MED/ MOD	UNDATED	TOTALS
FIELD 1	5 2.29%	190 87.15%	7 3.21%	15 6.88%	1 0.45%	218
FIELD 2	1 14.28%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	6 85.72%	0 0.00%	7
FIELD 3	0 0.00%	1 11.11%	2 22.22%	6 66.66%	0 0.00%	9
FIELD 4	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1 8.33%	11 91.66%	0 0.00%	12
FIELD 5	0 0.00%	8 29.62%	4 14.81%	15 55.55%	0 0.00%	27
FIELD 6	0 0.00%	5 71.42%	1 14.28%	1 14.28%	0 0.00	7
FIELD 7	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0
FIELD 8	1 100%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1
TEST PIT	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1 100%	0 0	0 0	1
TOTALS	7 2.48%	204 72.34%	16 5.67%	54 19.14%	1 0.35%	282

Table 5: finds other than worked and burnt flint summarised by hectare

Number and weight is shown; the pottery weight is the total for all categories present.

		POTTERY						
	PREHIST	R-B	A-S/ MED	POST-MED/ MOD	CBM	STONE	SLAG/ METAL	GLASS
SU 065417		1/8g			1/570g			
065418	1	46		3/329g	15/218g	3/51g		
065419	2	88		1/605g	23/414g	6/549g		
065420	2	10		1/140g*	13/226g			
* excludes one undated shard (5g)								
066418		9		1/54g	13/170g*			
* includes one piece of fired clay (3g)								
066419		23		1/194g	13/322g	1/90g		
066420		6		1/124g	12/264g	3/133g		1/28g
067418		4/14g			32/543g			
067419			2	4/95g	32/717g			
067420			1/4g		15/171g		2/18g	
068418				1/10g	8/162g			
068419			4	3/68g	33/460g		7/85g	2/37g
068420		1		1/28g	4/178g		5/86g	
090412				3/43g	12/684g		2/48g	
091412	1			1/4g	6/414g		2/18g	1/63g
091413					1/199g			
092412					3/20g		1/41g	
092413				1/11g	4/127g			
093413					2/93g		1/3g	
094413					6/159g			
094414				1/1g	10/219g	1/18g		

	POTTERY							
	PREHIST	R-B	A-S/ MED	POST-MED/ MOD	CBM	STONE	SLAG/ METAL	GLASS
095413				1/8g	5/139g			
095414					1/57g			1/14g
096413					2/10g			
096414		1	2	6/112g		1/40g		
097412				6/83g	9/283g			
097413		2	1	3/41g	6/105g		1/47g	
097414				3/101g	8/204g	1/23g		
098412		3	2	2/89g	5/152g			
098414			2	2/35g	8/233g	2/64g	3/13g	1/1g
098415				1/7g	12/125g	1/9g	1/9g	
099412		3	1	1/115g	2/36g			
099413		1		2/65g				
099415					1/36g		1/1g	
099416					12/314g		1/6g	
100412		1/15g						1/12g
100413		1		1/20g				
103416					1/81g	1/433g		
104416	1/4g					1/680g		
105415					1/10g			
106415						3/396g		
106416						2/153g		
108415					1/97g			
109417					1/34g	2/495g		
110415					1/166g			
110416						1/186g		

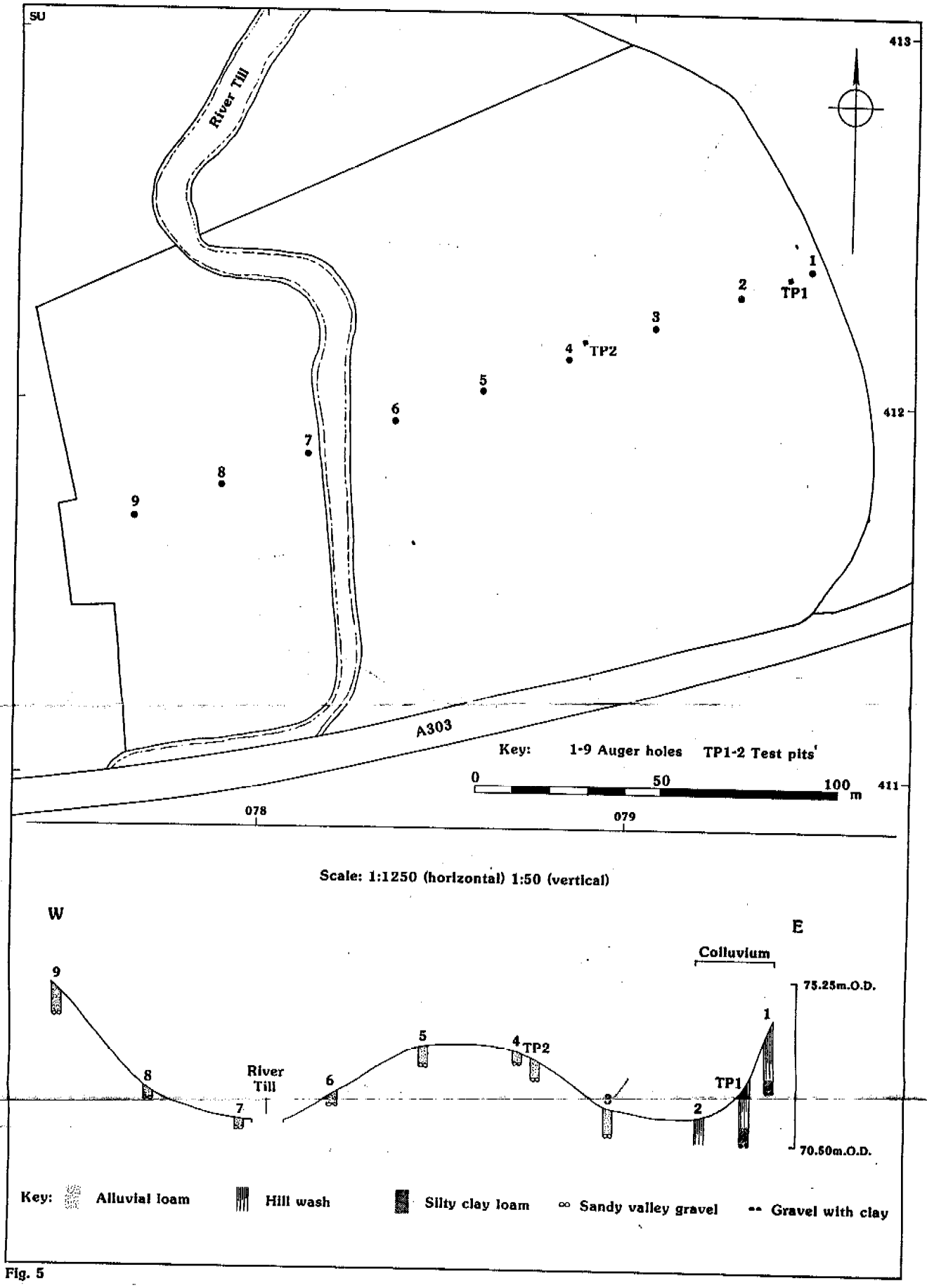


Fig. 5

ORIGINAL AT A3

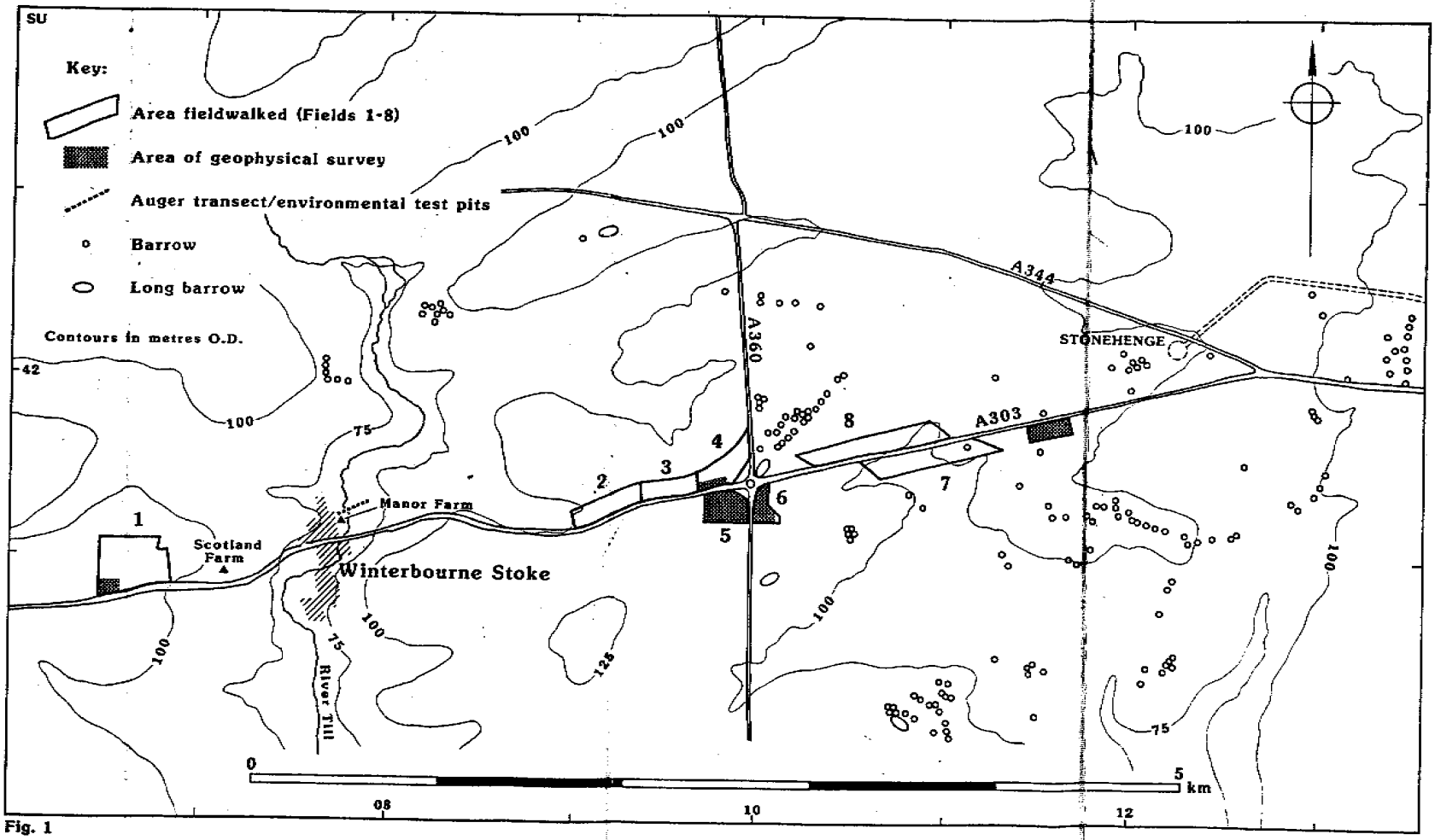
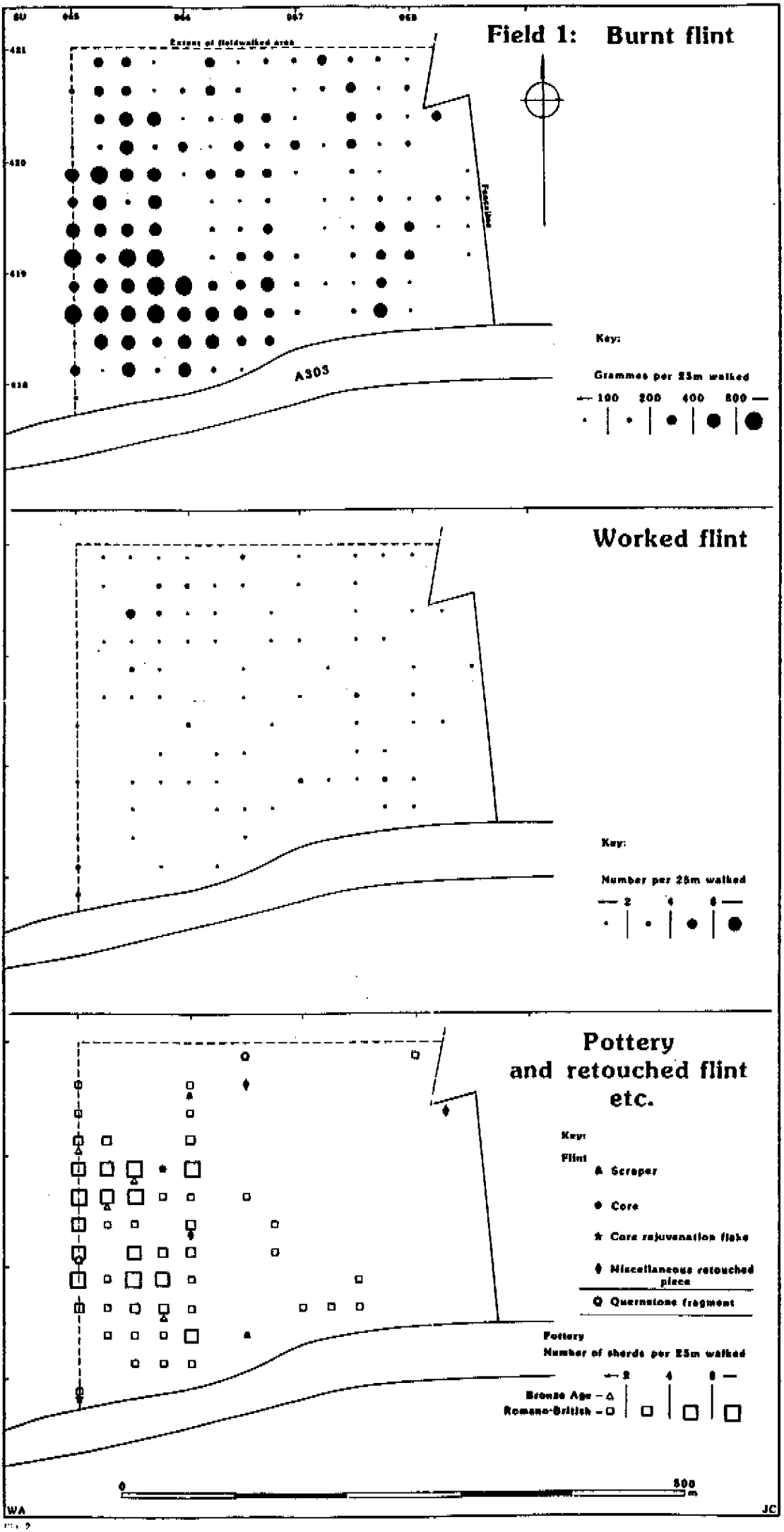
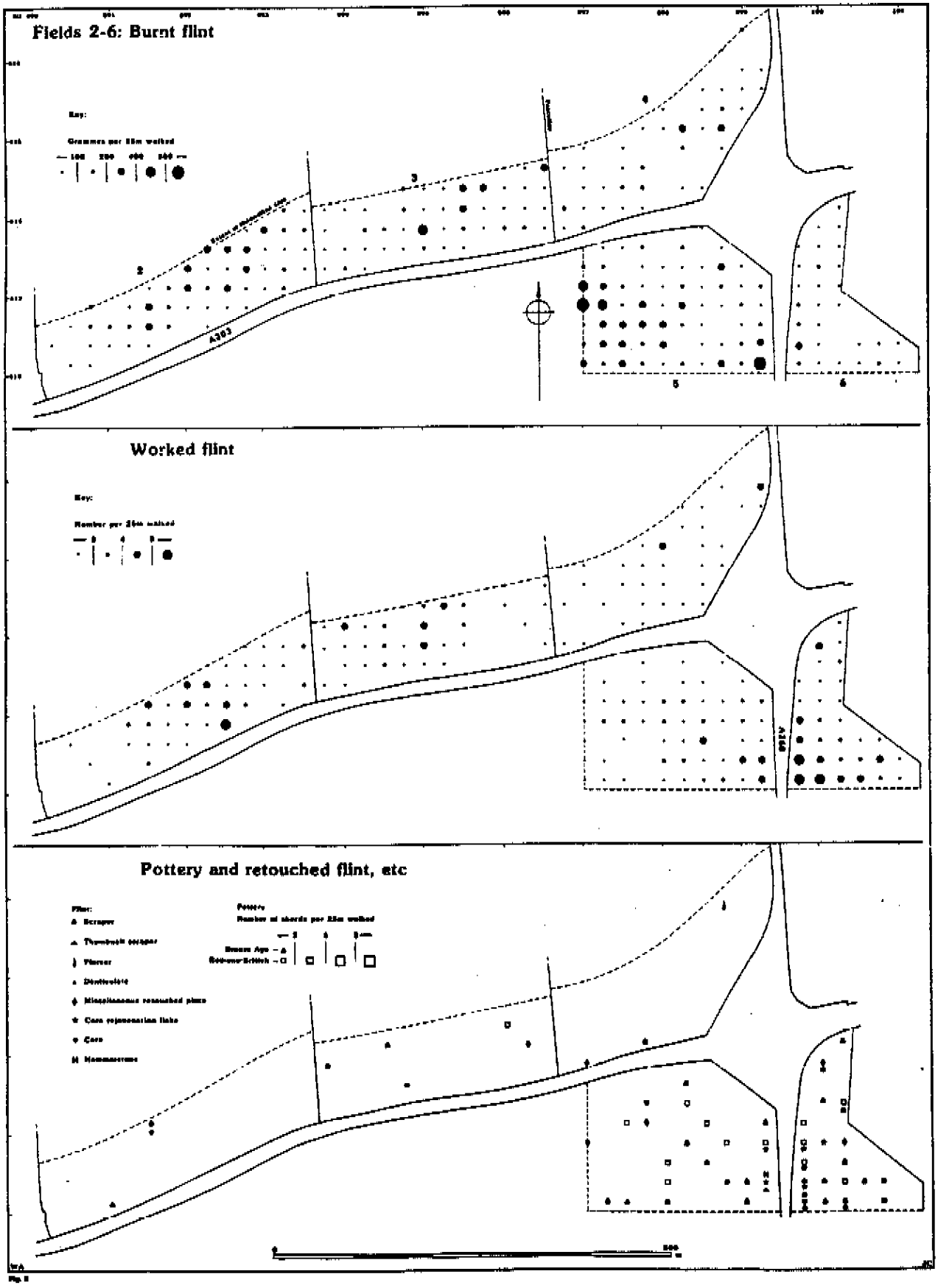
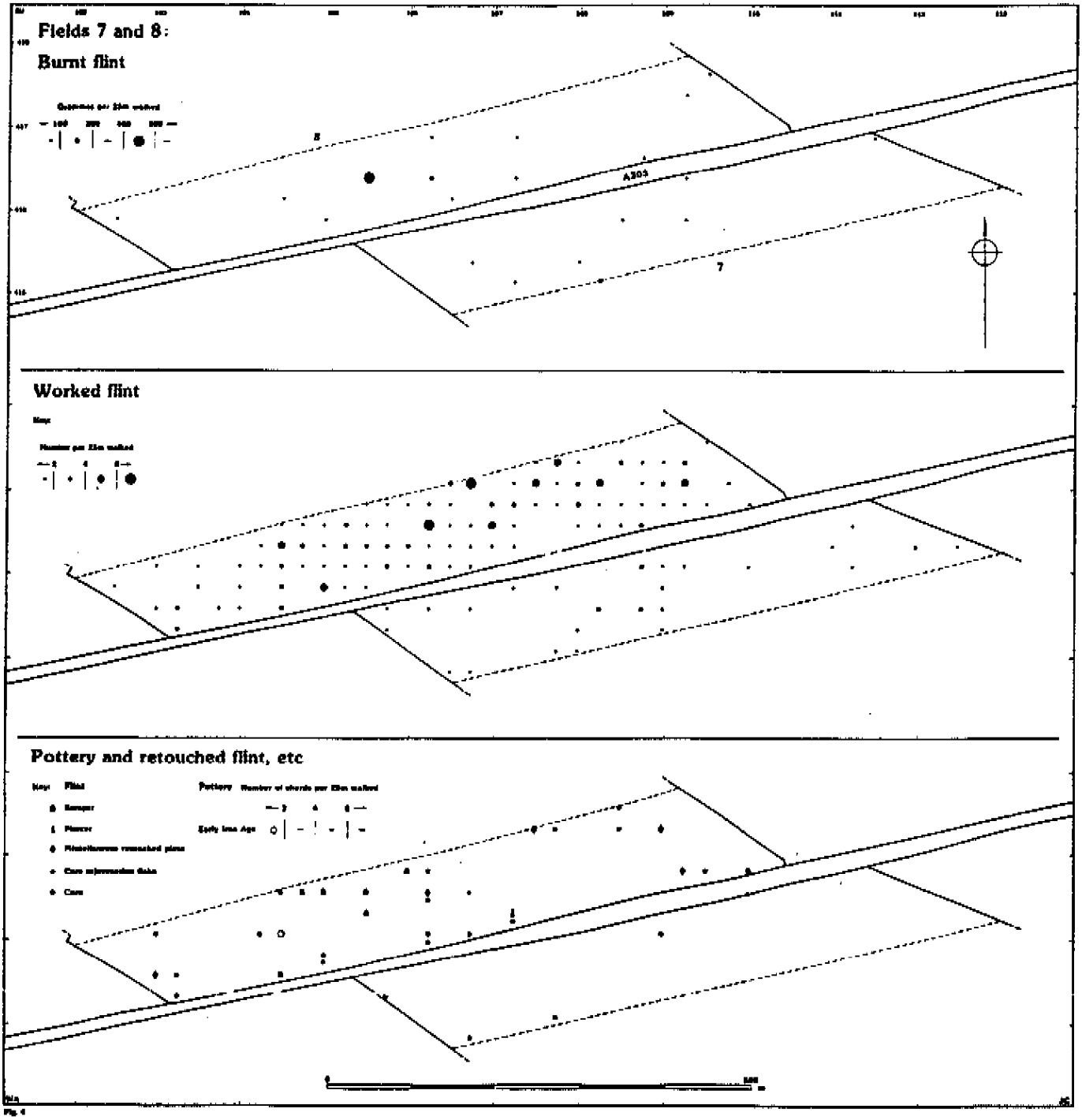


Fig. 1

ORIGINAL AT A3


Field 1: Burnt flint
Extent of fieldwalked area
Fenceline
A303
Key:
Grammes per 25m walked
100 200 400 800
Worked flint
Key:
Number per 25m walked
2 4 8
Pottery and retouched flint etc.
Key:
Flint
Scraper
Core
Core rejuvenation flake
Miscellaneous retouched piece
Quernstone fragment
Pottery
Number of sherds per 25m walked
2 4 8
Bronze Age
Romano-British
0
500
m
WA
JC


Fields 2-6: Burnt flint
Key:
Grammes per 25m walked
A303
Worked flint
Key:
Number per 25m walked
Pottery and retouched flint, etc
Flint:
Pottery
Number of sherds per 25m walked
Bronze Age
Romano-British
Fig. 8


Fields 7 and 8:
Burnt flint
A303
8
7
Worked flint
Pottery and retouched flint, etc

7

FIELDWALKING SURVEY (2)

A303 AMESBURY - BERWICK DOWN:

Fieldwalking Survey

Report No. W540/Project No. 35734

Wessex Archaeology

November 1992

A303 AMESBURY - BERWICK DOWN:
Fieldwalking Survey

Contents

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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 – 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 , 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; visibilty 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 "race" (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.*

Richards, J. C., 1990. *The Stonehenge Environs Project*, English Heritage Report No. 16.

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
2 = cores
3 = core rejuvenation flakes
4 = flakes
5 = blades/bladelets
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 I 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

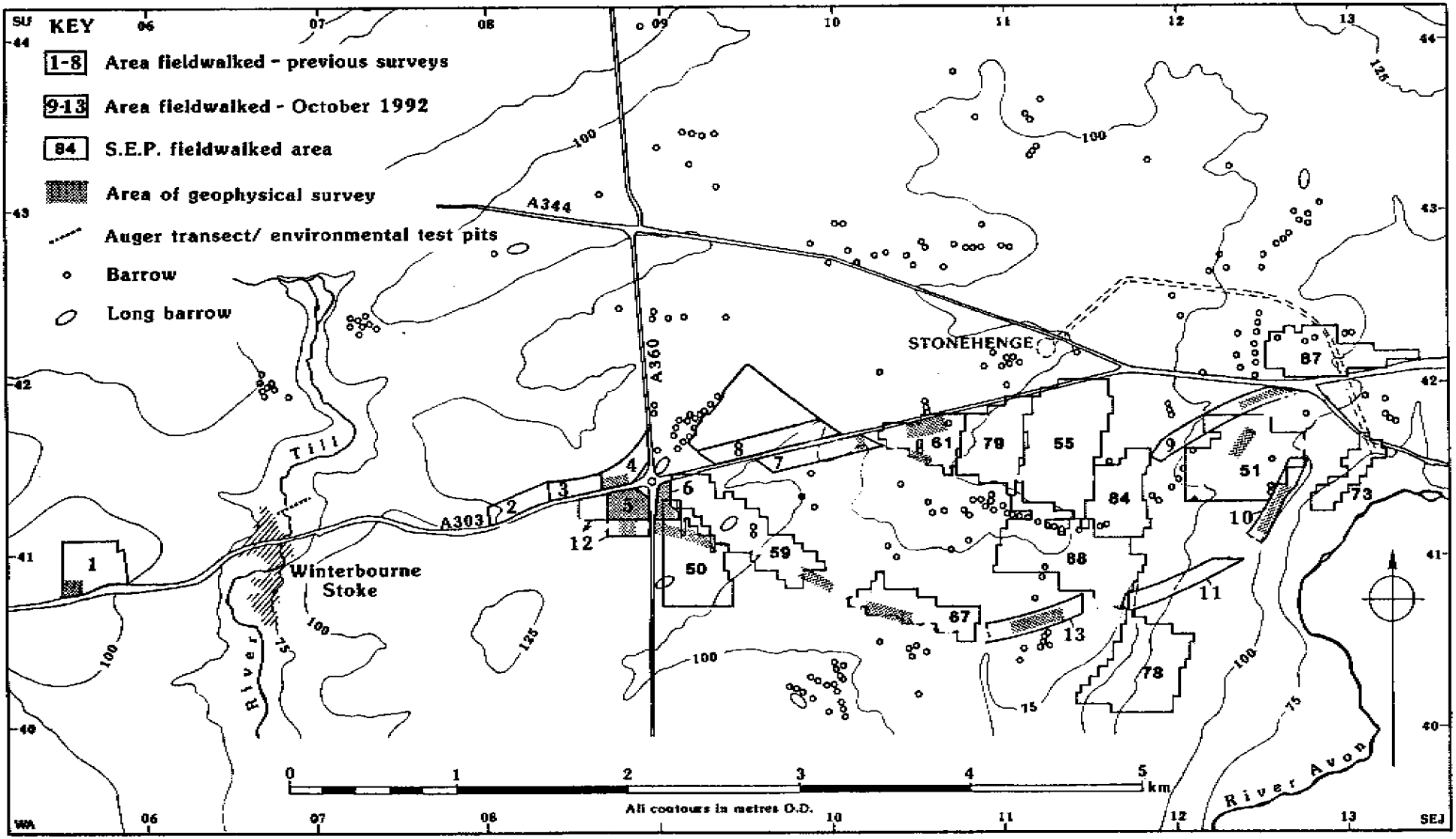

Fig. 1: A303 Amesbury - Berwick Down overall survey areas

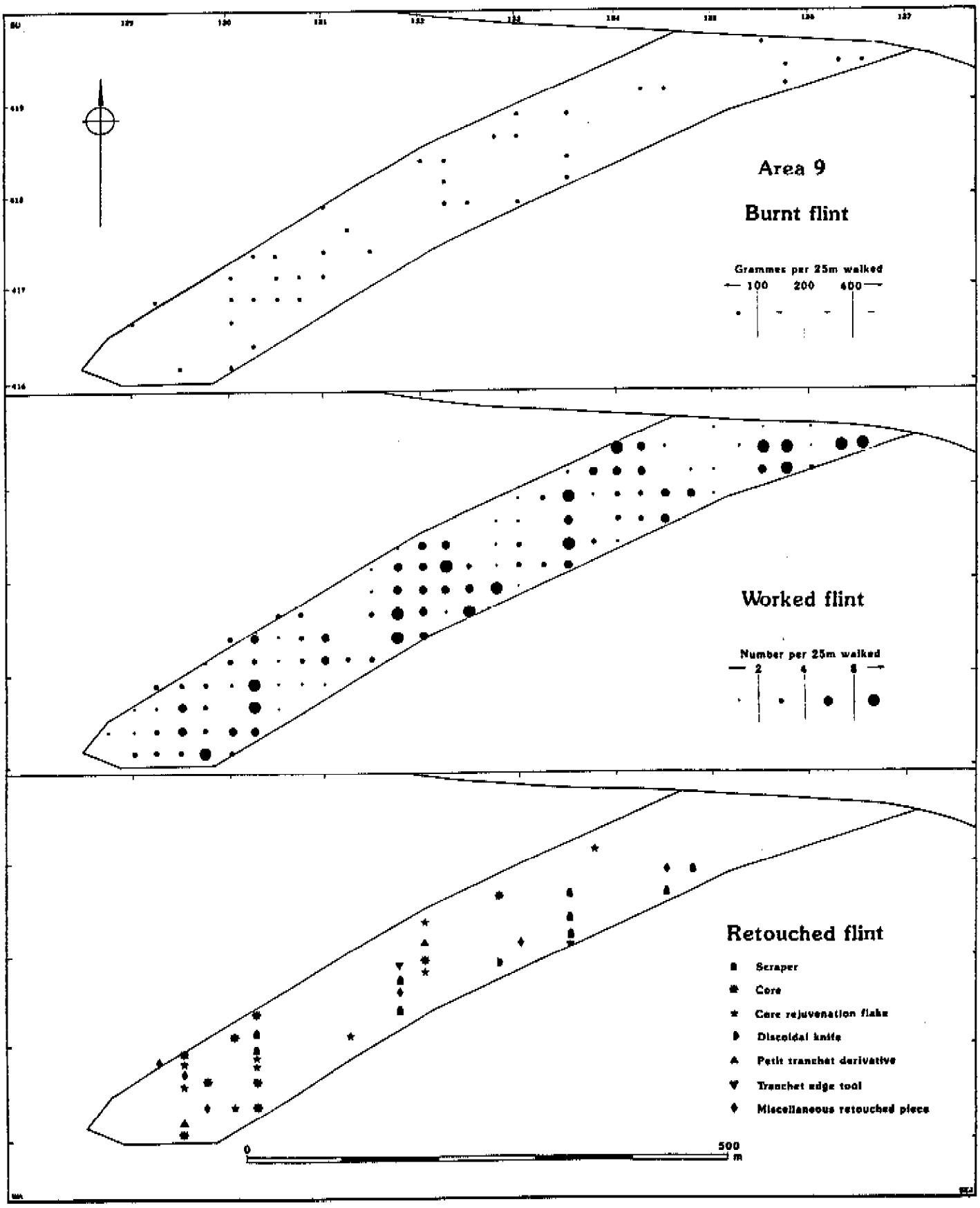

Fig. 2: Distribution of burnt flint, all worked flint and retouched flint in Area 9

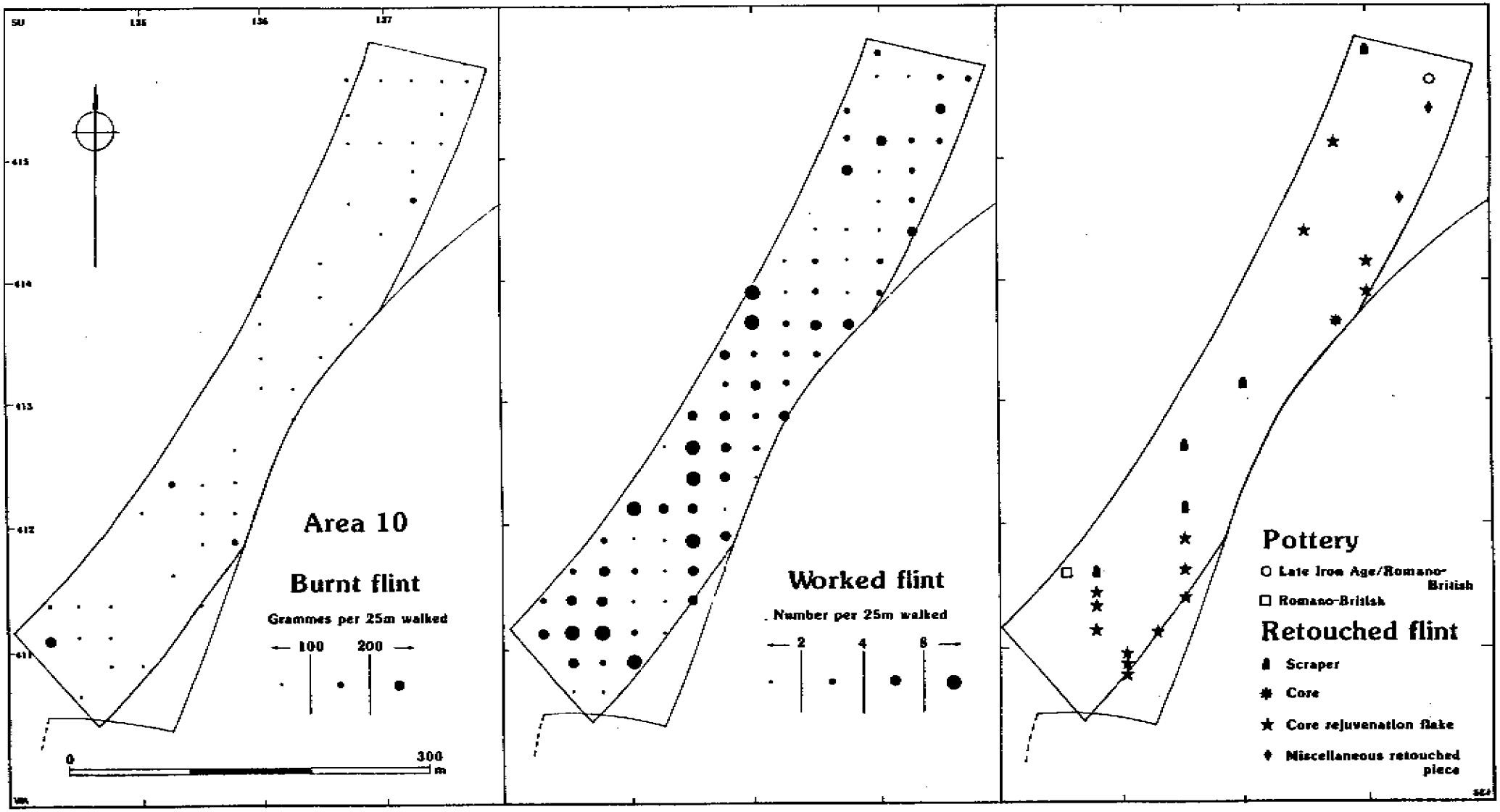

Fig. 3: Distribution of burnt flint, all worked flint, retouched flint and pottery in Area 10

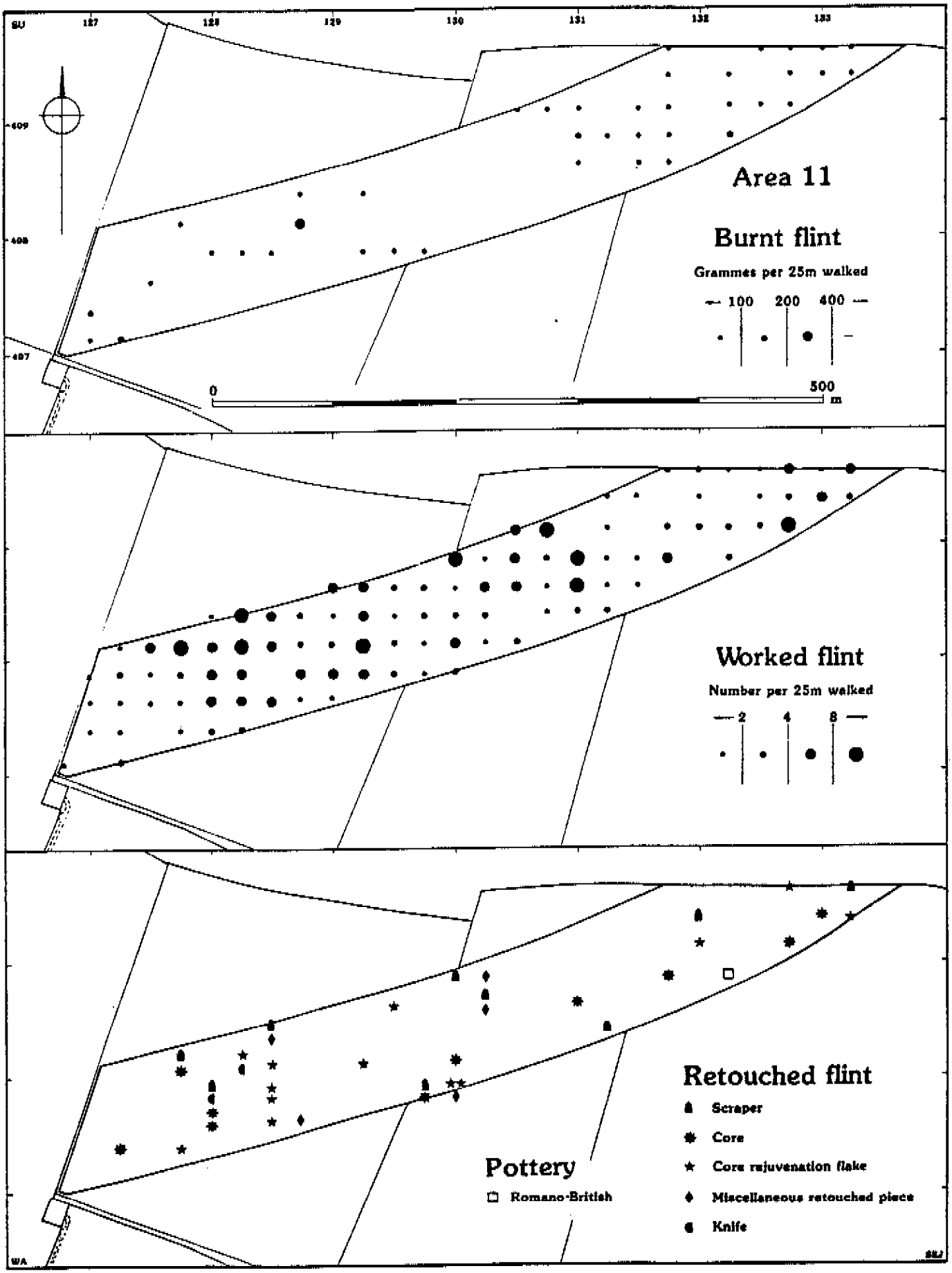

Fig. 4: Distribution of burnt flint, all worked flint, retouched flint and pottery in Area 11

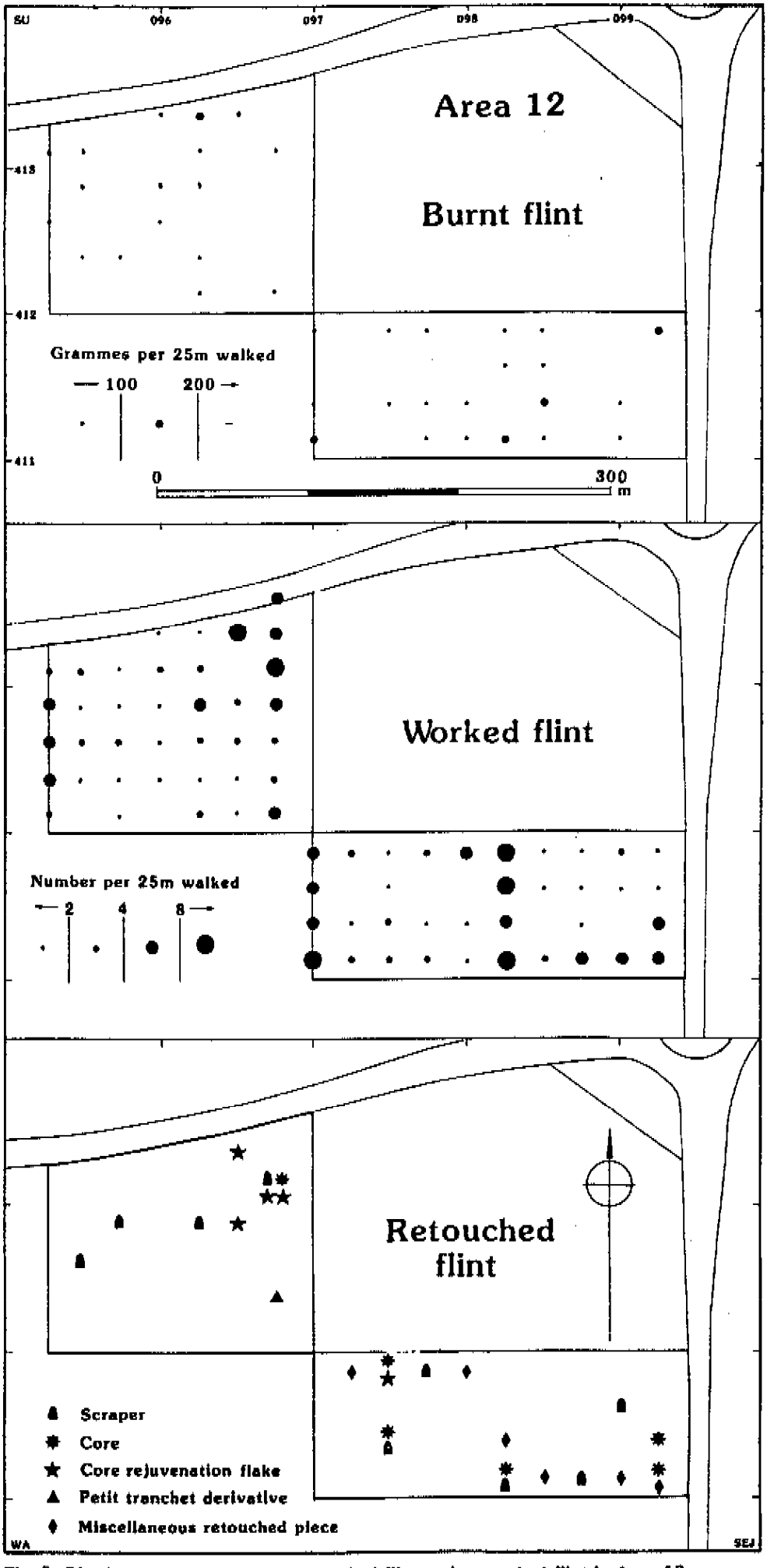

Fig. 5: Distribution of burnt flint, all worked flint and retouched flint in Area 12

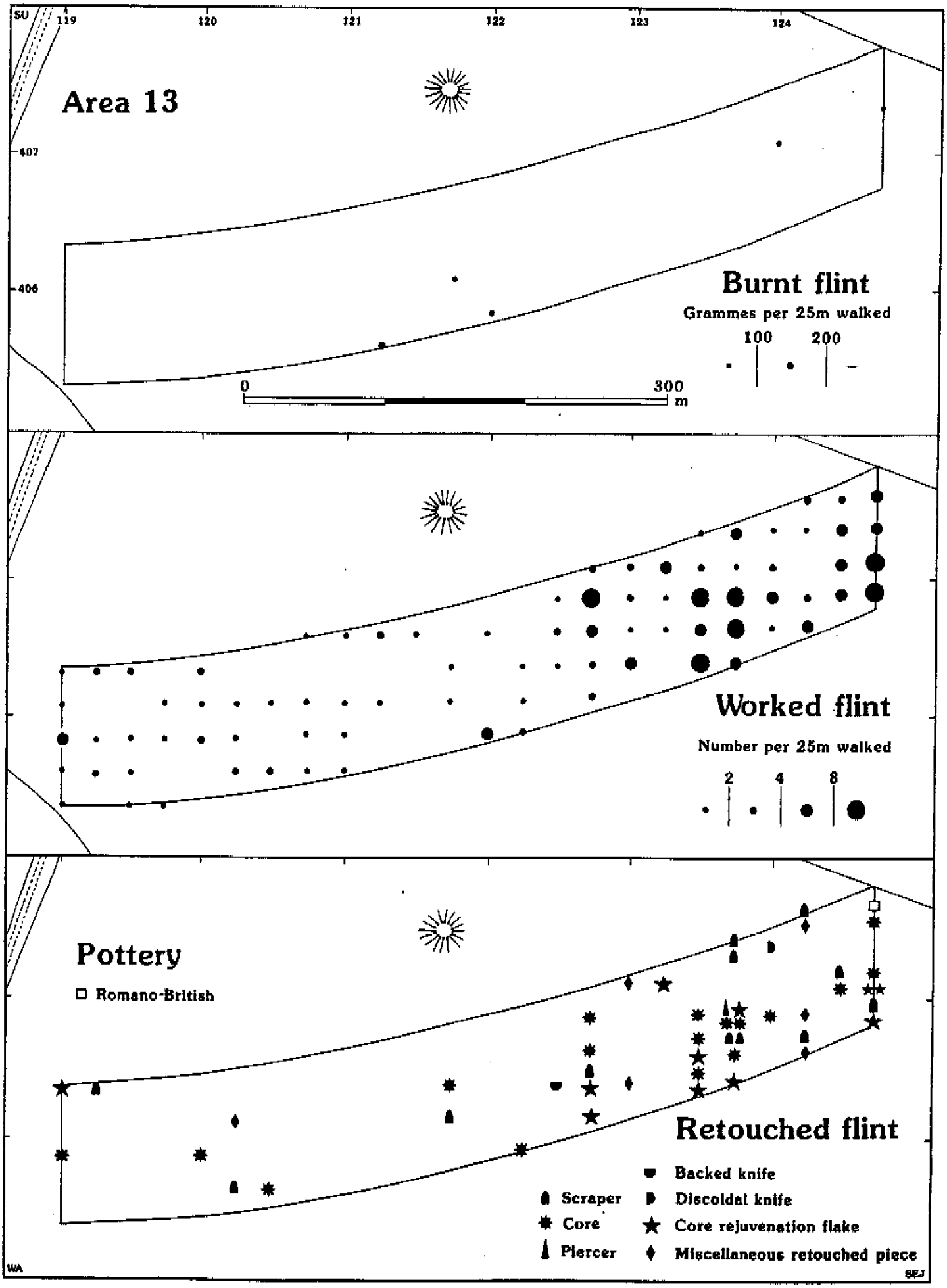

Fig. 6: Distribution of burnt flint, worked flint, retouched flint and pottery in Area 13

8

HISTORICAL REGRESSION

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A303 AMESBURY - BERWICK DOWN

Historical Landscape Regression

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for Sir William Halcrow and Partners

A303 AMESBURY - BERWICK DOWN
HISTORICAL LANDSCAPE REGRESSION

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Historical landscape regression is an aspect of local history research which, similar to an archaeological excavation, begins at the present and works backwards using all available historical sources. Its purpose is to illustrate major landscape changes as a series of phases or snapshots in time. Features or areas of historical or archaeological interest may be identified and, through analysis of land-use, an estimate of archaeological potential may also be made.

1.1 As part of the supporting fieldwork to produce an archaeological assessment for upgrading the A303 Amesbury-Berwick Down, it was decided to carry out an historical landscape regression. The specific Study Area is approximately 25 sq. kms, about 1km. wide either side of the existing A303 and includes parts of the modern parishes of Berwick St. James, Winterbourne Stoke, Shrewton, Wilsford-cum-Lake and Amesbury. However a broader view has also been taken putting the Study Area in the general context of Wiltshire.

1.2 Most of the primary source documentary material required was available in Wiltshire County Council's Archives Office at Trowbridge. There is further material in the Public Records Office but since this has either been published in full or analysed and published elsewhere, it was not consulted in its

original form. Of particular use was an unpublished University of London PhD Thesis, "Agrarian conditions on the Wiltshire Estates of the Duchy of Lancaster, The Lords Hungerford and the Bishopric of Winchester in the 13th, 14th and 15th Centuries", by Richenda C. Payne. Also, as part of the supporting Environmental Statement for English Heritage's proposed Visitors' Centre, James Bond had produced a landscape regression analysis covering about half of the present Study Area (Darvill, T.C. 1991; 383-444).

1.3. Although 12 magisterial volumes of the Victoria County History cover much of Wiltshire, research has only just begun on the volume covering the Study Area. However, communication with the researcher, Dr. Jane Freeman, confirmed there were no other known primary sources of information.

1.4. A complete list of all primary and secondary sources consulted is provided in Section 10 of this report.

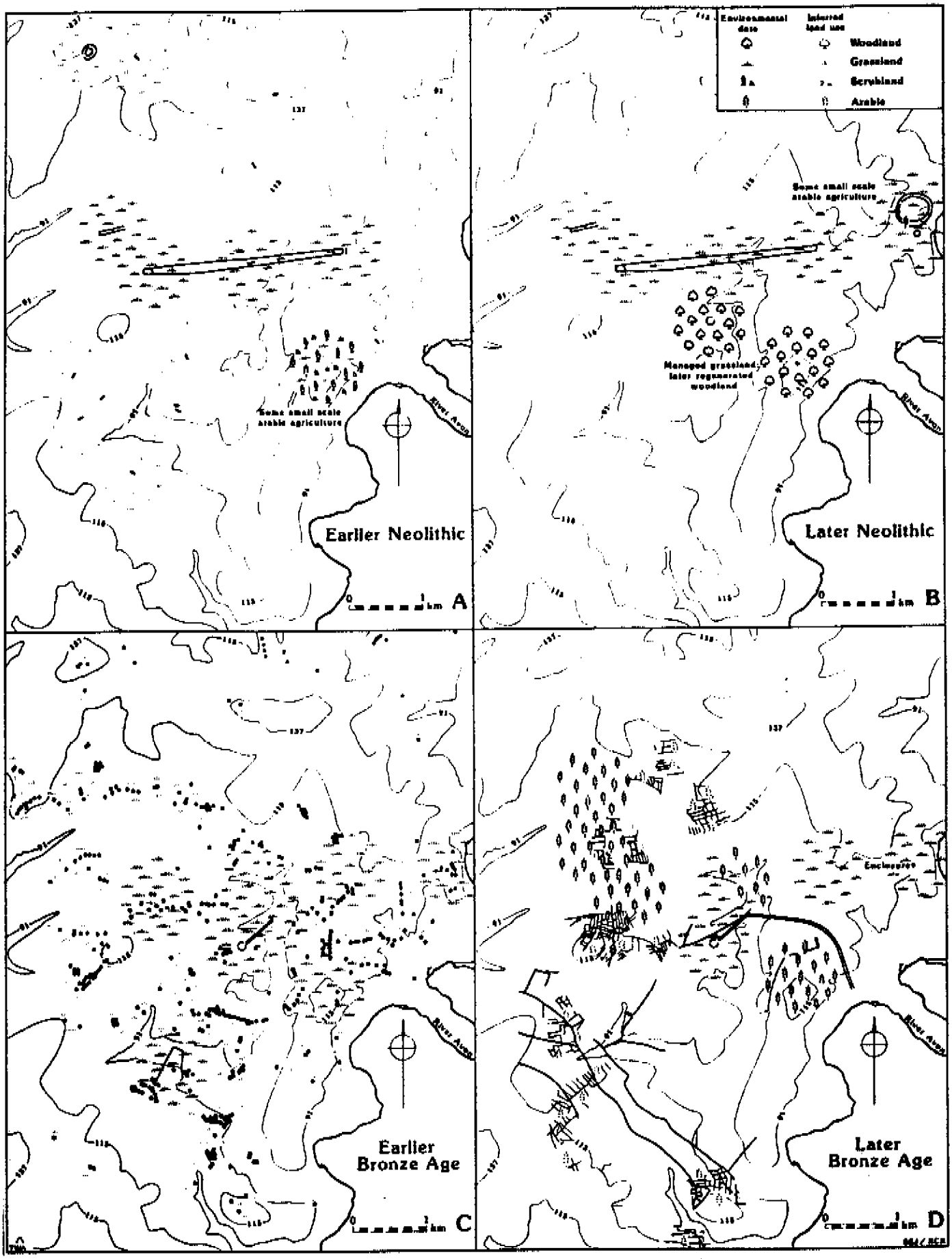
1.5. The research for this project was carried out as a regression analysis but for clarity the results will be presented in a standard chronological fashion using the accepted cultural period divisions. And, since there is such a rich collection of archaeological data, this has been combined to produce a general progression from the Mesolithic onwards.

2.0. MESOLITHIC TO ROMAN LANDSCAPES

Previous research in the Study Area has concentrated on Stonehenge and its immediate vicinity as far west as Longbarrow Crossroads. Although this has been rectified to some extent by recent fieldwork for this project it has been neither on the same scale nor produced the quality of evidence as the earlier fieldwork. Recent publications "Wilsford Shaft : Excavations 1960-62" (Ashbee, Bell and Proudfoot 1989) and "The Stonehenge Environs Project" (Richards 1990) especially pp 263-280, have considered all of the paleo-environmental data available and this can be summarised together with the principal archaeological features for each period.

2.1. Environmental evidence shows that Salisbury Plain became heavily wooded in the late post-glacial period and, although there are few Mesolithic artifacts, the range of woodland identified through environmental analysis may indicate some areas of clearance followed by regeneration.

2.2. Within the Study Area the evidence for the early Neolithic is restricted to the presence of long barrows and scatters of flint tools representing either settlement or mobile activities. However, in the general area of Stonehenge the evidence is more varied and includes the Cursus and Lesser Cursus, the causewayed enclosure at Robin Hood's Ball and more positive evidence of settlement at Durrington Walls. Where examined, many of the monuments were built in woodland clearings and there is some evidence for areas of grassland and arable farming. Much of this would have been sporadic and the areas are not easily defined.



The changing prehistoric environment
in the Stonehenge Environs
From Richards 1990, 255

Fig. 1.

The Stonehenge landscape in 3000 BC. Woodland clearance and the construction of great monuments increases.

Looking west from King Barrow ridge towards Stonehenge

Fig. 2.

By 2000 BC the Stonehenge landscape was extensively cleared of woodland. Sheep grazed the grassland within which great cemeteries of round barrows were being constructed.

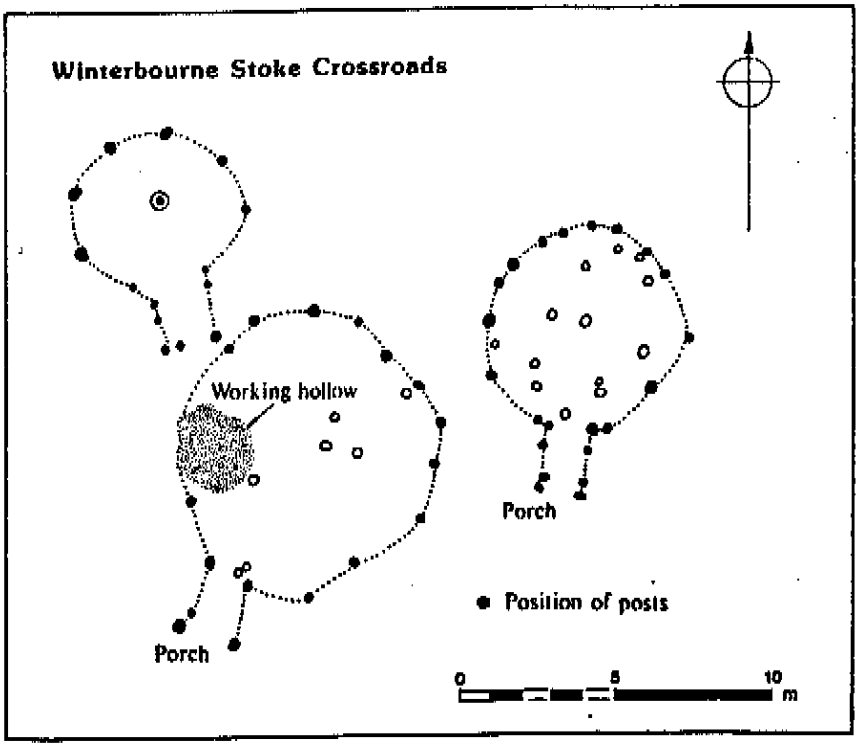
Fig. 3.

Reconstruction drawings by Jane Brayne from Beyond Stonehenge. A Guide to Stonehenge and its Prehistoric Landscape.
Wessex Archaeology, 1991

A Bronze Age settlement (Jane Brayne).

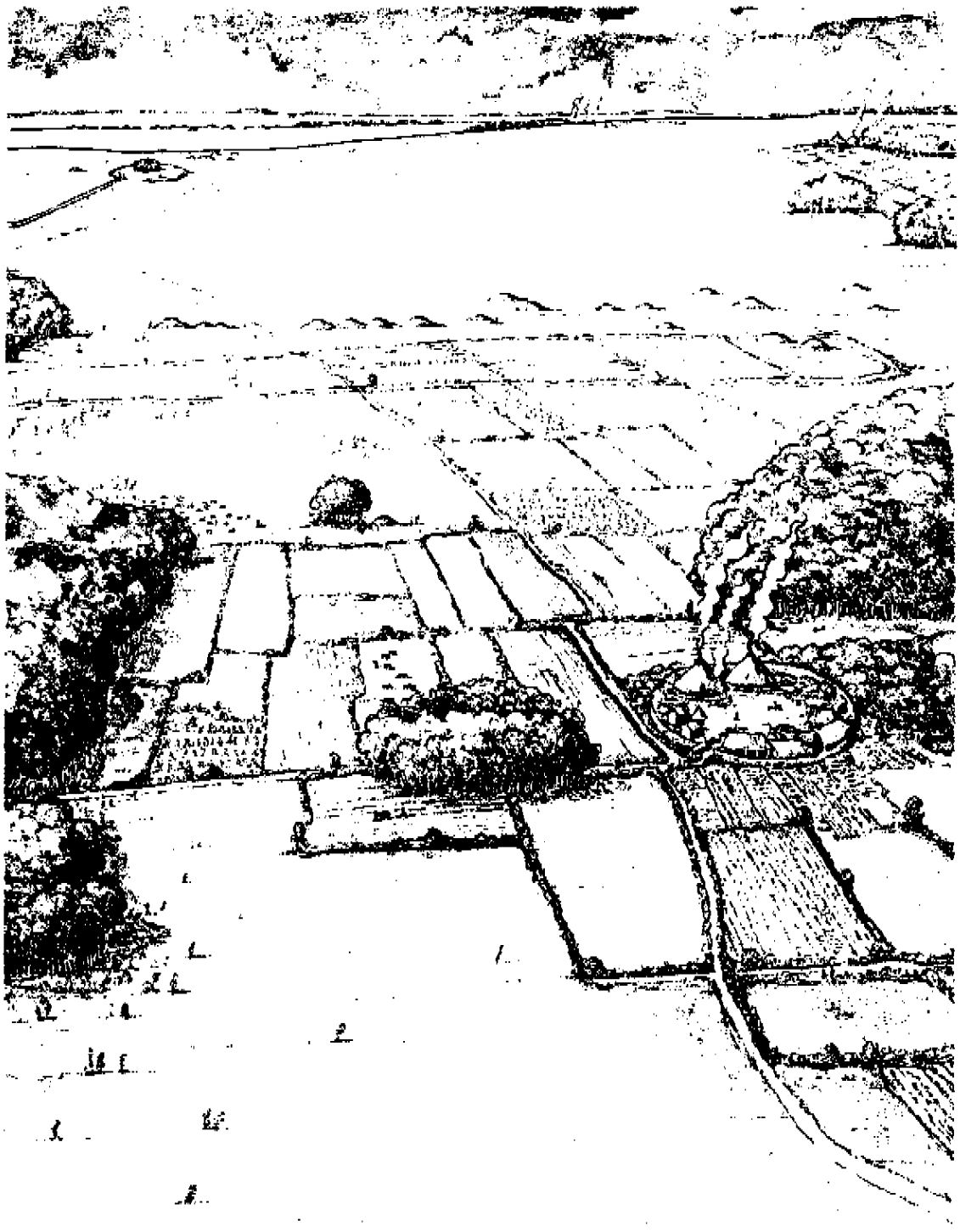
Fig. 4.

Plan of Bronze Age round houses at Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads.



From : Stonehenge by Julian Richards
English Heritage, 1991

Fig. 5.



Looking south-east from Fargo Plantation
across The Cursus towards Stonehenge

Fig. 6.

A Bronze Age farmstead, the circular huts grouped together within an organised landscape of field and trackways.

Reconstruction by Jane Brayne from Beyond Stonehenge.
A Guide to Stonehenge and its Prehistoric landscape.

Wessex Archaeology 1991

2.3. By the later Neolithic woodland clearance was increasing, culminating in larger areas of permanent grassland and the construction of henge monuments at Stonehenge and Coneybury (see fig.2). However, at both sites woodland and scrub regeneration also took place and it is probable that natural resources available through hunting remained of primary importance.

2.4. It is in the Early Bronze Age that the area around Stonehenge takes on the appearance of a vast funerary landscape with clusters of barrows, several apparently orientated around earlier long barrows, focusing upon Stonehenge, which was developing towards its complex structure. It is probable that the whole area from Longbarrow Crossroads to the King Barrows was maintained grassland although fieldwalking has identified flintwork and pottery scatters south and south-west of Longbarrow Crossroads from either human settlement or work areas (see fig.3).

2.5. Further modifications to Stonehenge and additional burials during the Bronze Age maintained the ritual and funerary landscape. At Longbarrow Crossroads, the first evidence for later Bronze Age settlement was found during construction of the roundabout in 1967 (see fig.5). At least three circular huts were found which had been variously modified and presumably represented a substantial period of occupation. More difficult to define and

date are the so-called 'Celtic Fields' identified from cropmarks whose origins may be in the later Bronze Age but continue with accretions through to the Roman period. Other possible late Bronze Age settlements may be indicated by the cropmarks or enclosures to the west of Longbarrow Crossroads and on Parsonage Down.

2.6. Whilst there is no sign of Iron Age activity in the immediate Stonehenge area which seems to continue as open grassland, two large hill forts, Vespasian's Camp and Yarnbury Castle, were built just outside the extreme eastern and western limits of this Study Area. In a recent study by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, it has been suggested that the vast network of 'Celtic Fields' stretching across Parsonage Down and south to Steeple Langford Cow Down were associated with Yarnbury Castle (see fig. 7). An aerial photographic study by the RCHM failed to locate the field systems continuing eastwards across Parsonage Down to the River Till which would seem to be a natural boundary.

2.7. Although no Iron Age pottery has been found in the vicinity of Longbarrow Crossroads, the identification by aerial photography of a Roman settlement on Oatlands Hill, could indicate a continuity of settlement pattern. Likewise there may be Roman occupation in the area of the possible Bronze Age enclosure on Parsonage Down and there is a possible Roman villa site in the valley of the Till south of Winterbourne Stoke village.

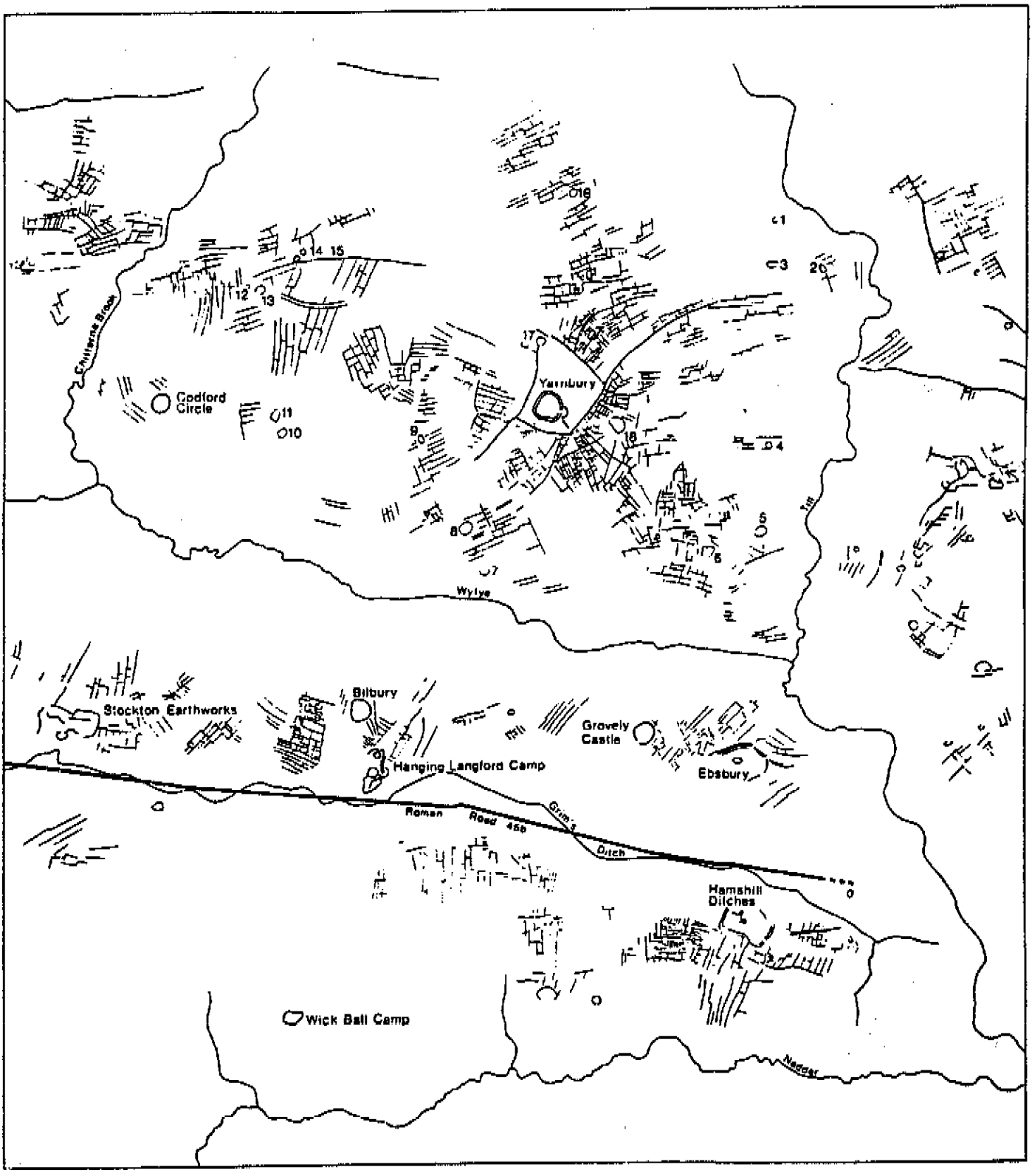


Fig. 7.

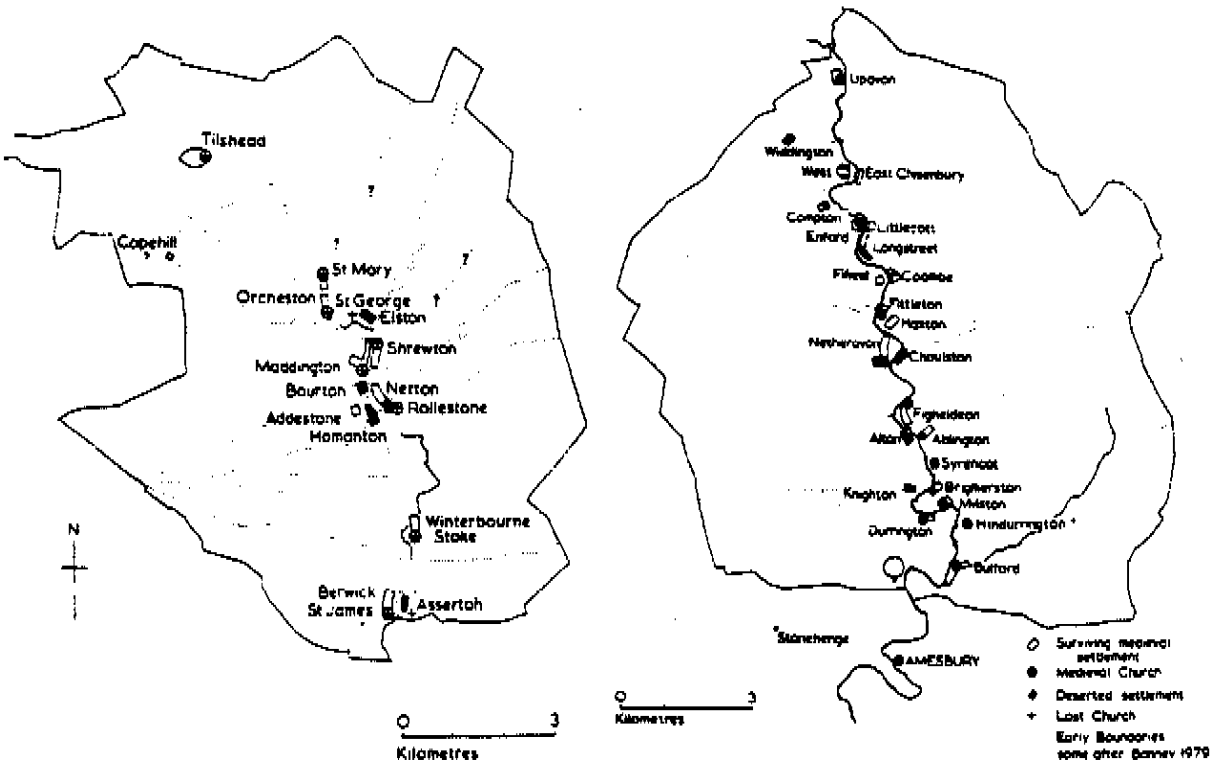
Prehistoric and Romano-British landscape of Yarnbury area.

From : Unpublished report by the RCHM

3.0 SAXON LANDSCAPE

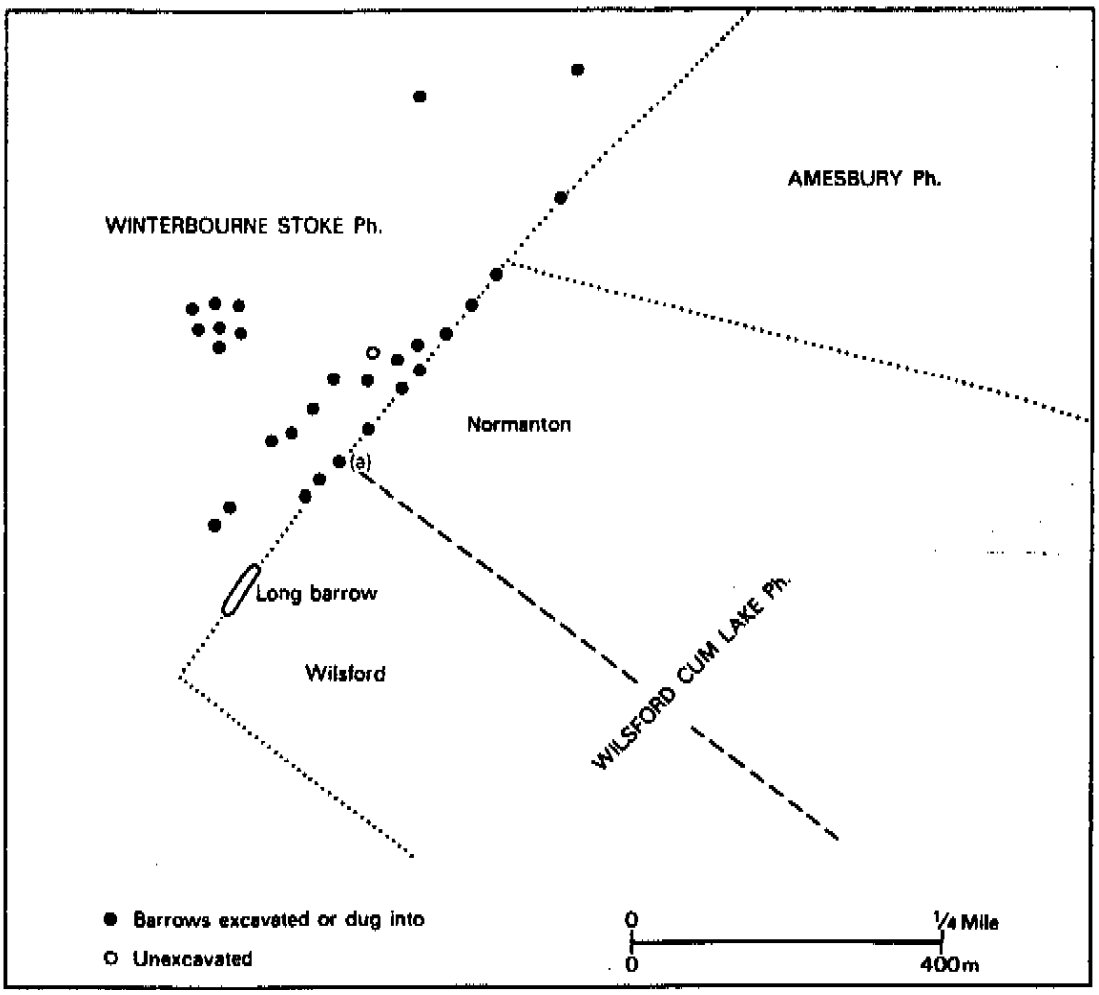
By the 10th century AD Amesbury was a royal estate of potentially great importance since the King held assemblies there in 932 and 995 (Hinton 1979, 28). However by the time of the Domesday Survey it had begun to fragment and the same is probably true of Winterbourne Stoke which may also have been the centre of a royal estate and makes it first documentary in the Domesday Book (1086). However, the situation is not clear because Winterbourne was the old name of the Rivers Till and Bourne and was used for several villages on their banks, distinguished only by the names of their owners (Aston 1985,80).

3.1. The alignment of the Winterbourne Stoke parish boundary along the long barrow and round barrows at Longbarrow Crossroads makes good use of existing features (see fig. 9). Of additional interest is the old boundary between Wilsford and Normanton manors (when Normanton was a detached part of the parish of Great Durnford) which abuts the Winterbourne Stoke parish boundary on a round barrow which contained an intrusive pagan Saxon burial (Bonney 1979,41). Further evidence of the antiquity of these boundaries is the alignment of the parish boundary between Winterbourne Stoke, Berwick St. James and Wilsford along a major linear earthwork which overlies 'Celtic fields' (RCHM 1979, xiii). This is also the boundary between the hundred of Branch and Underditch.



Parish units in the Till and Avon river valleys from Aston, M. 1985, 41

Fig. 8.



Barrows and boundaries at Long Barrow Crossroads, from Bonney, 1979, 44

Fig. 9.

(a) marks the barrow with an intrusive

3.2. Several parish boundaries converge on Yarnbury Castle and by the medieval period the hillfort had become the site of an important sheep fair. Although difficult to define, this site seems to have been a selected centre for some considerable time.

3.3. Taken together, the evidence suggests at least two major estates with their centres at Amesbury and Winterbourne Stoke, meeting at Longbarrow Crossroads. Their origins could be in the early Saxon period or even in later prehistory but by the 11th century AD their fragmentation into smaller manorial units and parishes is nearly complete. Of their agricultural activities there is no evidence although it has been observed that the parishes have been laid out with settlements in the river valleys and their land in strips of varying width from valley bottom to high ground providing a good cross section of farmland from wet section of farmland from wet meadowland in the valley, arable on the lower slopes and permanent pasture on the higher ground (RCHM 1979, xv and Aston 1985,41) (see fig. 8).

4.0. MEDIEVAL LANDSCAPE

Amesbury, Berwick St. James and Winterbourne Stoke would seem to have followed the general Wiltshire pattern of an early growth in population from the 12th century whose wealth was based on well-organised sheep farming and substantial but fluctuating arable land (Payne, 1940; VCH, 1959). The demesne of the principal Amesbury Manor, later known as Amesbury Earls had 300 acres of arable in 1311 with a flock of 800 sheep; Berwick St. James had 195 acres of arable in 1258 which rose by 105 acres over

the following 25 years only to decline by 176 acres over the next 24 years. It also had a sheep flock of 300 in 1258. Conversely Winterbourne Stoke had 300 acres of arable in 1284 rising to 403 acres in 1329 and falling back to 300 acres only two years later. Its recorded sheep flock in 1329 was 400.

4.1. Already at Berwick St. James in 1258 the mention of money rents (Payne 1940, 76) and later at Amesbury of lardersilver (Hoskins 1959, 34) indicate the breakdown of traditional feudal duties and the possible increase of new arable land. However the increase of tenants' sheep flocks such as the 746 sheep allowed to tenants on customary pasture at Winterbourne Assherton, part of Berwick St. James, (Payne 1940, 159) would also have produced additional independent income.

4.2. Substantial fluctuations in the amount of arable could reflect either market prices or fertility of the soil but to maintain large sheep flocks required reliable sources of grazing. In early 19th century Lincolnshire it was considered remarkable that a proportion of one sheep to one and half acres of farmland could be maintained (Young 1813, 412) and this when their feed was substantially supplemented by cake and turnips. If it was only in the late 16th century that Wiltshire sheep farmers began floating the water meadows to provide richer grass (Hoskins 1959, 6) then the downland must previously have been treated to maintain such large flocks in the medieval period. Sheep and arable farming have a symbiotic relationship in that sheep can be folded upon harvested fields for grazing and will in turn break up the

ground and manure it. And, although burnbreaking, a traditional Wiltshire method of clearing downland by hand is only mentioned in the post-medieval period (Thompson 1959, 76), it represents one way of preparing land for ploughing and maintaining the quality of grassland which may have been used from earlier times.

4.3. Additional evidence of arable farming on the downland comes from Winterbourne Stoke in the mid 15th century when specific fields are mentioned (Payne 1940, 124) and between one-third and one-half of the crops are being sold at market. Comment has been made (RCHM 1979, xv-xix) of sporadic cropmark evidence for medieval arable farming in the vicinity of Stonehenge and at Longbarrow Crossroads (RCHM 1979, Plate 22). To this can be added the observations of strip fields and headlands overlying earlier features at Parsonage Down, Wilsford Down, Winterbourne Stoke Hill and Oatlands Hill (RCHM 1992,2).

5.0 POST-MEDIEVAL LANDSCAPE (map 9.0.ii)

By the later 17th century arable farming on the Wiltshire downland was becoming more extensive at the expense of the sheep (RCHM 1979, xvi). However, the large sheep flocks remained significant and Defoe, 1724-6 (1971; 192-3) described the temporary ploughing up of downland as an improvement and of advantage to sheep husbandry.

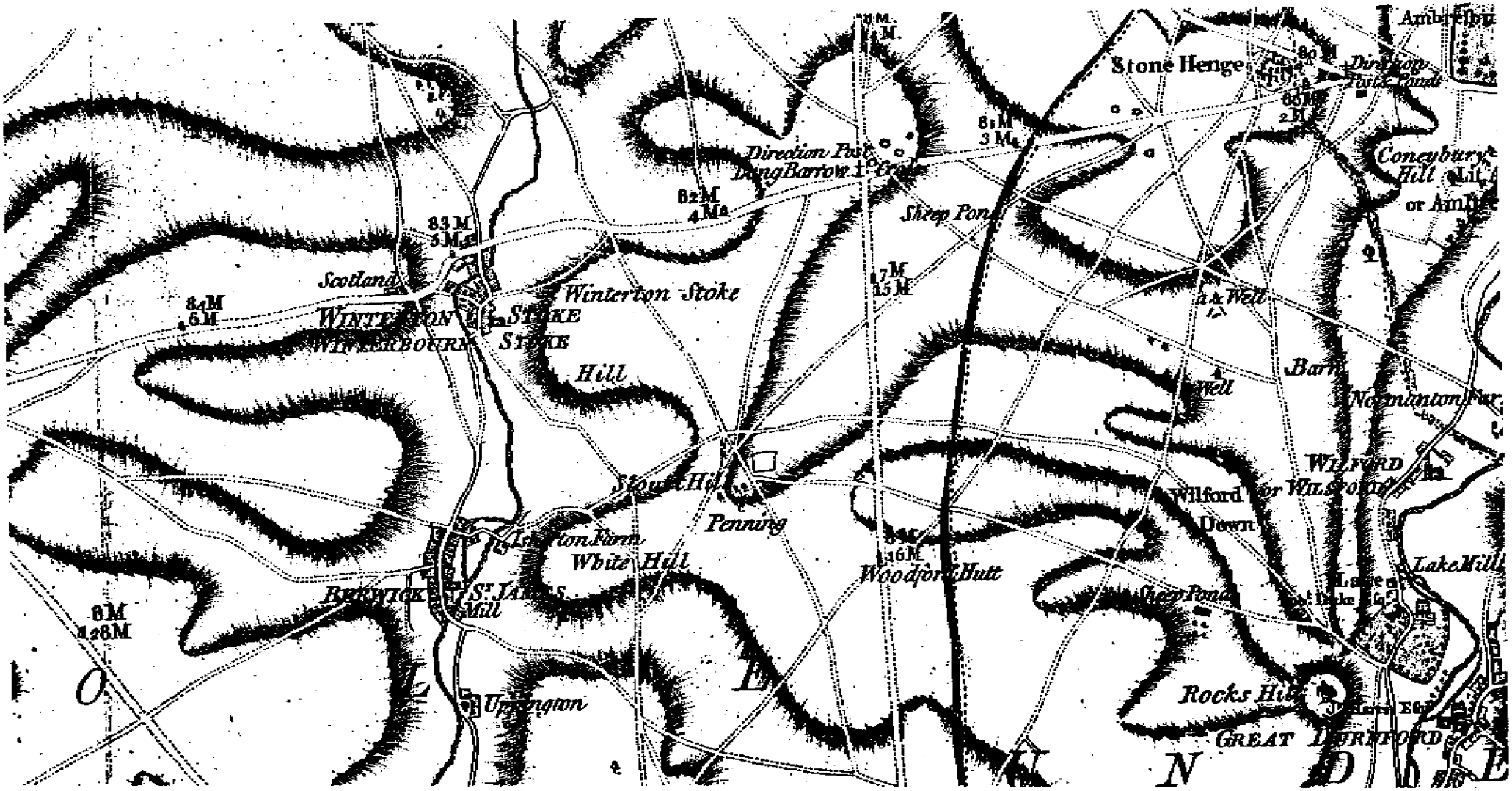
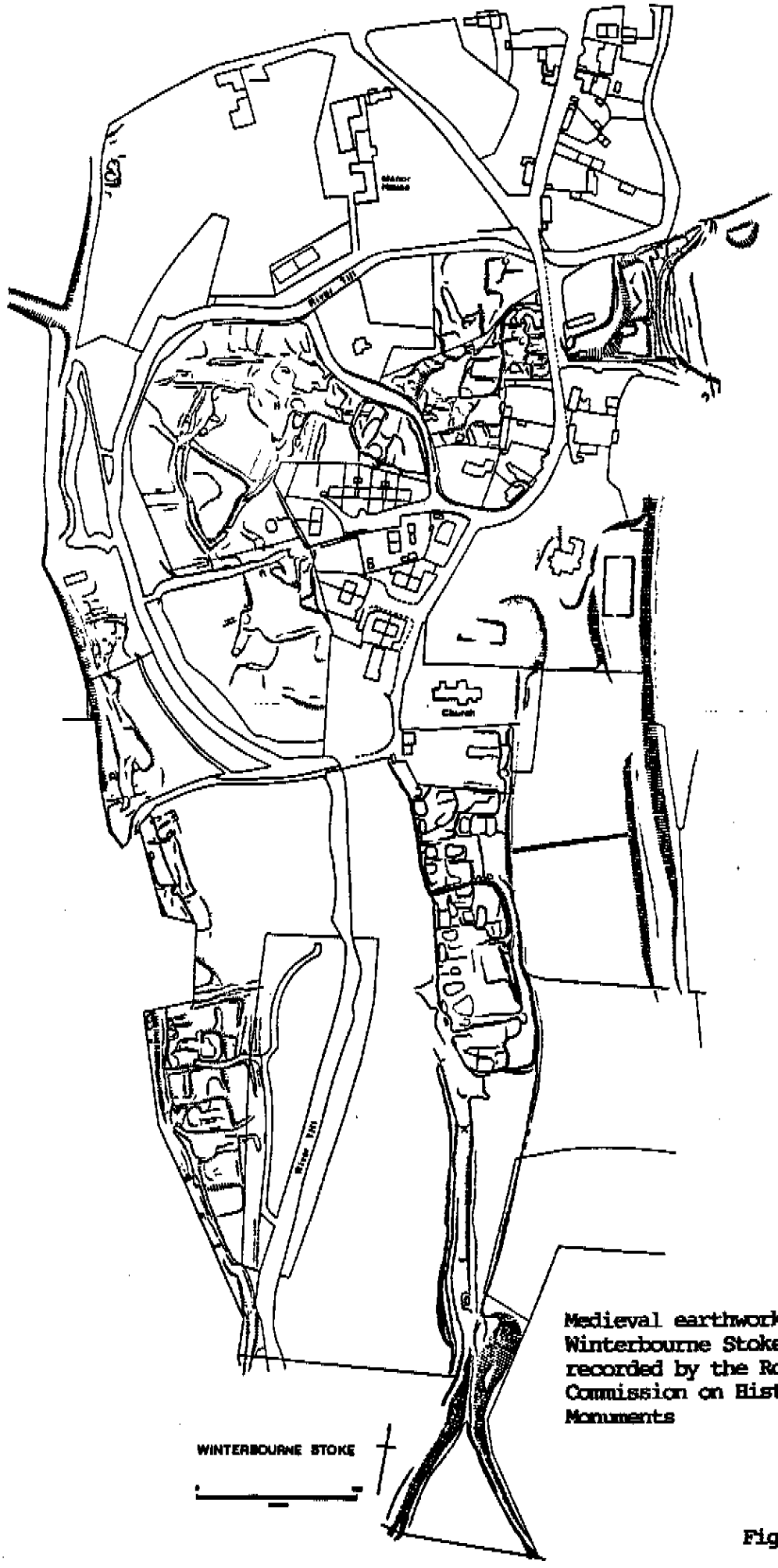


Fig. 10.

Andrews and Dury Map 1773

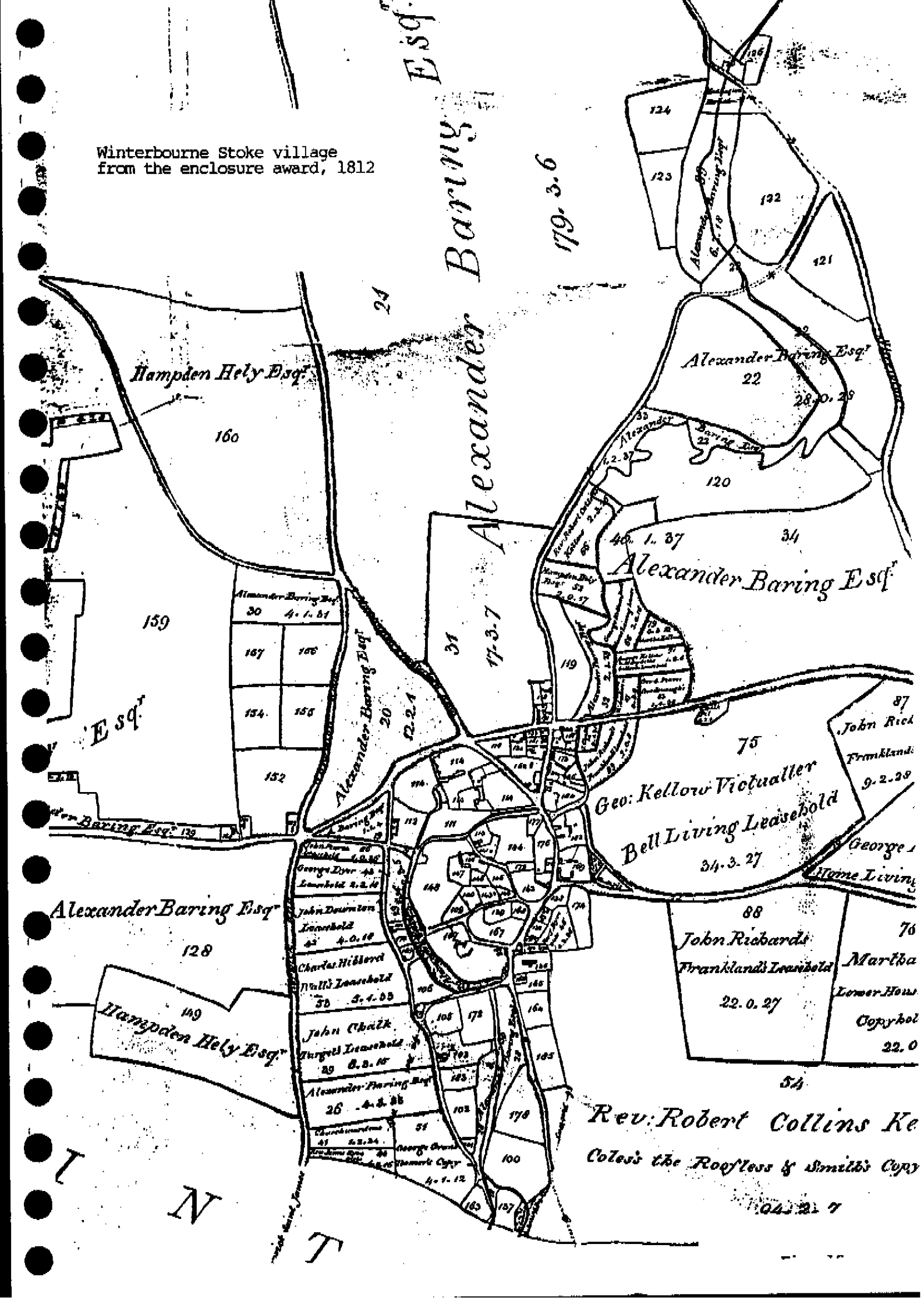
A section of map showing the roads and trackways in the vicinity of Stonehenge



Medieval earthworks at Winterbourne Stoke recorded by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments

Fig. 11

Winterbourne Stoke village
from the enclosure award, 1812



Documentary evidence for the Study Area (RCHM 1979, xv - xix) indicates sporadic ploughing up of downland in the 17th and 18th centuries and Stukeley commented upon and illustrated the damaging effect of ploughing in his survey of the monuments in the area in 1719-24.

5.1 The first detailed map of Wiltshire, Andrews and Dury in 1773 (fig.10) shows a network of tracks crossing the unenclosed downland around Stonehenge and more significantly the present A303, A344 and A360 all turnpiked in the early 1760's by the Amesbury Turnpike Trust. But, whereas the A303 was probably only straightened, the A344 and A360 were major re-alignments amounting to new creations (Cossons 1959, 261 - 266; RCHM 1979, xxii-xxiii).

5.2. The A344 had previously run further to the north between the northern most pair of the New King Barrows and curving southwards to rejoin the present Shrewton road at Fargo Plantation. There is no evidence for a precursor to the A360 which could be a replacement for the Salisbury to Devizes route along the Wyle and Till valleys.

5.3. Amesbury Park, part of the estate owned by the 3rd Duke of Queensbury was considerably enlarged during the 18th century and by 1773 extended westwards to include the old and New King Barrows which were planted with trees. At the south-west corner of the park adjacent to the course of the present A303, a track is shown on Andrews and Dury's map running north-west. This survives as two substantial sections of earthworks (RCHM

1979, 31) as part of an apparently uncompleted new road. Since the Duke of Queensbury had a controlling interest in the Amesbury Turnpike Trust, (Chandler 1979) it is possible that the present A344 is a realignment of the turnpike to Shrewton further away from the Duke's extended park.

5.4. Milestones are shown on the Andrews and Dury map at one mile intervals and there are direction posts at Stonehenge Bottom and Longbarrow Crossroads where a cross is also marked.

5.5. Using information in the Enclosure Awards it is possible to identify and name some of the pre-enclosure fields but this does not clearly indicate land-use.

6.0. 19TH CENTURY LANDSCAPE (maps 9.0. iii-v)

Since the later 16th century Wiltshire had been in a relative decline and this became more marked in the 19th century (Hoskins 1959, 6) particularly in rural areas where the population fell dramatically. Agriculture changed considerably but as Thompson (1959, 84) has remarked, "the story of Hodge in 19th Century Wiltshire is not a happy one".

6.1. The enclosure of farmland from the communal open fields into private holdings had taken place in Amesbury parish by agreement without an Act of Parliament between 1742 and 1771 by the Duke of Queensbury who had

the overwhelming controlling interest. By 1771 this had created 6 large farms with 5,105a of which one-third was arable. Nearly 50 years later there were only 4 farms and the amount of arable had increased by just under 1,000 acres. (Chandler and Goodhugh 1979, 31).

6.2. However, according to the tithe awards for the Study Area (1838-43) which provide the first comprehensive study of land-use, Amesbury's arable land extends as far west to just beyond the King Barrows (see map 9.0 iv). From there, apart from a block of arable land adjacent to Stonehenge and described as Burnbake, the rest is downland to the present A303 and a little beyond at the north-west. But westwards, in Winterbourne Stoke and Berwick St. James parishes, all is arable expect for the valley bottom of the River Till until Parsonage Down.

6.3. The neat pattern of fields and drains in the valley of the River Till reflects the importance of water meadows in maintaining regular grazing for sheep and cattle. Since the late 16th century, 'floating' the meadows in Wiltshire, a controlled system of flooding, had been practised. The banks and channels in the valley north and south of Winterbourne Stoke are remnants of this method which had probably gone out of use by the end of the 19th century.

6.4. The Enclosure Award map for Winterbourne Stoke, 1812 (see fig.12), shows a more widely dispersed village than its present plan. Some of the buildings and boundaries accord with the earthworks recorded in a recent survey by the RCHM, (see fig.11) a process of expansion and contraction since the medieval period. Unfortunately there are no accurate population figures for the earlier periods but in the 19th century the census returns present a vivid picture. In a twenty year period, 1861-1881, the populations of Berwick St. James and Winterbourne Stoke fell by about one-quarter.

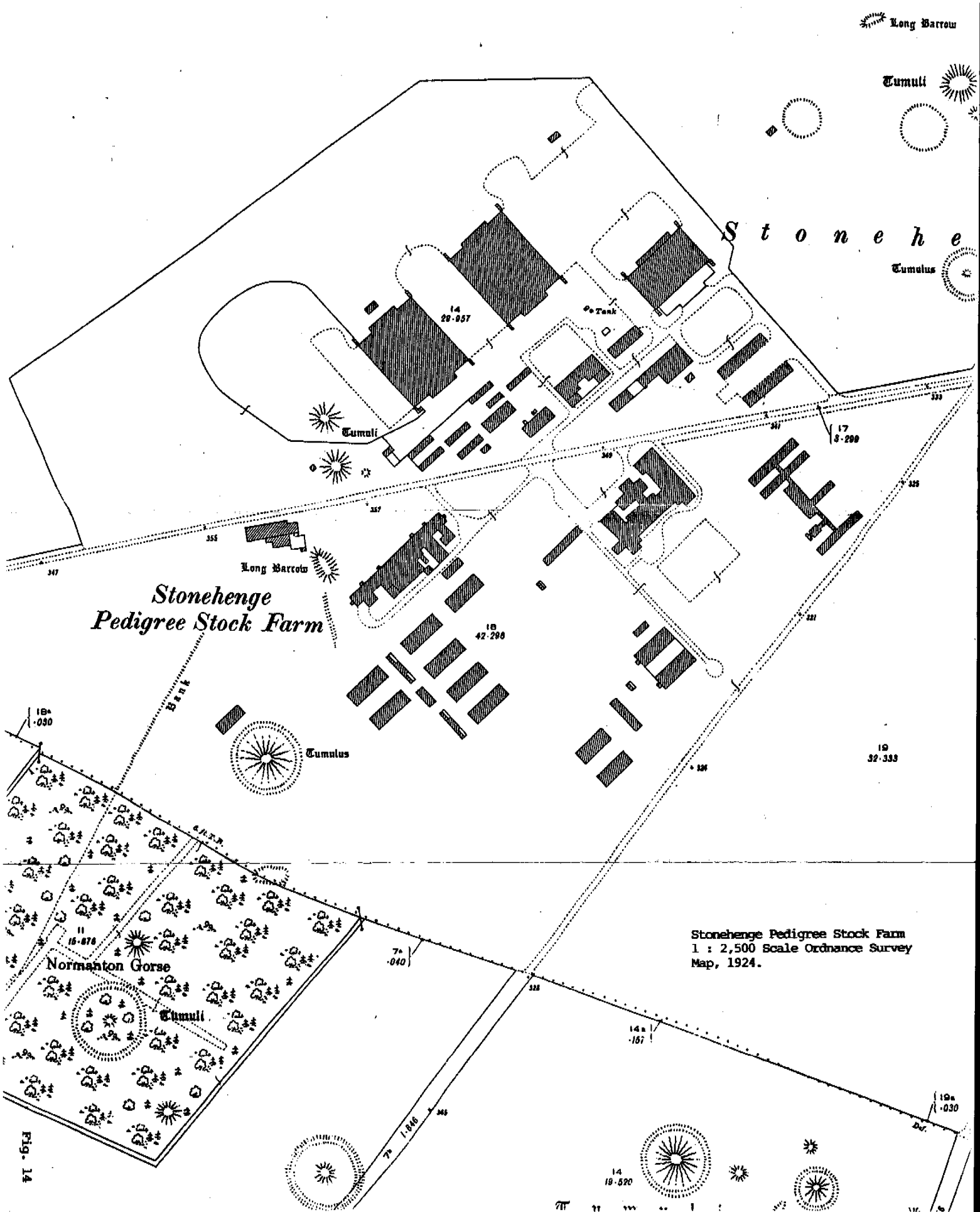
6.5. By the end of the 19th century whereas the pattern of fields around Stonehenge had changed little, in Winterbourne Stoke and Berwick St. James few of the field boundaries on the tithe award maps survive. Some of this may be due to the use of larger machinery but it may also reflect a move away from arable to grazing cattle and sheep.

6.6. However, the plantations which appear in the late 18th century and become established by the mid 19th century, The Diamond, Normanton Gorse, Luxenborough, King Barrows and Fargo Plantation, remain fixed points surviving today.

Fig. 13

1st Edition one-inch Ordnance Survey Map 1817 railways added 1882

ORIGINAL AT A3



Stonehenge Pedigree Stock Farm
1 : 2,500 Scale Ordnance Survey
Map, 1924.

Fig. 14

7.0. 20TH CENTURY LANDSCAPE

The Army has had a major impact on Salisbury Down since the end of the 19th century with the establishment of permanent camps and training grounds. Most of the Study Area was unaffected except for the siting of the Stonehenge Aerodrome west of Stonehenge and straddling the A303. There is no map of this and by 1924 the Ordnance Survey map (fig.14) shows Stonehenge Pedigree Stock Farm occupying the site (RCHM 1979, plate 1). The farm buildings and 1500 acres were later purchased in 1929 by public subscription and vested in the National Trust. With difficulty the buildings were pulled down and 70 lbs. of explosives were needed to demolish the water tower (Chippendale 1983, 193). A light railway built during the First World War between Larkhill and Druid's Lodge and to Stonehenge Aerodrome seems to have caused little archaeological damage and avoided standing monuments. It was dismantled after the war.

7.1. However, damage to the local roads by military vehicles was a constant source of complaint in the County Surveyor's annual reports. The present A303 from Stonehenge to Winterbourne Stoke was described in his 1907-8 report as "a flint road, narrow generally, and very subject to a rough surface, due largely to sheep traffic and to its wind-swept position". The following year it was metalled but the section by Stonehenge had been badly damaged over the winter by military vehicles.

7.2. In 1969 when the Amesbury by-pass was underway, the County Surveyor reported that the new roundabout at Longbarrow Crossroads and the

7.2. In 1969 when the Amesbury by-pass was underway, the County Surveyor reported that the new roundabout at Longbarrow Crossroads and the realignment of the road towards Winterbourne Stoke had been completed.

7.3. Already in 1918 Stonehenge had been presented to the Nation by a local landowner and with the National Trust's interest, there was a strong movement to tidy up the local landscape. Ironically the last eyesores to remain were the Stonehenge custodian's cottages near Stonehenge Bottom and the Stonehenge cafe on the other side of the A344 (see fig.15). These were eventually cleared away in the mid 1930's (Chippendale 1983, fig. 164, 194).

7.4. Modern fieldboundaries around Stonehenge are much the same as in the 19th century but in Berwick St. James and Winterbourne Stoke few of the mid 19th century boundaries survive. This reflects the changing nature of local agriculture where arable farming is currently predominant and little permanent pasture survives

7.5. Analysis of aerial photographs by the RCHM from c. 1921-1989 for land-use has shown that most of the land in the Study Area has been ploughed at some time in that period (see map 9.0. iv). The few areas that have been untouched are the blocks of woodland created since the late 18th century, parts of Parsonage Down, areas around major barrow groups such as at Longbarrow Crossroads and the land immediately around Stonhenge. Concern has been expressed about the pressure of arable cultivation upon

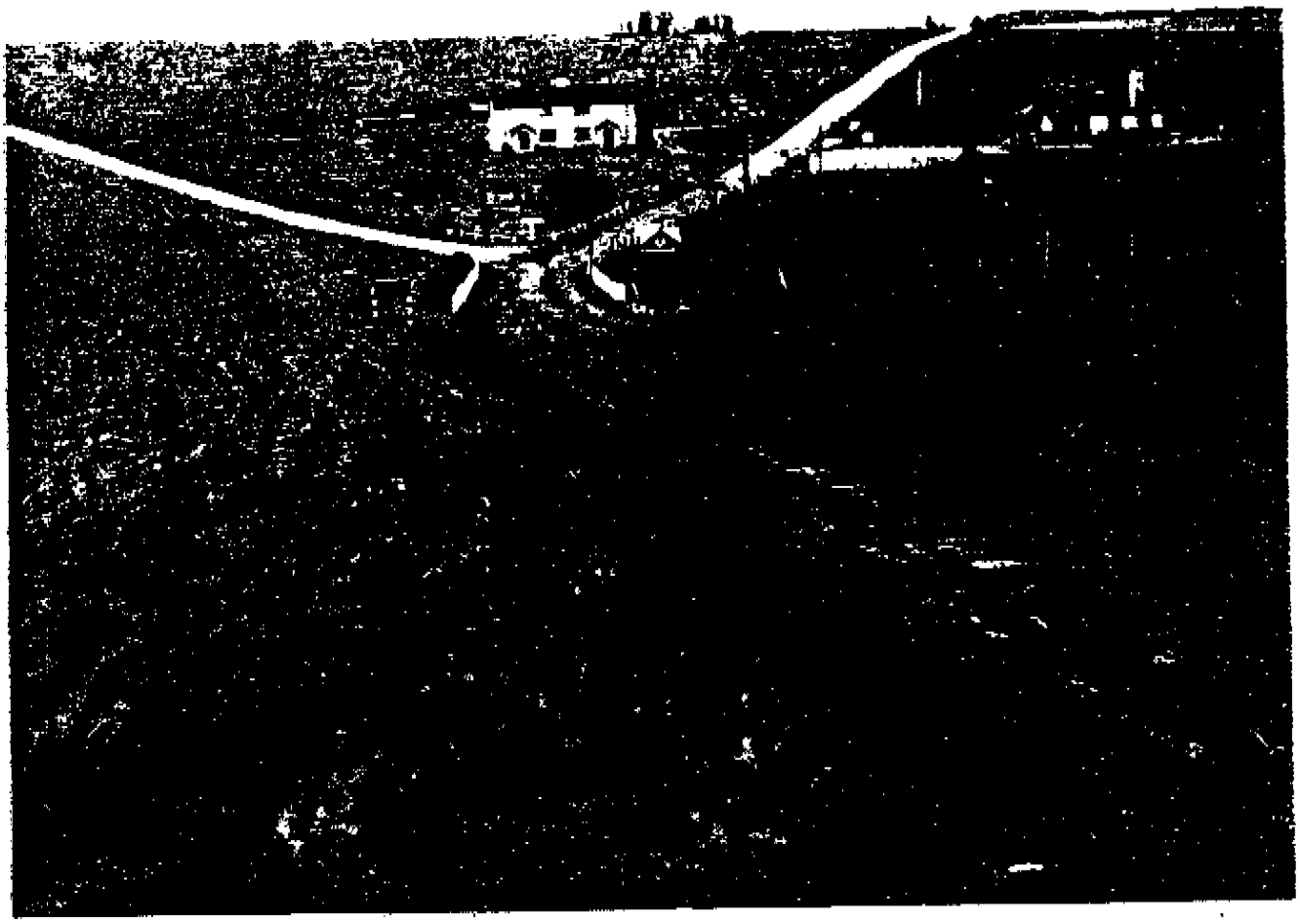


Fig. 15

The approach to Stonehenge from Amesbury in 1930 showing the custodians' cottages and the Stonhenge Cafe.

From: Stonehenge Complete by Christopher Chippendale Fig.164

the preservation of archaeological sites within the World Heritage Site and the National Trust has a long-term aim of returning land under its ownership to permanent pasture.

8.0. CONCLUSIONS

This research had identified a series of landscapes and patterns of land-use which allow a number of conclusions to be drawn about the Study Area :

i. No original woodland survives; what little woodland there is, is the result of plantations from the late 18th century onwards.

ii. Arable farming has been a significant agricultural aspect since at least the medieval period and has increased dramatically since the early 19th century. Very few areas of grassland have remained unploughed.

iii. The pattern of landscapes established in the prehistoric period remained a significant factor in later territorial divisions. Therefore the significance of the relationship of each individual monument within its own chronological period and landscape is increased by its role in the pattern of later landscapes.

iv. Although it has been possible to draw the broad pattern of landscape changes, there is no clear picture until the late 18th century. Archaeological research remains the only source available in order to better understand these patterns and their changes.

9.0. LANDSCAPE MAPS

i. Earthworks and plough-levelled archaeology.
ABD/A/P1 Archaeological Features

ii. Pre-enclosure landscape based on enclosure awards, Andrews and Dury Map, 1773 and other sources
ABD/A/P7 Late 18th Century Landscape

iii. Early 19th century landscape based on enclosure awards
ABD/A/P8 Early 19th Century Landscape

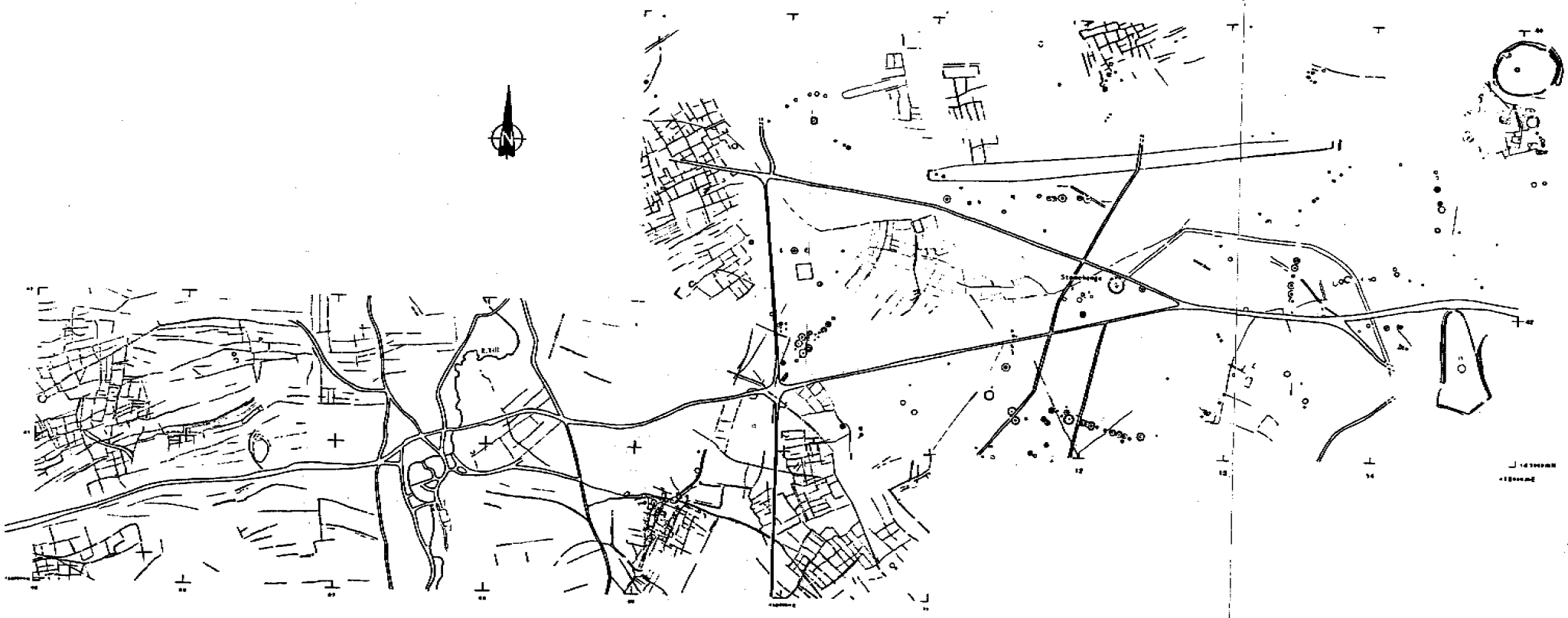
iv. Mid 19th century landscape based on tithe awards
ABD/A/P9 Mid 19th Century Landscape

v. Late 19th century landscape based on 1st edition 6 inch to one mile Ordnance Survey maps.
ABD/A/P10 Late 19th Century Landscape

vi. Areas of unploughed land c. 1921-1988
ABD/A/P11 Unploughed Land c. 1921-1988

i

Earthworks and plough-levelled Archaeology



Overlay to parts of OS sheets SU 04SE,14SW & 14SE
Earthwork detail derived from OS sheets
Archaeological information supplied by RCHM England
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A303 AMESBURY - BERWICK DOWN

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Wiltshire
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SCALE 1:10,000

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

DATE FEB 1992

A8D/A/P1

ORIGINAL AT A3

ii

Pre-enclosure landscape based on

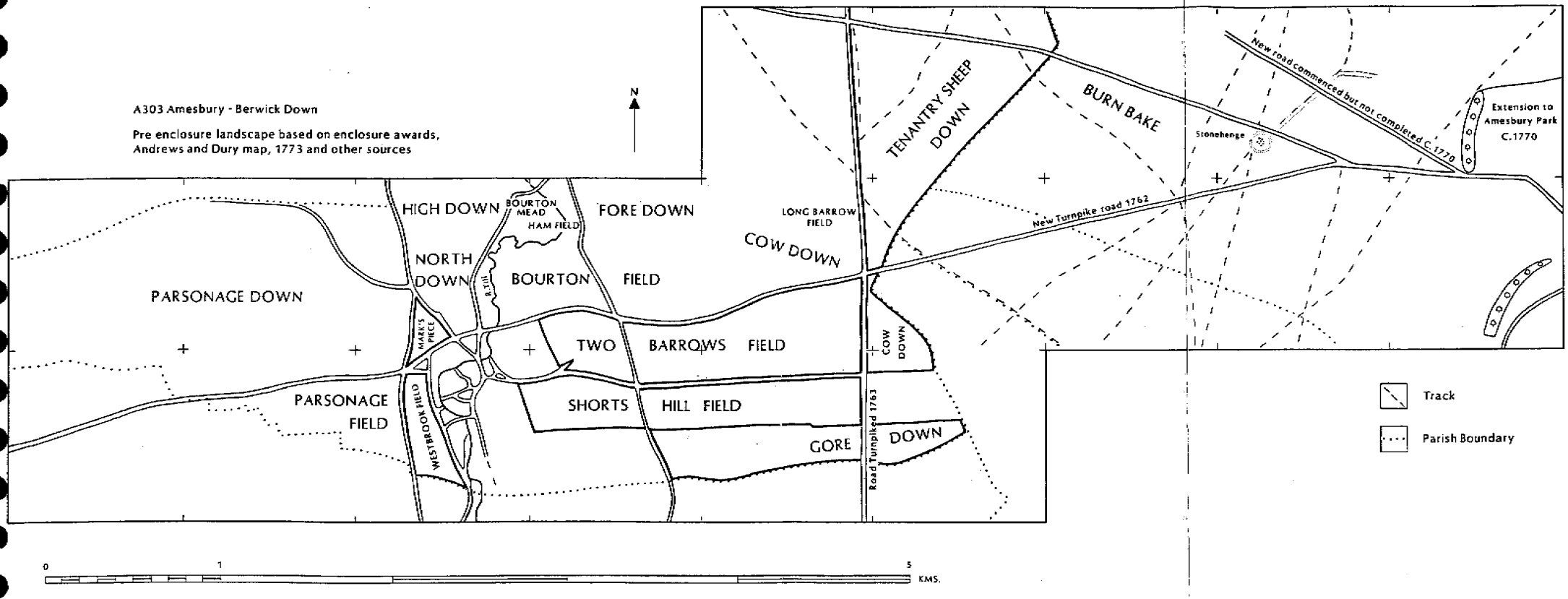
enclosure awards.

Andrews and Dury Map, 1772

and other sources

A303 Amesbury - Berwick Down

Pre enclosure landscape based on enclosure awards, Andrews and Dury map, 1773 and other sources



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DRAWING TITLE
LATE 18th CENTURY LANDSCAPE

SHEET NO.

DATE
AUG 1992

DRAWING No.
ABD/A/P7

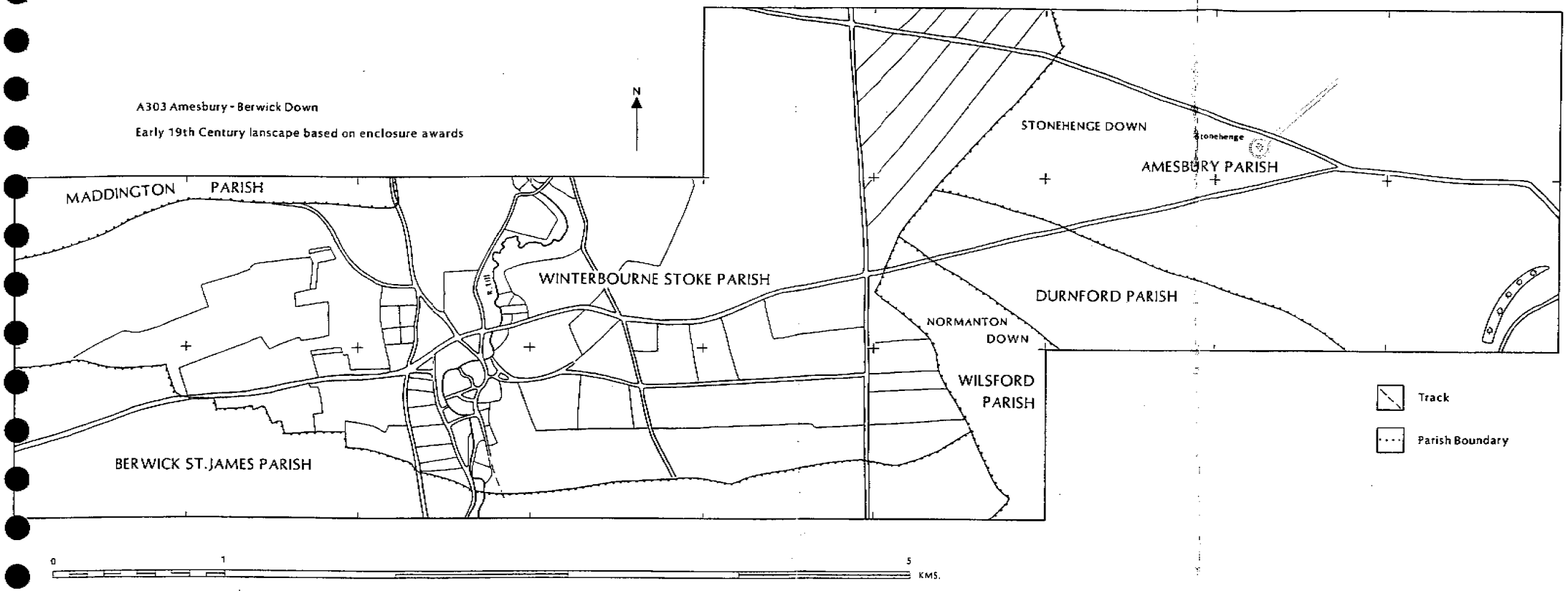
ORIGINAL AT A3

Early 19th century landscape

based on enclosure awards

A303 Amesbury - Berwick Down

Early 19th Century lanscape based on enclosure awards



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DRAWING TITLE
EARLY 19th CENTURY LANDSCAPE

SHEET No.

DATE
AUG 1992

DRAWING No.
ABD/A/P8

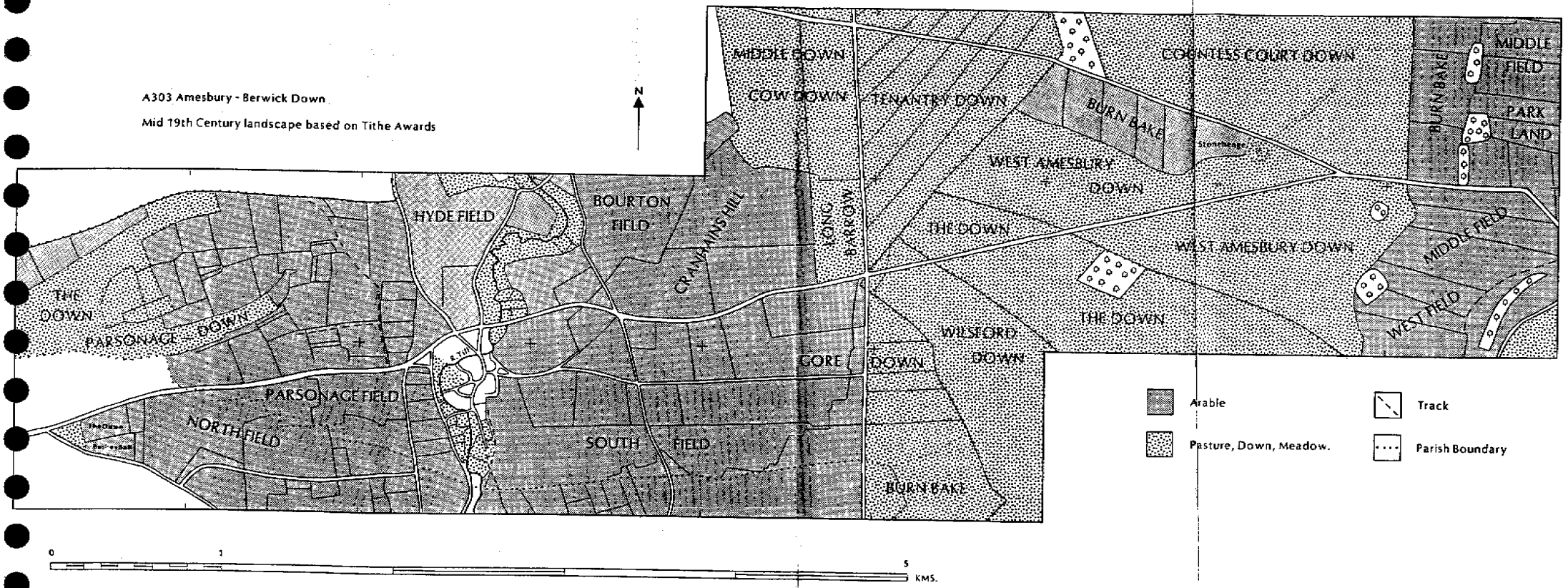
ORIGINAL AT A3

Mid 19th century landscape

based on tithe awards

A303 Amesbury - Berwick Down

Mid 19th Century landscape based on Tithe Awards



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DRAWING TITLE
MID 19th CENTURY LANDSCAPE

SHEET No.

DATE AUG 1992

DRAWING No. ABD/A/P9

ORIGINAL AT A3

v

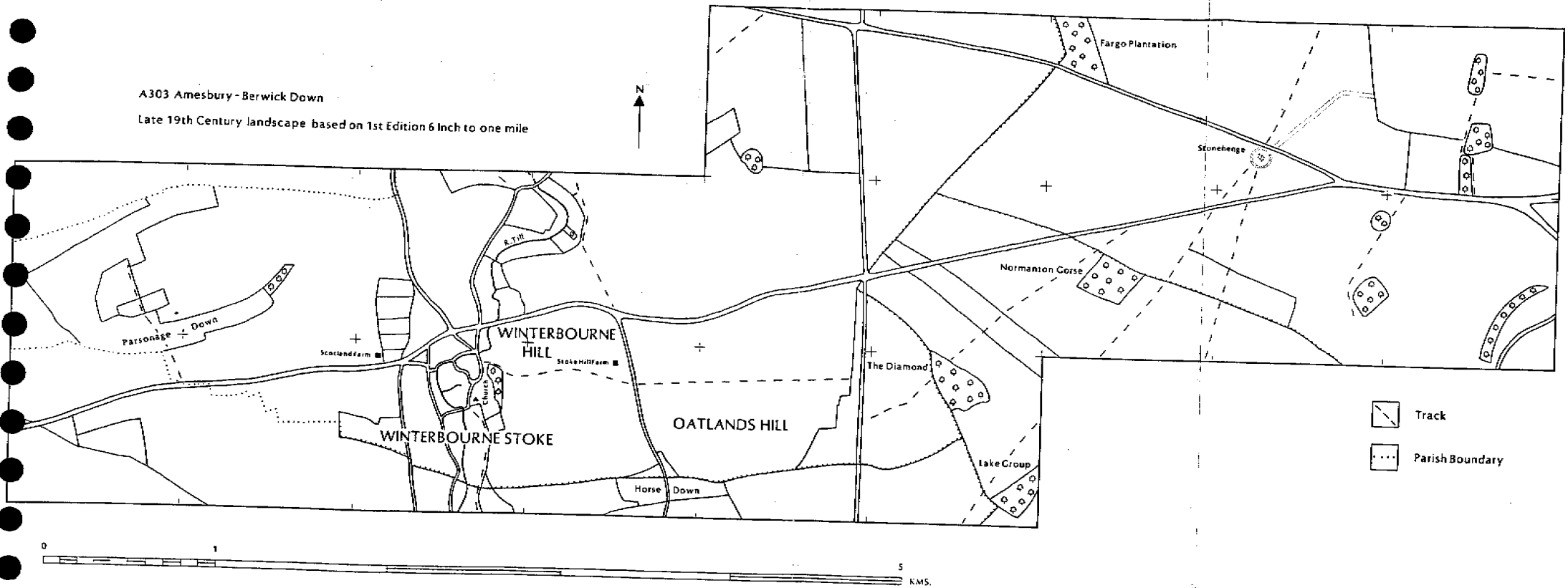
Late 19th century landscape based

on 1st edition 6 inch to one mile

Ordnance Survey maps

A303 Amesbury - Berwick Down

Late 19th Century landscape based on 1st Edition 6 Inch to one mile



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DRAWING TITLE
LATE 19th CENTURY LANDSCAPE

SHEET No.

DATE AUG 1992

DRAWING No. A80/A/P10

ORIGINAL AT A3

vi

Areas of unploughed land

c. 1921 - 1988

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DRAWING TITLE
UNPLOUGHED LAND
c. 1921 - 1988

SHEET No.

DATE
AUG 1992

DRAWING No.
ABD/A/P11

ORIGINAL AT A3

10.0 SOURCES AND REFERENCES

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iv. Tithe Award for Winterbourne Stoke, 1841

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