ISSN 1478-7008

ENGLISH HERITAGE

Avebury World Heritage Site Mapping Project, Wiltshire

Fiona Small

SURVEY REPORT

ENGLISH HERITAGE

NMR 15419/08 (08-FEB-1996) © Crown copyright. NMR

THE AVEBURY WORLD HERITAGE SITE MAPPING PROJECT

Event UID: 1088916

Surveyed: September 1997 – December 1998
Aerial Photographic Transcription by Fiona Small, Cathy Stoertz, Helen Winton, Damian Grady & Carolyn Dyer

Analysis and Report by Fiona Small

Headquarters: National Monuments Record Centre, Great Western Village, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ
Tel: 01793 414700 ***Fax:*** 01793 414707 e-mail: nmrinfo@english-heritage.org.uk
World Wide Web: http://www.english-heritage.org.uk

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

THE AVEBURY WORLD HERITAGE SITE MAPPING PROJECT

INTRODUCTION

Background to the project

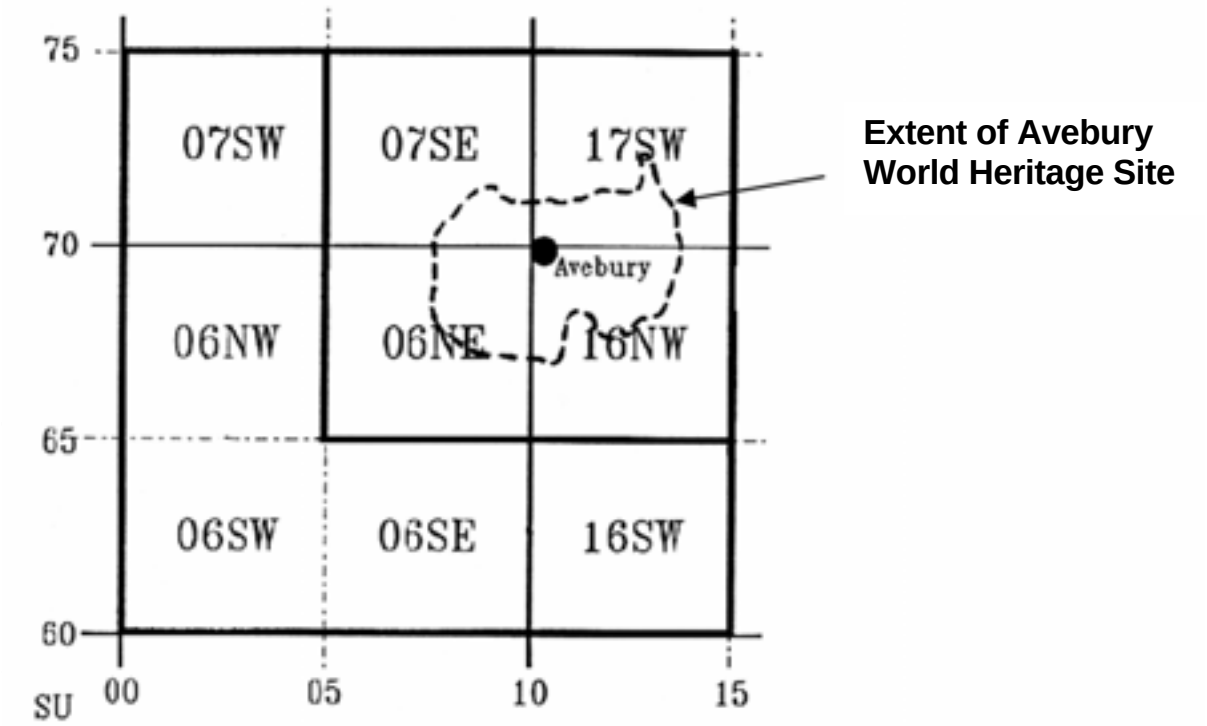
The Avebury World Heritage Site Mapping Project (AWHSMP) is part of the former RCHME's National Mapping Programme (NMP). The purpose of NMP is to map, document and classify, at a common scale and to a common standard, all archaeological sites and landscapes recorded in England on aerial photographs. AWHSMP is aimed specifically at examining the area surrounding the current World Heritage Site at Avebury with a view to providing English Heritage and the National Trust with information on which to base its assessment and management of the current area.

Figure 1 - Map of Britain showing the location of Wiltshire
Figure 2 - Map of Wiltshire showing project area

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

Territorial extent

The project area was initially defined as the area covered by the Avebury World Heritage Site. This enclosed an area of 22 km square around the village of Avebury encompassing the Marlborough Downs, a small part of the Avon Vale and the edge of the Pewsey Vale, all of which are located north-eastern Wiltshire. Much of the AWHSMP area and the entire Avebury World Heritage Site (the Marlborough Downs and Pewsey Vale) are included within the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Within the designated area of the World Heritage Site 345 archaeological sites had been recorded prior to this project, including 68 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), and five Guardianship sites: West Kennet Long Barrow, Windmill Hill, Avebury Neolithic Henge and stone circle and associated West Kennet and Beckhampton Avenues, The Sanctuary and Silbury Hill.



The rolling chalk uplands form an elevated undulating plateau dissected into spurs and dry interfluves or coombes. These are the remnants of ancient drainage systems resulting from outwash and melt water from the late glacial period when the permafrost prevented downward penetration through the otherwise pervious chalk strata. The River Kennet is the only permanent river flowing through the area. It flows eastwards from the Swallowhead Springs situated to the south of Silbury Hill towards West Overton and Marlborough. To the north of the springs the river is known as the Winterbourne and is dry for part of the year. The course of the Winterbourne rises immediately to the north of Winterbourne Bassett and flows southwards to Avebury, meeting the River Kennet at the Swallowhead Springs.

The present day chalk landscape is practically devoid of any surface drainage except for the seasonal streams, which develop during periods of raised water table in winter. These seasonal streams are too intermittent to be relied upon for settlement on a permanent basis. Settlement in the area is generally concentrated along the valleys on low gravel terraces, exploiting the ground water, which is never far from the surface.

In the north-western part of the survey area where the chalk escarpment drops abruptly onto the Avon Vale, and in the south where the chalk is cut by the Vale of Pewsey there is a pattern of small settlements along the spring line at the junction of the pervious chalk and the underlying less permeable beds.

Geology

The geology of the survey area is relatively uncomplicated, with south-east dipping beds of alternating Jurassic limestones and clays (prevalent in the north-west), overlain by Cretaceous Gault, Upper Greensand beds and the Lower, Middle and Upper chalk. The survey area is dominated by the chalk, which forms the distinctive rolling downlands, the main part of which is known as the Marlborough Downs.

The Marlborough Downs are formed by a gentle syncline with its axis running east-west along the Kennet Valley, the entire system dipping gently to the south-east, with the highest elevations on the northern and southern peripheries of the syncline. An upfold in the underlying Jurassic beds to the south has led to a breach in the overlying chalk, exposing the Upper Greensand beds in the Vale of Pewsey extending, east-west along the southern edge of the survey area.

The chalk outcrop comprises the Lower, Middle and Upper Chalk beds. The Lower Chalk which is the oldest and most extensive, is overlain by the eroded remnants of the Middle and Upper Chalk beds forming the highest part of the uplands. The Upper Chalk was at one time entirely covered by early Tertiary deposits of clay with flints, but much of this has been eroded, surviving only on isolated ridges and in the southern region. In certain areas, especially in the Fyfield Down and Overton Down areas, massive limestone boulders known as Sarsen Stones are found lying on the surface or partially buried. These are the weathered remnants of former Tertiary limestone strata overlying the chalk. Concentrations of Sarsen stones are found in the bottoms of the coombes or dry valleys as a result of down-slope solifluction processes.

Soils

The soils represented are mostly lithomorphic soils. The composition of these soils is directly associated with the underlying geological make-up of the area. The major soil groups belong to those associated with chalk which dominates the survey area. (And the small outcrop of limestone in the north-west)

The dominant lithomorphic soils represented are Rendzinas - light free-draining calcareous soils associated with chalk and limestone. These fall into three main sub-groups : Humic, Grey and Brown Rendzinas. Also associated with the chalk are Brown Calcareous earths (511d and f) and Argillitic Brown Earth (571m [CHARITY 2]). There is a tendency for deeper accumulations of these soils in the valley bottoms.

To the south where the Upper Greensand is exposed at the edge of the chalk, the dominant soil groups are Rendzina-like alluvial soils (571h) [ARDINGTON], characteristically clays with loam prone to seasonal waterlogging.

The clays and Lower Greensands to the north-west are mostly overlain by stagnogley soils (711f [WICKHAM 2], 712g [WICKHAM 3] and 712b [DENCHWORTH]) associations which are heavier and more clayey and prone to some degree of seasonal waterlogging.

The soils found on the floor of the Kennet Valley and the Avon Valley to the south are typically alluvial gley soils of the FROME and THAMES associations (812a and 814a).

Vegetation and land use

The survey area is almost entirely agricultural land, with only a tiny part of the total land occupied by modern settlement, which mainly consists of isolated farmsteads and a small number of villages. These are mostly concentrated in the Winterbourne and Kennett River valleys and along the spring line at the foot of the chalk scarp.

The land use in the survey area falls into two main categories. The majority of the lower ground is mostly under arable cultivation with some pasture, while the upper more exposed regions of the chalk downs are permanent pasture and areas of remnant unimproved chalk grassland. Fields are generally large with very few hedges surviving.

The main arable crops include winter wheat, spring barley and some winter oats. In addition oilseed rape, linseed and forage maze are frequently cropped in rotation with the cereals and fallow or set-aside.

In the less well-drained river valley bottoms there is a third lesser category of land use. Here the fields tend to be smaller with more hedges surviving and are generally under a mixture of arable crops and improved permanent pasture for the grazing of sheep, dairy and beef cattle and some pig farming.

The chalk downlands are practically devoid of trees with only a few small plantations and isolated clumps and shelter belts of trees around some of the more isolated exposed farmsteads. In contrast, the upper slopes of the steep chalk scarp to the north and west of the survey area are heavily wooded and around many of the villages in the Vale of Pewsey there is substantial tree cover. Most of the woodland is plantation or managed as cover for game birds such as pheasants.

In addition to the agricultural uses, the upper areas of the chalk downland are used extensively as gallops for the numerous racing stables in the area utilising the gently rolling chalk grassland ideally suited to this purpose, coupled with the proximity of the area to the racing centre of Newbury.

PREVIOUS TRANSCRIPTION WORK

There have been a number of detailed archaeological surveys carried out within the area of the Avebury World Heritage Site in recent years. The two main types of survey are detailed ground-based field survey of upstanding earthwork sites and air photographic survey of sites surviving as cropmarks and earthworks. The majority of these surveys have been carried out by the former RCHME, and are detailed below together with other sources of mapped information for the Avebury World Heritage Site Project area:

RCHME Aerial Survey Special Projects (carried out at various scales, recording features visible as earthworks and cropmarks):

i RCHME: West Kennett Farm Project (1990) carried out at 1:2500 scale covering an area of 2.8km square close to West Kennett Farm in the Kennet Valley. (NMR Event UID 932656)

ii RCHME: West Kennett - East Kennett Project (1992) carried out at 1:2500 scale, covering an area of 3.2km square 2km south-east of Avebury. (NMR Event UID 936869)

iii RCHME: Kennet Valley foul sewer improvement (1992) carried out at 1:2500 scale covering four sections of the proposed sewer improvement with a total area of 85 hectares. (NMR Event UID 965816)

iv RCHME: Fyfield Down and Overton Down Mapping Project (1996) carried out at 1:10,000 scale, covering an area of 25km square. (NMR Event UID 1075247)

iv RCHME: Avebury Air Photographic Survey (1996). A 1:1000 scale survey of the features visible as parchmarks within the henge monument at Avebury, combined with the plan of the earthwork remains of the henge recorded during the field survey of Avebury and Avebury Trusloe (Bewley et al 1997). (NMR Event UID 1059067)

RCHME Field Survey Projects

RCHME Field Survey section have carried out a number of detailed surveys of specific sites and small landscape areas surviving as earthworks within the area over a number of years including:

i Avebury and Avebury Trusloe Survey (1991) 1:1000 scale.
ii Rybury Neolithic Camp () 1:1000 scale.
iii Windmill Hill (1989) 1:1000 scale.
iv West Kennet Long Barrow (1992) 1:500 scale.
v Knap Hill Neolithic Enclosure (1996) 1:1000 scale.
vi West Overton Field Survey 1:1000 scale.
vii Richardson DMV (OS Antiquity Model, 1973) 1:2500 scale
viii Calstone Wellington DMV (OS Antiquity Model) 1:2500 scale.
ix Easton Farm DMV (1996) 1:1000 scale.
x Shaw Village DMV (OS Antiquity Model) 1:2500 scale.

Wiltshire SMR

Wiltshire SMR holds 1:10,000 map coverage for the whole of Wiltshire, on which all known features and find spots are plotted. These refer to a computerised record giving details of date, location, interpretation etc. This source is in a state of constant update, utilising the results of new surveys as they arise.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

The objective of the National Mapping Programme is to identify and transcribe all probable and possible archaeological features showing as cropmarks or soilmarks and earthworks on aerial photographs.

As part of the NMP, the Avebury World Heritage Site Mapping Project recorded all archaeological monuments seen on aerial photographs, both plough-levelled and upstanding remains, dating from the earliest times to 1945, including industrial and military features.

For the purpose of this survey the following definitions were used:

Plough levelled features

All cropmarks and soilmarks representing filled "negative" features (i.e. ditches and pits) or levelled earthworks will be recorded. For the purpose of the NMP the term cropmark will be taken to be inclusive of soilmarks.

Earthworks

All earthwork sites visible on aerial photographs have been recorded, whether or not they have been previously surveyed; every care has been made to depict the condition of the earthworks as seen on the most recent photography. Large extant earthworks such as hillforts, which are shown with hachures on the current 1:10,000 base maps, have been depicted with hachures on the project overlays. Previously surveyed earthworks, which can be identified on photographs, have been copied, from existing survey plans if possible, or from the base maps. In the case of information from the base map this has been done in hachure form, but in the case of information derived from larger scale field survey this has been transcribed; to the appropriate NMP convention. Where photographic evidence showed significantly different or additional detail the earthworks have been depicted as seen, using the NMP bank and ditch conventions.

Earthworks appearing on the OS base map which have not been photographed, or which are completely obscured by vegetation, have not been shown, but have been identified on the Map Note Sheet. Destroyed earthworks have been represented by the appropriate NMP convention.

Ridge-and-furrow

Areas of ridge and furrow have been recorded using a standard convention to indicate the area covered by the earthwork ridges (see Appendix 5); both destroyed and surviving ridge and furrow have been transcribed and recorded. Longer furlong boundaries and linear earthworks have been shown in stipple as earthworks (see above), but individual strip fields have not been depicted.

Water meadows

Areas of water meadows have been recorded. They are sometimes represented on the base map, but their depiction is insufficiently accurate. In order to give a representation of the feature a convention has been used to indicate the area covered by meadows. Individual ditches have not been depicted, just a sufficient number to give an impression of shape and form. Water meadows only occurred in valley of the River Kennet.

Buildings

Only buildings, which appear as earthworks, or as cropmarks or soilmarks representing earthworks or buried foundations have been recorded, using the convention appropriate to the form of remains. Standing buildings have not normally been recorded, although those, which form part of industrial or military complexes, have been noted.

Industrial archaeology

Areas of industrial archaeology such as early mining and other industrial processes have been recorded using the appropriate NMP conventions (see Appendix 3) where they have been recognized as pre-dating 1945. In general, marl pits on the chalk downland, gravel pits on the valley floors and stone quarries have not been recorded, unless they were thought to be Medieval or earlier in origin.

Military archaeology

It is within the scope of interest of the NMP to record military features where they pre-date 1945. Monuments of this category (e.g. Roman and medieval military features and those relating to the Civil War, and the First and Second World Wars) have been transcribed and recorded unless they have already been mapped by the OS. Hachured monuments on the OS base maps have not been copied onto the overlays unless they appeared to be significantly different on aerial photographs, and then they were depicted using standard NMP conventions - stippling for banks and solid lines for ditches. Buildings within military complexes have not been recorded, nor have isolated military sites such as pillboxes, but their presence has been noted on the Map Note Sheet.

Field boundaries

Where recently removed field boundaries have been recorded as cropmarks on aerial photographs, they have not been plotted or recorded if they were recorded on the 1:10,000, 1:10,560 or available First Edition OS maps. Extensive field systems in these categories were noted on the Map Note Sheet.

Geological and geomorphological marks

Geological and geomorphological features visible on aerial photographs have not been plotted, although their presence has sometimes been noted on the MNS e.g. where the presence of former river channels helped to define limits of an archaeological site, or where the nature of the marks was such that they could be confused with those of archaeological origin.

The standard conventions used in the graphical depiction of all transcribed features are illustrated in Appendix 3.

SOURCES

Photographic sources

The main accessible sources identified are as follows:

Specialist oblique photography:

National Monuments Record: Air Photographs (NMRAP)

The NMRAP holds 2798 oblique photographs from a variety of sources, including RCHME reconnaissance, early OGS Crawford and copies of 236 CUCAP (Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography) photographs.

Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography (CUCAP)

This collection consists of good quality black and white specialist, oblique photographs taken by and held by the University. The results of the cover search identified 712 specialist oblique photographs covering the survey area, 469 of which related to mapping Block 1 and the remaining 243 to Block 2.

Wiltshire County Council SMR

The county Council holds a small collection of specialist oblique photographs taken for archaeological purposes, which are included in the SMR Archive Files.

Other local sources

After initial enquiries no other local or private sources of aerial photographs have been identified.

Vertical photography:

NMRAP

NMRAP holds 1162 verticals prints primarily from RAF and OS, dating from 1945 onwards offering blanket cover for much of the survey area.

CUCAP

CUCAP holds a collection of high quality black and white in-house verticals and colour verticals taken in 1994 by Cambridge University for English Nature. A cover search of available photographs produced a total of 202 prints taken between 1963 and 1997. These fell into four categories: Black and white, colour negative (slide), colour positive and Infrared. All of which were consulted.

Wiltshire County Council SMR

Wiltshire County Council SMR holds high quality verticals for the whole county from 1971,1981 (B&W) and 1991 (colour), which were consulted.

Additional Sources

It was decided that with the additional sources of high quality photographs held by Wiltshire County Council and CUCAP, any further sources such as ADAS would not be consulted, mainly because of time constraints.

Archival sources

A number of archival sources were consulted in order to gather information that may assist in or support the identification and interpretation of archaeological features on aerial photographs.

NMR

Prior to the commencement of the mapping all the monument records held in MONARCH were checked by the RCHME Inventory section. Currently there are 1038 individual monument records listed for the entire survey area. These include archaeological sites, buildings and find spots.

NMR Excavation index

The excavation index has been consulted through the MONARCH, but due to the number of excavations, watching briefs and surveys that have been undertaken over the last 300 years, only a list of the events has been generated. The earliest recorded excavations in the area were carried out in 1678 at the West Kennet Long Barrow and on a burial near the Sanctuary.

Wiltshire County Council SMR

Paper copies of the 1:10,000 SMR maps and their accompanying print outs have been consulted.

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" maps

The 1st and 2nd edition 6" maps have been used because they are a convenient source of information about earthwork remains, industrial sites and former field boundaries that have since been removed.

Other documentary sources

A number of articles, relevant field and excavation reports and other documentary sources were consulted for supporting background information only, where they could assist in the identification and interpretation of photographic evidence. These have been recorded within the Bibliography. NMP projects are not designed to include exhaustive studies or critiques of non-photographic sources.

METHODOLOGY AND STRATEGY OF RECORDING

The AWHSMP was used as the first trial project of a new strategy of recording within Aerial Survey. One quarter sheet (SU07SE) was entirely mapped digitally using AutoCAD while the remaining eight maps were mapped in the conventional manner and then the final drawn map digitized using AutoCAD.

Transcription and recording

This comprised three principal elements:

1. A digital transcription of the archaeology
The transcription was based on the detailed examination and interpretation of all photographs practicably available in the collections identified by the quantification assessment reports (see section 5 above). A large proportion of the sites were transcribed using manual transcription methods, but were occasionally supported by the use of AERIAL 4.20, a computer rectification program developed by the Department of Mathematics at Bradford University. Control information was derived either from paper copy OS 1:10,000 scale base maps or, for the trial map sheet, from OS Landline digital data at 1:10,000 scale. A level of accuracy of + 5-15m was normally expected. In the case of the trial sheet SU07SE the rectified computer files were produced through AutoCAD. The others were drawn by hand on overlays. In both cases the depiction of archaeological features followed the standard table of conventions and line widths shown in Appendix 4, and the guidelines described above.

Where previous transcriptions existed (i.e. the earlier RCHME/SMR surveys), the photographic information was assessed independently, then compared with the previous work. If no alterations were required, the existing detail was digitised from the previous survey map; alterations or additions were made where necessary. Significant differences, either in interpretation, position or detail, were recorded on the Map Note Sheets and the Site Record Forms (see below).

2. A computerised database
Following the results of the NMP review, recording practices have changed significantly within Aerial Survey, the major change being a considerable reduction in the amount of morphological recording carried out. RCHME as a whole is undergoing a systems review and it has been agreed that MONARCH will be replaced by a modular recording system running in a Windows environment. Whilst it was established that Aerial Survey would have their own specialist module in this Monument Recording Module (MRM) this system was not up and running in time for the AWHSMP. An interim recording module and interface has, therefore, been designed for Aerial Survey. This new system works in a Windows environment and allows access to both MONARCH and the interim module in a linked, single screen environment.

The main monument recording for the AWHSMP was input directly to MONARCH. Morphological data where recorded, was input to the interim module as part of a continuing programme of testing.

3. A Map Note Sheet
Map Note Sheets were used for comments and observations relating to each quarter sheet. The note sheet recorded any information about the geology, soils or other physical factors which may be relevant to the understanding of a particular map, along with details of supporting material consulted, details of map authorship and schedule of completion.

4. Site Record Form

Site Record Forms were used for recording source and information relating to individual sites along with any important observations about the history or interpretation of the site which would be of use during the subsequent MONARCH recording.

PROJECT TIMETABLE AND STAFF RESOURCES

The project was scheduled for completion by 31st December 1997. This timetable was based on calculations made regarding the length of time that would be needed to be spent on each map sheet, and staffing levels. However, given the fact that at least one of the sheets was to be produced working entirely in a digital environment, which was a new and untested procedure, it was difficult to estimate the time required for those sheets.

Mapping of all the sheets was completed by November 1998 and input to MONARCH database by December 1998. The new Aerial Survey recording module was not made available until April 1999.

The Project team comprised the project co-ordinator (Fiona Small) and four team members, Helen Winton, Cathy Stoertz, Damian Grady and Carolyn Dyer.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The project was the overall responsibility of Simon Crutchley (Team Leader, Aerial Survey). Project Co-ordinator (Fiona Small) was responsible for arranging the ordering of maps, photographs and supporting material, organising the flow of work, overseeing the quality control procedures and monitoring and reporting on progress of the project. A system of quality control, as defined in the NMP Specification, was implemented to ensure a consistent standard of interpretation, transcription and description.

A project liaison group was established with the head of Aerial Survey, the Team Leader, Aerial Survey team members, representatives from the NMR and RCHME Archaeology Field Section and Roy Canham (County Archaeologist for Wiltshire) and Melanie Pomeroy (English Heritage/National Trust).
There was also consultation with AAHRG (Avebury Archaeological & Historical Research Group).

PROJECT RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The project area of the AWHSMP has been the subject of many different types of survey over a long period of time. The results of some of these earlier surveys have been collated to form parts of both the Wiltshire SMR (Sites and Monuments Record) and the NMR (National Monuments Record). Both these records have been consulted during the course of the AWHSMP with the aim to update both with any new information and amend any existing records, where necessary. For the purpose of this report, a NEW site is one, which has no previous NMR record existing.

As a result of the survey a number of aspects relating to the findings were analysed and the results discussed below.

Monarch (NMR) Record Summaries

As a result of the project, the following numbers of new NMR records were created and updated for each quarter sheet:

Quarter Sheet	Old Total of Records	Records Amended	New Records	New Total of Records	Percentage Increase
SU06NW	94	64	71	165	43 %
SU06NE	199	124	38	237	16 %
SU06SW	169	30	59	228	25.9 %
SU06SE	79	40	52	131	39.7 %
SU07SW	44	14	32	76	42 %
SU07SE	67	34	30	95	31.6 %
SU16NW	205	100	24	219	11 %
SU16SW	97	49	60	165	36 %
SU17SW	158	97	20	178	11.2 %
TOTAL	**1112**	**561**	**380**	**1492**	**25 %**

Prior to the survey **1112** individual NMR records had been recorded within the MONARCH database.
Resulting from the survey, with the addition of the **380** new NMR sites discovered from aerial photographs, there were a total of **1492** sites recorded for the entire survey area. This final number of records includes the 551 documented archaeological sites, find spots, buildings and excavation sites. This represented a total average increase in the number of NMR records of 25 % for the whole survey area.

The majority of the new sites were represented by five main types of site, mostly Medieval in date, or where the date was unknown. These included Ridge and Furrow, Lynchets, Enclosures, Water Meadows and Field Systems. These are discussed in more detail below.

For the project a total of **561** NMR records were amended in some way. This figure includes the sites which were not included in the transcriptions because these could not be identified on the available photographs. Also, two of these sites were excluded because they were not considered to be of archaeological significance on the basis of the aerial photographs, and 551 sites were not included because they referred to find spots, excavations and buildings.

The results of the survey represent an average increase of approximately 1.7 new sites per square km for the entire survey area.

SMR Record Summary

Wiltshire SMR holds a comprehensive record of archaeological sites, finds and buildings for the entire survey area. The SMR contains information from surveys and excavations from as early as 1678-85 when the West Kennet Long Barrow was first excavated. Prior to the AWHSMP survey there were 1939 individual SMR records for the survey area. The survey was able to add a further 325 new sites, not previously recorded by the SMR (or NMR), bringing the total number of SMR records to 2264. This represents an overall increase of 14.3% in the number of SMR sites, equating to approximately 1.4
new sites per km².

Period Summaries

A large proportion of the new sites recorded during the AWHSMP were Medieval or Post Medieval in date. These accounted for 50.5 % of all sites for the whole survey area and were primarily associated with agricultural activity.

The major groups were represented by medieval lynchets (64 sites), ridge and furrow (70 sites), Medieval and post medieval water meadows (21 sites) and 21field system records, of which, 6 were of medieval date. There were also 89 sites with no known period classification; the largest group represented by the site type 'Enclosure', numbered 38 in total.

There were 44 Bronze Age sites, all of which were round barrows. Only three of these were seen as earthworks. There were 35 sites which were classified as Prehistoric because no specific Prehistoric period could be assigned or the site was considered to have its origins in two or more prehistoric periods. The following table shows the break down of those sites transcribed and recorded in MONARCH according to their assigned period. A further break down of the periods and their site types is listed in Appendix 1.

Period	06NW	06NE	06SW	O6SE	07SW	O7SE	16NW	16SW	17SW	TOTAL
Prehistoric	3	10	-	3	-	1	2	16	-	35
Neolithic	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Bronze Age	2	4	9	4	-	8	13	1	3	44
Iron Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roman	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Medieval	51	7	22	22	20	13	4	35	10	184
P. Medieval	13	4	12	13	3	2	-	7	-	47
Modern	1	1	1	7	-	-	-	2	-	12
Unknown date	5	12	22	6	12	8	13	4	7	89

The area around Avebury has been of particular archaeological interest for a long period of time, noted for the intensity of Prehistoric sites surviving as earthworks. Because of this long history of investigation there were comparatively few new Prehistoric sites discovered by this latest survey.
The high number of Medieval, post Medieval and modern sites being recorded is mainly due to the fact that these types of sites were not considered worthy of recording until recently. Consequently, few records for ridge and furrow, water meadows, Post Medieval dewponds or World War II sites such as pillboxes and decoys existed in the records.

Thematic Summaries

All the sites recorded during the AWHSMP were categorized into a number of thematic groups: Agriculture and subsistence, Defence, Domestic, Industrial, Religious ritual and funerary, Communication, Gardens parks and urban spaces, and a group unassigned to any particular theme.

There were three major thematic groups represented: Agriculture and subsistence, Domestic, and Religious ritual and funerary. The group with the largest representation by number was that of ritual and funerary sites, all dating to the Prehistoric periods, namely Bronze Age round barrows with a total of 460 individual barrows, and 18 Neolithic long barrows.

The number of ritual monument records existing prior to this survey is high because of the considerable amount of interest over the last two centuries in particular, much initially generated by 18th and 19th century barrow diggers opening barrows solely for burial goods. Many of these sites still remain as earthworks, although many too have been destroyed by ploughing in this century. This survey has been able to identify the sites no longer visible as earthworks (e.g. 52 round barrows and 1 long barrow).

Agriculture and Subsistence

The majority of new sites transcribed during the AWHSMP were related to agricultural and subsistence activities, specifically associated with the medieval and post medieval periods. The main site types encountered included lynchets (72), ridge and furrow (65), water meadows (21) and field systems (21). These sites figure highly in the newly discovered sites because they have in general not been recorded in previous surveys. It is only in recent years that the importance of recording these Medieval and Post-Medieval sites has been realised.

Though few in number of actual site records, the dominant site type by area (covering approximately 45km^2), especially in the north-eastern and central parts of the survey area is that of prehistoric field systems. These are generally fragmented, but in some areas form a cohesive system of banked rectilinear fields, some with associated trackways and settlements. The field systems are a feature of the chalk uplands and extend to the east out of the survey area following the Downs with this area representing the western edge of the chalk outcrop.

Despite being situated on the chalk, the area to the north-west of Avebury has only a few traces of field banks and very few archaeological sites of any form. This apparent lack of sites is thought to be as a direct result of the close proximity to Lyneham Airfield with its aerial exclusion zone making aerial reconnaissance for archaeological purposes more difficult, rather than a true reflection of the nature of the archaeology in the area.

Another contributory factor is the soil type in this area which is dominantly clay with flints. These soils do not lend themselves as readily to cropmark generation as the lighter soils elsewhere on the Downs.

The major source of photographs for the north-western area are military verticals taken during and immediately after the war. Generally, these only revealed earthwork sites such as Medieval ridge and furrow, water meadows and settlements. More recent photography taken by the OS and oblique photographs tend to be more useful for recording plough-levelled archaeological sites, the latter having been taken specifically for the purpose. A second important factor is that the more recent photography records areas which have been subjected to deep ploughing since the vertical coverage was taken. Sites which were beneath the Medieval earthworks begin to be visible as cropmarks and soilmarks as the soil is ploughed.

Domestic Sites and Settlements

A total of 181 domestic sites and settlements were recorded, 96 were updated sites and 85 new records. The two dominant site types were settlements and enclosures, and most settlements were medieval and post-medieval village remains. However, there were 8 settlement sites classified as prehistoric. 2 were Prehistoric/Roman, 3 Iron Age, 1 Neolithic and 2 Roman. Most have been identified through finds and excavation, but all the new records owe their discovery solely to aerial survey. Three sites of interest are described below.

1. One such site is the Romano – British settlement on the western slopes of Waden Hill to the NE of Silbury Hill, immediately to the north of the Roman road between Mildenhall (Cunetio) and Bath (Aquae Sulis) which runs through the Kennet valley (Fig. 4). The settlement was first documented in 1869 from fieldwork and finds and later through the excavation of two wells in 1896. In 1993 the first evidence of substantial stone buildings was uncovered during the replacement of the Kennet valley foul sewer pipeline, but aerial photographs taken by the RCHME in 1995 revealed the remains of the settlement as parchmarks in a single field north-east of Silbury Hill. The settlement appears as a number of rectilinear enclosures or compounds which flank a central track or street which runs along the base of Waden Hill adjacent to the River Winterbourne. Each compound has internal traces of building with clear ground plans visible. The site is complicated by possible terracing and the presence of later lynchets cutting through the site on the same alignment as the settlement and track. (Corney, 1997).

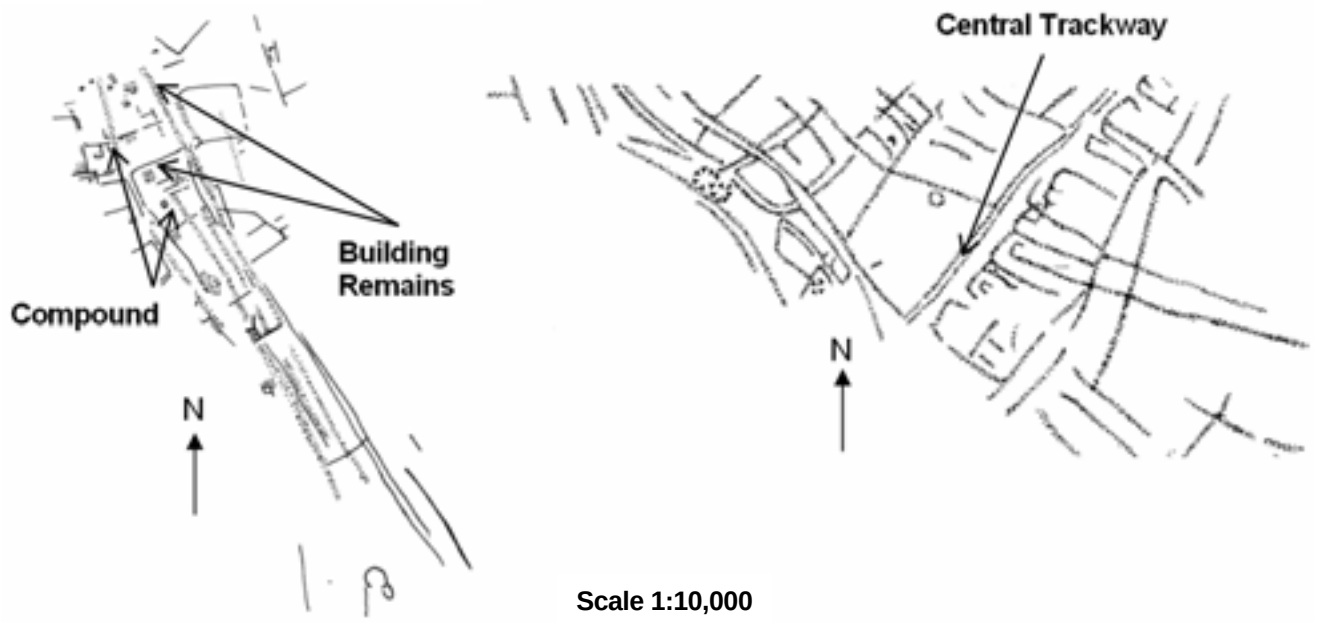


Figure 4 - Roman roadside settlement on Waden Hill
Figure 5 - Romano British settlement on Overton Down

2. In contrast to the Romano-British roadside settlement of substantial stone buildings close to Silbury Hill, the Romano-British settlement identified north-east of Down Barn on Overton Down (centred at SU1327 6980) has more the appearance of a rural settlement set along a central trackway within an extensive field system (Fig.5). The settlement appears to consist of a number of building platforms set in a line adjacent to the trackway, each with a strip-like croft enclosure extending back from the road.

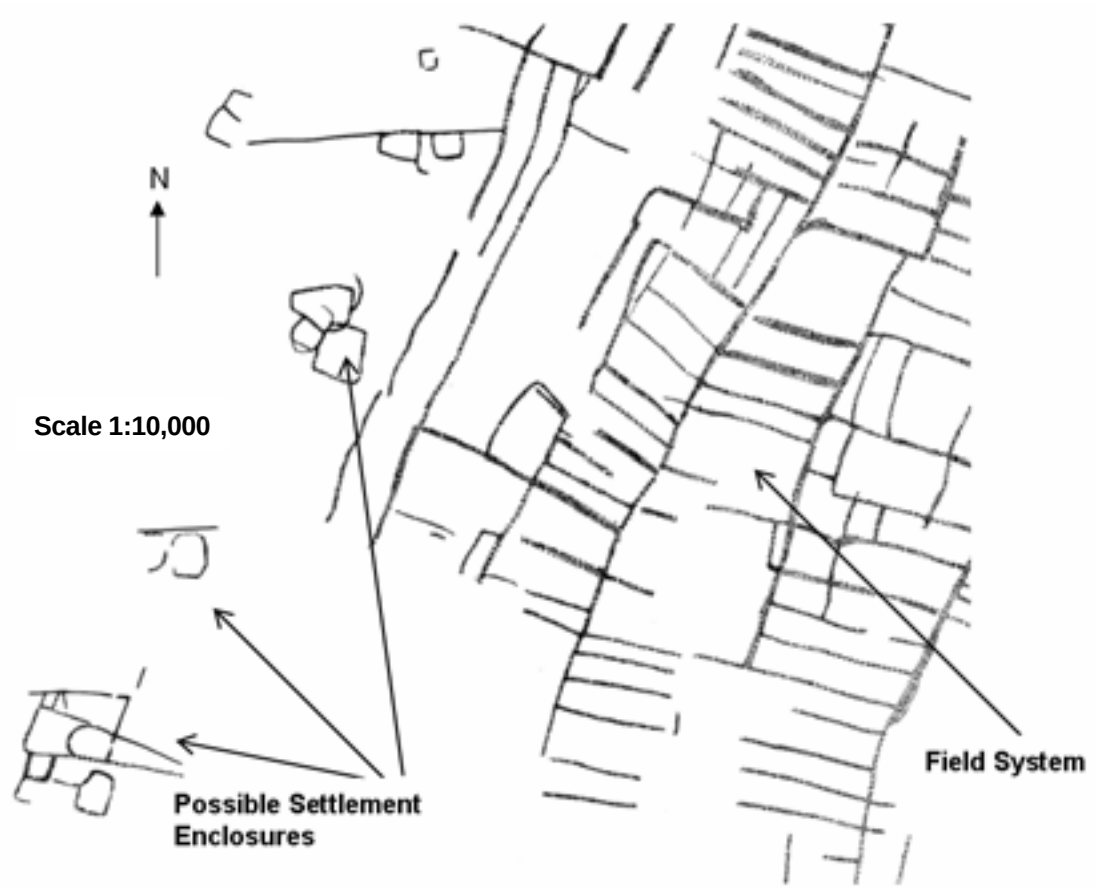


Figure 6 - Settlements and field systems on Horton Down (SU06NE 10,139,140 & 217)

3. There are four possible settlements or farmsteads located on Horton Down which are evenly spaced in a line adjacent to the remains of a field system (Fig.6). Each site appears as a cluster of between two and five conjoined polygonal enclosures each defined by a bank. Both the field system and the possible settlements are thought to be prehistoric in date, but no exact dating has been carried out on any of the remains.

Sites classified simply as 'enclosure' are generally single sites, many defined by a single ditch, most now only visible as cropmarks. These sites encompass a broad spectrum of types and periods, many simply classified as Prehistoric or whose date is unknown. Generally, most have been considered as settlement sites based on size, form and association with other features such as field systems, pits and other enclosures.

In the south-eastern part of the survey area in particular there have been a number of newly identified possible settlement sites (Fig.7). All were seen as cropmarks and were new discoveries. One site comprised three enclosures, one a double-ditched sub-circular enclosure (SU16SW 110) with a diameter of 150m located at SU 1268 6314, a sub-rectangular single-ditched enclosure (SU16SW 108) at SU 1262 6323 and a group of sub-rectangular enclosures and possible associated trackway (SU16SW 109) at SU 1262 6330. It is not possible to tell whether these are associated with one another, and their function is not known.

Approximately 1 km to the south at SU 1240 6225 there is a large irregular enclosure which is thought possibly to be settlement or domestic in origin. The enclosure appears to be attached to a ditch which abuts a trackway forming a large funnel-like feature which could be associated with stock control (SU16SW 101).

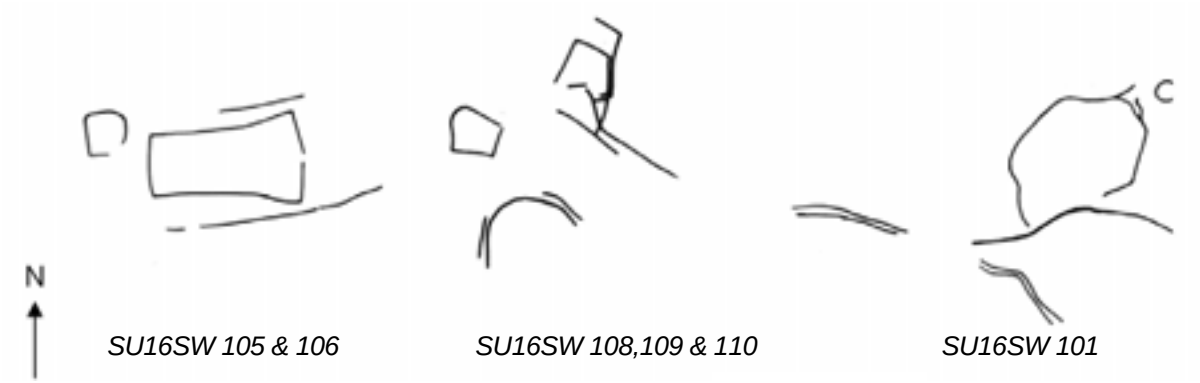


Figure 7 - Possible settlement enclosures **Scale 1:10,000**

Within many of the remains of field systems in this area there are numerous examples of enclosures which appear distinctly different from the field units around them. Some give the appearance of being the centre point of development of particular sections of fields system, and may well represent the original settlements around which the fields were accreted, becoming incorporated in the field system over time. One such example can be seen within the field systems on Overton Down close to West Overton centred at SU 121 687 (Fig.8a below). Elsewhere there are examples of medieval settlements overlying the older fields systems. These and a number of others have been identified and discussed in Fowler (1962).

Other domestic sites noted included a garden terrace, a pond and two building foundations of Post Medieval date and a house platform of unknown date. In addition to the purely domestic sites, there were three moated sites, essentially domestic in nature, which have been recorded within the section on defended sites.

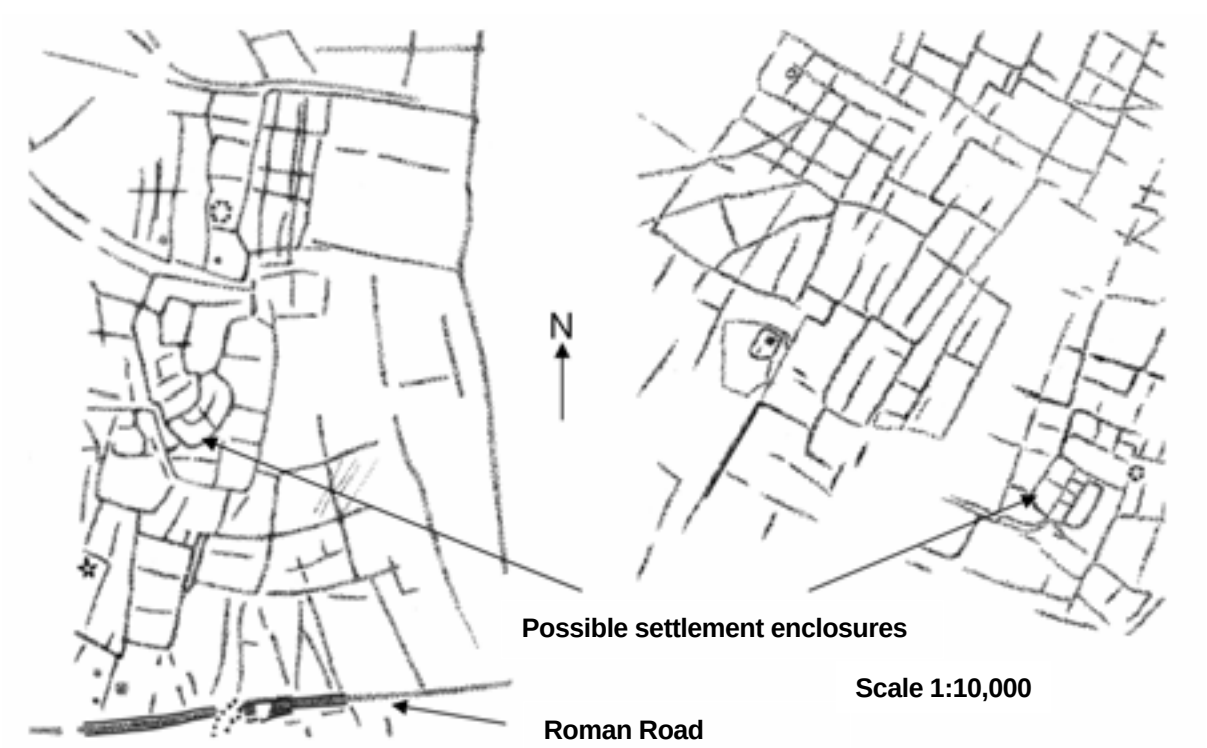


Figure 8 - Possible settlement enclosures within field systems on Overton Down (left SU16NW; right SU17SW)

Religious, ritual and funerary

Sites classified as 'religious, ritual and funerary' were the most numerous thematic group (in Thesaurus terms) with a total of 505 sites recorded. The majority were Bronze Age round barrows, 460 in total, (including bell, bowl, disc and saucer barrows and sites simply described as ring ditches). Some 52 of these were newly recorded during the course of the survey, and all of these were seen as cropmarks.

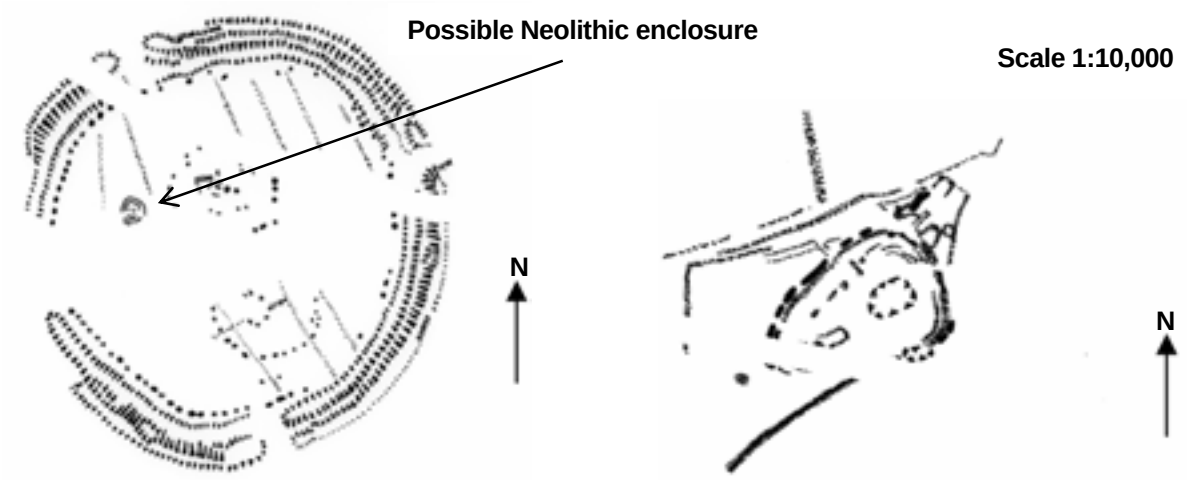


Figure 9 - Avebury Henge
Figure 10 - Knap Hill Causewayed enclosure (SU16SW 22)

All the other sites were Neolithic in date and included the Henge at Avebury with its stone circles and avenue, the complex of palisade enclosures at West Kennet, Silbury Hill and the causewayed enclosures on Windmill Hill to the north-west of Avebury, Knap Hill and Rybury Hill. There were also 18 long barrows recorded throughout the survey area and a possible cursus SU06SE 69.

Also recently discovered from RCHME aerial reconnaissance was the possible Neolithic double-ditched enclosure within the henge at Avebury (Bewley et al. 1996), a potential Neolithic enclosure which passes between the standing stones at Beckhampton and a single new long barrow was discovered at Lockeridge at SU 1436 6744 (Fig.11). Both enclosure sites are discussed in detail below in the section Sites of Interest.

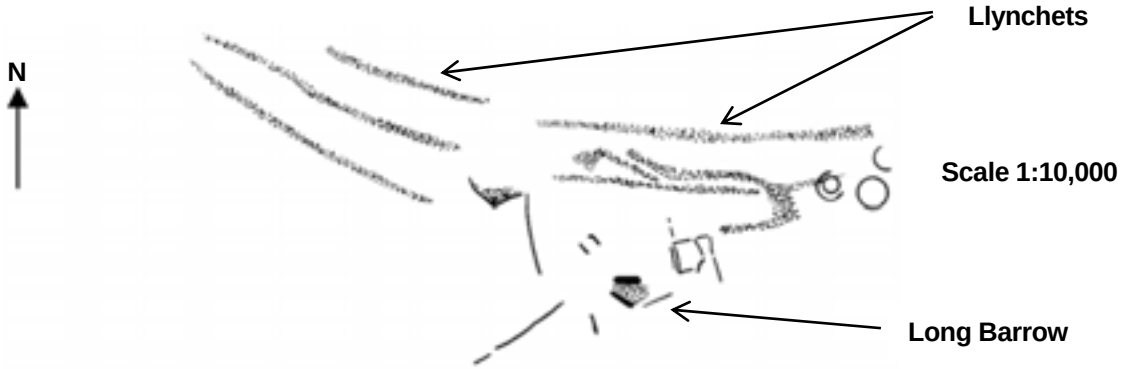


Figure 11 - Neolithic Long Barrow and surrounding features at Lockeridge (SU16NW 222)

Communication

Generally there were relatively few sites or features recorded which could be classified as communication features. Of the 28 individual sites recorded, four were separate sections of the

Roman road between Bath (*Aquae Sulis*) and Mildenhall (*Cunetio*), 18 were trackways from various periods, some defined by and running through prehistoric field systems, and 6 records were of hollow ways mostly associated with medieval settlements.

In the north-eastern part of the survey area there are a number of incised trackways which criss-cross the region of Fyfield and Overton Downs. These represent re-usage of well-worn paths which cut through
the late Prehistoric field systems, mostly thought to be post medieval in date. One section follows the course of the track known as the Herepath or Green Street which rises north-east out of Avebury up onto Overton Down, crossing the course of the Ridgeway. Apart from a short section of tracks extending north from this crossing of the Herepath and the Ridgeway, and the modern track marked on the map there is no further evidence for the existence of the Ridgeway track. At no point along its length across this section of the Downs do any of the prehistoric field systems or the Ridgeway show any indication of chronological relation or association with one another.

Similarly, the Herepath can be seen cutting through the banks of field systems, enclosures and existing trackways between these ancient field systems. Further to the north-west a number of tracks can be seen cutting down off the higher ground into the Winterbourne valley.

Other later examples of communication features within the area are the 18th Century Turnpike from Devizes to Avebury and the Kennet and Avon canal which are still in use.

Figure 12 - Trackways on Fyfield and West Overton Downs (SU17SW)

Gardens, parks and urban spaces

In this largely agricultural area there were very few sites which fell into this thematic category. The only features recorded were associated with formal gardens and parkland. There were four such records representing one example of garden terracing and three tree-ring enclosures. The

tree ring enclosures appear as circular or sub-circular single-ditched enclosures which would have enclosed small clumps of trees arranged in the landscape for visual effect. Generally, without the evidence of earlier maps these sites would be virtually impossible to identify as such once the trees have been removed.

Industrial sites

The survey area is predominantly rural and, consequently, there is very little industrial activity in evidence. The only form of industrial site recorded in the area is the quarrying of chalk. This appears to be concentrated into 5 areas on the western downs, the three largest areas being on Bishops Cannings Down, Cherhill Down and Morgan's Hill. The quarrying appears to be confined to a particular band or bed in the Upper Chalk close to the boundary with the Middle Chalk. A narrow band of extraction can be seen following the line of the contours around the hillside mirroring the virtually horizontal bedding of the chalk in this region. It is probable that the quarrying is to extract a layer of harder chalk used locally for some building and hard-core and is most probably post medieval in date. Further smaller isolated areas of quarrying have been noted elsewhere in the survey area that also follow the same band in the Upper Chalk.

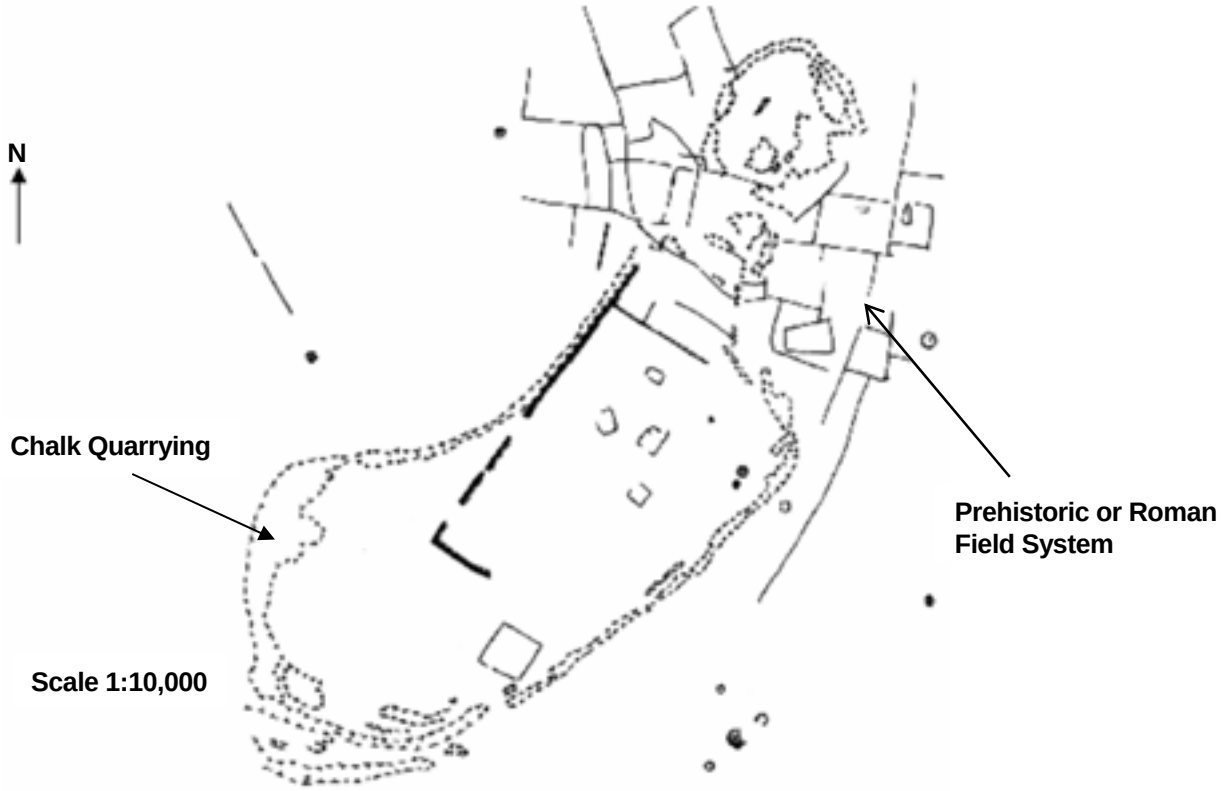


Figure 13 - Chalk quarrying at Bishops Canning Down (SU06NE)

The course of the Roman road through the Downs passes over the north side of Morgan's Hill close to the northern extent of the area of linear chalk extraction. In this region a number of pits have been noted extending along the roadside for 500 m. It is possible that these are the remains of the localised quarrying of hardcore for the metalling of the Roman road. Just over a kilometre to the east, on the southern side of Cherhill Down are further similar pits, again following the line of the Roman road for approximately 1 km, close to the outcrop of the Upper chalk and further examples of linear extraction on Cherhill Down.

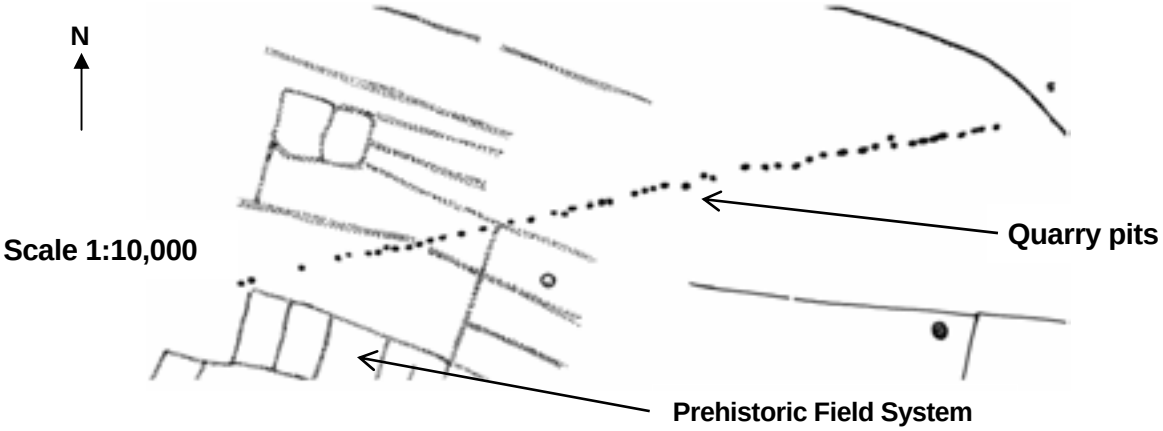


Figure 14 - Localised chalk quarrying along the Roman Road, Morgans Hill (SU06NE 201)

Defence

There were 33 sites connected to defence. They represented sites from the prehistoric, Iron Age, Medieval and modern sites specifically associated with World war II.
The sites included 12 cross-dykes of a Prehistoric date, two Iron Age hillforts and a promontory fort, three medieval moated sites and fifteen WWII sites. These WWII sites were mostly concentrated around and associated with Yatesbury airfield and the defence of Lyneham and Wroughton airfields, which both lie outside the survey area. Immediately to the south-west of Yatesbury the remains of the World War I airfield (possibly the Headquarters for the 28th Wing) were recorded. This included hangars, buildings and two possible target ranges. These target ranges were transient features only visible on an early set of photographs taken in 1918 (`NMR SU0570/1 (JXG 14217/01) 09-Nov-1918). They appear as two grided areas , each with two concentric rings marked out towards their southern ends at SU0549 7073 and SU 0613 7094. They are thought to have been marked out by lime as was the football pitch at SU 0632 7094.

The western half of the WWI airfield appears to have been used as an airfield into the Second World War, and hangars and buildings from both wars are still in existence. Other buildings towards the south-eastern side of the WWI airfield and the perimeter runway from the WWII were visible as cropmarks in 1973.

The Wansdyke (or Wodnes dic (Woden's Dyke) as it is referred to in various charters from 892 AD onwards) can be seen as an earthwork boundary running east-west across the southern third of almost the entire survey area. It appears as a single bank and ditch for most of its length but some stretches having a counter scarp present. There are numerous breaks along its length, though most are probably later breaches of the boundary.

In this area it obviously post-dates the Romano-British field systems and numerous linear ditches and boundaries which it clearly overlies, but throughout its length there is evidence of construction from the late 3rd century AD or later at Bishops Cannings (Pitt-Rivers 1892) to post Roman construction close to its eastern end at Savernake Forest (Green 1966-70). However, it is thought that various parts of the linear boundary have their origins well into the late Bronze Age. This is demonstrated in |Fig. 15 where the parish boundary between All Cannings and Bishops Cannings crosses over the Dyke (centred at SU 0810 6518). Here there are the remains of the junction between three irregular linear ditches, the northern and eastern branches of which pass beneath the Wansdyke, with the northern ditch appearing to disappear beneath and follow the line of the dyke. The junction of the three ditches has a distinct central hollow which has been compared with similar associations of boundaries recorded on Salisbury Plain which have been attributed to the Late Bronze Age (Field, D pers. com), and could

indicate similar early origins for parts of the Wansdyke.

It has been noted that the remains of very few parish boundaries set up in the 6th to 7th Centuries appear to conform to the earthwork which perhaps would be expected of such a prominent boundary.

The actual age and purpose of the Wansdyke is still uncertain, and it is now felt that the boundary has its origins in a number of periods and the purpose and importance of the feature changed through time

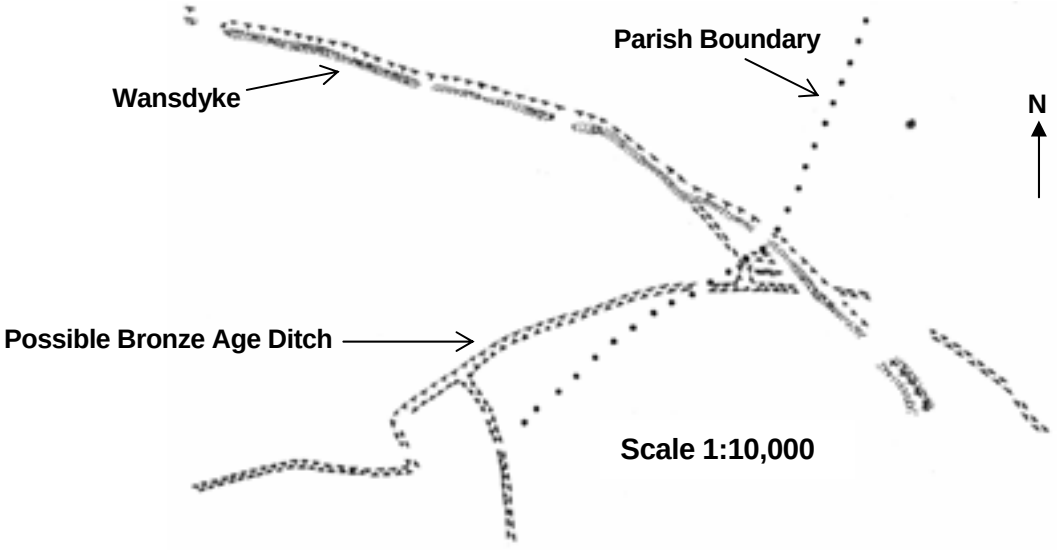


Figure 15 - The Relationship between the Wansdyke, earlier and later boundaries

Sites of Interest

From the mapping analysis results, a number of sites of particular interest were identified for more detailed discussion within this report. The criteria for selection for this particular section were various: new to the record, especially Prehistoric sites, sites where new information was added to earlier survey results

The Beckhampton Enclosure
Centred at SU 0890 6938 (Fig. 16)

The cropmark remains of a previously unidentified oval enclosure was seen centred at SU 0890 6938 on aerial photographs taken by the RCHME in April 1997. The enclosure is defined by a single, thin ditch, broken in two places where the cropmark is not visible in the NE section and at the edge of the modern field in the north-western section of the enclosure. The enclosure is of particular interest because it passes between the standing stones located at SU 0890 6932 which are known as the `Long Stones' and lies 60m to the north-west of the site of the South Street Long barrow. It has been suggested (Winton. H, RCHME 1998) that the enclosure ditch is comparable with those of the Neolithic palisade enclosures discovered near West Kennet Farm.

The Beckhampton enclosure was the subject of a magnetometer survey carried out by the English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory. This survey identified anomalies that corresponded to the cropmark evidence for the enclosure. However, a subsequent excavation undertaken close to the field boundary failed to identify the enclosure ditch. It is thought that this may be due to the apparent absence of the cropmark of the ditch closer to the hedge.

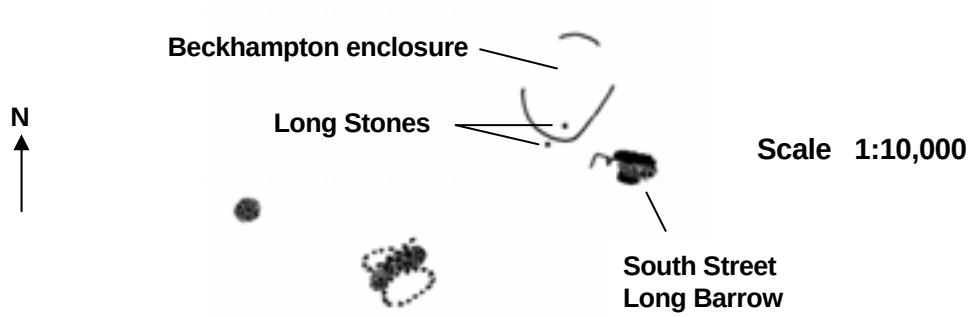


Figure 16 - The possible Neolithic enclosure at Beckhampton (SU06NE 200)

The West Kennet Palisade Enclosure complex
Centred at SU 1095 6778 (Fig.17)

This site comprises a complex of Neolithic palisade enclosures and associated features which came to light during the laying of a pipeline in the 1970's and through photographs taken by J K St Joseph in 1950. A fuller investigation of the site was undertaken by Professor Alasdair Whittle at the University of Wales College Cardiff. In response to this work, two separate aerial surveys were undertaken by the RCHME in 1990 and 1992 to investigate the extent of the features which were visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. These two surveys revealed the extent of the main enclosure and the existence of a second enclosure to the west. This was found to have a number of internal features and radial ditches which linked it to the first enclosure and also to a third double-ditched curvilinear enclosure to the south-east at SU 1110 6786.

The most recent survey of the area carried out as part of the AWHSMP has revealed a fourth double-ditched curvilinear enclosure centred at SU 1096 6775. This was seen approximately 70m to the south-west of the third enclosure and 150m to the south of the main enclosure. It is also linked to the main palisade enclosure by a fragmented radial ditch. The enclosure was seen as a fragmented cropmark consisting of two concentric ditches. The outer circuit had a diameter of 96m, the inner circuit 35m. There was also a hint of further ditch fragments between the two main circuits. The survey also revealed further detail to the enclosures and associated structures and enclosures within the western palisade enclosure. This new enclosure does appear to represent yet another component of the complex of Neolithic enclosures to the north, and would benefit from further fieldwork

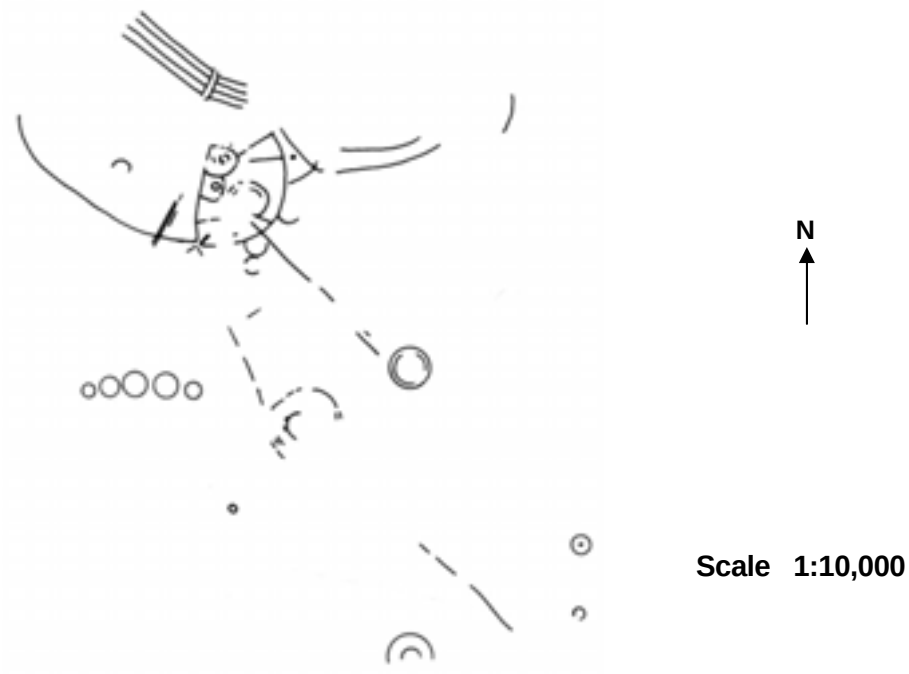


Figure 17 - Palisade Enclosure complex at West Kennet

Iron Age Enclosure and Field System at North Farm
NMR SU16NW 47 (220815)
Centred at SU 1285 6875 (Fig. 18)

The cropmark remains of a sub-circular enclosure have been noted for some years at SU 1285 6875, some 400m to the north-west of North Farm, West Overton. A single broad ditch with traces of an inner bank and a possible outer palisade ditch define the enclosure. There is an entrance in the north-western side, which is marked by well-defined terminal pits, and there is a faint cropmark of a possible funnel or antennae structure leading to the entrance, possibly a natural feature.

Within the enclosure there are numerous pits of varying size, some thought to be storage pits, others possibly relating to buildings. However, consultation of recent false colour infra red photographs belonging to CUCAP (Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photographs) have revealed details in the eastern half of the enclosure, never clearly visible on earlier photographs. These show the cropmark remains of a possible L-shaped building located in the north-west quadrant at SU 1285 6883, immediately within the enclosure ditch. These could be the foundations of a possible Roman building, utilising the earlier Iron Age enclosure or perhaps representing continued use of the site.

The site has never been excavated, but field walking has yielded a considerable amount of Iron Age pottery and the course of the Roman road between Bath and Mildenhall can clearly be seen as running roughly east-west immediately to the south of the site.

Attached to and surrounding the main enclosure are the cropmark remains of a fragmented ditched field system. This is overlain by and on a slightly different alignment from the extensive Iron Age/ Romano-British field system on Overton Down. Much of this later field system has been severely plough-damaged, but the denuded banks of some portions do still survive as earthworks.

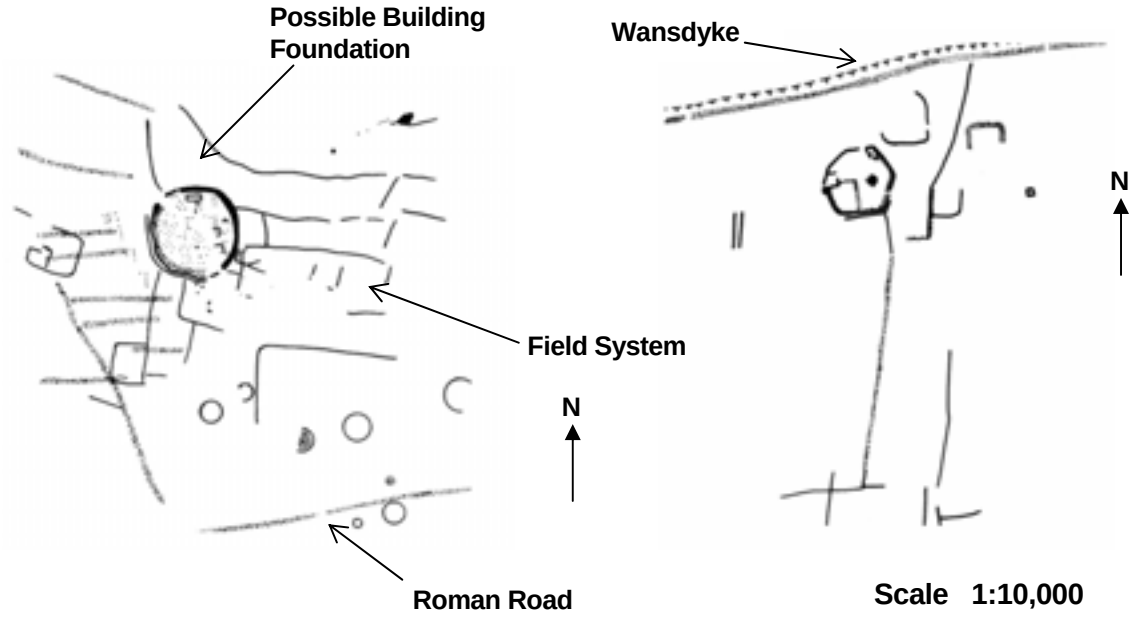


Figure 18 - Iron Age Enclosure and Field System on West Overton Down
Figure 19 - 'Eorth Byrig' or 'Eald Burh'

This settlement does bear some resemblance to another probable Iron Age settlement site at SU11116451 (SU16SW 2) which is also set within a sub-circular enclosure defined by a bank and outer ditch with a diameter of 100m (Fig. 19). The enclosure has internal sub-divisions and traces of further earthworks and is thought to be Iron Age or even Bronze Age in date. It was noted in 10th Century charters as 'Eorth Byrig' or 'Eald Burh' – Earthen or Old Camp, indicating that even then it was considered an old earthwork site of considerable antiquity. To the south of the enclosure are the traces of a possible fragmented field system which appears to be attached to the settlement by a single boundary bank and may, therefore, be associated with the settlement.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Acknowledgements

RCHME Aerial Survey section is grateful to the staff of NMR Air Photographs for their assistance and for providing the cover-searches and photographs, and Roy Canham and the staff of Wiltshire County Council's Archaeology Section for their assistance in provision of SMR data and access to their respective air photographs.

Bibliography

Bewley, R, Cole.M, David.A, Featherstone.R, Payne.A and Small.F, 1996. New Features Within the Henge at Avebury, Wiltshire: aerial and geophysical evidence, *Antiquity* 70: 639-646

Bowen, H.C and Fowler, P.J, 1962. The Archaeology of Fyfield and Overton Down, Wilts (interim report): Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, vol 58, pp 109-115.

Corney, M, 1997. New Evidence for the Romano-British Settlement by Silbury Hill: Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, vol. 90, pp.139-150.

Hostetter, E & Noble Howe, T (ed) 1997. The Romano-British Villa at Castle Copse, Great Bedwin

RCHME, 1992: West Kennett-East Kennett: Archaeological Survey in the vicinity of the Avebury World Heritage Site

RCHME: 1995.Fyfield Down and Overton Down

RCHME, 1997: The Avebury World Heritage Site Mapping Project Specification

RCHME, 1998. An Enclosure at Beckhampton, Wilts

Soil Survey of England & Wales, Bulletin No.14. Soils and Their Use in South West England.

Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983. Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales.

Victoria County History of the County of Wiltshire vol. 1.

Whittle. A, 1997. Sacred Mound, Holy Rings: Silbury Hill and the West Kennet palisade enclosure: a Later Neolithic complex in north Wiltshire: Oxbow Monograph 74

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Period Summaries for Existing and New Sites

The following tables show a break down of the numbers of individual site types identified by assigned period. These represent a simplified index of the NMR records NB. Existing Records are sites which were known prior to this survey.

	Site Type	Existing Records	New Records	Total
Prehistoric Sites				
	Boundaries	2	1	3
	Cross Dyke	11	-	11
	Enclosure	19	20	39
	Field System	24	11	35
	Hollow Way	1	-	1
	Linear Bank	1	-	1
	Linear Ditch	2	-	2
	Linear Earthwork	18	-	18
	Lynchet	2	-	2
	Settlement	2	-	2
	Standing Stone	1	-	1
	Stone Circle	1	1	1
	Trackway	3	2	5
	Total	**86**	**35**	**121**
Neolithic				
	Causewayed Enclosure	3	-	3
	Cursus	1	-	1
	Enclosure	2	-	2
	Henge	1	-	1
	Long Barrow	16	1	17
	Mound	1	-	1
	Palisade Enclosure	3	1	4
	Total	**27**	**2**	**29**
Bronze Age				
	Disc Barrow	11	1	12
	Bowl Barrow	193	2	195
	Round Barrow	149	47	196
	Bell Barrow	26	-	26
	Saucer Barrow	8	-	8
	Pond Barrow	1	-	1
	Enclosure	3	-	3
Total		**391**	**50**	**441**

	Site Type	Existing	New	Total

		Records	Records	
Iron Age				
	Enclosed Settlement	1	-	1
	Enclosure	3	-	3
	Field System	4	-	4
	Hillfort	2	-	2
	Promontory Fort	1	-	1
	Settlement	1	-	1
	Unenclosed Settlement	1	-	1
	Total	**13**	**-**	**13**
Roman				
	Enclosure	3	-	3
	Field System	2	-	2
	Road	-	2	2
	Round Barrow	3	-	3
	Settlement	4	-	4
	Total	**12**	**2**	**14**
Medieval				
	Boundaries	-	5	5
	Ditch	-	1	1
	Enclosure	3	7	10
	Farmstead	1	-	1
	Field Boundary	-	2	2
	Field System	2	5	7
	Hollow Way	-	3	3
	Lynchets	7	63	70
	Moated Enclosure	-	2	2
	Pillow Mound	3	1	4
	Quarry	-	1	1
	Ridge and furrow	3	69	72
	Road	-	1	1
	Round Barrow	1	-	1
	Saxon Barrow	2	-	2
	Settlement	13	4	17
	Sheep Enclosure	4	-	4
	Shrunken Village	-	3	3
	Trackway	-	2	2
	Tree Enclosure	-	1	1
	Water Meadow	-	11	11
	Total	**39**	**170**	**209**

	Site Type	**Existing**	**New**	**Total**

		Records	Records	
Post Medieval				
	Boundary	1	2	3
	Building	-	1	1
	Cultivation Terrace	1	-	1
	Dewpond	2	19	21
	Enclosure	7	-	7
	Field Boundary	1	-	1
	Field System	1	-	1
	Garden Terraces	1	-	1
	Hill Figure	1	-	1
	Hollow Way	2	-	2
	Linear Bank and Ditch	1	-	1
	Linear Earthwork	1	-	1
	Lynchet	13	1	14
	Moat	1	-	1
	Pillow Mound	2	-	2
	Pond	1	-	1
	Quarry	-	6	6
	Ridge and Furrow	1	4	5
	Rifle Range	-	1	1
	Settlement	8	-	8
	Sheep Enclosure	9	-	9
	Trackway	1	2	3
	Tree Ring	3	-	3
	Water Meadows	-	5	5
	Total	**58**	**41**	**99**
Modern				
	Hangar	-	1	1
	Horse Exercise Ring	1	-	1
	Military Training School	1	-	1
	Mound (Target or Firing Range)	-	1	1
	Pillbox	1	7	8
	Road	1	-	1
	Wireless Station	-	1	1
	WWII Air field	1	1	2
	WWII Decoy	-	1	1
	Total	**5**	**12**	**17**

Site Type	**Existing**	**New**	**Total**

	Records	Records	
Date Unknown			
Boundary	-	7	7
Ditch	-	11	11
Enclosure	15	36	51
Field Boundary	-	5	5
Field System	2	5	7
Linear Bank	-	1	1
Linear Boundary	2	-	2
Linear Ditch	2	-	2
Linear Earthwork	3	-	3
Linear Feature	-	7	7
Linear/trackway	1	-	1
Lynchet	2	6	8
Mound	4	1	5
Platform	-	1	1
Quarry	-	1	1
Ring Ditch	3	-	3
Sheep Enclosure	-	1	1
Stone Alignment	1	-	1
Trackway	1	6	7
Total	**34**	**82**	**116**
GRAND TOTAL	**662**	**394**	**1056**

Appendix 2 - Thematic Summaries of Existing and New Sites

The majority of new sites transcribed were related to agricultural and subsistence activities, specifically associated with the medieval and post medieval periods. The main site types encountered included Lynchets (72), ridge and furrow (65), water meadows (21) and field systems (21). In addition to these agricultural sites there were 63 enclosures from a number of different periods and 52 Bronze Age round barrows. The new and old sites recorded are listed below by broad thematic category:

Agriculture and Subsistence

Site Type	Old Sites	New sites	Total
Cultivation Terrace	2	-	2
Farmstead	1	-	1
Field Boundary	1	9	10
Field System	36	21	57
Lynchet	23	72	95
Pillow Mound	5	1	6
Ridge and Furrow	4	65	69
Sheep Enclosure	12	2	14
Water Meadow	-	21	21
Total	**84**	**191**	**275**
Defence			
Air Field	1	1	2
Cross-dyke	12	-	12
Hangar	-	1	1
Hillfort	2	-	2
Military Training School	1	-	1
Moat	1	-	1
Moated Enclosure	-	2	2
Pill Box	1	7	8
Promontory Fort	1	-	1
Rifle Range	-	1	1
Target	-	1	1
Wireless Station	-	1	1
Total	**19**	**14**	**33**
Domestic			
Enclosure	53	63	116
Settlement	28	11	39
Building	-	2	2
Platform	-	1	1
Shrunken Village	-	3	3
Total	**81**	**80**	**161**

Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces

Site Type	Old Sites	New sites	Total
Garden Terraces	1	-	1
Tree Ring Enclosure	3	-	3
Total	**4**	**-**	**4**
Industrial			
Quarry	-	8	8
Religious, Ritual and Funerary			
Causewayed Enclosure	3	-	3
Cursus	1	-	1
Long Barrow	17	1	18
Mound	1	-	1
Palisade Enclosure	3	1	4
Ring Ditch	3	-	3
Roman Barrow	3	-	3
Round Barrow	408	52	460
Saxon Barrow	2	-	2
Sanding Stone	3	-	3
Stone Alignment	2	-	2
Stone circle	5	-	5
Total	**451**	**54**	**505**
Transport and Communication			
Hollow Way	3	3	6
Road	1	3	4
Trackway	6	12	18
Total	**10**	**18**	**28**
Water Supply and Drainage			
Dewpond	2	19	21
Pond	1	0	1
Total	3	19	22

Unassigned

Site Type	Old Sites	New sites	Total	
Boundaries	4	11	15	
Ditch	-	12	12	
Hill Figure	2	-	2	
Horse Training Ring	1	-	1	
Linear Bank	2	-	2	
	Linear Ditch	4	-	4
Linear Earthwork	22	-	22	
Linear Feature	-	12	12	
Mound	4	1	5	
	Earthworks	1	-	1
Total	**41**	**36**	**77**	

Appendix 3 – Mapping conventions

NATIONAL MAPPING PROGRAMME: CONVENTIONS FOR 1:10,000 SCALE MAPPING

Ditches: extant or plough levelled.
Variable line thickness.

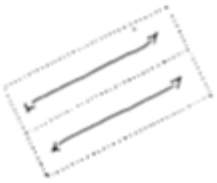
Stone and/or earth banks/mounds: extant or plough levelled.
Heavy stipple.

Hollow ways and un-surfaced trackways not defined by other depicted features.
(1mm dashes. Single line per track where braided)

Area features (small): storage pits, grubenhaüser, clearance cairns, standing stones.
Drawn solid as seen.

Compacted or made stone surfaces/spreads: paved areas, surfaced roads
Medium stipple.

Ridge and furrow: units are defined by dots (1mm spacing) if not bounded by headlands, banks, ditches, or any other feature with a specific convention.
Double headed arrow to show shape and direction of rig.



Water meadows: Units are defined by the extent of feature *(1mm dashes at 0.5mm spacing)* if not bounded by banks, ditches, or any other feature with a specific convention. Within each area the main drains are depicted as ditches together with a sufficient number of subsidiary drains to give an impression of the form.

Negative features (large): extant or back filled fishponds, quarries etc.
"T" hachure 0.5mm.

Railway/tramway: This convention should be used even if the only visible remains are embankments/cuttings.
2mm spacing for crossing lines.

Extent of feature: A hard boundary marking the outline of a feature (e.g. the runways of a disued airfield)
1mm dashes at 0.5mm spacing.

Extent of area: A soft boundary marking the perceived limit of an activity (e.g. a lead mining area)
3mm dashes at 1mm spacing.

If you would like this document in a different format, please contact our Customer Services department:
Telephone: 0870 333 1181
Fax: 01793 414926
Textphone: 01793 414878
E-mail: customers@english-heritage.org.uk