Understanding the inhabitation of the Stonehenge Environs: the interpretative potential of ploughsoil assemblages.

Volume III: Plates and Figures

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**Volume III: Plates and Figures**

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Flake Breadth Z-score
- > 2 s.d. below mean
- -2 s.d. - -1 s.d.
- -1 s.d. - -0.5 s.d.
- -0.5 s.d. - mean
- mean - 0.5 s.d.
- 0.5 s.d. - 1 s.d.
- > 1 s.d. above mean
- Round Barrows

Water detail
Linear Archaeology
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Flake Weight Z score Excluding Well House
- > 2 s.d. below mean
- -2 s.d. - -1 s.d.
- -1 s.d. - -0.5 s.d.
- -0.5 s.d. - mean
- mean - 0.5 s.d.
- 0.5 s.d. - 1 s.d.
- > 1 s.d. above mean
- Round Barrows

Water detail
Linear Archaeology

0 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers
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Plate 10: Z-score distribution for the average number of flake scars on cores

Z-Score for Average Number of Flake Scars
- >-1 s.d. below mean
- -1 s.d. - -0.5 s.d.
- -0.5 s.d. - mean
- mean - 0.5 s.d.
- 0.5 s.d. - 1 s.d.
- 1 s.d. - 2 s.d.
- >2 s.d. above mean
- Round Barrows

Water detail
Linear Archaeology

0 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers
Plate 11: Z-score distribution of the average length of flake scars on cores

Z-Scores of the Average Length of Flake Scars

- >2 s.d. below mean
- 2 s.d. - 1 s.d.
- 1 s.d. - 0.5 s.d.
- 0.5 s.d. - mean
- mean - 0.5 s.d.
- 0.5 s.d. - 1 s.d.
- 1 s.d. - 2 s.d.
- >2 s.d. above mean
- Round Barrows

Water detail
Linear Archaeology
Plate 12: Z-score distribution of the maximum flake scar length on cores

Z-Scores of Max. Core Flake Scars Excluding Well House
- >-1.5 s.d. below mean
- -1.5 s.d. - -1 s.d.
- -1 s.d. - -0.5 s.d.
- -0.5 s.d. - mean
- mean - 0.5 s.d.
- 0.5 s.d. - 1 s.d.
- 1 s.d. - 1.5 s.d.
- 1.5 s.d. - 2 s.d.
- Round Barrows

Water detail
Linear Archaeology
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Density of Kombewa-Style Cores
- 1
- 4

Density of All Cores
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4-6
- 7-8

Round Barrows
Linear Archaeology
Water detail
Plate 16: The distribution of reused flakes and cores compared to flake density
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Plate 18: The distribution of core rejuvenation flakes

Rejuvenation Flakes
- Linear Archaeology
- Round Barrows

Water detail
Core Density per Square km
- 0 - 138.157
- 138.157 - 276.313
- 276.313 - 414.47
- 414.47 - 552.626
- 552.626 - 690.783
- 690.783 - 828.94
- 828.94 - 967.096
- 967.096 - 1105.253
- 1105.253 - 1243.41
- No Data

0 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers
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Ave Flake L:B
- <1
- 1 - 1.9
- 2 - 3
- >3

Water detail
Round Barrows
Linear Archaeology

0 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers
Plate 23: The average amount of cortex on flakes per collection run

Ave Flake Cortex
- 0%
- 25%
- 50%
- 75%
- 100%

Water detail
- Round Barrows
- Linear Archaeology
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Average Lengths of Flakes
- 1 - 17
- 18 - 38
- 39 - 58
- 59 - 71
- 72 - 113

0 0.2 0.4 0.6 Kilometers
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- Round Barrows
- Water detail
- Linear Archaeology
- Systematic Blade Cores

Core Density per sq. km:
- 0 - 138.157
- 138.157 - 276.313
- 276.313 - 414.47
- 414.47 - 552.626
- 552.626 - 690.783
- 690.783 - 828.94
- 828.94 - 967.096
- 967.096 - 1105.253
- 1105.253 - 1243.41
- No Data
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- Round Barrows
- Water detail
- Linear Archaeology
- Cores with Platform Maintenance

0 - 138.157
138.157 - 276.313
276.313 - 414.47
414.47 - 552.626
552.626 - 690.783
690.783 - 828.94
828.94 - 967.096
967.096 - 1105.253
1105.253 - 1243.41
No Data
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Plate 38: The distribution of retouched/utilised flakes around Wilsford

[Map of retouched/utilised flakes around Wilsford]

- Retouched/Utilised Flakes
  - 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
  - 5 - 6

- Linear Archaeology
- Round Barrows

Density of flakes per sq. km:
- 0 - 1919.064
- 1919.064 - 3838.120
- 3838.120 - 5757.191
- 5757.191 - 7676.255
- 7676.255 - 9595.319
- 9595.319 - 11514.383
- 11514.383 - 13433.447
- 13433.447 - 15352.51
- 15352.51 - 17271.574
- No Data
Plate 39: The distribution of retouched/utilised flakes around Rox Hill and Well House
Plate 40: The distribution of all tools compared to flake density

Distribution of All Tools

1
2
3
4 - 5
6 - 10

Round Barrows
Linear Archaeology

Water detail
Density of Flakes per sq. km

0 - 1919.064
1919.064 - 3838.128
3838.128 - 5757.191
5757.191 - 7676.255
7676.255 - 9595.319
9595.319 - 11514.383
11514.383 - 13433.447
13433.447 - 15352.51
15352.51 - 17271.574
No Data
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Diagram showing the proportion of a normally distributed population in different standard
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Late Neolithic levallois cores collected by Durden on the Yorkshire Wolds (1 & 2) and an example of a discoidal knife produced from these cores (3) (from Durden 1995).
Potential axe roughout from Wilsford Down (from Richards 1990).

Oblique and oblique ripple flaked arrowheads from Durrington Walls (from Edmonds 1995).
Example of different types of plunging flakes: 1) on a core with a cortical end; 2) on a pyramidal pressure core; 3) on a core with two opposed platforms; 4) on a biface; 5) on an angle burin; 6) on a levallois core (from Tixier et al. 1980).
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Example of a bifacial tabular core.
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Examples of Kombewa-style cores.
An example of an opposed platform blade core (Clark Type B1).
Example of a multi-platform core also used to produce blades.
Example of a bladelet core of Clark Type A2.

Example of a tabular core (my core category 10).
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 Flake Class Category Definitions:
 0 (Indeterminate)
 1 (Point of percussion behind a crest)
 2 (Point of percussion to one side of a crest)
 3 (Point of percussion between two ridges)
 4 (Uncrested/flat/cortical)
Flake Butt Type Categories:
0 (indeterminate/absent)
1 (Plain)
2 (Faceted)
3 (Thermal)
4 (Dihedral)
5 (Cortical)
6 (Punctiform)
7 (Crushed)
8 (Trimmed)
9 (Trimmed and Faceted)

Fig. 4.11: The proportions of different flake butt types (excluding plain butts) from selected sample areas
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Butt Type Categories:
0 (indeterminate/absent)
1 (Plain)
2 (Faceted)
3 (Thermal)
4 (Dihedral)
5 (Cortical)
6 (Punctiform)
7 (Crushed)
8 (Trimmed)
9 (Trimmed and Faceted)
Flake Type Categories:
3 (preparation flake)
4 (side trimming flake)
5 (distal trimming flake)
6 (side and distal trimming flake)
7 (miscellaneous trimming flake)

Fig. 4.13: The proportions of preparation and trimming flakes in selected sample area assemblages (see Table 4.1 for flake frequency)
Fig. 4.14: The proportions of preparation and trimming flakes in selected sample area assemblages (see Table 4.1 for flake frequency)
Fig. 4.15: Plot indicating the component loadings for attributes calculated by Principal Components Analysis.

Fig. 4.16: Scatterplot of individual sample area scores on the first two principal components.
Fig. 5.1: The weights of cores (in grammes) from selected sample areas
Core Character of Working Categories:
0 ( unsystematic)
1 ( semi-systematic)
2 ( systematic)
3 ( indeterminate)

Fig. 5.2: The proportions of cores from selected sample areas worked with different levels of control (see Table 5.1 for core frequency).
Fig. 5.3 The proportions of cores from selected sample areas worked with different levels of control (see Table 5.1 for core frequency).
Fig. 5.4: The proportions of core types from selected sample areas (see Table 5.1 for core frequency)
Fig. 5.5: The proportions of core types from selected sample areas (see Table 5.1 for core frequency)
Fig. 5.6: The proportions of the dominant types of platforms on cores from selected sample areas (see Table 5.1 for core frequency)
Fig. 5.7: The proportions of the dominant types of platforms on cores from selected sample areas (see Table 5.1 for core frequency)

0 (indeterminate)
1 (prepared)
2 (use of negative facet/flake scar)
3 (use of existing surface)
4 (unmodified)
Fig. 5.8: The proportions of the dominant types of production from cores from selected sample areas (see Table 5.1 for core frequency)
Fig. 5.9: The potential remaining in cores at discard from selected sample areas (see Table 5.1 for core frequency)
Fig. 5.10: The lengths of flakes from the landscape zones suggested by the Stonehenge Environs Project
Fig. 5.11: The percentage of cortex on flakes from the landscape zones suggested by the Stonehenge Environs Project
Fig. 7.1: The adjusted amount of flint per hectare collected by field survey projects in southern Britain (MCS = Maiden Castle Survey, SEP = Stonehenge Environments Project, SDR = South Dorset Ridgeway Survey, WHS = Windmill Hill Survey, MFP = Maddie Farm Project, UMVS = Upper Moon Valley Survey, MAVS = Middle Avon Valley Survey, NSS = North Stoke Survey, EBS = East Berkshire Survey).