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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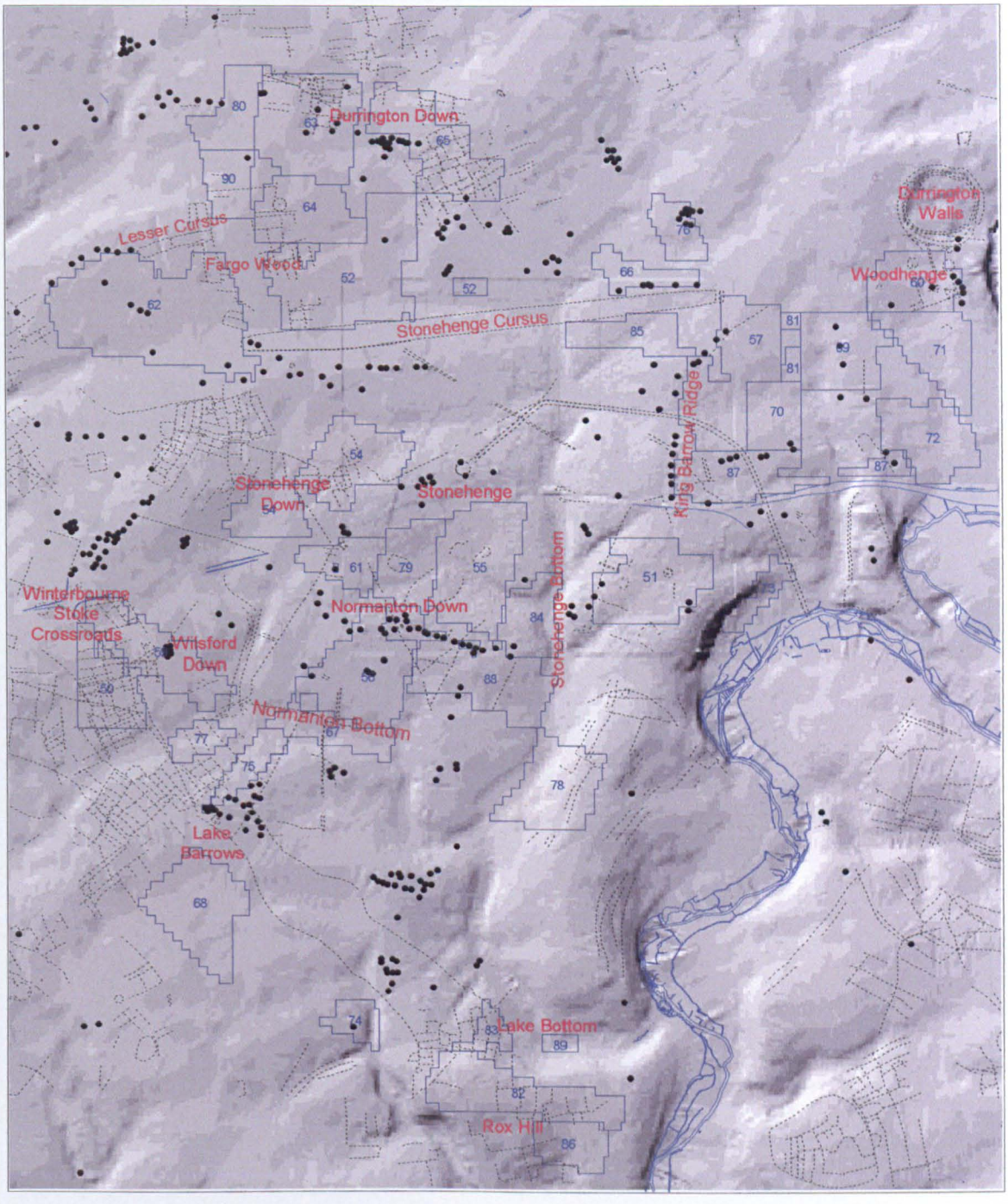

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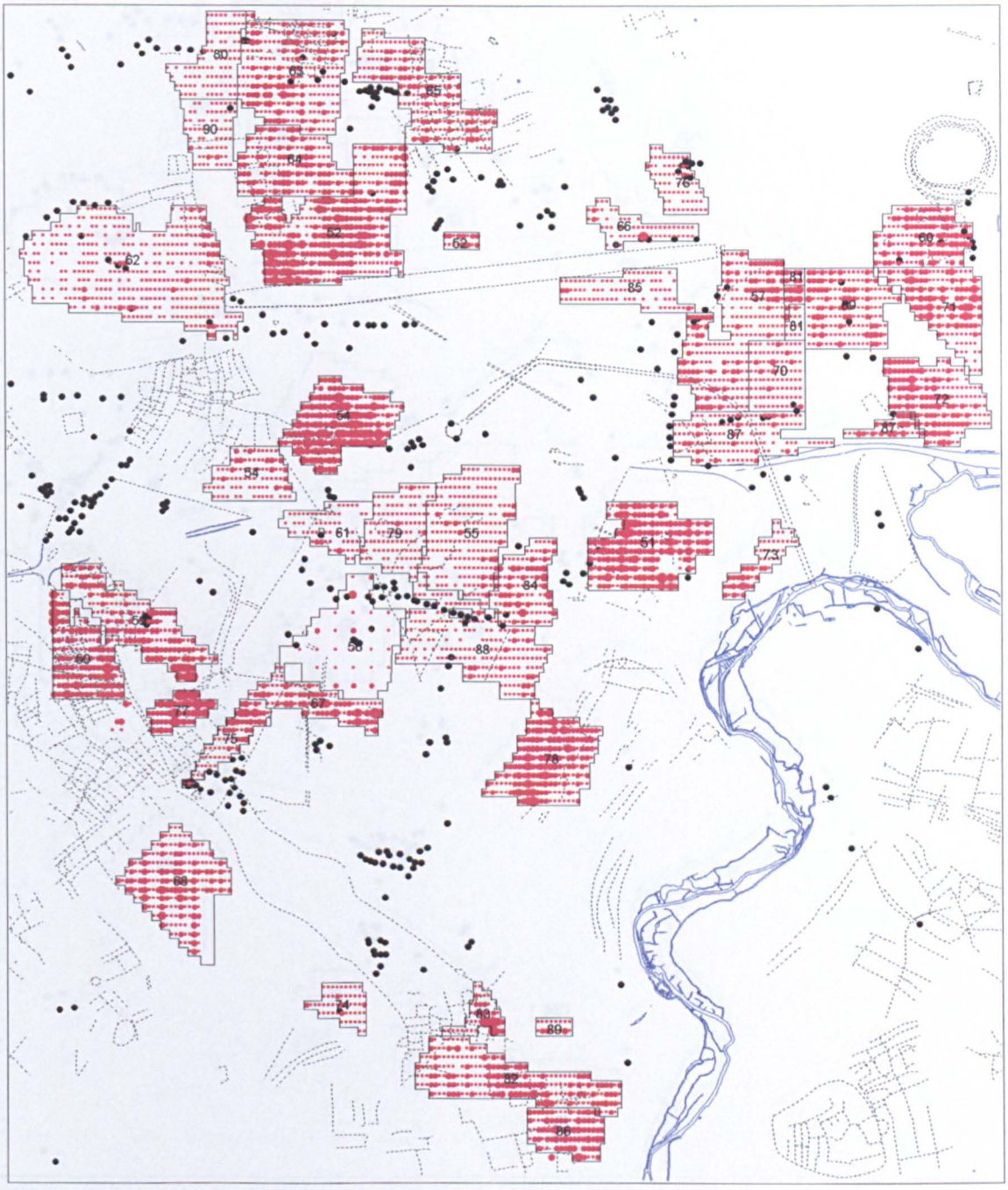

Plate 3: Z-score distribution for flake length

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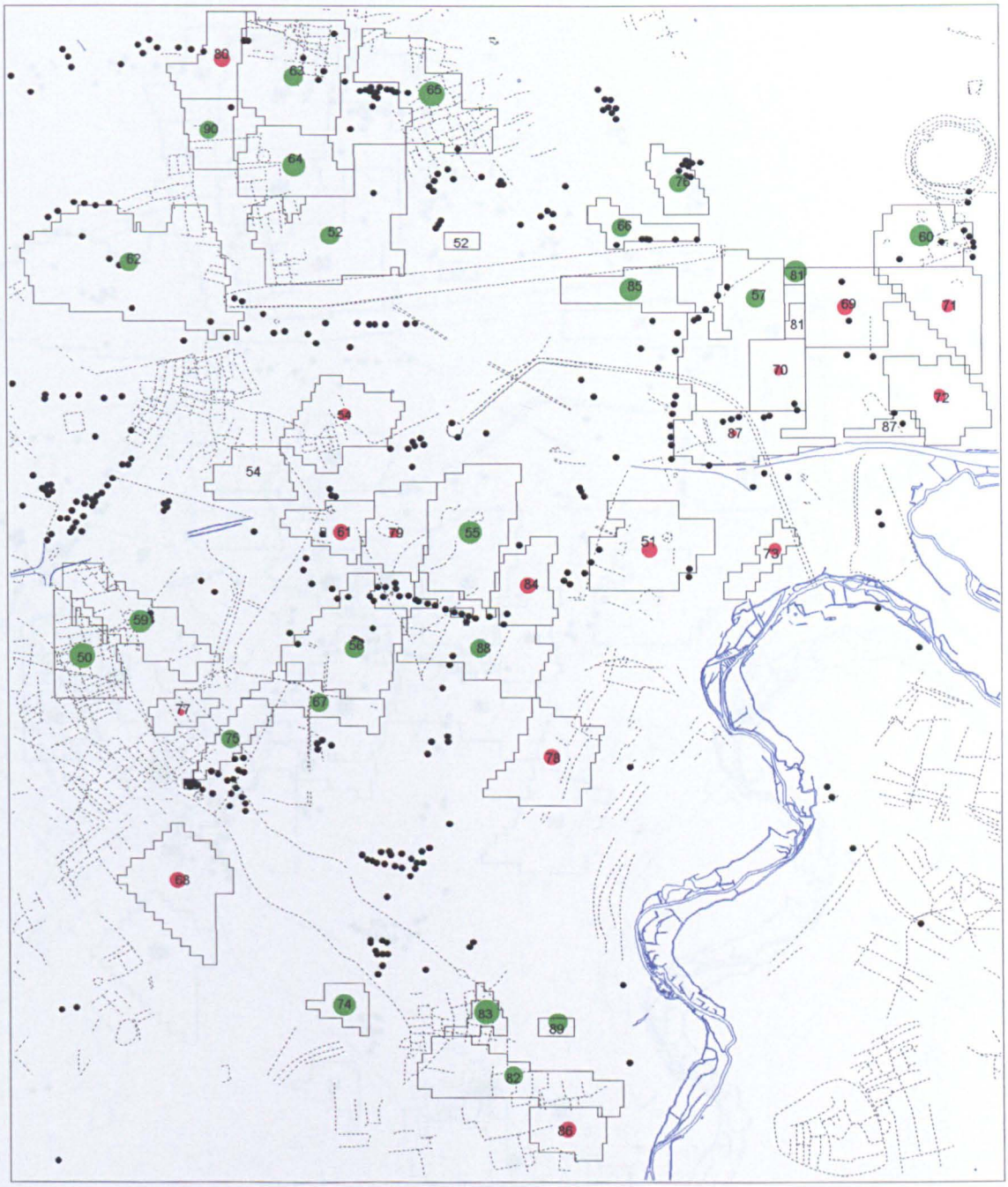


Flake Breadth Z-score
- > 2 s.d. below mean
- -2 s.d. - -1 s.d.
- -1 s.d. - -0.5 s.d.
- -0.5 s.d. - mean
- mean - 0.5 s.d.
- 0.5 s.d. - 1 s.d.
- > 1 s.d. above mean
- Round Barrows
- Water detail
- Linear Archaeology

N

0 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers

Plate 5: Z-score distribution for flake length:breadth ratios

Plate 6: Z-score distribution for flake weight (including Well House (83))

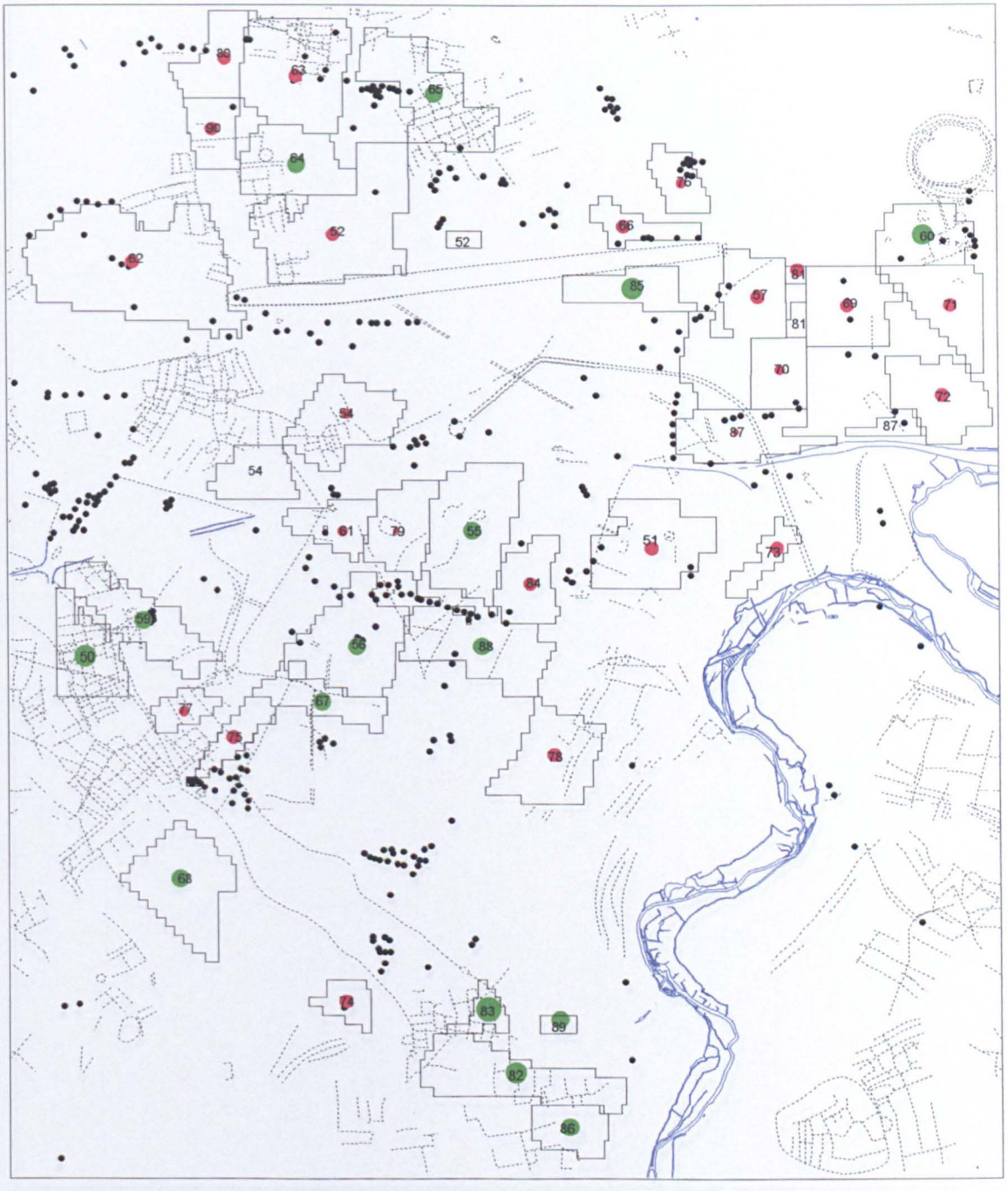
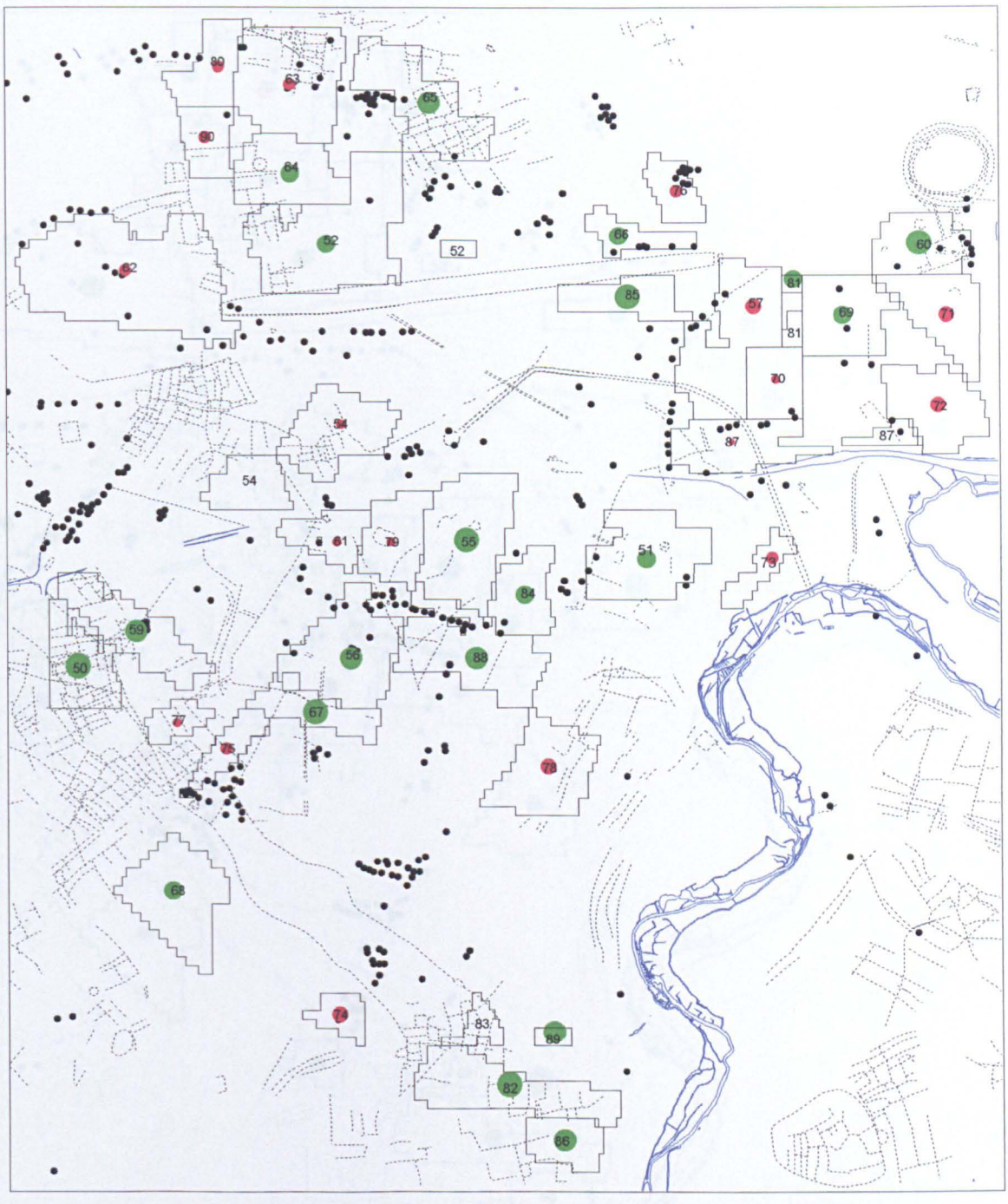


Plate 7: Z-score distribution for flake weight (excluding Well House (83))



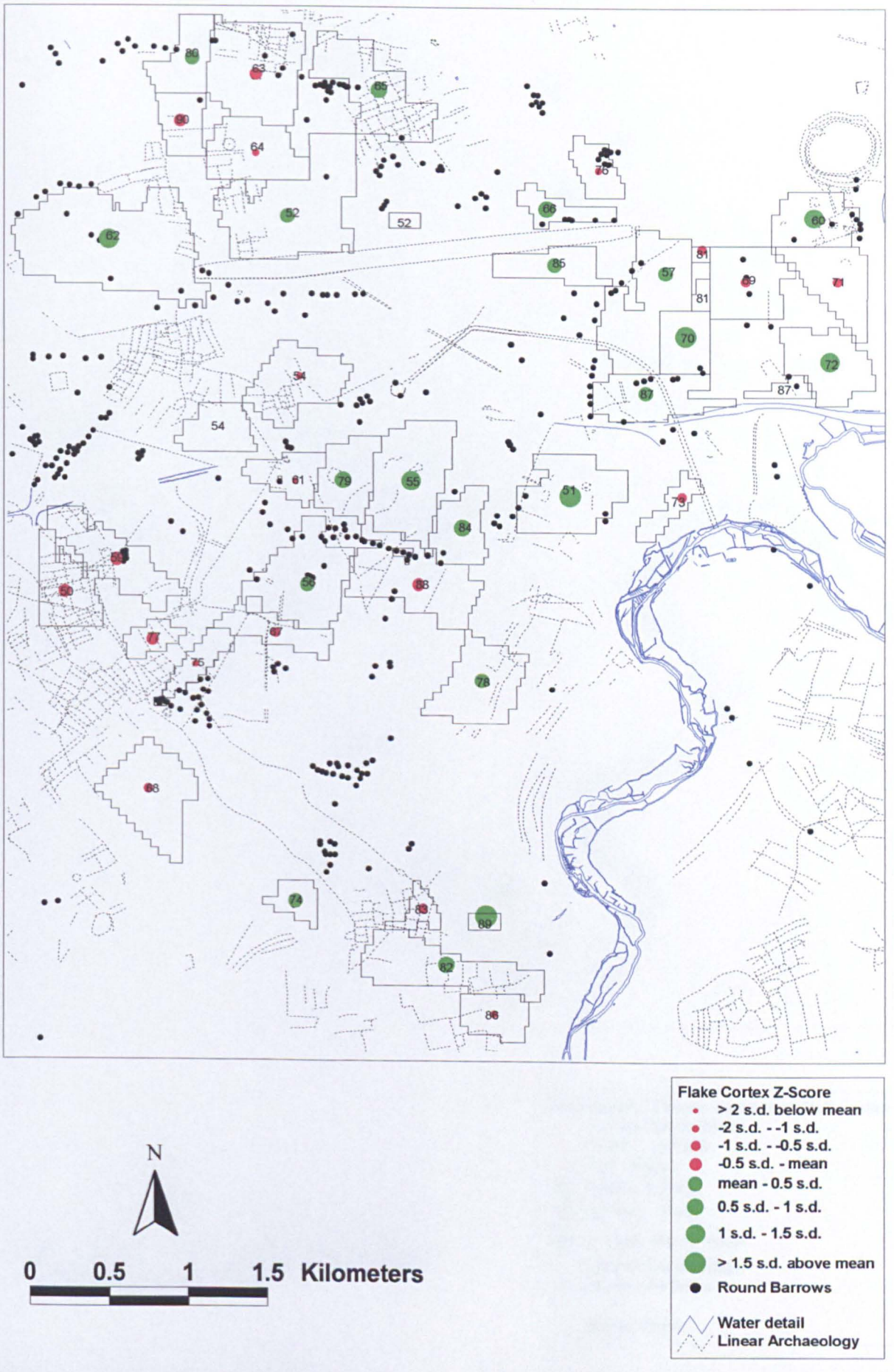
N

0 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers

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

Plate 8: Z-score distribution for flake cortex coverage



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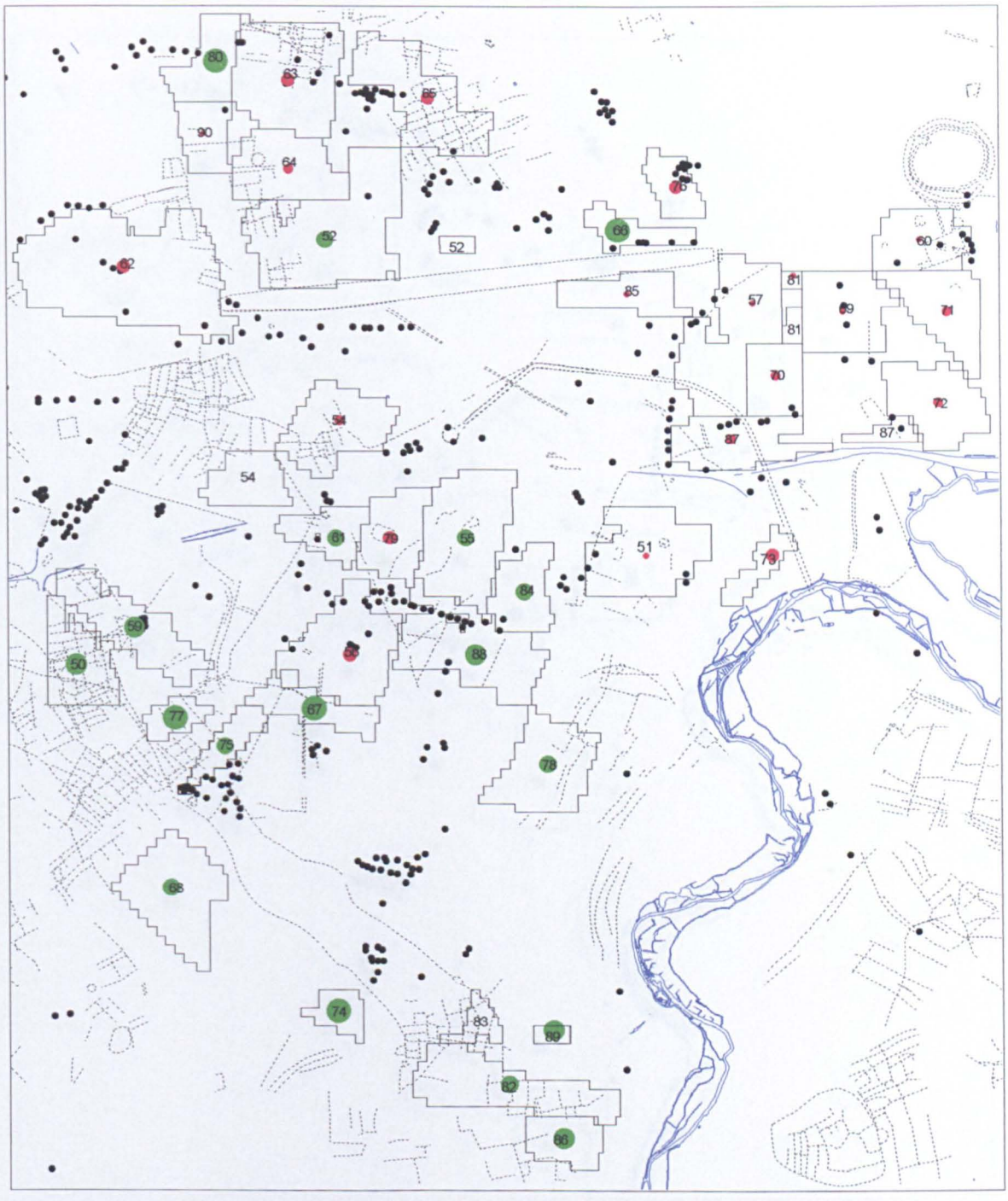


Plate 10: Z-score distribution for the average number of flake scars on cores

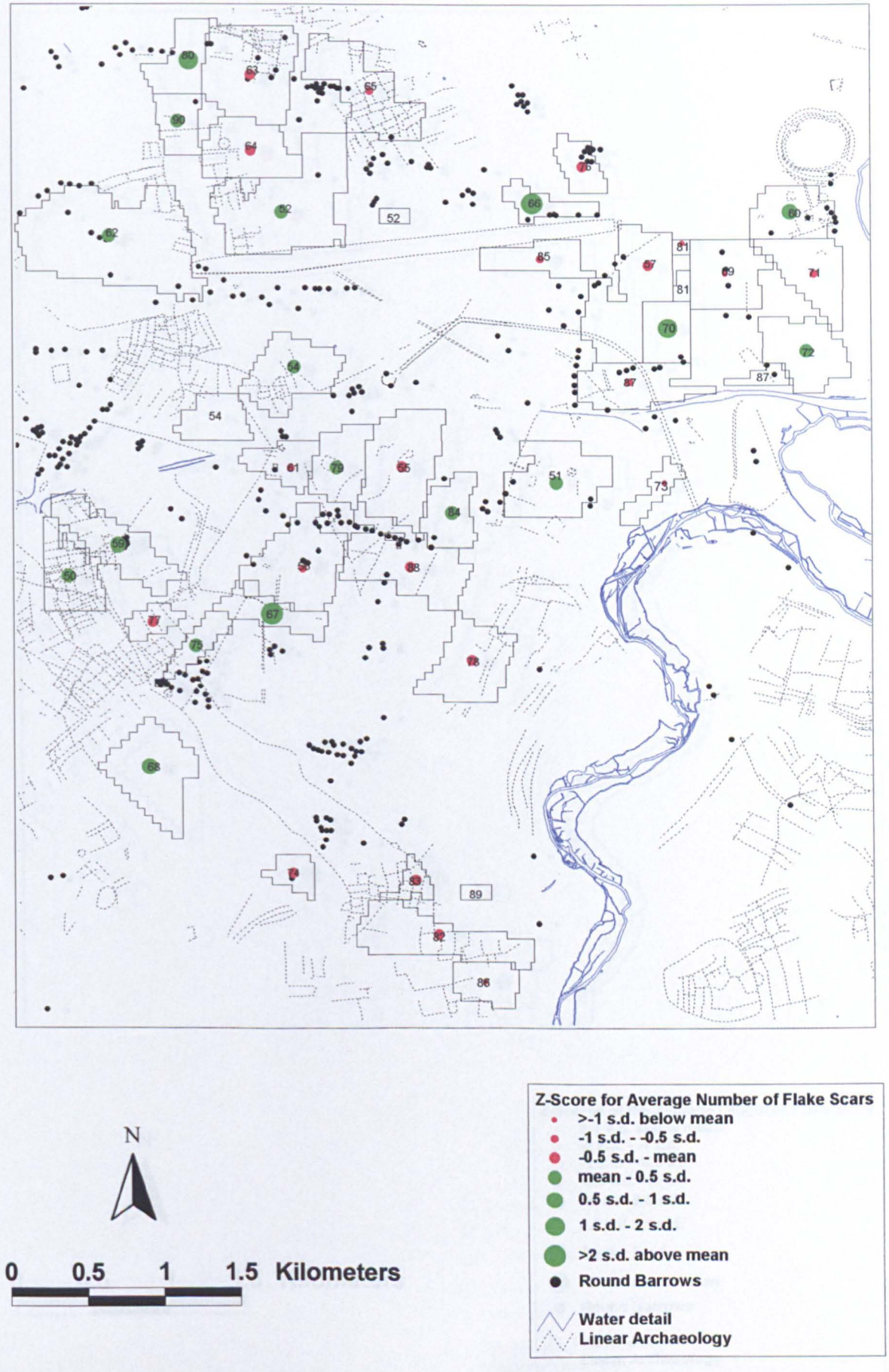
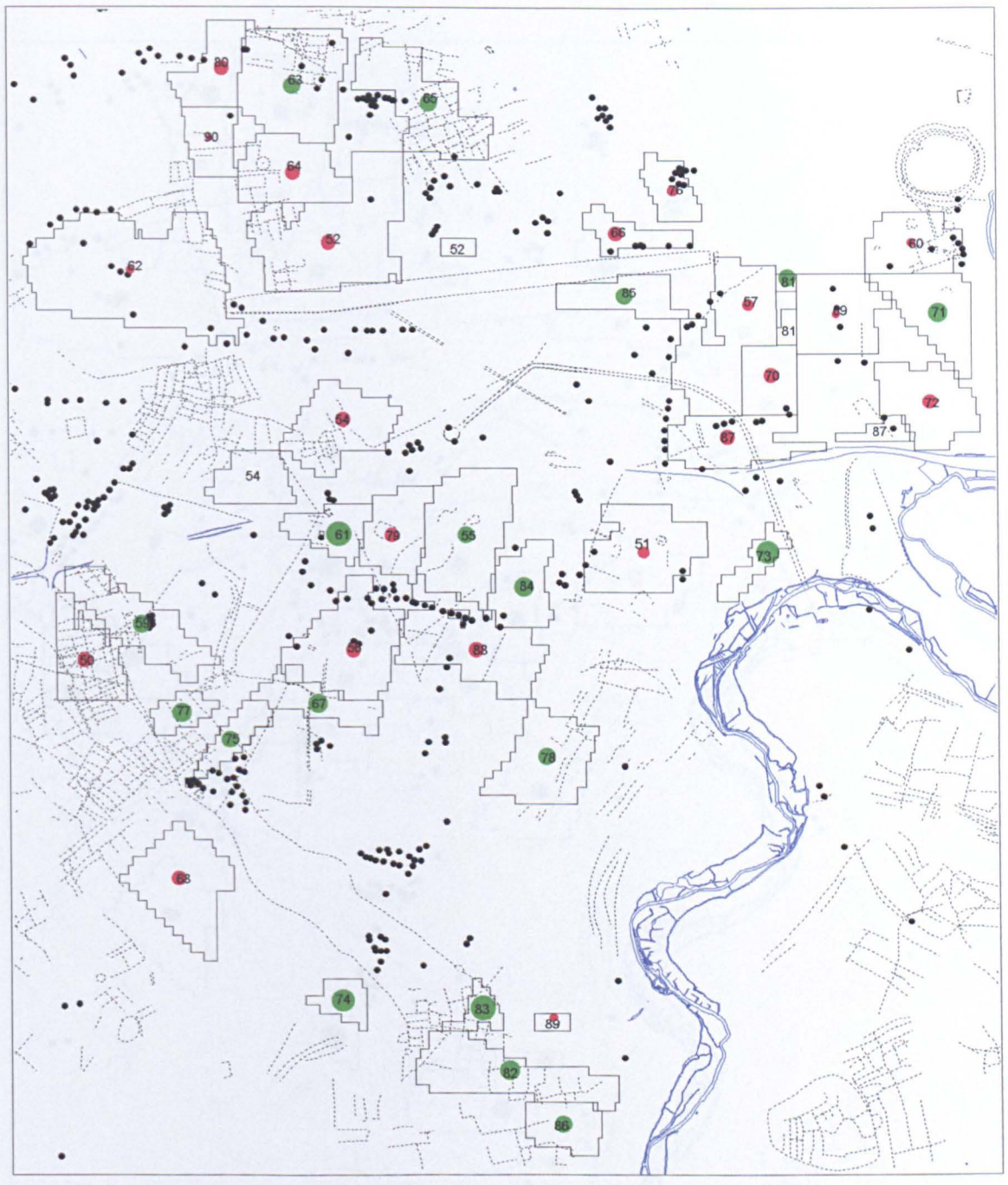


Plate 11: Z-score distribution of the average length of flake scars on cores



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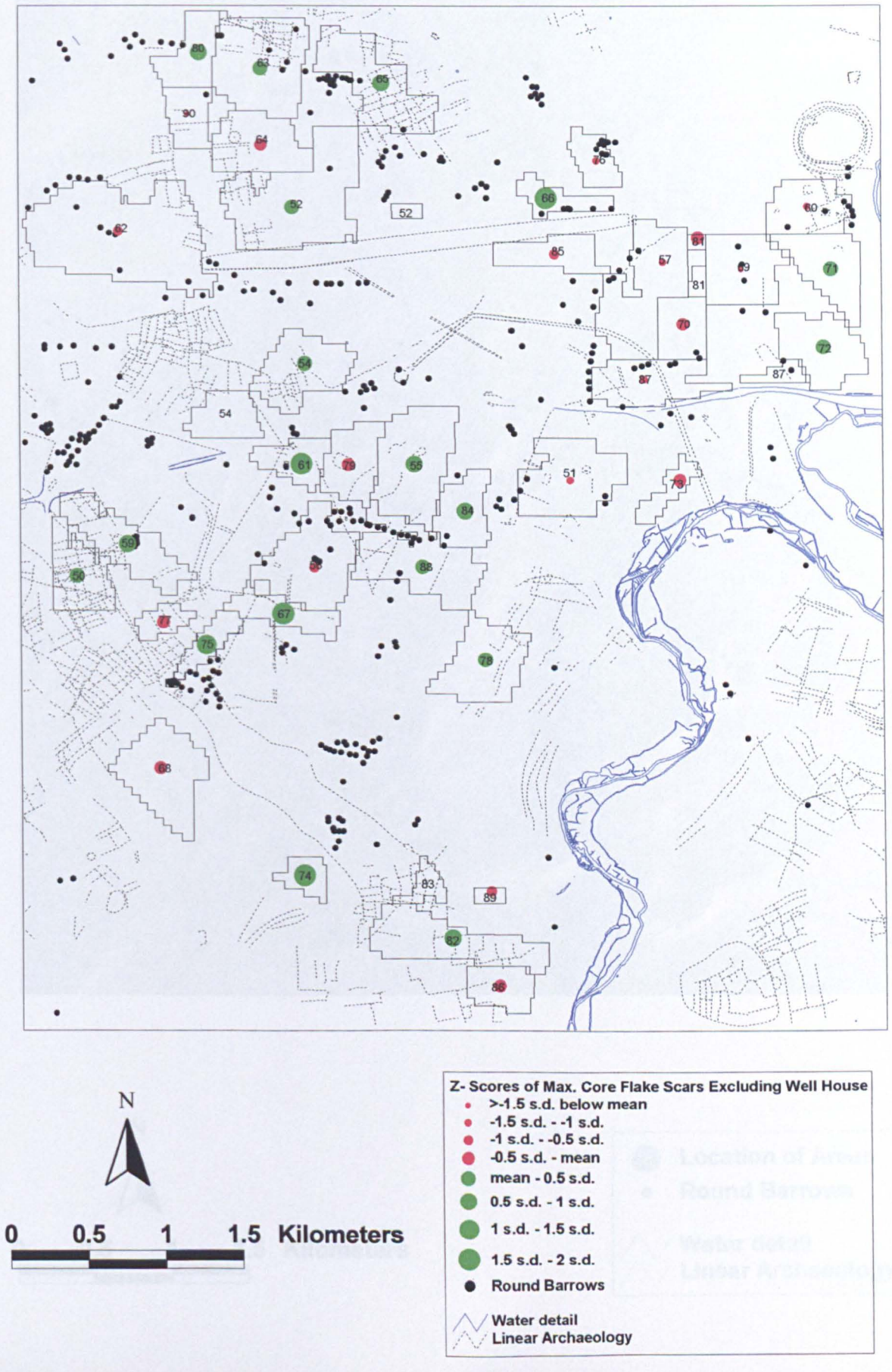

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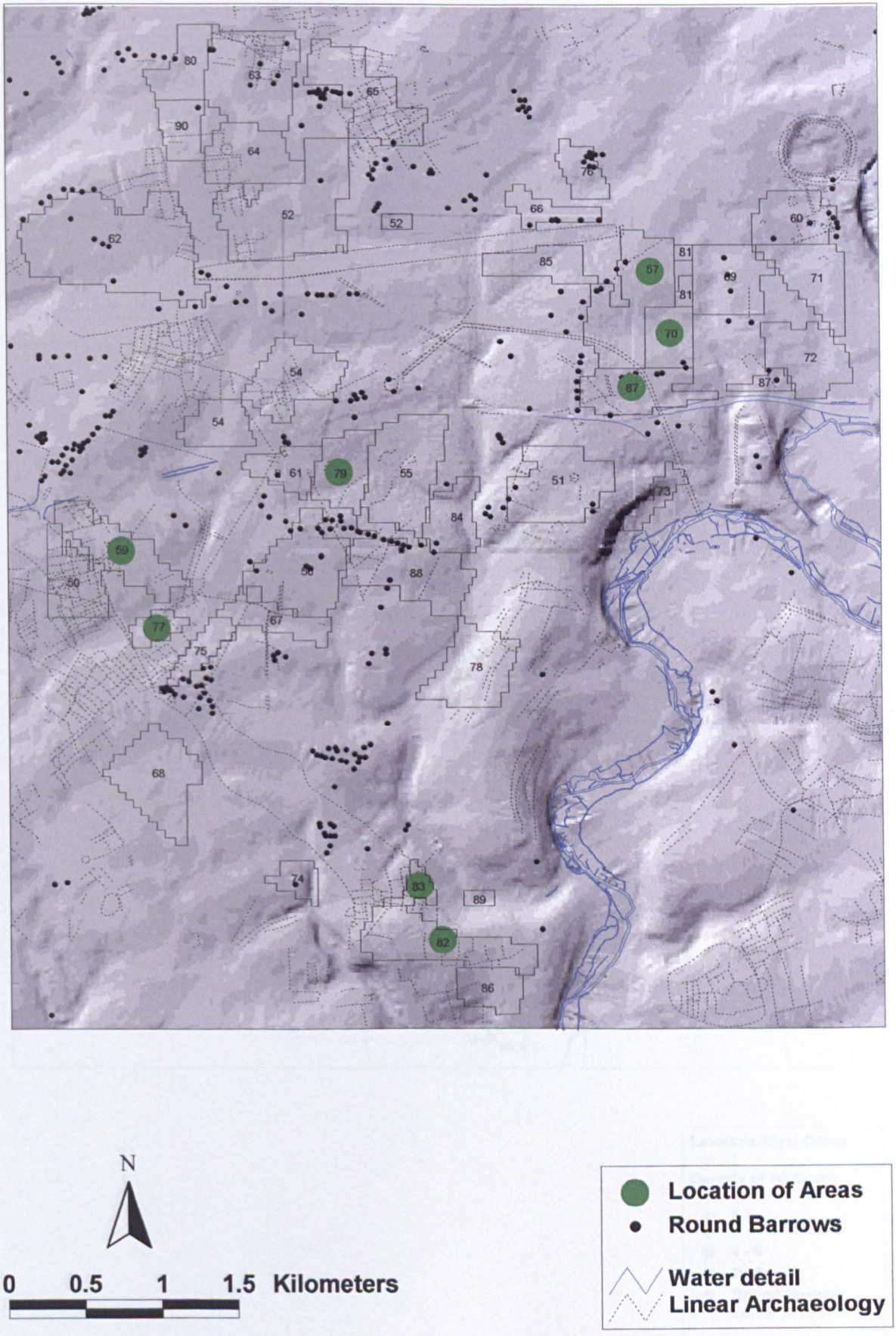

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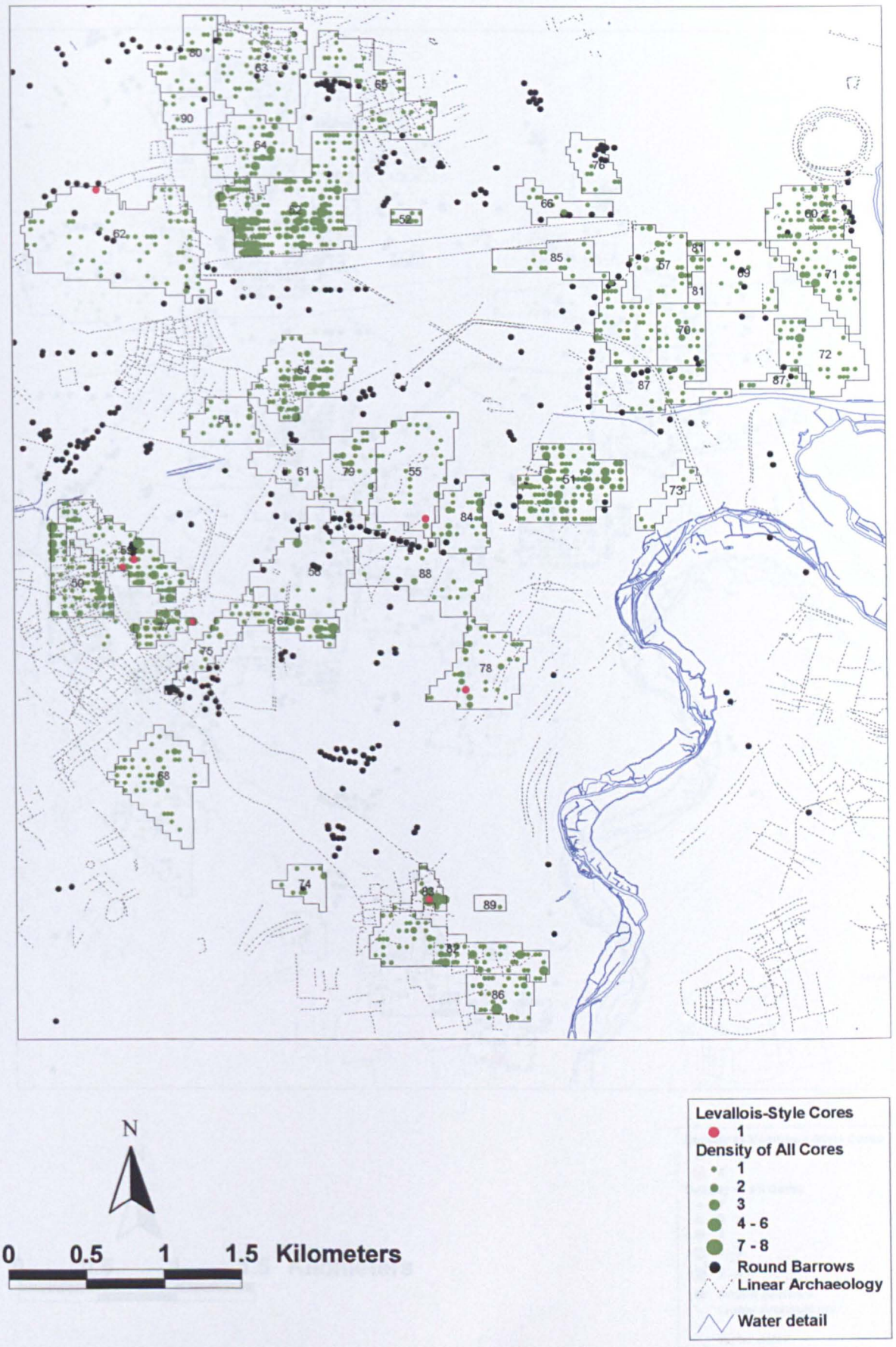

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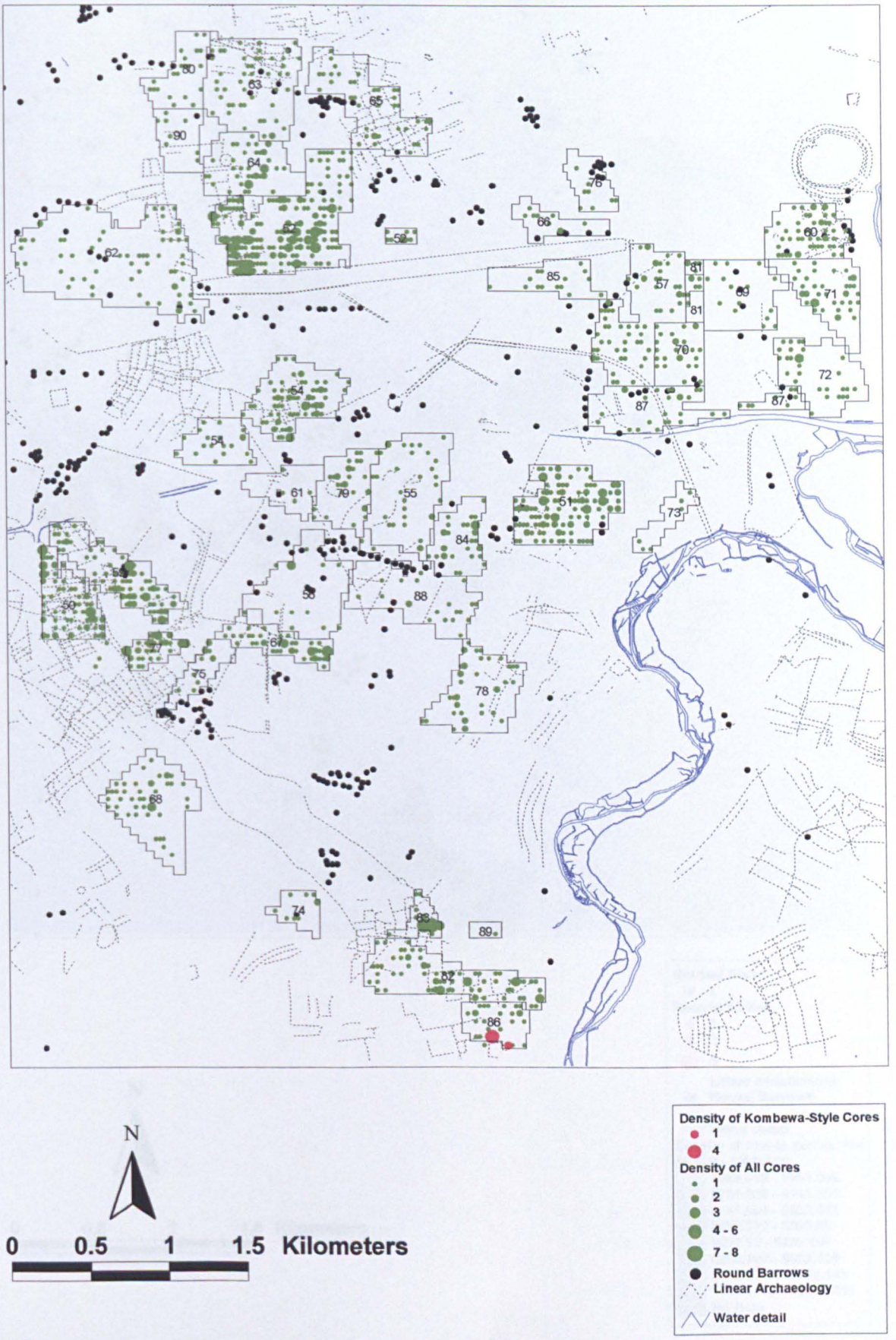


Plate 16: The distribution of reused flakes and cores compared to flake density

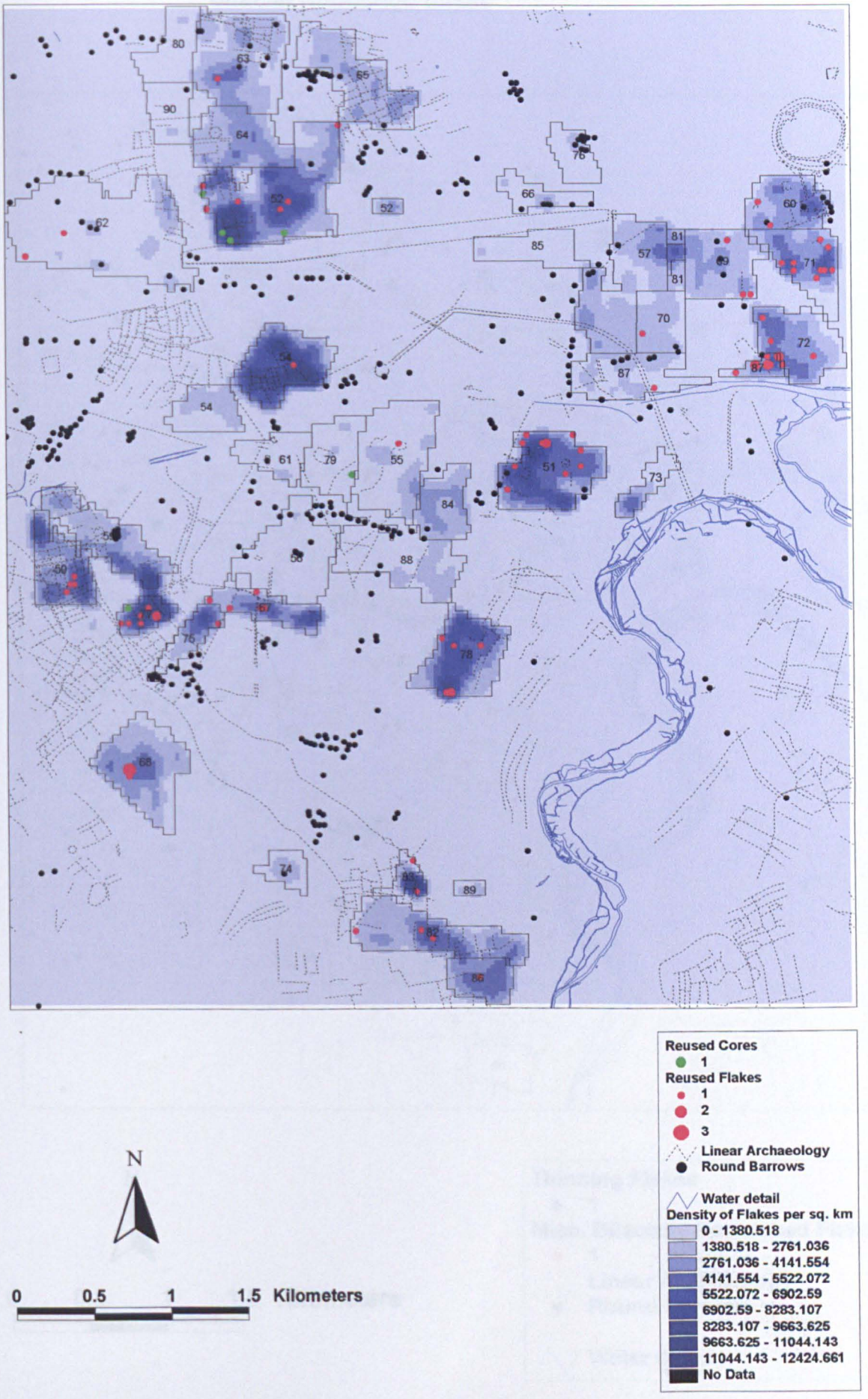


Plate17: The distribution of thinning flakes and miscellaneous bifacial retouched flakes

N

0 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers

Thinning Flakes
- 1

Misc. Bifacially Retouched Flakes
- 1

Linear Archaeology

Round Barrows

Water detail

Plate 18: The distribution of core rejuvenation flakes

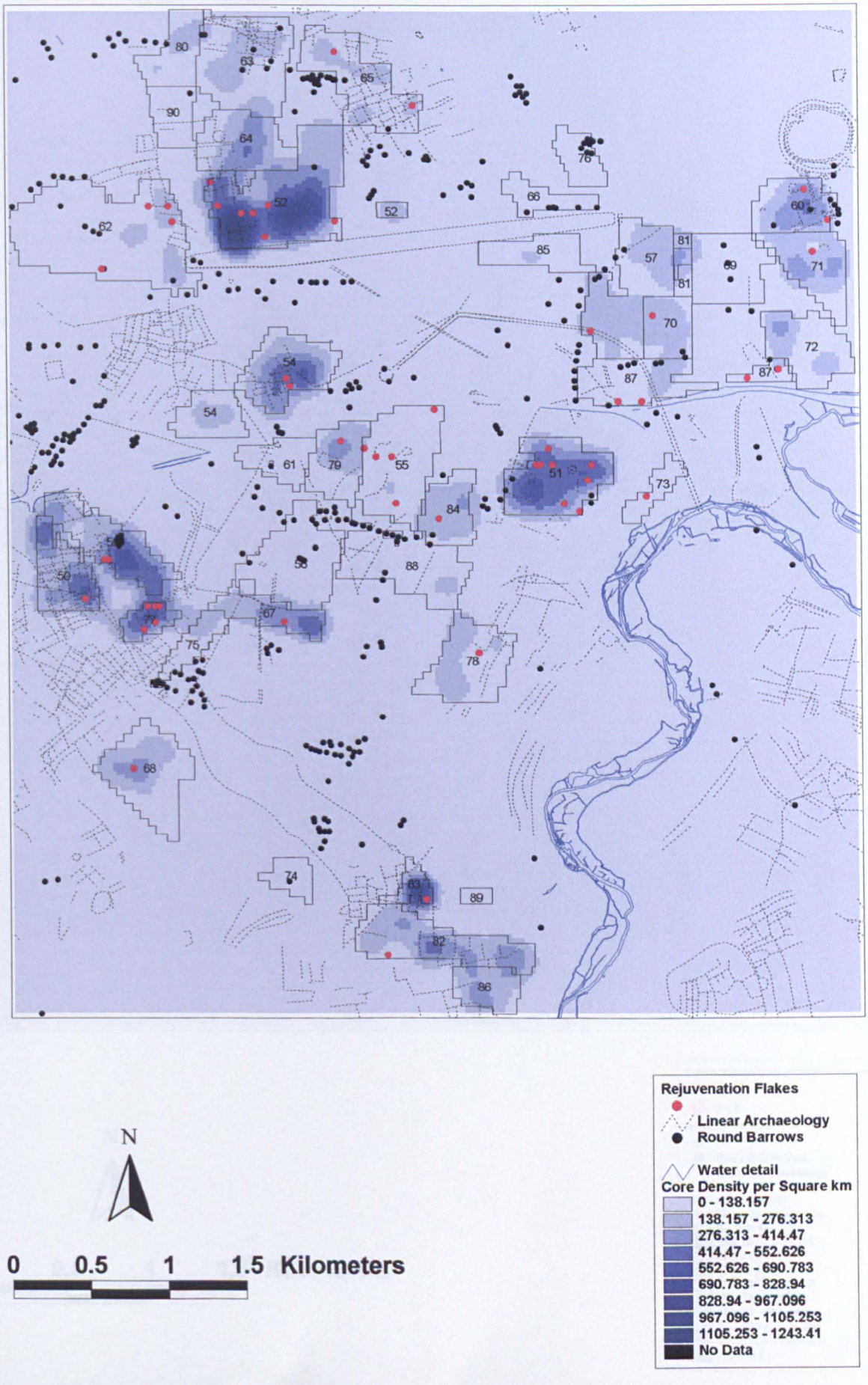


Plate 19: The distribution of hammerstones and cores reused as hammerstones

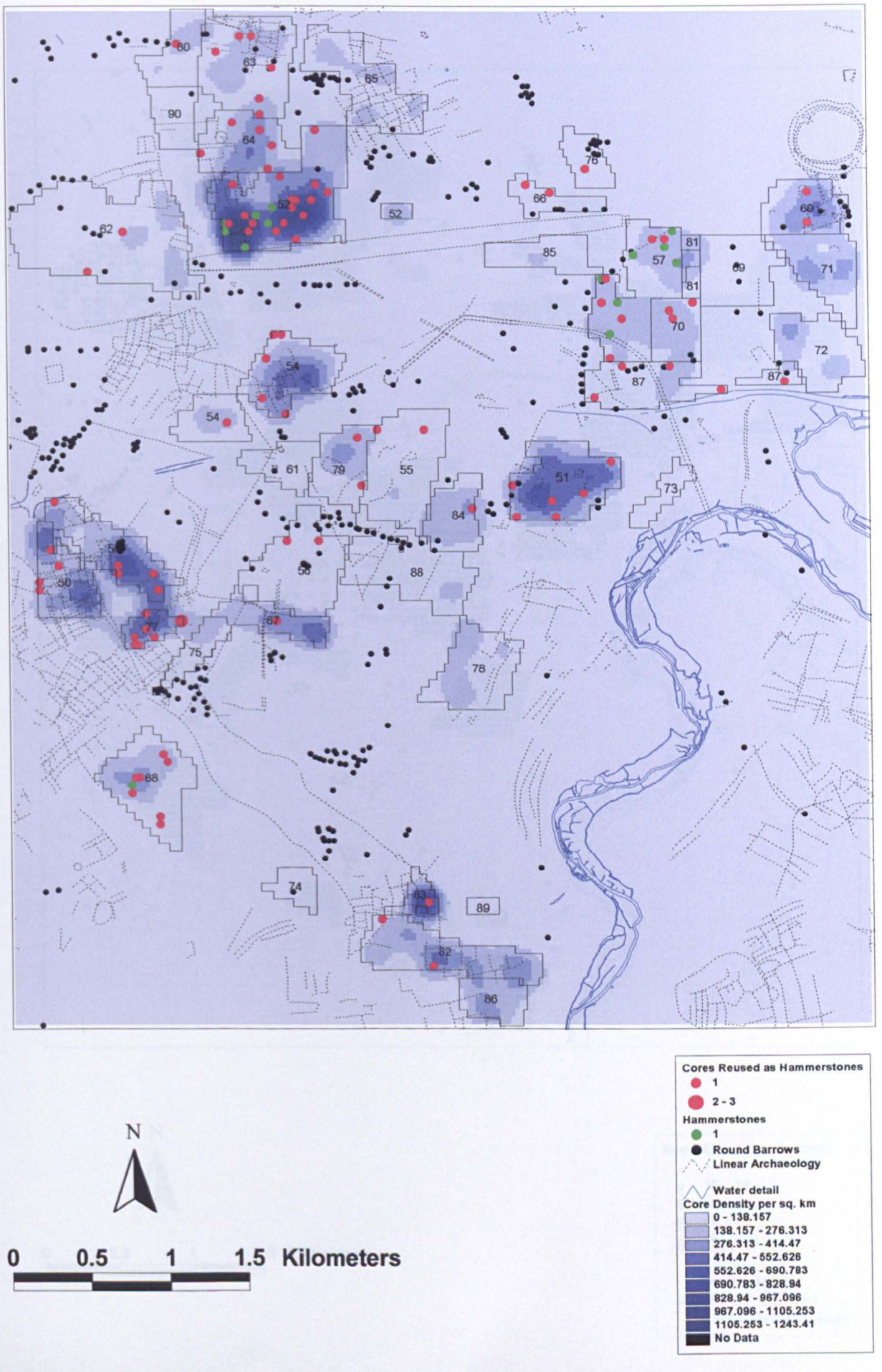


Plate 20: The average length of flakes per collection run

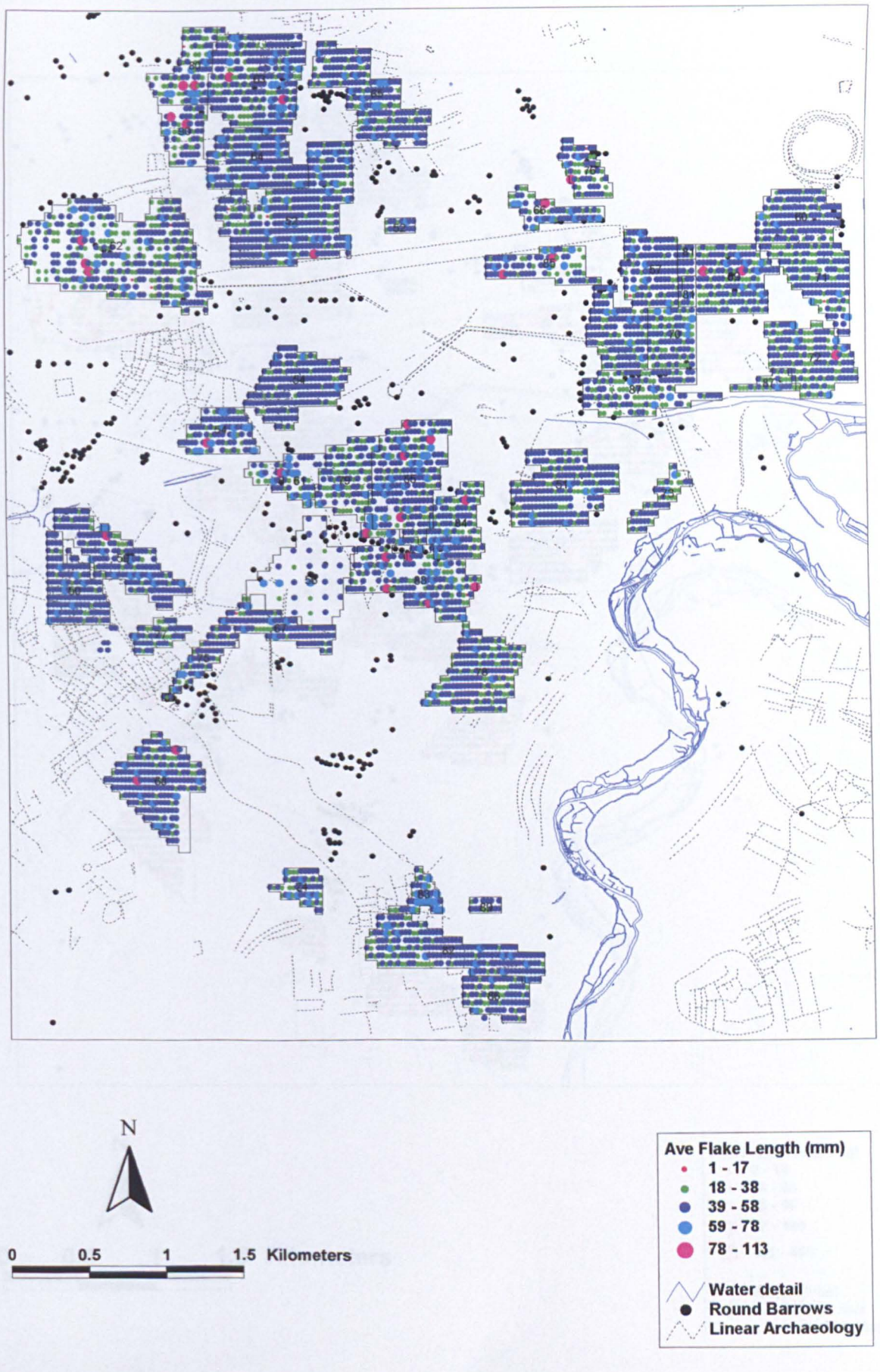
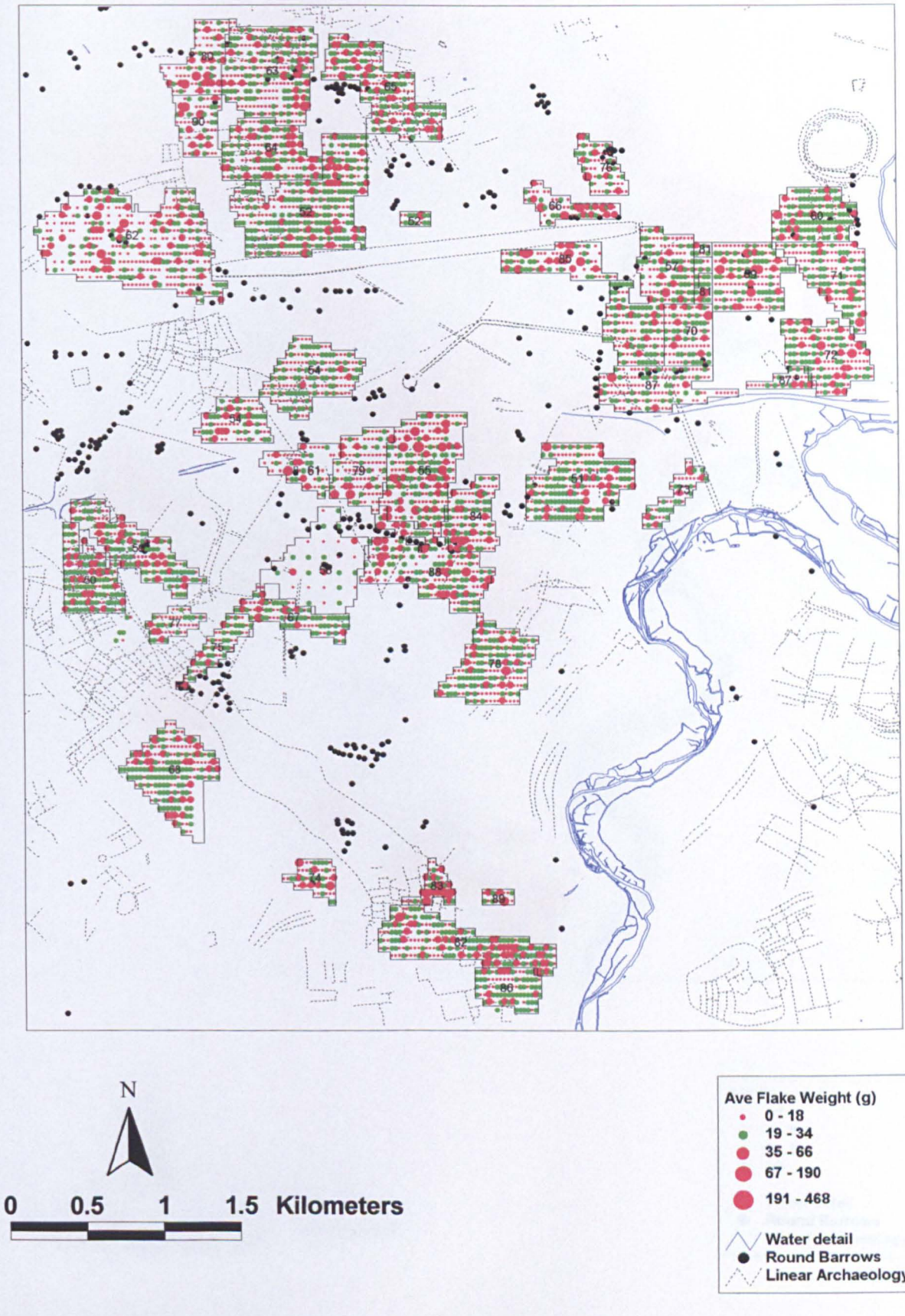


Plate 21: The average weight of flakes per collection run



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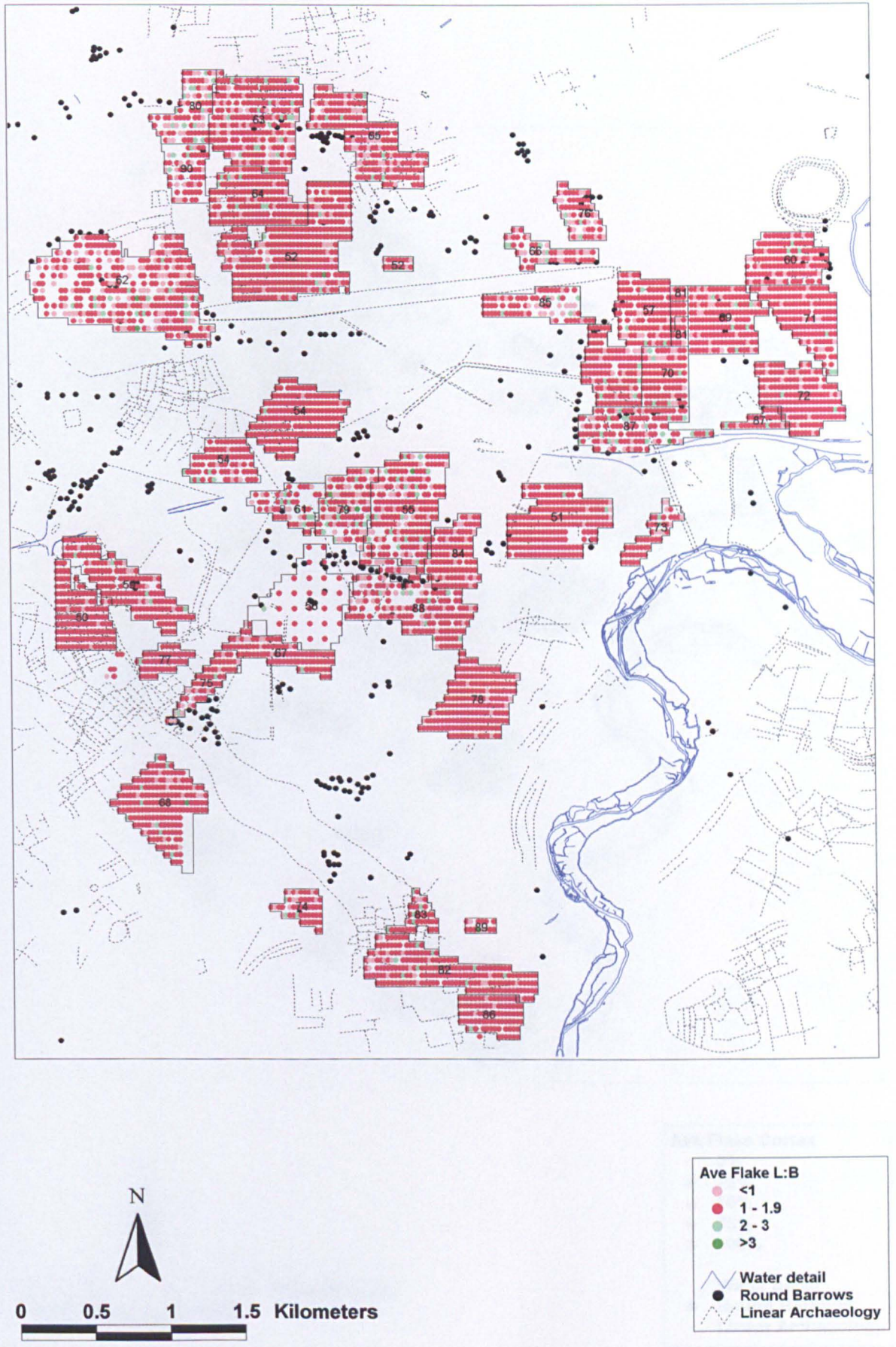


Plate 23: The average amount of cortex on flakes per collection run

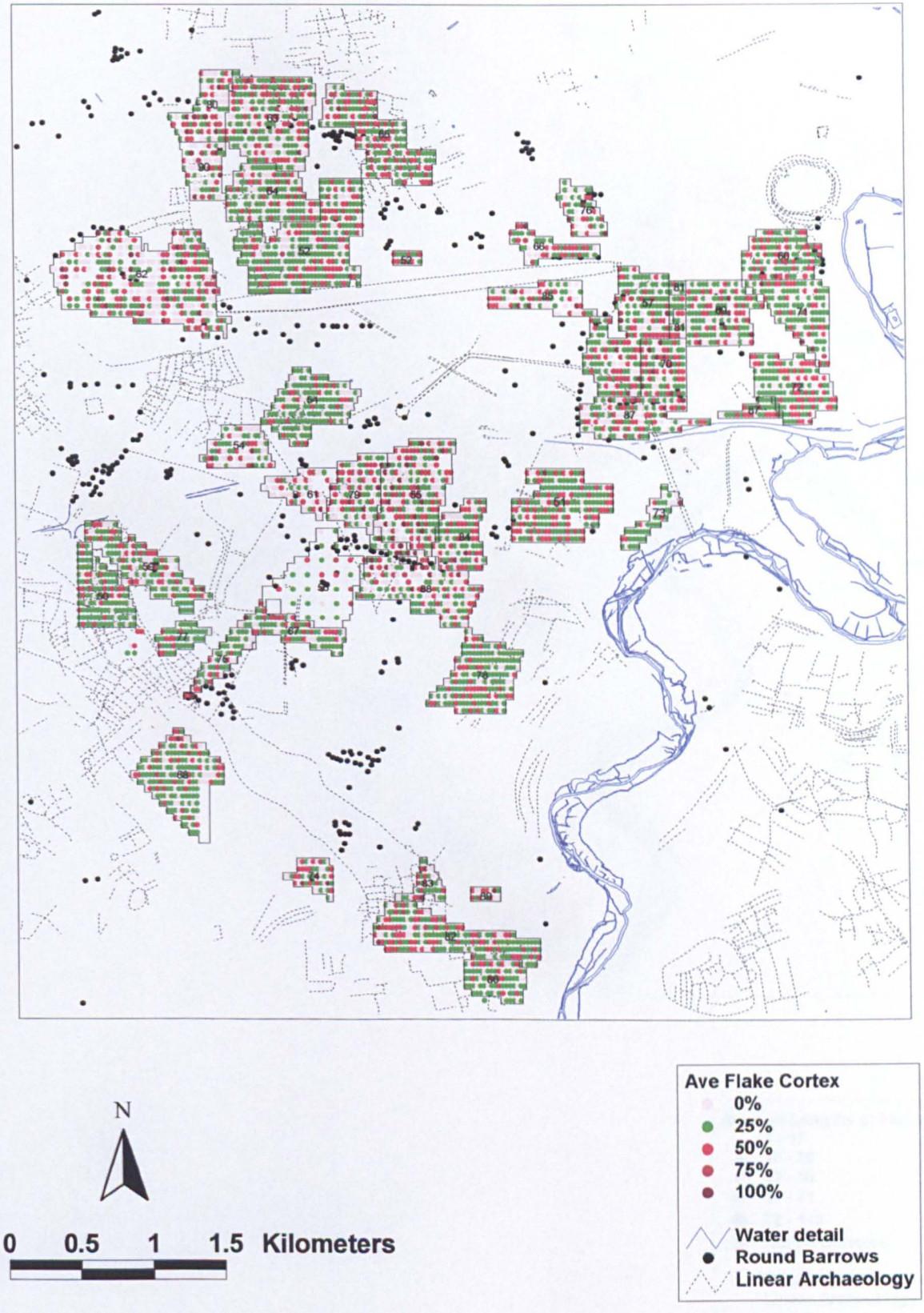
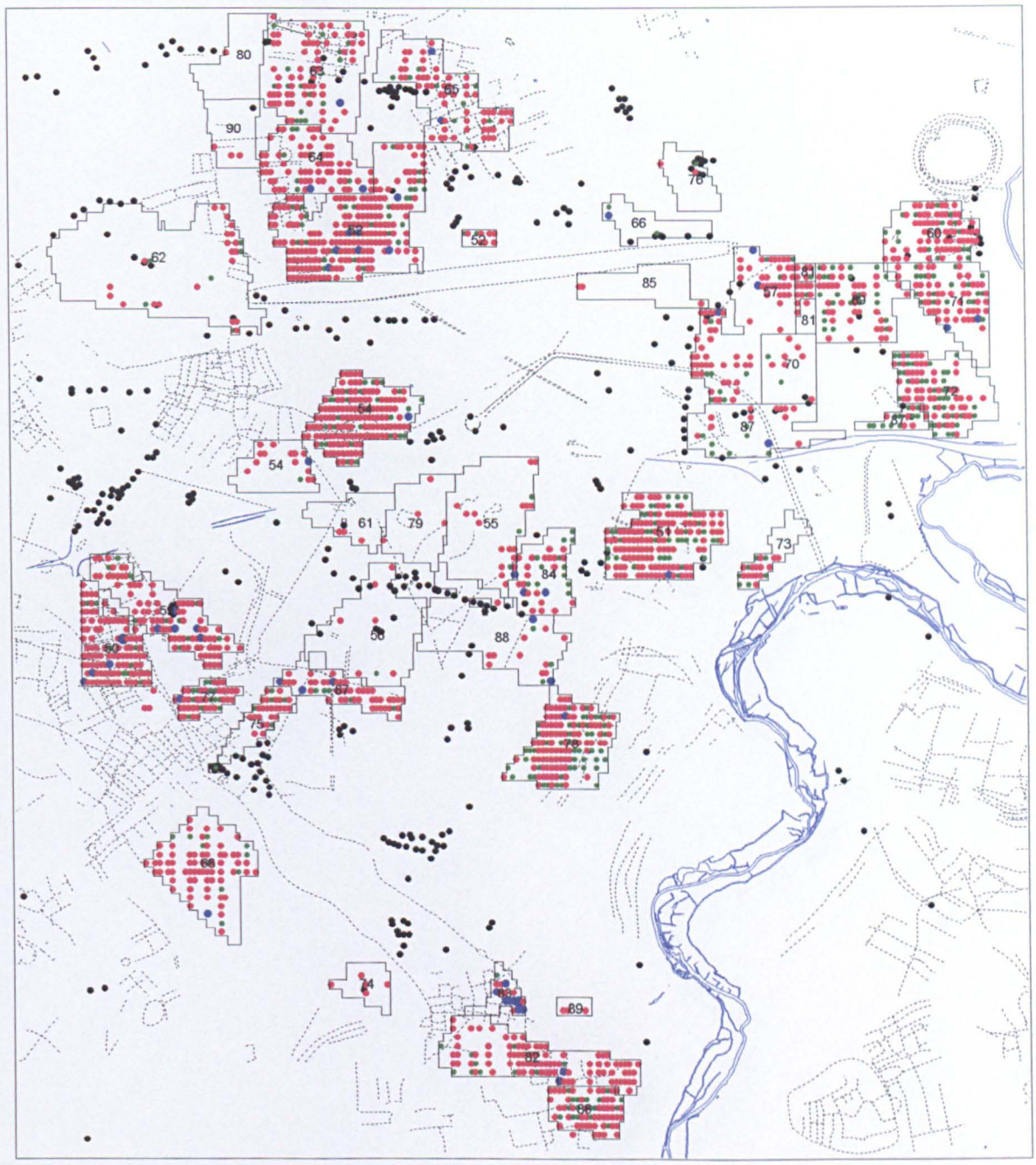


Plate 24: The average length of flakes from collection runs with more than three flakes



N

0 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers

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

Water detail
Linear Archaeology

Plate 25: The average amount of cortex on flakes from collection runs with more than three flakes

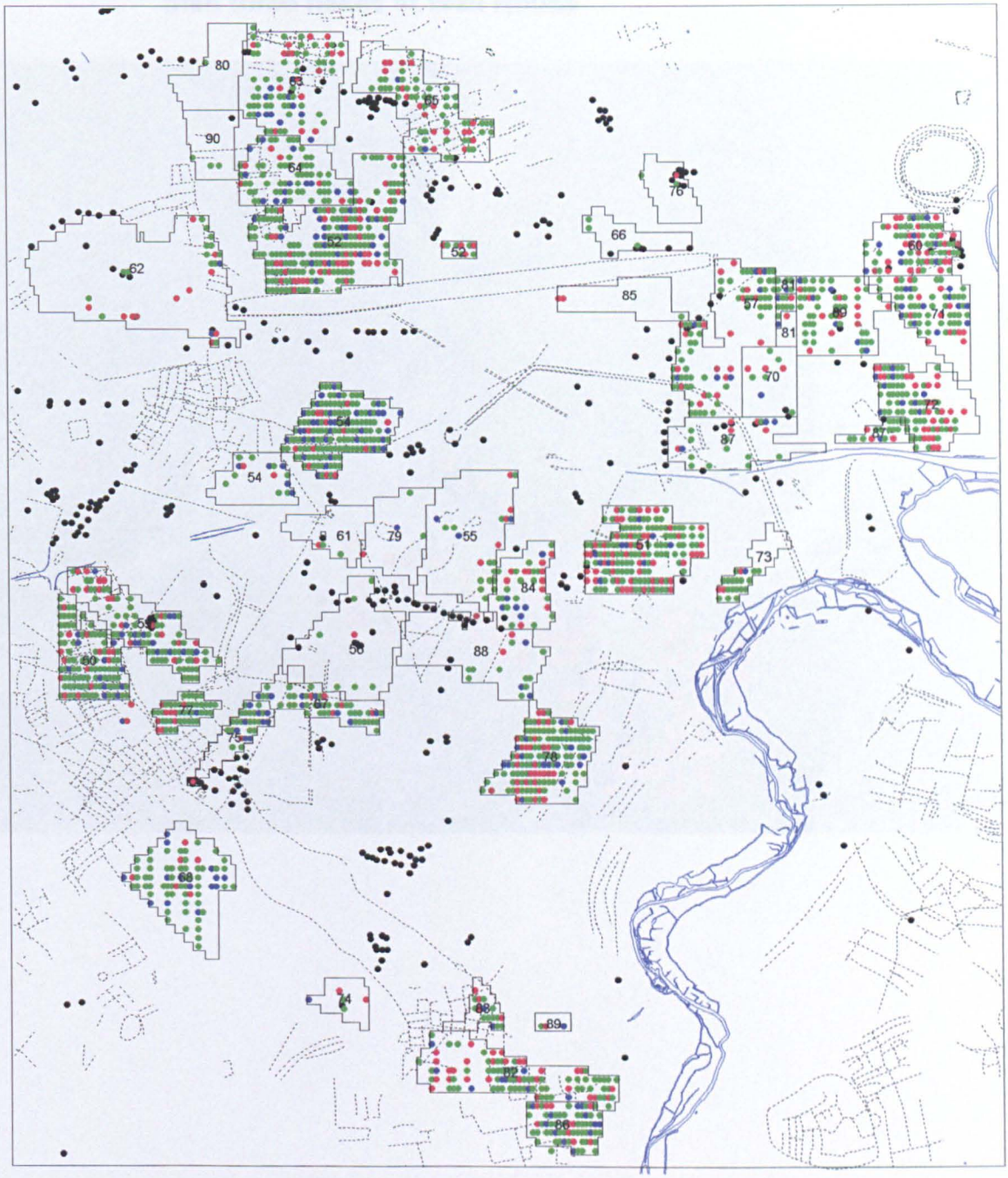
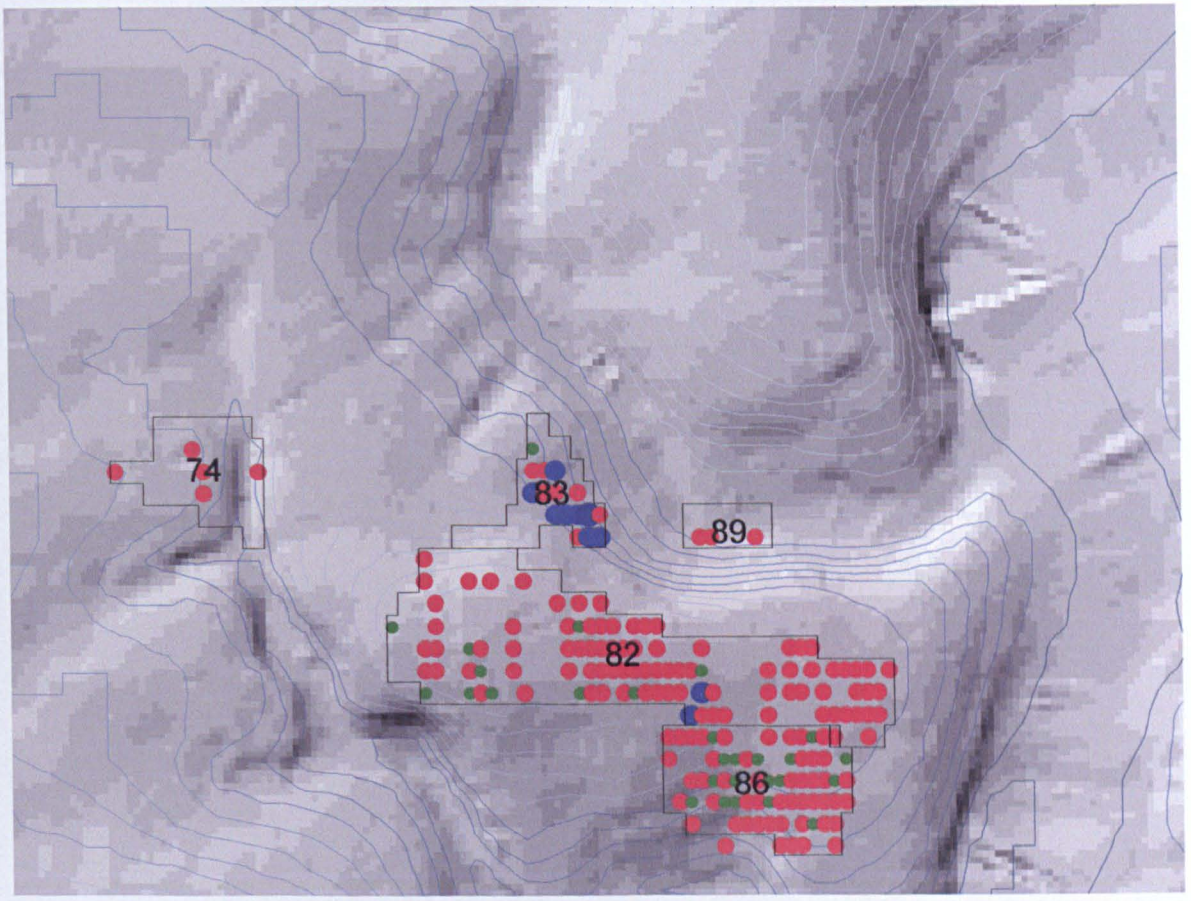


Plate 26: The average length of flakes from collection runs with more than three flakes at Well House

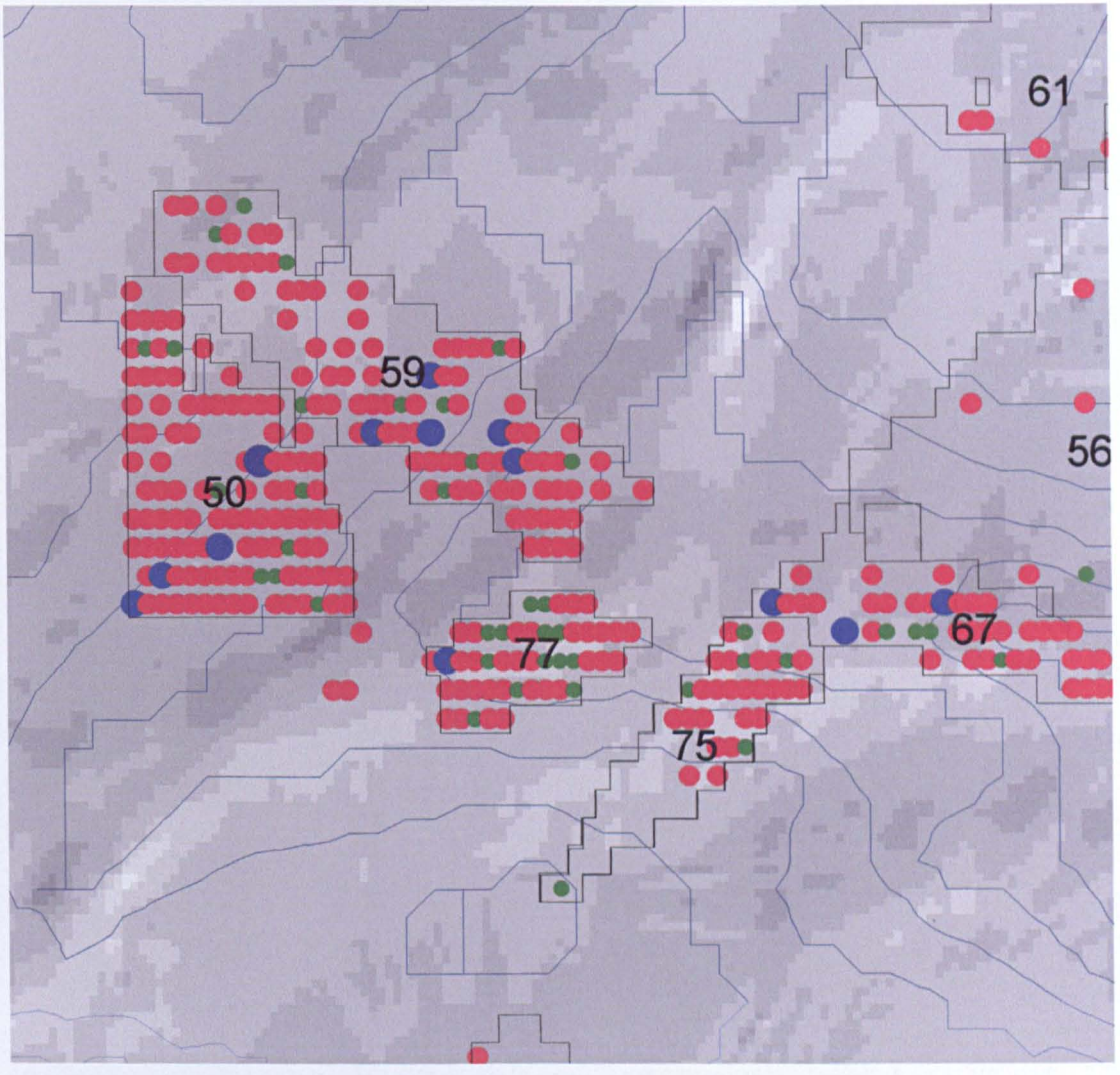


N

0 0.2 0.4 0.6 Kilometers

Average Lengths of Flakes
- 1 - 17
- 18 - 38
- 39 - 58
- 59 - 71
- 72 - 113

Plate 27: The average length of flakes from collection runs with more than three flakes at Wilsford

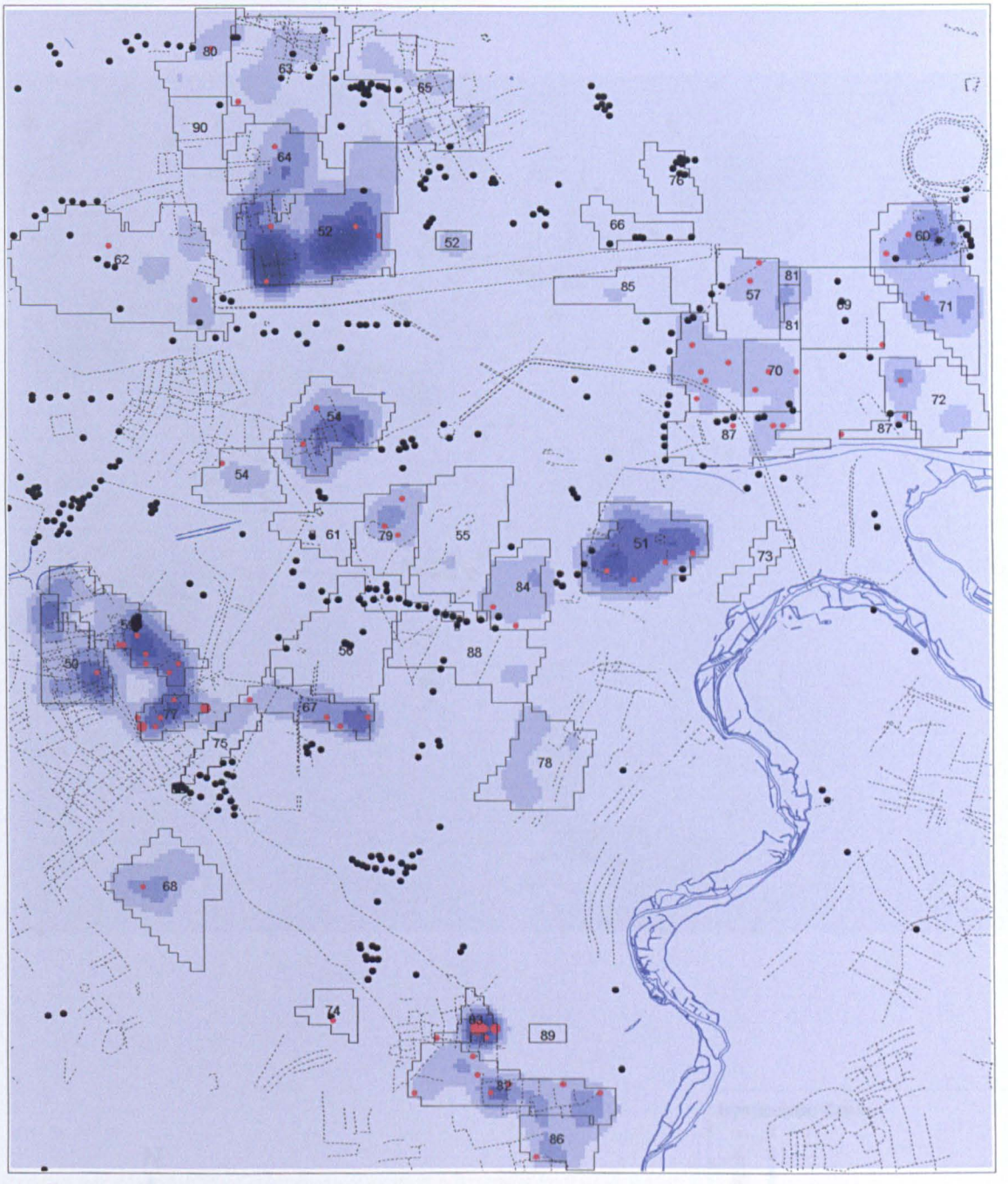


N

0 0.2 0.4 0.6 Kilometers

Average Lengths of Flakes
- 1 - 17
- 18 - 38
- 39 - 58
- 59 - 71
- 72 - 113

Plate 28: The distribution of systematic cores compared to overall flake density



N

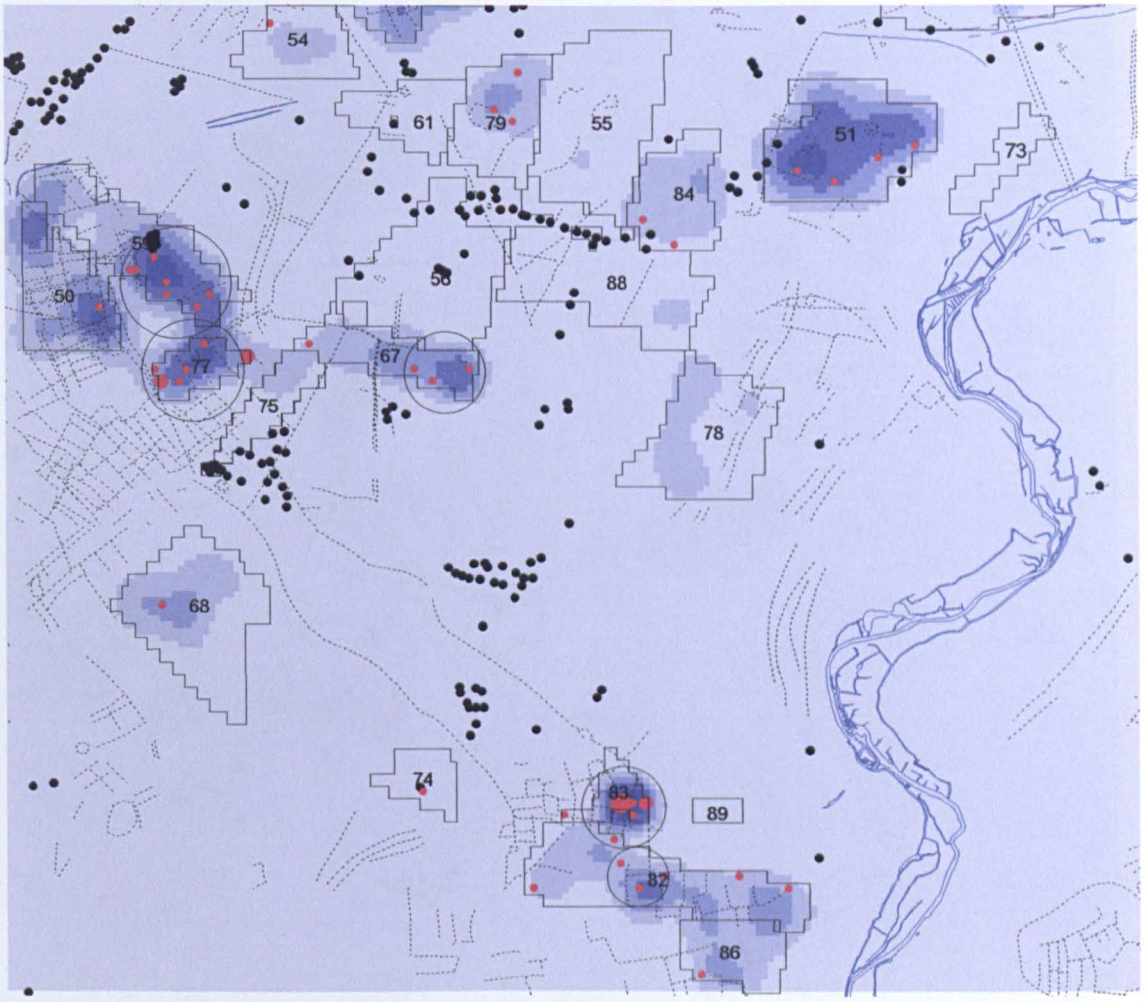
0 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers

Systematic Cores
1
2
3
Round Barrows

Water detail
Linear Archaeology

The density of cores per sq. km
0 - 139.441
139.441 - 278.883
278.883 - 418.324
418.324 - 557.766
557.766 - 697.207
697.207 - 836.649
836.649 - 976.09
976.09 - 1115.532
1115.532 - 1254.973
No Data

Plate 29: The concentration of systematic cores in the dry valley in the south of the Stonehenge Environs



0 0.5 1 Kilometers

Systematic Cores
1
2
3
Round Barrows

Water detail
Linear Archaeology

The density of cores per sq. km
0 - 139.441
139.441 - 278.883
278.883 - 418.324
418.324 - 557.766
557.766 - 697.207
697.207 - 836.649
836.649 - 976.09
976.09 - 1115.532
1115.532 - 1254.973
No Data

Plate 30: The distribution of Clark Type A1 cores compared overall core density

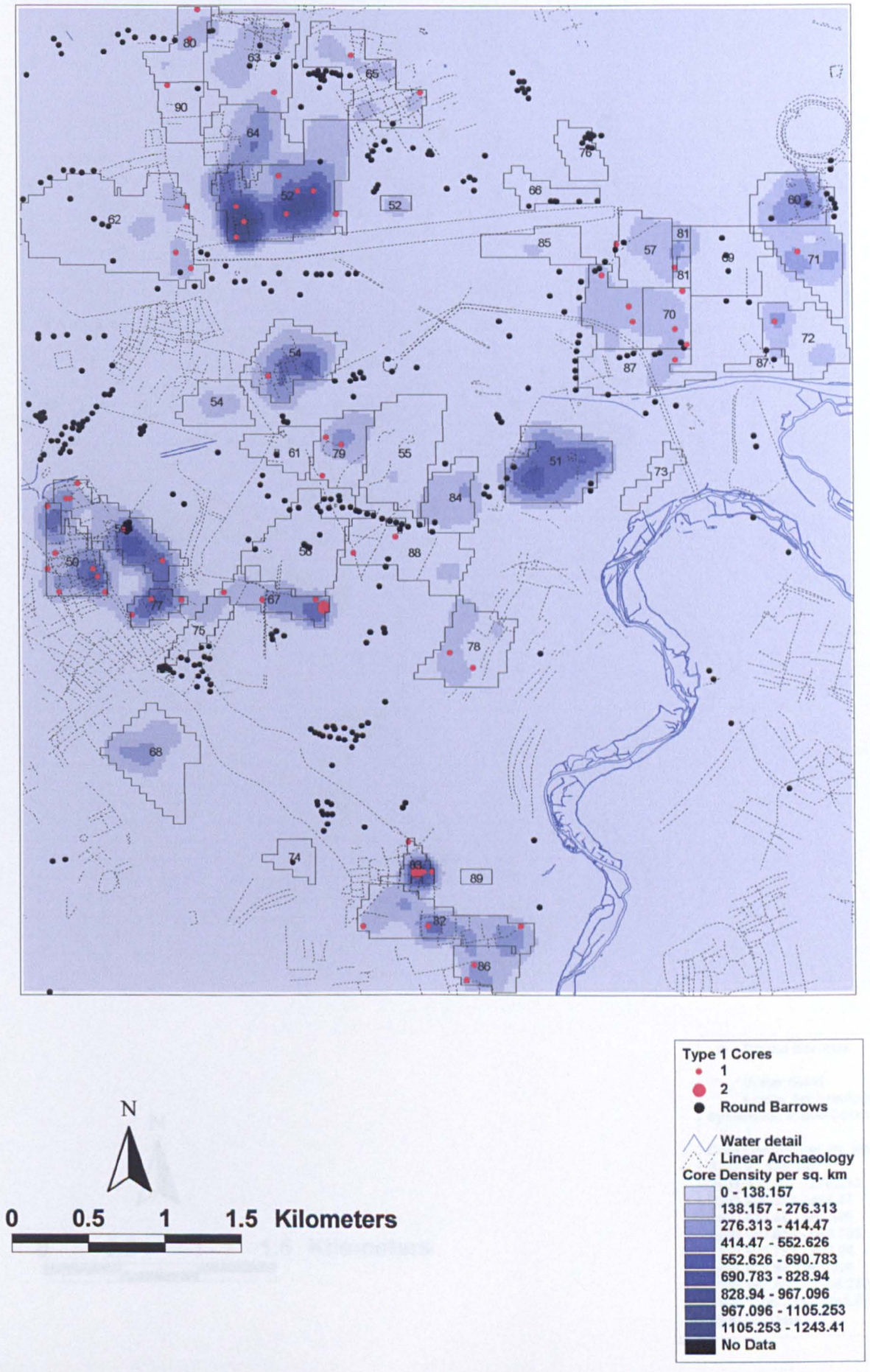


Plate 31: The distribution of conical blade cores compared to core density

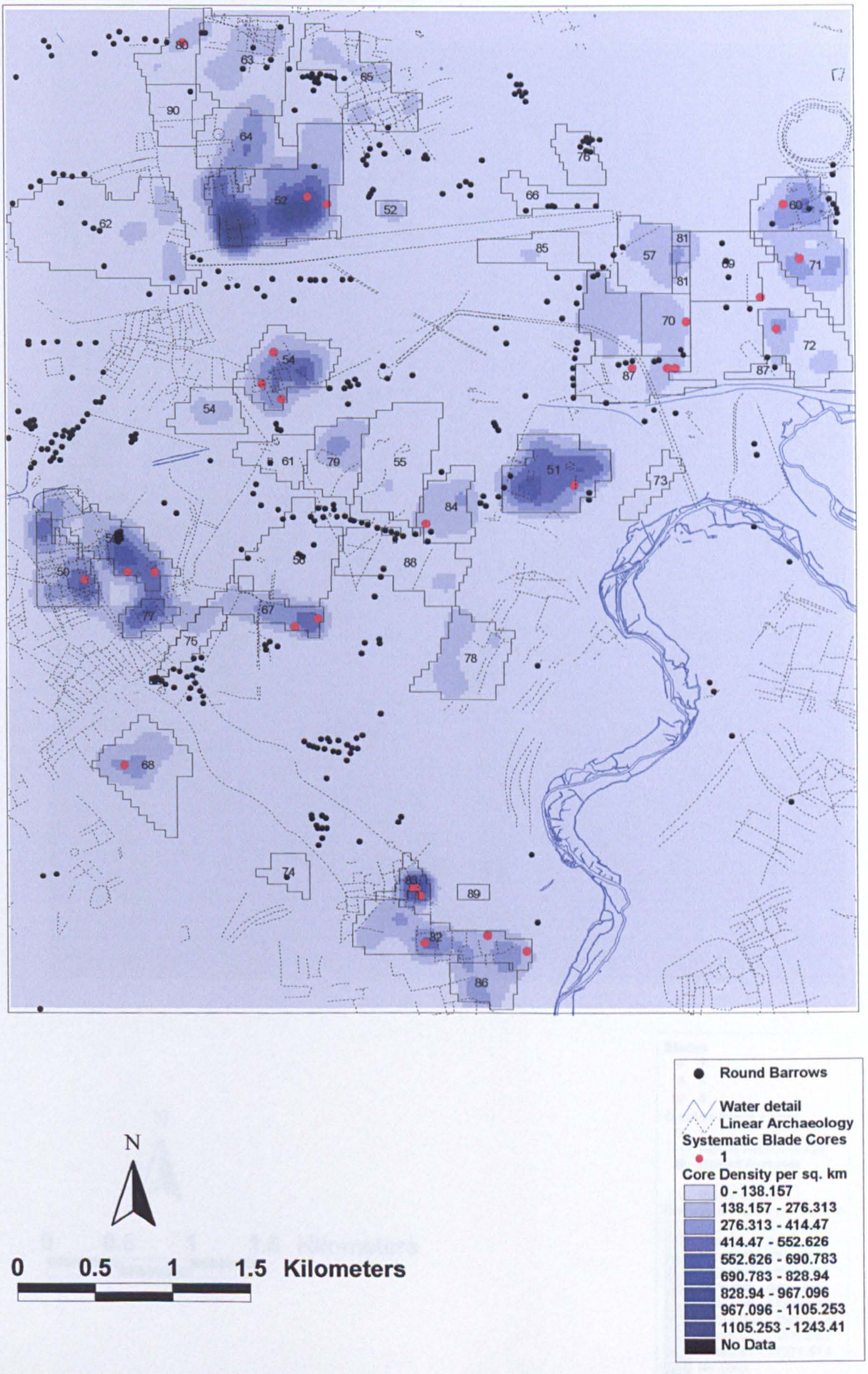
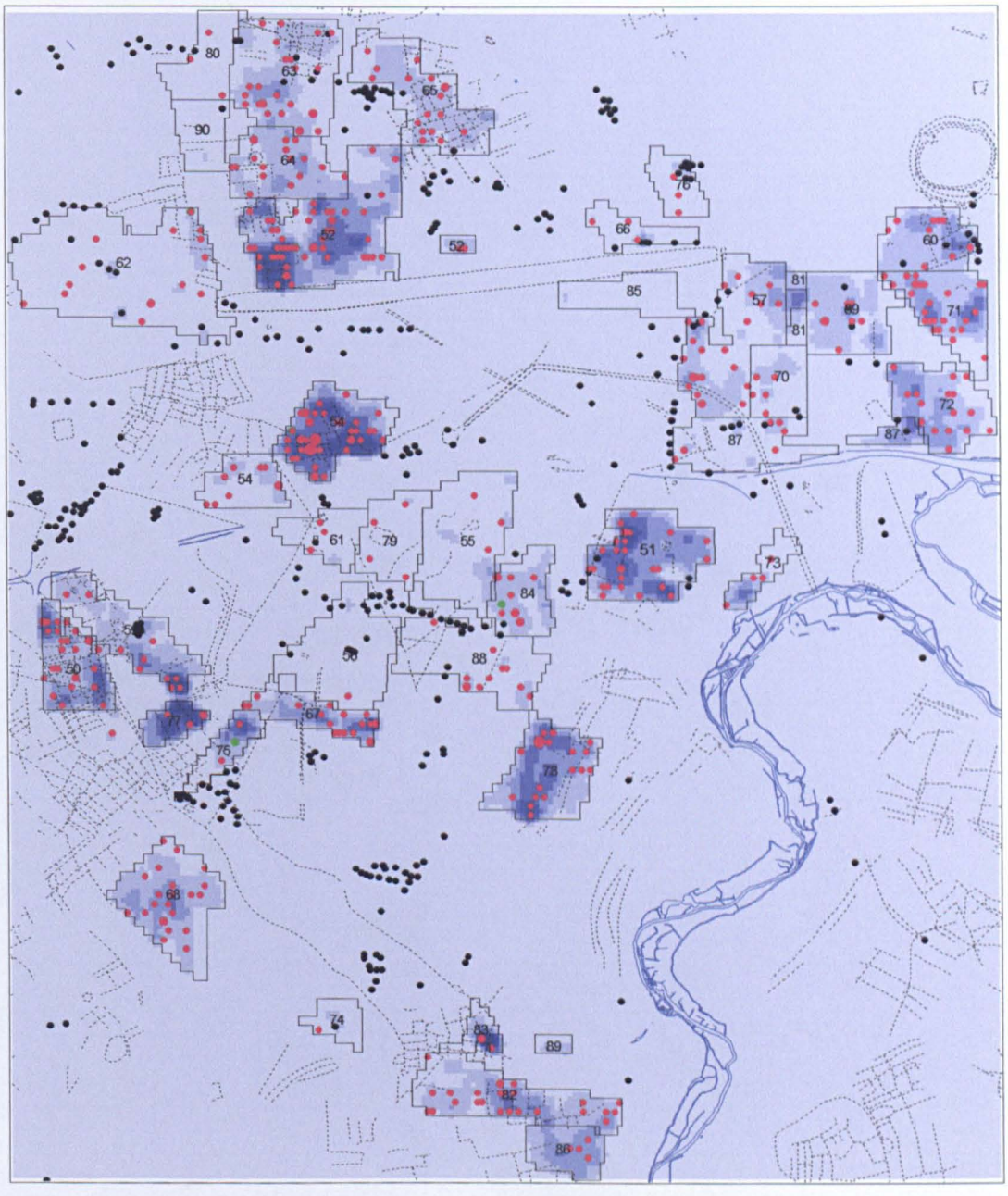


Plate 32: the distribution of blades and crested blade flakes



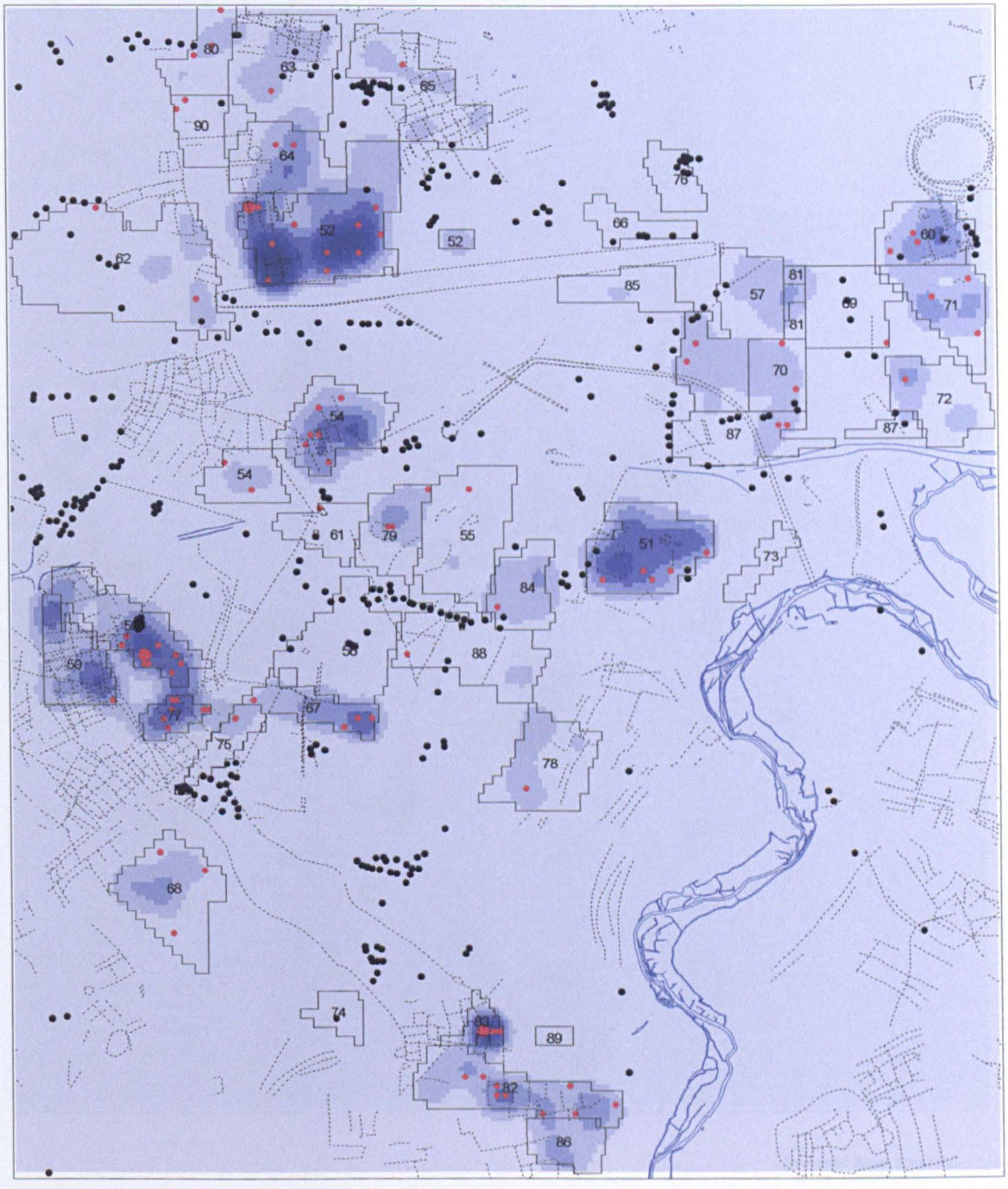
N

0 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers

Blades
1
2
3
Crested Blade Flakes
1
Linear Archaeology
Round Barrows

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

Plate 33: The distribution of cores with platfrom maintenance



N

0 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers

Round Barrows

Water detail

Linear Archaeology

Cores with Platform Maintenance

1

2

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

Plate 34: The distribution of flakes wth prepared butts compared to overall flake density

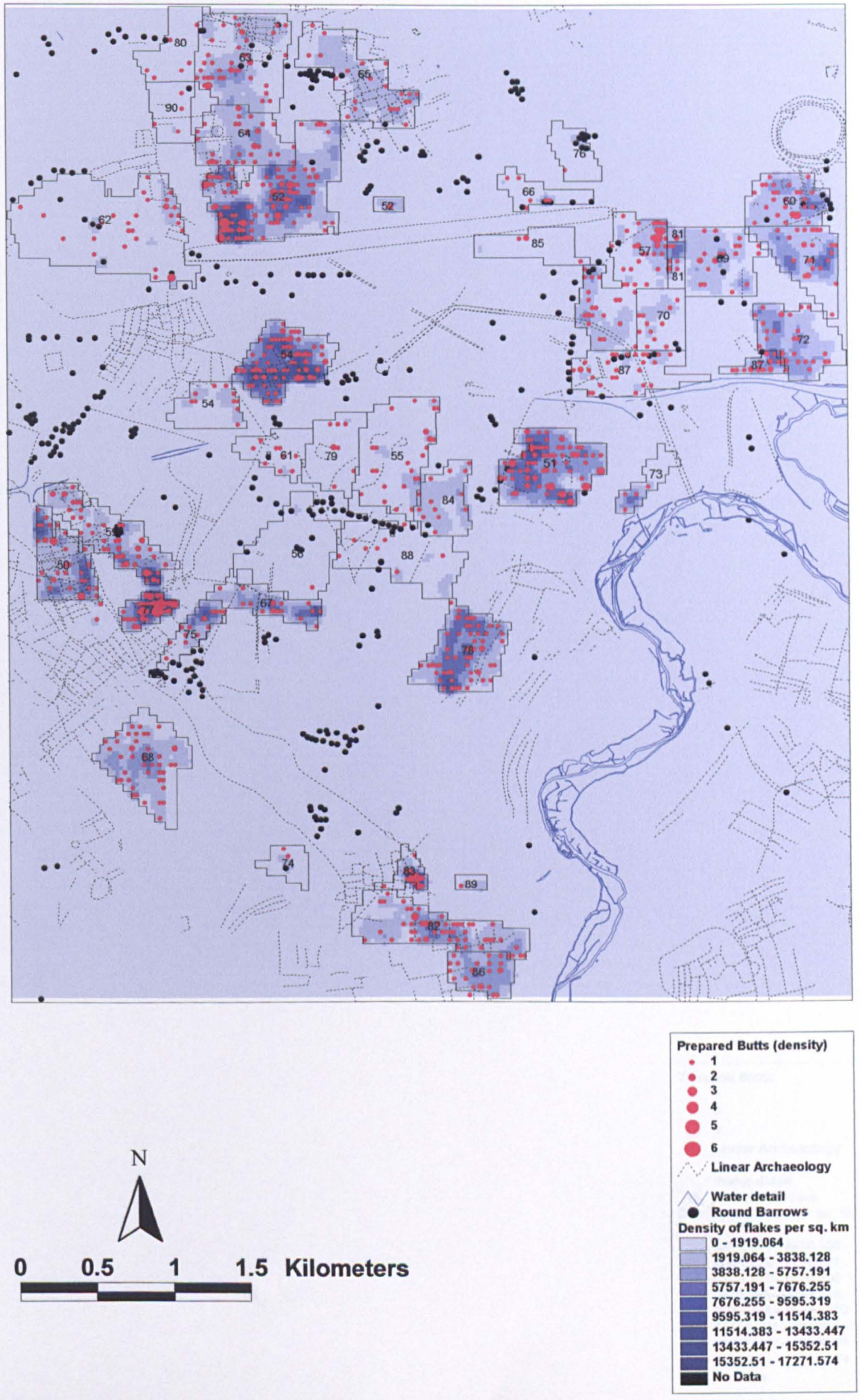


Plate 35: The distribution of flakes with trimmed butts

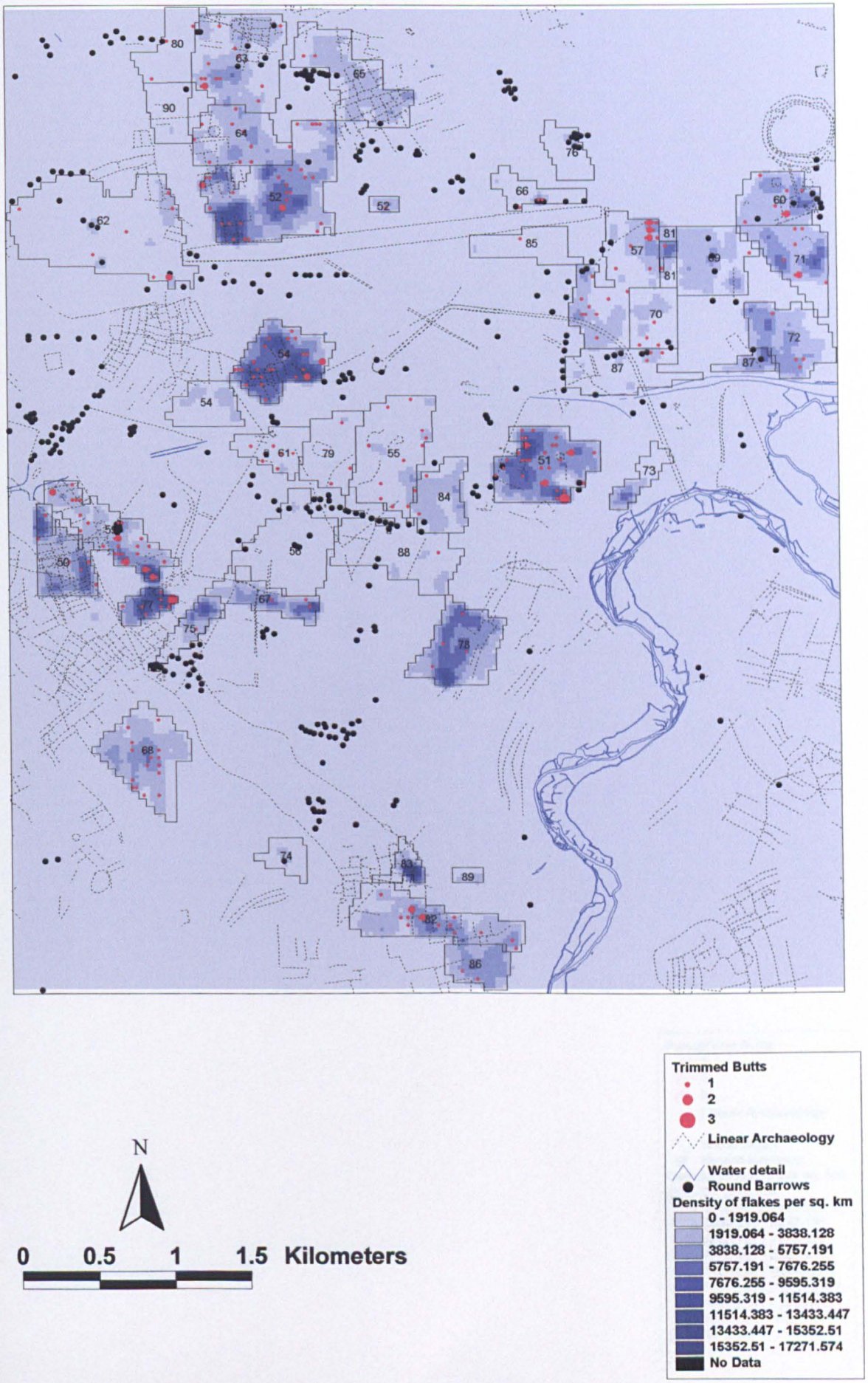


Plate 36: The distribution of flakes with punctiform butts

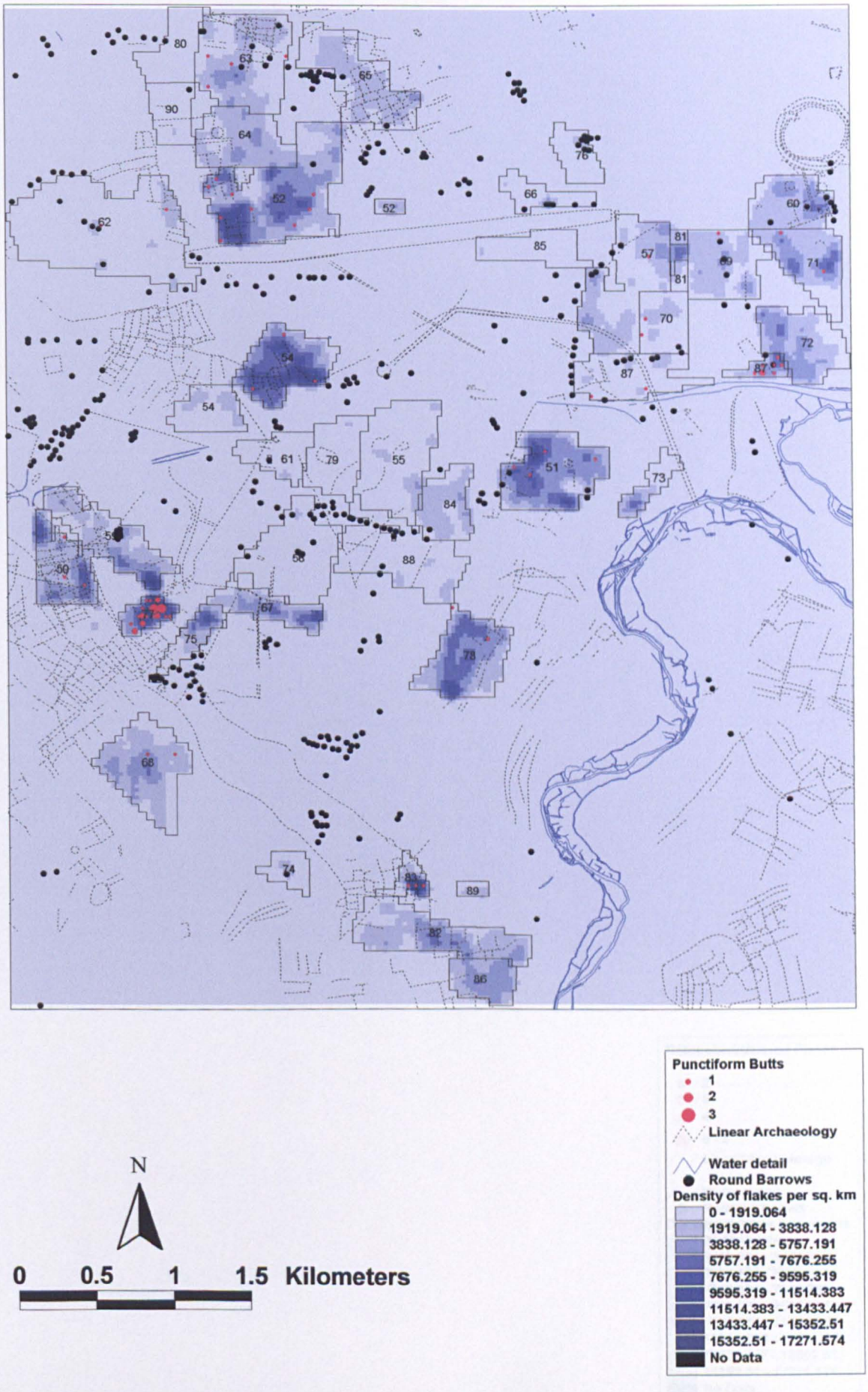


Plate 37: The distribution of retouched/utilised flakes

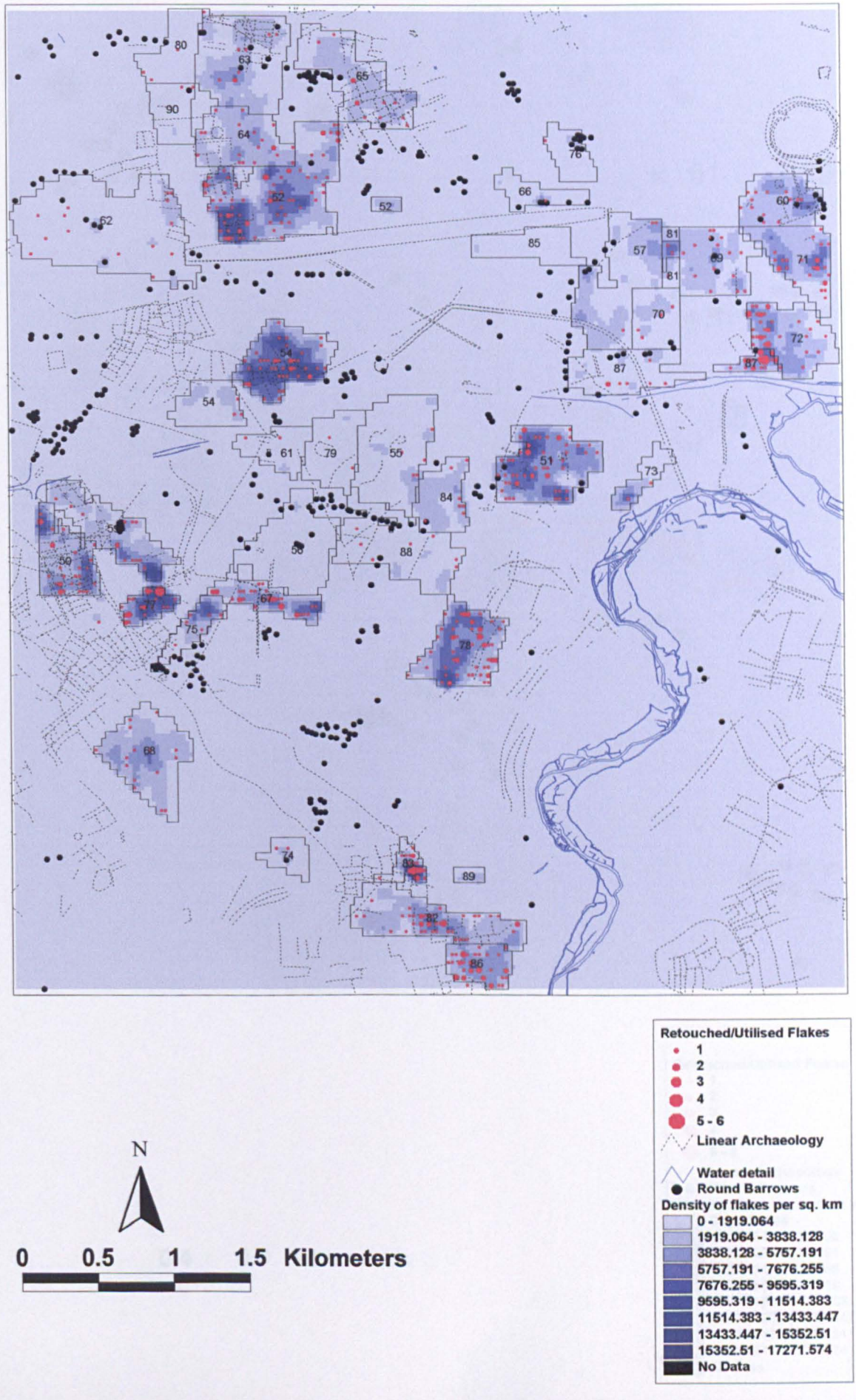
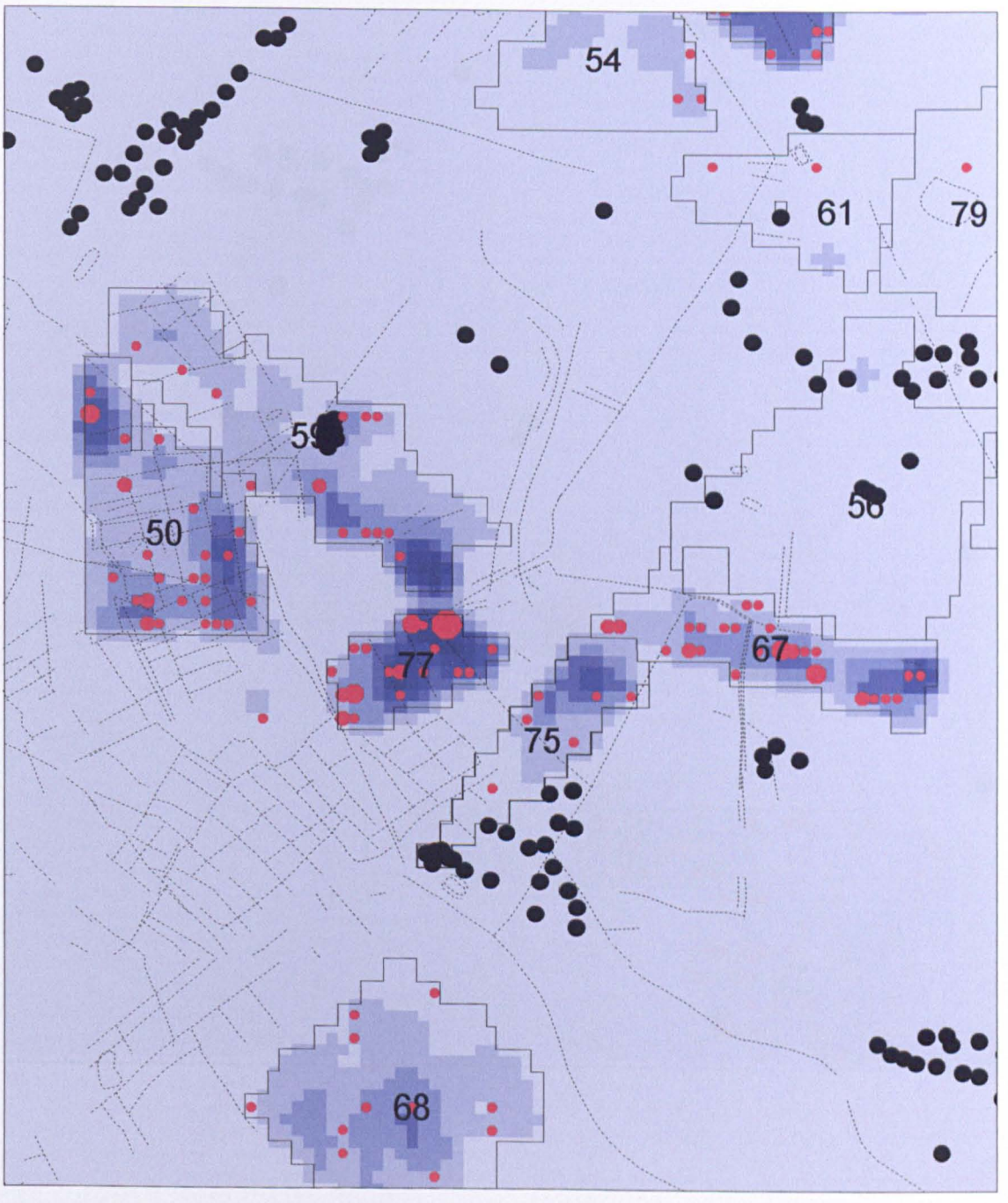
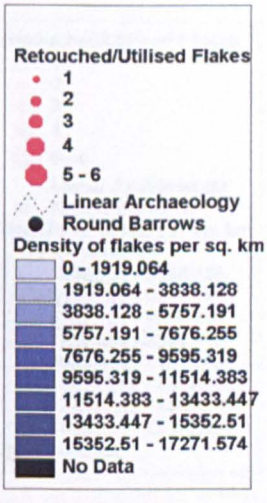


Plate 38: The distribution of retouched/utilised flakes around Wilsford





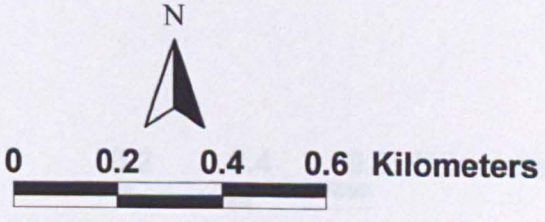
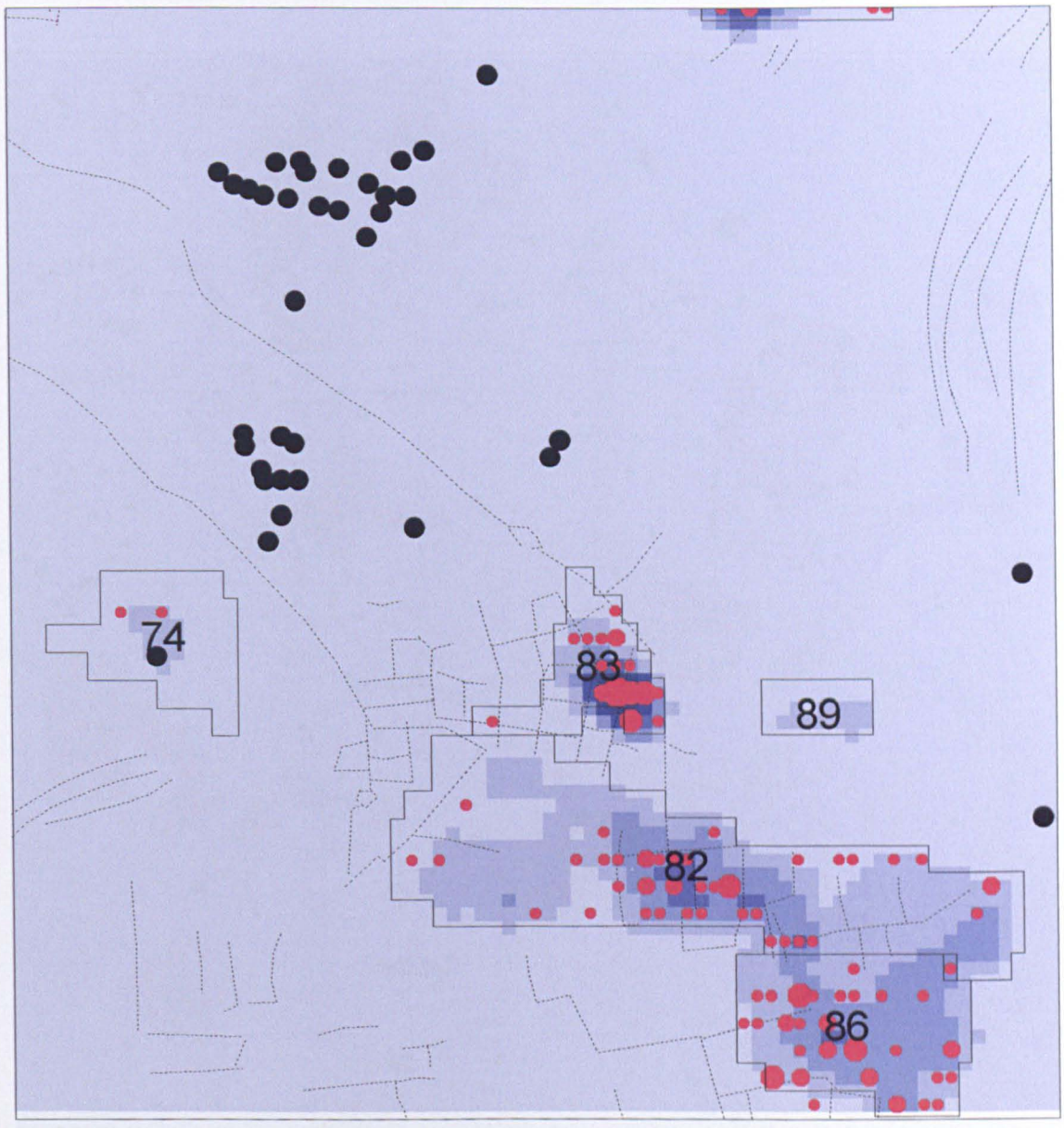
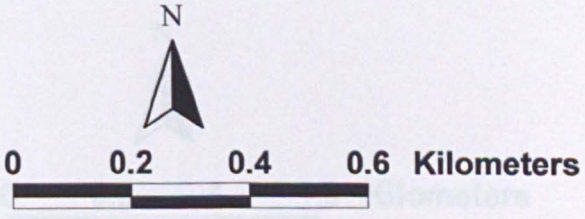


Plate 39: The distribution of retouched/utilised flakes around Rox Hill and Well House





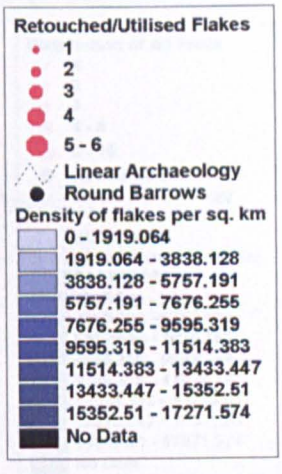


Plate 40: The distribution of all tools compared to flake density

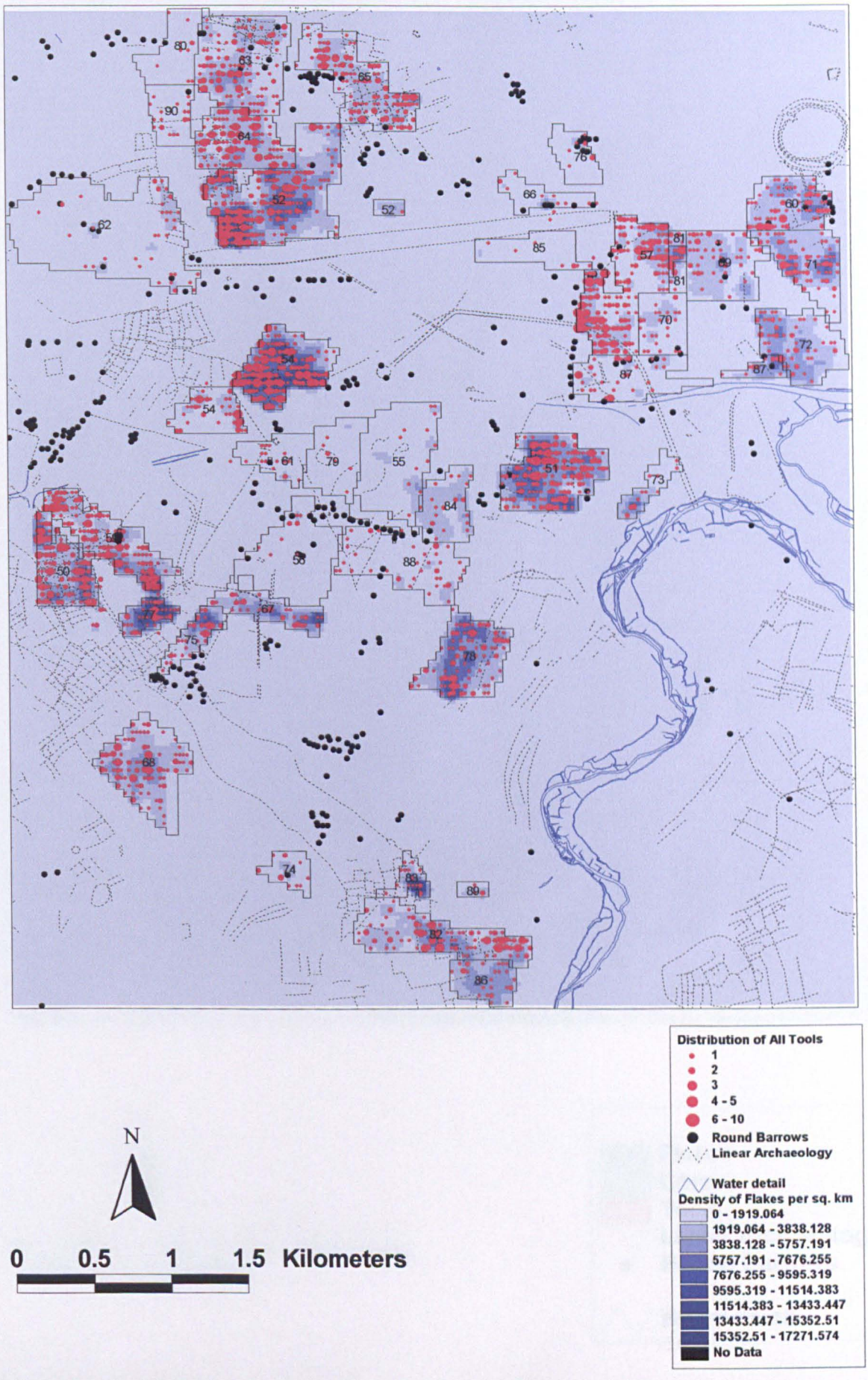
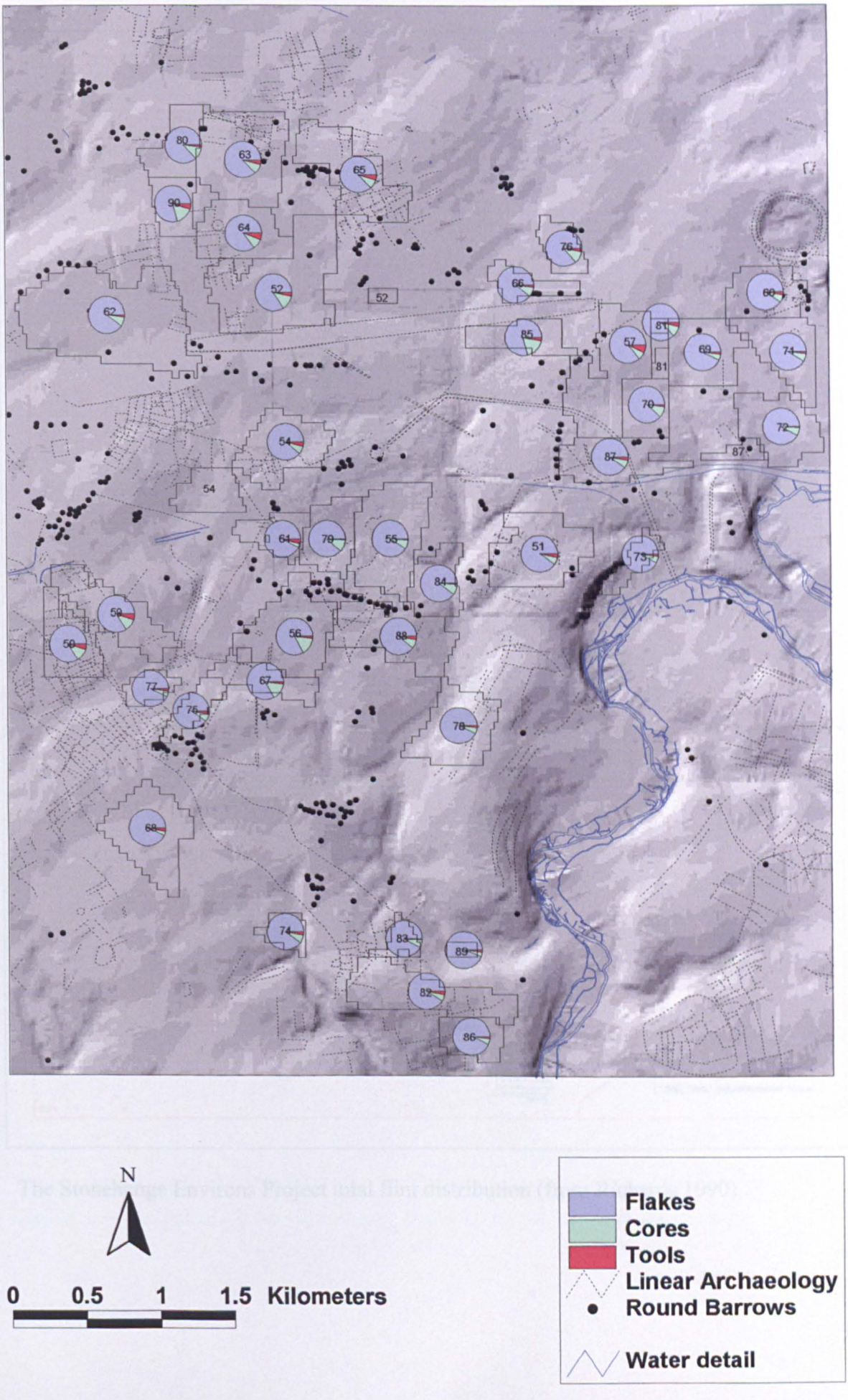
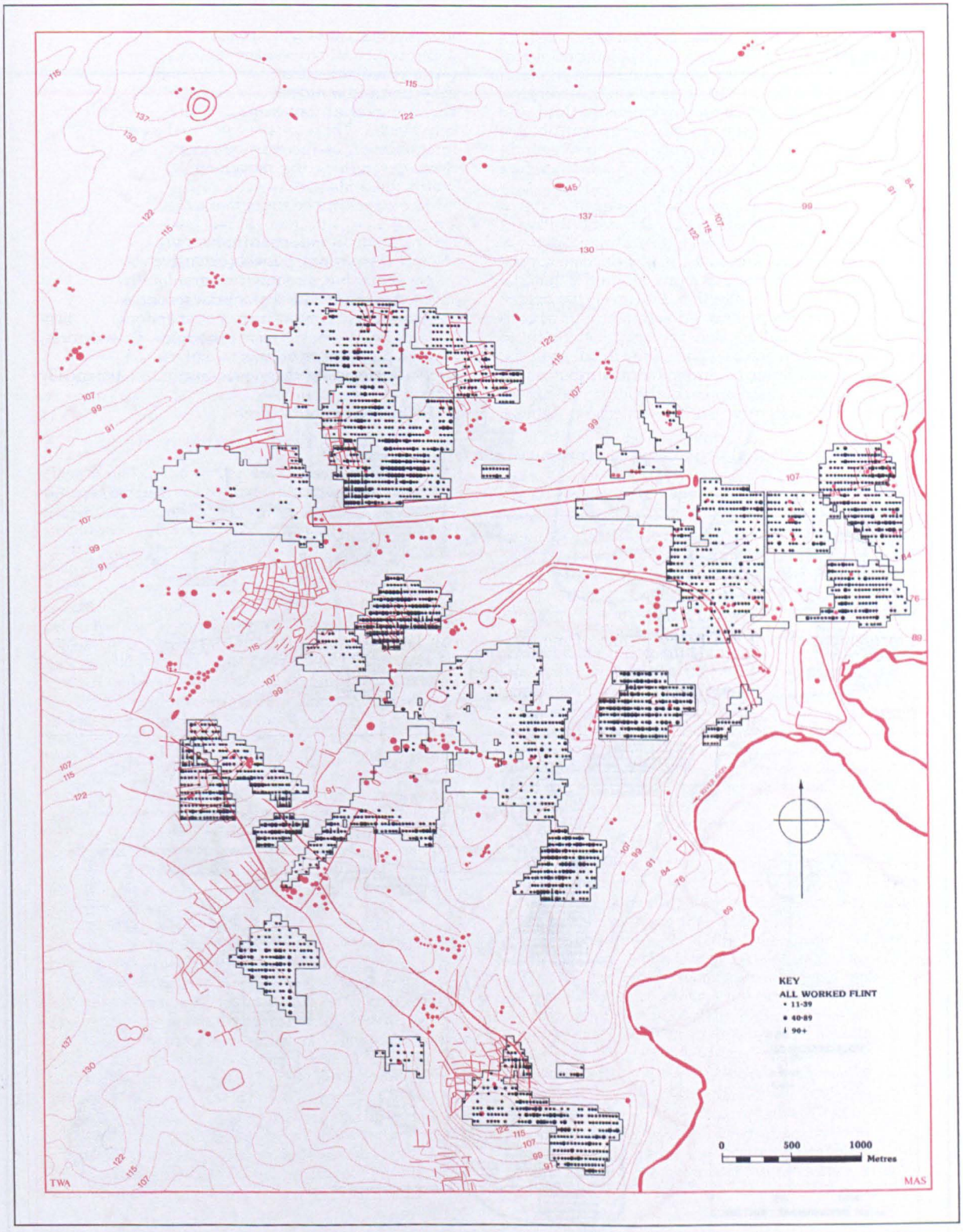


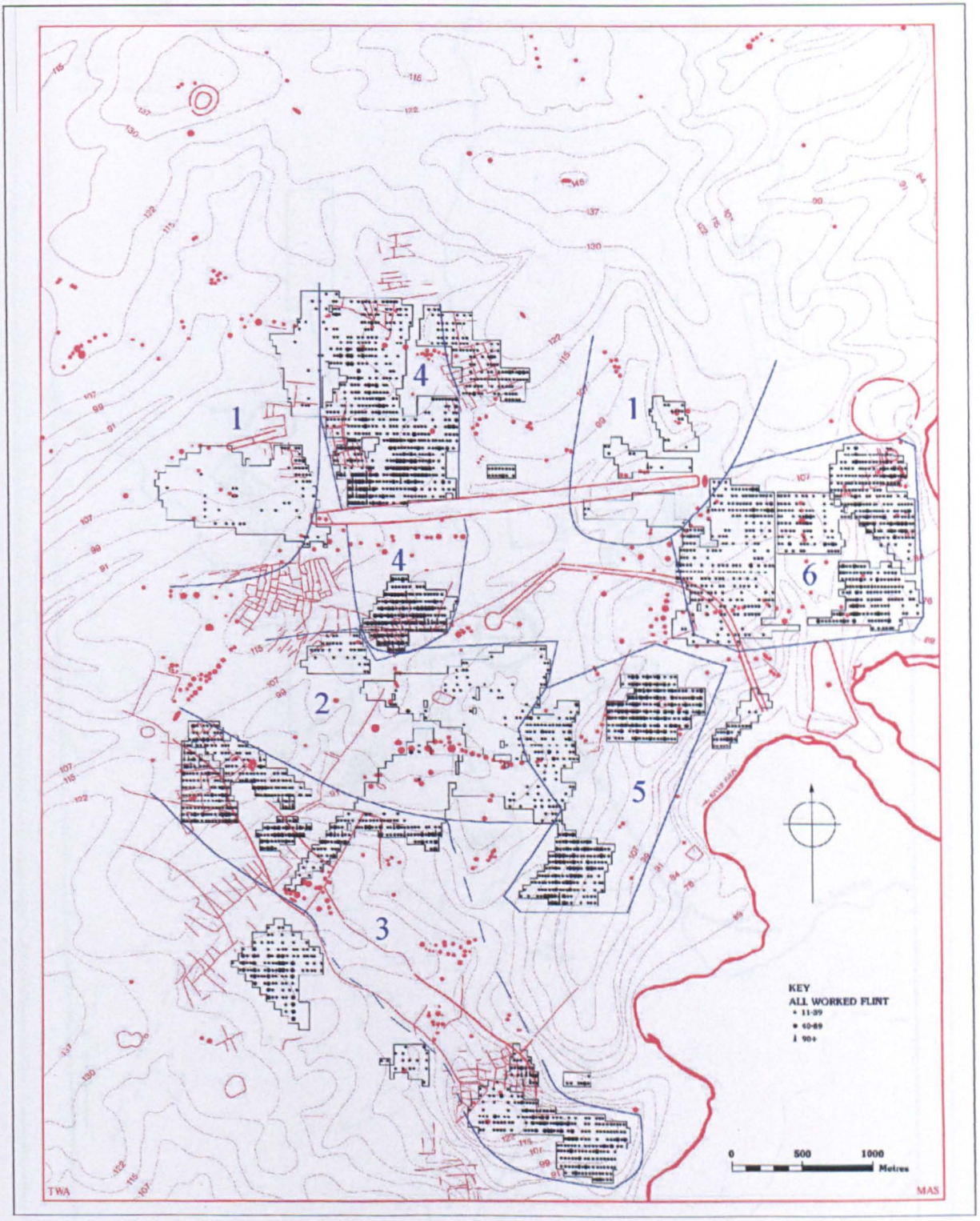
Plate 41: The proportions of flakes, cores and tools from individual sample areas



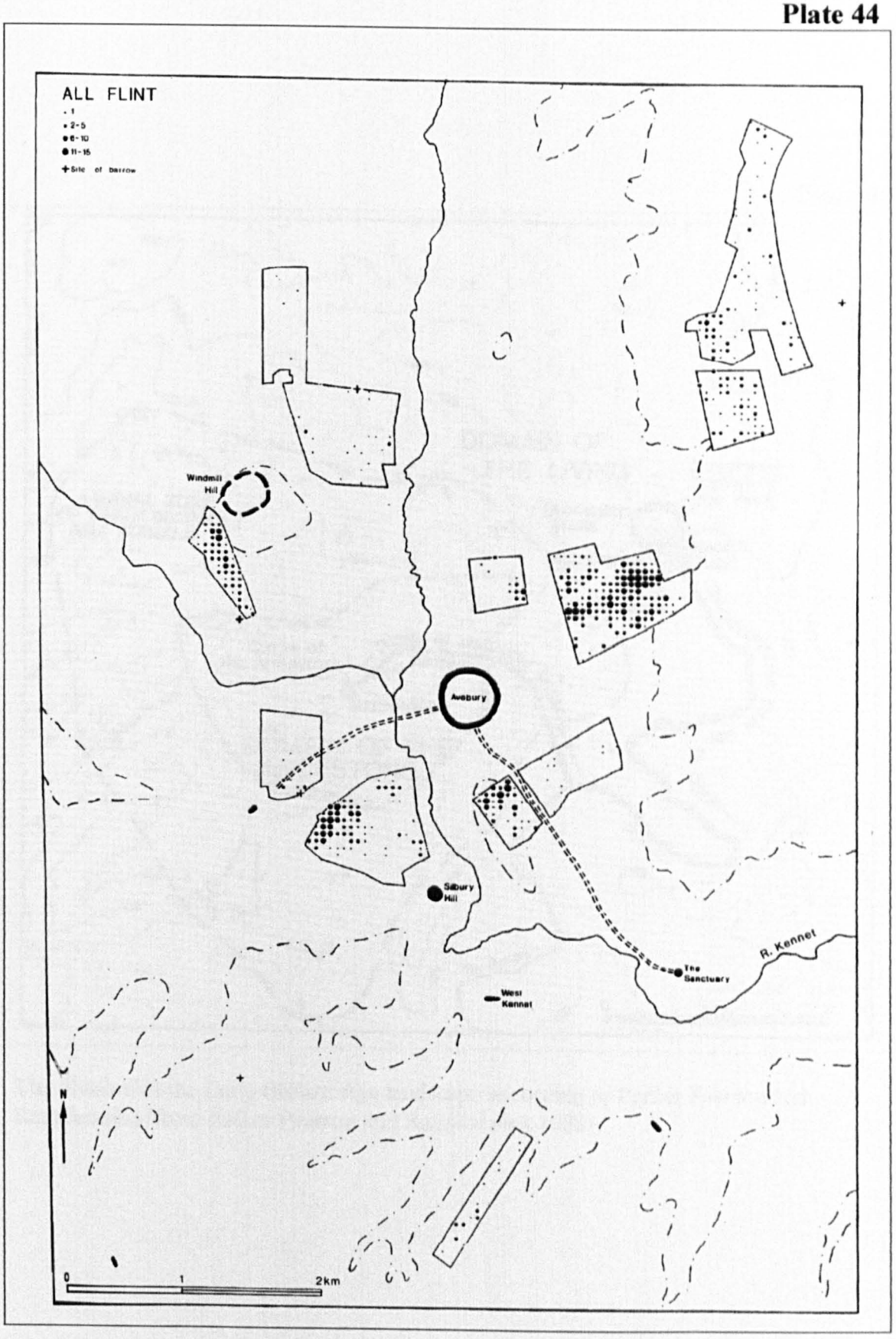


The Stonehenge Environs Project total flint distribution (from Richards 1990).

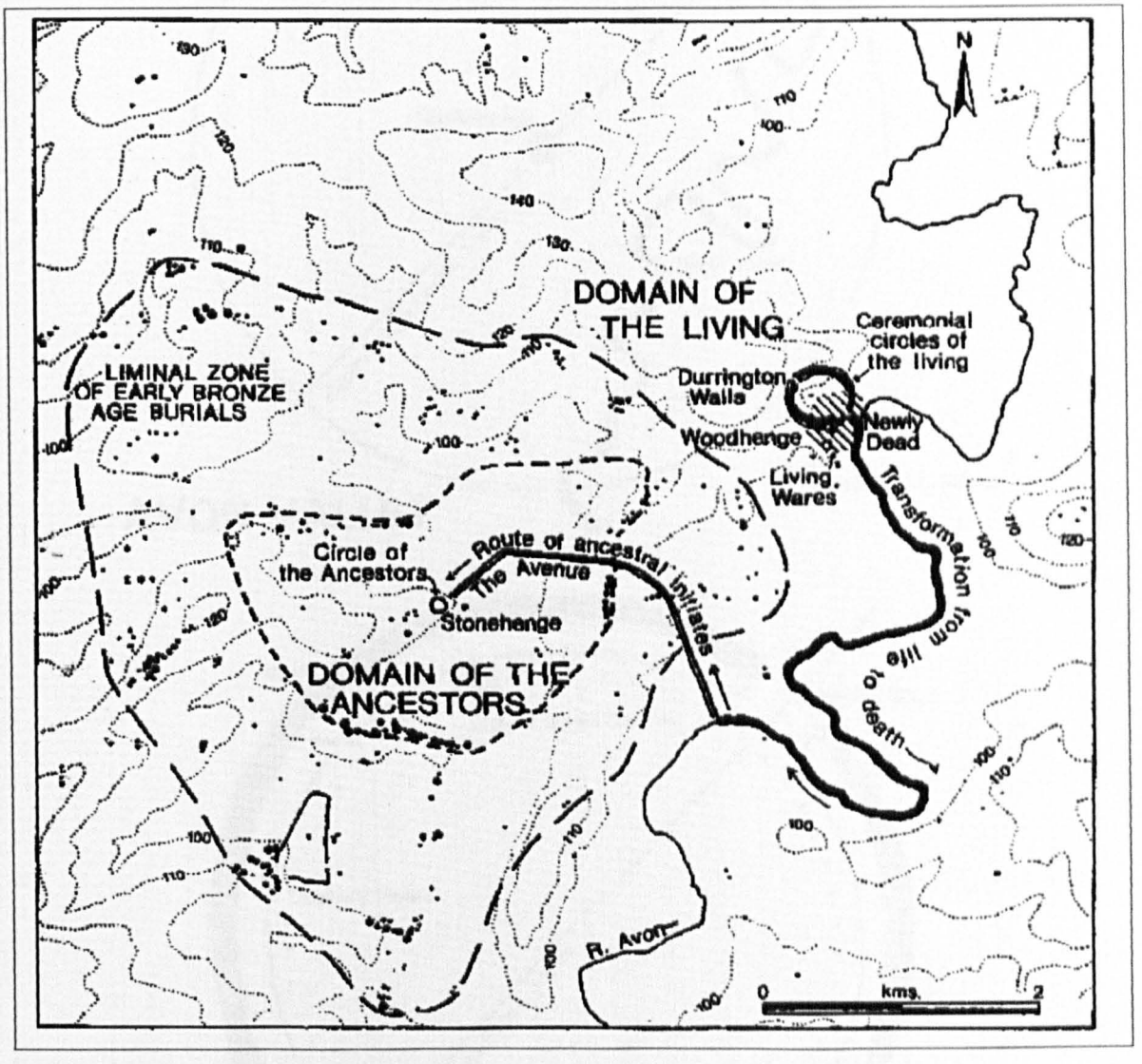
Plate 43



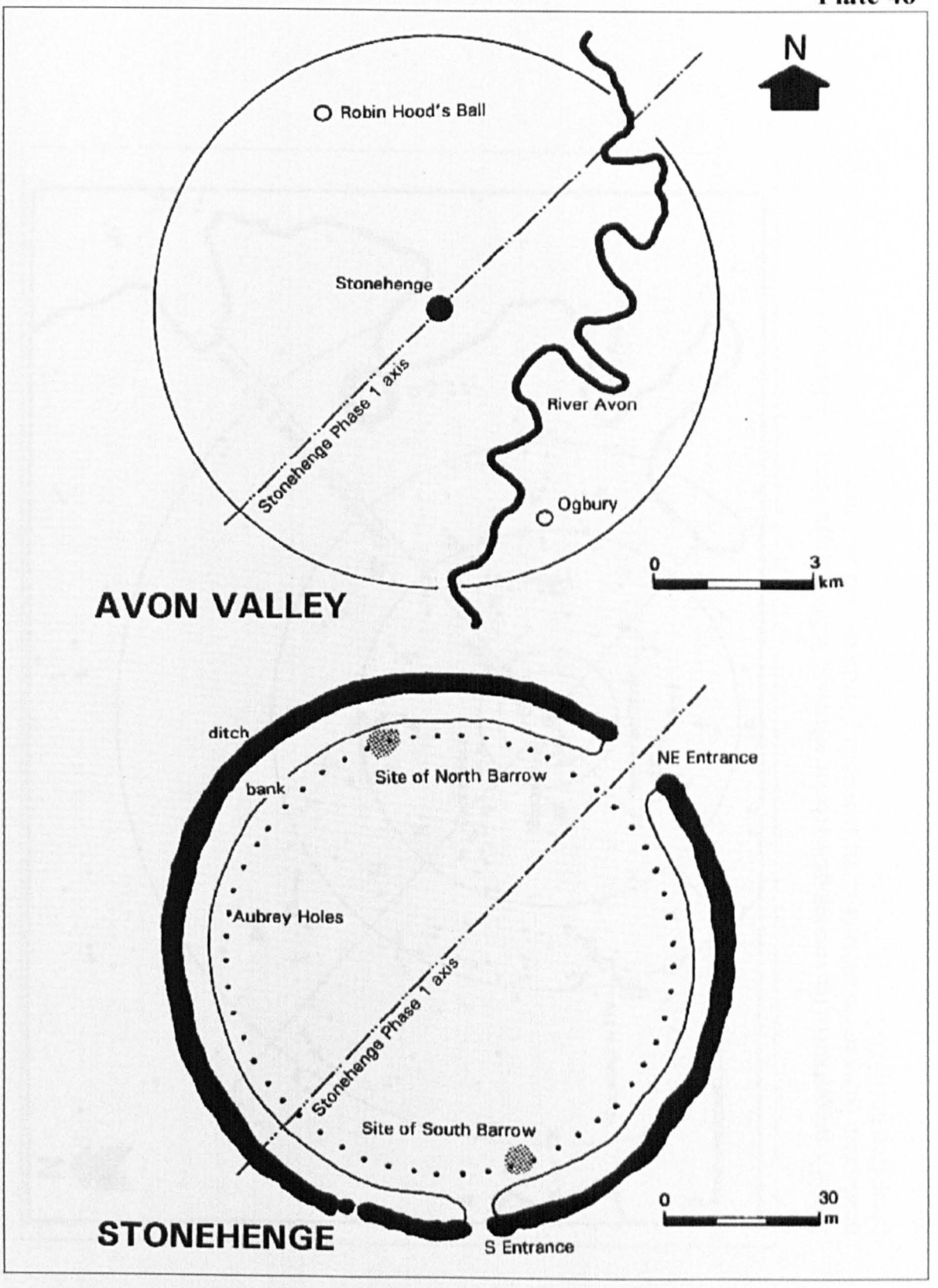
The six zones suggested by the Stonehenge Environs Project (after Richards 1990)



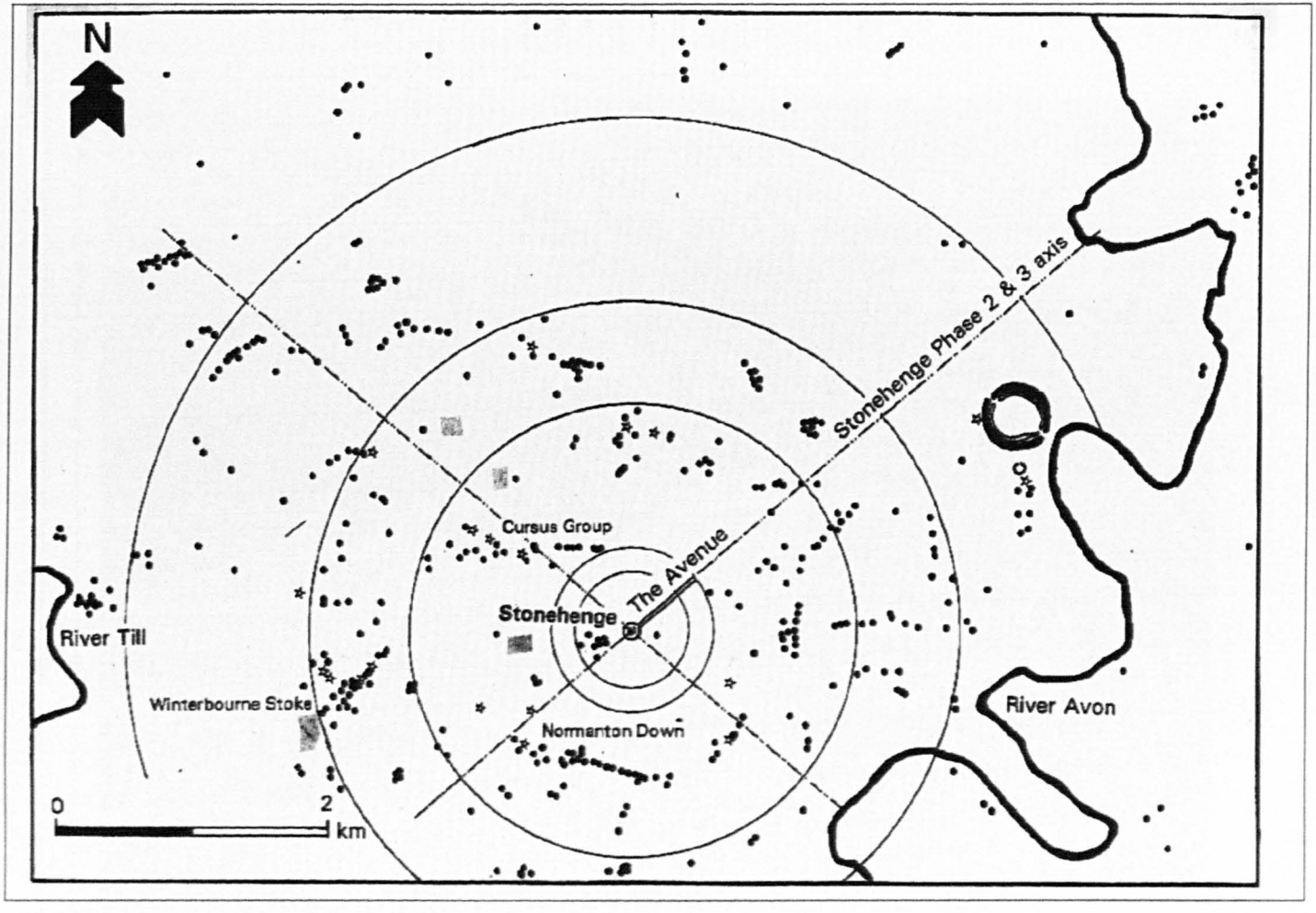
The distribution of flint collected by Holgate and Thomas from the Avebury region (from Holgate 1988)



The division of the Early Bronze Age landscape according to Parker Pearson and Ramilisonina (from Parker Pearson and Ramilisonina 1988).



Darvill's suggestion of the cosmological scheme witnessed at Stonehenge Phase 1 indicating the relationship between the monument and its surrounding landscape (from Darvill 1997).

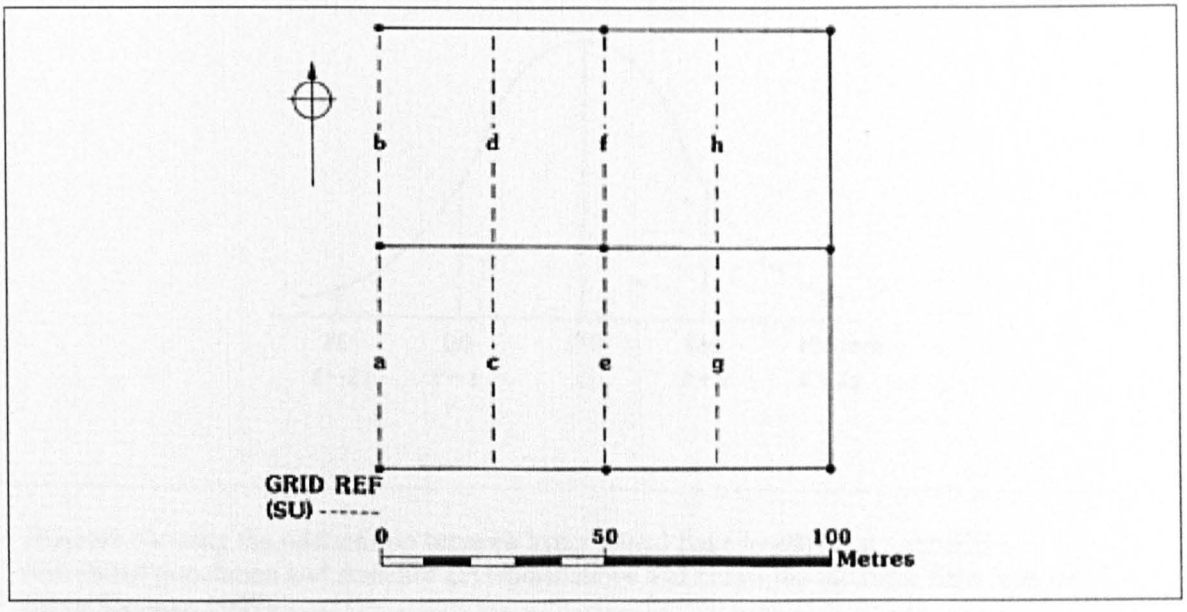


Darvill's suggestion of the cosmological scheme witnessed in Stonehenge Phase 3 indicating the relationship between the monument, the surrounding landscape and the other monuments in the Environs (from Darvill 1997).

Plate 48

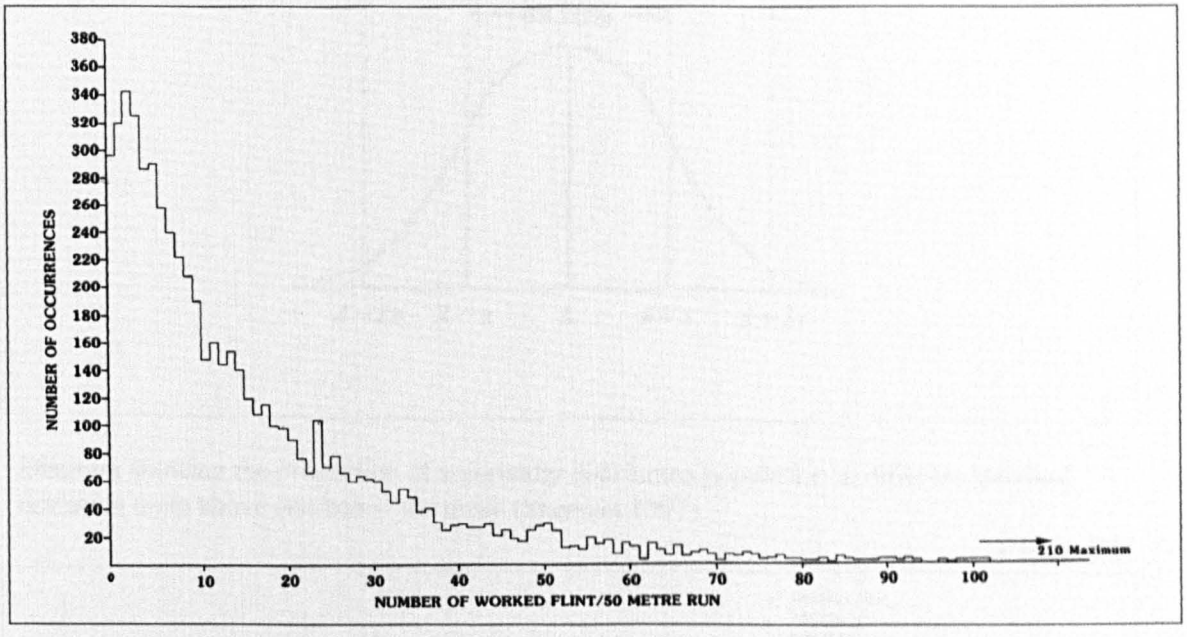
The Harvesters by Bruegal (from Ingold 1993).

Plate 49



The Stonehenge Environs Project collection grid (from Richards 1990).

Plate 50



Frequency of the different numbers of worked flint collected by the Stonehenge Environs Project from individual collection runs (from Richards 1990).

Plate 51

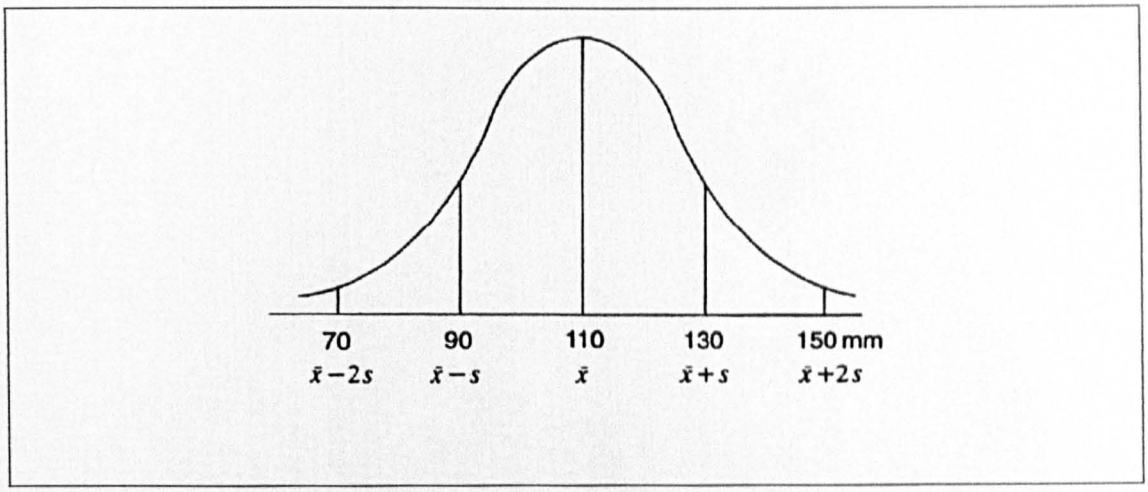


Diagram showing the relationship between hypothetical flake lengths in a normally distributed population and standard deviations above and below the mean for flake lengths (from Shennan 1997).

Plate 52

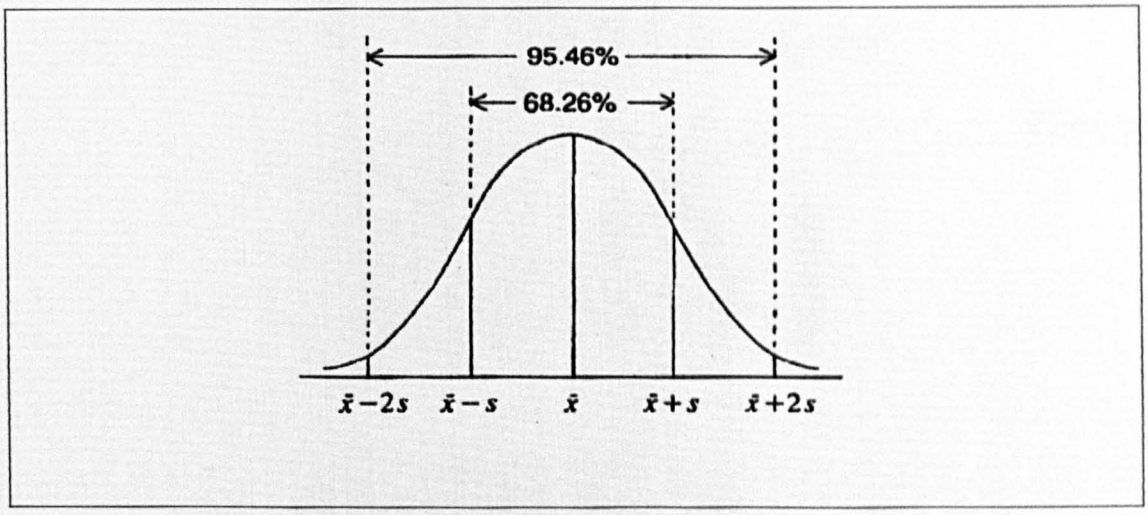
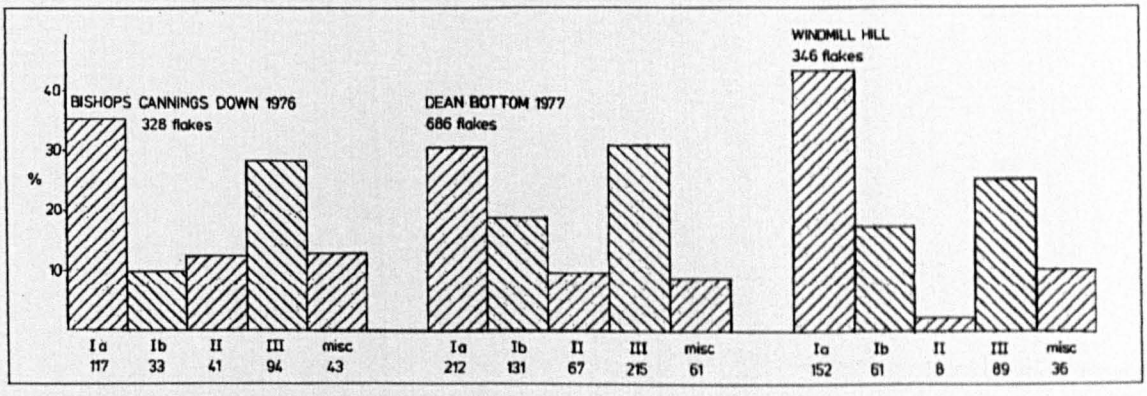


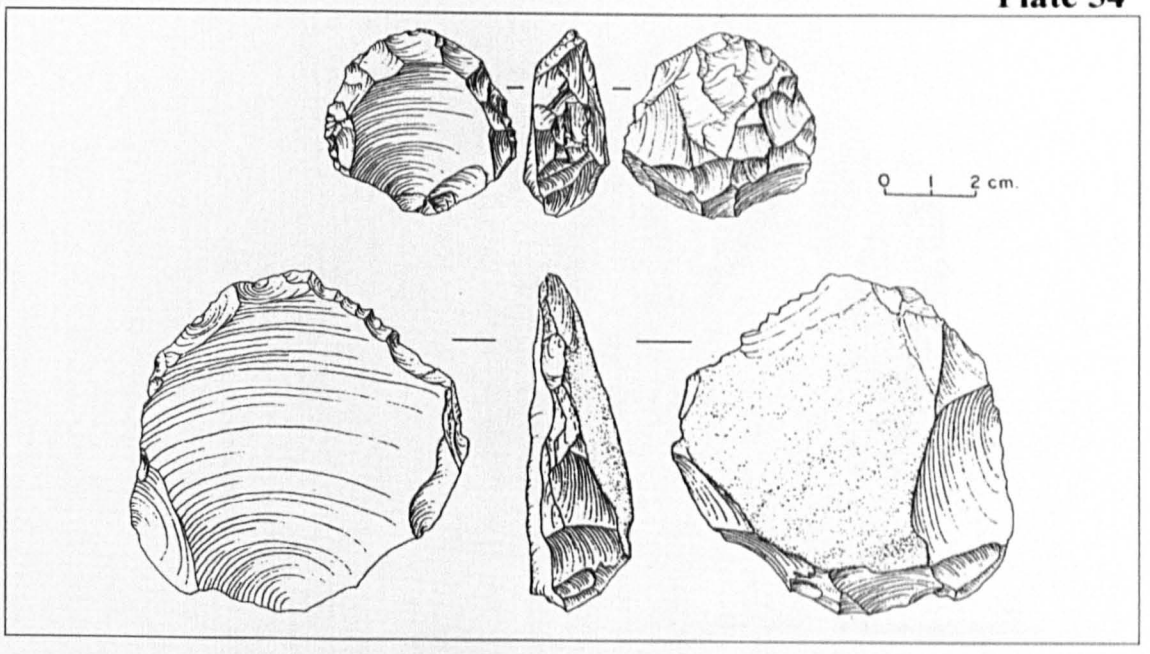
Diagram showing the proportion of a normally distributed population in different standard deviation units above and below the mean (Shennan 1997).

Plate 53



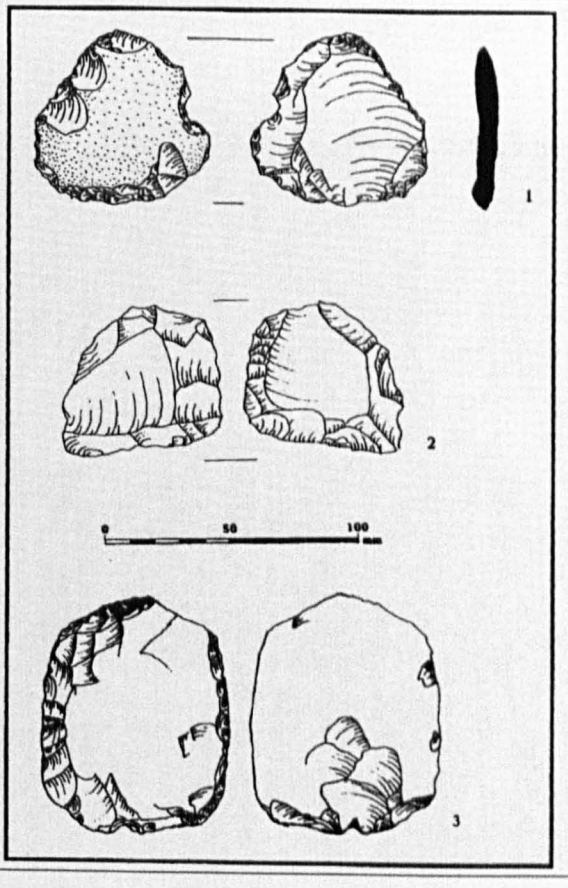
Histograms showing the proportions of flakes of different flake class categories from three archaeological sites (from Gingell and Harding 1981) (Ia= my category 1; Ib= my category 2; II= my category 3; III= my category 4; misc= my category 0).

Plate 54



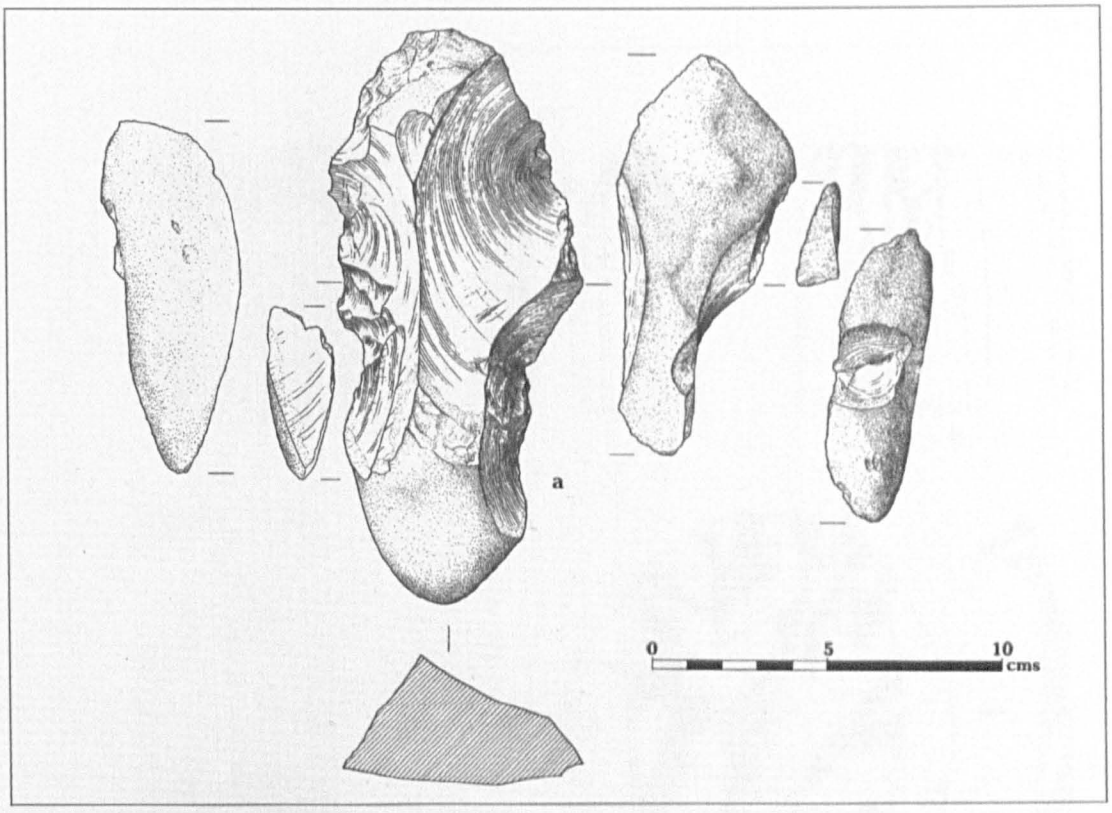
Examples of Palaeolithic Levallois cores (from Addington 1986).

Plate 55



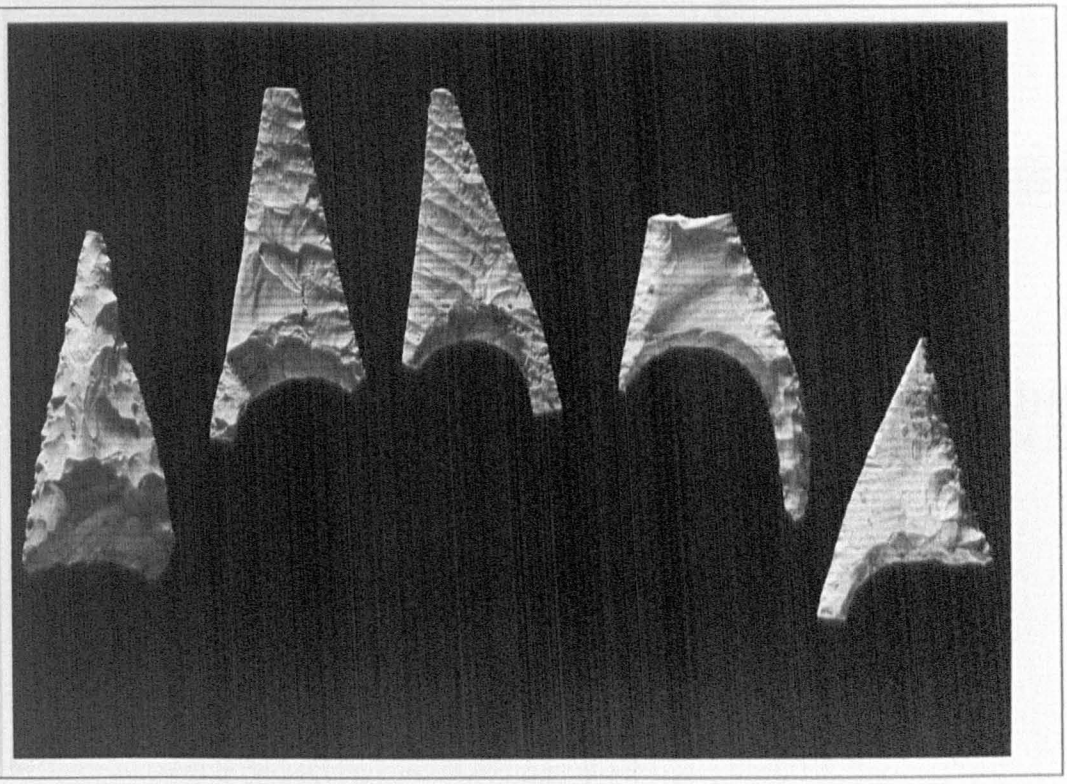
Late Neolithic levallois cores collected by Durden on the Yorkshire Wolds (1 & 2) and an example of a discoidal knife produced from these cores (3) (from Durden 1995).

Plate 56

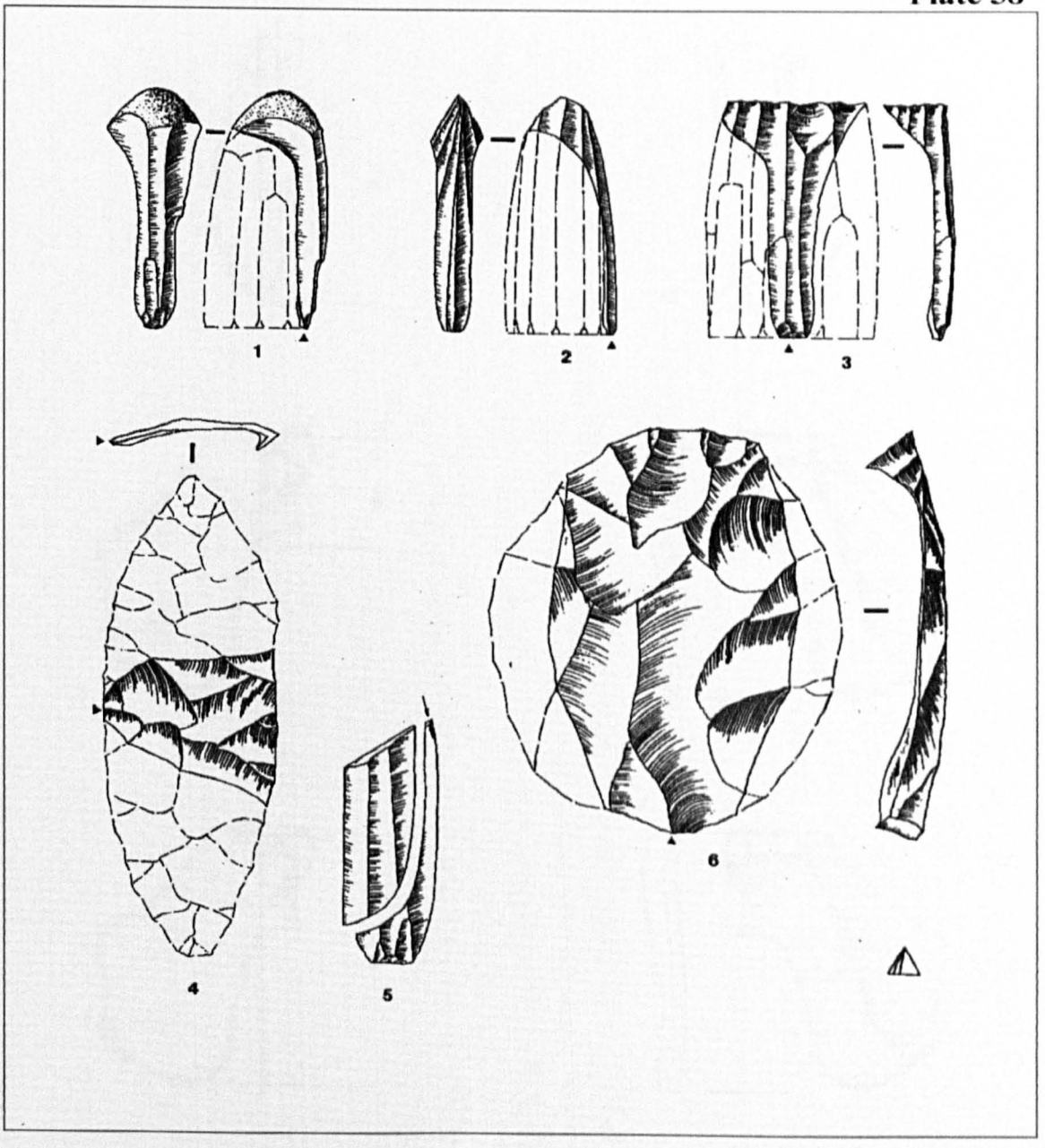


Potential axe roughout from Wilsford Down (from Richards 1990).

Plate 57

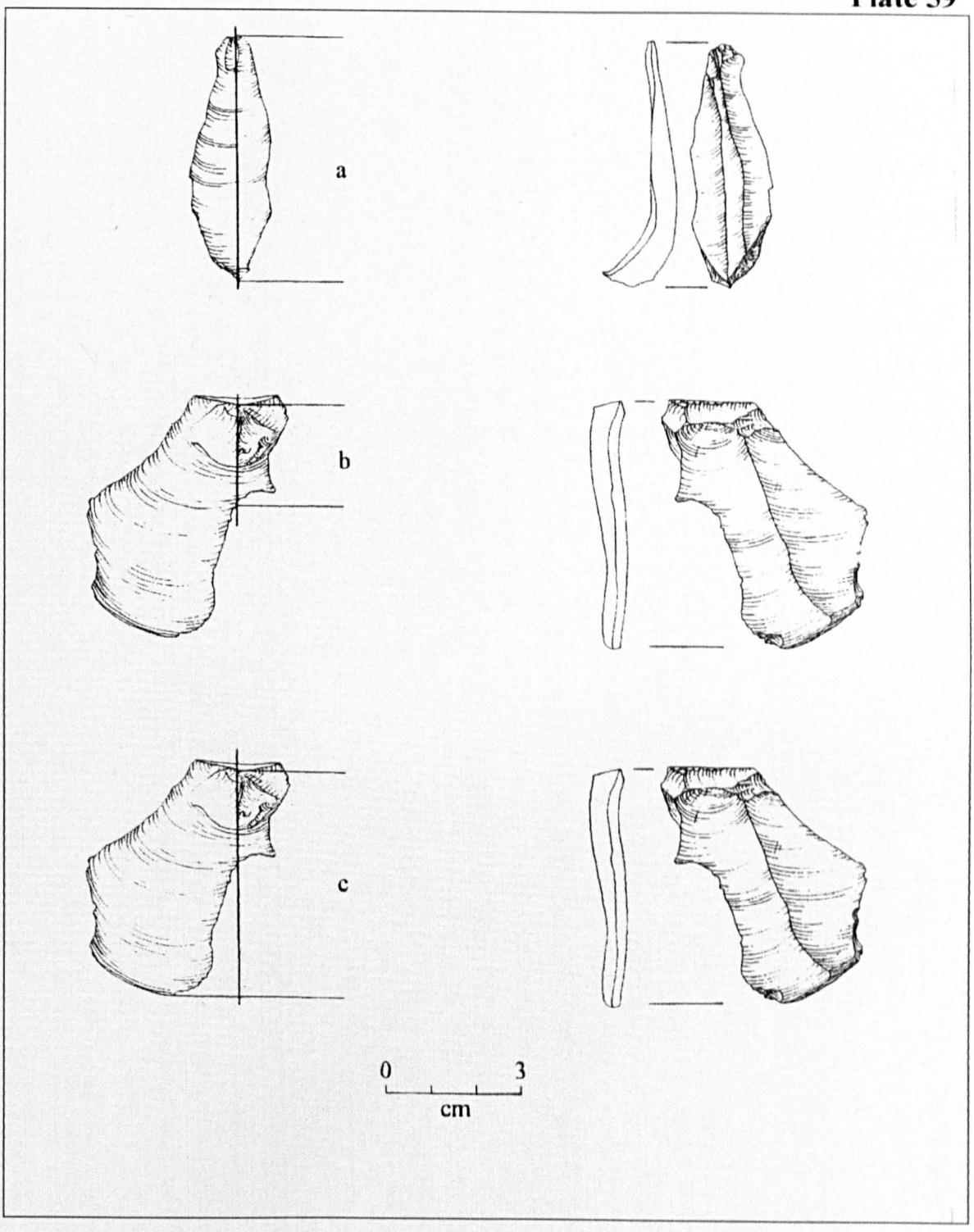


Oblique and oblique ripple flaked arrowheads from Durrington Walls (from Edmonds 1995).



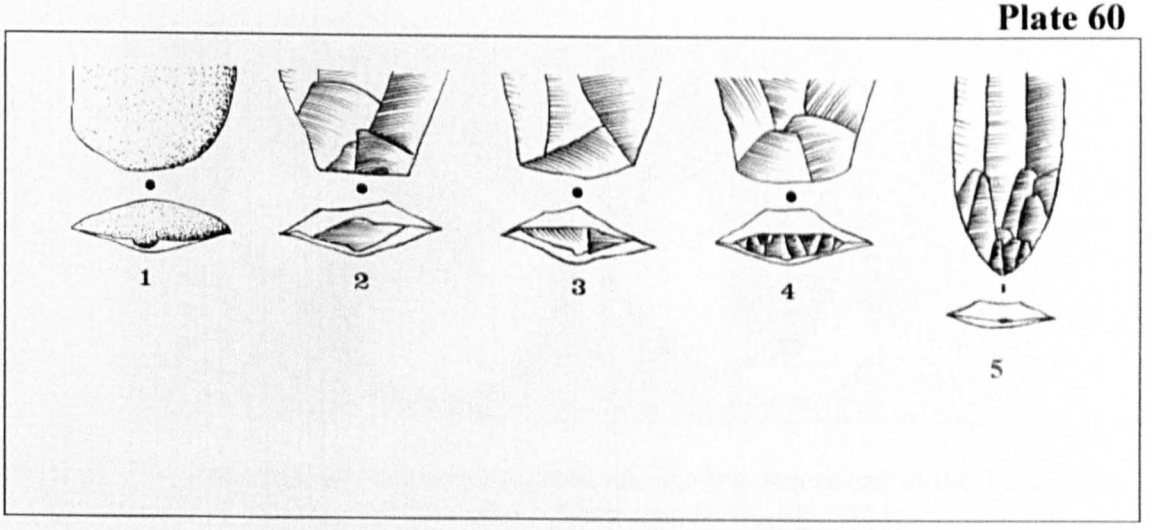
Example of different types of plunging flakes: 1) on a core with a cortical end; 2) on a pyramidal pressure core; 3) on a core with two opposed platforms; 4) on a biface; 5) on an angle burin; 6)on a levallois core (from Tixier *et al.* 1980).

Plate 59



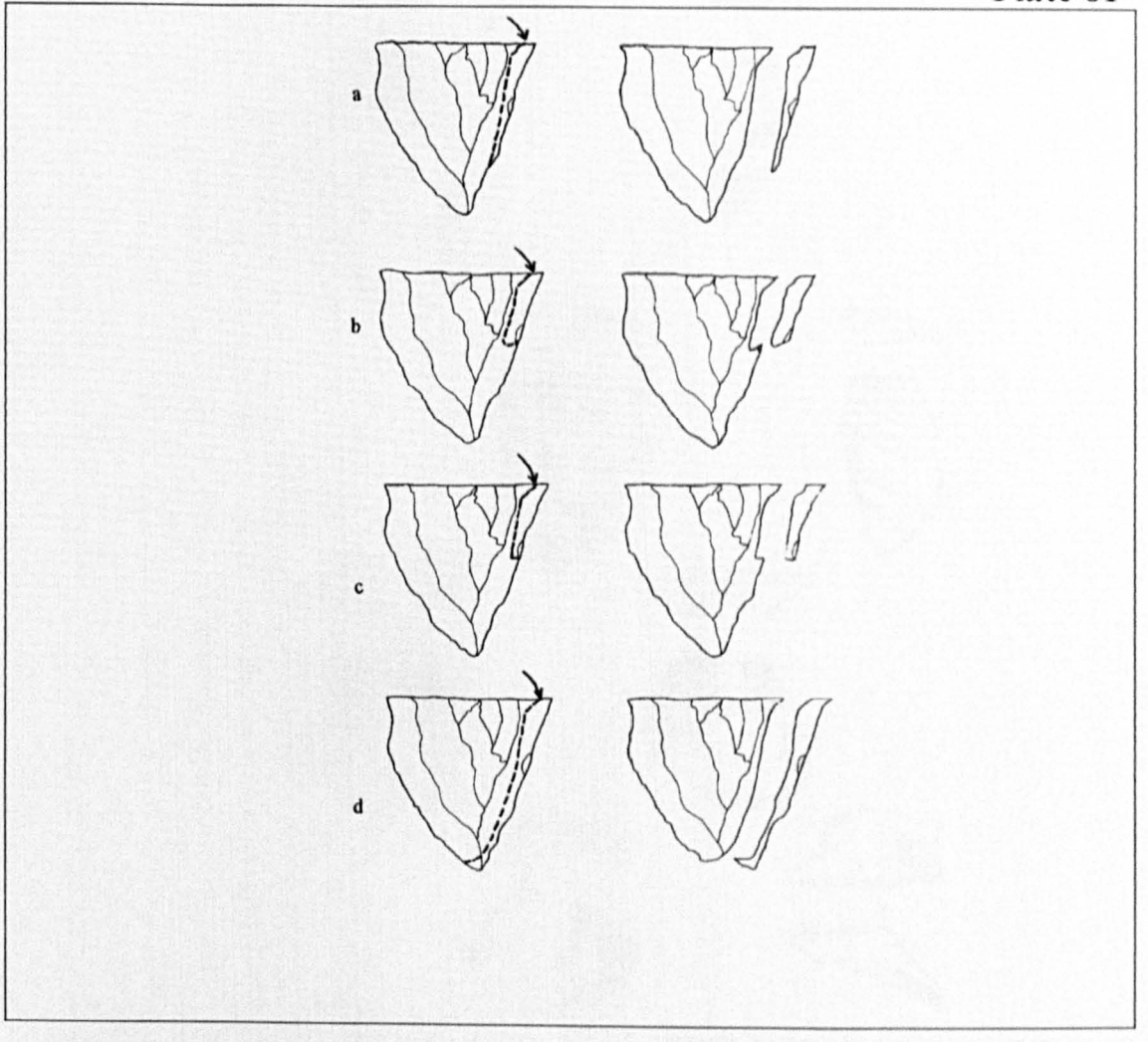
Different methods of measuring flake length (from Andrefsky 1998).

Plate 60



Examples of flake butt types: 1) cortical; 2) plain; 3) dihedral; 4) faceted; 5) punctiform (after Tixier *et al.* 1980).

Plate 61



Examples of different types of flake terminations: a) feathered; b) hinged; c) stepped; d) plunging (from Andrefsky 1998).

Plate 62

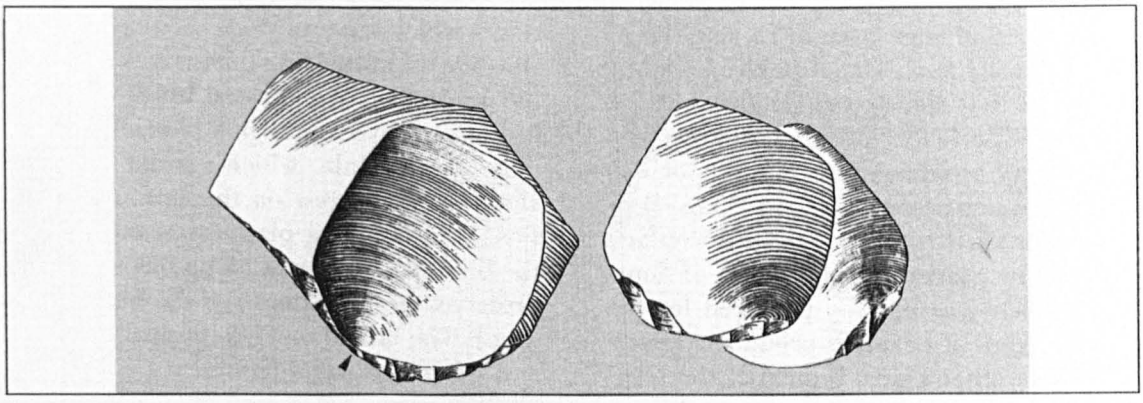


Illustration indicating the Kombewa method and the characteristics of the Janus flake that is removed using the method (from Debénath and Dibble 1994).

Plate 63

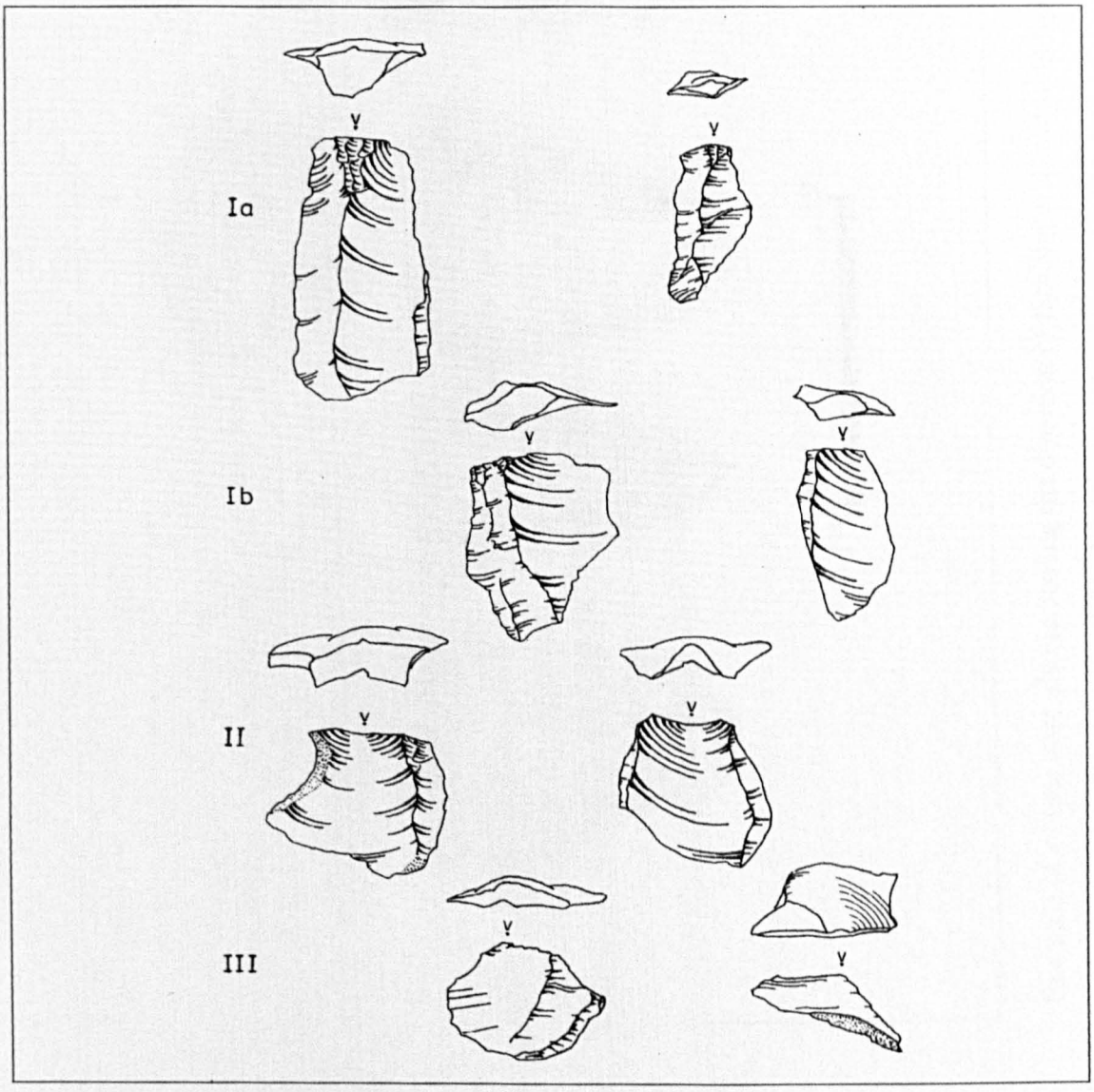
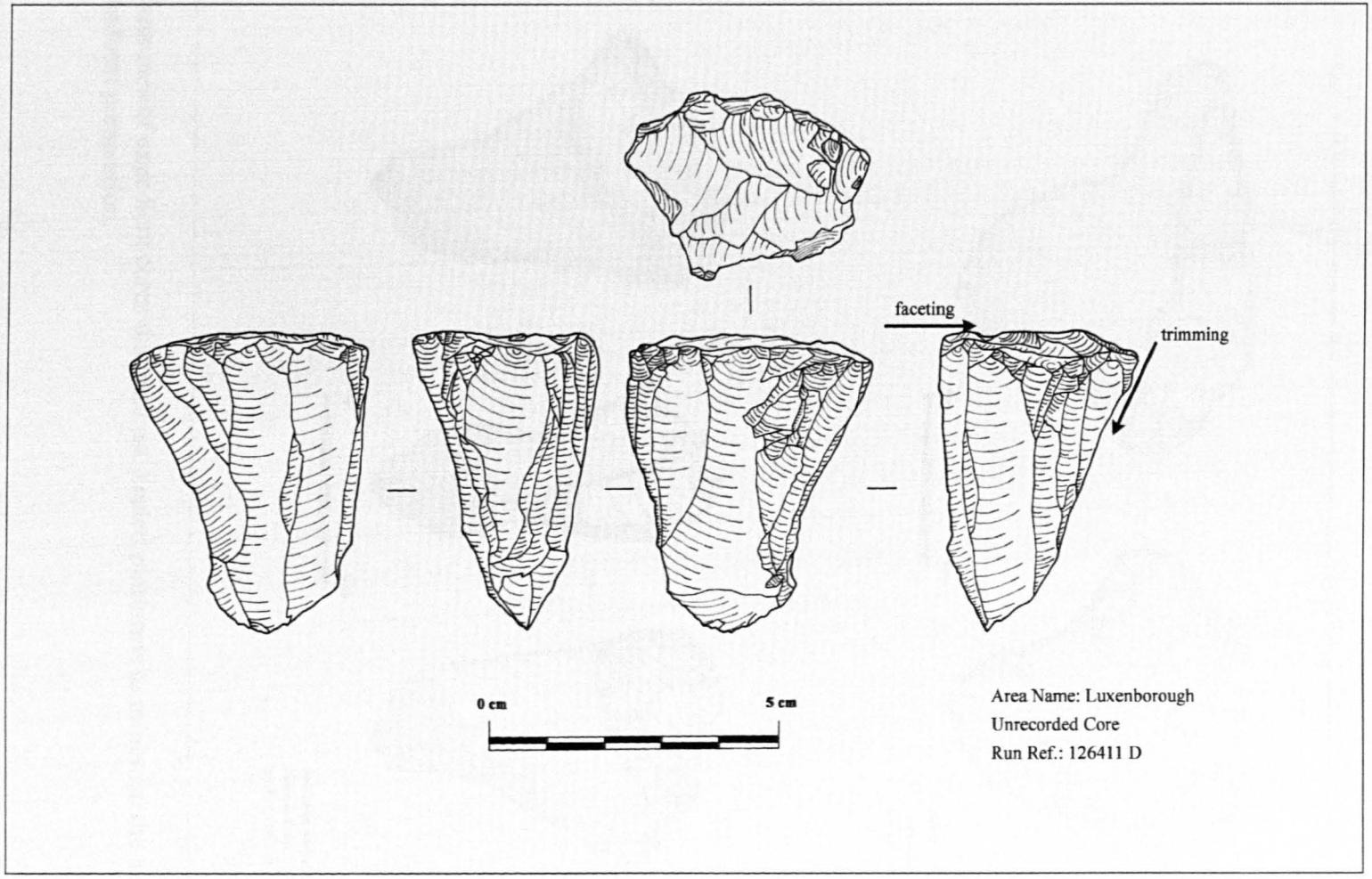


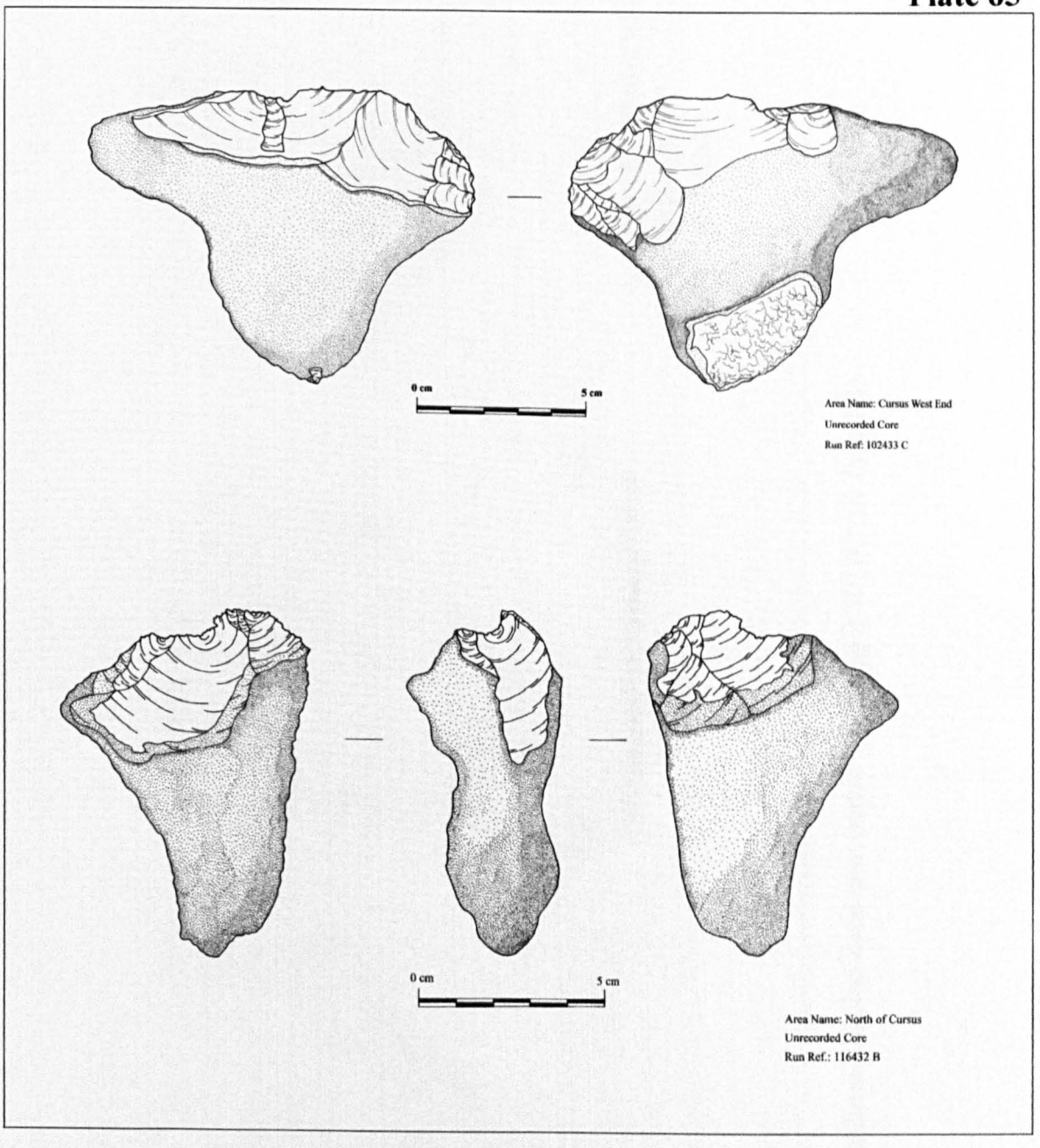
Diagram showing different flake class categories (from Gingell and Harding 1981)
(Ia= my category 1; Ib= my category 2; II= my category 3; III= my category 4).

Plate 64



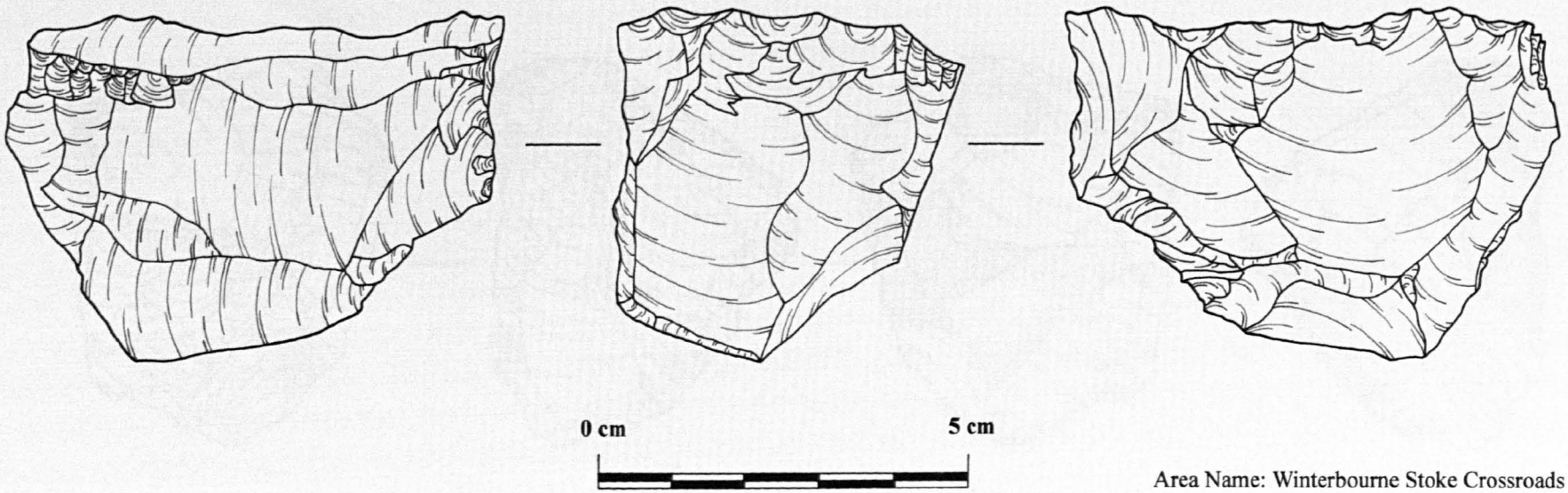
Example of a blade core also indicating the direction of faceting and trimming removals.

Plate 65



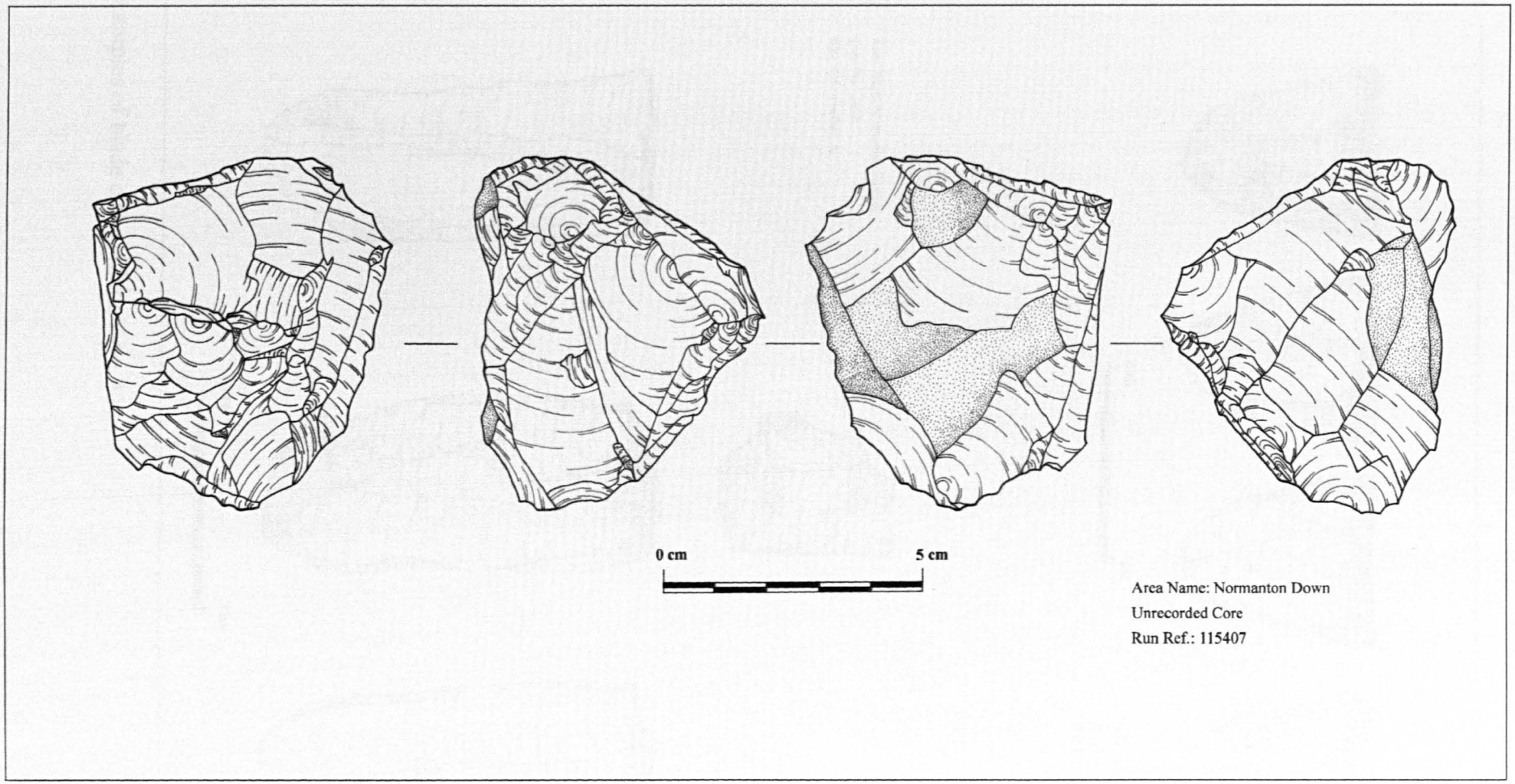
Examples of expedient cores that also use keeled platforms to minimise the need for platform preparation.

Plate 66

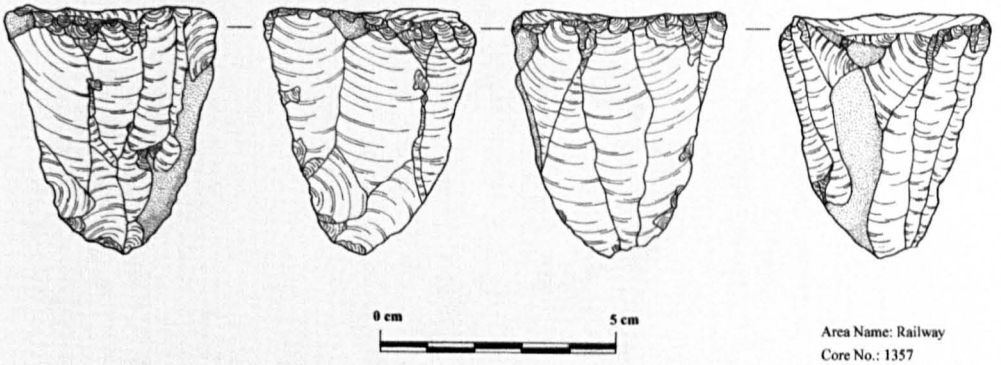


Area Name: Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads
Unrecorded Core
Run Ref.: 102408 F

Example of a core with two platforms that has been rejuvenated by rotating it 90° (Clark Type B3).

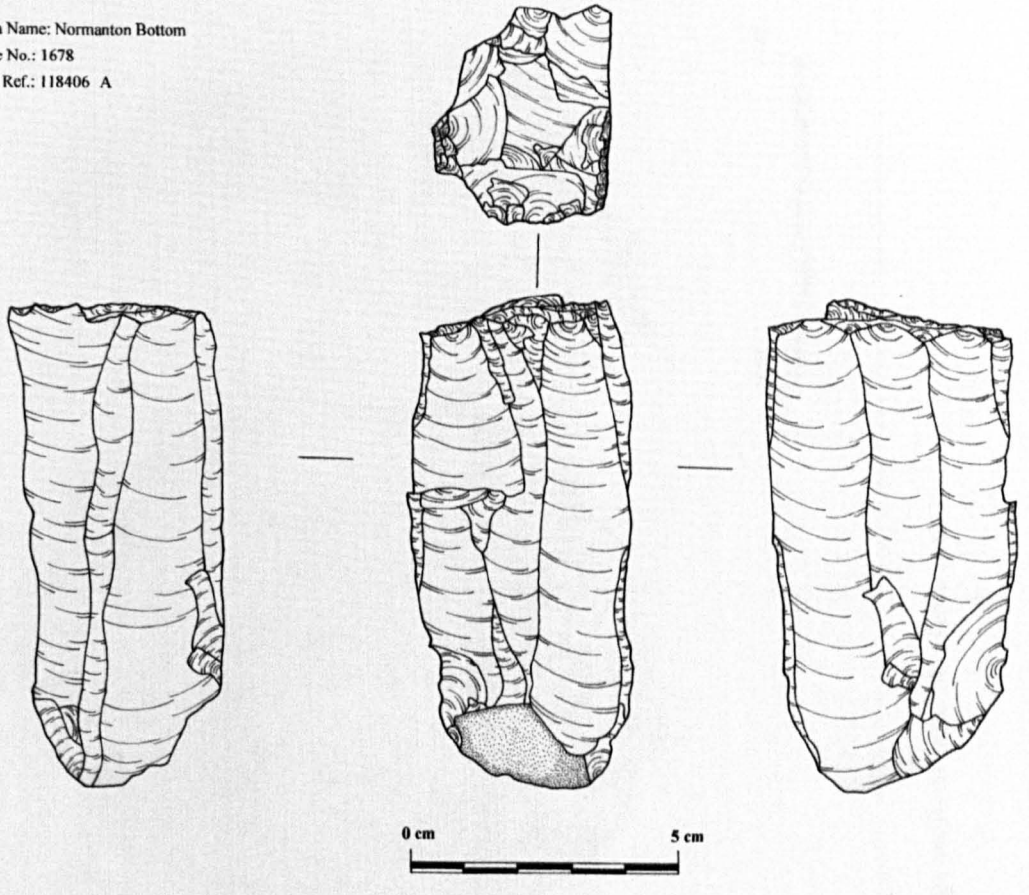


Example of a typical heavily worked multi-platform core with three platforms (Clark Type C).

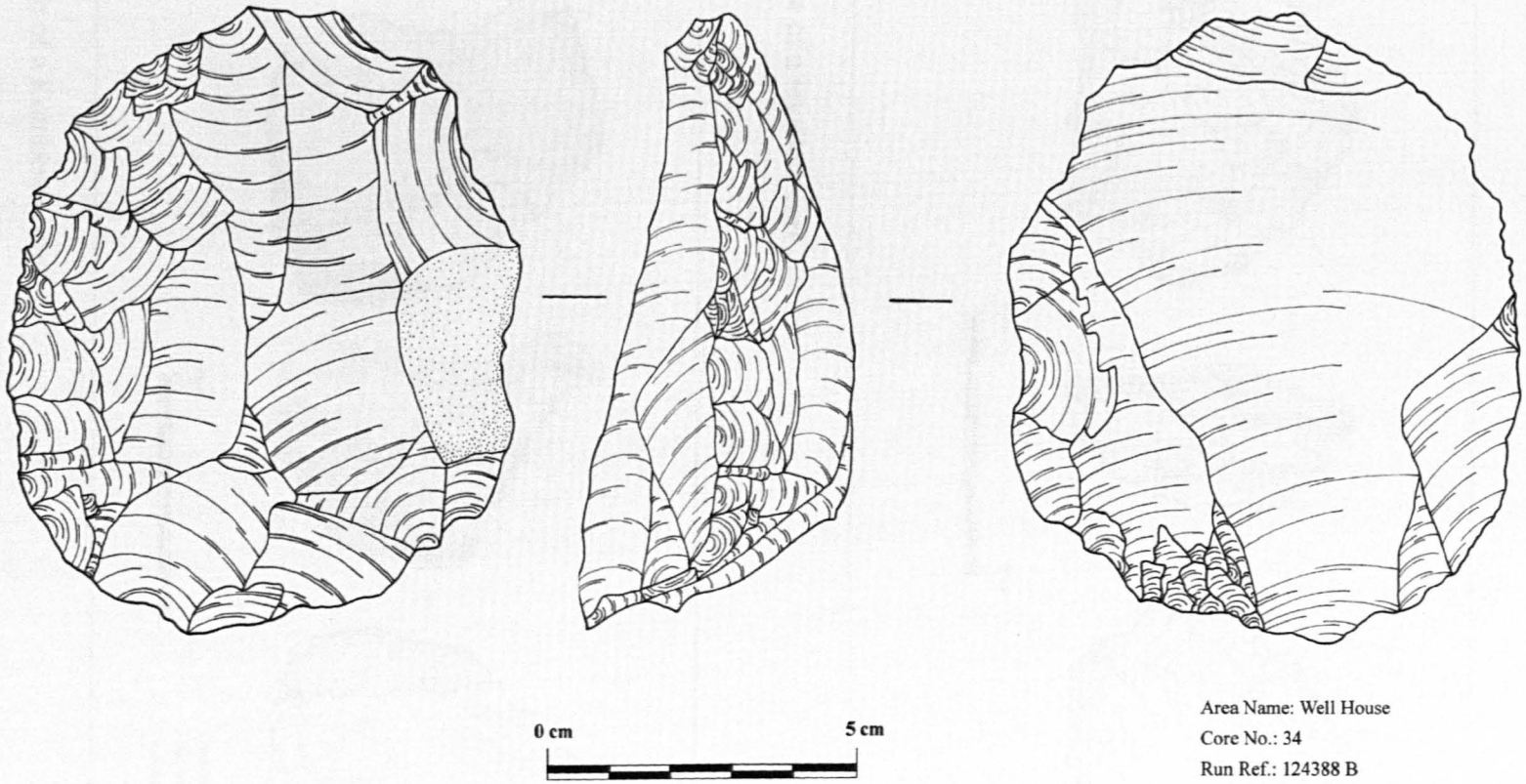


Area Name: Railway
Core No.: 1357
Run Ref.: 149429 A

Area Name: Normanton Bottom
Core No.: 1678
Run Ref.: 118406 A

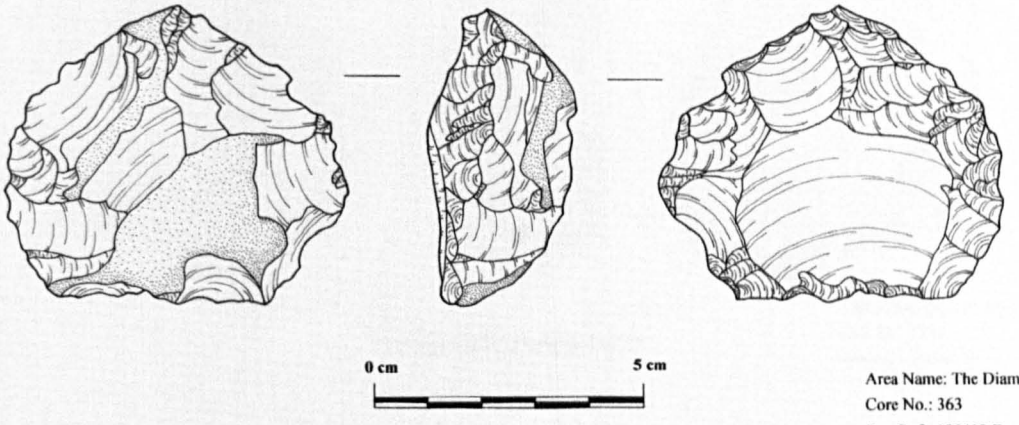


Examples of blade cores (Clark Type A1).



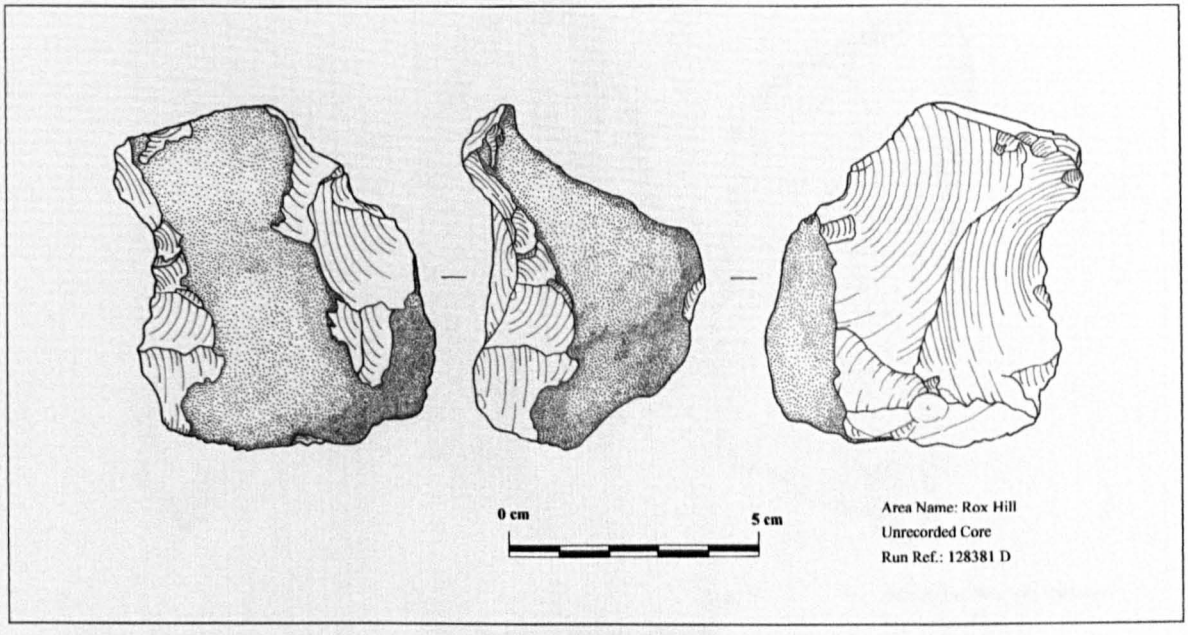
Example of a large well-worked levallois core.

Plate 70

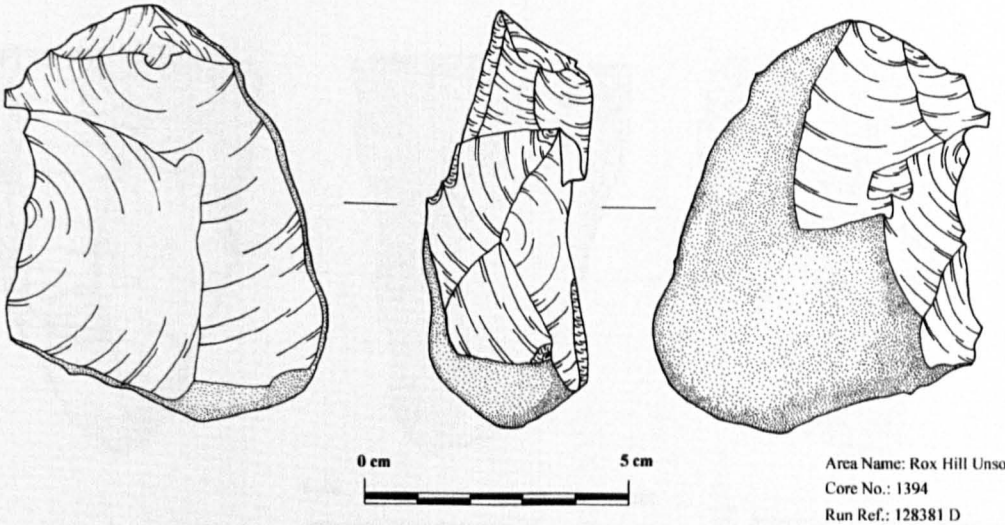


Example of a levallois core.

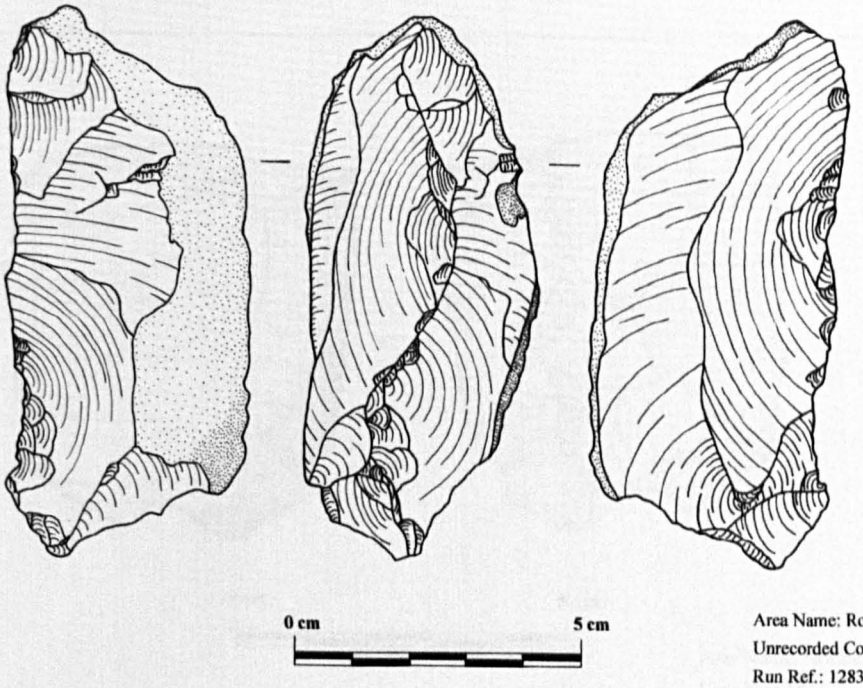
Plate 71



Example of a Kombewa core.



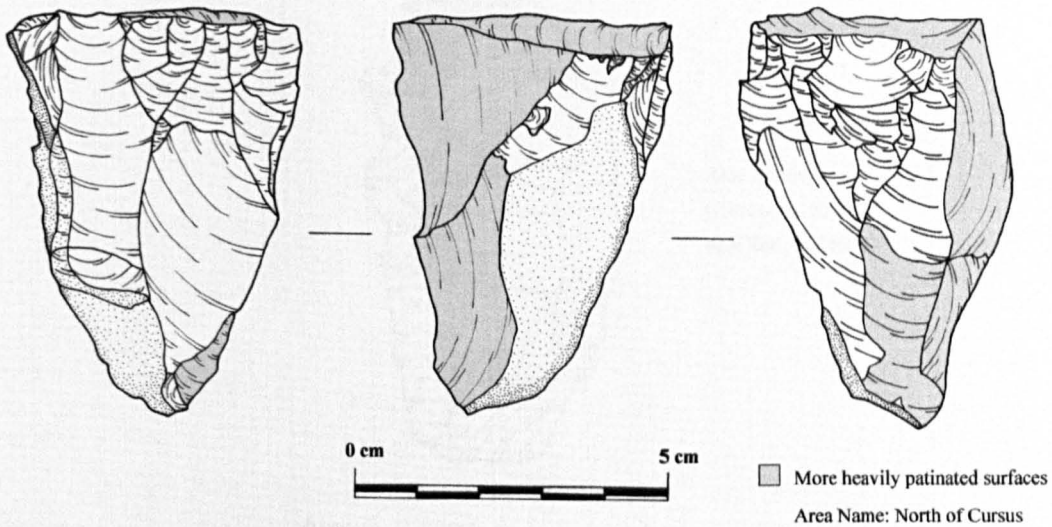
Area Name: Rox Hill Unsown
Core No.: 1394
Run Ref.: 128381 D



Area Name: Rox Hill Unsown
Unrecorded Core
Run Ref.: 128381 D

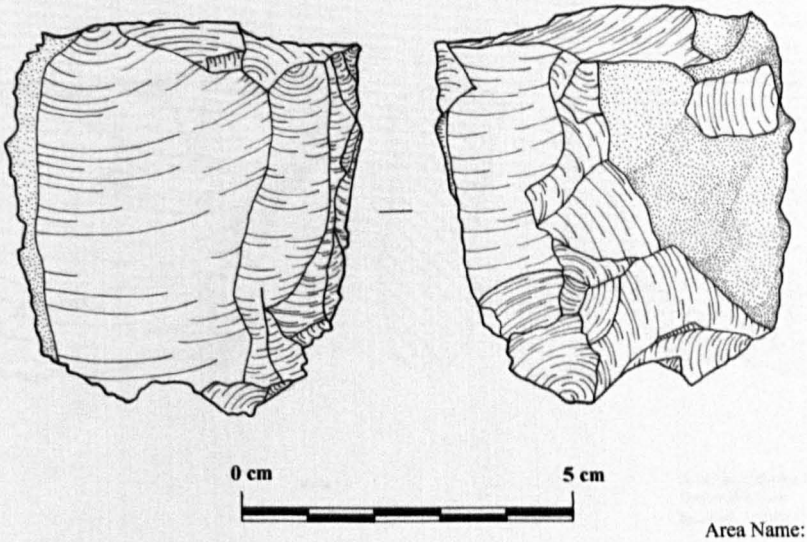
Examples of Kombewa cores.

Plate 73



Example of a reused core with two phase cortication.

Plate 74



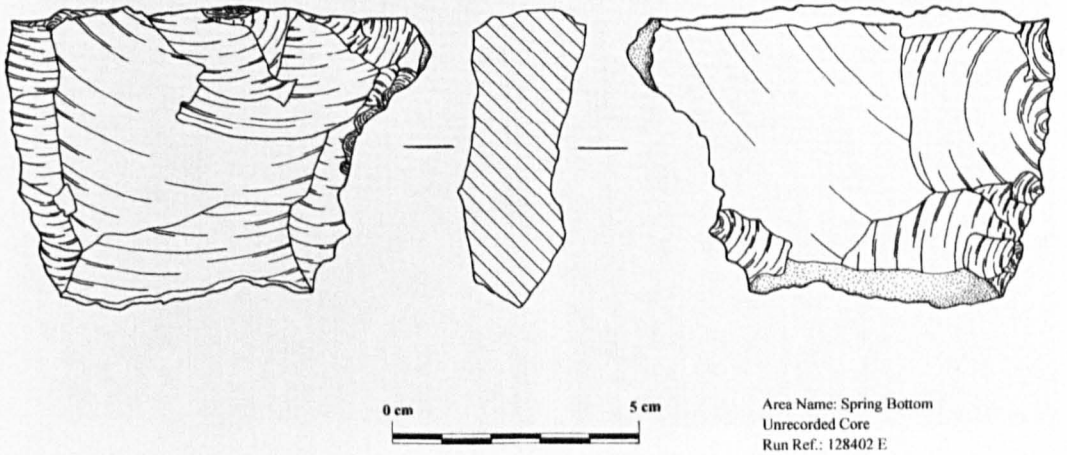
Example of a previously multi-platform core reworked into a single platform core (Clark Type A2).

Plate 75

Area Name: The Diamond
Unrecorded Flake
Run Ref.: 105409 D

Example of a denticulated flake.

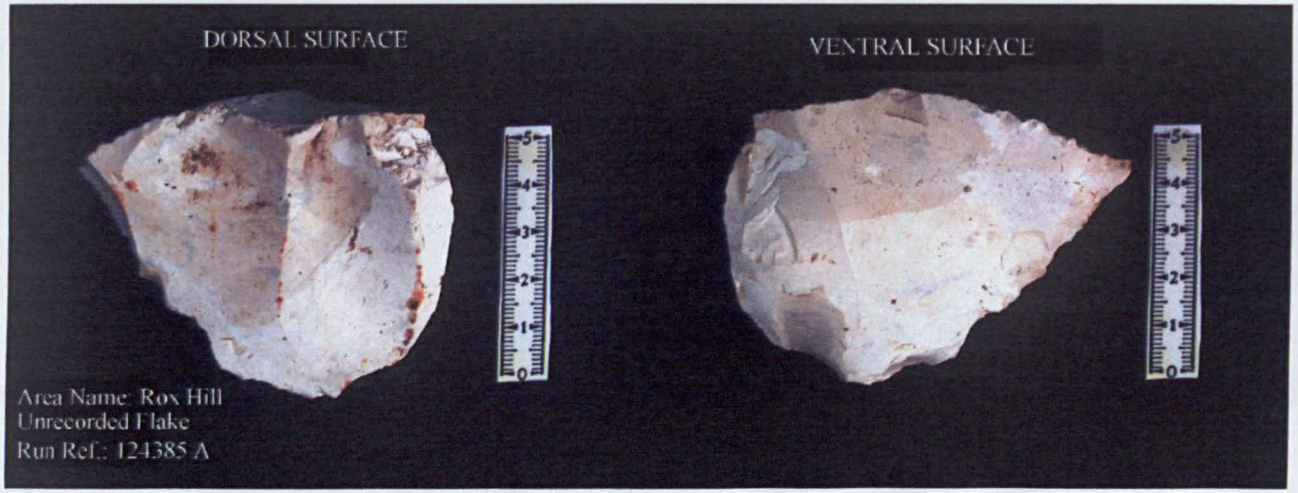
Plate 76

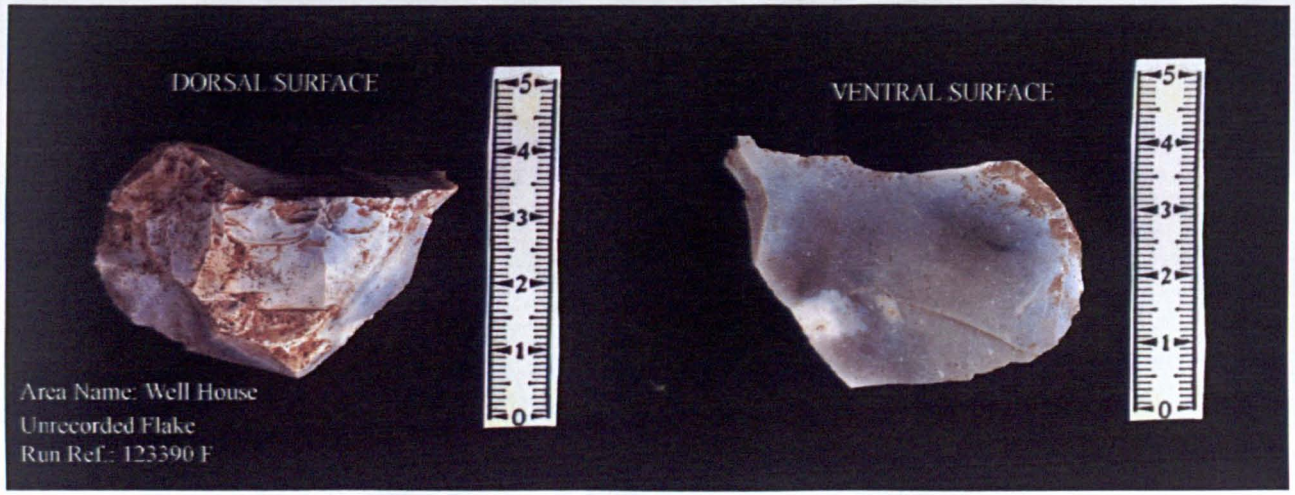


Area Name: Spring Bottom
Unrecorded Core
Run Ref.: 128402 E

Example of a bifacial tabular core.

Plate 77





Examples of possible right angle rejuvenation flakes.

Large single platform core from Well House (83) (Clark Type A1).

Plate 79

Small expedient cores worked with minimal preparation (Clark Type A2).

Plate 80

Example of an expedient core that also uses a keeled platform to minimise the need for platform preparation.

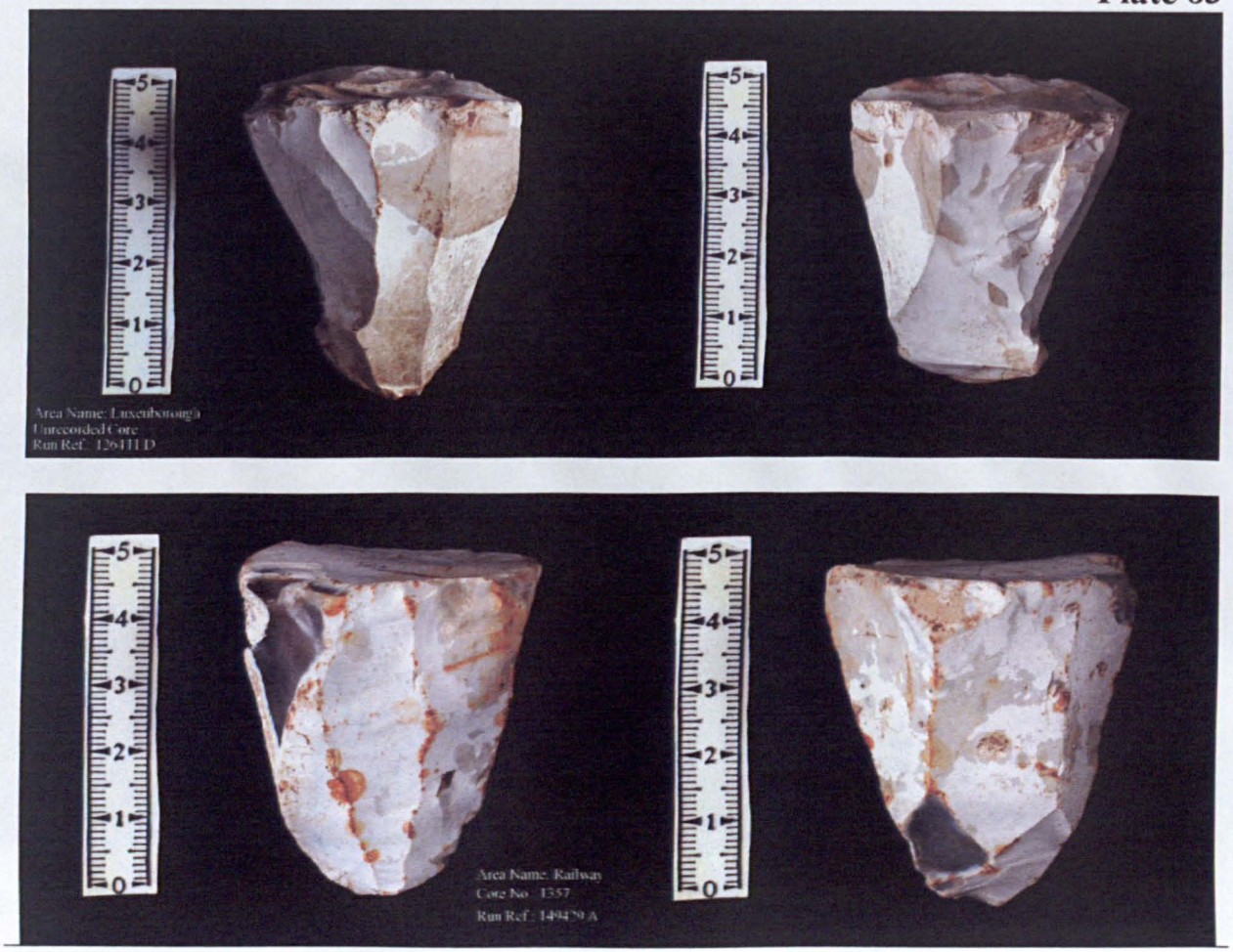
Plate 81

Example of a core with two platforms that has been rejuvenated by rotation through 90° (Clark Type B3).

Plate 82

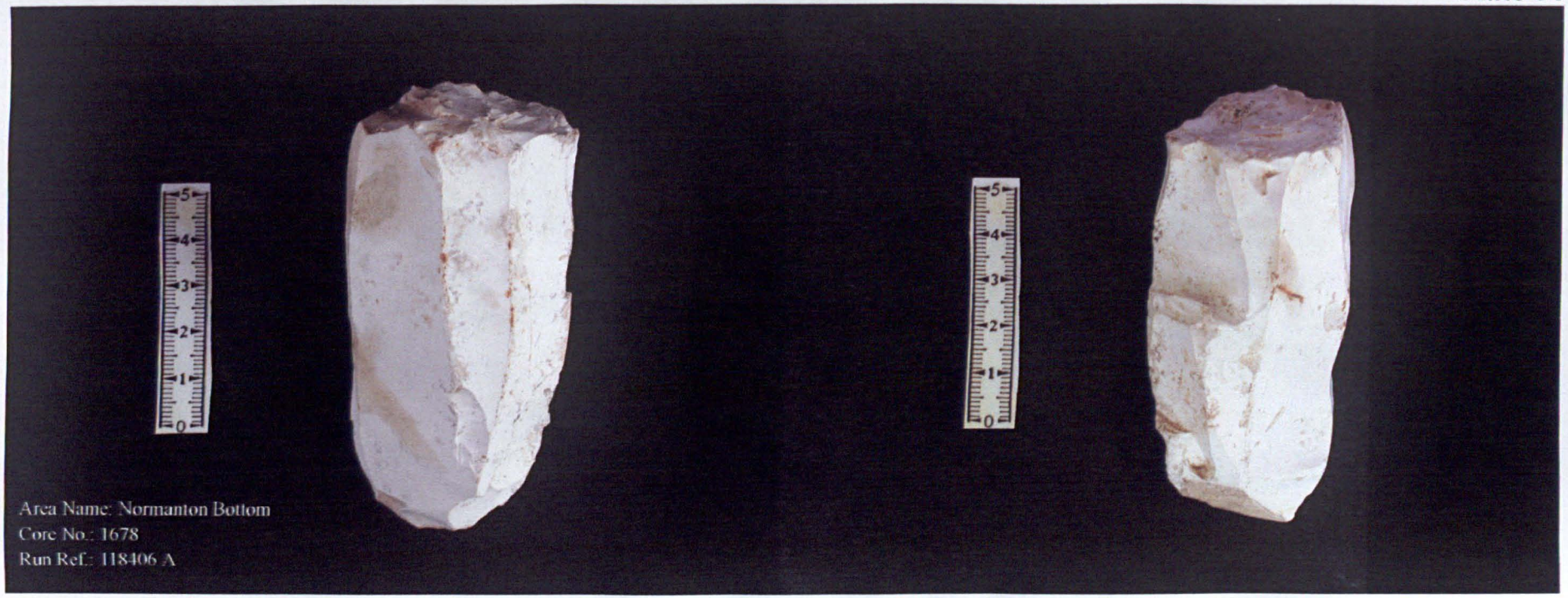
Examples of typical multi-platform cores.

Plate 83



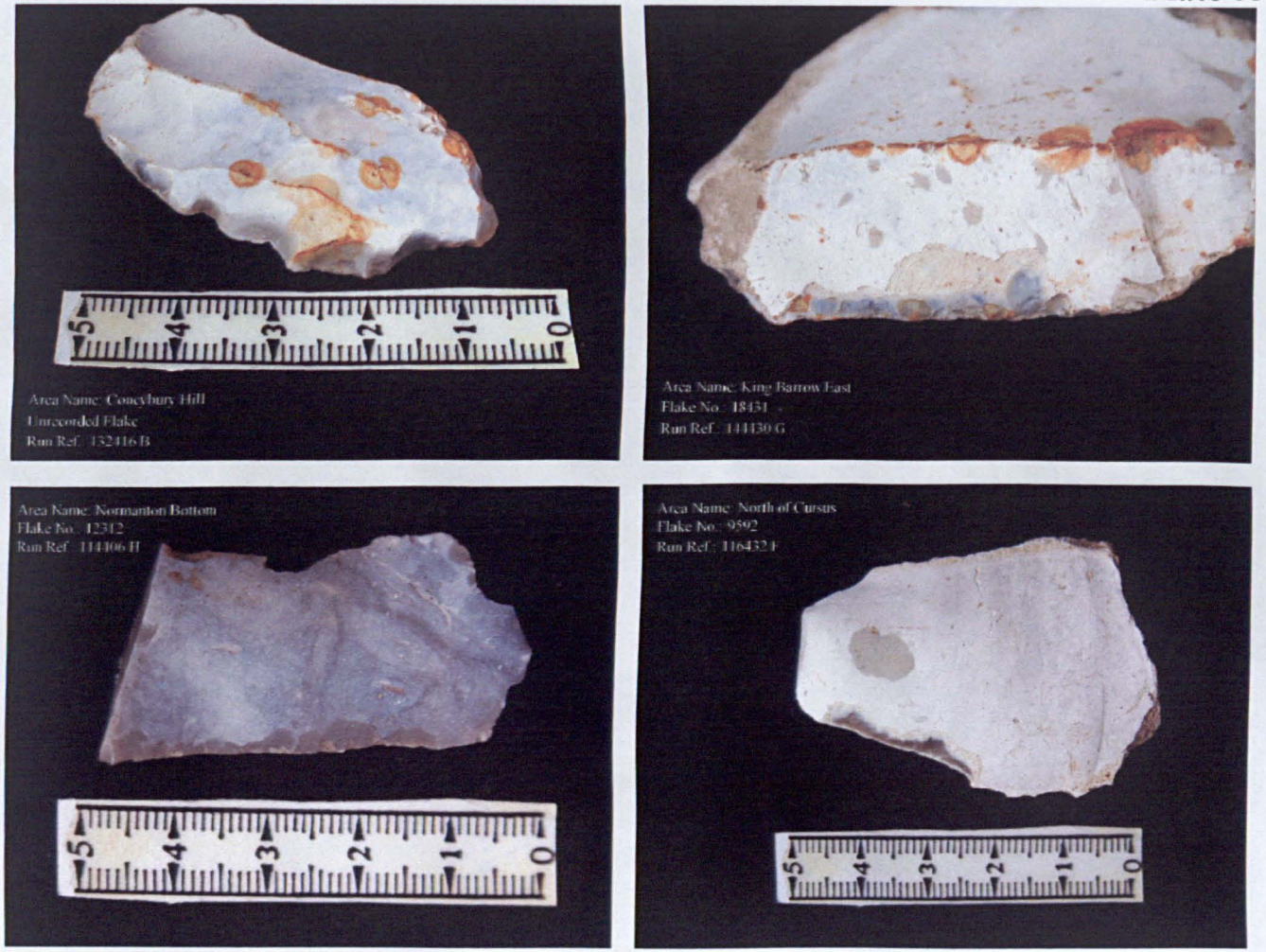
Examples of single platform blade cores (Clark Type A1).

Plate 84



Example of a single platform blade core (Clark Type A1).

Plate 85

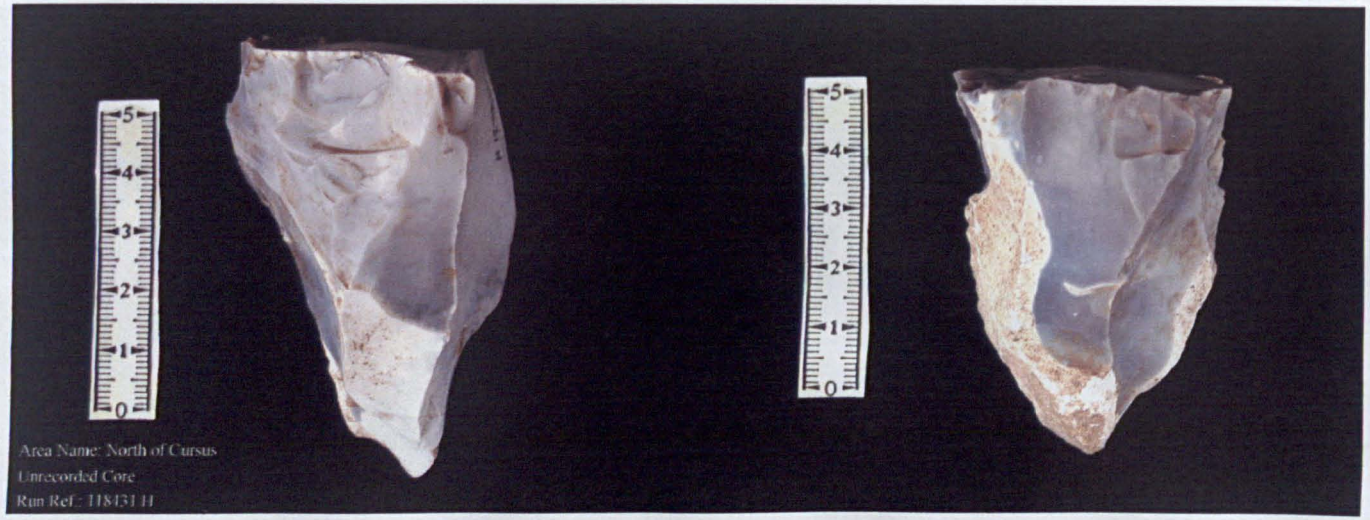


Examples of reused flakes showing two-phase cortication.

Plate 86

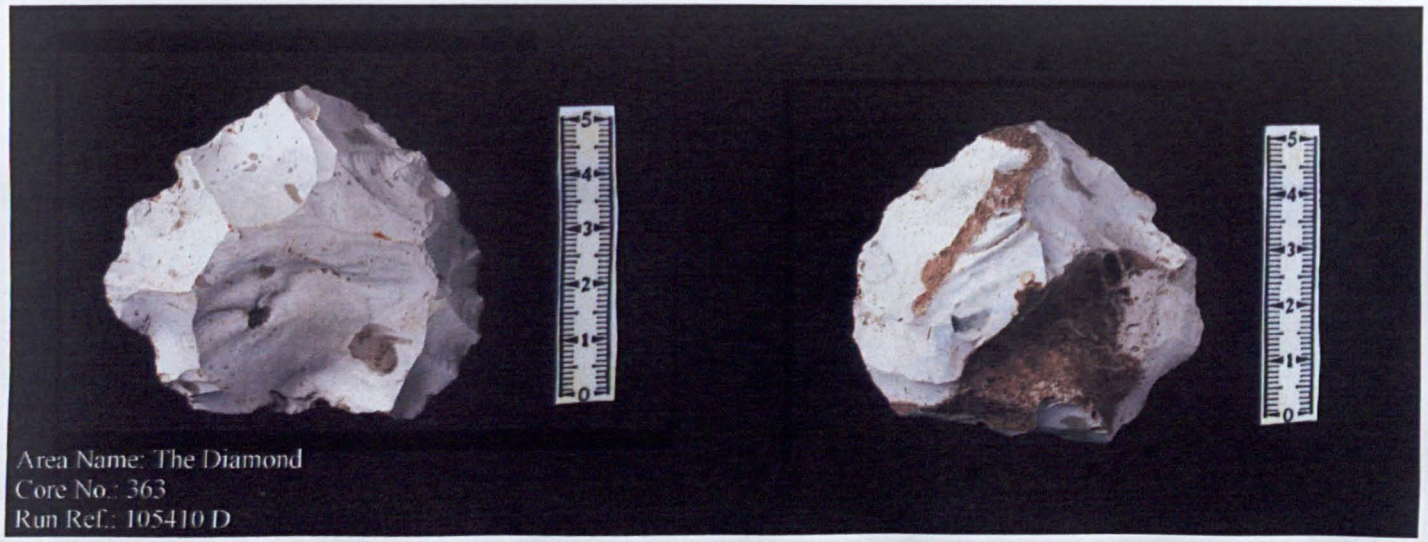
Example of a reused core exhibiting two-phase cortication.

Plate 87



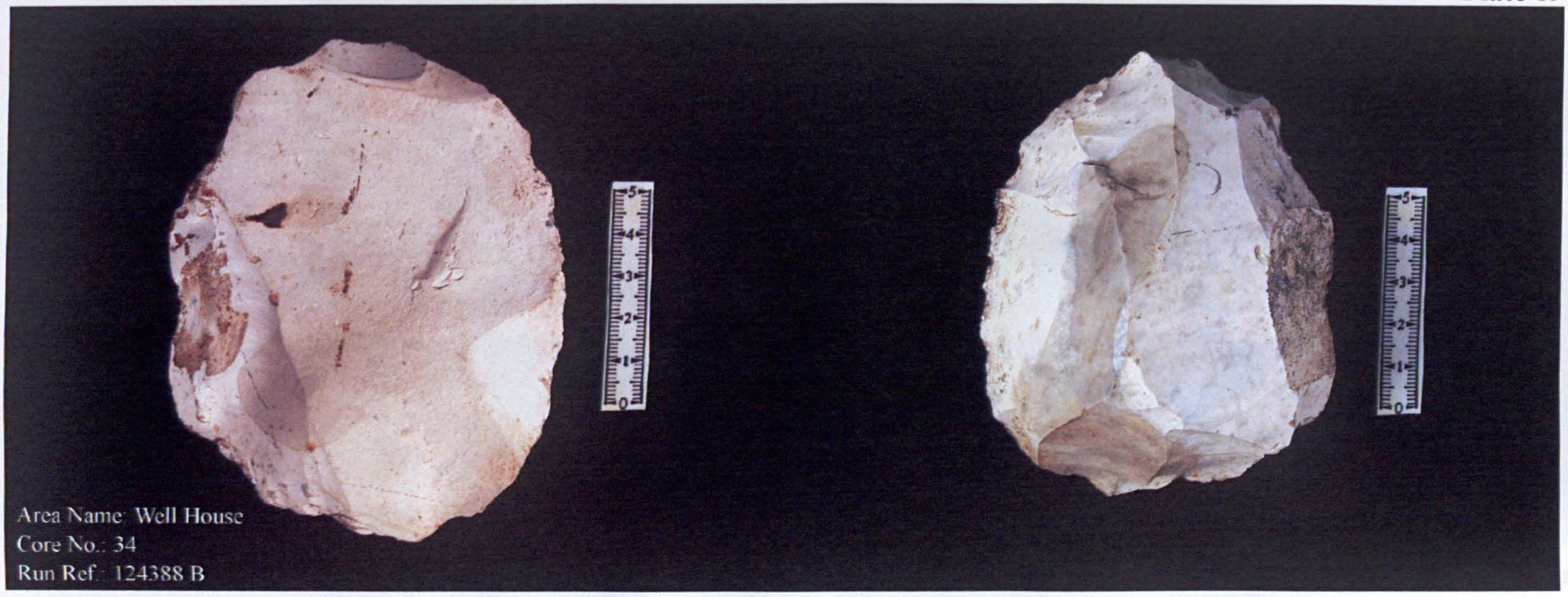
Examples of reused cores exhibiting two-phase cortication.

Plate 88



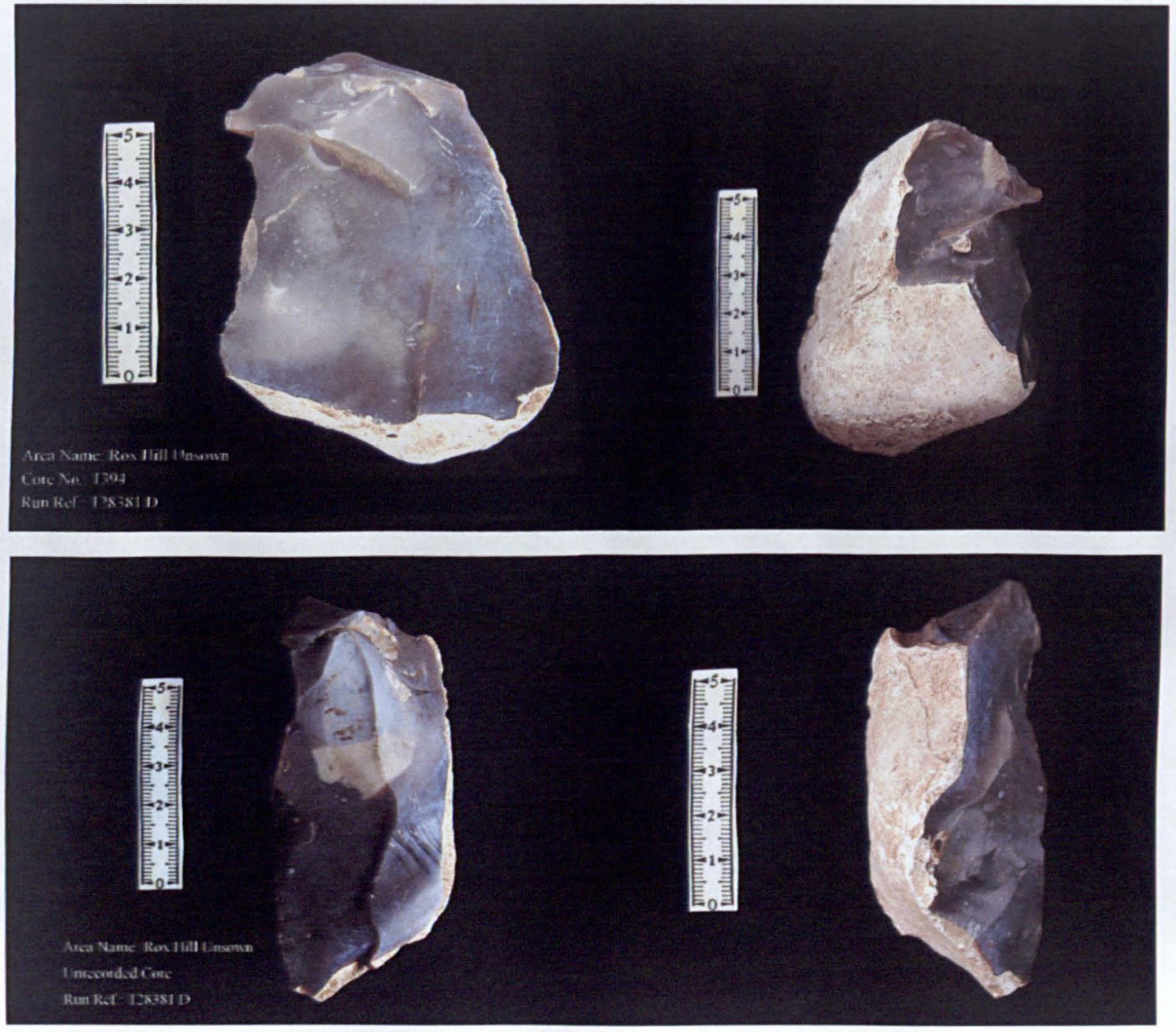
Examples of levallois cores.

Plate 89



Example of a large well-worked levallois core from Well House (83).

Plate 90



Examples of Kombewa-style cores.

Plate 91

An example of an opposed platform blade core (Clark Type B1).

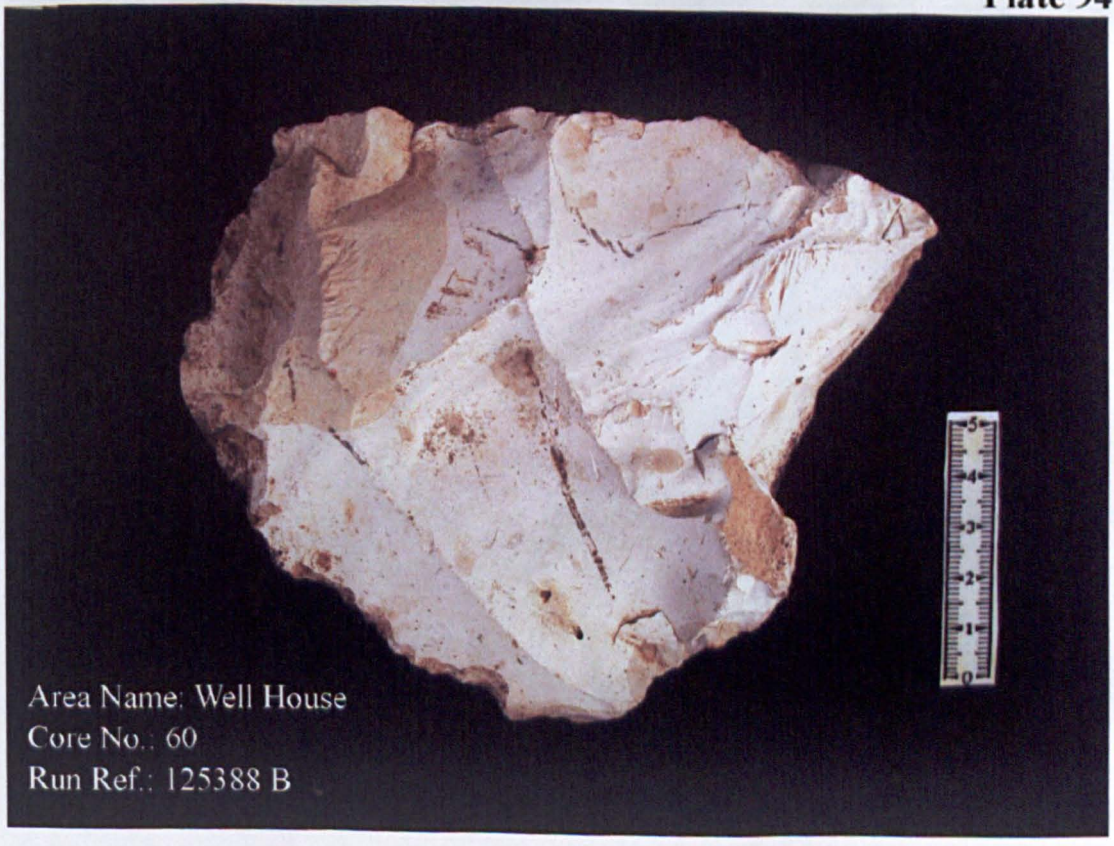
Plate 92

Example of a multi-platform core also used to produce blades.

Plate 93

Example of a bladelet core of Clark Type A2.

Plate 94



Example of a tabular core (my core category 10).

Plate 95

Example of a bifacial tabular core (my core category 11).

Figures

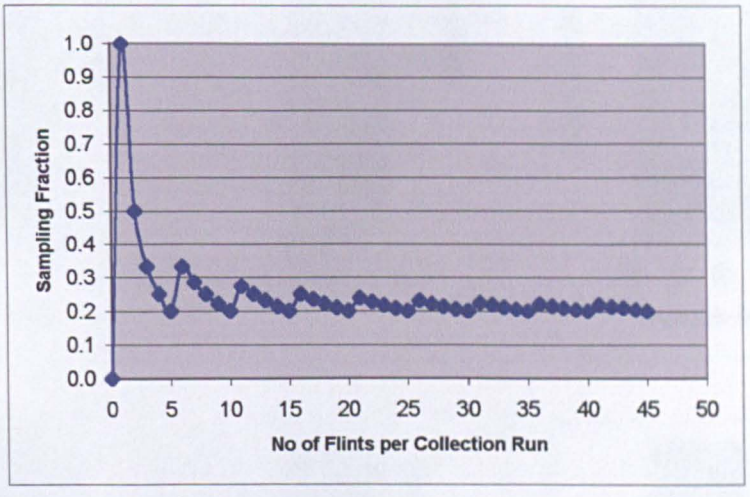


Fig. 3.1: The varying sample fraction in relation to the number of pieces of flint per collection run.

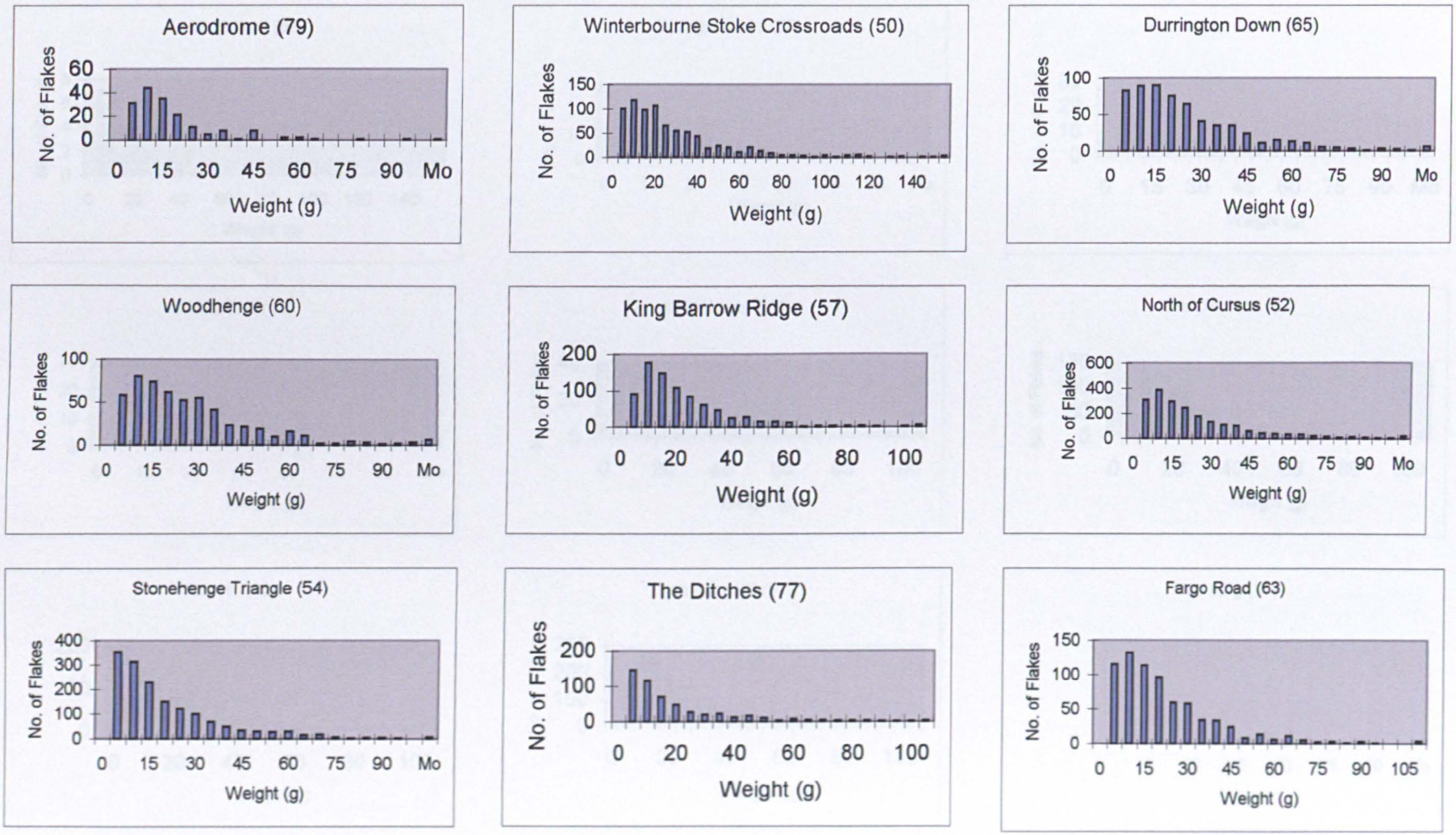


Fig. 4.1: The weights of flakes from sample areas.

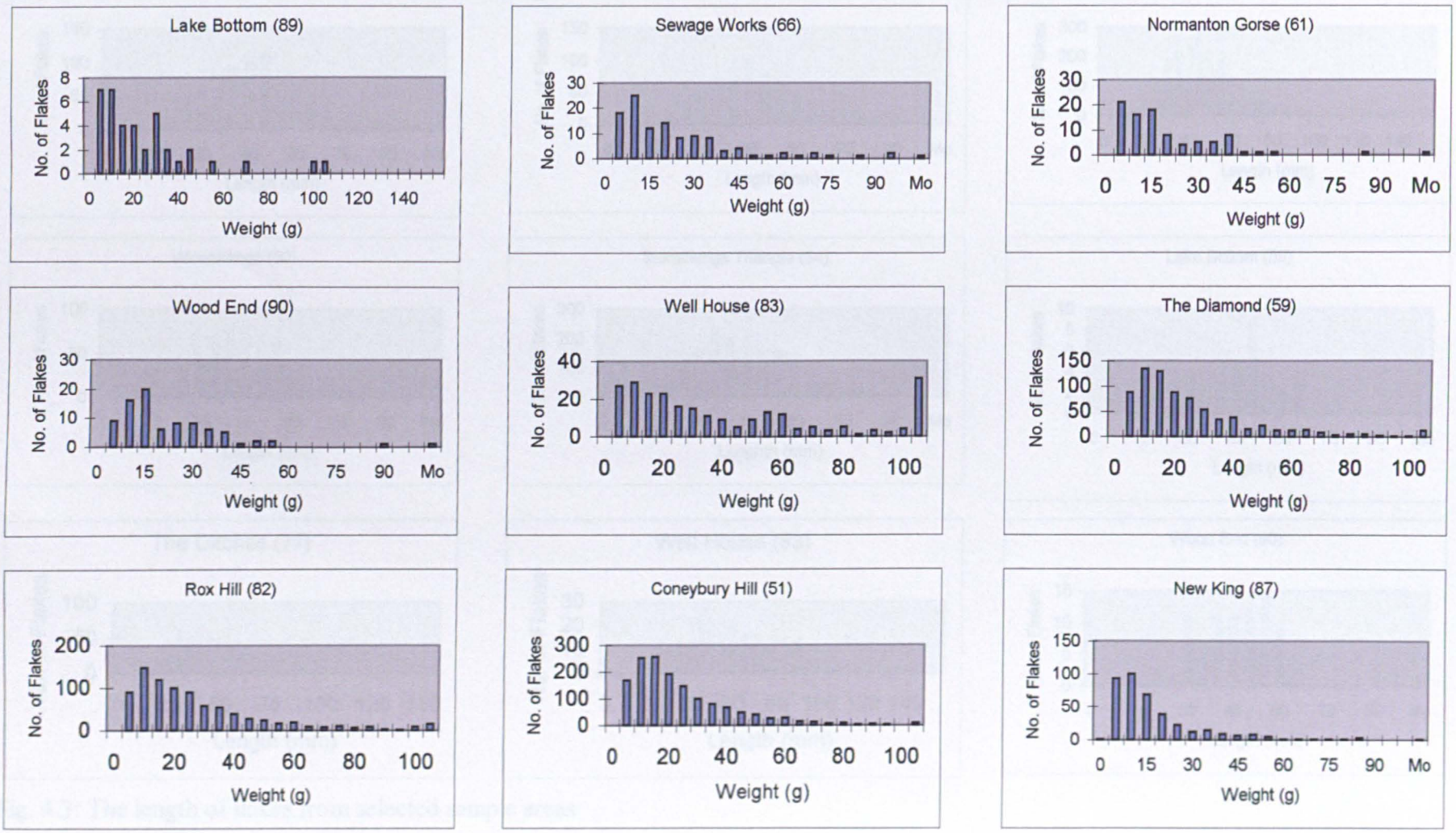


Fig. 4.2: The Weights of Flakes from sample areas.

Fig. 4.3: The length of flakes from selected sample areas

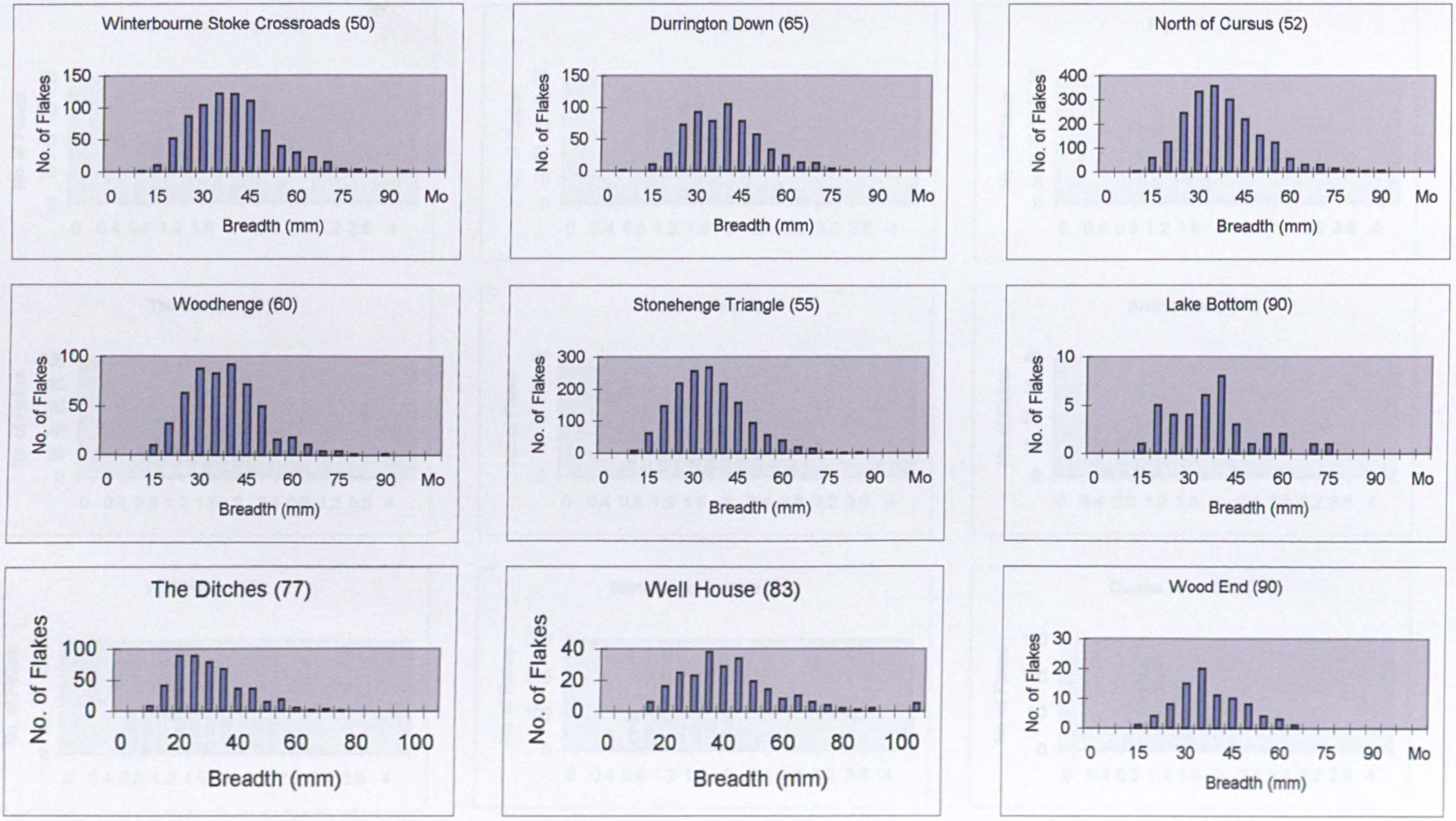


Fig. 4.4: The breadths of flakes from selected sample areas.

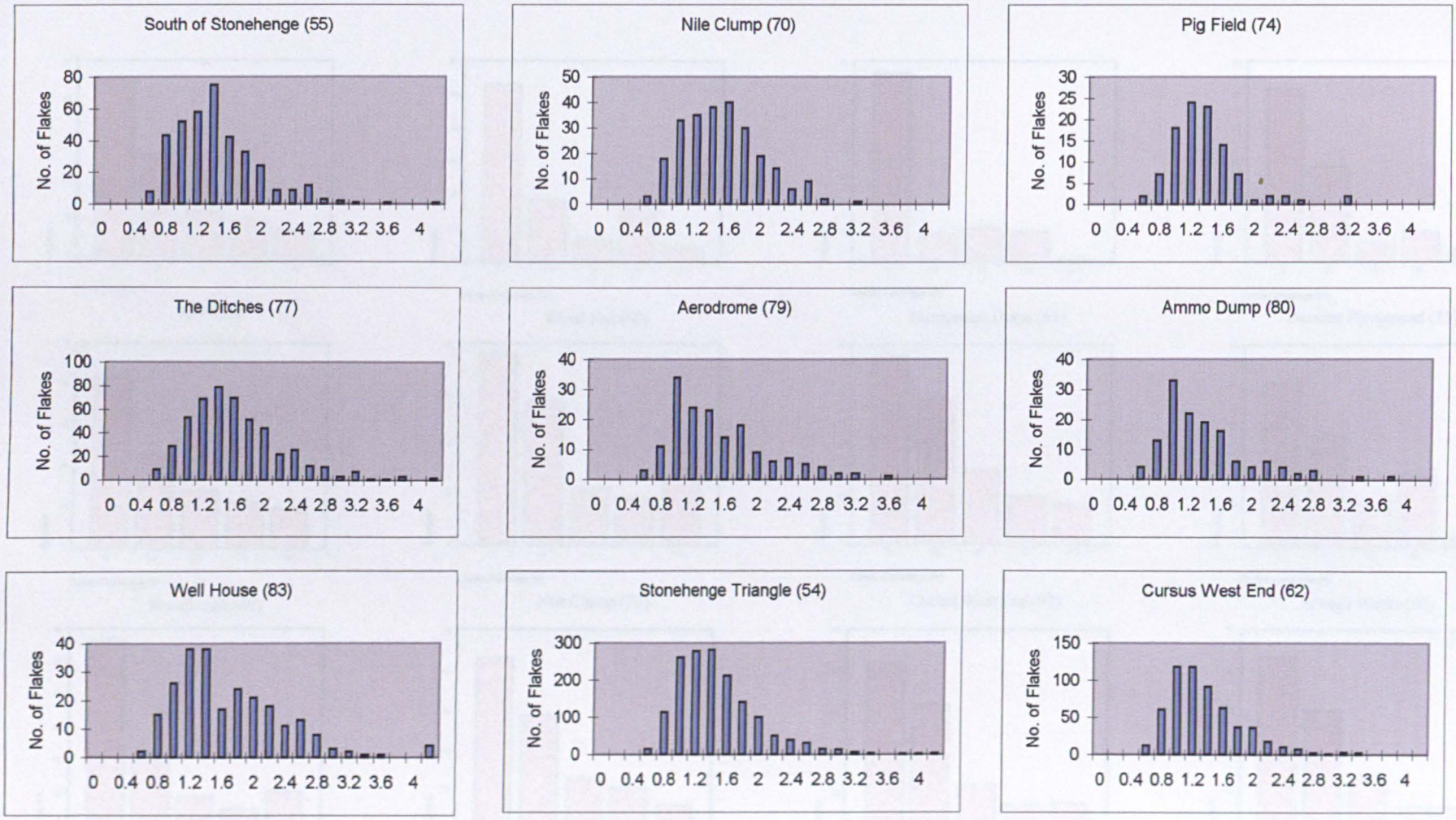


Fig. 4.5: The length:breadth ratios of flakes from selected sample areas.

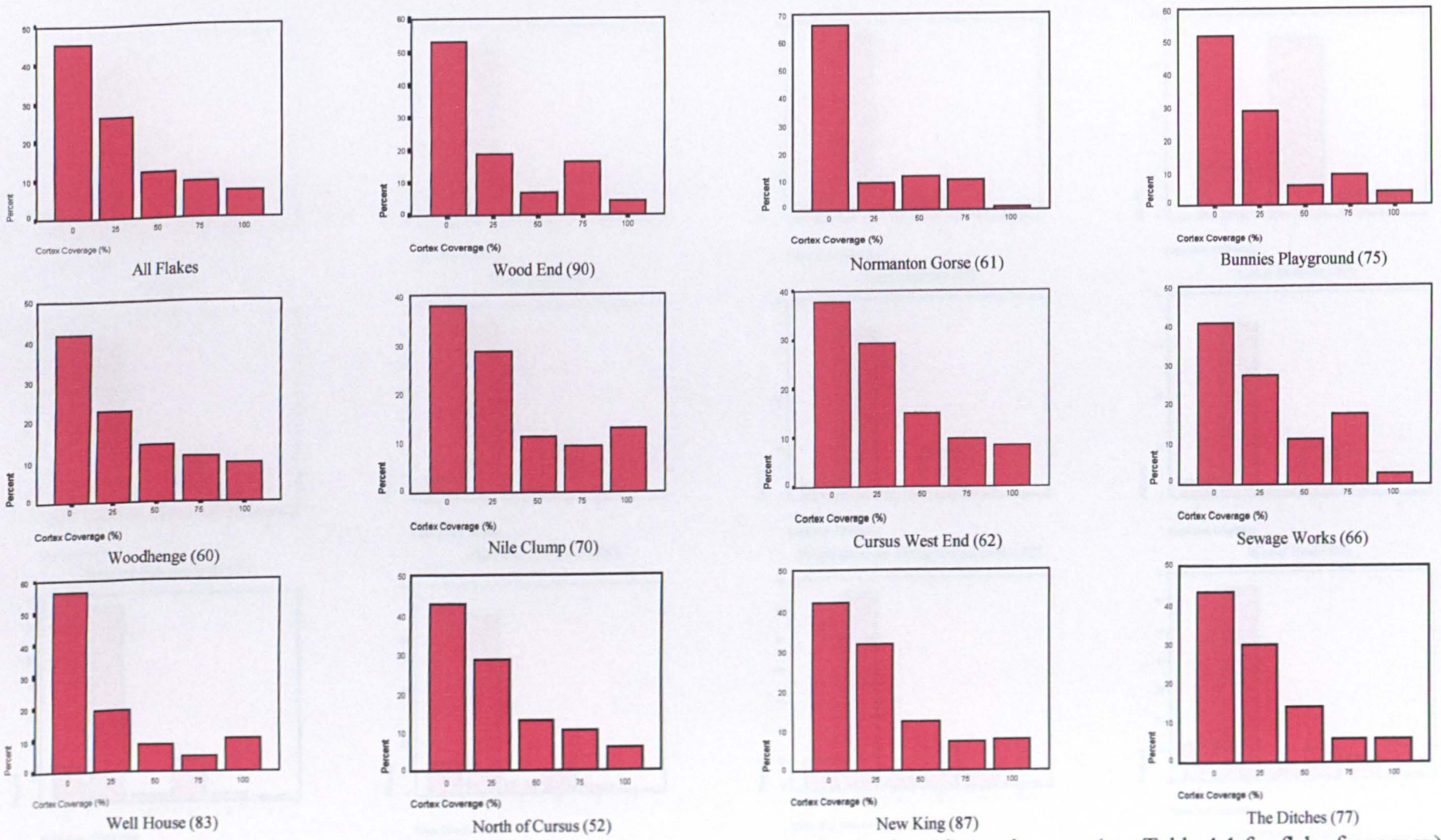


Fig. 4.6: The percentage of cortex covering the dorsal surface of complete flakes from selected sample areas (see Table 4.1 for flake frequency)

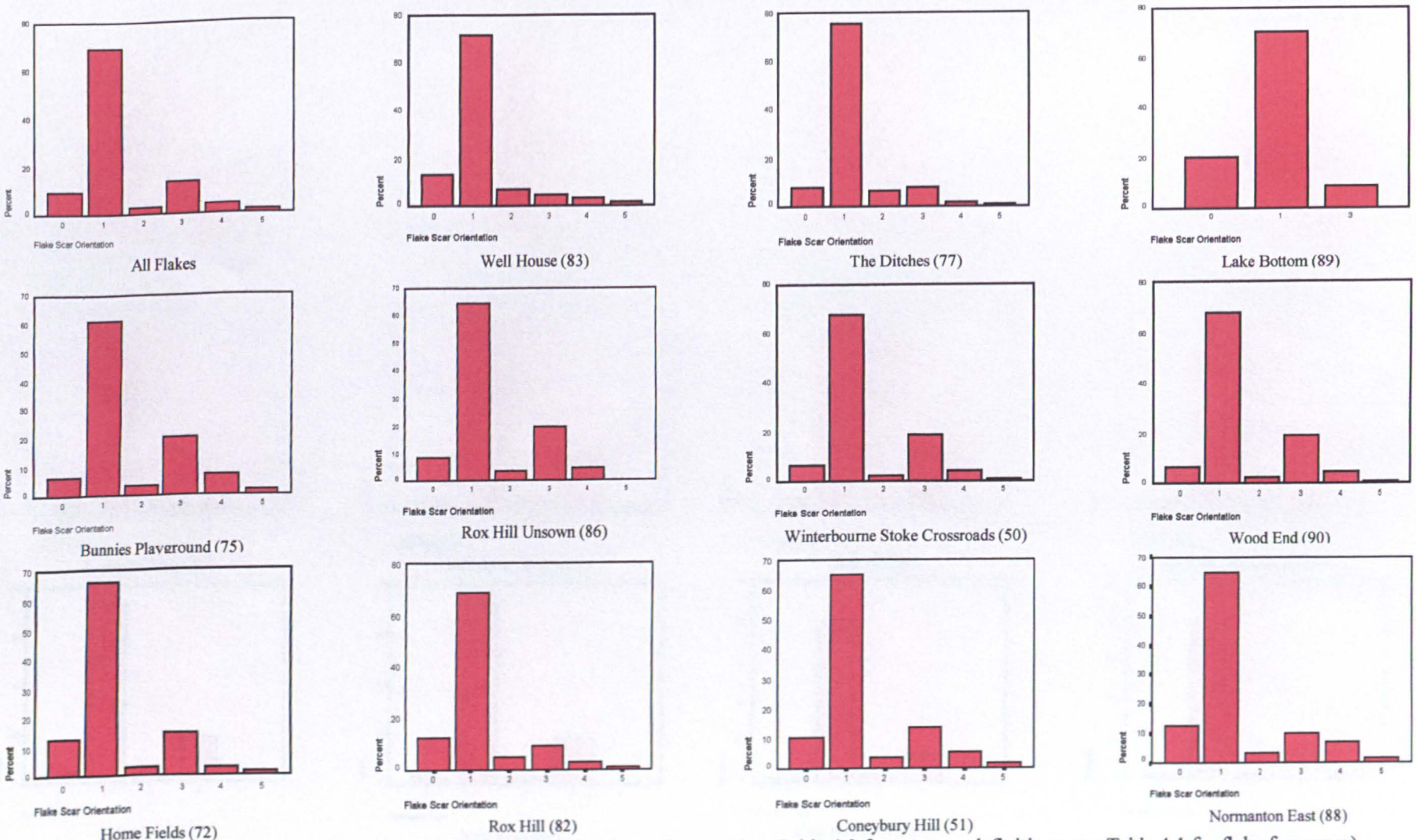


Fig. 4.7: The proportions of flake scar orientation categories from selected sample areas (see Table 4.3 for category definitions; see Table 4.1 for flake frequency)

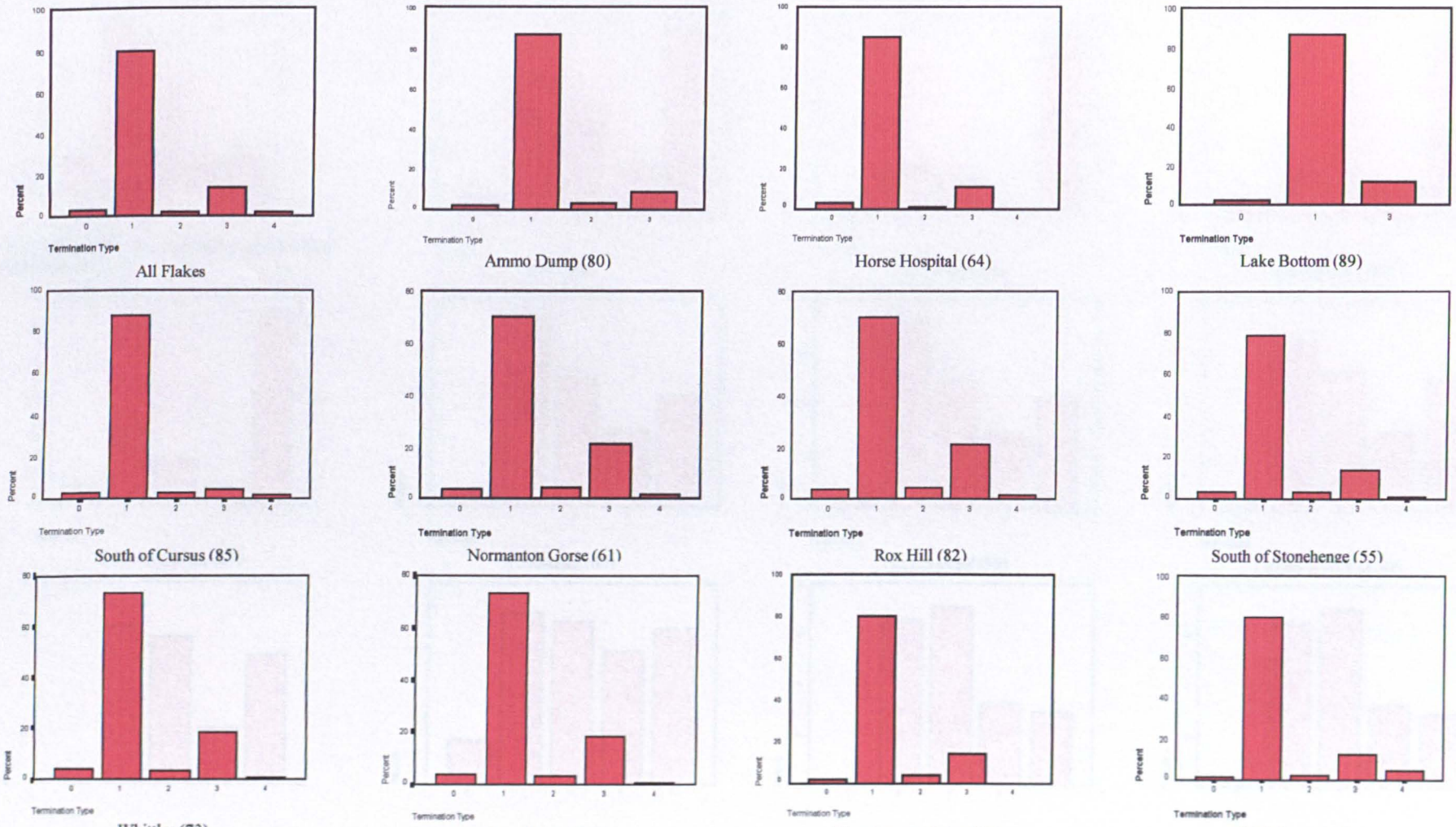
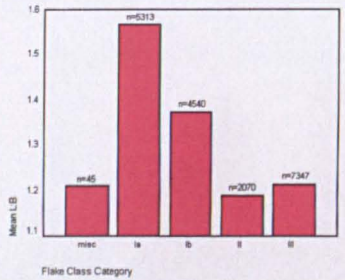
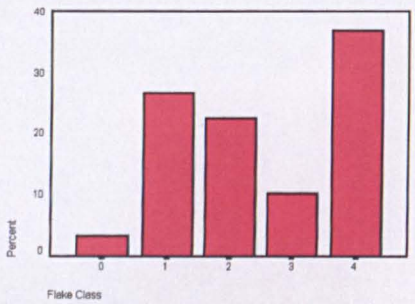


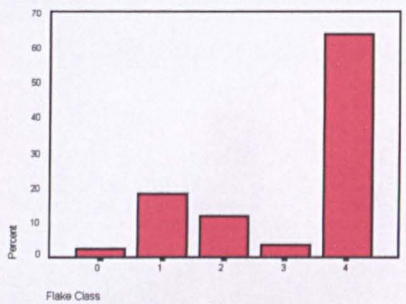
Fig. 4.8: The termination types of flakes from selected sample areas. (0=indeterminate, 1=feathered, 2=step, 3=hinge, 4=plunging; See Table 4.1 for flake frequency)



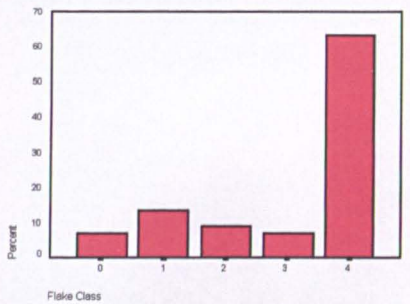
All Flakes: Flake class compared to average flake length:breadth ratio



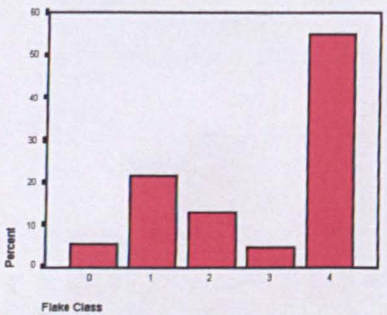
All Flakes



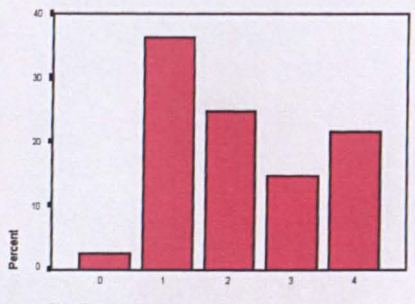
Destructor (76)



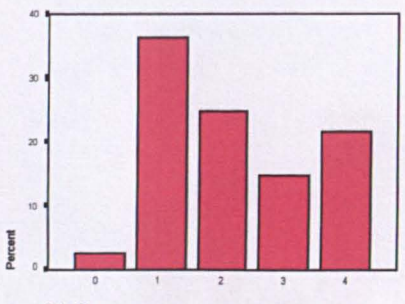
Lake Bottom (89)



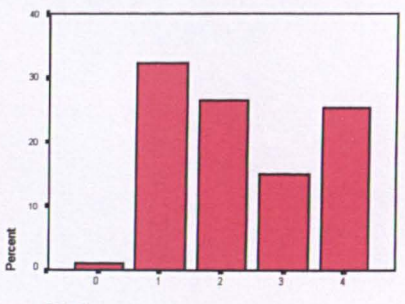
South of Cursus (85)



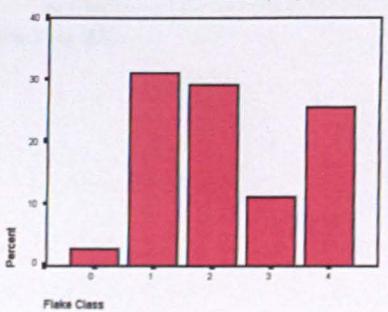
Woodhenge (60)



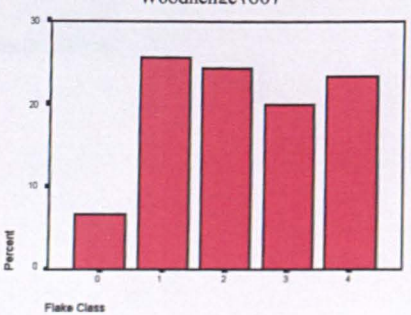
The Diamond (59)



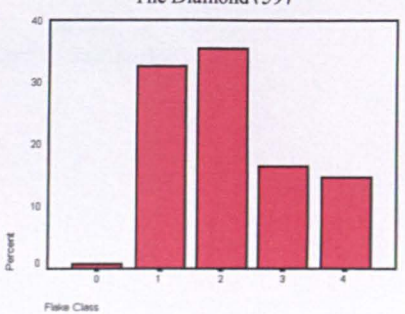
Cursus West End (62)



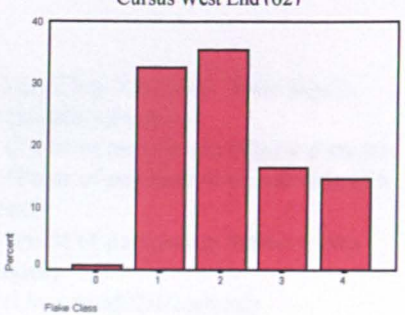
King Barrow Ridge (57)



Normanton Gorse (61)

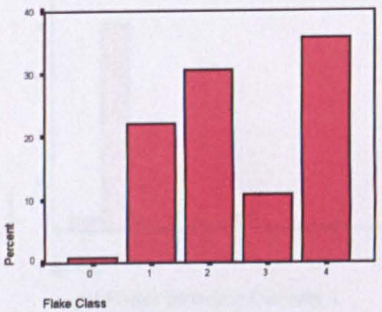


Sewage Works (66)

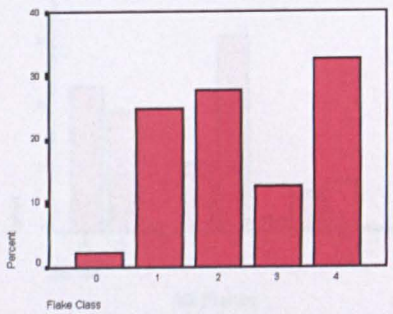


West Field (68)

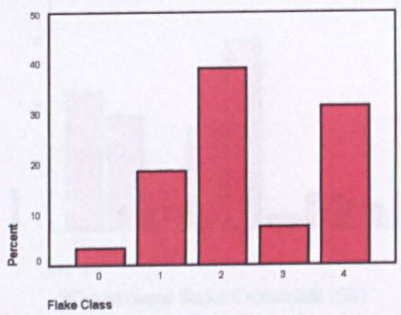
Fig. 4.9: Proportions of flake class categories on flakes from selected sample areas (see Fig. 4.10 for category definitions; see Table 4.1 for flake frequency)



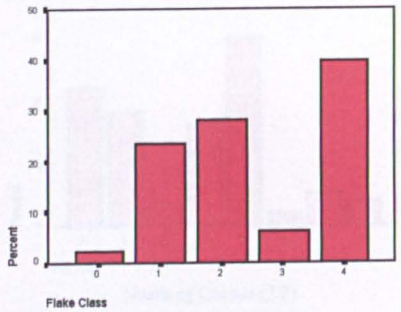
Nile Clump (70)



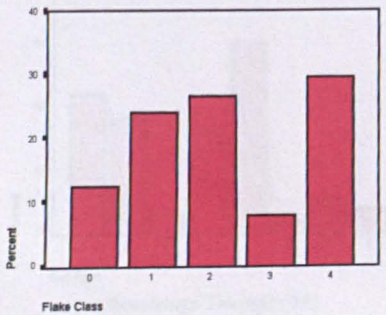
North of Cursus (52)



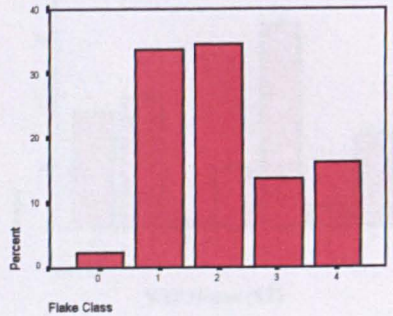
Aerodrome (70)



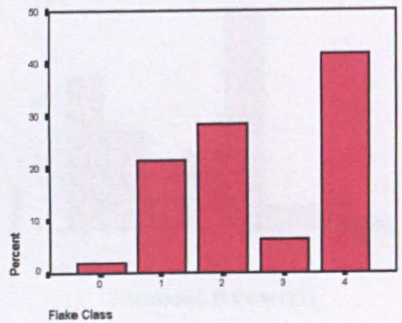
Rox Hill (82)



New King (87)



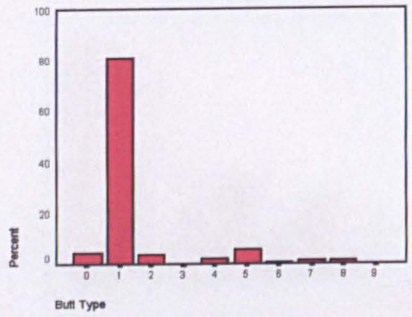
Wood End (90)



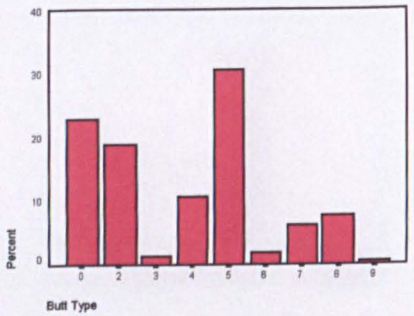
Rox Hill Unsown (86)

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)

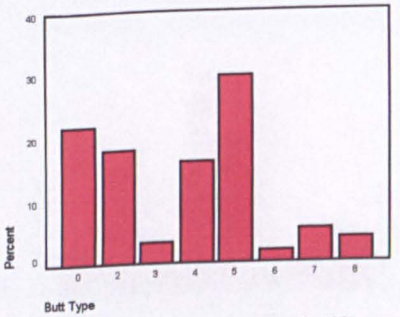
Fig. 4.10: Proportions of flake class categories on flakes from selected sample areas (see Table 4.1 for flake frequency)



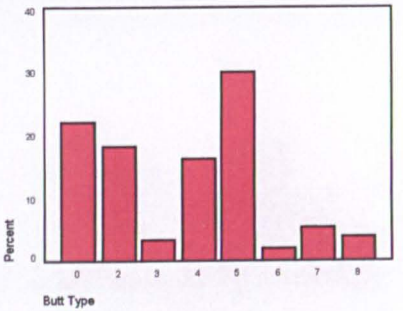
All Flakes Including Category 1



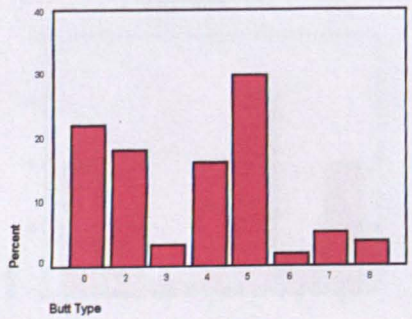
All Flakes



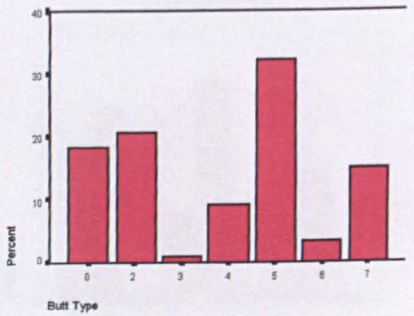
Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads (50)



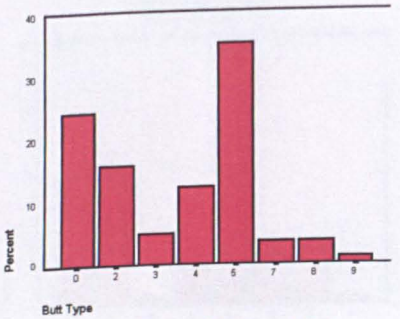
North of Cursus (52)



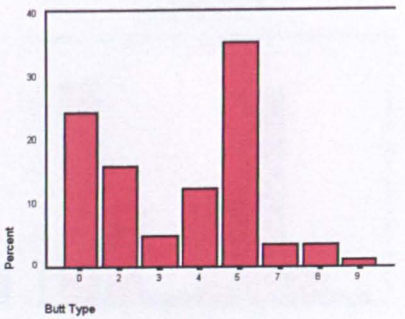
Stonehenge Triangle (54)



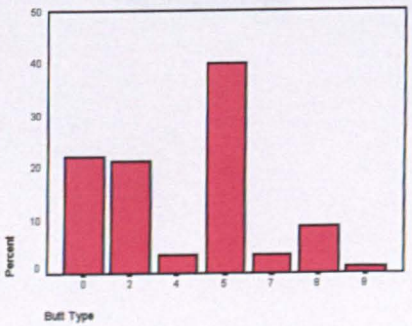
Well House (83)



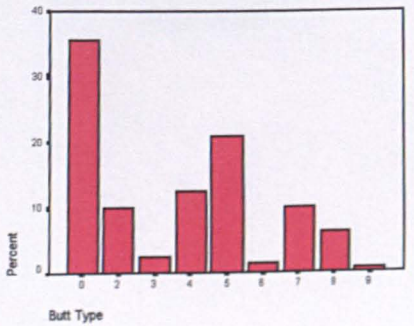
Normanton Bottom (67)



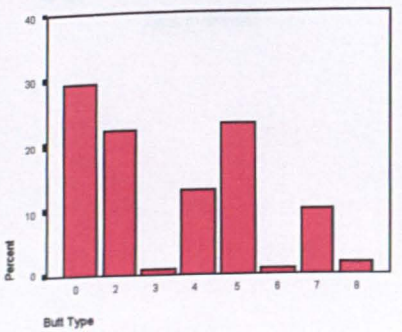
Woodhenge (60)



King Barrow Ridge (57)



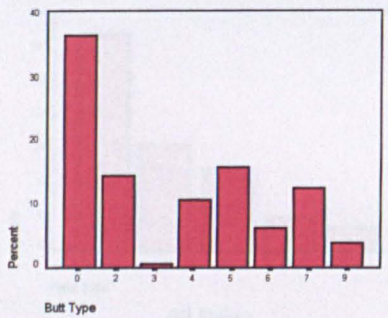
Railway (71)



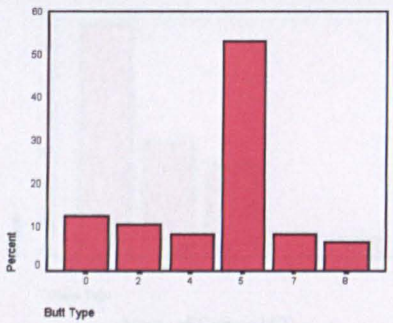
Spring Bottom (78)

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)

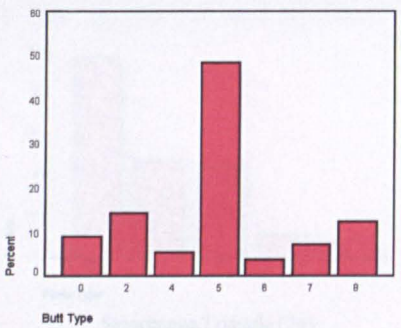
Fig. 4.11: The proportions of different flake butt types (excluding plain butts) from selected sample areas



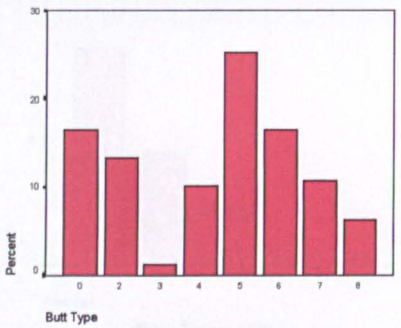
New King (87)



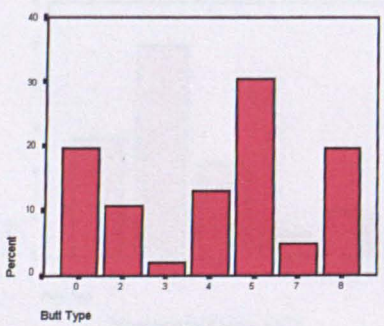
Aerodrome (70)



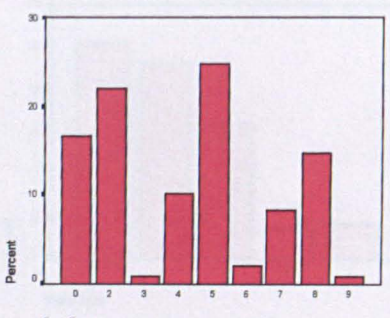
Nile Clump (70)



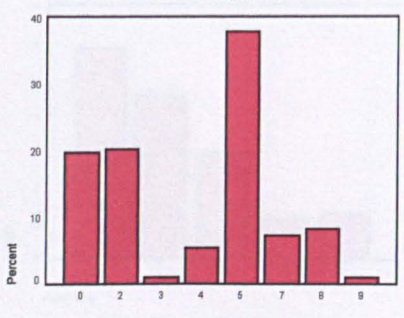
The Ditches (77)



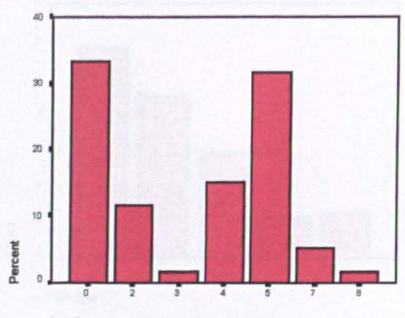
The Diamond (59)



West Field (68)



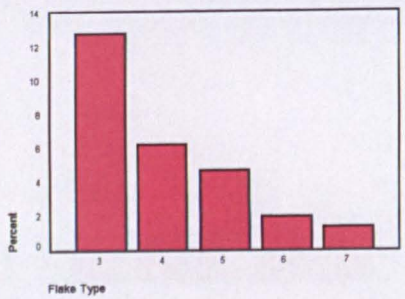
Rox Hill (82)



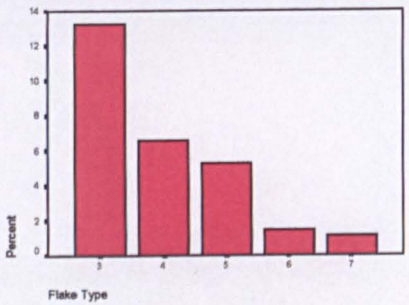
Normanton East (88)

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)

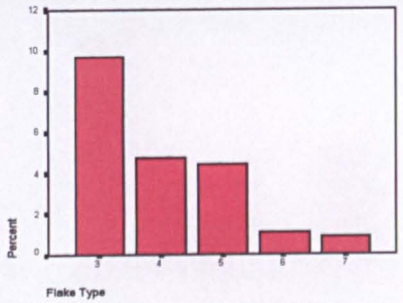
Fig. 4.12: The proportions of different butt types (excluding plain butts) from selected sample areas



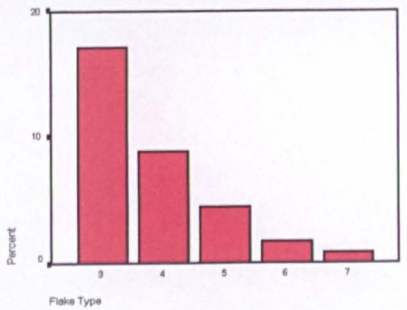
All Flakes



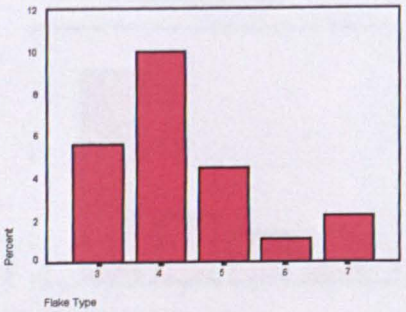
North of Cursus (52)



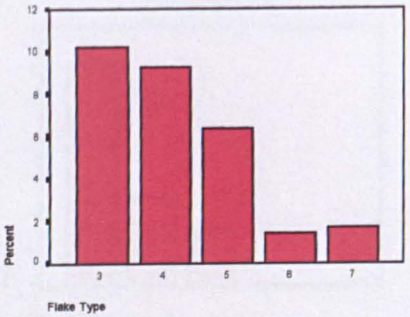
Stonehenge Triangle (54)



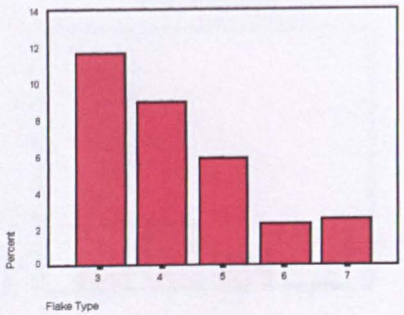
Woodhenge (60)



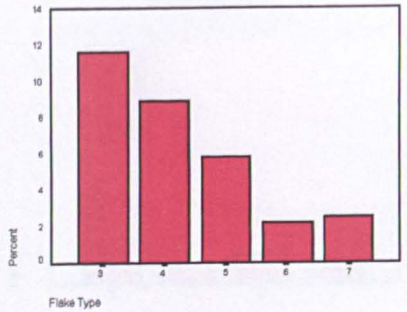
Normanton Gorse (61)



The Diamond (59)

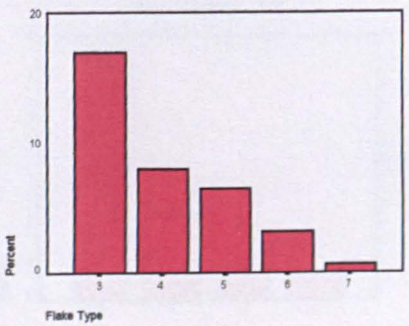


King Barrow Ridge (57)

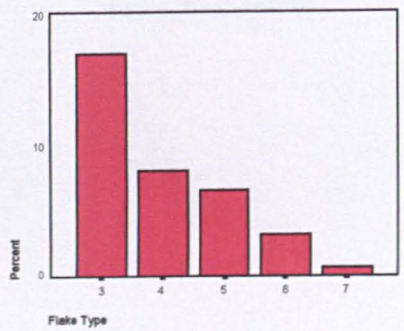


Fargo Road (63)

West Field (68)



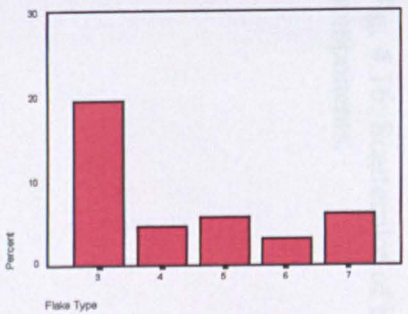
Coneybury Hill (51)



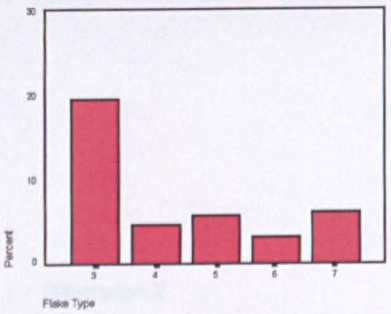
South of Stonehenge (55)

Flake Type Categories:
3 (preparation flake)
4 (side trimming flake)
5 (distal trimming flake)
6 (side and distal trimming flake)
7 (miscellaneous trimming flake)

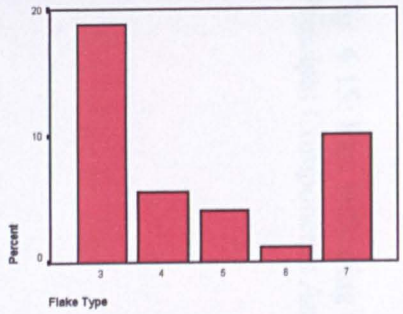
Fig. 4.13: The proportions of preparation and trimming flakes in selected sample area assemblages (see Table 4.1 for flake frequency)



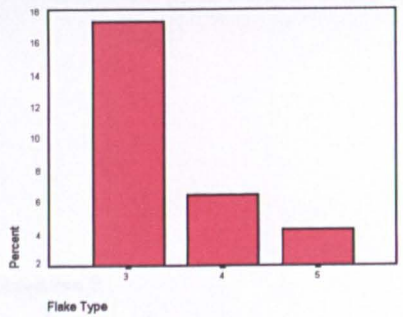
Nile Clump (70)



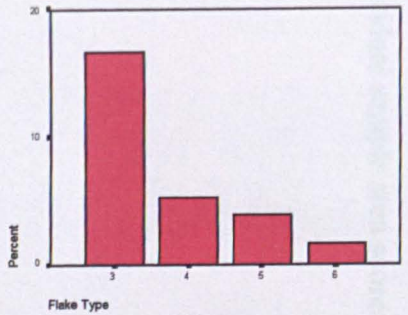
Aerodrome (79)



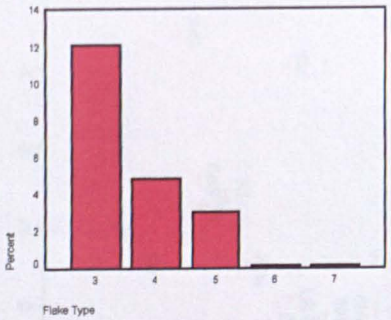
Well House (83)



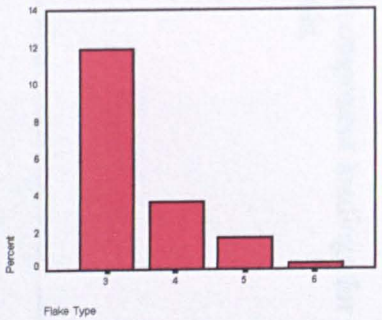
Wood End (90)



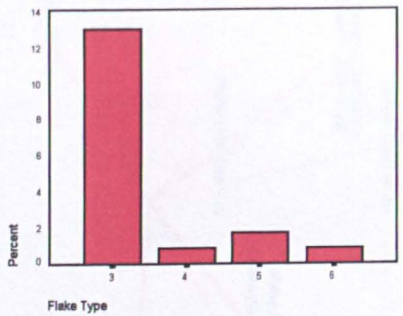
Luxenborough (84)



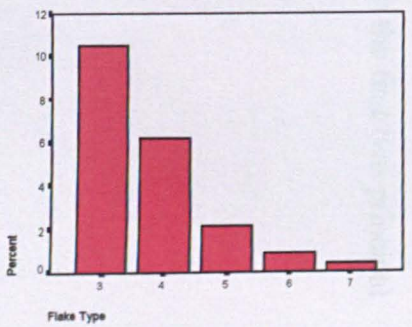
Horse Hospital (64)



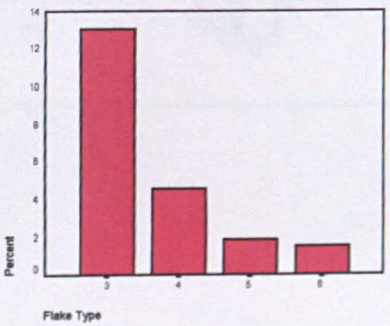
Bunnies Playground (75)



Destructor (76)



Rox Hill Unsown (86)



Normanton East (88)

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. 4.14: The proportions of preparation and trimming flakes in selected sample area assemblages (see Table 4.1 for flake frequency)

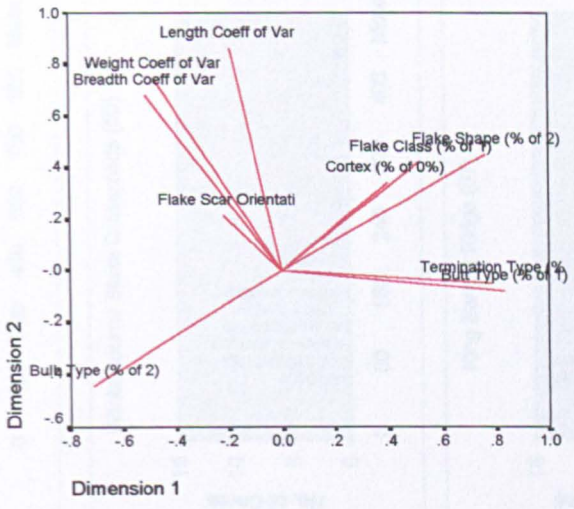


Fig. 4.15: Plot indicating the component loadings for attributes calculated by Principal Components Analysis.

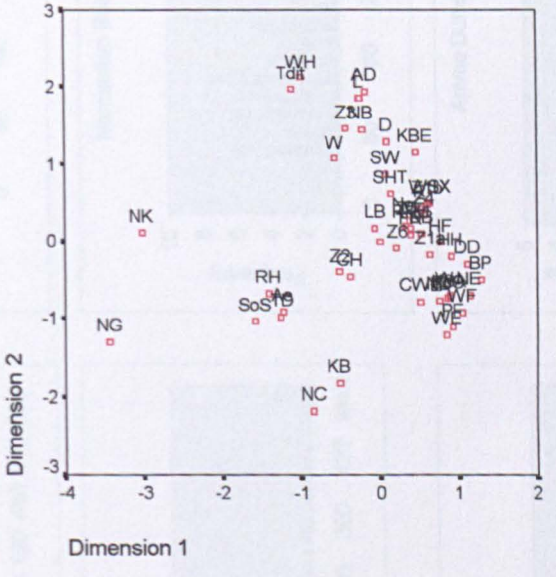


Fig. 4.16: Scatterplot of individual sample area scores on the first two principal components.

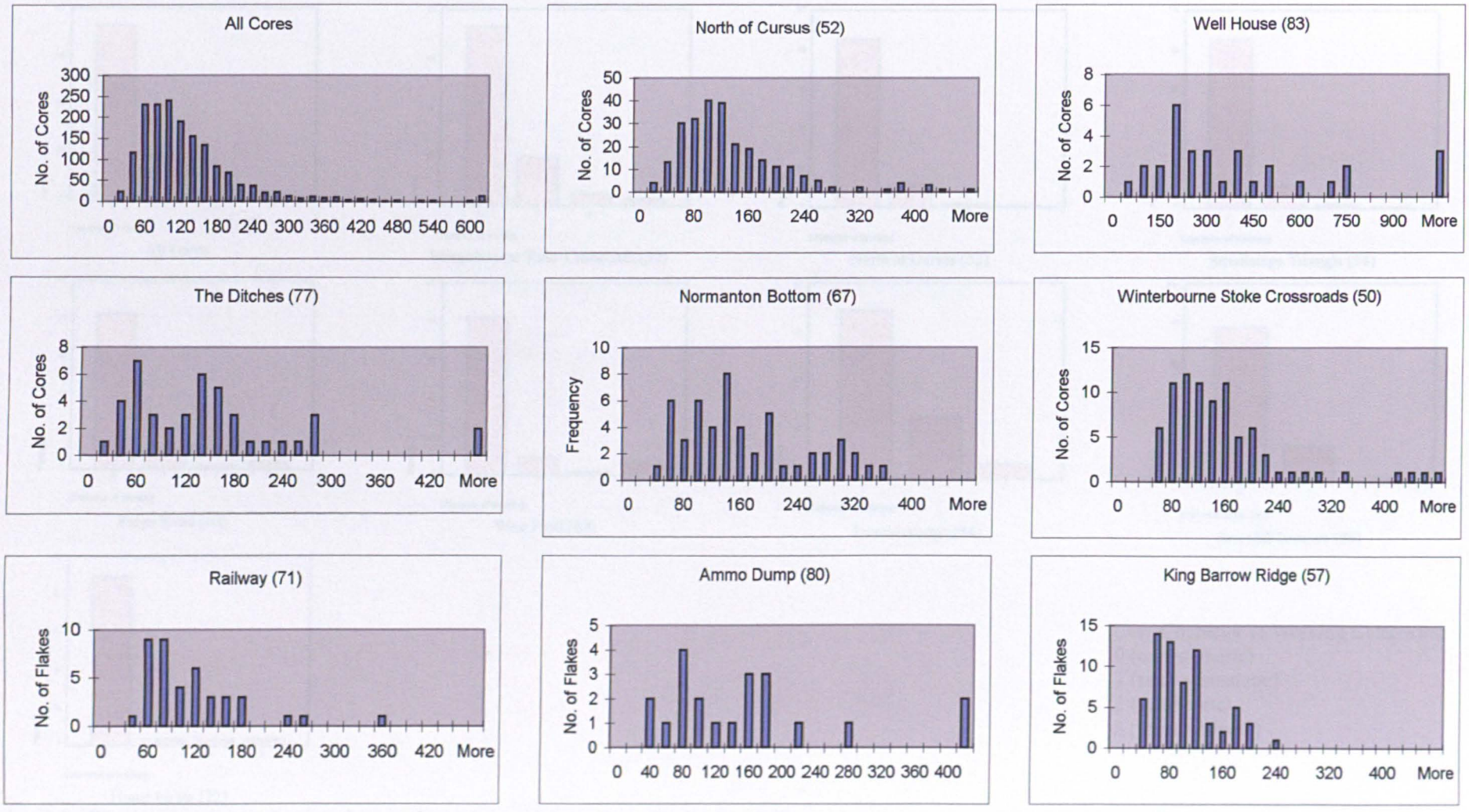
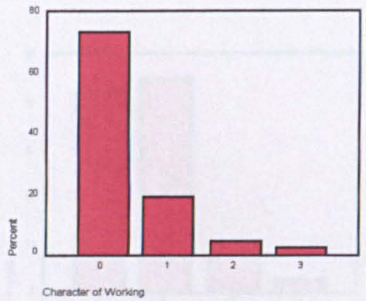
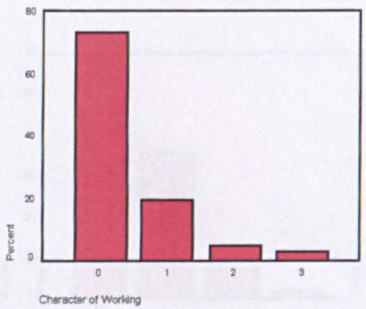


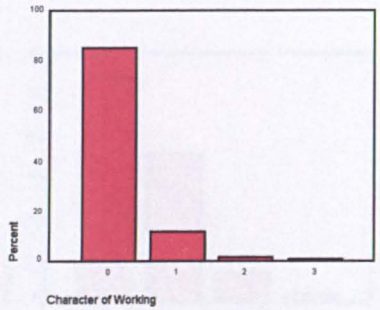
Fig. 5.1: The weights of cores (in grammes) from selected sample areas



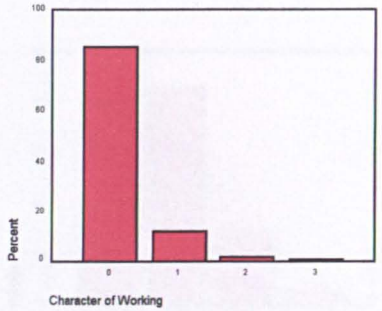
All Cores



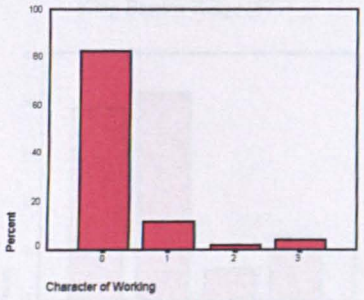
Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads (50)



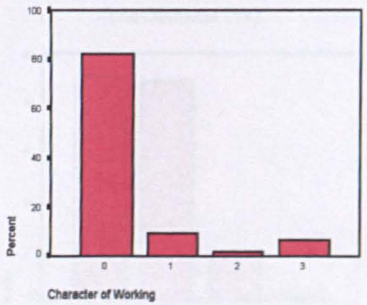
North of Cursus (52)



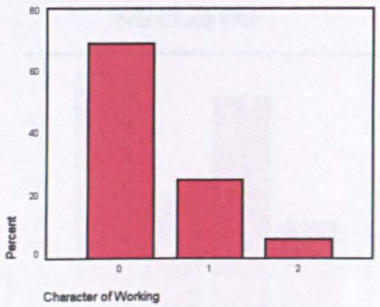
Stonehenge Triangle (54)



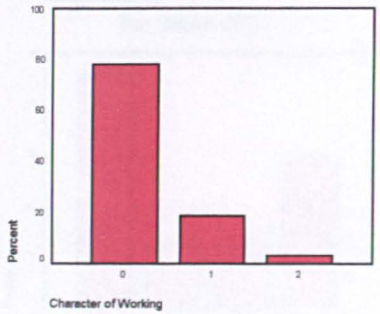
Fargo Road (63)



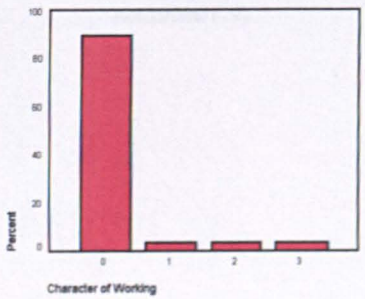
West Field (68)



Luxenborough (84)



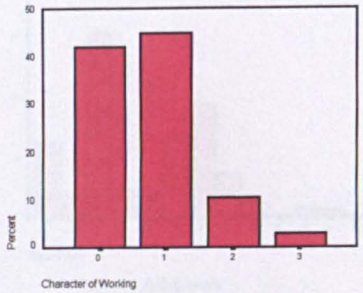
Rox Hill Unsown (86)



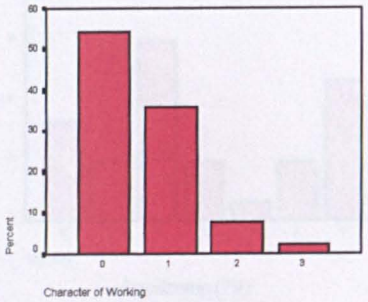
Home Fields (72)

Core Character of Working Categories:
0 (unsystematic)
1 (semi-systematic)
2 (systematic)
3 (indeterminate)

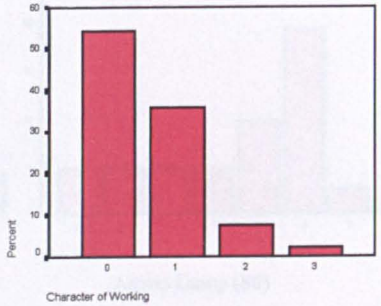
Fig. 5.2: The proportions of cores from selected sample areas worked with different levels of control (see Table 5.1 for core frequency).



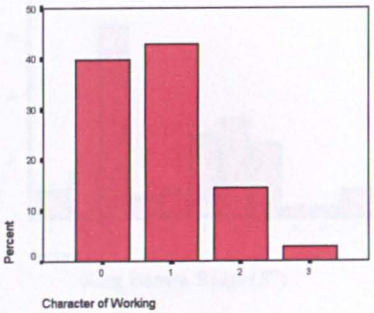
King Barrow Ridge (57)



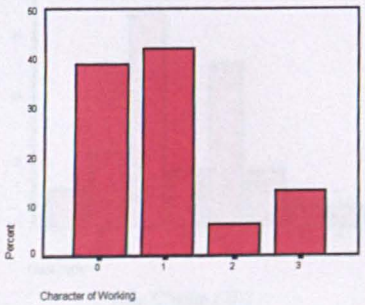
The Diamond (59)



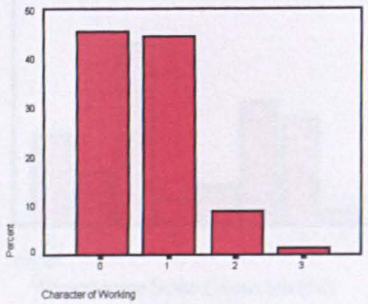
Nile Clump (70)



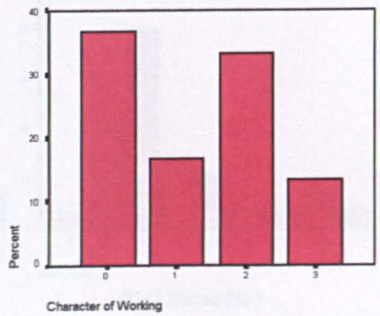
The Ditches (77)



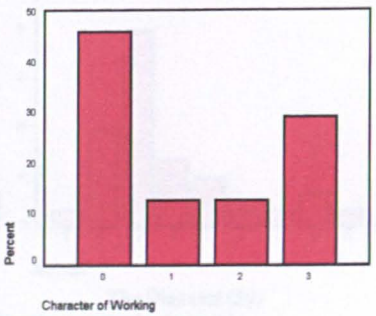
Aerodrome (79)



Rox Hill (82)



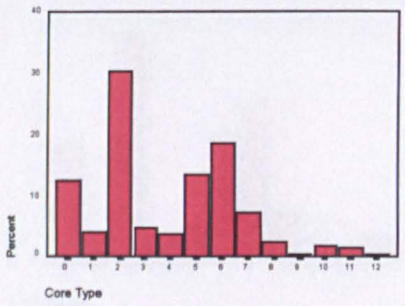
Well House (83)



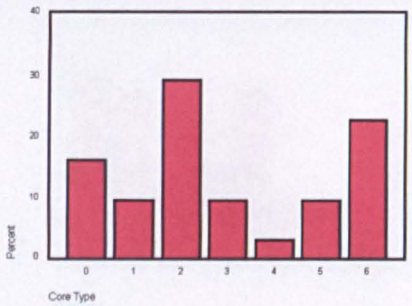
New King (87)

Core Character of Working Categories:
0 (unsystematic)
1 (semi-systematic)
2 (systematic)
3 (indeterminate)

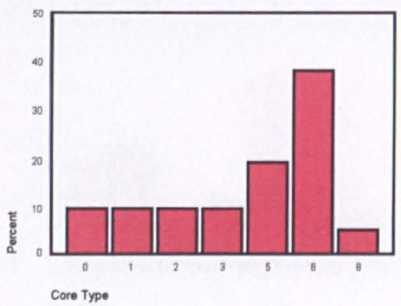
Fig. 5.3 The proportions of cores from selected sample areas worked with different levels of control (see Table 5.1 for core frequency).



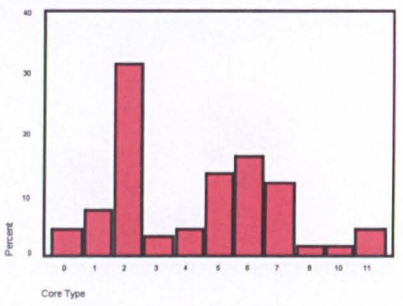
All Cores



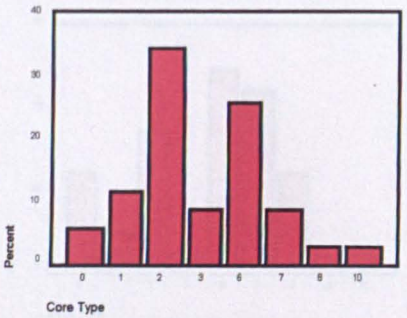
Aerodrome (79)



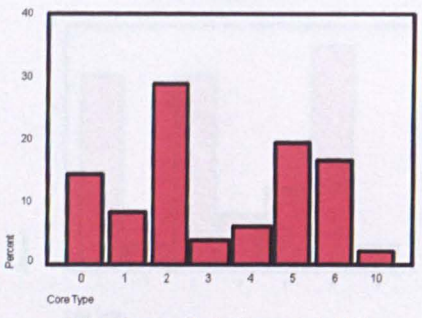
Ammo Dump (80)



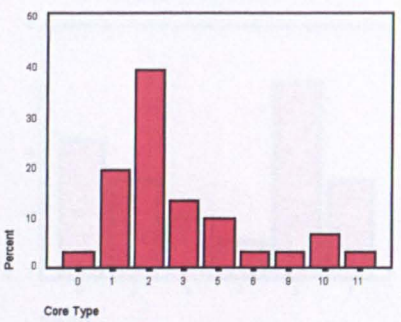
King Barrow Ridge (57)



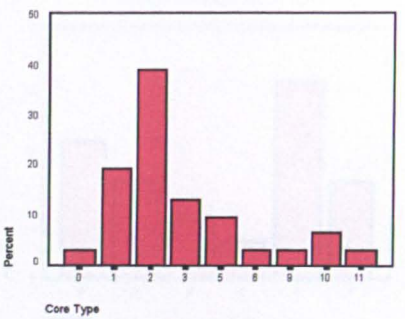
Nile Clump (70)



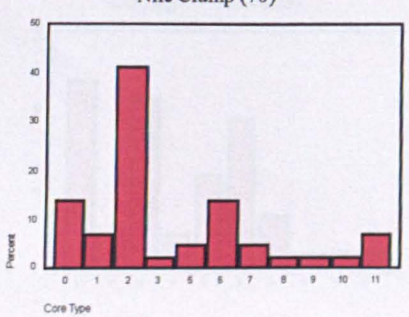
Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads (50)



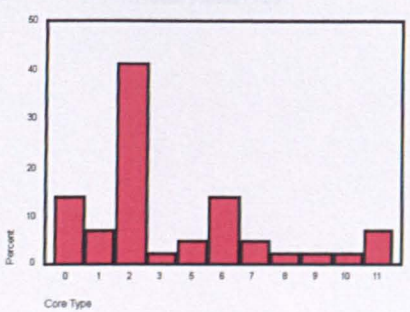
Well House (83)



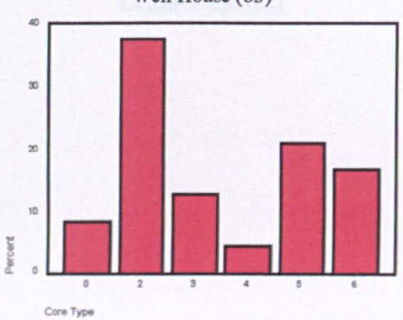
The Diamond (59)



The Ditches (77)



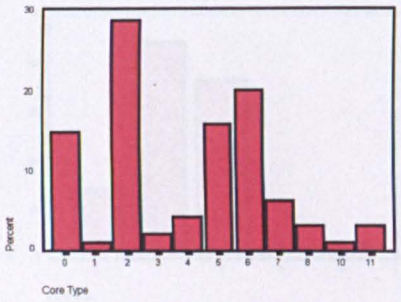
Rox Hill (82)



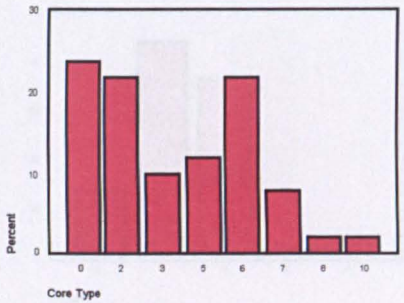
New King (87)

0 (Miscellaneous/indeterminate)
1 (One platform, flakes removed all the way around)
2 (One platform, flakes removed part of the way around)
3 (Two platforms, parallel)
4 (Two platforms, one at an oblique angle)
5 (Two platforms at right angles)
6 (Three or more platforms)
7 ('Keeled', flakes struck form two directions)
8 ('Keeled' with more than one platform)
9 (Tortoise core)
10 (Tabular core)
11 (Bifacially worked tabular core)
12 (Kombewa type core)

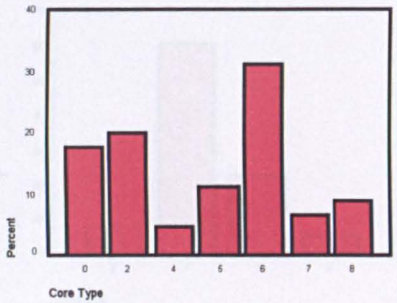
Fig. 5.4: The proportions of core types from selected sample areas (see Table 5.1 for core frequency)



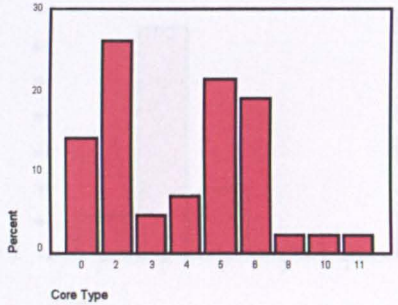
Stonehenge Triangle (54)



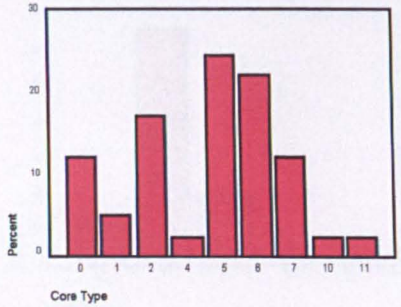
Woodhenge (60)



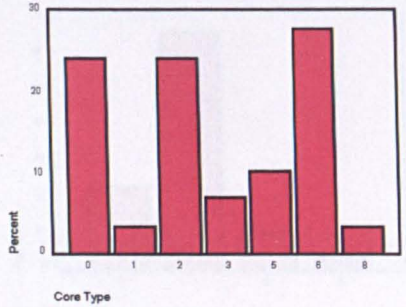
West Field (68)



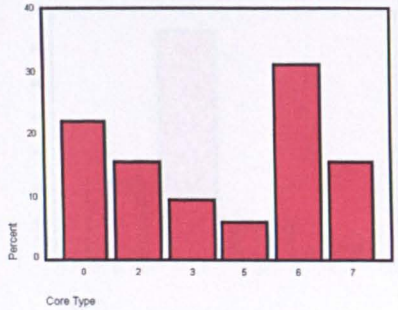
Horse Hospital (64)



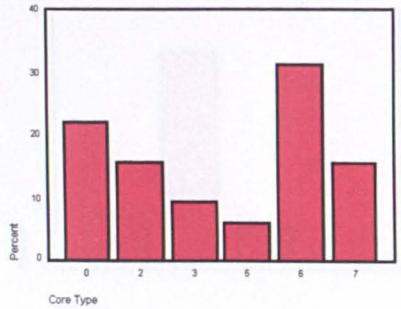
Durrington Down (65)



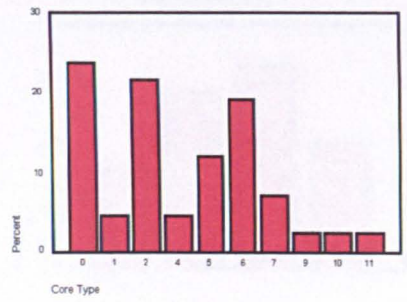
Home Fields (72)



Luxenborough (84)



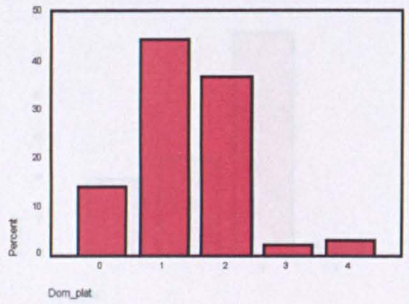
Ammo Dump (80)



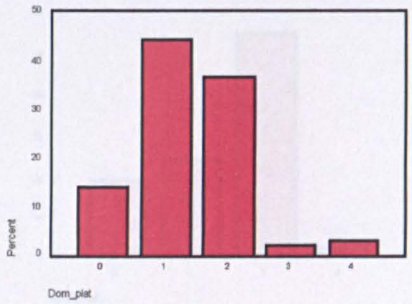
Spring Bottom (78)

0 (Miscellaneous/indeterminate)
1 (One platform, flakes removed all the way around)
2 (One platform, flakes removed part of the way around)
3 (Two platforms, parallel)
4 (Two platforms, one at an oblique angle)
5 (Two platforms at right angles)
6 (Three or more platforms)
7 ('Keeled', flakes struck form two directions)
8 ('Keeled' with more than one platform)
9 (Tortoise core)
10 (Tabular core)
11 (Bifacially worked tabular core)
12 (Kombewa type core)

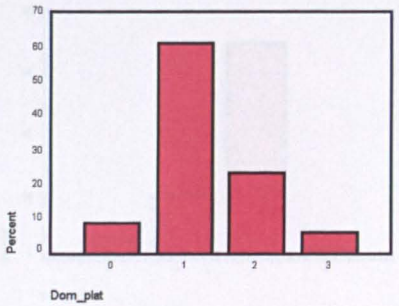
Fig. 5.5: The proportions of core types from selected sample areas (see Table 5.1 for core frequency)



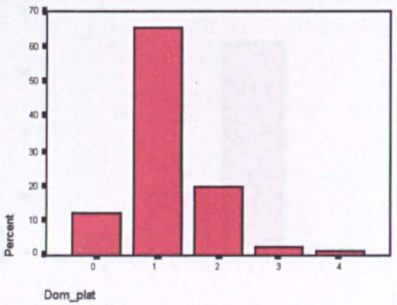
All Cores



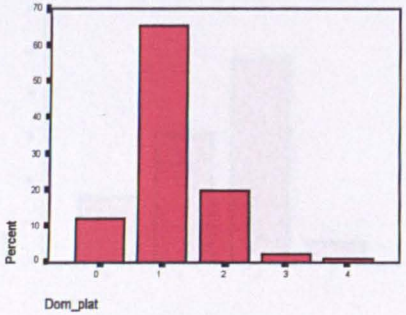
South of Stonehenge (55)



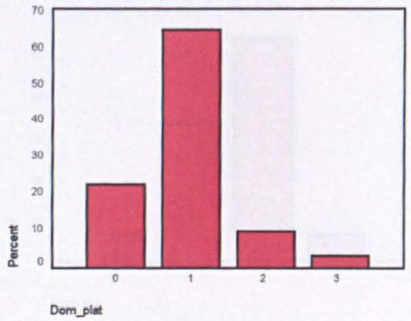
King Barrow Ridge (57)



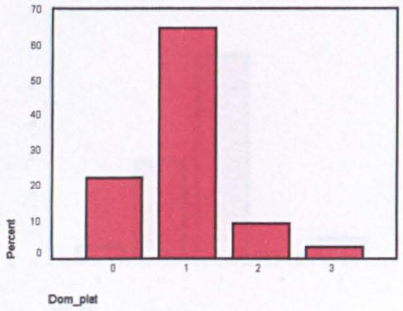
The Diamond (59)



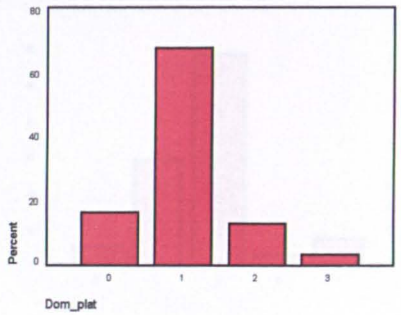
The Ditches (77)



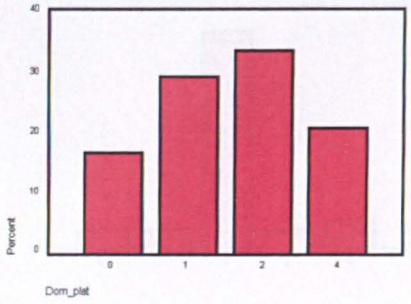
Aerodrome (79)



Rox Hill (82)



Well House (83)



New King (87)

0 (indeterminate)
1 (prepared)
2 (use of negative facet/flake scar)
3 (use of existing surface)
4 (unmodified)

Fig. 5.6: The proportions of the dominant types of platforms on cores from selected sample areas (see Table 5.1 for core frequency)

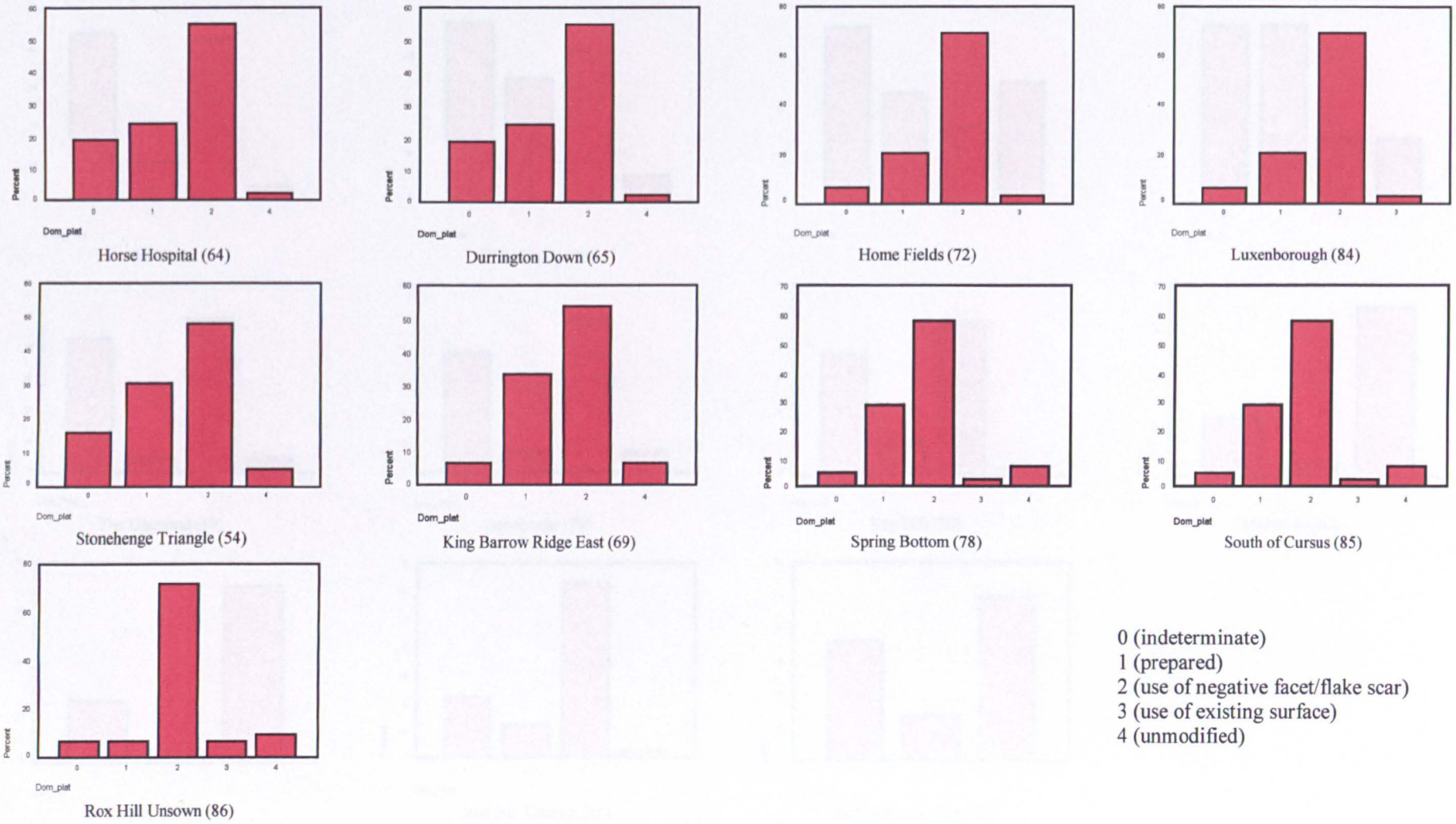


Fig. 5.7: The proportions of the dominant types of platforms on cores from selected sample areas (see Table 5.1 for core frequency)

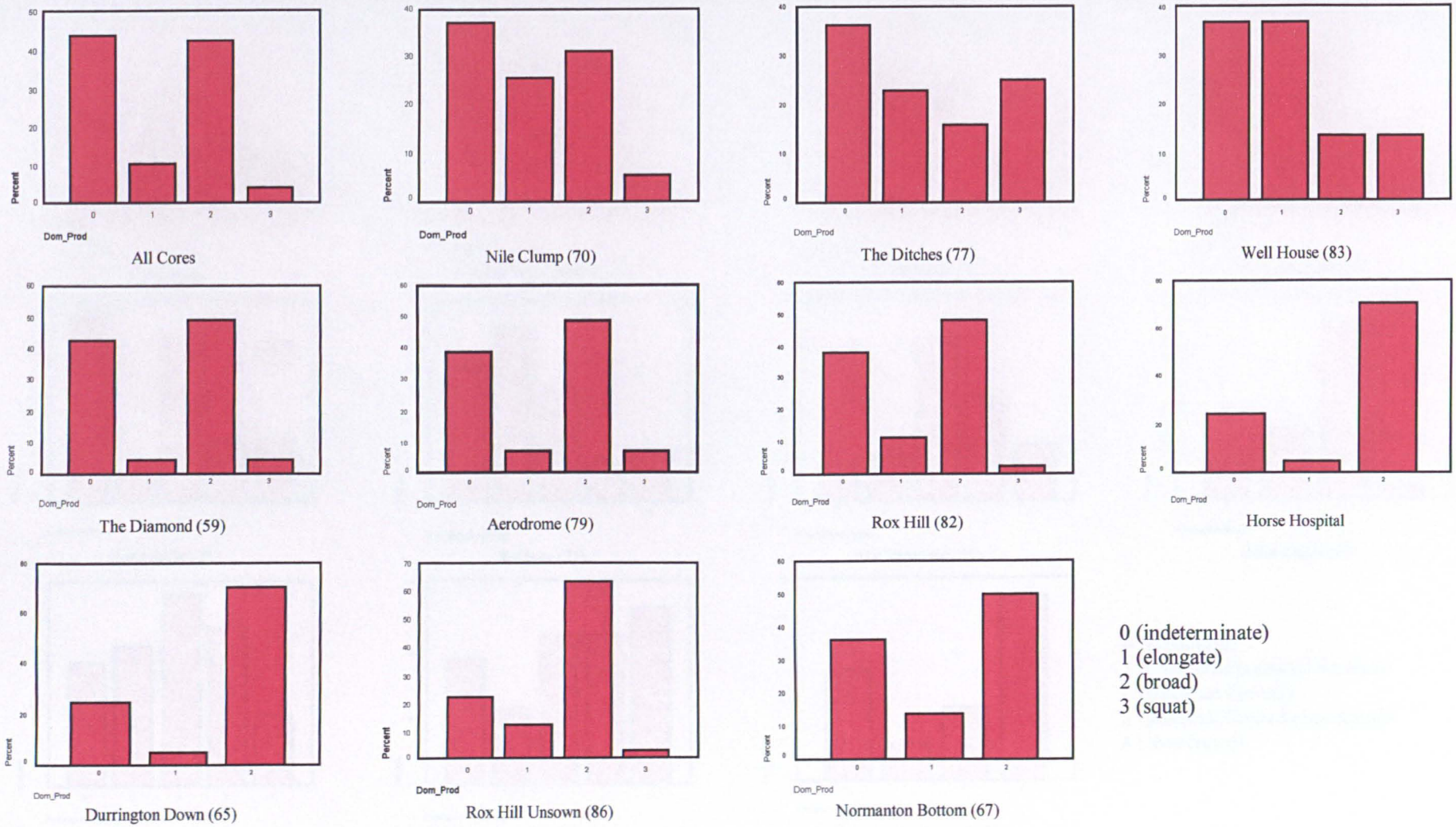


Fig. 5.8: The proportions of the dominant types of production from cores from selected sample areas (see Table 5.1 for core frequency)

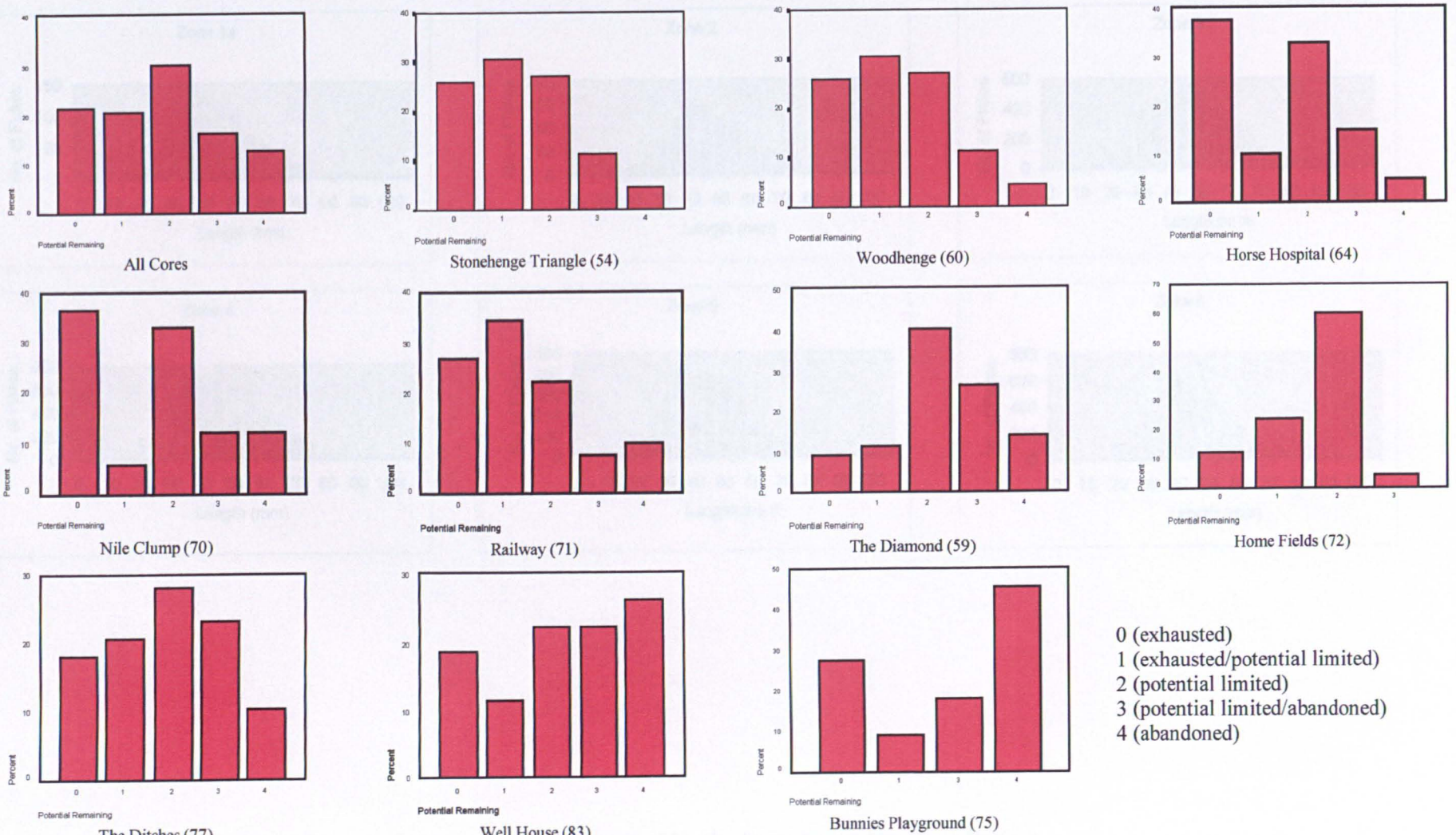


Fig. 5.9: The potential remaining in cores at discard from selected sample areas (see Table 5.1 for core frequency)

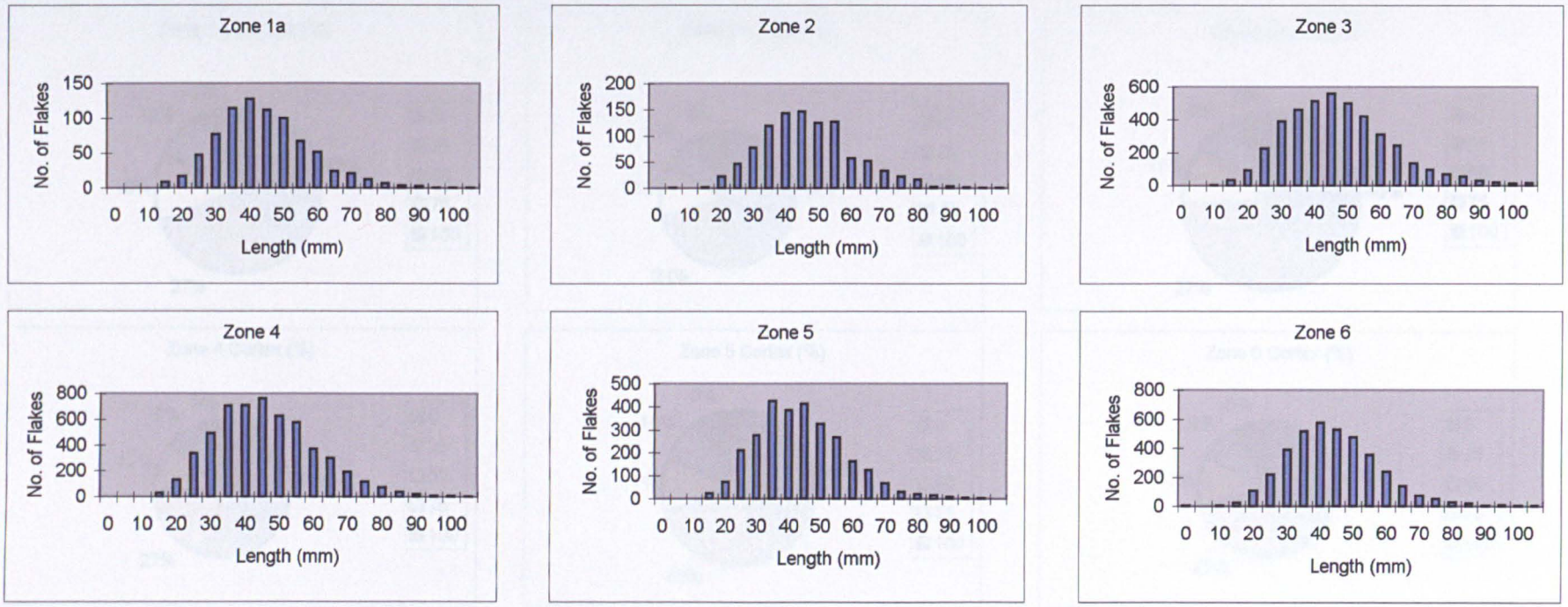


Fig. 5.10: The lengths of flakes from the landscape zones suggested by the Stonehenge Environs Project

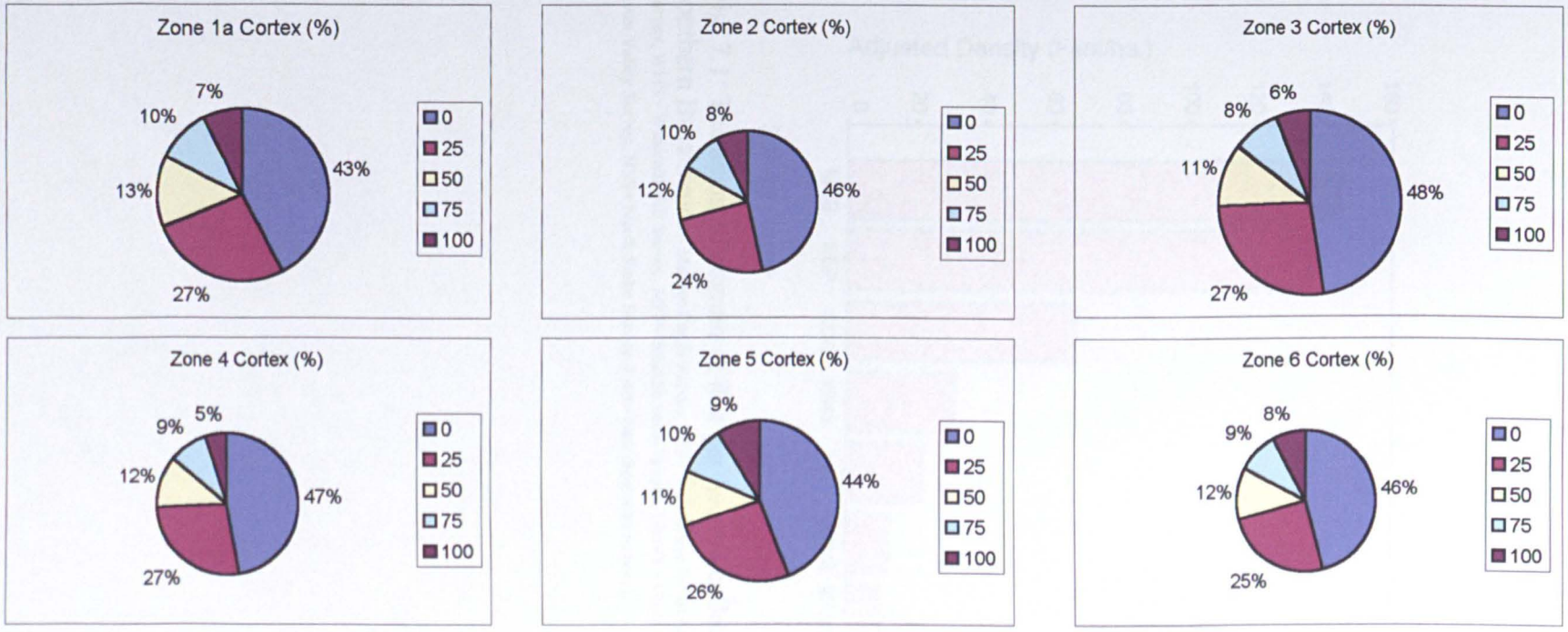


Fig. 5.11: The percentage of cortex on flakes from the landscape zones suggested by the Stonehenge Environs Project

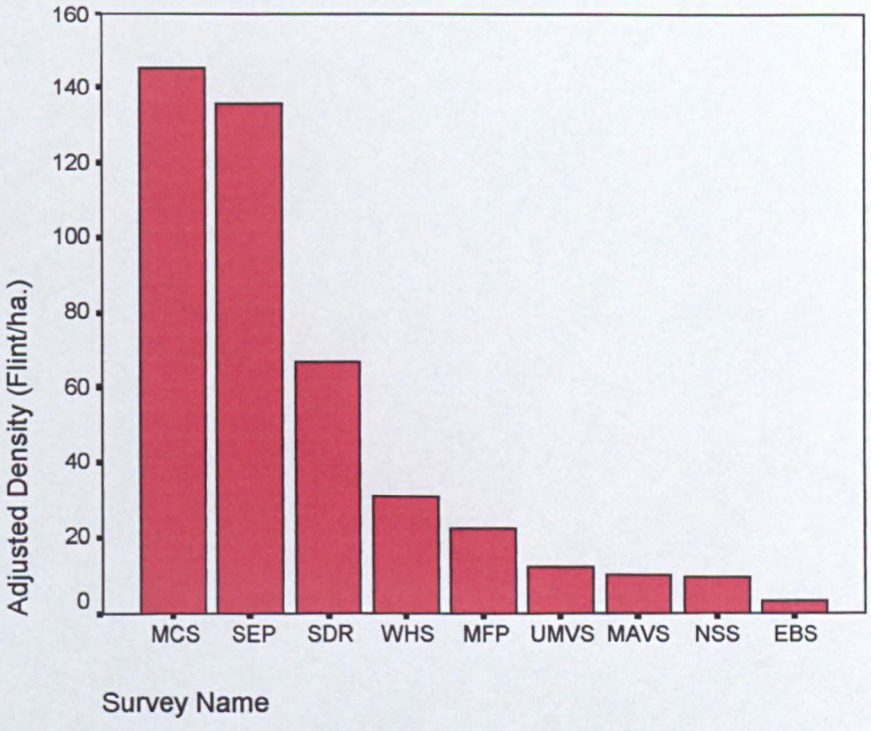


Fig. 7.1: The adjusted amount of flint per hectare collected by field survey projects in southern Britain (MCS= Maiden Castle Survey, SEP= Stonehenge Environs Project, SDR= South Dorset Ridgeway Survey, WHS= Windmill Hill Survey, MFP= Maddle Farm Project, UMVS= Upper Meon Valley Survey, MAVS= Middle Avon Valley Survey, NSS= North Stoke Survey, EBS= East Berkshire Survey).