

**RELATIONS OF POWER:
THE NEOLITHIC OF CENTRAL
SOUTH-WEST ENGLAND.**

**VOLUME TWO (OF TWO)
APPENDICES, BIBLIOGRAPHY,
AND FIGURES**

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Table of Contents.

VOLUME ONE.

Contents

List of Appendices

List of Illustrations

Acknowledgements

Summary

CHAPTER ONE: WHAT SEEMS TO BE THE PROBLEM?	1
Introduction	1
Material Culture	6
Evolutionary Theory and Cultural Ecology	16
Summary	24
CHAPTER TWO: ELEMENTS OF AN HOLISTIC THEORY	26
Introduction	26
Relations and Mode of Production	26
Structural Determination	30
Contradiction and Articulation	36
Social Formation	39
The Reproductive Totality	44
Power, Rank, Authority	46
Exchange	53
Knowledge, Truth and Ideology	62
Ritual	66
Space and Time	69
Concluding Remarks	75
CHAPTER THREE: RELATIONS OF PRODUCTION AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE NEOLITHIC OF NORTH-WEST EUROPE	76
Introduction	76
Lineage Mode of Production	77
Transformations: Asiatic Mode of Production	85
Transformations: Big Men	90
Transformations: The Germanic Mode of Production	92
The Bandkeramik	99
Later Mesolithic Social Organisation	107
Convergence and Divergence: The Middle Neolithic	111
The Later Third Millennium	128
The Inception of the British Neolithic	138
CHAPTER FOUR: CENTRAL ISSUES IN THE NEOLITHIC OF SOUTHERN WESSEX	146
Introduction	146
Mode of Production: Lithic Distributions and Landscape Use	147
Mode of Production: Cereals, Livestock and Social Relations	156
Standstill or Reorganisation?	168

Mortuary Practices: Political Economy of the Body	174
Causewayed Enclosures	195
Monuments in Time and Space	204
Some Notes on Pottery	209
Exchange and Exclusion	222
Provisional Conclusions	231
CHAPTER FIVE: REGIONAL SEQUENCES IN NEOLITHIC WESSEX	233
Introduction	233
The Stonehenge/Durrington Area	233
South Dorset: the Dorchester Area	247
CHAPTER SIX: THE COTSWOLD AND MENDIP HILLS	266
Lithic Distributions: Settlement, Status and Exchange	266
The Cotswold-Severn Tomb Tradition	274
Beakers in the Cotswolds and Mendips	295
Discussion	300
CHAPTER SEVEN: THE UPPER THAMES VALLEY	305
Introduction	305
The Earlier Neolithic	305
Settlement Shift	312
The Development of Monuments	313
Later Neolithic Society	323
Conclusion	330
CHAPTER EIGHT: THE AVEBURY REGION	333
Introduction	333
The Earlier Neolithic Pattern	333
The Later Neolithic Landscape	344
Beakers and Standing Stones	353
Conclusion	358
CHAPTER NINE: CONCLUSION: RELATIONS OF POWER	360
360	
Introduction	360
Neolithic Relations of Production	361
Settlement, Economy and Change	368
Life, Death and Monuments	373
Final Words	378

VOLUME TWO.

Appendices	1
Bibliography	110
Figures	
Papers Bound in	

Appendices.

APPENDIX A: MUSEUMS VISITED AND MATERIAL STUDIED

Grid references for all sites can be found in the relevant appendix.

a) Museums

Ashmolean Museum, Oxford

Ceramics: Abingdon; Abingdon Cemetery; Astrop; Asthall; Cassington; Partridge's Pit, Cassington; Tolley's Pit, Cassington; Smith's II Pit, Cassington; Dorchester Sites I, VII, VIII, X, XI and Cursus; Eynsham; Liddington; Linch Hill; Luckington; North Stoke; Popplechurch; Rough Ground Farm; Stanton Harcourt; Sutton Courtenay; Tuckwell's Pit; Wylve Barrow 2.

Lithics: Aldbourne, Asthall, Avebury; Benson; Blewbury; Boar's Hill; Buckland; Churchill College; Charney Bassett; Dorchester; Dorchester Dykes; Enstone; Fawler; Fordwell's; Fernham; Gt. Barrington; Glympton; Hatford; Kiddington; Longworth; Mongewell; North Stoke; Rotherfield Peppard; Sarsden; Sparsholt; Shotover; South Stoke; Stonesfield; Wallingford.

Also numerous single finds of axes, arrowheads and other implements from Passmore collection etc.

Faunal: Cassington; Sutton Courtenay.

Avebury Museum

Ceramics: Avebury; Hackpen Hill; West of the Sanctuary; West Kennet Water Meadow; Windmill Hill.

Lithics: Avebury; Avebury Down; Avenue Field; Beckhampton Field; *Big Penning; Cow Down; *Downside; *Foot of Avebury Down; Fox Hole; Golden Ball Hill; Hackpen Hill; King Barrow Ridge; Milk Hill; North Field, Avebury; Grovelly; West Field; West Woods; West Kennet; Whyr Farm.

(Asterisked sites probably synonymous).

Also numerous single finds of axes, arrowheads and other implements from Kendall, Keiller and Young collections, etc.

Faunal: Avebury; Beckhampton; West Kennet Water Meadow; Windmill Hill.

Human Remains: Beckhampton; Sanctuary; Waden Hill.

Axebridge Museum

Lithics: Loose finds of Arrowheads, axes, etc. from Mendip.

Blandford Museum

Lithics: Loose finds of axes.

Bournemouth Museum

Lithics: Finds of axes, arrowheads etc.

Bristol City Museum

Ceramics: Cam; Chew Park.

Lithics: Abbot's Leigh; Ashton Court; Beggar's Bush Lane; Blagdon Hill; Charterhouse; Cheddar Head; Compton Martin; Draycott; Failand; Green Lane Fields; Leigh; Piney Sleight; Portbury; Portbury Lane; Priddy; Priddy Hill; Sea Mills; Shirehampton; Walton Down; Windmill Hill; Weston Woods; Worlebury Hill; Wraxall Hill.

E.A. Shaw collection from Bath Downs Sites.

Ducie collection from Sarsden.

Also numerous single finds of axes, arrowheads and other implements from Ducie, Shaw, Ackland, Reed, Selley collections, etc.

British Museum, London

Ceramics: Bown Hill; Ford; Haddon Hill; Latch Farm; The Lodgers; Norton Bavant; Maiden Castle; Rodmarton; Southbourne; Stonehenge; Uley; Upper Swell; West Kennet; Wilsford Barrows (Duke exc.).

Lithics: Broadwell; Charlbury; Corfe Mullen; Durweston; Failand; Foot of Avebury Down; Hackpen; Hod Hill; Nailsworth; Redhill; Peppard; Sarsen; Shirehampton; Stonehenge; Stonesfield; Stourpaine; Stow; Tackley; Tynning's Farm; Wallingford; Walton; West Kennet; Windmill Hill; Winterbourne Stoke 1 & 35.

Also numerous single finds of axes, arrowheads and other implements.

Faunal: Rodmarton.

British Museum: Natural History, London

Faunal: Maiden Castle; Ratfyn; The Sanctuary; Whitehawk Camp; Woodhenge.

Cheltenham Museum

Ceramics: Bourton-on-the-Water.

Lithics: Barton; Brimpsfield; Charlbury; Elkstone; Miserden; Puckham; Ullenwood.

Also numerous single finds of axes, arrowheads and other implements.

Faunal: West Tump.

Human Remains: West Tump.

Cirencester Museum

Ceramics: Hazleton; Pole's Wood.

Lithics: Numerous flint arrowheads, axes etc. from the Coates, Fleming and Royce collections.

Devizes Museum

Ceramics: Aldbourne; Avebury G55; Cherhill; Fittleton; Grafton; Kingston Deverel; Lanhill; Melksham; Oldbury; The Sanctuary; Waden Hill; West Kennet; West Overton G6a, G6b, G7; Wilsford 51, 52, 54.

Lithics: Ansty; Calne Without; Chilmark; Cherhill; Colingbourne Dulcis; Compton Chamberlayne; Fovant; Golden Ball Hill; Kilmington; King Barrow Ridge; Knap Hill; Preshute; Semeley; Shalbourne; Shrewton; Teffont; Tisbury. Also numerous single finds of axes, arrowheads and other implements.

Faunal: Black Patch, Pewsey; Knap Hill; Marden.

Dorchester Museum

Ceramic: Maiden Castle; Maumbury Rings; Mount Pleasant; Portland Bill; Thickthorn Down; The Verne.

Lithics: Bradford Peverill; Maiden Castle; Mount Pleasant; Maumbury Rings; North of Upwey; Pigeon House Barn; Silverlake Farm; S.W. Winterbourne Monkton; Woodtown; Yeovil Sands.

Also numerous single finds of axes, arrowheads and other implements from the Bean collection, etc.

Faunal: Maumbury Rings; Mount Pleasant; Thickthorn Down.

Human Remains: Portland Bill.

Gloucester Museum

Ceramic: Burn Ground; Sale's Lot.

Lithics: Avening; Barnwood; Blacklains; Bisley; Hazelwood; Miserden; Robinswood Hill.

Also numerous single finds of axes, arrowheads and other implements.

Faunal: Burn Ground.

Human Remains: Burn Ground; Sale's Lot; "unknown long barrow".

Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh

Faunal: Manton Down; West Kennet.

Poole Moseum

Ceramics: Bargates.

Lithics: Arrowsmith Road, Poole; Badbury Rings; Canford Heath; Corfe Mullen; Dewlish; Lake; Wareham Heath.

Reading Museum

Ceramic: Bray; Pangbourne.

Red House Museum, Christchurch

Ceramic: Crouch Hill; Holdenhurst; Hurn; Latch Farm; Talbot Woods; Thistlebarrow.

Lithics: Furzey; Latch Farm. Also numerous single finds of axes, arrowheads and other implements from Calkin collection, etc.

Salisbury Museum

Ceramics: Aresbury 119; Bathampton; Downton; Durrington Walls; Easton Down; Fargo Plantation; Fussell's Lodge; Handley 24; Normanton Down; Porton Down; Winterbourne Dauntsey; Woodlands; Wor Barrow.

Lithics: Easton Down; Also numerous single finds of axes, arrowheads and other implements from Pitt-Rivers collection etc.

Faunal: Durrington Walls; Fussell's Lodge; Porton Down.

Stroud Museum

Lithics: Avening; Bisley; Bourton; Cashe's Green, Stroud; Climberswell; Coaley; Hazelwood; Kingscote.

Also numerous single finds of axes, arrowheads and other implements.

Faunal: Avening.

Human Remains: Avening; Bisley I (Avenis Barrow); Jackbarrow, Duntisbourne; Nympsfield teeth; Uley.

Taunton Museum

Ceramics: Borwick; Cannington Park Camp; Cockles Wood Cave; Ham Hill; Henley Wood, Yatton; Maumbury Rings; Meare Heath; Middlezoy.

Lithics: Abbot's Leigh; Arthur's Point; Banwell Camp; Castle Hill, Wiveliscombe; Clevedon; Creech Hill; Dunster; Ham Hill; Higher Pits, Wookey; Hopcott; Kingsdown Camp; Meare Lake Village; Middle Down, Cheddar; Milverton; Minehead; Selworthy; Sigwell Camp; Small Down Camp, Evercreech; South Cadbury; Stroud's Hill; Walton Bay; Wellisford; Wraxall Hill.

Also numerous single finds of axes, arrowheads and other implements from the Cornish, Kille, Norman, Smith and Walter collections, etc.

Faunal: Maumbury Rings.

Human Remains: Stoney Littleton.

University of Bristol Spaeleological Society Museum

Ceramics: Brean Down; Gorseby Bigbury; Tynning's Barrows.

Lithics: Blackdown; Blagdon; Derby Point; Failand; Gorseby Bigbury; Hartley Farm; Tynning's Farm.

Also numerous single finds of axes, arrowheads and other implements from Taylor and Selley collections, etc.

Wells Museum

Ceramics: Bone Hole; Bridged Pot; Charterhouse Warren Farm; Nettlebridge Shelter; Outlook Cave; Soldier's Hole.

Lithics: Bridged Pot; Callow Hill; Charterhouse; Cheddar Head; Cheddar Head; Higher Pits; King Down; Kingdown, Mendip; Middle Down, Cheddar; Piney Sleight; Rooklam; Slab House; Whitwell Corner; Wookey Hole.

Also numerous single finds of axes, arrowheads and other implements from Cooper, Lambert and McEwan collections, etc.

Human Remains: Bridged Pot; Savory's Hole.

Woodspring Museum, Weston-Super-Mare

Lithics: Charlcombe Bay; Failand Ridge; Walton Bay; Walton Common; Worlebury. Also numerous single finds of axes, arrowheads and other implements from Porch and Sykes collections, etc.

b) Archaeological Field Units.

Oxford Archaeological Unit

Faunal material, lithics and pottery from Blewbury; pottery from Barrow Hills, Radley, Mount Farm and Gravelly Guy.

Trust for Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury

Faunal material and pottery from Rowden, Winterbourne Steepleton; pottery, faunal material and chalk plaques from King Barrow Ridge.

c) Privately held material.

Richard Bradley, Reading

Dorset Cursus faunal remains.

Ann Everton, Axebridge

Mendip lithics.

Brian Hack, Axebridge

Mendip lithics, including those from Callow Hill; Holley

Tree; St. Cuthbert Out.

Chris Hawkes, Westbury

Lithics from sites in the Priddy/Charterhouse area.

E. Purchase, Charterhouse

Lithics from: Black Rock; Green Lane Fields; North of Green Lane; Tynning's Gate Field and lesser sites between Tynning's and Charterhouse.

Jeff Wallis, Abingdon

Pottery and other finds from Thrupp Grooved Ware pit and ring ditch; pottery from the Drayton Cursus.

d) Manuscript Records

J.W. Jackson collection: Buxton Museum.

W.E.V. Young diaries: Devizes Museum.

Windrill Hill and Avebury records: Avebury Museum.

S.W. Group petrology cards: Avebury Museum.

Stonehenge Diary (Newell and Hawley): Salisbury Museum.

A. Passmore diary and Notebook: copies in Devizes, Swindon and Ashmolean Museums.

Maiden Castle notebooks, sections and plans: Dorchester Museum.

West Kennet finds register: Devizes Museum.

Lukis' scrapbook: British Museum.

H. Case/J.W. Jackson corresp.: Ashmolean Museum.

Dorchester on Thames site records: Ashmolean Museum.

Newnham Murren faunal report: Ashmolean Museum.

H. Taylor's notes: UBSS Museum, Bristol.

APPENDIX B: CHRONOLOGY AND TYPOCHRONOLOGY

Introduction

Since one of the aims of this thesis is to present a diachronic analysis of a period of prehistory, it is essential that certain aspects of Neolithic material culture can be chronologically ordered. Without this kind of control over the information available, it simply dissolves into a mass of meaningless facts. Nevertheless, it is recognised that in the present state of knowledge this requires a number of acts of faith in order to operationalise the evidence as it stands. For this reason it is necessary to make the reader aware of the quality of this evidence, and thereby of the provisional nature of the chronological framework upon which much of the argument in this thesis is based. It is the purpose of this appendix to indicate the nature and quality of the various dating schemes which have been used in the text.

a) Radiocarbon dates.

It is beyond question that dating methods based upon the decay of radioactive isotopes, and hence independent of the archaeological sequences which they date, have constituted one of the most important developments in the past fifty years of archaeology. However, when one moves from using the method in a generalised

way to assess the age of cultural phases to a more specific and historical usage, certain problems arise. It is clear from Appendix 17 that the number of dates available for the Neolithic in southern Britain is still pitifully small, even if larger by a multiple than the collection of dates presented by Smith a decade ago (Smith 1974).

Waterbolk (1971, 16) produced a four-stage scheme for working with radiocarbon dates, by which the reliability of dates decreases with context. The most reliable date is thus one which is taken from the fabric of an archaeological item itself, and the least is one which is the stratigraphic equivalent of such an item. It is depressing to consider how many of the dates listed in Appendix 17 fall into the last category. Waterbolk also considered the problem of contamination, concluding that where possible a large suite of dates for a site is to be preferred. Several of the Neolithic dates available are single dates for important sites. Where these dates seem questionable, as for instance with the very early date for the Lambourne long barrow (3415 ± 180 bc; GX-1178), the lack of multiple dates is all the more lamentable. Such a single date hardly provides the basis for argument.

Yet even where a large series of dates does exist, problems can arise if the question of context is not carefully considered. This question has recently found its way into the literature

through the case of Briar Hill, a causewayed enclosure in Northamptonshire. At that site, three very early dates all appear to contradict the stratigraphic sequence (Kinnes and Thorpe 1986, 222). In Chapter VII I have had to make a similar judgement concerning dates from the Abingdon enclosure (p.307).

It might be argued that where one is dealing with large monumental constructions, the structural elements of which actually constitute the contexts from which dating material is derived, dating might be considered to be somewhat more secure. However, this might not always be the case. For instance, in Chapter VI I have argued that the skeletal material within a Cotswold-Severn tomb might have built up over a relatively long period of time, and might indeed have been involved in a process of circulation of human remains. Clearly, a date from such material might not be expected to approximate with the construction of the tomb. Not all material within a chamber need be contemporary (Sharples 1986, 4). Masters (1983) warns of the dangers of single dates from megalithic tombs, since if the complex sequences of construction identified by Corcoran (1969c) can be demonstrated, building might have taken place over hundreds of years. These caveats make the date from a site like Wayland's Smithy (I-1468) almost meaningless, since it derives from a horizon between the two monuments. Earthen mounds are subject to similar problems, since many like Wor Barrow (BM-2284), Arnesbury 42 and the barrow near Robin Hood's Ball

(Entwhistle pers. comm.) show more or less complex sequences of recutting in the ditches. The same can be said for enclosure sites; all of the dates from the Peak Camp relate to a particular phase of recutting (Darvill 1981). In the light of this, the date of 2580 ± 150 bc (BM-74) from samples bulked from inner, middle and outer ditches at Windmill Hill seems particularly meaningless.

To these problems can be added those of the lack of agreement on between researchers on standard deviations, 'haywire' dates from identical contexts which lie outside of each other's standard deviations (Ottaway 1986, 734) and the issue of inter-laboratory comparison (International Study Group 1982). Some scientists would have us abandon all radiocarbon determinations made more than five years ago on grounds of imperfect technique (Ottaway 1986, 732). Against these charges I can only repeat that the archaeological record which we have is the only one available to us. It is imperfect, and that must be accepted; it will never be otherwise. The degree of certainty of our observations must be weighed accordingly. All that we can possibly do is to construct the best prehistory which we can with what we have; to do otherwise is intellectual cowardice.

Lithic typochronology.

In view of the scarcity of preserved settlements of Neolithic

date in southern England, my analyses of trends in landuse and residence patterns have been based upon the distribution of chronologically diagnostic types of stone tools and waste material. It is unfortunate that the coarse grain of this information does not allow more precise divisions than those between an 'earlier' and a 'later' assemblage; it is recognised that this technical problem might lead to the overstressing of the dichotomy between the two. The artifact types are as follows:-

Arrowheads: Leaf-shaped arrowheads have for long been recognised as one of the type fossils of the earlier part of the south British Neolithic (Thurnam 1867; Green 1980, 184). Those examples which Green (ibid, 93) cites as being found in later Neolithic contexts in southern England (Woodhenge and Windmill Hill) are always sites which had seen earlier Neolithic occupation, and thus are likely to have been residual. In the north of Britain, it seems possible that elaborate forms of leaf arrowhead, large kite-shaped forms for example, carried on into the later Neolithic and even the Early Bronze Age in funerary contexts. Nonetheless, many of Green's examples are unconvincing: the bones in the Feltwell barrow were disarticulated and the Food Vessel intrusive, the arrowhead at Fimber C33 seems to have been residual and unassociated with the burial (ibid, 95).

The radiocarbon dates which Green cites for petit-tranchet

derivative arrowheads fall mostly into the second millennium bc. Several earlier dates, like that for Bargates (2220 ± 80 bc; HAR-2907) have now been recorded. In view of their recurrent associations with Peterborough Ware in the case of chisel-shaped arrowheads (Maiden Castle; Arreton Down; Downton), or Grooved Ware in the case of both chisel (Woodhenge, Ratfyn) and oblique (Durrington; Woodhenge) it seems fair to attribute them to a pre-Beaker/early Beaker horizon (c.2500-1500 bc) (as indicated by Clark, 1935). Barbed and tanged arrowheads, however, seem to have been a Beaker-period innovation (Green 1980, 184).

Cores and debitage: Both of these types of material owe their chronological diversity to similar processes of change. The hunting and gathering lifestyle of the Mesolithic dictated that technological efficiency was crucial to material production (Edmonds forthcoming). Hence much effort was invested in lithic technology, in providing high quality, reliable and easily maintainable tools. The failure of a particular material component could result in the failure of a particular hunting incident. For the agriculturalist, labour is invested less in technology than in land, and lithic technology becomes less crucial and more expedient. Hence, by the Bronze Age a very low-quality assemblage is the norm, the fine blades of the Mesolithic completely replaced by squat flakes. Between these two points, an earlier and later Neolithic assemblage can be distinguished. The former has cores which have been prepared for

flake and blade removals, and relatively few platforms. The latter has rather cruder, multiplatform cores, with rather more frequent hinge fractures, and discoid cores suitable for the preparation of blanks for transverse arrowheads (Bradley and Holgate 1984, 109). Earlier and later assemblages can be distinguished on the basis of the relative proportion of blades to flakes, but since neither assemblage will be made up exclusively of one or the other, differentiation is best achieved by metrical means (Pitts and Jacobi 1979; Gingell and Harding 1979). In the case of the analyses performed for this thesis, this involved the division of the length:breadth ratio for flakes and blades into classes of 0:1, 1:1, 2:1, 3:1, 4:1, and 5:1 and producing a histogram on this basis for each assemblage. The distinctiveness of earlier and later Neolithic assemblages after this kind of treatment was first recognised in Smith's work on the lithics from Windmill Hill and the West Kennet Avenue 'occupation site' (Smith 1965a).

Axes: Some characteristics of flint axes seem to be chronologically diagnostic; but it is as well to point out that a majority of axes are not so easily dated. Polished axes with thick, pointed butts appear to be earlier in date (Piggott 1954, 76), while thin butts, narrow, chisel-like forms and partial polishing around the blade may be later traits (Manby 1979). Stone axes, too, can be dated to a degree, but from the period of extraction at the sources rather than typology. Smith (1979)

indicates that Groups IVa and XVII were both produced exclusively before 2500 bc (both are Cornish sources), while Groups III, XV, XII, XIII, XIV, XVIII and XX were all produced after 2000 bc.

Other items: Simple, blunted-backed knives were in use in the earlier part of the Neolithic (Piggott 1954, 79), but are probably not exclusive to the period. However, a variety of knife forms can be dated to the later Neolithic, and are a part of a general process of the development of 'valuable' portable items. These include small blade-knives with polished edges (Clark 1929) and plano-convex knives (Clark 1932). Maceheads appear late in the sequence (Roe 1968) with associations of Fengate Ware at Cam (Smith 1968), for instance. Battle axes are still later, possibly a Beaker-period introduction (Smith 1979, 14).

Long barrow chronology.

Unless otherwise stated, the distinction between 'earlier' and 'later' earthen long barrows is based upon the analysis carried out in Chapter IV (p.178-179). My groups 1 and 2 are classed as 'earlier', groups 3 and 4 as 'later'. The typology is clearly only the separation of what must be the two ends of a continuum, and in the context of many partial and imperfect excavations has been applied rather subjectively. Given the caveats registered concerning the dating of sites like Wayland's Smithy and Wor Barrow in section a) of this appendix, caution must be urged in

the application of such a scheme.

Beaker chronology.

The scheme of Beaker development which was outlined by Lanting and Van der Waals (1972) has a number of important advantages. Firstly, it works at a tangent to Clarke's (1970) classification, allowing his groups to be split up temporally. Secondly, it is specific to particular regions, and hence sensitive to certain insular developments and regional archaisms. Nonetheless, it has to be noted that it is an hypothesis, which has yet to be properly evaluated in the light of a sufficiently large number of independent dates. The excavations at Mount Pleasant (Longworth in Wainwright 1979) have demonstrated the possibility that particular Beaker styles may have had very long periods of use. It is to be hoped that the current British Museum Beaker dating scheme will settle the matter (Kinnes pers. comm.). For the purposes of this thesis, written in advance of that programme, it can only once more be added that my analyses were carried out using the information available at the time of writing.

APPENDIX 1: EXCAVATED EARTHEN LONG BARROWS IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND.

Alfriston SUSS. TQ 510035

Single male inhumation in oval mound.
(Drewett 1975)

Amesbury 14 WILT. SU 115417

Disarticulated human remains; animal bones including complete
goose.

(Colt Hoare 1810,206; Thurnam 1869,183)

Amesbury 42 WILT. SU 137430

Basal black earth stratum with bones of infant associated; limbs
of three cattle above.
(Cunnington 1914,183)

Arn Hill WILT. ST 873470

Remains of 3 articulated individuals on chalk platform.
(Colt Hoare 1810,65)

Barrow Hills, Radley OXON. SU 513981

Oval mound with four phases of ditches. Burial deposit of one
male and one female crouched burial with jet slider, polished
flint blade and kiteshaped arrowhead could be associated with any
of these.

(Bradley, Chambers and Halpin 1984)

Beacon Hill SUSS. TQ 364027

Pre-barrow pits present, one containing 4 skeletons.
(Turner 1863)

Beckhampton Road WILT. SU 066677

Mound internally structured by wooden uprights: burial area
disturbed, but may have been without burials. 3 bovid skulls on
surface below barrow, at each end and in centre.
(Ashbee, Smith and Evans 1979)

Bowl's Barrow WILT. ST 942467

Flint cairn; remains of at least 16 individuals on flint
platform; skulls and horncores of 7 bovinds; pre-barrow pits
present.
(Colt Hoare 1810,87; Cunnington 1924)

Bratton WILT. ST 900516

Heap of calcined bones found at east end.
(Thurnam 1869,192)

Chute-1 WILT. SU 284560

Circle of skulls with longbones inside circle; another collection
of bones to south-east including female pelvis with leaf
arrowhead nearby.
(Passmore 1942)

(Thurnam 1869,197)

Corton WILT. ST 930403

Hide burial present; flint cairn covering two pre-barrow pits, flanking disarticulated remains of 7 adults and 1 child.
(Colt Hoare 1810,102)

Dorchester Site I OXON. SU 570957

First phase may be oval barrow: articulated burial on old land surface.

(Atkinson, Piggott and Sandars 1951)

Dorchester Site VIII OXON. SU 570957

Long mortuary enclosure. Ebbsfleet sherds in secondary silts.
(Atkinson, Piggott and Sandars 1951)

Dorchester Site XI OXON. SU 570957

First phase may be oval barrow.
(Atkinson, Piggott and Sandars 1951)

Easton Down WILT. SU 063661

Disordered bones of two adult males and two adolescents at east end.
(Thurnam 1860,324)

Figheledean 31 WILT. SU 108458

Basal black earth stratum; pre-barrow pit present; disarticulated remains of one individual nearby.

Fittleton 5 WILT. SU199516

Flint cairn covering many disordered skeletons. Ashbee suggests probable mortuary structure. Thurnam found burial of adult female at same end.

(Thurnam 1869,180; Cunnington 1895,172-175; Ashbee 1970,126)

Fourty Acre Plantation DORS. SY 669919

Pottery associated with burial deposit; flint cairn containing human mandible.

(Grinsell 1959)

Fussell's Lodge WILT. SU 192324

Trapezoidal mound with timber revetment; six groups of disarticulated bones on line of barrow between axial posts, inc. c.27 adults, c.17 children; long bones often aligned on mound axis with skulls at sides; decorated pottery associated with burial deposit; hide burial ; flint cairn; pre-barrow pits.

(Ashbee 1966)

Giant's Grave WILT. SU 189582

Heap of 3 or 4 skeletons with leaf arrowhead.
(Thurnam 1867)

Hambledon Hill DORS. ST 845125

Oval mound within outworks of causewayed enclosure complex. Mound

excavated subsequent to bulldozing: remains recovered from ditch could have come from one adult male.

(Mercer 1980)

Heytesbury 4 WILT. ST 924441

Basal black earth stratum; pottery associated with burial deposit; pre-barrow pit present, nearby the disarticulated remains of a great many individuals.

(Colt Hoare 1810,71-72)

Holdenhurst DORS. SZ 120946

Dump mound revetted by turf. Possible turf mortuary structure. Pre-barrow pit present.

(Piggott 1937)

Horslip WILT. SU 086705

Mound with possible chalk block revetment, no burials, Pre-barrow pits present; old red sandstone and trias fragments from Mendip in the mound.

(Ashbee, Smith and Evans 1979)

Kill Barrow WILT. SU 000478

Calcined bones present: an "ossiferous breccia" of several individuals.

(Thurnam 1872,297)

King Barrow WILT. ST 897444

No burials located: clay structure within mound.

(Colt Hoare 1810,72-73)

King's Play Down WILT. SU 010659

Single inhumation with 4 flint flakes amongst bones; two pre-barrow pits present.
(Cunnington 1909)

Kingston Deverill 1 WILT. ST 849379

No burial traces, but mound heavily disturbed. Timber façade and mortuary structure.
(Vatcher 1965)

Knook WILT. ST 956446

Calcined bones of 7 or 8 individuals on flint platform; pit nearby. In the mound was an ox skull and other bones.
(Colt Hoare 1810,83; Thurnam 1869,192)

Knook 5 WILT. ST 967462

Basal black earth stratum; pre-barrow pit; nearby 4 articulated individuals, 1 male.

(Colt Hoare 1810,86)

Lambourne OXON. SU 323834

One articulated female and other articulated bones in cist at east end.

(Wymer 1965)

Liddington 4 WILT. SU 225797

12 sarsens protruded from mound (chambered?); 4 skeletons excavated at various times.

(Barker 1984,27)

Longbury DORS. ST 787272

Basal black earth stratum containing "many bodies"; pottery associated with burial deposit?

(Warne 1866,51-52; Porter 1953)

Long Stone HANT. SZ 408843

Turf mound with sandstone peristalith, flat sandstone slabs in mound may have been burial area.

(Hawkes 1957)

Maiden Castle Long Mound DORS. SY 670885

Bank barrow constructed over ditches of causewayed enclosure.

Mutilated burial recovered from mound is of Saxon date: two children in pits below mound may pre-date it.

(Wheeler 1943)

Moody's Down S.E. HANT. SU 435386

Single inhumation near pre-barrow pit covered by flint nodules.

(Grimes 1960)

Netheravon 6 WILT. SU 114466

Remains of two individuals: disturbed.

(Thurnam 1869,198)

Normanton Down WILT. SU 115411

Long mortuary enclosure. No human remains: Peterborough sherd from upper ditch fill.

(Vatcher 1961)

Norton Bavant WILT. ST 925459

Piled bones of 18 or more individuals: skulls overrepresented;pottery and flint nodule associated with burial deposit.

(Thurnam 1869,180-184)

Nutbane HANT. SU 330495

Two phases of complex timber structures predated the construction of the mound. Burials in timber mortuary structure flanked by ditches. two adult males and one child interred articulated, later disturbed. Another male had been deposited after the removal of one of the posts of the structure. Sherds of Windmill Hill ware nearby.

(Morgan 1959)

Oldbury Hill WILT. SU 946693

Large grave with 3 articulated individuals; pottery associated with burial deposit; pre-barrow pit present.

(Cunnington 1872)

Pistle Down DORS. SU 097105

No burials: consequence of soil conditions. 4 lozenge arrowheads found together under mound.
(Grinsell 1959)

Portsmouth Hill HANT. SU 665065

Several grave pits beneath mound, other burials on old land surface: a total of 12 or more. Leaf arrowhead in one skull?
(Butler 1817)

Shepherd's Shore WILT. SU 038661

Basal black earth stratum; incomplete remains of 3 adults and one child and burnt bones on platform of sarsen and oolite.
(Cunnington 1927)

Sherrington WILT. ST 968391

Basal black earth stratum; calcined bones present? Hide burial present; pre-barrow pits present.
(Colt Hoare 1810,100)

Silver Barrow WILT. SU 0454724

Remains of 7 disarticulated individuals on platform; Roman sherds may be intrusive.
(Colt Hoare 1810,93)

South Street WILT. SU 090629

Mound internally revetted with wooden uprights. No burials.

(Ashbee, Smith and Evans 1979)

Stockton WILT. ST 965376

Flint cairn over 3 adults and one child in disordered state; pre-barrow pits present.
(Colt Hoare 1810,107)

Stonehill Down DORS. SY 923820

Single inhumation under flint cairn.
(Warne 1866,90)

Thickthorn Bar DORS. ST 950120

"A great quantity of human bones were found" at the east end, but with metal weapons, suggesting Saxon date.
(Warne 1866)

Thickthorn Down DORS. ST 971122

Mound internally revetted with turf walls. Turf heap: remains of mortuary structure? No burials. 3 secondary burials, two with E Beakers.
(Drew and Piggott 1936)

Tilshead Lodge WILT. SU 021475

Basal black earth stratum; two crouched inhumations at east end; hide burial present.
(Thurnam 1869,184)

Tilshead Old Ditch WILT. SU 023468

Basal black earth stratum; calcined bones on flint paving at east end; flint cairn above; 3 articulated burials on flint platform at west; pre-barrow pit.

(Colt Hoare 1810,90; Thurnam 1869,191-192)

Tilshead 7 WILT. SU 059475

Basal black earth stratum; remains of 3 males, 3 females, two children closely huddled together.

(Thurnam 1869,184)

Tinhead WILT. ST 939523

Several bodies; pottery associated with burial deposit.

o (Thurnam 1969,194)

Tow Barrow WILT. SU 274577

Basal black earth stratum; fragments of three individuals. Large upright post at one end of mound taken by Ashbee as evidence of mortuary structure.

(Cunnington 1942,165; Ashbee 1970,127)

Warminster 6 WILT. SU 903471

Single inhumation in chalk-cut grave; pre-barrow pit.

(Colt Hoare 1810,67)

Wayland's Smithy I OXON. SU 281853

Oval mound with flanking ditches over small linear timber and stone mortuary structure; at

the north end was an articulated crouched male, centrally were disarticulated remains of c.14 adults and one child, many parts missing, especially smaller elements.
(Atkinson 1965)

White Barrow WILT. SU 033468

Basal black earth stratum: no skeletal remains.

(Colt Hoare 1810,91)

Wilsford 30 WILT. SU 114410

4 skeletons "strangely huddled together" on old land surface.
(Colt Hoare 1810,206)

Winterbourne Stoke 1 WILT. SU 100415

Single male inhumation with long flint nodule; 4 secondaries associated with Food Vessel.

(Thurnam 1869,184-186)

Winterbourne Stoke 53 WILT. SU 091428

Calcined bones in burnt chalk beneath flint cairn; pre-barrow pits present.

(Colt Hoare 1810,117)

Woodford 2 WILT. SU 100377

Flint cairn over a few weathered human bones; two phases of timber structures predated mound; pre-barrow pits present.
(Vatcher 1964)

APPENDIX 2: CHAMBERED TOMBS OF THE COTSWOLD-SEVERN TRADITION.

Wor Barrow DORS. SU 012172

Oval mound built over timber mortuary enclosure; turf and flint walls surrounded burial area; 3 skulls with bundles of longbones succeeded by three crouched articulated adult males. Crouched adult male in southern ditch, with infant at feet and leaf arrowhead between ribs.

(Pitt-Rivers 1898)

Only excavated tombs are listed.

Adam's Grave WILT. SU 112633

Simple terminally-chambered tomb; "traces of skeletons"; 1 leaf arrowhead.

(Thurnam 1868)

Adlestrop Hill GLOS. SP 253282

Simple terminally-chambered tomb; paved Chamber; 1 articulated adult male, skulls of 4 children, 1 adolescent and 1 adult, adult female skull and pelvis; cattle and pig bones.

(Donovan 1938)

Ascott-Under-Wychwood OXON. SP 229175

Laterally-chambered tomb; 4 cist Chambers with entrance passages. 41 adults, 1 adolescent, 6 children. One articulated female in N. entrance, rest largely disarticulated. Skulls arranged along wall of one Chamber, Abingdon bowl in same Chamber. Rearrangement of bones port-mortem.

(Benson and Clegg 1978; Chesterman 1977)

Avening GLOS. ST 895978

Laterally-chambered tomb; exc. 1806 by Rev. Thornbury, chambers removed to Avening rectory. 2 Chamber with porthole entrances. 8 bodies in one chamber, 3 in other.

(Clifford and Daniel 1940)

Avenis Barrow GLOS. SO 906037

No details of Chamber. Confused collection of bones in Stroud Museum.

(O'Neil and Grinsell 1960,71)

Belas Knap GLOS. SP 020254

Laterally-chambered tomb with false portal: Jaw of adult male on lintel, 5 children beneath. 4 Chambers:

B: 2 adult male, 2 Adult female;

C: 5 adult male, 6 Adult female on flat stones: sat up? Most aged

40-65.

D: 14 bodies "of all ages" inc. 4 adult males.

E: burnt skull fragments.

Total= 11 adult males, 8 adult females, 5 children, 11 others.

Pig and horse teeth under lintel. Extra-revetment a consequence of mound decay?

(Winterbotham 1866)

Bown Hill GLOS. SO 823018

Simple terminally-chambered tomb; mass of bone included 1 adult male skull, 2 Adult female skulls, 2 adult male mandibles, numerous femurs. At least 2 adult males, 2 adult females and 2 children. Many cattle bones inc. complete calf, bones of horse, pig and dog. Ebbsfleet sherd; bone scoop.

(Crawford 1925, 81-85)

Burn Ground GLOS. SP 104160

Transepted terminally-chambered tomb, Chambers much disturbed.

NW Chamber: many bones of ?2 adults;

NE Chamber: bones of adult, femur of baby;

SW Chamber: fragments of adolescent, fox ulna;

SE Chamber: adolescent;

Entrance: bones of "young person", cattle and pig bones.

Intentional blocking, ? part of design, much disturbed in entrance, Ebbsfleet sherds predating. Extra-revetment deliberately placed?

(Grimes 1960)

Camp Barrow North GLOS. SO 913090

Simple terminally-chambered tomb; fragmentary adults and crouched children.

(Crawford 1925, 85)

Coberly GLOS. SO 955156

No details of chamber, Bird notes one skull, possible whole skeleton.

(Bird 1877)

Cow Common Long GLOS. SP 135262

Laterally-chambered tomb, 'trench grave' running at right angles to axis of cairn. Drystone walling around N. entrance. Total 8 skeletons; 3 children, 2 old Adult females, 2 old adult males, 1

adult male 24-30. Old woman articulated at extreme S. (entrance?) with child, 1 adult male, 1 adult female, 2 skulls and child in N. entrance. 2 headless males in centre. Abingdon sherds (Ashmolean) and cattle bones beneath cairn.
(Greenwell 1877, 513-514; Rolleston 1876)

The Crippets GLOS. SO 911123

Simple terminally-chambered tomb? One articulated adult.
(Crawford 1925, 93)

Easton Down WILT. SU 063661

Simple terminally-chambered tomb? Scattered remains of 2 adult males and 2 children in flint diggings.
(Thurnam 1860)

Eyford GLOS. SP 142285

Laterally-chambered tomb, 3 cists in W. end, 1 Chamber in E, entered from N.
Cist 1: Articulated Adult female on N. side with dog bones, 3 children and dog, cattle and sheep bones in centre, adult male jaw and patella, child's skull against S. wall;
Cist 2: 6 adult males, 3 adult females, 1 child, skulls piled against S. wall. 1 shale bead.
Cist 3: 1 adolescent with Abingdon pot.
Chamber: 1 child, parts of adult.
(Rolleston 1876, 153-165)

Ffostyl N. POWYS SO 179349

Tomb with terminal and one lateral chamber.
Lateral: 2 adult males, 2 adult females, 2 children; largely disarticulated.
Terminal: at least 4 bodies; disarticulated.
Animal bones in both chambers.
(Vulliamy 1923)

Ffostyl S. POWYS SO 178348

Rectangular orthostatic chamber toward N. end. At least 9 individuals: No pelves, very few vertebrae, very few foot bones; disarticulated. Animal bones amongst and above the burial deposit. 2 cremations.
(Vulliamy 1921; 1923)

Fromefield SOM. ST 781489

Transepted terminally-chambered tomb? Landscaped 1820: "five walled compartments containing skeletons and pottery", heavy-rimmed sherds in Taunton Museum. Excavations by Vatchers produced remains of 4 children, 1 adolescent, 6 adults. Hand and foot bones predominate.
(Vatcher and Vatcher 1973)

Gatcombe Lodge GLOS. ST 883997

Laterally-chambered tomb, false portal. Exc. Lysons 1870.
Northern Chamber had several bodies crouched or sitting. adult female at foot of portal with Peterborough sherd.

(Passmore 1938; Clifford 1936,45)

Gwernvale POWYS SO 210191

Laterally-chambered tomb; 3 Chambers: fragments of bones in Chamber 1. Chamber 3 empty, despite evidence for frequent entries. Ebbsfleet sherds associated with blocking.

Extra-revetment deliberately placed?

(Britnell and Savory 1984)

Hazleton N. GLOS. SP 072188

Laterally-chambered tomb, Chambers in N. and S. sides. 9000 bones, inc. 23 skulls: many of the latter arranged along passage walls. 2 articulated adult males in N. entrance. Bones had been deposited from chambers outward. Simple cup in S. passage, Abingdon vessel in quarry ditch, carinated vessels in mound and pre-barrow. Extra-revetment a consequence of mound decay?

(Saville 1984 and pers. comm.)

Hetty Peggler's Tump (Uley) GLOS. SO 789000

Transepted terminally-chambered tomb; contained 13 skeletons, 6 in central gallery.

NE Chamber: 2 adults;

E Chamber: heap of bones inc. 8 skulls;

SE Chamber: 1 adult, pottery and charcoal.

2 skeletons and many pig bones in entrance.

(Crawford 1925,102; Clifford 1966)

Hoar Stone, Duntisbourne GLOS. SO 825069

Laterally-chambered tomb, false portal; "about 8 or 9 bodies of different ages".

(Crawford 1925)

Lanhill WILT. ST 877742

Laterally-chambered tomb, false portal; 2 chambers excavated:

S Chamber: at least 11 individuals, disarticulated; too few skulls;

N Chamber: articulated adult male, c. 50, in entrance; 4 adult males, 2 adult females 1 child against wall, less complete.

Extra-revetment a consequence of mound decay?

2 further cists found by Thurnam.

(Cunnington 1909; Keiller and Piggott 1938)

Leighterton GLOS. ST 819913

Laterally-chambered tomb? Witts refers to Huntley's excavation c.1700, in which 3 'vaults' were encountered (Chambers?): skulls, longbones and urned cremations.

(Witts 1883)

Little Lodge POWYS SO 182380

Transepted terminally-chambered tomb, with additional lateral chamber, 5 adult males, 1 adult female and 3 children disarticulated in the latter: 3 infant skulls in centre.

Luckington WILT. ST 820929

Laterally-chambered tomb, with false portal, excavated by both Passmore and Corcoran. 4 Chambers:

Chamber A: disarticulated remains of at least 3 adult males, 2 adult females, 1 child;

Chamber B: at least 3 adult male, 1 adult female, 1 child;

Chamber C: fragments of rib, mandible, skull, burnt bone, animal bone;

Chamber D: a great many confused bones: adult male, adult female and children; cattle and sheep bones mixed in; child's skull filled with lamb bones at north end.

3 hearths beneath forecourt blocking. Extra-revetment a consequence of mound decay?

(Corcoran 1970)

Lugbury WILT. ST 830785

Long mound with 4 orthostatic cists along one side. False portal.

Chamber A: 2 adult females (ages c.15 and c.50), 3 children;

Chamber B: empty;

Chamber C: 6 adult males, 2 old people, 1 extra skull;

Chamber D: 2 adult males, 2 adult females, 4 children, 2 others.

(Thurnam 1857)

Lyneham OXON. SP 297210

Laterally-chambered tomb, large orthostat at front may be part of false portal; 2 chambers excavated, producing bones including skull and humeri. 2 deposits of bones beneath cairn; one

included 4 skulls.

(Conder 1885)

Manton Down WILT. SU 147713

Simple terminally-chambered tomb, orthostatic façade. Ox skull and Windmill Hill sherds in stonehole.

(Barker 1985,12-13)

Millbarrow WILT. SU 094372

Simple terminally-chambered tomb with orthostatic peristalith; chamber appears to have had secondary filling but very little bone.

(Barker 1984,15-16)

Murtry Hill SOM. ST 762507

Possibly simple terminally-chambered tomb; bones and burnt material among collapsed orthostats.

(Gray 1921)

Mynydd Troed POWYS SO 161284

Possibly transepted terminally-chambered tomb; 'developed' bowl sherds on OLS.

(Crampton and Webley 1966,71-77)

Nempnett Thrubwell SOM. ST 530618

Transepted terminally-chambered tomb; 8 pairs of transepts opening from central gallery; 3 of these had burials, one of

articulated adult, another a collection of 8 skulls.
(Collinson 1791)

Nicholaston GLAM. 507888

Orthostatic box chamber in ovoid mound; no content except for charcoal traces.
(Williams 1940)

Notgrove GLOS. SP 095211

Transepted terminally-chambered tomb with separate cist set behind Chambers, enclosed in separate 'dome' of cairn material enclosed by long mound. Excavated both by Witts and by Clifford.

Chambers:

NE Chamber: 2 crouched adults, bones of old adult male;

NW Chamber: 20 bones of adults;

W Chamber: burnt material; complete calf skeleton;

SW Chamber: 1 child, some adult bones;

SE Chamber: bones of infant, 2 children, adult female;

Cist Chamber: crouched adult male; bones of adult female scattered over 'dome'.

Bead, skewer pins and Peterborough sherds in central passage.

Extra-revetment deliberately placed?

(Clifford 1936)

Nympsfield GLOS. SO 793013

Transepted terminally-chambered tomb, excavations by Thurnam, Clifford and Saville.

S Chamber: foot, rib and vertebral bones;

W Chamber: 'several individuals'; burnt and undurnt human and animal bones;

N Chamber: at least 2 individuals, plus cremated children in small stone cists;

Central area: grave with 3 individuals, one young; skull and vertebrae on surface;

Antechamber: scattered bones of at least 3 people; Peterborough and bowl sherds.

2 pits in forecourt; many pig bones and Peterborough sherds in forecourt blocking. Extra-revetment deliberately placed?
(Clifford 1938a; Saville 1979)

Parc Le Breos Cwm GLAM. SS 537898

Transepted terminally-chambered tomb; exc. Lubbock 1869; produced 3 children, 2 v. old people, 19 adults, 25-45 years. "Swansea says that the bodies had all originally been placed in a sitting or crouching position...each set of bones was found in a small confused mass".

SE Chamber: 4 adult males, 1 adult female, 1 child; heavy-rimmed sherds;

NE Chamber: 2 individuals;

NW Chamber: 4 individuals;

SW Chamber: 2 individuals.

(Daniel 1937)

Pen-y-Wyrldod POWYS SO 225398

Simple terminally-chambered tomb, in round mound with padded tail. Many human and animal bones. At least 12 individuals: adult males, adult females and children. Beaker sherds present according to Corcoran. second Chamber in tail?
(Morgan and Marshall 1921; Corcoran 1969)

Penwyrlod POWYS SO 151316

Laterally-chambered tomb with false portal: 3 Chambers in NE, excavated side. One larger chamber visible in cairn body.
Secondary cist with child's skull in hornwork.

Chamber I: only a few fragments of bone;

Chamber II: at least 6 individuals inc. 3 adult males and 1 adult female; all disarticulated, no skeleton intact; 6 skulls, only 2 sets longbones; some tacked against walls;

Chamber III: 7 individuals, inc. 5 adult and 1 child.

Extra-revetment a consequence of mound decay?

(Britnell and Savory 1984)

Pipton POWYS SO 160372

Laterally-chambered tomb with false portal; two Chambers, one a complex transepted form entered from cairn side. Only bones were those of a young adult male under the floor stones. Chamber II contained 7 piles of rearranged bones against orthostats: predominantly bones from left of body on left of chamber, right to right; 10 mandibles, 7 humeri, 7 occipitals, 23 temporals, 14 femorae, 13 tibiae, 11 humeri.

Extra-revetment deliberately placed?

(Savory 1956)

Pole's Wood East GLOS. SP 171265

Laterally-chambered tomb with 'trench grave' sunk into ground surface, entered from either side of mound; 8 adult males, 6 adult females, 5 children total. Only fully articulated body was adult female in centre of trench, surrounded by placed stones.
Pottery cup with burials.
(Greenwell 1877,524-540)

Pole's Wood South GLOS. SP 167263

Laterally-chambered tomb, 1 Chamber in north side excavated. South of septal slabs disarticulated bones of 4 adults and further adult bones. In entrance passage 1 adult male, overlying 1 adult female and child both disturbed by insertion of the former. Peterborough vessel buried in hornwork.
(Greenwell 1877,521-524; Rolleston 1876,165-171)

Quern's Barrow GLOS. SP 019015

Several inhumations set E/W in barrow: secondary?
(Crawford 1925)

Randwick GLOS. SO 825069

Simple terminally-chambered tomb, Chamber contained "an extraordinary mass of human bones": at least 7 individuals, none complete, longbones and skulls lacking.

(Witts 1883)

Rodmarton GLOS. ST 932973

Laterally-chambered tomb with false portal: animal bones in portal. 2 Chambers with steps down to passages and constricting porthole.

N. Chamber: 8 adults, children, burnt bones of children; cattle, pig and horse bones, 2 leaf arrowheads;

Thurnam says that skulls include 6/7 adult males, 3/4 adult females, 2/3 children; all adults over 55 years old.

Extra-revetment a consequence of mound decay?

(Lysons 1863; Bird 1865; 1887; Thurnam 1869, 225; Clifford and Daniel 1940)

Sale's Lot GLOS.

Simple terminally-chambered tomb, chamber in peculiar circular cairn, tail appears 'tacked on'. 2 cist graves in body of cairn, one with contracted adult, other with teeth and leaf arrowhead. Chamber much disturbed, many broken bones, plain and Peterborough sherds. Intrusive Beaker burial in mound.

(O'Neil 1966)

Saltway Barn GLOS. SP 115090

Complex formless mound surrounding circular dry-stone chamber: empty.

(Grimes 1969)

Stoney Littleton SOM. ST 735572

Transepted terminally-chambered tomb with 3 pairs of transepts.

Leg and thigh bones in extreme east chamber, heaps of bone in SW Chamber, 4 jaws, 2 skulls and long bones in NW Chamber, 2/3 adults in central southern chamber, with burnt bones and pot.

Antechamber closed off by stone across the septal slabs at central Chambers.

(Colt Hoare 1821)

Temple Bottom WILT. SU 148725

Simple terminally-chambered tomb, hand and foot bones in Chamber. (Lukis 1867)

Tidecombe Hill WILT. SU 292576

Simple terminally-chambered tomb, single skeleton in Chamber, Lukis found ox horn core.

(Lukis 1864)

Tinkinswood GLAM. ST 092733

Simple terminally-chambered tomb containing disarticulated remains of 21 adult males, 16 adult females, 5 children, 5 infants; skulls and longbones poorly represented. leaf arrowhead, Abingdon and Beaker sherds, many animal bones.

(Ward 1915; 1915)

Ty Isaf POWYS SO 182290

Hybrid/Laterally-chambered tomb. Chambers I, II and IV entered from sides of cairn, III was transepted structure within

'rotunda' in cairn body.

Chamber I: disarticulated remains inc. 17 mandibles, skulls
arranges against walls of inner part; most bones arranged into
groups; 2 leaf arrowheads, polished axe, bone pin;
Chamber II: fewer bones, sherds of 6 Abingdon bowls;
Chamber III: disarticulated bones inc. 5 mandibles, 4 more and
articulated adult in passage and entrance;
Chamber IV: bone fragments in one corner.

(Grimes 1939)

Wayland's Smithy OXON. SU 281853

Transepted terminally-chambered tomb, heavily disturbed. Bones in
piles, introduced defleshed? 8 individuals, inc. 1 child. Tomb
overlies small earthen long barrow.

(Peers and Smith 1921; Atkinson 1965)

West Kennet WILT. SU 104677

Transepted terminally-chambered tomb, burials covered by
secondary filling containing Peterborough, Grooved Ware and
Beaker sherds.

(Thurnam 1860; Piggott 1962; Thomas and Whittle 1986)---

West Tump GLOS. SO 914132

Laterally-chambered tomb with 'trench grave', the latter having
corbelled roof. At least 8 disarticulated individuals in outer
part of Chamber, beyond this a contracted but incomplete
skeleton, and in the innermost part 1 adolescent with femurs

reversed, 1 infant, 4 others. a young female and an adult male
were found in front of the portal. Extra-revetment a consequence
of mound decay?

(Witts 1881)

APPENDIX 3: ROUND BARROW, CAVE, RING DITCH AND FLAT GRAVE

BURIALS

Doubtful sites are included.

AMESBURY 71 WILT. SU 184402

Phase Ia: Ring ditch, disturbed remains of 1 adult male in grave
Phase Ib: Round barrow, 1 adult male 25-35years old
Phase II: Round barrow, 1 adult male 25-35, Beaker sherds
associated, date of 2010+110 bc (NPL-77)

Christie 1967

BRIDGED POT SHELTER SOM. ST 470540

?Cave burial - bones on floor of cave with bowl pot, Beaker
sherds and flint

Balch 1928

CASSINGTON OXON. SP 454 103

Tolley's Pit east. Pit grave with six skeletons, black
shell-gritted sherds.

Leeds 1940

CASSINGTON 1 OXON. SP 460105 Ring ditch, Peterborough and

Beaker sherds in primary silt.

Case et. al. 1965

CASSINGTON 3 OXON. SP 453103

Ring ditch with outer bank. Peterborough sherds and flints in

primary fill.

Case et. al. 1965

CASSINGTON 6 OXON. SP 449101

Ring ditch, rebuilt in EBA. Central cremation with axe fragment
and leaf arrowhead. cremation sealed by bank. Neo. flintwork in
interior.

Atkinson 1947

CASSINGTON PIT 7 OXON. SP 450102

Pit grave, disarticulated bones of 4 adult, 2 child. 1 Mortlake
sherd.

Leeds 1934

COCKLES WOOD SHELTER SOM ST 646458

Cave burial, 2 adults with ?sherds.

Hickling and Seaby 1951

COP HEAP WILT. ST 880456

Round barrow exc. Colt Hoare and Cunnington. 3 adults, one with
antler macehead, one with beads and seashell.

Colt Hoare 1810; Thomas 1954

CORFE CASTLE 12 DORS. SY 994815

Round barrow with causewayed ditch, near to long barrow.
Grinsell 1959

DINTON WILT. SU 021320

Flat grave, 1 adult, flakes and bone fragments.

Anon., Wilts. Arch. Mag. 36,144.

DORCHESTER CURSUS PIT OXON. SU 588949

Pit grave, disarticulated adult bones, largely cranial. Date of 2850+130 bc.

Bradley and Holgate 1984

DORCHESTER CURSUS 'WOODHENGE' OXON SU 581949

Cremation in pit for timber post with plain Grooved Ware vessel. Bradley and Holgate 1984

DORCHESTER SITE I OXON. SU 569956

Oval barrow with inhumation on O.L.S. Terminal structural phase had circle of posts or pits. 4 cremations, 2 with skewer pins. Atkinson, Piggott and Sandars 1951

DORCHESTER SITE II OXON. SU 569957

2-phase causewayed Ring ditch; first phase ovoid? 21 secondary cremations: No.13 w/ bone pin, no.17 w/ pin and fabricator, no.19 w/ pin, knife and flake, no.21 w/ pin, fabricator, knife and stone macehead. Inc. 6 adult male, 1 adult female. Atkinson, Piggott and Sandars 1951

DORCHESTER SITE IV OXON. SU 570957

Pit/post circle, 25 secondary cremations: Nos. 1,9 and 21 w/

flakes, No. 19 w/ Petit tranchet derivative arrowhead and 3 flakes.

Atkinson, Piggott and Sandars 1951

DORCHESTER SITE V OXON. SU 569957

Pit/post circle, 21 secondary cremation; no grave goods. Atkinson, Piggott and Sandars 1951

DORCHESTER SITE VI OXON. SU 569957

Causewayed Ring ditch/ pit circle. 55 secondary cremations: No.11 w/ fabricator, Petit tranchet derivative arrowhead and 3 flakes. Atkinson, Piggott and Sandars 1951

DORCHESTER SITE XI OXON. SU 571955

Phase 1 (ditch II): oval mound.

" 2 (" I): round mound.

" 3 (" III): " " .

11 secondary cremations.

Atkinson, Piggott and Sandars 1951

DORCHESTER SITE XIV OXON. SU 572954

Ring ditch near N. entrance of Big Rings henge. Central cremation with burnt axehead.

Ashmolean Museum records.

NEAR DORCHESTER SITE I OXON. SU 569956

Cremation in pit exc. 1951.

Ashmolean Museum records.

FIVE MARYS DORS. SY 79-84-?

2 Round barrows, inhumations with deer antlers.
Grinsell 1959,98.

GUSSAGE ST.MICHAEL 21 DORS. ST 999145

Multiphase causewayed ring ditch.
M.Bowden pers. comm.

GRAVELLY GUY OXON. SY 402052

2 phase timber-revetted ring ditch. Ebbsfleet sherd from phase 2
ditch.

G.Lambrick pers. comm.

HANDLEY HILL DORS. SU 012167

Pit grave, disarticulated remains of 1 adult male, ox bones, deer
antler, large open plain bowl in pit. Posthole in pit floor.
Pitt-Rivers 1896,49; Piggott 1936.

HANDLEY 26 DORS. SU 012172

Round barrow, 1 adult male in centre on heap of flints, 1 adult
male with jet slider to west of centre. Mortlake sherds in mound.
Colt Hoare 181,242; Pitt-Rivers 1898,140.

HANDLEY 27 DORS. SU 012173

Causewayed round barrow, multiple recuts, human remains and

Mortlake sherds in mound.

Bradley, Cleal, Green, Gardiner and Bowden 1984.

KNOOK CASTLE WILT. ST 959447

Flat grave, 1 adult with polished basalt axe at feet.

Colt Hoare 1810,85; Kinnes 1979,126

LAUNCESTON DOWN DORS. ST 956106

Round barrow, 1 adult on bed of flint nodules on O.L.S.; leaf
arrowhead in ribs. 2 postholes to east.
Piggott 1944.

LINCH HILL CORNER OXON. SP 417049

Double Ring ditch, 1 adult female with jet slider and polished
flint knife in central grave.

Grimes 1944

LONG BREDY 5 DORS. SY 570913

Multiphase causewayed Round barrow, 6 adults in central pit, no
grave goods. Bronze age pottery in later ditch fill.
Eogan 1980

MERE 13d WILT. ST 840345

Round barrow with cremation and associated EN bowl.
Colt Hoare 1810; Piggott 1931,94

MOUNT FARM OXON. SU 582968

Ring ditch with 1 adult female, Ebbsfleet sherds and date of 2500+100 bc.
G.Lambrick pers. comm.

NEWNHAM MURREN OXON. SU 603888

Double Ring ditch, 1 adult female in central grave, associated with Abingdon sherd and 2 flaked.
Moorey 1982

NORMANTON DOWN WILT. SU 115411

Causewayed ditched Round barrow, near to long mortuary enclosure.
Vatcher 1961

RADLEY BARROW HILLS OXON SU 513981

Causewayed Ring ditch, late Beaker sherd in upper fill.
Bradley, Chambers and Halpin 1984,6

RADLEY F801 OXON. SU 513981

Causewayed ring ditch, central cremation. Petit tranchet derivative arrowhead in ditch.
Bradley, Chambers and Halpin 1984,8

RADLEY F611 OXON. SU 513981

Ring ditch, articulated animal bones, antlers, and plain sherds in ditch.
Bradley, Chambers and Halpin 1984,8

RADLEY 17 OXON. SU 513981

Ring ditch containing 2 pits, one with 1 adult male, one with 1 disarticulated child.

Williams 1948

RADLEY F4583 OXON. SU 513981

Large pit grave, 1 crouched adult, 1 disarticulated adult, numerous stray bones. Petit tranchet derivative arrowhead, B&T in fill.

Bradley, Chambers and Halpin 1984,21

RATFYN WILT. SU 159420

Flat grave with 1 adult, sherds of Grooved Ware nearby, perforated axe-hammer in grave, human bones at feet of burial.
Urned cremation inserted into pit: all may be Bronze Age.
Weaver 1922; Stone 1935

ROUGHBRIDGE HILL WILT. SU 061666

10 'domestic' pits with Grimston ware; 2 contained cremations.
Proudfoot 1965

SOUTH CADBURY SOM. ST 620250

One of numerous pits contained human remains, largely cranial.
Alcock 1969

SOUTH LODGE CAMP DORS. ST 954174

Pit grave, pelvis and femur fragments, chipped flint axe, plain

sherd.

Pitt-Rivers 1898

STANTON HARCOURT VI.2 OXON. SP 402055

Ring ditch with internal pit containing struck flints, bone point and animal bones, inc. pig mandible.

Case et. al. 1965

STANTON HARCOURT VI.4 OXON. SP 401055

Ring ditch, possibly with external bank; cremation in one of 3 central pits.

Case et. al. 1965

SUTTON COURTNAY PIT F OXON. SU 489940

Pit grave, 1 adult female, 2 children.

Leeds 1923,152

SUTTON COURTNAY PIT V OXON. SU 489940

Pit grave, 5 large stones on floor, contained 10 skulls: of these 1 adult female - rest adult male? Longbones also present.

Leeds 1934,267

THRUPP FARM OXON. SU 526972

Ring ditch, multiple recuts, Abingdon ware in primary positions.

Thomas and Wallis 1982,184

TOM TIVEY'S HOLE SOM. ST 705444

Cave burial, 1 adult female 40-45 years old. 1 decorated Windmill Hill pot, 1 bone point, 1 leaf arrowhead, sheep bones.

Barrett 1966

TOTTERDOWN WILT. SU 152430

Flat grave, 1 adult with sherds of Grooved Ware in fill. Wainwright and Longworth 1971

WADEN HILL WILT. SU 107684

Flat grave, 1 adult male, 35-45 years old, with brow tine of antler and ?Peterborough sherd in fill.

Vatchers records, Avebury Museum

WESTBURY 7 WILT. ST 885495

Causewayed Round barrow, 7 or 8 disarticulated adult in arrangement "corresponding in great measure with the long barrows".

Colt Hoare 1810,54

WHITESHEET HILL WILT. ST 802352

Causewayed Round barrow on bank of causewayed enclosure, 1 adult. Piggott 1952,406

WINTERBOURNE CAME 18b DORS. SY 685858

2 phase Round barrow exc. Warne. 6 adults beneath cairn, inscribed slabs above (i.e. second phase). Ox bones with primary burials. Secondary urned cremation.

Grinsell 1959,148

WINTERBOURNE STOKE 35a WILT. SU 103434

Round barrow: 1 adult male on O.L.S. with four large, finely-worked flint points, leaf and lozenge shaped.
Thurnam 1869

WINTERBOURNE MONKTON WILT. SU 086722

2 pit graves, one with 2 adult males, 3 adolescents, 1 child; other with 3 adult male, 7 adult females, 12 adolescents.
Chalk-cut pits with sarsen capstones.

Hillier 1854

WINTERBOURNE ST. MARTIN 5c DORS. SY 636904

Round barrow exc. Sydenham (No.3): chalk and earth over flint cairn covering grave pit with 3 "hastily deposited" adult. 2 more burials higher in pit.

Sydenham 1844,331

WINTERBOURNE ST. MARTIN 34b DORS. SY 664886

Round barrow exc. Sydenham (No.7), near Maiden Castle. 3 adults on O.L.S., decorated vessel (secondary?) at top of barrow.

Sydenham 1844,332

WINTERBOURNE ST. MARTIN 34e DORS. SY 66-88-?

Round barrow exc. Sydenham (No. 9): 1 adult.

Sydenham 1844,332

WINTERBOURNE ST. MARTIN 43 DORS. SY 647874

Round barrow: 1 adult male c.19 years old beneath flint cairn. ?Peterborough/Beaker sherds and flint scraper in cairn.

Gray and Prideaux 1905,23-25

Grinsell 1959,148

WINTERBOURNE STOKE 35a WILT. SU 103434

Round barrow: 1 adult male on O.L.S. with four large, finely-worked flint points, leaf and lozenge shaped.
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Round barrow exc. Sydenham (No.3): chalk and earth over flint cairn covering grave pit with 3 "hastily deposited" adult. 2 more burials higher in pit.

Sydenham 1844,331

22

WINTERBOURNE ST. MARTIN 34b DORS. SY 664886

Round barrow exc. Sydenham (No.7), near Maiden Castle. 3 adults on O.L.S., decorated vessel (secondary?) at top of barrow.

Sydenham 1844,332

WINTERBOURNE ST. MARTIN 34e DORS. SY 66-88-?

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Sydenham 1844,332

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Gray and Prideaux 1905,23-25

APPENDIX 4: BEAKER BURIALS.

Arranged according to the Lanting and Van der Waals (1972) scheme.

STEP 1

Clifton Hampton OXON. SU 574956

Flat grave burial, adult, head east; AOC Beaker.
(Case 1956)

Hilton 2 DORS. ST 777013

Barrow burial, adult; AOC Beaker.
(Grinsell 1959,164)

STEP 2

Amesbury 51 WILT. SU 114427

Barrow burial, W/MR Beaker.

(Ashbee 1978,25)

Amesbury 89 WILT. SU 174406

Barrow burial, E Beaker.
(Grinsell 1957)

Beard Mill, Stanton Harcourt OXON. SP 400055

Flat grave burial, 1 Female; E and AOC Beakers.
(Leeds 1938)

Blackbush DORS. SU 040160

Flat grave burial, 1 male; E Beaker, flint cores and flakes.
(Grinsell 1982,16)

Bloxworth DORS. SY 870969

Barrow burial: FN Beaker probably came from one of the Barrows
Bloxworth 1-4.
(Grinsell 1982,16)

Cassington 4/b OXON. SP 450100

Ring ditch burial, 1 adult, head east; AOC Beaker.
(Case 1956)

Chew Park SOM. ST 555591

Flat grave burial, 1 male; E and FN Beakers, slate wristguard.
(Rahtz and Greenfield 1977)

Clansdown 32 DORS. SY 657889

= Winterbourne St. Martin 32. Barrow burial, 1 adult; E and FP
Beakers.

(Abercromby 1912; Grinsell 1959,105)

Drayton St. Leonard OXON. SU 59-96-

Flat grave burial, 1 adult, head NNE; E Beaker and antler pick.

(Case 1956)

Durrington WILT. SU 123427

Oval Flat grave burial, found 1939; 1 adult; W/MR and undecorated Beakers.

(Grinsell 1957)

Linch Hill, Stanton Harcourt OXON. SP 417049

Ring ditch burial, 1 male in wooden coffin, head NE; N/MR Beaker, bone belt ring, 7 barbed and tanged arrowheads.

(Grimes 1944,39)

Mere 6a WILT. ST 811345

Barrow burial, 1 male (+ 1 Female in same grave), heads east; W/MR Beaker, tanged copper dagger, 2 gold button caps, bone spatula, stone wristguard.

(Colt Hoare 1810,44)

Radley 4a OXON. SU 515983

Barrow burial, 1 male; E Beaker, 2 basket earrings, 3 barbed and tanged arrowheads.

(Williams 1948)

Radley 206 OXON. SU 513981

Flat grave burial, fragmentary burial; AOC Beaker.

(Bradley, Chambers and Halpin 1984,15)

Roundway 8 WILT. SU 018644

Barrow burial, 1 male c. 70 yr; W/MR Beaker tanged copper dagger, copper raquet pin, 1 barbed and tanged arrowhead, b2 wristguard. (Annable and Simpson 1964,38)

Sale's Lot GLOS. SP 049168

1 male in mound of long cairn; E Beaker & gold earring. (O'Neil 1966)

Smeath Ridge, Ogbourne WILT. SU 166678

Flat grave burial, 1 adult, located by Passmore; E Beaker. (Grinsell 1957)

Stanton Harcourt OXON. SP 406049

Flat grave burial, 1 male; W/MR Beaker, bone spatula, flint knife.

(Case 1956)

Stanton Harcourt OXON. SP 40-04-

Ring ditch burial, 1 male; AOC Beaker & slate wristguard. (Case 1956)

Stanton Harcourt OXON. SP 40-04-

Flat grave burial, 1 infant; FN Beaker. (Case 1956)

Stanton Harcourt OXON. SP 40-04-

(Grinsell 1959,39)

Flat grave burial, 1 Female 18-20 yr; E & undecorated E Beakers,
1 flint flake, 1 blade.

Wilsford G1 WILT. SU 123427

Barrow burial, 2 adult (+cremation?) with E Beaker.
(RCHM 1979,4)

Sturminster Marshall 6a DORS. SY 920930

Barrow burial; W/MR Beaker.

Wilsford 52 WILT. SU 114404

Barrow burial, 1 child; W/MR Beaker.
(Longworth 1959,273)

Thickthorn Down DORS. ST 971122

2 Female secondaries in long barrow; each with E Beaker, one with
bronze awl.

STEP 3

(Drew & Piggott 1936)

Berwick St.John 12 WILT. ST 954178

Barrow burial, 1 male, head north; W/MR Beaker.
(Clarke 1970)

(Colt Hoare 1810, 75)

Berwick St.John WILT. ST 95-41-

Flat grave burial?; W/MR Beaker.

(Clarke 1970)

West Lockridge WILT. SU 144687

Flat grave burial, 1 male; W/MR Beaker & flint dagger.

(Annable & Simpson 1964,40)

Boyton 4 WILT. ST 937383

Barrow burial, 1 adult in cairn; 2 W/MR Beakers at feet.
(Cunnington 1805)

(Smith 1965a)

Cassington OXON.

W/MR Beaker, "almost certainly from a burial".

Wick Barrow, Stogursey SOM. ST 209455

Barrow burial; 1 male c.30 yr; E & FN Beakers.

(Leeds 1934,268)

Cassington, Tolley's OXON. SP 454104

Flat grave burial, 1 adult; N/MR & jet belt ring.
(Case 1956)

Culham Fields OXON. SU 510950

Flat grave burial, 1 adult; W/MR Beaker.
(Case 1956)

Dorchester 5 DORS. SY 690490

Barrow burial, body in cist; W/MR Beaker.
(Abercromby 1912)

Dorchester Site XII OXON. SU 573953

Barrow burial in entrance of Big Rings henge, 1 male; W/MR Beaker, tanged copper dagger, bronze knife, slate wristguard.
(Case 1956; Ashmolean Museum)

Durrington WILT. SU 150430 Barrow burial, plain W/MR Beaker.
(Stone, Piggott & Booth 1954,173)

Eynsham OXON. SP 424085

Flat grave burial, 1 adult; FN Beaker.
(Leeds 1938)

Eynsham OXON. SP 42-08-

Flat grave burial, 1 adult; W/MR Beaker, bowl & bronze awl.
(Case 1956)

Farleigh Wick WILT. ST 796630

=Jug's Grave. Barrow burial, 1 male; N/MR & W/MR Beakers, gold button cap, bone belt ring, flint blade, 4 barbed and tanged arrowheads.

(Clarke 1970,502)

Frampton 4 DORS. SY 635948

Barrow burial, 1 adult, bones of Females and children in grave fill; Undec. Beaker.
(Grinseil 1959,109)

Hemp Knoll WILT. SU 068673

Barrow burial, 1 male in wooden coffin; W/MR Beaker, cl wristguard, bone belt ring; head and hooves of cow in grave.
(Robertson-Mackay 1980)

Inkpen Hill BERK. SU 370640

Barrow burial; W/MR & E Beakers, polypod bowl.
(Peake 1931; Clarke 1970)

Longstone Cove WILT. SU 089693

1 adult at foot of standing stone. Bronze stain on collarbone.
N/MR & indeterminate Beakers.

(Clarke 1970; Annable & Simpson 1964,42)

(Colt Hoare 1810,205)

Radley OXON. SU 51-98-
Flat grave burial?; W/MR Beaker.
(Leeds 1935,38)

Wilsford 52 WILT. SU 114404

Barrow burial, 1 child in secondary position, remains of others.
W/MR & FP Beakers.

Roundway Down WILT. SU 010650

Flat grave burial, 1 adult; W/MR Beaker.
(Grinsell 1957)

(Annable and Simpson 1964,42)

Wilsford 54 WILT. SU 115404

Barrow burial, 1 male; AOC, E & W/MR Beakers, 'Butterwick'
3-rivet bronze dagger, stone axehammer, 5 barbed and tanged
arrowheads.

Stockbridge WILT. SU 36-35-

Flat grave burial? W/MR Beaker.
(Clarke 1970)

(Colt Hoare 1810,211; Grinsell n.d.,39)

Sutton Courtenay OXON. SU 500940 Flat grave burial; W/MR Beaker
& tanged copper dagger.
(Case 1956)

Winterslow Hut WILT. SU 23-33-

Flat grave burial, 1 male, head north; W/MR Beaker, tanged copper
dagger, stone wristguard, 2 barbed and tanged arrowhead.
(Clarke 1970)

Tarrant Launceston 5 DORS. ST 957105

Barrow burial, 1 adult, trephined skull; W/MR Beaker, flake
knife, antler pick.
(Piggott & Piggott 1944)

STEP 4

Upavon WILT. SU 115548

Flat grave burial, 1 male (old); W/MR Beaker.
(Annable & Simpson 1964,40)

Barnwood GLOS. SO 875175

Flat grave burial, 1 male 30-35 yr; N2 Beaker, flint knife.
(Clifford 1937)

Beckhampton Grange WILT. SU 087687

Wilsford 2b WILT. SU 114413

Barrow burial, 1 male, head north; W/MR Beaker.

Flat grave burial, child; B2 Beaker, flint flakes and cow hooves.

(Young 1950)

Burrigdon T5 SOM. ST 474584

Barrow burial, ?cremation; BW Beaker.

(ApSimon 1969,41)

Eynsham, Foxley Farm OXON. SP 422081

N/NR Beaker: grave unrecorded.

(Leeds 1938)

Lambourne 17 BERK. SU 32-77-

Barrow burial, 1 male, head north; BW & N2 Beakers, 2 scrapers, 6 flakes.

(Peake 1931)

Mount Farm, Berinsfield OXON. SU 582968

Ring ditch burial, 1 Female; ?Beaker, date of 1760+90 bc.

(G.Lambrick pers. comm.)

Prestbury GLOS. SO 975237

Flat grave burial, "well-built man in middle life"; N/NR Beaker.
(Clifford 1938c)

Shrewton 5k WILT. SU 089448

Barrow burial, 1 adult; N2 Beaker, single-rivet copper dagger, bone tanged pommel.

(Green & Rollo-Smith 1984)

Sanctuary WILT. SU 119680

1 male in grave against stone of circle; bovid bones.

(Cunnington 1931)

Stoford Borwick SOM. ST 550120

Cist burial: 1 adult; BW Beaker, antler pick.

(Dobson 1931; Clarke 1970)

West Kennet Avenue 25b WILT. SU 70-68-

3 individuals in stone pit; N2 Beaker.
(Smith 1965a)

Wincanton SOM. ST 715285

Cist burial: 1 adult; N2 Beaker, deer antler, flint scraper.
(Dobson 1931,39)

Winterbourne Monkton 10 WILT. SU 08-72-

Barrow burial, 1 adult covered by 2 bovid skulls; N2 Beaker, flint knives, child's skull in second Beaker.
(Grinsell 1957)

STEP 5

Amesbury 51 WILT. SU 114427

Barrow burial, skeleton 6ft below ground level; S2 Beaker & skull fragment.
(Colt Hoare 1810,168)

Amesbury 54 WILT. SU 111428

Barrow burial, 1 adult, head north; S2(W) Beaker, flint dagger, polished faceted hammerstone.
(Colt Hoare 1810,159)

Amesbury 85 WILT. SU 177400

Barrow burial, cist cut into chalk with contracted interment on LHS, head N/W; no Beaker, 3-rivet flat dagger & flint scraper.
(Newall 1936,438; Gerloff 1975,54)

Bishop's Cannings 54 WILT. SU 050668

Barrow burial, 1 adult, S2(W) Beaker at head.
(Colt Hoare 1810,93)

Broadmayne DORS. SY 726866

Flat grave burial, 1 adult; S2 Beaker.
(Peers & Clarke 1967,105)

Durrington WILT. SU 148438

Flat grave burial, no Beaker. 1 adult with flint dagger, shale whetstone, shale or lignite conical button, pulley ring.
(Colt Hoare 1810,172)

Durrington 36 WILT. SU 124439

Barrow burial, 1 adult, head north; S2(W) Beaker.
(Colt Hoare 1810,168)

Figheidean 25 WILT. SU 165469

Barrow burial, old male; FP Beaker & flint knife or dagger.
(Annable & Simpson 1964,41)

Kilminster 2a/Barrow 4 WILT. ST 800351

On Whitesheet Hill. Barrow burial, 1 adult; S2(W) Beaker.
(Colt Hoare 1810,423)

Netheravon airfield WILT. SU 160490

Two Flat grave burials, one with old woman and other with woman & child. Each had S1 Beaker.
(Annable & Simpson 1964,41)

Oldbury Hill WILT. SU 050690

Barrow burial, 1 adult; S2(W) Beaker, bronze dagger & ?flint knives.
(Annable & Simpson 1964,41)

Shrewton 5a WILT. SU 086447

Barrow burial; N3 Beaker.
(Green & Rollo-Smith 1984)

Stonehenge WILT. SU 122422

Burial in ditch. No Beaker. Male with al wristguard, 3 barbed and tanged arrowhead, 3 bluestone chips, 2 chalk lumps. Date of 1765+70 bc.
(Evans 1984)

Tarrant Launceston 8 DORS. ST 957110

Barrow burial, 1 adult - disturbed; FP Beaker & bronze awl.
(Piggott & Piggott 1944)

Wilsford 51 WILT. SU 114404

Barrow burial, 1 adult; FP Beaker & deer antlers.
(Colt Hoare 1810,211)

Wimbourne St.Giles 9 DORS. SU 018171

Oakley Down group. , 1 adult; Beaker ('drinking cup' - lost), 'Milston' dagger, bronze awl, V-bored shale button, shale pulley-ring, jet object, 4 barbed and tanged arrowheads, flint fabricator.
(Colt Hoare 1810,238-41; Grinsell 1959,144)

Winterbourne Stoke 3 WILT. SU 103434

Barrow burial, 1 adult; S1 Beaker.

(Colt Hoare 1810,165)

Winterbourne Stoke 10 WILT. SU 103419

Barrow burial, two adults; S1 Beaker.

(Colt Hoare 1810,125)

Winterbourne Stoke 54 WILT. SU 097424

Barrow burial, 1 adult; S2(W) Beaker, two whetstones, flint blade, jet button, jet pulley-ring.
(Colt Hoare 1810,118)

STEP 6

Amesbury 31 WILT. SU 114273

Barrow burial, 1 adult, head north; S2(W) Beaker, bronze awl, flint scrapers, 2 antler spatulae.
(Ashbee 1978)

Bourton GLOS. SP 170210

Flat grave burial, Female c. 40 yr, head south; S3(E) Beaker.
(Dunning 1937; Clifford 1938b)

Charmy Down 1 AVON ST 755703

Barrow burial, 1 adult; S2(E) Beaker, 2-rivet copper dagger & incised bead.

(Williams 1950)

Corston, Bath AVON ST 695655

Cist, 2 adolescents, heads N/W; S2(W) Beaker, flint axe, flint knife.

(Clarke 1970)

Corston, Bath AVON ST 683650

Cist, 1 male; S2(W) Beaker, slate whetstone, flint strike-a-light, 3 scrapers, one knife iron ore nodule.

(Grinsell 1968,35; Taylor 1933)

Durrington Walls WILT. SU 148438

Flat grave burial, beneath sarsen. 1 adult; flint dagger, 2 chalk pieces, shale pulley ring, V-perforated button, polished stone plaque.

(Colt Hoare 1810,172)

East Kennet WILT. SU 115668

Barrow burial, 1 adult; S3(W) Beaker, stone battle axe & flint dagger.

(Kinnes 1978)

Eynsham, Foxley Farm OXON SP 422081

S3(E) Beaker from grave 7 or 8.

(Case 1977)

Fargo Plantation WILT. SU 112428

Central oval grave in hengiform enclosure (=secondary?). Upper part of body of young person with S2(W) Beaker.
(Stone 1938)

Figcheldean 16 WILT. SU 191474

Barrow burial, male c.30 years old, in chalk cut pit with 'Butterwick' dagger; no Beaker.

(Gerloff 1975)

Lambourne 31 BERK. SU 33-83-

Barrow burial, 1 male; S2(W) Beaker, 6 barbed and tanged arrowhead, jet button, scraper, strike-a-light, 2 flint knives.
(Peake 1931)

North Stoke Barrow OXON SU 615865

Barrow burial, 1 child, head north; S3(E) & FP Beakers.
(Catling 1959)

Radley 203 OXON. SU 513981

Ring ditch burial, 1 male on LHS, head north; S2(W) Beaker, 10 flakes, 5 barbed and tanged arrowheads, antler spatula, bronze awl.

(Bradley, Chambers & Halpin 1984,15)

West Overton G6b WILT. SU 119683

Barrow burial, 1 male; s2(W) Beaker, bronze awl, 2 whetstones, bone spatula, flint strike-a-light, iron ore nodule, flake knife.
(Smith & Simpson 1966)

Wick Barrow, Stogursey SOM. ST 209455

Two secondary inhumations:

1: S2(W) Beaker, 4 scrapers, 1 pebble;

2: S3(W) Beaker, flint dagger, arrowhead blank.
(Grinsell 1969)

arrowhead (residual?).
(Cunnington 1931)

Wilsford 19 WILT. SU 121411
Barrow burial, 1 adult; no Beaker, 'Butterwick' dagger.
(Gerloff 1975)

Wilsford 34 WILT. SU 115405
Five secondary inhumations; one with S2(W) Beaker.
(Grinsell n.d.)

Winterbourne Monkton 10 WILT. SU 08-72-
Secondary inhumation; S3(W) Beaker.
(Clarke 1970, 504)

Winterbourne Monkton WILT. SU 086722
Beneath sarsen stone: originally B? 1 adult, 2 S2(W) Beakers,
polished hammerstone, jet pulley-ring, 2 jet buttons, flake
knife, stone disc.
(Annable and Simpson 1964, 39)

Woodchester GLOS. SO 850010
Barrow burial; S2(W) Beaker.
(Clifford 1937)

Woodhenge circle 1 WILT SU 151432
Barrow burial, 1 male; S2(E) Beaker, stone battle axe, leaf

Site	County	G	S	D	E	M	F	D	W	C	Beaker
Durrington (holes S.)	WILT.			*				*			
Durrington (34m S)	WILT.			*				*			
Durrington (150m N.)	WILT.			*				*			
Earl's Farm Down	WILT.	*									
Easton Down	WILT.		*		*				*		
Eyford Ft. of Avebury Dwn	GLOS.		*								
Foxley Farm	WILT.	*									
Eynsham	OXON.			*	*			*			
Fargo Plantation	WILT.			*	*			*			
Fir Tree Field	DORS.			*		*		*			
Fittleton	WILT.	*						*			
Fromefield	AVON	*	*					*			
Fussell's Lodge	WILT.	*	*		*			*			
Grafton	WILT.	*						*			
Gravelly Guy	OXON.			*	*			*			
Hackpen Hill	WILT.			*				*			
Haddon's Hill	DORS.	*						*			
Ham Hill	SOM.	*				*		*			
Hambledon Hill	DORS.	*				----	----	*			
Handley Hill	DORS.	*						*			
Handley 24	DORS.			*	*			*			
Handley 26	DORS.			*	*			*			
Handley 27	DORS.			*	*			*			
Hazleton	GLOS.	*	*					*			
Hengistbury	DORS.	*	*					*			
Hemp Knoll	WILT.	*	*		*	*		*			
Holdenhurst	DORS.	*	*		*	*		*			
Horslip	WILT.	*	*		*	*		*			
Hurn	DORS.	*	*		*	*		*			
King Barrow Ridge	WILT.			*				*			
Kingston	WILT.	*	*					*			
Deverell	WILT.	*	*					*			
Knap Hill	WILT.	*	*					*			
Lake Farm	DORS.	*	*					*			
Lanhill	WILT.	*	*					*			
Larkhill	WILT.			*				*			

Site	County	D	W	C	Beaker
Latch Farm	DORS.	*		*	
Loders, Lechlade	GLOS.			*	
Linch Hill	OXON.		*		
Luckington	WILT.	*	*		
Maiden Castle	DORS.	*	*	*	
Marden	WILT.	*	*	*	
Maumbury Rings	DORS.		*	*	
Meare Heath	SOM.		*	*	
Melksham Bypass	WILT.	*	*	*	
Mongewell	OXON.	*	*	*	
Mount Farm	OXON.	*	*	*	
Mount Pleasant	DORS.	*	*	*	
Newton Murren	OXON.	*	*	*	
New Wintles	OXON.	*	*	*	
Normanton	WILT.	*	*	*	
Norton	WILT.	*	*	*	
Bavant	WILT.	*	*	*	
North Stoke	OXON.	*	*	*	
North Stoke Site 2	OXON.	*	*	*	
Notgrove	GLOS.	*	*	*	
Oldbury	WILT.	*	*	*	
Old Sarum	WILT.	*	*	*	
Peak Camp	GLOS.	*	*	*	
Pole's Wood	GLOS.	*	*	*	
East Pole's Wood	GLOS.	*	*	*	
South Portland	GLOS.	*	*	*	
Bill Porton Down	DORS.	*	*	*	
Porton Down	WILT.	*	*	*	
Poulton, Poundbury	DORS.	*	*	*	
Mildenhall	WILT.	*	*	*	
Rockley Plantation	WILT.	*	*	*	
Robin Hood Ball	WILT.	*	*	*	
Ratfyn	WILT.	*	*	*	
Rodmarton	GLOS.	*	*	*	
Roughground	GLOS.	*	*	*	
Lechlade	GLOS.	*	*	*	
Roughridge Hill	WILT.	*	*	*	
Rowden	DORS.	*	*	*	

Site County | G S D E M F D W C Beaker

Site	County	G	S	D	E	F	M	D	W	C	Beaker
Rybury	WILT.	*	*								
Sale's Lot	GLOS.	*	*		----						*
Sanctuary	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*					*
Snail Down	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*					*
Southbourne	DORS.	*	*	*	*	*					*
South											
Cadbury	SOM.	*	*							*	
South											
Street OLS	WILT.	*	*								*
South											
Street	WILT.	*	*								*
Stanton											
Harcourt A	OXON.	*	*	*	*	*					*
Stanton											
Harcourt B	OXON.	*	*	*	*	*					*
Stanton Hct											
Avery 1960	OXON.	*	*	*	*	*					*
Stonehenge	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*					*
Stonehenge											
Bottom	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*					*
Sugar Hill,											
Liddington	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*					*
Sutton											
Couttenay K	OXON.	*	*	*	*	*					*
Sutton											
Courtenay P	OXON.	*	*	*	*	*					*
Sutton											
Poyntz	DORS.	*	*	*	*	*					*
Thickthorn	DORS.	*	*	*	*	*					*
Thrupp											
Ring ditch	OXON.	*	*	*	*	*					*
Thrupp											
House Farm	OXON.	*	*	*	*	*					*
Tilshead	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*					*
Tom Tivey's											
Hole	SOM.	*	*	*	*	*					*
Totterdown											
Clump	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*					*
Verne	DORS.	*	*	*	*	*					*
Waden Hill	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*					*
West											
Kennet Ave.	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*					*
West											
Kennet L.B.	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*					*
West Kenn.											
Meadow	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*					*
West											
Overton 6a	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*					*
West											
Overton 6b	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*					*
West Tump	GLOS.	*	*	*	*	*					*

Site	County	G	S	D	E	M	F	D	W	C	Beaker
Whitesheet											
Hill	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*					*
Wilsford											
36f	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*	----				*
Wilsford											
37	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*	----				*
Wilsford											
38	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*	*				*
Wilsford											
39	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*	----				*
Wilsford											
51	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*	*				*
Wilsford											
52	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*	----				*
Wilsford											
54	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*	----				*
Windmill											
Hill	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*	*				*
Winterbourne											
Dauntsey	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*	*				*
Winterbourne											
Stoke 44											
Winterbourne											
St.Martin44	DORS.	*	*	*	*	*	*				*
Woodhenge	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*	*				*
Woodhenge											
Circle 1	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*	*				*
Woodhenge											
Circle 2	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*	*				*
Woodhenge											
Circle 3	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*	*				*
Woodlands	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*	*				*
Wor Barrow	DORS.	*	*	*	*	*	*				*
Wylve											
Barrow 2	WILT.	*	*	*	*	*	*				*

APPENDIX 6: LOCATIONS OF NEOLITHIC POTTERY

Site name	County	Grid Reference	Site	County	Grid Reference
Abingdon	OXON.	SU 511983	Cam	GLOS.	SO 744011
Abingdon	OXON.	SU 477964	Cassington	OXON.	SP 449100
Common	OXON.	SP 280110	Pits 2 & 5	OXON.	SP 453103
Asthall	OXON.	SU 130420	Tolley A&B	OXON.	SP 453103
Amesbury	WILT.	SU 130420	Tolley's	OXON.	SP 449104
39	WILT.	SU 130420	Cassington	OXON.	SP 456113
Amesbury	WILT.	SU 130420	Partridge's	OXON.	SP 450100
70	WILT.	SU 139422	Cassington	WILT.	SU 145315
Amesbury	WILT.	SU 130420	Tuckwell's	OXON.	ST 470540
119	WILT.	SU 100699	Cassington	WILT.	SU 031700
Amesbury	WILT.	SU 102078	Smith's II	OXON.	SU 037702
132	WILT.	SZ 160930	Castle Hill	SOM.	ST 570590
Amesbury	DORS.	SU 514981	Salisbury	WILT.	SU 130415
133	OXON.	SU 512982	Chelm's	DORS.	SY 970980
Avebury	OXON.	SU 509978	Coombe	OXON.	SU 495963
Avebury 55	OXON.	ST 774652	Cherhill	GLOS.	SO 927963
Bargates	AVON	SU 066677	Cherhill	DORS.	SZ 175925
Barrow	WILT.	SU 066677	Pit	OXON.	SU 569957
Hills Pits	GLOS.	SP 020254	Chew Park	OXON.	"
Barrow	SOM.	ST 570580	Coneybury	OXON.	"
Beckhampton	WILT.	SU 160590	Corfe	OXON.	"
Road	OXON.	SU 531856	Mullen	OXON.	"
Belas Knap	WILT.	SU 159899	Corporation	OXON.	"
Ben Bridge	GLOS.	SO 823018	Farm	OXON.	"
Black Patch	SOM.	SO 823018	Crickley	OXON.	"
Blewbury	WILT.	ST 279592	Hill	OXON.	"
Blunsden	OXON.	SP 104160	Crouch Hill	OXON.	"
St. Andrew	WILT.	SU 159899	Dorchester	OXON.	"
Bown Hill	GLOS.	SO 823018	Site I	OXON.	"
Brean Down	AVON	ST 279592	Dorchester	OXON.	"
Burn Ground	GLOS.	SP 104160	Site VIII	OXON.	"
			Dorchester	OXON.	"
			Cursus	OXON.	"
			Dorchester	OXON.	"
			Site IX	OXON.	"
			Dorchester	OXON.	"
			Site X	OXON.	"
			Dorchester	OXON.	"
			Site XI	OXON.	"
			Dorset	OXON.	"
			Cursus	DORS.	SU 006148
			Downton	WILT.	SU 180211
			Drayton	OXON.	SU 486935
			Cursus	OXON.	SU 150437
			Durrington	WILT.	SU 150440
			Walls	WILT.	
			Durrington	WILT.	
			65b	WILT.	

Site	County	Grid Reference	Site	County	Grid Reference
Durrington (holes S.)	WILT.	SU 152435	Latch Farm	DORS.	SZ 160920
Durrington (34m S)	WILT.	SU 152435	Loders,	GLOS.	SU 212996
Durrington (150m N.)	WILT.	SU 152442	Lechlade	OXON.	SP 413043
Earl's	WILT.	SU 182419	Linch Hill	WILT.	ST 820929
Farm Down	WILT.	SU 220335	Luckington	DORS.	SX 670884
Easton	WILT.	SP 142258	Maiden	WILT.	SU 090580
Down	GLOS.	SU 112700	Castle	DORS.	SY 691900
Eyford	WILT.	SP 419083	Marden	WILT.	ST 440405
Ft. of	WILT.	SU 192324	Maumbury	DORS.	SY 691900
Avebury Dwn	WILT.	SU 273563	Rings	SOM.	ST 440405
Foxley Farm	OXON.	SP 402052	Mearre Heath	WILT.	ST 900638
Eynsham	WILT.	SU 118693	Melksham	OXON.	SU 668884
Fargo	WILT.	SU 112428	Bypass	OXON.	SU 583968
Plantation	DORS.	SU 005150	Mongewell	OXON.	SY 710899
Fir Tree	WILT.	SU 199516	Mount Farm	OXON.	SU 603888
Field	AVON	ST 781488	Mount	DORS.	SU 431103
Fittleton	WILT.	SU 192324	Pleasant	OXON.	SU 115411
Fromefield	WILT.	SU 273563	Newnham	OXON.	ST 925945
Fussell's	OXON.	SP 402052	Murren	OXON.	SU 611856
Lodge	WILT.	SU 118693	New Wintles	WILT.	SP 095211
Grafton	WILT.	SZ 020965	Normanton	WILT.	SU 045693
Gravelly	SOM.	ST 485170	Norton	GLOS.	SU 138329
Guy	DORS.	ST 845125	Bavant	GLOS.	SO 923150
Hackpen	DORS.	SU 012167	North Stoke	GLOS.	SP 171265
Hill	DORS.	SU 012171	North Stoke	GLOS.	SP 167263
Haddon's	DORS.	SU 012172	Site 2	DORS.	SY 677683
Hill	DORS.	SU 012173	Notgrove	WILT.	SU 190370
Ham Hill	DORS.	SP 072188	Oldbury	DORS.	SX 682911
Hambledon	DORS.	SZ 180910	Old Sarum	WILT.	SU 210615
Hill	DORS.	SU 068673	Peak Camp	WILT.	SU 163719
Handley	DORS.	SZ 120946	Pole's Wood	WILT.	SU 100460
Hill	DORS.	SU 086705	East	WILT.	SU 159420
Handley 24	DORS.	SZ 110980	Pole's Wood	GLOS.	ST 932973
Handley 26	DORS.	SU 131420	South	GLOS.	SP 219008
Handley 27	DORS.	ST 849379	Portland	GLOS.	SU 060660
Hazleton	DORS.	SU 849379	Bill	GLOS.	SY 696891
Hengistbury	DORS.	ST 849379	Porton Down	DORS.	
Hemp Knoll	WILT.	SU 102678	Poundbury	WILT.	
Holdenhurst	DORS.	SZ 000990	Mildenhall	DORS.	
Holdenhurst	DORS.	ST 877742	Rockley	WILT.	
Horslip	WILT.	SU 150440	Plantation	WILT.	
Hurn	DORS.	SU 131420	Robin	WILT.	
King Barrow	WILT.	ST 849379	Hood Ball	WILT.	
Ridge	WILT.	SU 102678	Ratfyn	WILT.	
Kingston	WILT.	SZ 000990	Rodmarton	GLOS.	
Deverell	WILT.	ST 877742	Roughground	GLOS.	
Knap Hill	DORS.	SU 150440	Lechlade	GLOS.	
Lake Farm	WILT.		Roughridge	WILT.	
Lanhill	WILT.		Hill	DORS.	
Larkhill	WILT.		Rowden	DORS.	

Site	County	Grid Reference
Rybury	WILT.	SU 083639
Sale's Lot	GLOS.	SP 049168
Sanctuary	WILT.	SU 118679
Snail Down	WILT.	SU 217521
Southbourne DORS.	DORS.	SZ 160920
South		
Cadbury	SOM.	ST 628252
South		
Street OLS	WILT.	SU 090692
South		
Street	WILT.	SU 090692
Stanton		
Harcourt A	OXON.	SP 401057
Stanton		
Harcourt B	OXON.	SP 401057
Stanton Hct		
Avery 1960	OXON.	SP 407048
Stonehenge	WILT.	SU 123422
Stonehenge		
Bottom	WILT.	SU 123423
Sugar Hill,		
Liddington	WILT.	SU 220790
Sutton		
Courtenay K	OXON.	SU 488940
Sutton		"
Courtenay P	OXON.	"
Sutton		
Poyntz	DORS.	SY 706837
Thickthorn	DORS.	ST 971122
Thrupp		
Ring ditch	OXON.	SU 521972
Thrupp		
House Farm	OXON.	"
Tilshead	WILT.	SU 059494
Tom Tivey's		
Hole	SOM.	ST 705444
Totterdown		
Clump	WILT.	SU 152430
Verne	DORS.	SY 695737
Waden Hill	WILT.	SU 104693
West		
Kennet Ave.	WILT.	SU 112684
West		
Kennet L.B.	WILT.	SU 104677
West Kenn.		
Meadow	WILT.	SU 111681
West		
Overton 6a	WILT.	SU 119683
West		
Overton 6b	WILT.	"
West Tump	GLOS.	SO 911132

Site	County	Grid Reference
Whitesheet		
Hill	WILT.	ST 802352
Wilsford		
36f	WILT.	SU 107402
Wilsford		
37	WILT.	SU 107404
Wilsford		
38	WILT.	SU 107402
Wilsford		
39	WILT.	SU 107403
Wilsford		
51	WILT.	SU 114407
Wilsford		
52	WILT.	SU 114404
Wilsford		
54	WILT.	SU 115404
Windmill		
Hill	WILT.	SU 087714
Winterbourne		
Dauntsey	WILT.	SU 170370
Winterbourne		
Stoke 44	WILT.	SU 103434
Winterbourne		
St.Martin44	DORS.	SY 647874
Woodhenge	WILT.	SU 150433
Woodhenge		
Circle 1	WILT.	SU 151432
Woodhenge		
Circle 2	WILT.	"
Woodhenge		
Circle 3	WILT.	"
Woodlands	WILT.	SU 151431
Wor Barrow	DORS.	SU 012172
Wylve		
Barrow 2	WILT.	SU 014393

APPENDIX 7: MATRIX OF LONG BARROW TRAIT ASSOCIATIONS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	U
A. Burnt Bones	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	2
B. Black Earth	1	-	-	1	-	2	3	1	1	2	2	6	1	4	-	-	-	1	4
C. 'Selection'	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
D. Pottery	-	1	2	-	-	3	1	-	2	-	1	5	-	2	-	1	2	-	1
E. Fences	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
F. Turf Heaps	2	2	-	3	-	-	1	2	1	1	4	3	-	6	-	-	-	1	1
G. Bos Skulls	2	3	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	2	1	3	-	4	-	-	1	1	6
H. Few Burials	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1
J. Flint Cairn	2	1	1	2	-	1	2	2	-	2	1	3	3	8	-	-	2	-	3
K. Platform	2	2	1	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	4	1	3	1	-	-	-	3
L. Articualted	-	2	-	1	-	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	3	2	-	2
M. Disartic.	2	6	3	5	-	3	3	-	3	4	-	-	-	6	2	-	1	-	4
N. Mixed Burial	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	3	2	2	2	-	-
P. Pits	3	4	1	2	-	6	4	1	8	3	5	6	3	-	-	2	3	1	5
Q. Arrowheads	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	2	1	-	-
R. Grave pits	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
S. Timber Str.	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	1	2	3	1	-	-	-	1
T. No Burials	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
U. Hide Burial	2	4	1	1	-	1	6	1	3	3	2	4	-	5	-	-	1	-	-

APPENDIX 8: MIDDLE NEOLITHIC BOWLS: % OF ASSEMBLAGES

Vessel forms	Barrows	Wessex Enclosures	All Enclosures	Other sites
"consumption" (A,B,E,K,L,M)	56	84.2	56.2	63.3
"storage" (C,D,F,G,H,J,N,P)	44	15.8	43.8	36.8
carinated (D,F,G,H,J)	20.7	4.2	14.3	24.2
open bowls (A,K,M)	38.8	60.4	42.1	39

Consumption/Storage ratios

Windmill Hill	66/44
Whitesheet Hill	100/0
Knap Hill	80/20
Robin Hood's Ball	95/5
Maiden Castle	87/23
Orsett	87/23
Abingdon	80/20
Offham	73/27
Bury Hill	66/34
Coombe Hill	6/94
Barkhale	0/100
Whitehawk	51/49
The Trundle	21/79
Hembury	48/52

APPENDIX 9: MIDDLE NEOLITHIC BOWL VESSEL FORM PERCENTAGES.

Form	Enclosures	Barrows	Other	Wessex Enclosures
A	35.3	33.7	21.2	53
B	6.8	5.8	13.5	15
C	7.5	2.6	7.2	11.2
D	6.5	3.6	8.8	2.2
E	5.1	7.3	6.5	6.6
F	3.9	2.5	2.3	1
G	0.5	5.8	5.8	0.4
H	0.6	1.9	2.6	0.4
J	2.8	6.9	4.7	0.2
K	5.0	2.9	10.9	4.6
L	2.2	4.6	4.2	2.2
M	1.8	1.7	7.8	2.8
N	5.7	2.9	1.8	0.2
P	11.2	17.6	5.9	0.8

APPENDIX 10: MIDDLE NEOLITHIC BOWLS: % OF ASSEMBLAGE DECORATED.

Dorset

Enclosures	1
Barrows	0
Other	2

South Wiltshire

Enclosures	15.5
Barrows	16.6
Other	33.7

Avebury area

Enclosures	20
Barrows	23
Other	5.2

Rest of Southern England

Enclosures	23.9
Barrows	4.4
Other	22.8

Appendix 11: Middle Neolithic bowl decorative traits as a percentage of assemblages.

Data for computer analysis.

Site	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C.Mullen												
Handley								3				
Lake												
MtPleasant							5					
Southborn							80	12		12	12	12
Holdenhst												
Maiden C.										6		
Durringtn												
Fussels L							100					
Luckingtn							11					
Lanhill												
Norton B.												
Oldbury												
RobinHood												
Whitesheet												
Woodhng2												
Coneybury												
Amesbry39	9						50	50				
Easton D.	50	50										
Amesbry70												
Beckhamptn												
Hackpen												
S.Street												
WadenHill												
W.Kennet												
W.Overton												
WindmillH	1											
Cherhill					1							
HempKnoll												
Grafton												
Abingdon												
Pangbourn												
Lambourne												
Eyford												
PolesEast												
Nympsfield												
Notgrove												
Sales-Lot												
Ham Hill												
Fromefield												
T.Tivey's												
S.Cadbury												
Chew Park												
W.Monkton							1					
Broome H.												
Eaton H.												
Hurst Fen												
Orsett						5		5	5			1
								3				
								6				

Site	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Maiden B.								12	12			12
Whiteleaf					2	10		4	4	2		
Shippea												
LionPoint												
Grovehurst								25				
Mildenhall			4	25	5	2	20			2		
Whitehawk			1	8		12						1
Trundle												
Haldon												
Hembury												
Hazard H.												
High Peak												
Barkhale									6			
Offham												
Bury Hill												
Tinkinswd												
Ty Isaf												
Coombe H.		5			25	5	5	5	5			
Bishopstn												
UpperDeal								33				
Creteway								33				
Ballynag.												

Site	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
C.Mullen												
Handley								9				9
Lake												3
MtPleasant												
Southborn												
Holdenhst							1					1
Maiden C.								9				9
Durrington					24		12	36	12	48	12	100
Fussells L.												
Luckington												
Lanhill												
Norton B.									100	100		100
Oldbury												11
RobinHood												
Whitesheet												
Woodhng2												
Coneybury										9		27
Amesbury39							9	50		50		100
Easton D.	50											
Amesbury70												
Beckhampton												
Hackpen												
S.Street												
WadenHill												
W.Kennet												
W.Overton												
WindmillH										6	6	12
Cherhill										1	3	20
HempKnoll												
Grafton												
Abingdon												
Pangbourn												
Lambourne												
Eyford												
PolesEast												
Nympsfield												
Notgrove												
Sales Lot												
Ham Hill												
Fromefield										100		100
T.Tivey's												
S.Cadbury												
Chew Park												
W.Monkton												
Broome H.												
Eaton H.												
Hurst Fen	1	1										
Orsett												

Site	Traits												
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Maiden B.		12			25	12	35				12	25	55
Whiteleaf							4		2	5	10	35	
Shippea							20						20
LionPoint							100						100
Grovehurst					25		25				25	25	25
Mildenhall			8		20	5	10	25	5	8	15	15	51
Whitehawk	5		5		10		11	10	3	3	6	32	
Trundle								1		9			9
Haldon		9						9			1		2
Hembury							1						
Hazard H.													
High Peak											14	14	14
Barkhale													
Offham									3				10
Bury Hill								1		1	1	12	
Tinkinswd													
Ty Isaf													
Coombe H.			5		5			5	5	5	25	100	15
Bishopstn									33				66
UpperDeal								33					33
Creteway													
Ballynag.													

Appendix 12: Middle Neolithic Bowl pottery: percentages of vessel forms in Assemblages.

Data for computer analysis.

Where figures do not total 100%, remainder of assemblage was unclassifiable.

Site	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P
Fussell's	22				55				11					
Waden Hil	33	16	50	33	22				33		16			
Cherhill	22				33									
HempKnoll	50				33									
Whitesheet	99				26				37	13				
Corfe M.	26	2	13	11	37	5	1		1	12				
W.Kennet	28	14	14	11	6				2	11				
Windmill	66				33				2	11				
" Pre-	29				51									
Orsett	40	40	20		16									11
Knap Hill	66		5		3				3	6	2			11
Robinhood	68			3	3				12	25				
Abingdon	25	3	18	3	3				3	3	6			2
Whiteleaf	12	3	11	21	40				10	27	3			21
Hurst Fen	2													6
Broome H.	20													20
W.Overton	66													33
Lanhill														
Woodhenge	27								9	27	18			9
Offham	33									11				11
Bury Hill	25									50				25
Alfriston	75									99				25
Coneybury	60								20					
Maiden B.	33													
Tinkinswd	33													
Fromefld.	50													
Ty Isaf	5													
Coombe H.	37													
Ebbsfleet	28													
Barkhale	20													
Whitehawk	33													
Trundle	20													
Bishopstn	33													
Horslip														
Beckhampt	33													
S. Street	60													
Eaton Hth	33													
Mill Bay														
Lion Pnt.	33													
Nympsfield	62													
Sales Lot	33													
Durringt	62													
Mt. Pleas.	20													

Site	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P
S. Cadbury	75	33												
Chew Park	57	30	23	15	14									
Wingham	15	40	10	7										
Hazard H.	20	37	29											
High Peak	30	4	28	14										
Haldon	4	14	28											
Hembury	14	60												
Southbne.	50	50												
Lambourne	66	20												
Hackpen	20	75	12	37	12									
Shippea	25	25												
Nutbane	75	33	16	33	40									
M. Bower 2	20	12												
Notgrove	75	12												
Holdenhst	25	33												
Handley	33	12												
Mill Road	12	50												
Creteway	55	33												
Preston	33	12												
Gwernvale	33	50												
UpperDeal	33	33												
CannonHil	99	33												
Ballynag.	32	21	17	1	11									
Maiden C.	22	22	11	11	11									
Lake Farm														

Appendix 13: Peterborough Ware decorative traits.

Raw counts of numbers of vessels with particular traits in each assemblage.

Data from author's notes and from various publications.

Key to site numbers

1. West Overton G.6b; 2. West Overton G.6a; 3. Avebury G.55; 4. West Kennet Avenue; 5. West Kennet; 6. Wylde; 7. Avebury; 8. Old Sarum; 9. Amesbury 119; 10. Fargo Plantation; 11. Normanton Down; 12. Winterbourne Dauntsey; 13. Downton; 14. Wor Barrow; 15. Melksham Bypass; 16. Handley 24; 17. Maiden Castle; 18. Mount Pleasant; 19. Holdenhurst; 20. Thickthorn Down; 21. South Street; 22. Horslip; 23. Windmill Hill; 24. Mount Farm; 25. Dorchester Site I; 26. Dorchester Site VIII; 27. Tuckwell's Pit; 28. Partridges Pit; 29. Dorchester Site XI; 30. Stanton Harcourt; 31. Meare; 32. Notgrove; 33. Burn Ground; 34. Nympsfield; 35. Amesbury 39; 36. Thornton Moor; 37. Carnaby; 38. Rain's Cave; 39. Church Dale; 40. Kyloe Crags; 41. Acklam Wold; 42. Carnaby Top; 43. Rudston; 44. Cherhill; 45. Oldbury; 46. Durrington Walls; 47. Gwernvale; 48. Cam pit 1; 49. Cam pit 2; 50. Pole's Wood; 51. Tolley's Pit; 52. Abingdon; 53. Five Knolls; 54. Hedsor; 55. Iver; 56. Chippenham; 57. Lion Point; 58. Orton Longueville; 59. Canterbury; 60. Kimpton; 61. Tankerton; 62. Astrop; 63. Asthall; 64. Smith's Pit II; 65. Dorchester Site IX; 66. Eynsham; 67. Linch Hill; 68. Wilsford 52; 69. Wilsford 51; 70. Wilsford 54.

Trait.	Site														
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1					1	1									
2		1			1	1									
3		3	1		1	1									
4				1	1	1									
5	1	2			1						2				
6															
7		3										1			
8		2	2	1	1	1							1		
9		2	2	1	1	1							1		
10		1			1										
11		1													
12		2													
13		1													
14															
15		1													
16															
17		4	1	1	1	2									
18		2	1	1	1	1									
19		8	1	1	3	2									
20		2	1	1	2	1									
21	1	1	1												
22		1	1												
23		2	1												
24		2													

Trait.	Site														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	1			1	3										
2	1	1		2	1	1									
3		1		1	1										
4			1	2	4										
5			1	2	1										
6			1	2	1										
7					1	1									
8					1										
9	1	1		1	1										
10		2		1	4										
11		1		1	3										
12		2		1	4										
13		1		1	3										
14		1		1	2										
15				1	2										
16					2										
17					1										
18	2	1		1	13			1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	1	1	2	3	10			1	2	2	3	4	2	2	1
20		1	1	1	2			1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
21		1	1	1	9			1	2	1	1	4	2	1	1
22		3		4	4			1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1
23				2	5			1	2	1	1	4	2	1	1
24				2	5			1	2	1	1	5	1	1	1

Trait.	Site														
	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
1		1	1	1		1						1	1	1	1
2			1	1		1						1	1	1	1
3			1	1		1						1	1	1	1
4			1	1		1						1	1	1	1
5			1	1		1						1	1	1	1
6			1	1		1						1	1	1	1
7			1	1		1						1	1	1	1
8			1	1		1						1	1	1	1
9			1	1		1						1	1	1	1
10			1	1		1						1	1	1	1
11			1	1		1						1	1	1	1
12			1	1		1						1	1	1	1
13			1	1		1						1	1	1	1
14			1	1		1						1	1	1	1
15			1	1		1						1	1	1	1
16			1	1		1						1	1	1	1
17			1	1		1						1	1	1	1
18			1	1		1						1	1	1	1
19			1	1		1						1	1	1	1
20			1	1		1						1	1	1	1
21			1	1		1						1	1	1	1
22			1	1		1						1	1	1	1
23			1	1		1						1	1	1	1
24			1	1		1						1	1	1	1

Trait.	Site														
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															
7															
8															
9															
10															
11															
12															
13															
14															
15															
16															
17															
18															
19															
20															
21															
22															
23															
24															

Trait.	Site													
	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70				
1		1							1					
2		7	1	1		2	1	2						
3					1	1	1							
4				1					2					
5		2		1		1	3		1	1				
6				1			1		1					
7		1		1			1		3					
8		3				1	1		1					
9		1		1			1		1					
10		2				4		1	2					
11		3				2								
12		2						1						
13		1					1							
14		14												
15														
16														
17		1				1								
18	1	4				3								
19	1	8				1								
20		1				2								
21					1	2								
22		8				2		1						
23		10				3		1						
24	1	5		1		2		1						

Appendix 14: Grooved Ware design structure, % of assemblages.

Using Richards' method (see Richards & Thomas 1984).

Site	Stage					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Avebury G.55	89	12	11	12		
West Kennet Avenue	50		25	33	33	
West Kennet			33	40		
Woodlands pit 4			60		100	
Woodlands pits 1&2	12		12		75	4
Honington	18	21	25	26	10	
Woodhenge ditch	64	11	12	12	1	4
" holes	28	43	11	14	1	
" bank		75	25			100
Circle 1		66		33		
Circle 2			40	5	5	8
Circle 4			20	45	5	30
Durrington N.Circle	55		20	45	10	5
" S.Circle	30	40	5			
" Platform	20	100	20			
" Midden	20	8	25	16	25	
W.Kennet Water Meadw	25	100	44	1		
G.52	7	46	60	40	10	
Stonehenge		10	20	10		
W.Overton G.6b		50	20			
Windmill Hill	20	80	20			100
Coneybury	100	100		50		
Bargates		50	100			
Crouch Hill		27	37	9	1	
Hengistbury		92	8			
Winterbourne Stoke44						
Maiden Castle						
Maumbury Rings	26					
Mt.Pleasant Ditch						
" Site IV						
Ben Bridge						
South Cadbury						
Soldier's Hole						
Bourton on the Water						
Lechlade: The Lodgers	14		65	100	14	10
Lechlade:Roughground			100			
Tolley's Pit B						
Cassington 2						
Dorchester Site I						
Stanton Harcourt P		100				
Blewbury						
Barrow Hills, Radley						
Thrupp Farm		29	100		14	14
Abingdon Common			43			
Vicarage Ground A			100			100
Vicarage Ground B		100				

Site	Stage					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Dorchester Cursus	100	62	10	24		
South of Durrington	3	100				
Hoveringham, Bray	20	70	66	10	33	
Amesbury 39						
Larkhill 7	9	50	25	41		
" 27		50	14	25	28	14
" 29		43				
" 47		100				
" 48						
Figsbury Ring			33	66		
Cassington 5		12	50	53	50	
Puddlehill	6	38	12	62	18	
Lion Point	8	16	25	9	50	
Flamborough	27	32	22	25	9	
Lower Caythorpe	40	40	20			
N. Carnaby Temple	10	54	20	12	23	
" "	12	40	54			
" "	12	20	40			
" "	15	44	23			
" "	4	66	33			
" "	7	45				
" "	9	45				
" "	3	25	12	25		
" "	2	20	20			
" "	1	52	24			
Carnaby Top 20	20	60	20	50		
" 23		24	20			
Cherhill		80				50

APPENDIX 15: SOUTH WESSEX CERAMIC ASSOCIATIONS.

	<u>ASSOCIATIONS</u>											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	M	
S.Wiltshire	3	6	4	6	15	7	4	1	4	13	12	5
POINTS	4	6	4	7	19	8	5	1	8	26	24	10
Dorchester	1	1	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	3	2	0
POINTS	1	1	4	4	8	2	2	2	4	6	4	0
Christchurch	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	5	4	4
POINTS	1	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	10	8	8
Cranbn. Cha.	0	0	3	0	2	1	4	0	3	1	1	0
POINTS	0	0	4	0	4	2	7	0	6	2	2	0
Total	5	7	10	10	22	8	10	2	9	12	19	9
TOTAL POINTS	6	7	14	12	34	12	16	3	18	44	38	18

A = Beaker/BA; B = Grooved Ware/Bowl; C = Beaker/Bowl; D = Beaker/Grooved Ware; E = Peterborough/Beaker; F = Peterborough/Grooved Ware; G = Peterborough/Bowl; H = Peterborough/BA; J = Peterborough alone; K = Grooved Ware alone; L = Bowl alone; M = Beaker alone.

Grooved Ware Rotational Symmetry

	Henges	Other	
Level 1	61.3%	47.8%	
Level 2	18.5%	18.6%	
Level 3	6.8%	5.2%	
	South Wilts.	Dorchester	Christchurch
Level 1	52.9%	50.7%	47.5%
Level 2	25.6%	19.25%	25%
Level 3	3.1%	4.75%	8.25%

APPENDIX 16: ANIMAL BONE ASSEMBLAGES

The faunal remains have been set out according to the 'butchering units' defined by Maltby (1979).

The bones from Windmill Hill and West Kennet Water Meadow are in Avebury Museum. Those from Woodhenge, the Sanctuary, Maiden Castle and Ratfyn are in the British Museum (Natural History). The West Kennet Long Barrow bones are in the Natural History Department of the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh. The material from Black Patch, Knap Hill and Marden is in Devizes Museum. The fauna from Mount Pleasant and Thickthorn Down are in Dorchester Museum. Those from Durrington Walls, Fussell's Lodge and Porton Down are in Salisbury Museum.

The Dorset Cursus assemblage was studied in the field, while those from Rowden and the King Barrow Ridge pit are with the Trust for Wessex Archaeology, who kindly allowed me access to the bones. The Blewbury material is with the Oxford Archaeological Unit, and my thanks are due to Claire Halpin for allowing me to study it.

J.W.Jackson's personal notes, in Buxton Museum, made the reconstruction of the Woodhenge, Hambledon, Thickthorn, Cassington and Ratfyn assemblages possible. The details of the Newnham Murren assemblage came from the Ashmolean Museum. The other assemblages are taken from the excavation reports.

All small foot bones have been bulked as 'radiocuboids'. For the sake of space, Red Deer are referred to as 'Cervus', Roe Deer as 'Roe'. For similar reasons, 'Ovis' should be taken as 'Ovis/Capra' throughout.

SITE NAME: Avebury G.55

SPECIES:	Bos	Ovis	Sus	Canis	Equus	Cervus
MEAT PARTS						
Scapula	3	2	3			1
Humerus	2	2	2			
Pelvis	1					1
Femur	2	(4)	(6)			(1)
TOTAL	(8)					(1)
Atlas						
Axis						
Sacrum						
Fibula						
TOTAL						
Radius						
Ulna	2		1			
Tibia	1		2			
TOTAL	2		3			
WASTE PARTS						
Skull		1				
Mandible	5	2	6	1		
Maxilla						
TOTAL	(5)	(3)	(6)	(1)		
Radiocub.						
Metapodia	1		1			
Phalanges	3		4			
TOTAL	5	2	4			
TOTAL	(9)	(2)	(9)			
Astragalus						
Calcaneus		1				
TOTAL		(1)				
OTHER						
Horn/Antler	+					+
Teeth	+					+
Vertebrae	+					+

SITE NAME: Abingdon Causewayed Enclosure

SPECIES:	Bos	Sus	Ovis/Capra
MEAT PARTS			
Scapula	21	23	4
Humerus	19	27	2
Pelvis	14	18	4
Femur	23	8	1
TOTAL	(77)	(76)	(11)

Atlas	3		
Axis	5		
Sacrum			
Fibula		6	
TOTAL	(8)	(6)	

Radius	42	10	4
Ulna	28	5	
Tibia	26	22	2
TOTAL	(96)	(37)	(6)

WASTE PARTS			
Skull	105	34	2
Mandible	?	?	?
Maxilla	70	125	17
TOTAL	(175)	(159)	(19)

Radiocub.	15		
Metapodia	30	8	6
Phalanges	41	4	3
TOTAL	(86)	(12)	(9)

Astragalus	12	3	2
Calcaneus	9	3	3
TOTAL	(21)	(6)	(5)

OTHER			
Horn/Antler	+	+	+
Teeth	+	+	+
Vertebrae	+	+	+

SITE NAME: Black Patch, Pewsey

SPECIES:	Bos	Sus	Ovis/Capra
MEAT PARTS			
Scapula			
Humerus			
Pelvis			
Femur			
TOTAL			

Atlas	1		
Axis			
Sacrum			
Fibula			
TOTAL	(1)		

Radius			
Ulna	1		
Tibia	3		
TOTAL	(4)		

WASTE PARTS			
Skull		1	
Mandible	7		
Maxilla	5		
TOTAL	(12)	(1)	

Radiocub.			
Metapodia	1		
Phalanges			
TOTAL	(1)		

Astragalus			
Calcaneus	1		
TOTAL	(1)		

OTHER			
Horn/Antler	+	+	+
Teeth	+	+	+
Vertebrae	+	+	+

SITE NAME: Cassington pit I

SPECIES: Sus Bos Ovis/Capra

MEAT PARTS

Scapula 1
 Humerus
 Pelvis
 Femur
 TOTAL (1)

Atlas
 Axis
 Sacrum
 Fibula
 TOTAL

Radius
 Ulna
 Tibia
 TOTAL

WASTE PARTS

Skull 1
 Mandible
 Maxilla
 TOTAL (1)

Radiocub.
 Metapodia 1
 Phalanges
 TOTAL (1)

Astragalus 1
 Calcaneus
 TOTAL (1)

OTHER

Horn/Antler + + +
 Teeth + +
 Vertebrae +

SITE NAME: Cassington pit F

SPECIES: Sus Bos

MEAT PARTS

Scapula
 Humerus
 Pelvis
 Femur
 TOTAL

Atlas 1
 Axis
 Sacrum
 Fibula
 TOTAL (1)

Radius
 Ulna
 Tibia
 TOTAL

WASTE PARTS

Skull
 Mandible 2
 Maxilla 1
 TOTAL (3)

Radiocub.
 Metapodia 2
 Phalanges
 TOTAL (2)

Astragalus
 Calcaneus 1
 TOTAL (1)

OTHER

Horn/Antler + + +
 Teeth + +
 Vertebrae +

SITE NAME: Dorset Cursus 1984

SPECIES:	Bos	Sus	Cervus
MEAT PARTS			
Scapula	2		
Humerus	1		
Pelvis	1		
Femur	1		
TOTAL	(4)		
Atlas			
Axis			
Sacrum			
Fibula			
TOTAL			

Radius	2		1
Ulna			
Tibia	2	1	
TOTAL	(4)	(1)	(1)

WASTE PARTS			
Skull	1		
Mandible	1		
Maxilla	1		
TOTAL	(3)		

Radiocub.			
Metapodia	2		
Phalanges			
TOTAL	(2)		

Astragalus	1		
Calcaneus	2		
TOTAL	(3)		

OTHER			
Horn/Antler			1
Teeth	+	+	
Vertebrae	+	+	

SITE NAME: Durrington Walls Old Land Surface

SPECIES:	Sus	Bos	Ovis/Capra
MEAT PARTS			
Scapula	10	8	
Humerus	33	10	
Pelvis	6	2	
Femur	12	3	
TOTAL	(61)	(23)	
Atlas	9	1	
Axis		3	
Sacrum			
Fibula			
TOTAL	(9)	(4)	

Radius	48	10	
Ulna	32	4	
Tibia	35	7	
TOTAL	(115)	(21)	

WASTE PARTS			
Skull		13	
Mandible	17	14	
Maxilla	16	1	
TOTAL	(33)	(28)	

Radiocub.	1	1	
Metapodia	22	24	
Phalanges	3	21	
TOTAL	(26)	(46)	

Astragalus	12	2	
Calcaneus	16	3	
TOTAL	(28)	(5)	

OTHER			
Horn/Antler			
Teeth	+	+	+
Vertebrae	+	+	+

SITE NAME: Durrington Walls Primary Ditch Fill

SPECIES:	Sus	Bos	Cervus
MEAT PARTS			
Scapula	34	23	
Humerus	63	18	3
Pelvis	22	8	1
Femur	35	6	1
TOTAL	(154)	(57)	(5)
OTHER			
Atlas	3		
Axis	8		
Sacrum			
Fibula	1		
TOTAL	(12)		
WASTE PARTS			
Radius	42	7	2
Ulna	24	1	
Tibia	56	13	3
TOTAL	(122)	(21)	(5)
OTHER			
Skull			
Mandible	24	11	1
Maxilla	23	1	
TOTAL	(47)	(12)	(1)
OTHER			
Radiocub.	11	2	
Metapodia	60	7	
Phalanges	33	13	
TOTAL	(104)	(22)	
OTHER			
Astragalus	16	2	
Calcaneus	20	3	1
TOTAL	(36)	(5)	(1)
OTHER			
Horn/Antler			
Teeth	+	+	+
Vertebrae			

SITE NAME: Durrington Walls Midden

SPECIES:	Sus	Bos	Ovis/Capra
MEAT PARTS			
Scapula	24	5	
Humerus	30	4	
Pelvis	16	3	
Femur	30	2	2
TOTAL	(100)	(14)	(2)
OTHER			
Atlas	11		
Axis	4		
Sacrum			
Fibula			
TOTAL	(15)		
WASTE PARTS			
Radius	26	5	
Ulna	11	1	
Tibia	74	3	1
TOTAL	(111)	(9)	(1)
OTHER			
Skull			
Mandible	9	4	
Maxilla	6		
TOTAL	(15)	(4)	
OTHER			
Radiocub.	1	2	
Metapodia	19	2	
Phalanges	8	2	
TOTAL	(28)	(6)	
OTHER			
Astragalus	39	1	
Calcaneus	14		
TOTAL	(53)	(1)	
OTHER			
Horn/Antler			
Teeth	+	+	+
Vertebrae	+	+	

SITE NAME: Durrington Walls N. Circle

SPECIES:		Bos
MEAT PARTS		
Scapula		6
Humerus		7
Pelvis		1
Femur		(14)
TOTAL		

Atlas		
Axis		
Sacrum		
Fibula		
TOTAL		
Radius		3
Ulna		5
Tibia		(8)
TOTAL		

SPECIES:		Sus	Bos	Ovis	Equus	Cerv.	Roe	Vulpes	Canis
MEAT PARTS									
Scapula		128	70			1			2
Humerus		231	38	8	1	5		3	4
Pelvis		123	17	3				1	1
Femur		162	46	5	1			1	1
TOTAL		(644)	(171)	(16)	(2)	(6)		(5)	(6)
Atlas		44	1		2				
Axis		26		1					
Sacrum									
Fibula		2							
TOTAL		(72)	(1)	(1)	(2)				
Radius		208	66	4	6	5	13		1
Ulna		145	22	2					1
Tibia		268	51	4	2	3		1	1
TOTAL		(621)	(139)	(10)	(8)	(8)		(1)	(1)
WASTE PARTS									
Skull			6						6
Mandible		133	22	3			1		6
Maxilla		77	3	1			2		1
TOTAL		(210)	(31)	(4)			(3)		(13)
Radiocub.		39	10		1				
Metapodia		272	55	5	3	1	1		
Phalanges		149	47		8	1	3		
TOTAL		(460)	(112)	(5)	(12)	(2)	(4)		
Astragalus		176	15	1	5	3			
Calcaneus		157	5	1					
TOTAL		(333)	(20)	(2)	(5)	(3)			
OTHER									
Horn/Antler				+		+		+	+
Teeth				+		+		+	+
Vertebrae				?		?		?	?

SITE NAME: Durrington Walls S. Circle

SPECIES:		Sus	Bos	Ovis	Equus	Cerv.	Roe	Vulpes	Canis
MEAT PARTS									
Scapula		128	70			1			2
Humerus		231	38	8	1	5		3	4
Pelvis		123	17	3				1	1
Femur		162	46	5	1			1	1
TOTAL		(644)	(171)	(16)	(2)	(6)		(5)	(6)
Atlas		44	1		2				
Axis		26		1					
Sacrum									
Fibula		2							
TOTAL		(72)	(1)	(1)	(2)				
Radius		208	66	4	6	5	13		1
Ulna		145	22	2					1
Tibia		268	51	4	2	3		1	1
TOTAL		(621)	(139)	(10)	(8)	(8)		(1)	(1)
WASTE PARTS									
Skull			6						6
Mandible		133	22	3			1		6
Maxilla		77	3	1			2		1
TOTAL		(210)	(31)	(4)			(3)		(13)
Radiocub.		39	10		1				
Metapodia		272	55	5	3	1	1		
Phalanges		149	47		8	1	3		
TOTAL		(460)	(112)	(5)	(12)	(2)	(4)		
Astragalus		176	15	1	5	3			
Calcaneus		157	5	1					
TOTAL		(333)	(20)	(2)	(5)	(3)			
OTHER									
Horn/Antler				+		+		+	+
Teeth				+		+		+	+
Vertebrae				?		?		?	?

SITE NAME: Durrington Walls Platform

SPECIES:	Sus	Bos	Ovis/Capra
MEAT PARTS			
Scapula	20	24	
Humerus	27	9	
Pelvis	11	1	
Femur	6	7	
TOTAL	(64)	(41)	
OTHER			
Atlas	8		
Axis	1		
Sacrum			
Fibula			
TOTAL	(9)		
WASTE PARTS			
Radius	10	11	1
Ulna	7	3	
Tibia	13	4	
TOTAL	(30)	(18)	(1)
OTHER			
Skull	15	4	
Mandible	5		
Maxilla			
TOTAL	(20)	(4)	
OTHER			
Radiocub.	1		
Metapodia	2	3	
Phalanges		10	
TOTAL	(2)	(14)	
OTHER			
Astragalus	5	1	
Calcaneus	4	1	
TOTAL	(9)	(2)	
OTHER			
Horn/Antler	+	+	+
Teeth	+		
Vertebrae			+

SITE NAME: Fussell's Lodge

SPECIES:	Bos	Cervus	Ovis/Capra
MEAT PARTS			
Scapula	1		
Humerus		1	
Pelvis			
Femur			
TOTAL	(1)	(1)	
OTHER			
Atlas			
Axis		1	
Sacrum			
Fibula			
TOTAL		(1)	
WASTE PARTS			
Radius			
Ulna			
Tibia	2		
TOTAL	(2)		
WASTE PARTS			
Skull	1		
Mandible	1		
Maxilla			
TOTAL	(2)		
OTHER			
Radiocub.	13		
Metapodia	1		
Phalanges	14		
TOTAL	(28)		
OTHER			
Astragalus			
Calcaneus			
TOTAL			
OTHER			
Horn/Antler			
Teeth			
Vertebrae			

SITE NAME: Hambleton Hill 1951 excavations

SPECIES:	Bos	Sus	Ovis	Cervus
MEAT PARTS				
Scapula	4	9		1
Humerus	8	9		
Pelvis	1	2	1	
Femur	7			
TOTAL	(20)	(20)	(1)	(1)
OTHER				
Atlas	1			
Axis	1		1	
Sacrum				
Fibula				
TOTAL	(2)		(1)	
WASTE PARTS				
Radius	5	3	2	
Ulna		3		
Tibia	9		2	
TOTAL	(14)	(6)	(4)	
OTHER				
Horn/Antler				+
Teeth	+	+	+	+
Vertebrae	+	+	+	+
MEAT PARTS				
Scapula				
Humerus			1	
Pelvis	1			
Femur	(1)			
TOTAL	(1)		(1)	
OTHER				
Atlas	2		1	
Axis			1	
Sacrum				
Fibula				
TOTAL	(2)		(2)	
WASTE PARTS				
Radius				
Ulna				
Tibia	1			
TOTAL	(1)			
WASTE PARTS				
Skull	2	3		
Mandible	4	4		
Maxilla	1			
TOTAL	(7)	(8)		
OTHER				
Horn/Antler	+	+	+	+
Teeth	+	+	+	+
Vertebrae	+	+	+	+
MEAT PARTS				
Scapula				
Humerus				
Pelvis				
Femur				
TOTAL				
OTHER				
Radius				
Ulna				
Tibia				
TOTAL				
WASTE PARTS				
Skull	2	3		
Mandible	4	4		
Maxilla	1			
TOTAL	(7)	(8)		
OTHER				
Horn/Antler	+	+	+	+
Teeth	+	+	+	+
Vertebrae	+	+	+	+
MEAT PARTS				
Scapula				
Humerus				
Pelvis				
Femur				
TOTAL				
OTHER				
Radius				
Ulna				
Tibia				
TOTAL				
WASTE PARTS				
Skull	2	3		
Mandible	4	4		
Maxilla	1			
TOTAL	(7)	(8)		
OTHER				
Horn/Antler	+	+	+	+
Teeth	+	+	+	+
Vertebrae	+	+	+	+

SITE NAME: Hemp Knoll pits

SPECIES:	Bos	Ovis	Sus	Cervus
MEAT PARTS				
Scapula				
Humerus		1		
Pelvis	1			
Femur	(1)			
TOTAL	(1)	(1)		
OTHER				
Atlas	2		1	
Axis			1	
Sacrum				
Fibula				
TOTAL	(2)		(2)	
WASTE PARTS				
Radius				
Ulna				
Tibia	1			
TOTAL	(1)			
WASTE PARTS				
Skull	2	3		
Mandible	4	4		
Maxilla	1			
TOTAL	(7)	(8)		
OTHER				
Horn/Antler	+	+	+	+
Teeth	+	+	+	+
Vertebrae	+	+	+	+
MEAT PARTS				
Scapula				
Humerus				
Pelvis				
Femur				
TOTAL				
OTHER				
Radius				
Ulna				
Tibia				
TOTAL				
WASTE PARTS				
Skull	2	3		
Mandible	4	4		
Maxilla	1			
TOTAL	(7)	(8)		
OTHER				
Horn/Antler	+	+	+	+
Teeth	+	+	+	+
Vertebrae	+	+	+	+
MEAT PARTS				
Scapula				
Humerus				
Pelvis				
Femur				
TOTAL				
OTHER				
Radius				
Ulna				
Tibia				
TOTAL				
WASTE PARTS				
Skull	2	3		
Mandible	4	4		
Maxilla	1			
TOTAL	(7)	(8)		
OTHER				
Horn/Antler	+	+	+	+
Teeth	+	+	+	+
Vertebrae	+	+	+	+
MEAT PARTS				
Scapula				
Humerus				
Pelvis				
Femur				
TOTAL				
OTHER				
Radius				
Ulna				
Tibia				
TOTAL				
WASTE PARTS				
Skull	2	3		
Mandible	4	4		
Maxilla	1			
TOTAL	(7)	(8)		
OTHER				
Horn/Antler	+	+	+	+
Teeth	+	+	+	+
Vertebrae	+	+	+	+

SITE NAME: Horslip Earlier Neolithic

SPECIES:	Bos	Ovis	Sus	Cervus	Canis
MEAT PARTS					
Scapula	4	1		1	1
Humerus					
Pelvis	1				
Femur	2				
TOTAL	(6)	(2)		(1)	(1)
OTHER					
Horn/Antler					+
Teeth	+			+	+
Vertebrae	+			+	+

SITE NAME: Horslip Later Neolithic

SPECIES:	Bos	Sus	Ovis	Cervus
MEAT PARTS				
Scapula	3	5	1	
Humerus	5	4	2	8
Pelvis	1	2		
Femur	4			
TOTAL	(15)	(11)	(3)	(8)
OTHER				
Horn/Antler				+
Teeth	+		+	+
Vertebrae	+		+	+

SITE NAME: King Barrow Ridge

SPECIES:	Bos	Sus	Ovis/Capra
MEAT PARTS			
Scapula	1		
Humerus			
Pelvis		2	
Femur	1		
TOTAL	(2)	(2)	
Atlas			
Axis			
Sacrum			
Fibula			
TOTAL			
Radius			
Ulna	1		
Tibia			
TOTAL			
WASTE PARTS			
Skull		1	1
Mandible	1		
Maxilla			
TOTAL			
Radiocub.			
Metapodia			
Phalanges			
TOTAL			
Astragalus			
Calcaneus			
TOTAL			
OTHER			
Horn/Antler	1		
Teeth			
Vertebrae			
Ribs			

SITE NAME: Knap Hill Causewayed Enclosure

SPECIES:	Bos	Sus	Ovis	Cervus
MEAT PARTS				
Scapula	1			1
Humerus	2			
Pelvis	2			
Femur	2			
TOTAL	(7)			(1)
Atlas				
Axis				
Sacrum				
Fibula				
TOTAL				
Radius				
Ulna	4		1	
Tibia	2			2
TOTAL	(9)		(1)	(2)
WASTE PARTS				
Skull			1	
Mandible	3			
Maxilla				
TOTAL	(3)		(1)	
Radiocub.				
Metapodia				
Phalanges	2			
TOTAL	(2)			
Astragalus				
Calcaneus				
TOTAL				
OTHER				
Horn/Antler				
Teeth				
Vertebrae				

SITE NAME: Larkhill pits, Durrington 1970

SPECIES:		Bos	Sus	Ovis	Roe	Canis
MEAT PARTS						
Scapula				1		
Humerus	4	18	1			
Pelvis		8				
Femur		4				
TOTAL	(4)	(30)	(2)			
Atlas						
Axis						
Sacrum						
Fibula						
TOTAL						
Radius						
Ulna	6	9	1			
Tibia		3				
TOTAL	(6)	(42)	(3)			
WASTE PARTS						
Skull	4			1		
Mandible		16			1	Maxilla
TOTAL	(4)	(16)		(1)	(1)	
Radiocub.						
Metapodia						
Phalanges		13				
TOTAL		(13)				
Astragalus						
Calcaneus						
TOTAL						
OTHER						
Horn/Antler						1
Teeth		8				
Vertebrae						

SITE NAME: Maiden Castle (ditches & pits)

SPECIES:		Bos	Ovis	Sus	Canis	Cervus
MEAT PARTS						
Scapula		1				1
Humerus		2	2			1
Pelvis		1				1
Femur		2				1
TOTAL		(6)	(2)			(-)
Atlas						
Axis		1				1
Sacrum						1
Fibula						1
TOTAL		(1)				(-)
Radius						
Ulna		1	2			1
Tibia		1		1		1
TOTAL		(2)	(3)	(1)		(-)
WASTE PARTS						
Skull		3				2
Mandible		1	1			1
Maxilla		2		1		1
TOTAL		(6)	(1)	(2)		(-)
Radiocub.						
Metapodia		3		1		1
Phalanges		1				1
TOTAL		(4)		(1)		(-)
Astragalus						
Calcaneus		1				1
TOTAL		(1)				(-)
OTHER						
Horn/Antler					2	22
Teeth						
Vertebrae						

SITE NAME: Maiden Castle long mound

SPECIES:	Bos	Sus	Ovis/Capra
MEAT PARTS			
Scapula	2		
Humerus	2	4	
Pelvis	1		
Femur			
TOTAL	(5)	(4)	
OTHER			
Horn/Antler		1	
Teeth			
Vertebrae			
Radius			
Radius	7		
Ulna	1		
Tibia	5	1	2
TOTAL	(12)	(2)	(2)
WASTE PARTS			
Skull	2		1
Mandible	3	3	1
Maxilla		2	
TOTAL	(5)	(5)	(2)
Radiocub.			
Radiocub.	1		
Metapodia	10	1	1
Phalanges	6		
TOTAL	(17)	(1)	(1)
Astragalus			
Astragalus	8		
Calcaneus	3		
TOTAL	(11)		

SITE NAME: Maiden Castle later Neolithic.

SPECIES:	Bos	Ovis	Sus	Equus
MEAT PARTS				
Scapula	2			
Humerus	1		1	
Pelvis				
Femur	1	2		
TOTAL	(5)	(2)	(1)	
OTHER				
Horn/Antler		2		
Teeth		+	+	+
Vertebrae		+	+	+
Radius				
Radius	1		1	
Ulna				
Tibia	2	3		
TOTAL	(4)	(4)		
WASTE PARTS				
Skull	3			
Mandible			2	
Maxilla	1		2	1
TOTAL	(4)		(4)	(1)
Radiocub.				
Radiocub.				
Metapodia	1	4		
Phalanges	2			1
TOTAL	(3)	(4)		(1)
Astragalus				
Astragalus	1			
Calcaneus	1			
TOTAL	(2)			

SITE NAME: Marden Henge

SPECIES: Cervus Sus Bos

MEAT PARTS

Scapula	10	6
Humerus	1	27
Pelvis	5	3
Femur	16	10
TOTAL	(1)	(58)

Atlas	1
Axis	1
Sacrum	
Fibula	
TOTAL	(1)

Radius	1	7
Ulna	1	6
Tibia	20	18
TOTAL	(22)	(31)

WASTE PARTS

Skull	2	3
Mandible	5	3
Maxilla	1	3
TOTAL	(3)	(8)

Radiocub.	3	1
Metapodia	7	6
Phalanges	1	5
TOTAL	(11)	(12)

Astragalus	11	3
Calcaneus	6	
TOTAL	(17)	(3)

OTHER

Horn/Antler	3	1
Teeth		
Vertebrae		

SITE NAME: Mount Pleasant ditch, Grooved Ware phase

SPECIES: Sus Bos Bos P. Wild Boar

MEAT PARTS

Scapula	11	
Humerus	26	5
Pelvis	9	1
Femur	22	2
TOTAL	(68)	(8)

Atlas	5	1
Axis	4	1
Sacrum		
Fibula		
TOTAL	(9)	(2)

Radius	3	6	2
Ulna	1	2	1
Tibia	26	3	
TOTAL	(30)	(11)	(3)

WASTE PARTS

Skull		
Mandible		1
Maxilla	10	
TOTAL	(10)	(1)

Radiocuboids	4	2
Metapodia	9	1
Phalanges	4	2
TOTAL	(17)	(5)

Astragalus	7
Calcaneus	
TOTAL	(7)

SITE NAME: Mount Pleasant Palisade Trench

SPECIES:	Sus	Bos	Cervus	Ovis	Vulp	Canis
MEAT PARTS						
Scapula	16	8		1		1
Humerus	24	14				1
Pelvis	3	2				
Femur	28	8		2		
TOTAL	(71)	(32)		(4)		
Atlas	3					
Axis	1					
Sacrum						
Fibula	1					
TOTAL	(5)					

Radius	7	12	1	2	1	
Ulna	12		1			
Tibia	27	12		3		
TOTAL	(46)	(24)	(2)	(5)	(1)	

WASTE PARTS						
Skull		4			1	1
Mandible	8		1	1	2	1
Maxilla	2	1				
TOTAL	(10)	(14)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(2)

Radiocub.	3					
Metapodia	11	6			1	
Phalanges	14					
TOTAL	(28)	(6)			(1)	

Astragalus	10					
Calcaneus	10	1				
TOTAL	(20)	(1)				

OTHER						
Horn/Antler			10			
Teeth			5		9	1
Vertebrae						

SITE NAME: Mount Pleasant sites IV & II

SPECIES:	Sus	Bos	Ovis	Equus	Canis	Cervus	Vulpes
MEAT PARTS							
Scapula	8	2					1
Humerus	10	4					
Pelvis	3						
Femur	8	5					1
TOTAL	(26)	(14)					(2)

Atlas	3						
Axis	4						
Sacrum							
Fibula							
TOTAL	(7)						

Radius	3	5	1				
Ulna	1	2					1
Tibia	4	4	2				(1)
TOTAL	(8)	(11)	(3)				

WASTE PARTS							
Skull		1					
Mandible	2	6	2		1		
Maxilla	2						
TOTAL	(4)	(7)	(2)		(1)		

Radiocuboids	3						
Metapodia	15	3			1	1	
Phalanges	2	4		1			
TOTAL	(2)	(22)	(3)	(1)	(1)		(1)

Astragalus	3	1					
Calcaneus	2	1					
TOTAL	(5)	(2)					

SITE NAME: Mount Pleasant Cove: Beaker phase

SPECIES: Sus Bos Cerv. Roe Ovis Canis Vulpes

MEAT PARTS	
Scapula	6 10
Humerus	22 19 1
Pelvis	3 12 1
Femur	4 8 1
TOTAL	(35) (49) (16) (1) (2)

Atlas	1
Axis	1
Sacrum	
Fibula	
TOTAL	(1) (1) (1)

Radius	8 22 1 14 3
Ulna	4 2 1 2
Tibia	16 20 20
TOTAL	(28) (44) (2) (36)

WASTE PARTS	
Skull	2
Mandible	10 19 1 1
Maxilla	10 1 (10) (1) (1)
TOTAL	(20) (22) (10) (1) (1)

Radiocub.	6
Metapodia	9 34 1 1 11 1 2
Phalanges	12 16 1 1 1
TOTAL	(21) (56) (2) (1) (12) (2) (2) (2)

Astragalus	4 12 2
Calcaneus	4 6 1
TOTAL	(8) (18) (3)

OTHER	
Horn/Antler	11 4 1
Teeth	38 74 8 3
Vertebrae	

SITE NAME: Newnham Murren ring ditch

SPECIES: Bos Sus Ovis/Capra

MEAT PARTS	
Scapula	1
Humerus	3 1
Pelvis	1
Femur	2 1
TOTAL	(7) (1) (1) (1)

Atlas	
Axis	
Sacrum	
Fibula	
TOTAL	

Radius	1 4
Ulna	2 1
Tibia	1 1
TOTAL	(3) (6)

WASTE PARTS	
Skull	1
Mandible	1 1
Maxilla	1 1
TOTAL	(3) (1)

Radiocub.	
Metapodia	3
Phalanges	
TOTAL	(3)

Astragalus	
Calcaneus	
TOTAL	

OTHER	
Horn/Antler	+ + + +
Teeth	+ + + +
Vertebrae	+ + + +

SITE NAME: Normanton Down Mortuary Enclosure

SPECIES:	Ovis/Cap.	Bos	Cervus
MEAT PARTS			
Scapula	1		
Humerus		1	
Pelvis			
Femur			
TOTAL	(1)		(1)
Bones			
Atlas			1
Axis			
Sacrum			
Fibula			
TOTAL			(1)
Radius			
Ulna			
Tibia			
TOTAL			
WASTE PARTS			
Skull			1
Mandible			
Maxilla			
TOTAL			(1)
Other			
Radiocub.			
Metapodia			
Phalanges			
TOTAL			
Other			
Astragalus			
Calcaneus			
TOTAL			
OTHER			
Horn/Antler			11
Teeth			
Vertebrae			

SITE NAME: Porton Down Peterborough pit

SPECIES:	Cervus	Sus
MEAT PARTS		
Scapula		
Humerus		
Pelvis		
Femur		
TOTAL		
Bones		
Atlas		
Axis		
Sacrum		
Fibula		
TOTAL		
Radius		
Ulna		
Tibia		
TOTAL		
WASTE PARTS		
Skull		
Mandible		1
Maxilla		
TOTAL		(1)
Other		
Radiocub.		
Metapodia		1
Phalanges		
TOTAL		(1)
Other		
Astragalus		
Calcaneus		
TOTAL		
OTHER		
Horn/Antler		1
Teeth		
Vertebrae		

SITE NAME: Ratfyn Grooved Ware pits

SPECIES:	Bos	Sus	Ursus	Roe	Cervus
MEAT PARTS					
Scapula	5		1		
Humerus	4	2			
Pelvis	1				
Femur		1			
TOTAL	(10)	(3)	(1)		
OTHER					
Horn/Antler	1				
Teeth	+				
Vertebrae	+				

SITE NAME: Robin Hood's Ball

SPECIES:	Bos	Sus	Ovis/Cap.	Cervus
MEAT PARTS				
Scapula	3			
Humerus	2	2		
Pelvis	2			1
Femur				
TOTAL	(7)	(2)		(1)
OTHER				
Horn/Antler				
Teeth				
Vertebrae				

SITE NAME: Rowden pit

SITE NAME: The Sanctuary, Overton Hill

SPECIES:	Bos	Sus	Ovis/Cap.	Roe
MEAT PARTS				
Scapula	1	1	3	
Humerus	1	1	1	
Pelvis		4	4	
Femur	1			
TOTAL	(3)	(3)	(8)	
Atlas			1	
Axis				
Sacrum				
Fibula				
TOTAL			(1)	
Radius		1		
Ulna				
Tibia	1			
TOTAL	(2)			
WASTE PARTS				
Skull			3	
Mandible		3	4	1
Maxilla			3	
TOTAL	(3)	(3)	(10)	(1)
Radiocub.				
Metapodia	3		1	
Phalanges	1	4	3	
TOTAL	(1)	(7)	(4)	
Astragalus				
Calcaneus				
TOTAL				
OTHER				
Horn/Antler				
Teeth				
Vertebrae				

SPECIES:	Sus	Bos	Equus	Cervus	Vulpes
MEAT PARTS					
Scapula	3	1			1
Humerus	6	2			
Pelvis					
Femur	1	3			
TOTAL	(10)	(6)			(1)
Atlas					1
Axis					
Sacrum					
Fibula					
TOTAL					(1)
Radius					
Ulna					
Tibia	3	2			
TOTAL	(3)	(2)			
WASTE PARTS					
Skull					
Mandible		2			
Maxilla					
TOTAL		(2)			
Radiocub.			2		
Metapodia		1	1		
Phalanges		1			
TOTAL		(4)	(1)		
Astragalus			2		
Calcaneus		1			
TOTAL		(3)			
OTHER					
Horn/Antler					
Teeth					+
Vertebrae					

SITE NAME: South Street Old Land Surface

SPECIES:	Sus	Bos	Ovis	Cervus
MEAT PARTS				
Scapula		1		
Humerus	1	1	3	
Pelvis				1
Femur	2	1		
TOTAL	(1)	(3)	(5)	(1)
Atlas				
Axis				
Sacrum			1	
Fibula				
TOTAL			(1)	
Radius				
Ulna			1	
Tibia				
TOTAL			(1)	
WASTE PARTS				
Skull			2	
Mandible	1	1		
Maxilla				
TOTAL	(1)	(1)	(2)	
Radiocub.				
Metapodia	1	1	1	
Phalanges	1	2		
TOTAL	(2)	(9)	(1)	
Astragalus				
Calcaneus				
TOTAL				
OTHER				
Horn/Antler		+	+	+
Teeth	+	+	+	+
Vertebrae		+	+	+

SITE NAME: South Street ditch

SPECIES:	Bos	Cervus	Canis
MEAT PARTS			
Scapula			
Humerus			
Pelvis		5	
Femur			
TOTAL		(5)	
Atlas			
Axis			
Sacrum			
Fibula			
TOTAL			
Radius			
Ulna			
Tibia			
TOTAL			
WASTE PARTS			
Skull			
Mandible			
Maxilla			
TOTAL			
Radiocub.			
Metapodia			
Phalanges		1	
TOTAL		(1)	
Astragalus			
Calcaneus			
TOTAL			
OTHER			
Horn/Antler		+	+
Teeth		+	+
Vertebrae		+	+

SITE NAME: Thickthorn Down long barrow

SPECIES:	Bos	Sus	Ovis	Cervus	Equus
MEAT PARTS					
Scapula	2				
Humerus	1	4			
Pelvis	1				
Femur	3				
TOTAL	(7)	(4)			
OTHER					
Horn/Antler	1			12	
Teeth	+	+	+	+	+
Vertebrae	+	+			
WASTE PARTS					
Skull	1				
Mandible	3				
Maxilla			1		
TOTAL	(5)	(2)	(1)		
OTHER					
Horn/Antler	1				
Teeth	+	+	+	+	+
Vertebrae	+	+			
MEAT PARTS					
Scapula				1	
Humerus					
Pelvis					
Femur					
TOTAL				(1)	
OTHER					
Horn/Antler				+	
Teeth				+	
Vertebrae				+	

SITE NAME: West Kennet Avenue

SPECIES:	Bos	Cervus	Sus
MEAT PARTS			
Scapula	1		
Humerus			1
Pelvis			
Femur			
TOTAL	(1)		(1)
OTHER			
Horn/Antler			
Teeth	+	+	
Vertebrae	+		
WASTE PARTS			
Skull	1		
Mandible	1		2
Maxilla			
TOTAL	(2)		(2)
OTHER			
Horn/Antler			
Teeth	+	+	
Vertebrae	+		
MEAT PARTS			
Radius			
Ulna			
Tibia	1		
TOTAL	(1)		
WASTE PARTS			
Skull	1		
Mandible	1		
Maxilla			
TOTAL	(2)		
OTHER			
Horn/Antler			
Teeth	+	+	
Vertebrae	+		
MEAT PARTS			
Radius			
Ulna			
Tibia			
TOTAL			
WASTE PARTS			
Skull	1		
Mandible	1		
Maxilla			
TOTAL	(2)		
OTHER			
Horn/Antler			
Teeth	+	+	
Vertebrae	+		
MEAT PARTS			
Radius			
Ulna			
Tibia			
TOTAL			
WASTE PARTS			
Skull	1		
Mandible	1		
Maxilla			
TOTAL	(2)		
OTHER			
Horn/Antler			
Teeth	+	+	
Vertebrae	+		
MEAT PARTS			
Radius			
Ulna			
Tibia			
TOTAL			
WASTE PARTS			
Skull	1		
Mandible	1		
Maxilla			
TOTAL	(2)		
OTHER			
Horn/Antler			
Teeth	+	+	
Vertebrae	+		
MEAT PARTS			
Radius			
Ulna			
Tibia			
TOTAL			
WASTE PARTS			
Skull	1		
Mandible	1		
Maxilla			
TOTAL	(2)		
OTHER			
Horn/Antler			
Teeth	+	+	
Vertebrae	+		
MEAT PARTS			
Radius			
Ulna			
Tibia			
TOTAL			
WASTE PARTS			
Skull	1		
Mandible	1		
Maxilla			
TOTAL	(2)		
OTHER			
Horn/Antler			
Teeth	+	+	
Vertebrae	+		

TE NAME: West Kennet Long Barrow

SPECIES:	Canis	Cervus	Bos	Sus	Ovis	Equus	Vulpes
MEAT PARTS							
Scapula	3	1	2	1	7		
Humerus	4	6	9	6			
Pelvis	1	6	8	3			
Femur		3	9	2			
TOTAL	(8)	(2)	(18)	(34)	(18)		
OTHER							
Atlas			1				
Axis			1				
Sacrum							
Fibula				2			
TOTAL			(1)	(2)			
WASTE PARTS							
Radius			10	3	2		1
Ulna	1	1	4	8	5		
Tibia	1	3	6	8	3		
TOTAL	(2)	(4)	(20)	(19)	(10)		(1)
OTHER							
Skull	1		5	1	2		
Mandible	3		8	20	8		
Maxilla			1	8	3		
TOTAL	(4)		(14)	(29)	(13)		
OTHER							
Radiocub.							
Metapodia	4	3	15	3	6		
Phalanges		4	3	5	14		
TOTAL	(4)	(7)	(18)	(8)	(20)		
OTHER							
Astragalus			1	1	3		
Calcaneus	2		1	1	2		
TOTAL	(2)		(1)	(2)	(5)		
OTHER							
Horn/Antler		+					+
Teeth	+		+	+	+	+	+
Vertebrae			+	+	+		

SITE NAME: West Kennet Water Meadow

SPECIES:	Bos	Sus	Ovis/Capra
MEAT PARTS			
Scapula	32	7	
Humerus	5	15	
Pelvis	5	6	
Femur	9	9	
TOTAL	(51)	(37)	
OTHER			
Atlas		5	
Axis		1	
Sacrum			
Fibula		1	
TOTAL		(7)	
WASTE PARTS			
Radius	6	1	1
Ulna	4		
Tibia	12	13	
TOTAL	(22)	(14)	(1)
OTHER			
Skull	4		1
Mandible	1		
Maxilla		1	
TOTAL	(5)	(1)	(1)
OTHER			
Radiocub.			
Metapodia	1	1	
Phalanges			
TOTAL	(1)	(1)	
OTHER			
Astragalus			
Calcaneus	1		
TOTAL	(1)		
OTHER			
Horn/Antler			
Teeth	+	+	+
Vertebrae			+

SITE NAME: Windmill Hill Causewayed Enclosure

SPECIES:	Bos	Sus	Ovis	Cervus	Canis
MEAT PARTS					
Scapula	14	4	1		4
Humerus	15	2	9		4
Pelvis	9	2	9		2
Femur	9	1	7	1	5
TOTAL	(47)	(9)	(26)	(1)	(15)

Atlas	15	2			
Axis	13		1		2
Sacrum	5				
Fibula		3			
TOTAL	(33)	(5)	(1)		(2)

Radius	13	3	5		2
Ulna	4	4	2		1
Tibia	14	8	6	2	2
TOTAL	(31)	(15)	(13)	(2)	(5)

WASTE PARTS					
Skull	26	7	10		1
Mandible	18	14	8		1
Maxilla					
TOTAL	(44)	(21)	(18)		(2)

Radiocub.	16	4	4	1	6
Metapodia	28	8	15		32
Phalanges	39	3	31		24
TOTAL	(83)	(15)	(50)	(1)	(66)

Astragalus	13	2	3		
Calcaneus	7	2	1		4
TOTAL	(20)	(4)	(4)		(4)

OTHER

Horn/Antler	+			+	+
Teeth	+			+	+
Vertebrae	+			+	+

SITE NAME: Windmill Hill Pre-Enclosure

SPECIES:	Bos	Sus	Ovis	Cervus	Canis
MEAT PARTS					
Scapula	4	4			
Humerus	3	2	5		
Pelvis	1	3	1		
Femur	2	1			
TOTAL	(10)	(10)	(6)		

Atlas	2	1			
Axis					
Fibula					Sacrum
TOTAL	(2)	(1)			

Radius	5	3	1		
Ulna	4	2	1		
Tibia	9	1	1		
TOTAL	(18)	(6)	(3)		

WASTE PARTS					
Skull	6	1	5		
Mandible	3	1		1	
Maxilla					
TOTAL	(9)	(1)	(5)	(1)	(1)

Radiocub.	8				
Metapodia	17	1	3		
Phalanges	7	1			
TOTAL	(32)	(2)	(3)		

Astragalus	3				
Calcaneus	5				
TOTAL	(8)				

Horn/Antler	+			+	+
Teeth	+			+	+
Vertebrae	+			+	+

SITE NAME: Windmill Hill Later Neolithic

SPECIES:	Bos	Sus	Ovis/Capra
MEAT PARTS			
Scapula	2	3	1
Humerus	2		
Pelvis	1		1
Femur	1		1
TOTAL	(6)	(3)	(1)
OTHER			
Atlas			
Axis			
Sacrum			
Fibula	2		
TOTAL	(2)		
WASTE PARTS			
Skull	7	1	1
Mandible	3	1	1
Maxilla			
TOTAL	(10)	(2)	(1)
OTHER			
Horn/Antler	+	+	+
Teeth	+	+	+
Vertebrae	+	+	+

SITE NAME: Woodhenge ditch

SPECIES:	Bos	Sus	Cervus	Bos.P. Ovis/Capra
MEAT PARTS				
Scapula	9	5		
Humerus	10	8		
Pelvis	2	5		
Femur	7	2		
TOTAL	(28)	(20)		
OTHER				
Atlas				
Axis		2		1
Sacrum				
Fibula				
TOTAL		(2)		(1)
WASTE PARTS				
Skull				
Mandible	5	3		2
Maxilla				
TOTAL	(5)	(3)		(2)
OTHER				
Horn/Antler	1		+	
Teeth	+	+	?	+
Vertebrae	+	+	+	+

SITE NAME: Woodhenge postholes

SPECIES:	Bos	Sus	Cervus	Canis	Ovis	Vulpes	Felis
MEAT PARTS							
Scapula	18	15					
Humerus	10	17					"various bones"
Pelvis	14	13		2			
Femur	6						
TOTAL	(48)	(45)		(2)			
OTHER PARTS							
Atlas		1					
Axis		2					
Sacrum							
Fibula							
TOTAL							(3)
WASTE PARTS							
Radius	6	4					
Ulna	7	2					
Tibia	26	8					
TOTAL	(39)	(14)					
OTHER PARTS							
Skull							
Mandible	5	4		1			
Maxilla					1		
TOTAL	(5)	(4)		(1)	(1)		
OTHER PARTS							
Radio-cub.		42					
Metapodia	19		1				
Phalanges	13						
TOTAL	(32)	(42)	(1)				
OTHER PARTS							
Astragalus	5	2					
Calcaneus	7	3		1			
TOTAL	(12)	(5)	(1)				
OTHER							
Horn/Antler	8		+	+	+	+	+
Teeth	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Vertebrae	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

SITE NAME: Wor Barrow (primary silts)

SPECIES:	Cab.	Bos	Sus	Ovis	Cerv.	Roe	Canis
MEAT PARTS							
Scapula		1					
Humerus		2					
Pelvis							
Femur					1		
TOTAL		(3)			(1)		
OTHER PARTS							
Atlas							
Axis							
Sacrum							
Fibula							
TOTAL							
WASTE PARTS							
Radius		2					
Ulna	1						
Tibia		2					
TOTAL	(1)	(4)					
WASTE PARTS							
Skull							1
Mandible		1		1			
Maxilla							1
TOTAL		(1)	(1)	(1)			(1)
WASTE PARTS							
Radio-cub.							
Metapodia		1					1
Phalanges		2					1
TOTAL		(3)					(2)
WASTE PARTS							
Astragalus		2					
Calcaneus							
TOTAL		(2)					
OTHER							
Horn/Antler	1	13	1	4	15	4	
Teeth							
Vertebrae							

APPENDIX 17: RELEVANT RADIOCARBON DATES

Earthen Long Mounds

Barrow Hills, inner ditch (phase 2?) 2550 ± 60 bc (BM-2392)
" " , outer ditch bottom 2380 ± 80 bc (BM-2391)
" " , middle fill 2470 ± 70 bc (BM-2393)
" " , " " 2370 ± 130 bc (BM-2390)
Beckhampton Road, Base of mound 2517 ± 90 bc (BM-506a)
Lambourne, Ditch 3415 ± 180 bc (GX-1178)
Horslip, Ditch 3240 ± 150 bc (BM-180)
Fussell's Lodge, Mortuary structure 3230 ± 180 bc (BM-134)
Normanton Down Mortuary Enclosure, Ditch 2560 ± 103 bc (BM-505)
Nutbane, 2nd timber phase 2721 ± 150 bc (BM-49)
South Street, Pre-barrow 2810 ± 130 bc (BM-356)
" " , Ditch 2750 ± 135 bc (BM-357)
" " , " 2670 ± 140 bc (BM-358a)
" " , Mound 2580 ± 110 bc (BM-358b)

Wor Barrow, Primary Ditch Silts 2490 ± 70 bc (BM-2284)

Chambered Tombs

Ascott-U-Wychwood, Pre-cairn 2785 ± 70 bc (BM-492)
" " , Quarry ditch 3248 ± 225 bc (BM-835)
" " , " 3070 ± 92 bc (BM-833)
" " , Under cairn 2992 ± 74 bc (BM-832)
" " , " 2943 ± 70 bc (BM-491b)
Gwernvale, Pre-cairn 3100 ± 75 bc (CAR-113)
" " , Blocking phase 2640 ± 75 bc (CAR-116)
" " , " 2440 ± 75 bc (CAR-114)
Hazleton N., S. Chamber 2500 ± 90 (OXA-383)
" " , Skeleton in N. Entrance 2650 ± 120 (OXA-643)
" " , Femur, N. Chamber 2890 ± 80 bc (Oxa-644)
" " , Femur, S. Chamber 2830 ± 80 bc (OXA-645)
" " , Cranial frags., OLS 2925 ± 80 bc (OXA-646)
Penywyrlod, Bones in Chamber NE II 3020 ± 80 bc (HAR-674)
Wayland's Smithy, Pre-cairn 2820 ± 130 bc (I-1468)
West Kennet, Skull II, NW chamber 2875 ± 90 bc (OXA-449)
" " , Skeleton II, NE chamber 2750 ± 80 bc (OXA-450)

Hambledon Hill, Steepleton burnt deposits 2750 ± 120 bc
(HAR-3062)

" " " " " " 2620 ± 110 bc
(HAR-3060)

Knap Hill, Ditch bottom 2760 ± 115 bc (BM-205)
" " , Beaker layers 1840 ± 130 bc (BM-208)

Peak Camp, Cowley, Ditch recut 2680 ± 110 bc (OxA-416)
" " , " " " 2710 ± 80 bc (OxA-417)
" " , " " " 2840 ± 80 bc (OxA-444)
" " , " " " 2720 ± 90 bc (OxA-445)
" " , " " " 2860 ± 90 bc (OxA-446)

Windmill Hill, Pre-bank 2960 ± 150 bc (BM-73)
" " , Ditch, Bulked date 2580 ± 150 bc (BM-74)

Linear Monuments

Dorchester Cursus, Pit near W. end with human bones 2850 ± 130
bc (OxA-119)
" " , Post Circle 1890 ± 40 bc (BM-2161)
" " , " " 1920 ± 60 bc (BM-2162)
" " , " " 1930 ± 50 bc (BM-2163)
" " , " " 1940 ± 60 bc (BM-2164)
Dorchester Cursus, Post Circle, cremation 1380 ± 80 bc (BM-2165)

West Kennet, Skeleton IV, SW chamber 2830 bc (OxA-451)

Causewayed Enclosures

Abingdon, Section BII layer 17 2780 ± 135 bc (BM-348)
" " " " 4070 ± 110 bc (BM-349)
" " CII " 18 2960 ± 110 bc (BM-350)
" " " " 13 3110 ± 130 bc (BM-351)
" " " " 2760 ± 135 bc (BM-352)
" " " " 5d 3020 ± 130 bc (BM-353)
" " " " 4c 2500 ± 145 bc (BM-354)
" " " " 3d 2510 ± 140 bc (BM-355)

Hambledon Hill, South cross ditch 2790 ± 115 bc (NPL-76)
" " , Main enclosure pit 2160 ± 80 bc (HAR-2041)
" " , " " ditch 2610 ± 90 bc (HAR-1802)
" " " " 2890 ± 150 bc (HAR-1886)
" " , Pit in ditch fill 2530 ± 130 bc (HAR-1885)
" " , " " " 2650 ± 100 bc (HAR-2377)
" " , " " " 2720 ± 100 bc (HAR-2375)
" " , Shroton outwork 2870 ± 80 bc (HAR-2378)
" " , " " " 2400 ± 80 bc (HAR-2379)
" " , " " " 2680 ± 80 bc (HAR-2372)
" " , " " " 2730 ± 120 bc (HAR-2371)
" " , " " posthole 2570 ± 80 bc (HAR-2368)
" " , Steepleton burnt deposits 2900 ± 100 bc

(HAR-3062)

Dorchester cursus, post circle, upper fill 1780 ± 45 bc
 (BM-2166)
 " , Hengiform 2000 ± 70 bc (BM-2268)
 Dorset Cursus, secondary fill, Peterborough sherds 2620 ± 120 bc
 (OXA-624)
 " , base of secondary silts 2490 ± 100 bc (OXA-625)
 " , " " 2820 ± 120 bc (OXA-626)
 " , " " 4850 ± 100 bc (OXA-627)

North Stoke Bank Barrow ditch 2722 ± 49 bc (BM-1405)

Stonehenge Avenue 1728 ± 68 bc (BM-1164)
 " 1770 ± 70 bc (HAR-2013)

Grooved Ware

Bargates, Christchurch, Pit 2220 ± 80 bc (HAR-2907)
 Durrington/Larkhill pits 1527 ± 72 bc (BM-703)
 " " 1647 ± 70 bc (BM-702)
 Down Farm Pit 32 2130 ± 50 bc (BM-?)

Henge Monuments

Condicote, Secondary silts 1720 ± 100 bc (HAR-3067)
 " " 1770 ± 80 bc (HAR-3064)

Devil's Quoits, Stanton Harcourt, Ditch 2060 ± 129 bc (HAR-1887)
 " " " " 1640 ± 70 bc (HAR-1888)

Durrington Walls, pre-bank 2635 ± 70 bc (Gro-901)

" " " 2625 ± 40 bc (Gro-901a)
 " " " 2450 ± 150 bc (NPL-191)
 " , South Circle Hole 92 1950 ± 90 bc (BM-395)
 " " " 2000 ± 90 bc (BM-396)
 " " " 1900 ± 90 bc (BM-397)

" , Midden 2320 ± 125 bc (NPL-192)

" , Base of ditch 2015 ± 90 bc (BM-399)
 " " " 2050 ± 90 bc (BM-400)
 " " " 1977 ± 90 bc (BM-286)
 " , Ditch layer 5, hearth 1680 ± 110 bc (BM-286)
 " " " (Beaker) 1610 ± 120 (BM-285)

Gorse Bigbury, Bottom of ditch deposits 1713 ± 61 bc (BM-1086)
 " , Hearth in ditch 1652 ± 71 bc (BM-1087)
 " , Bottom of ditch deposits 1850 ± 74 bc (BM-1088)
 " , Hearth in ditch 1832 ± 62 bc (BM-1089)
 " , Bottom of ditch deposits 1716 ± 117 bc (BM-1090)

Marden, Ditch 1988 ± 48 bc (BM-557)

Maumbury Rings, Bottom of Shaft 1 1690 ± 70 bc (BM-2282)

Maumbury Rings, Top of Shaft 3 1700 ± 70 bc (BM-2281)

Mount Pleasant, Pre-enclosure 2122 ± 73 bc (BM-644)

" " , Ditch west entrance 1784 ± 41 bc (BM-645)

" " , " " 1778 ± 59 bc (BM-646)

" " , " " , secondary 1460 ± 131 bc

(BM-664)

" " , " north entrance 1556 ± 55 bc (BM-788)

" " , " " 1509 ± 53 bc (BM-789)

" " , " " 1669 ± 55 bc (BM-790)

" " , " " 1941 ± 66 bc (BM-791)

" " , " " 2108 ± 71 bc (BM-792)

" " , " " 2098 ± 54 bc (BM-793)

" " , Site IV 1961 ± 89 bc (BM-663)

" " , " " 1991 ± 72 bc (BM-666)

" " , " " 2038 ± 84 bc (BM-667)

" " , " " 1680 ± 60 bc (BM-668)

" " , " " 1940 ± 60 bc (CAR-5)

" " , " " 1342 ± 51 bc (BM-669)

" " , Palisade trench 1687 ± 63 bc (BM-662)

" " , " " 1695 ± 43 bc (BM-665)

" " , " " , Pit XVII 2006 ± 45 bc (BM-794)

" " , Conquer barrow ditch 2127 ± 52 bc (BM-795)

Stonehenge, bottom of ditch 2440 ± 60 bc (BM-1617)

" " , 30cm from ditch bottom 2469 ± 60 bc (BM-1583)

" " , ditch 2180 ± 105 bc (I-2328)

Stonehenge, Beaker-age burial 1765 ± 70 bc (BM-1582)

" " , Cremation, Aubrey Hole 32 1848 ± 275 bc (C-602)

Winterbourne Stoke 44, sheep bones from central pit with Grooved

Ware 1810 ± 70 bc (HAR-4832)

Woodhenge, Ditch 1867 ± 74 bc (BM-677)

" " , " 1805 ± 54 bc (BM-678)

Wyke Down, Primary pit 2090 ± 90 bc (BM-2395)

" " , Recut pit 2190 ± 90 (BM-2396)

" " , " 2200 ± 90 (BM-2397)

" " , Central pit 1510 ± 90 (BM-2394)

Other Monuments

Silbury Hill, Primary mound 2145 ± 95 bc (I-4136)

" " , Turf cover of phase I 2725 ± 110 bc (SI-901A)

" " , " " 2620 ± 120 bc (SI-901C)

" " , " " 2580 ± 110 bc (SI-901D)

" " , " " 2515 ± 130 bc (SI-901CD)

" " , " " 2365 ± 110 bc (SI-901B)

" " , Antler, Ditch bottom 1802 ± 50 bc (BM-841)

" " , " " 1899 ± 43 bc (BM-842)

Flint Mines

Mount Farm Beaker grave 1760 ± 90 (?)

Shrewton 25, pre-barrow 1690 ± 80 bc (HAR-4831)

Winterbourne Stoke 1640 ± 90 bc (NPL-75)

Other

Cherhill, Fill of Ditch 1a 2765 ± 90 bc (BM-493)

Hemp Knoll, Earlier Neo. pit 2630 ± 80 (HAR-2997)

South Cadbury, Pit 2825 ± 115 bc (I-5972)

" " " 2510 ± 120 bc (I-5960)

Beaker and Wessex Graves

Amesbury 39, pre-barrow 1670 ± 90 bc (HAR-1237)

Amesbury 51 Burial A oak plank 1788 ± 90 bc (BM-287)

Amesbury 58 Loam core of mound 1360 ± 80 bc (HAR-6226)

Amesbury 61, Cremation grave 1600 ± 80 bc (HAR-6225)

" " , Burnt area 1570 ± 100 bc (HAR-6227)

Hemp Knoll, Charcoal of coffin 1590 ± 70 bc (HAR-2998)

" " " " 1795 ± 135 bc (NPL-1399)

" " , Bone in mound 1810 ± 60 bc (BM-1585)

Easton Down 2530 ± 150 bc (BM-190)

Burials

Amesbury 71, Phase II 2010 ± 110 bc (NPL-77)

Mount Farm Ring Ditch 2500 ± 100 bc (?)

Park Farm Ring Ditch, Berks. 2879 ± 70 bc (HAR-3884)

" " " " 2920 ± 70 bc (HAR-3883)

" " " " 2850 ± 90 bc (HAR-3893)

APPENDIX 19: WESSEX FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGES; CATTLE FOOT BONES AS %
(Radiocuboids, Metapodia, Phallanges)

	% of bones	% of 'waste'
King Barrow Rdg.	0	0
Robin Hood's Ball	30	60
Whitesheet Hill	0	0
Marden	15	57
Normanton Down	0	0
Wor Barrow	23	50
Maiden Castle	18	36
M.C. Long Mound	34	51
M.C. Later Neol.	18	33
Rowden	25	25
Porton Down	0	0
Black Patch	100	100
Wodhenge holes	24	65
" ditch	18	60
" 1970 ex.	42	80
Hambleton Hill	25	46
Ratfyn	17	100
Thickthorn Down	18	60
Durrington S.Ccl.	24	69
" Platf.	2	10
" Midden	18	54
" Ditch	19	56
" O.L.S.	36	58
" N.Ccl.	24	72
Dorset Cursus	12	25
Mt.Pleasant II/IV	39	71
" Ditch	18	83
" pal.	7	28
" Cove	29	58
Fussell's Lodge	85	93
Larkhill Pits	0	0

APPENDIX 18: SOUTH WESSEX LITHIC ASSEMBLAGES

(as defined by principal components analysis)

Group 1: Bromham, Mansion Ground, Huish, Tisbury 1, Downton Neo.,
Downton Beaker, Bargates, Salisbury Hill Warren, Beckington.

Group 2: Wilsford 51, Knighton Down, Mother Anthony's Well, Mother
Anthony's Villa, Compton Chamberlayne, Semeley, Telfont, Tisbury
2, 3, 4 and 5, West Tisbury 1 and 4, Durrington Pre-Bank, Creech
Hill.

Group 3: ('Industrial') Wilsford 54, Knowle Hill, Great
Cheverill, Easton Down, Sturminster Marshall, Redhill, Hod Hill,
Stourpaine, Ham Hill, Meare Lake Village, Durweston, Warren 2,
South Cadbury.

APPENDIX 20: AVEBURY AREA MEAT/WASTE RATIOS.

	Bos	Sus	Ovis
Windmill Hill Pre-	41	85	69
" " Prim.	34	42	35
" " L.N.	37	50	85
Avebury G.55	35	37	62
West Kennet Meadow	91	96	50
" " Tomb	54	57	50
" " Avenue	28	33	-
Hemp Knoll Pits	26	0	40
Knap Hill	76	-	66
The Sanctuary	66	72	-
South Street O.L.S.	20	25	77
" " Ditch	83	-	-
Horslip Early Neo.	69	20	22
" " Late Neo.	45	76	66

Appendix 21: Lithic assemblages.

The information recorded here represents a type list of all the museum material studied. Flake/blade measurements have been omitted. For dating, see figures.

Key to tables.

Abbreviations: a/h = arrowhead;
 PTD = petit tranchet derivative;
 ch = chisel-shaped;
 obl. = oblique;
 B & T = barbed and tanged arrowhead;
 DiscCore = discoid core;
 Hammerst. = hammerstone;
 Fabric. = 'fabricator';
 PCK = plano-convex knife;
 Awl/bor = awls and borers;
 FL/BL = flakes and blades;
 Microden. = microdenticultates;
 Fl.Axe = flaked axe (not polished).

Site number identifications.

- 1 ST 540725 Abbot's Leigh AVON
- 2 SU 260760 Aldbourne WILT
- 3 ST 955263 Ansty WILT
- 4 SU 000290 Alldean WILT
- 5 SU 010900 Arrowsmith Road DORS
- 6 SU 120700 Avebury Down WILT
- 7 ST 869920 Avening GLOS
- 8 SY 970035 Badbury Rings DORS
- 9 ST 930590 Banwell Camp SOM
- 10 ST 775661 Bathampton Down AVON
- 11 SU 090680 Beckhampton Field WILT
- 12 ST 793511 Beckington SOM
- 13 SO 860180 Barnwood GLOS
- 14 ST 723698 Big Down AVON
- 16 SU 115704 Big Penning WILT
- 17 SO 905060 Bisly GLOS
- 18 SO 925135 Blacklains GLOS
- 19 SP 175200 Bourton GLOS
- 20 SP 485030 Boar's Hill OXON
- 21 ST 945654 Bromham WILT
- 22 ST 500588 Blagdon Hill AVON
- 23 SO 940127 Brimpsfield GLOS
- 24 SZ 000950 Broadstone DORS
- 25 ST 484162 Butcher's Hill SOM
- 26 ST 434560 Callow Hill SOM
- 27 SU 045692 Calne Without 1 WILT
- 28 SU 031686 Calne Without 2 WILT
- 29 ST 086270 Castle Hill SOM
- 30 SO 246405 Cannington Park SOM

31 ST 498558 Charterhouse SOM
32 ST 763699 Charmy Down AVON
33 ST 740685 Charlcombe Grove AVON
34 ST 499503 Cheddar Head SOM
35 ST 953312 Chilmark 1 WILT
36 ST 957313 Chilmark 2 WILT
37 ST 969318 Chilmark 3 WILT
38 SU 319949 Chinham Farm OXON
39 ST 772634 Claverton Down AVON
40 ST 919122 Climperswell GLOS
41 SO 770100 Coaley GLOS
42 SU 022294 Compton Chamberlayne WILT
43 ST 545570 Compton Martin SOM
44 SU 121667 Cow Down WILT
45 ST 670360 Creech Hill SOM
46 SU 154697 Devil's Den WILT
47 ST 716701 Derby Point AVON
48 ST 850080 Durweston DORSET
49 ST 741678 Enisleigh AVON
50 SP 377242 Enstone OXON
51 ST 525719 Failand AVON
52 ST 745661 Farleigh Down AVON
53 SU 110700 Foot of Avebury Down WILT
54 SU 115685 Four Barrow Hill WILT
55 ST 925307 Fontrell Gifford WILT
56 ST 992284 Fovant WILT
57 SU 073697 Fox Hill WILT
58 SU 079700 Foxhole WILT
59 ST 733678 Flock Down AVON
60 ST 722713 Freezing Hill AVON
61 ST 718699 Further Slates SOM
62 SU 130640 Golden Ball Hill WILT
63 ST 985550 Great Cherverill WILT
64 ST 520570 Green Lane SOM
65 SU 620865 Grimm's Dyke OXON
66 SS 970460 Grixley SOM
67 SU 060357 Grovelly WILT
68 SU 120740 Hackpen WILT
69 ST 483167 Ham Hill SOM
70 ST 755703 Hartley Farm AVON
71 ST 840990 Hazlewood GLOS
72 ST 535491 Higher Pits SOM
73 SS 970460 Higher Hopcott SOM
74 ST 840990 Hillfields GLOS
75 ST 532495 Holt Tree SOM
76 ST 855110 Hod Hill DORS
77 ST 767696 Holt's Down AVON
78 SY 660928 Home Farm DORS
79 SU 077658 Horton Down WILT
80 ST 820981 Horsley GLOS
81 SU 140630 Huish WILT
82 SU 137430 King Barrow Ridge WILT
83 ST 503533 Kingdown SOM
84 ST 817674 Kingsdown AVON
85 ST 810670 Kingsdown Camp AVON
86 (Number re-assigned)
87 ST 765358 Kilmington WILT
88 SU 050245 Knighton Down WILT
89 SU 055245 Knighton WILT
90 SU 035232 Knowle Hill WILT
91 SZ 155937 Latch Farm DORS
92 (number re-assigned)
93 SO 945195 Leckhampton GLOS
94 ST 540747 Leigh AVON
95 SP 377249 Leys Farm OXON
96 SU 210800 Liddington Castle WILT
97 ST 725695 Langridge Lane AVON
98 SU 155714 Manton WILT
99 ST 489526 Middle Down SOM
100 SU 390995 Longworth OXON
101 ST 450410 Meare SOM
102 SU 105640 Milk Hill WILT
103 ST 990280 Mansion Ground WILT
104 SO 945093 Miserden GLOS
105 ST 800650 Monkton Farleigh WILT
106 ST 998649 Mother Anthony's Well WILT
107 ST 970645 Mother Anthony's Well Villa Site WILT
108 SU 579962 Mount Farm OXON
109 SU 090260 New Farm WILT
110 SU 105705 North Field, Avebury WILT
111 SS 970460 North Hill, Minehead SOM
112 SU 610857 North Stoke OXON
113 ST 723702 Oatland Down AVON
114 SU 211756 Ogbourne St. George WILT
115 SY 712932 Pigeon House Barn DORS
116 SO 965160 Pinswell GLOS
117 ST 501752 Portbury AVON
118 ST 496735 Portbury Lane AVON
119 ST 528510 Priddy SOM
120 ST 120250 Quaking House SOM
121 SZ 084950 Redhill DORS
123 SO 830150 Robinswood GLOS
124 SU 006645 Roundway WILT
125 SP 289232 Sarsden OXON
126 ST 770680 Salisbury Hill AVON
127 SS 924471 Selworthy SOM
128 ST 919271 Semely WILT
129 SU 045663 Shepherd's Shore WILT
130 ST 361578 Shiplett Hill AVON
131 ST 532772 Shirehampton AVON
132 ST 640230 Sigwell Camp SOM
133 ST 610150 Silverlake DORS
134 SU 099688 Silbury WILT
135 ST 592483 Slab House SOM
136 ST 720694 Slates AVON
137 ST 799662 Soapleaze AVON
138 ST 620250 South Cadbury SOM
139 SU 600835 South Stoke OXON

140 SU 121809 Starveal Plantation WILT
141 SP 390175 Stonesfield OXON
142 ST 483167 Stroud's Hill SOM
143 ST 860090 Stourpaine DORS
144 SY 940990 Sturminster Marshall DORS
145 ST 980280 Sutton Mandville WILT
146 ST 950280 Swallowcliffe: Greensand Terrace WILT
147 ST 960270 Swallowcliffe WILT
148 SP 480205 Tackley OXON
149 ST 989344 Teffont WILT
150 ST 890935 Tetbury GLOS
151 ST 932303 Tisbury 1 WILT
152 ST 949309 Tisbury 2 WILT
153 ST 941299 Tisbury 3 WILT
154 ST 951309 Tisbury 4 WILT
155 ST 950300 Tisbury 5 WILT
156 ST 950175 Tollard Royal WILT
157 ST 470563 Tynings SOM
158 ST 507723 Tynesfield AVON
159 ST 530580 Ubley SOM
160 ST 780980 Uleybury GLOS
161 ST 731685 Upper Langridge AVON
162 SU 600900 Wallingford OXON
163 ST 425740 Walton Down AVON
164 ST 874470 Warminster WILT
165 ST 487167 Warren SOM
166 ST 728682 Weston Lane AVON
167 SU 079697 West Field, Avebury WILT
168 SU 112684 West Kennet WILT
169 SU 110680 West Kennet Avenue WILT
170 SU 150660 West Woods WILT
171 SZ 091971 West Parley DORS
172 SP 045274 Westwood GLOS
173 ST 901303 West Tisbury 1 WILT
174 ST 913294 West Tisbury 2 WILT
175 ST 898306 West Tisbury 3 WILT
176 ST 931311 West Tisbury 4 WILT
177 ST 912194 West Tisbury 5 WILT
178 SU 080740 Whyr Field WILT
179 SO 920103 Whiteway GLOS
180 ST 597488 Whitwell Corner WILT
181 SU 092712 Windmill Hill WILT
182 SU 086675 Windmill Hill WILT
183 ST 505741 Windmill Hill AVON
184 SY 668870 S.W. Winterbourne Monkton DORS
185 SY 675870 S. Winterbourne Monkton DORS
186 SZ 091971 Woodtown DORS
187 SU 595830 Wood House Farm OXON
188 ST 535475 Wookey Hole SOM
189 SP 430190 Wooton OXON
190 ST 320630 Worlebury AVON
191 ST 500725 Wraxall Hill AVON
192 ST 760969 GLOS
193 ST 800940 GLOS
194 ST 910958 GLOS
195 SP 152306 GLOS
196 ST 600160 DORS
197 ST 501509 SOM
198 ST 563498 SOM
199 ST 505086 SOM
200 ST 495650 AVON
201 ST 521507 SOM
202 ST 498547 SOM
203 ST 518503 SOM
204 ST 511509 SOM
205 ST 437501 SOM
206 ST 505508 SOM
207 ST 912960 GLOS
208 SP 155260 GLOS
209 SP 134295 GLOS
210 SO 915043 GLOS
211 SO 940160 GLOS

Site.No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Leaf a/h	10	3					3		5		12	1
PTD ch	2										17	
PTD obl.	5			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
B & T	10	2							1	1		
Scrapers	96	36	35	15	16	8	29	26	17	314	3	
Cores	8	10	2				7	2	5	5		
DiscCore												
Hammerst	1						1			1		
Fabric.	2	1	2	1	2		1			26		
Knives	8	2	2	1	2						2	
PCK	2	2									2	
Disc K.		1		3								
Awl/Bor.	11			1				1			7	
FL/BL	5	35	27	2	8	24	57	28			55	
Retouchd	15			10			1	8	3	2		
Microden	4		1								2	
Notched												
Picks											2	
Choppers					1						2	
AxeFlake	3	1					1			2	5	
Polished		1										
Fl Axe		5										
Roughout		4										
StoneAxe												

Site.No.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Leaf a/h	5		12	1		46				1	1	2
PTD ch	3		11			4				1		
PTD obl.	4	1	4			7		2				
B & T	3		5		1	77	1			2		
Scrapers	82	6	124	35	2	116		7	7	13	4	6
Cores	33		13	3		4	2	1	2	1	2	
DiscCore						1						
Hammerst				1		1						
Fabric.	5		2	2								
Knives	9	1	14	2	2	32	1		2	8	1	
PCK	1				1	2						
Disc K.												
Awl/Bor.	4	2				6						
FL/BL	50	2	9		2	15		59	4	11		
Retouchd						6			9			
Microden	2									4		
Notched												
Picks												
Choppers												
AxeFlake			14			3		1	1			
Polished						1						
Fl Axe												
Roughout												
StoneAxe							1					

Site.No.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Leaf a/h	3	5					9	5	13			
PTD ch	1	2	1				4	3				
PTD obl.		5					4	3	2			
B & T		6				3	8		5			
Scrapers	64	17	2	6	11	21	many	82	10	2	3	
Cores	1	10	8	2	4	2	many	7	4	19		
DiscCore												
Hammerst									1			
Fabric.	2						2	2				
Knives	1	4			2	5	17					
PCK							2					
Disc K.		1										
Awl/Bor.	3	3			1		6	1	1	2		
FL/BL	2	129	22	15	12		1	179	1	28	77	
Retouchd	1	14	1		2							
Microden		9							3	1		
Notched												
Picks												
Choppers		1										
AxeFlake	1	5	1			4		12				
Polished		1										
Fl.Axe									1			
Roughout												
StoneAxe												

Site.No.	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Leaf a/h				3	1		4				6	
PTD ch			1	1				1			4	
PTD obl.									1			
B & T		4	1				5				6	
Scrapers	9	1	9			25	27	106	6	50	23	
Cores	26		1	22		32	4	21	4	12		
DiscCore												
Hammerst	1							1				
Fabric.		1				1	3	4		3	1	
Knives			1	1	1	2	5	4		4	7	
PCK							2					
Disc K.											3	
Awl/Bor.			2				4			1	3	
FL/BL	115	27	7		42	182	2	53	123	194		
Retouchd	3	1				24			6			
Microden							4					
Notched						1						
Picks								1				
Choppers							2			9		
AxeFlake			2		1	3					7	
Polished											6	
Fl.Axe												
Roughout												1
StoneAxe												

Site.No.	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Leaf a/h			3	5	24					1	1	12
PTD ch	1		3		29			10				5
PTD obl.	1				9			16			1	
B & T		1	1	3						1	1	10
Scrapers	3	6	183	12	785	16	5	6	10	3	32	38
Cores		2	15		256	3	29	24	5			12
DiscCore		2	1		22							
Hammerst					16	2				2		
Fabric.		10		47			1				1	1
Knives		7	1	59	1		1				5	
PCK												
Disc K.				12								
Awl/Bor.		1	2	31			2	2	1			
FL/BL	4	35		2	460	1	168				26	73
Retouchd					100		4	2				
Microden					51							
Notched					1		1	3				
Picks												
Choppers					13							
AxeFlake			1		45						2	12
Polished					24	1						
Fl.Axe					23					1		
Roughout					3							
StoneAxe					4							

Site.No.	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Leaf a/h	2	1			2				22	4	8	1
PTD ch		4		19	5	2			7	2	3	
PTD obl.				7	6				3	4	3	
B & T	2			2	8				5	9	1	
Scrapers	11	167	4	83	46	6	115	314	185	53	20	16
Cores		277			13		243	66	72	1	2	
DiscCore				1								
Hammerst		12		4			2	2	2			
Fabric.		6		1	1		6	9	3	1	1	
Knives	8	19	1	17	1		2	6	4		2	
PCK			1					7	1	2		
Disc K.				3								
Awl/Bor.		22	11	3		1	13	25	1	2	1	2
FL/BL	2	433	2	1	36		111		1537	46	28	
Retouchd		32				2	423	18	9		6	3
Microden	2	3		1								7
Notched							21	2				
Picks		1										
Choppers												
AxeFlake	1			2			2	1	10	5	1	
Polished								1		10		
Fl.Axe							4	1				
Roughout		1										
StoneAxe				1						9		

Site.No.	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
Leaf a/h	5	10									17	3
PTD ch	4	2							6	6	3	
PTD obl.		1							8	4		
B & T					5						5	1
Scrapers	55	7	3	5	16	2	5	23	27	58	34	
Cores		1	1	1	4	1	19	3		7		3
DiscCore												
Hammerst				1								1
Fabric.	8						1	3	3			3
Knives	4	2	4	3				2	3	8		2
PCK			21									
Disc K.				2						3		
Awl/Bor.			1				4		3	1	4	1
FL/BL	33				15		19		4			44
Retouchd	20								23			
Microden				1							3	
Notched												
Picks				1						2		
Choppers												
AxeFlake	1						1					
Polished												
Fl.Axe												7
Roughout											2	
StoneAxe							1				3	

Site.No.	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
Leaf a/h										2		4
PTD ch	1											
PTD obl.								2	1		2	
B & T									1		6	
Scrapers	27		3	37	22	12	60	7	25	6	10	
Cores	1		4	25	3	6			3	3		
DiscCore												
Hammerst	1		1			2						
Fabric.				2	5					1		
Knives	1				2		10		1			
PCK									1			
Disc K.												
Awl/Bor.			1	2	2	2					1	
FL/BL	3		29	29		117		many	5	25	3	
Retouchd			2	19	3	5				1		
Microden						1						
Notched												
Picks				4								
Choppers												
AxeFlake											1	
Polished												
Fl.Axe											1	
Roughout						2						
StoneAxe												

Site.No.	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
Leaf a/h				5				1	1	1	10	7
PTD ch					1		1				2	
PTD obl.		1		5							3	
B & T			5	2							1	
Scrapers	56	10	46	32	19	1	26		5	4	40	33
Cores					6	4				2	4	26
DiscCore				4								
Hammerst											2	
Fabric.	1	3		1					1		2	
Knives				1	11				1		7	4
PCK											1	
Disc K.												
Awl/Bor.	2		2								1	1
FL/BL	5			36	33	24	many	40			3	914
Retouchd			7				6		1		2	
Microden									1	1	1	
Notched												
Picks												
Choppers												
AxeFlake							2			1	1	
Polished												
Fl.Axe												
Roughout	1											
StoneAxe												

Site.No.	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
Leaf a/h	4	3	1	2	8	1		19	7			2
PTD ch	1	1	2		2				2			1
PTD obl.	1		1	1	4				1			
B & T	8			2	1			8	4			
Scrapers	62	6	2	27	136	6	1	40	56	12	12	29
Cores	8			1		2		30	27	6	9	
DiscCore												1
Hammerst					1			1		2	4	
Fabric.		3		1								2
Knives	3			5	33	8	1	12				2
PCK	1	1							2			
Disc K.												
Awl/Bor.	1	1	8	1			1		2			2
FL/BL	96		.90		4	6		148	117	88	61	
Retouchd			1			2		39	5	6		
Microden							1					
Notched												
Picks												
Choppers						1						
AxeFlake	8		1					5		1		
Polished				1	2				1			
Fl.Axe					1							
Roughout												
StoneAxe												

Site.No.	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132
Leaf a/h	7	1	3	91	5	20	5	1	1	2	1	1
PTD ch	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	6		
PTD obl.	3		8	1	1	1	1	1	1			
B & T	2		253			2				1		
Scrapers	33	6	1	9	99	7	12	4	80	11	87	7
Cores	26		1	8	5	12	7			2	1	
DiscCore											1	
Hammerst			2	2								
Fabric.			55			9				6		
Knives	4		2	2	1	16	3	2				
PCK											1	
Disc K.											1	
Awl/Bor.	1		2								1	
FL/BL	914	150	25	30	35						62	
Retouchd					3							1
Microden												
Notched												
Picks												
Choppers												
AxeFlake				2	6					1		
Polished												
Fl.Axe										1		
Roughout												
StoneAxe			1									

Site.No.	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
Leaf a/h	1			7	5	5			3	3		
PTD ch			4	3	1	1		4		3		
PTD obl.					1					1		
B & T	1		1	2			1		25	1		
Scrapers	69		18	99	57	17	4	43	7	60	42	2
Cores	21	4	15	14	9	3	4	2	8	4	1	
DiscCore											4	
Hammerst				1	1	4					8	
Fabric.	1		4	2			1	5	2	4	6	
Knives		1	15	14			1	1		5	8	
PCK				1					3		1	
Disc K.								2			2	
Awl/Bor.			2	2	1	1		2				1
FL/BL		many	32	116	18	91	9		9	3		3
Retouchd		1				11		1	1	24		1
Microden			3	2		1					1	
Notched												
Picks											22	1
Choppers												6
AxeFlake				5		1				1		
Polished						2	3				12	
Fl.Axe		1						1			7	
Roughout											4	1
StoneAxe												1

Site.No.	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156
Leaf a/h	1		2			1						
PTD ch	2			1								
PTD obl.												
B & T			1									
Scrapers	130	1	86	12	7	15	2	2	13	10	14	12
Cores	6	19	5	3	9		9	8	4	21	23	
DiscCore												
Hammerst			1		2						2	
Fabric.	11											1
Knives	9	5	1						1	1	3	
PCK												
Disc K.												
Awl/Bor.	11	1	11	2			1			1		
FL/BL	31	8	10	2	45		45	69	13	134	21	
Retouchd	34		46	2	12		12	23	2	22	21	2
Microden												
Notched												
Picks												
Choppers												
AxeFlake	1	2	3									
Polished												
Fl.Axe												
Roughout										1		
StoneAxe												

Site.No.	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
Leaf a/h	1	3	9	12	5	10	1		3	2	2	2
PTD ch		1	1		3	2				1	6	
PTD obl.	3	4	2		8	6					10	
B & T		5	6	2		11	1		1	1	1	
Scrapers	13	48	32	c200	38	13	13	4	5	14	202	28
Cores	26		2	c100	10	1		8		4	2	
DiscCore	4					1						
Hammerst	1	2		1	1			1			3	
Fabric.	7	1			2	1					34	
Knives	4	2	2		10	3		2	5	12		
PCK	1		4									
Disc K.	1				1							
Awl/Bor.		2	2		1						10	
FL/BL		3			40		1	2				
Retouchd	2								13			
Microden		1	5		1							
Notched												
Picks											3	
Choppers												
AxeFlake			1	9	1				1	4	1	
Polished							1				1	
Fl.Axe											6	
Roughout												
StoneAxe												

Site.No.	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
Leaf a/h	1	1	1	1					1	6	4	
PTD ch	76	3	1	1						93		
PTD obl.	4	1								5	1	1
B & T	7	1							1	3		
Scrapers	516	29	31	many	22	2	2	3	12	8	10	11
Cores	21	13	1		20	3	15	2	11	6	3	
DiscCore	36											
Hammerst		1										
Fabric.	22						1		1			
Knives	34	4	2		1			2		3		1
PCK	1											
Disc K.	4				1							
Awl/Bor.	73	4			3		1	1	1	2	1	1
FL/BL		33	25		120	16	65	34	93	2	22	2
Retouched	53	20			21	7	3	2	22	7		
Microden	77											1
Notched	1											
Picks		2										
Choppers		2										
AxeFlake					1							
Polished	15											
Fl.Axe												
Roughout												
StoneAxe												

Site.No.	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
Leaf a/h	23	97						11		8	25	1
PTD ch	12	106	1			1		1		1	10	
PTD obl.	8	16								1	7	
B & T	13	89				1		1		10	16	
Scrapers	47	747	3	49	37	37	10	17	9	27	170	33
Cores	7	164		3	1	2	2		2	1	6	3
DiscCore	11											
Hammerst												
Fabric.		87				1	2	1		1	1	
Knives	12	37				1		4	3	14	18	
PCK		3									1	
Disc K.												
Awl/Bor.	2	26							6		13	
FL/BL		297	1		10	32	13		11	1	12	
Retouched		14										
Microden	1	4				1					1	4
Notched												
Picks												
Choppers						2						
AxeFlake	3	2		1								
Polished		50						1				
Fl.Axe		13										
Roughout	4											
StoneAxe		7										

Site.No.	205	206	207	208	209	210	211
Leaf a/h	1	3	1	1	1	1	4
PTD ch							
PTD obl.	1						
B & T				1			1
Scrapers	5	3	7	7	14	19	
Cores				2	5	3	
DiscCore							
Hammerst							
Fabric.		1					
Knives		2			1	2	
PCK		1					
Disc K.							
Awl/Bor.		1					
FL/BL			30			27	
Retouched	4	7			4		
Microden							
Notched							
Picks							
Choppers							
AxeFlake	1	1					
Polished							
Fl.Axe							
Roughout							
StoneAxe							

Site.No.	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204
Leaf a/h	1			13	2							
PTD ch		1	1	6	1	1	5	1	1	1	3	
PTD obl.				1								
B & T					1							
Scrapers				36	5	2	2	2	22	1	2	5
Cores	3	1		4	2	1		6	1	3	2	
DiscCore												
Hammerst								1				
Fabric.												
Knives		1		7	8	3	2	9	5		10	
PCK							1					
Disc K.												
Awl/Bor.												
FL/BL	10	30	many				22	36	1	51		
Retouched					4	11	2	25	6	6		
Microden								9				
Notched				1								
Picks												
Choppers												
AxeFlake				1							1	
Polished				1								
Fl.Axe												
Roughout												
StoneAxe												

County	Site Name	NGR	Leaf	Chisel	Oblique	B & T
DORS	Arrowsmith	SZ010900	1			
WILT	Alderbury	SU180260			1	
WILT	Amesbury	SU135424		2	1	
WILT	Avenue Fld	SU130429		1		
AVON	Abbotsleigh	ST550740	1	2		
AVON	Ashton Ct.	ST458715	3			1
AVON	Ashton	ST680655				1
AVON	Alexanders	ST440570				1
AVON	Ashwicke	ST784722		1		
GLOS	Avening	ST869982			1	
GLOS	AshHollow	ST136279				2
WILT	Avebury Dn	SU120700			1	
WILT	Aldbourne	SU260760	3			
OXON	Asthall	SP285110				1
OXON	Abingdon	SU511983	17			
SOM	Banwell	ST390590	5	1		1
SOM	Beckington	ST792511	1			
DORS	Burton B.	SY480890	2			
DORS	Boscombe	SZ110910		1		
DORS	Bradford	SY650920			1	
WILT	Bratton	ST906512				1
WILT	Baydon	SU280780				5
WILT	Bromham	ST945654	1			
WILT	Britford	SU160280	1			
WILT	Bishops C.	SU086675			1	

Appendix 22: Flint Arrowheads.

County	Site Name	NGR	Leaf	Chisel	Oblique	B & T
SOM	Blagdon	ST590250	1			1
SOM	Burrington	ST480582	1			
SOM	BlagdonHill	ST500588	1	1		2
SOM	Blackdown	ST475577	5		2	1
SOM	BeggarsBush	ST541722			1	
AVON	Big Down	ST723698	13	11	4	5
AVON	Banner Dn	ST800699	1			1
AVON	Bathampton	ST775661			1	1
SOM	Bleaddon	ST350580	1			2
SOM	Black Rock	ST484548	1	1		
GLOS	Beverstone	ST869943			1	
GLOS	Bourton	SP175200				1
GLOS	Btn.Villa	SP175210	1			1
GLOS	Bisley	SO905103	5			1
GLOS	Brockhmtpn	SP035225	3			
GLOS	Belas Knap	SP020254	3	1		
GLOS	Blacklains	SO925135	46	4	7	77
GLOS	Barnwood	SO860180	5	3	4	2
GLOS	Bibury	SP110060	1			1
GLOS	BourtonHall	SP160251	1			
GLOS	Barn Gnd.	SP169296				3
GLOS	Beach Gnd.	SP164246				1
GLOS	Big Furzey	SP155271				4
GLOS	Brockhill	SP136238				5
WILT	Blacklains	SU014686		1		

County	Site Name	NGR	Leaf	Chisel	Oblique	B & T
WILT	Beckhampton	SU090680	12	17	6	
WILT	BigPenning	SU115704	1			
WILT	Beck.Ave.	SU089693				2
OXON	Boars Hill	SP485030			2	
OXON	Blewbury	SU533855	5			25
OXON	Buckland	SU340980		1		3
SOM	Cannington	SO246405	1			3
SOM	Corton D.	ST630220	1	1		
DORS	Conygar	SY695889		1		
DORS	Clandon	SY655890	1			
DORS	Canford M.	SZ000950	2			
WILT	Collingbne	SU242573				1
WILT	Crockerton	ST865431	1			
AVON	Clapton	ST475740	2			
SOM	Charterhse	ST510560	11	5	8	8
SOM	Compton M.	ST540560	5			
AVON	Cadbury	ST455725	1			
SOM	Cheddar Hd	ST500527	3	1		1
AVON	Clevedon	ST400710	3	1		4
SOM	CheddarHill	ST476487	2	2		1
AVON	Clifton	S565742				1
AVON	Charmy Dn.	ST763699	5		3	3
SOM	Charterhse	ST500550				1
AVON	Charlcombe	ST740685	13		2	5
AVON	Claverton	ST772634		1		1

County	Site Name	NGR	Leaf	Chisel	Oblique	B & T
SOM	Callow Hill	ST441558	4	2	4	6
GLOS	Climperswell	SO919122	4	1		
GLOS	Charlbury	SP350190	3			3
GLOS	Condicote	SP150280	1	21	30	289
GLOS	ColnStDenis	SO680100	1			
GLOS	Cow Common	SP135265	1	2	6	21
GLOS	Cold Aston	SP130190				8
GLOS	CashesGreen	SO850060			1	
GLOS	Coaley	SO770010	1			
GLOS	Combend	SO981116	6			11
GLOS	ChampGround	SP165263			1	
GLOS	Chalk Hill	SP132257		2	2	5
GLOS	Chump End	SP165265				4
GLOS	Camp Grnd.	SP143263				1
GLOS	Cow Ground	SP151297				1
WILT	Calne	SU029686		1		
WILT	Cow Down	SU117658		1		
WILT	Clyffe P.	SU080770			1	
OXON	Charney B.	SU380955	12	1	8	48
OXON	Cassington	SP453103	1			1
OXON	Chipping N	SP315270	2			1
OXON	Churchill	SP283245	10			8
OXON	Christchch	SP510080				1
OXON	Charlbury	SP360195				2
SOM	Dunster	SS990450		1	1	

County	Site Name	NGR	Leaf	Chisel	Oblique	B & T
DORS	Dewlish	SY770980	1			
WILT	Durr.Walls	SU150437	1	5	51	3
WILT	Donhead	ST925219		1		
WILT	Durrington	SU150430		1		
WILT	Downton	SU180211	3	1		1
SOM	Dolberry	ST450590	1			
AVON	Derby Pt.	ST716701	6	6	1	6
GLOS	Dowdeswell	SP000190				1
GLOS	Doghill	SP165270			1	7
GLOS	Doctors Gd	SP172277				1
GLOS	Dolphins	SP168256				1
WILT	Downside	SU115700		1		
OXON	Dorchester	SU575598		9	2	1
SOM	Ebborough	ST610510	1			
SOM	Ebbor	ST525480			2	
GLOS	Elkstoe	SO968123	5			
GLOS	Eyford	SP138255		1	3	19
DORS	Fordington	SY670890	1			
DORS	Furzey	SZ148945		1	2	
DORS	Foxholes	SZ146916		1		
WILT	Fyfield	SU140710	1			
WILT	Fovant	SU000290	4	5	5	
AVON	Failand	ST525725	9	4		5
AVON	FtherSlates	ST718699	2			2
AVON	Freezing H	ST722713	12	5		10

County	Site Name	NGR	Leaf	Chisel	Oblique	B & T
SOM	Holly Tree	ST532495		2	1	
AVON	Hartley Fm	ST755703	4	2	4	9
AVON	Holt's Dn.	ST767696				5
GLOS	Hazelwood	ST850980	8	3	3	1
GLOS	Hawley	SP060230	1			1
GLOS	Hull Ground	SP157292		2		21
GLOS	Hayle Knap	SP172267	3			10
GLOS	High Bush	SP146266	1			6
GLOS	Hinchwick	SP145292	1			4
GLOS	Hoarstone	SP170249				1
WILT	Hackpen	SU130745				1
DORS	Iford	SZ140930	2			1
SOM	Kingsdown	ST810670		1		
WILT	KingBarrow	SU137430		6	6	
SOM	Kingdown	ST503533	17	6	4	5
AVON	Kingsdown	ST814674	2	3		
GLOS	Kingscote	ST810900	2			2
GLOS	Kineton	SP097266	1			
GLOS	Kirkham	SP169238	1			
OXON	Kiddington	SP408208			1	
OXON	Kingham	SP260245	6		1	6
OXON	K.Assarts	SP410225	1			8
SOM	Lydeard	ST130320			1	
DORS	Lake	SU130390	1			1
WILT	Longbridge	ST860430	1			

County	Site Name	NGR	Leaf	Chisel	Oblique	B & T
GLOS	40 Acres	SP132242				7
GLOS	Foxberry	SP132268				4
GLOS	Fox Hill	SP143274				4
GLOS	Fox Farm	SP146278				7
GLOS	Furzey	SP157271				3
WILT	Ft. Avebury	SU110700	24	29	9	
WILT	Fox Hill	SU073697	1	10	16	1
OXON	Fawler	SP387175	4		1	53
OXON	Fordwell's	SP305133	2		1	4
OXON	Frilford	SU440975				1
OXON	GtBarrington	SP205160	2		1	3
OXON	Glympton	SP425212	1	2	1	4
OXON	GrimmsDyke	SU620865	4	1	3	8
WILT	GoldenBall	SU130640	1	4		
GLOS	Ganborough	SP173291				5
SOM	Green Lane	ST520570		19	7	2
SOM	Glastonbury	ST490380	1			
SOM	Ham Hill	ST485165	10	4	1	1
SOM	Hopcott	SO920470	4	4		
DORS	Hurn	SZ110970	1			
DORS	Haddon's	SZ110943				1
DORS	High Howe	SZ069947			1	
DORS	Hengistbury	SZ160910			1	
WILT	Hurdcott	SU055302			1	
SOM	HigherPits	ST531491	1			

County	Site Name	NGR	Leaf	Chisel	Oblique	B & T
WILT	Lyneham	SU034778				1
WILT	Lea	ST950860	1			
SOM	Leigh	ST550740	1			
AVON	Langridge	ST725692	4	1	1	8
GLOS	Longboroug	SP180290				1
GLOS	Leckhampton	SO945195	1		2	2
GLOS	Locking	SP163272	1	1	2	36
GLOS	Little Fzy	SP158271	1			1
GLOS	Level Gnd.	SP134270				3
WILT	Liddington	SU210800	4		2	6
OXON	Longworth	SU390995	1		1	1
OXON	Longmead	SU710900		1		
OXON	Lyneham	SP270200	1			
SOM	Minehead	SS970460		1		
SOM	Meare	ST450410		2	4	1
DORS	Maiden Csl	SY670880	13	2		
DORS	Moordown	SZ090970		1		
DORS	Mt Pleas.	SY710899	1	15	7	3
WILT	Marden	SU090580			1	
WILT	Monkton F.	ST800650	7	2		4
WILT	Milton L.	SU190600				1
AVON	Moat	ST499751	2			
AVON	Marshfield	ST786738				1
SOM	Mendip Fm.	ST498558	1			
GLOS	Miserden	SO945093	8		1	8

County	Site Name	NGR	Leaf	Chisel	Oblique	B & T
GLOS	Miserden	SO940090	1			
GLOS	Mill Piece	SP175249				2
WILT	Manton	SU155714	1	1		
WILT	Marlboroug	SU188692				1
WILT	Monkton	SU120720				2
WILT	Milk Hill	SU105640	1			
OXON	Mount Fm.	SU579962	2	1		
OXON	Milton	SP450350	1			
SOM	Norton F.	ST190250			1	
WILT	N. Tidworth	SU230490				1
SOM	N. Green Ln	ST525719	1			1
AVON	Norton Wd.	ST350630				1
GLOS	Naunton	SP110230				2
GLOS	Notgrove	SP110200		1		
GLOS	Nth. Sales	SP049168				1
GLOS	N. Condicot	SP155290	2		2	
GLOS	Nailsworth	ST850980	2	1	2	14
GLOS	Newent	SO720260				1
GLOS	No Gains	SP166267				2
WILT	North Fid.	SU104704			1	
OXON	N. Stoke	SU610857	2	5	6	8
OXON	Newnham	SU603888				3
WILT	Ogbn. St. A.	SU189724	1			
WILT	Oare	SU150630				1
AVON	Old Park	ST500730	2			

County	Site Name	NGR	Leaf	Chisel	Oblique	B & T
SOM	Outlook	ST525485	1			
AVON	Old Sodbury	ST755810			1	
AVON	Oatland	ST723702		1		1
WILT	Overton	SU170700				1
OXON	Outwood	SP408208	12	3		24
SOM	Pitney	ST450280	2			
SOM	Pensford	ST620630				1
DORS	Pigeon H.B	SY712932		1		
DORS	Poundbury	SY680912	1	1	1	
DORS	Parley	SZ090970	1			
SOM	Piney Sl.	ST480550	1	5	1	1
SOM	Priddy	ST530510	23	11	4	2
AVON	Portbury L	ST495735	1			2
AVON	Portbury	ST501752	2			
SOM	Penhill	ST565488	1			
GLOS	Prestbury	SO970230	1			
GLOS	Parks	SP172286				4
GLOS	Peewit	SP156268				9
WILT	Pantawick	SU189679		1		1
WILT	Preshute	SU180685		1		
OXON	Pusey	SU357965			2	
SOM	Quaking H.	SS107265	7			
GLOS	Quar Gnd.	SP161258				2
WILT	Ratfyn	SU159420			2	1
WILT	Roundway	SU015332	2	1		1

County	Site Name	NGR	Leaf	Chisel	Oblique	B & T
SOM	Rowberrow	ST449584				1
GLOS	Robinswood	SO850150	3	1		
GLOS	Rambury	SP020020	1			
GLOS	Randwick	SP025067				1
GLOS	RoaringWel	SP147253	3			3
WILT	Roundway	SU013640		1		
OXON	Ringdale	SU295920		4		31
OXON	Radley	SU525990				1
SOM	S. Cadbury	ST620250	5	1		1
SOM	Stratton	ST650500			1	
SOM	Ston Eastn	ST620530				1
WILT	Starveall	SU121404		3		
WILT	Cursus	SU110429				1
WILT	Sutton M.	ST980280		1		1
WILT	Salisbury	SU140290				1
WILT	Stratf. Cas	SU130320				1
AVON	Shirehampt	ST532772	2	6	6	4
AVON	Sea Mills	ST550766				1
SOM	Shipham	ST440570	1			
AVON	Salisbury Hill	ST770680	5			
SOM	Southfield	ST460535	1			
AVON	Stanton D.	ST599632			1	
SOM	Slab House	ST592483			4	1
SOM	Shiplett	ST361578	1	1		1
AVON	Soapleaze	ST799685	5	1	4	

County	Site Name	NGR	Leaf	Chisel	Oblique	B & T
AVON	Slates	ST720694	7	3		2
GLOS	Swell Wood	SP170266				1
GLOS	Stroud	S0850060			1	
GLOS	Symonds	ST810900				
GLOS	Stow	SP109250		1	4	
GLOS	Swell	SP152263	10			
GLOS	Slate pits	SP156259				1
GLOS	Spa Ground	SP179258				2
GLOS	Swell Wold	SP140270				54
WILT	Spirithill	SU025675		1		1
WILT	StockClose	SU270730				1
WILT	Shepherd's	SU045663	5			2
WILT	South Hill	SU267737	1			
OXON	Sarsgrove	SP303246	5		5	1
OXON	St. Edwards	SP530075			1	
OXON	Spelsbury	SP350230	1		1	2
OXON	Sutton C.	SU502950			1	
OXON	Sarsden	SP285233	3	6	7	212
OXON	Stonesfield	SP390175	49			73
DORS	Thistlbarr	SZ124926		1		
DORS	Thickthorn	ST971122	1			
DORS	Talbot	SZ075932		7	2	
WILT	Tollard R.	ST930160	3			2
WILT	Teffont	ST990306		1		
AVON	Tyntesfld	ST510720	4	1	4	5

County	Site Name	NGR	Leaf	Chisel	Oblique	B & T
SOM	Tynings	ST470565	1			
GLOS	Troublehse	ST913956				1
GLOS	Tetbury	ST890935	1			
GLOS	Toddington	SP030320				1
GLOS	Trafalgar	SP115293	2	10	6	4
GLOS	Tump Gnd.	SP166260				3
OXON	Thame Str.	SU578936	1		1	1
OXON	Tackley	SP480205	2			1
WILT	Upavon	SU155535	2			
SOM	Ubley	ST520570	9	1	2	6
GLOS	Ullenwood	S0943170	4			
GLOS	Upton	S0860150	1			
GLOS	UpperSwell	SP170260		1		8
SOM	Verley	ST460535			1	
SOM	Withiel F.	SS985334	1			
DORS	W. Parley	SZ091971	1			
DORS	Winton	SZ080930	2	1		1
DORS	W. Cliff	SZ080905				1
DORS	Wareham	SY910870		2		
WILT	Wilsford54	SU115404				5
WILT	Woodlands	SU150437		7		
WILT	Woodhenge	SU150433		3	29	
WILT	Wilcott	SU145606				
WILT	Westbury	ST887505				1
WILT	Wilcott	SU153630				1

County	Site Name	NGR	Leaf	Chisel	Oblique	B & T
WILT	Windwhistl	ST984235	2			
WILT	Winsley	ST792625	4			6
WILT	Wooton	SU075835				1
WILT	W'bn Daun.	SU170340	1			
AVON	Weston Ln.	ST728682	2	1		1
AVON	Walton Cmn	ST425745	2	1		
AVON	Walton Bay	ST427744	10			4
AVON	Walton Dn.	ST425740	1			1
AVON	Wraxall	ST510720	1		1	
AVON	Worlebury	ST320630	5		1	5
AVON	Wick	ST705730	1			
AVON	Wraxall H.	ST490720	28			16
AVON	Windmill H	ST505741		1		
AVON	Wick Villa	ST710735				1
SOM	Winterhead	ST440570		1		
SOM	Whitnell	ST597488			1	
SOM	Wookey Hl.	ST535475	11	1		1
GLOS	Westwood	SP045274	1	1		
GLOS	Whiteway	SO920103	4	3	5	3
GLOS	Wayborough	SP179271		1		6
WILT	Waden Hill	SU105690	1	1		
WILT	WestOvertn	SU119693		7	2	1
WILT	Windmill H	SU086695	97	106	16	89
WILT	West Wds	SU150660	1	3	1	1
WILT	Whyr Fld.	SU080740	6	9		1

County	Site Name	NGR	Leaf	Chisel	Oblique	B & T
WILT	West Field	SU079697	2	6	10	1
WILT	Windmill H	SU092712	23	12	8	13
WILT	W.KenntAve	SU110680		76	4	7
WILT	Whitfield	SU211758	1			
WILT	W.Kennet	SU105677	2			
WILT	Woodsend	SU222760	1			
OXON	Wallingford	SP600900	11	2	2	15
OXON	Waterperry	SP625065		1		
GLOS		SP140250	5	3	3	4
GLOS		SP140260	1	1		
GLOS		SP160200	3			
GLOS		SP140260	4			
GLOS		SP150260	2			
GLOS		SP130280	4	2	2	5
GLOS		SP150290	1			
GLOS		SP150270	3			
GLOS		SP170270	7			
GLOS		SP120260		2	1	7
SOM		ST521574				2
SOM		ST498548	1			1
SOM		ST513566		1		1
SOM		ST491588				1
SOM		ST483562	1			
SOM		ST511520	1			
SOM		ST501509	2	1		1

County	Site Name	NGR	Leaf	Chisel	Oblique	B & T
SOM		ST511509		3		1
SOM		ST508505			1	
SOM		ST567519				1
SOM		ST506519		1		
SOM		ST523511			1	
SOM		ST493567				3
SOM		ST495567	3		1	1
SOM		ST494564			1	
SOM		ST470563	1			3
SOM		ST478566	4	1		1
SOM		ST484548	1	1		
SOM		ST498559			2	
SOM		ST498556		12	4	
SOM		ST488555				1
SOM		ST437561			1	
SOM		ST563505	3	3	1	
SOM		ST505086		1		
SOM		ST505508	1			
GLOS		ST912960	3			
GLOS		ST910958		1		
GLOS		ST855968	2			
GLOS		ST860978		1		
GLOS		SP080244		1		
GLOS		ST794755	1			
GLOS		SP057213	1			

County	Site Name	NGR	Leaf	Chisel	Oblique	B & T
GLOS		SP155260	1			
GLOS		SP152306		1		
GLOS		SP134295	1			1
GLOS		SP915043	1			
GLOS		SP113308				1
GLOS		ST760960	1			
GLOS		ST800940	1			

Appendix 23: Flint Axes.

Axes of hard stones other than flint have not been listed, as adequate details can be found in Evens et. al. 1962.

'Chip' refers to chips from polished flint axes.

County	Site name	N.G.R.	Polished	Flaked	Rough out	Chip	Edge Polish
DORS	Ashley	SU 110040	1	8	4	1	12
DORS	Ash Farm	ST 860090	4				
GLOS	Andoversfd	SP 025195					
OXON	Abingdon	SU 490970	1			4	
AVON	Abbotsleigh	ST 540725	5		4	1	
WILT	Aldbourne	SU 240733	1	1	3	2	2
WILT	Amesbury	SU 136424	2	1			1
WILT	Alldean	SU 000290					
WILT	Alderbury	SU 180270	4				
WILT	AllCannings	SU 080635	1	1			
DORS	Bradfd Pev	SU 650920					
DORS	Bridpt.Rd.	SY 500930	2	1			
DORS	Bincomb	SY 680840	1				
DORS	Boscomb	SZ 110910	1				
DORS	Bournemth	SZ 090910	1				
GLOS	Brimpsfield	SO 925135	1			1	1
GLOS	Brockworth	SO 895160	?				
GLOS	Blacklains	SO 925135	?				
GLOS	Barnsley	SP 083067	?				
OXON	Boars Hill	SU 490970	2			1	
OXON	Benson	SU 625925					
OXON	Bicester	SP 525235				1	
AVON	Big Down	ST 723698				14	
AVON	Banner Dwn	ST 800699				1	
AVON	Bathampton	ST 775661				2	
SOM	Banwell	ST 390560					
SOM	Burrington	ST 480590	1				
WILT	Baydon	SU 280780				4	
WILT	Beckhampton	SU 088688				5	
WILT	Burbage	SU 229616	1				
WILT	Bishops C.	SU 055661				1	
WILT	Barbury	SU 150762				1	
WILT	Bulford	SU 180450				1	
WILT	Bromham	ST 945654					
WILT	Broadchalke	SU 040240				1	1
WILT	Bishopstrow	SU 066234					
WILT	Baydon	ST 923763	2				
WILT	Bohune	SU 170554				1	
DORS	Charlock	ST 614178	1				
DORS	Clandon	SY 680550	1				
DORS	Chettle	ST 950130	1				
DORS	Chardstock	ST 310040	1				
DORS	Christchch	SZ 150920	1				
DORS	CorfeMulln	SY 980960	1				
DORS	Charlton	ST 660230	2		1	1	1
DORS	Conigree	SP 720260	1			1	1
GLOS	Coaley	SP 770010					
GLOS	Combend	SO 981115				1	
OXON	Charney	SU 380955				1	
OXON	Chilton	SU 440850	1			1	

County	Site name	N.G.R.	Polished	Flaked	Rough out	Chip	Edge Polish
OXON	Cassington	SP 451103	1			1	
OXON	Clanfield	SP 273015	1				
OXON	Crowmarsh	SU 615906	?				
OXON	Callow Hill	SP 397184	1				
AVON	Charlcombe	ST 740685		1		12	
AVON	Claverton	ST 772634		1		2	
SOM	Charterhse	ST 498558				4	
SOM	Callow Hill	ST 441558				5	
SOM	Churchfield	ST 683329	1				
WILT	Chippenham	ST 910730	1				
WILT	Calne	SU 029685	2			1	
WILT	Cliffe Pyp	SU 075770				1	
WILT	Cow Down	SU 121667					1
WILT	Clatford	SU 154695		1			
WILT	Cow Down	SU 288555	1				
WILT	Casterley	SU 116535	1				
WILT	Compton	SU 022294	1			3	
WILT	Conkwell	ST 800610				1	
WILT	Chilmark	ST 958349		1			
WILT	Clarendon	SU 170290		2			
WILT	Crudwell	ST 950920					
WILT	Crofton	SU 264626			1		
DORS	Dewlish	SY 770980		3			
DORS	Dorchester	SY 680900		2			1
DORS	Dullar Fm.	SY 940990		4			2
DORS	Durweston	ST 850080	1			1	
OXON	Didcot	SU 520900	2				
OXON	Dorchester	SU 577943	2				
OXON	Dorchester	SU 570957	1				
AVON	Derby Point	ST 716701				9	
WILT	Devizes	SU 004615	2				
WILT	Donhead	ST 905245	1		1		
WILT	Dinton	SU 015320	1				
WILT	DintonMagna	ST 843488	1		1		
WILT	Donhead M.	ST 904245	1				
WILT	Dale	SU 265173	1				
WILT	Downton	SU 180211	1			4	
OXON	Eastbury	SU 340770	2				
OXON	Ewelme	SU 658917	1			1	
SOM	Exford	SS 850380	1				
WILT	Easterton	SU 020540		1			
WILT	E. Knoyle	ST 871307	1				1
DORS	Froxfield	SU 700250	1				
DORS	Fordington	SY 665914	1			1	
DORS	Frome Whit	SY 685916	1				
DORS	Farnham	ST 950150		1			
OXON	Frilford	SU 434966				3	
AVON	Failand	ST 525719			3	4	
WILT	Ft. AvebryDn	SU 110760	26	24		27	
WILT	Fovant	SU 000290		1			
WILT	Fussels L.	SU 192524			4		
DORS	Grey Mare	SY 583671		1			
DORS	Gorwell	SY 578878		2			
GLOS	Gatcombe	SO 870015					
OXON	Gt. Brook	SP 335010	?			1	
OXON	GrimmsDyke	SU 620865	1				
WILT	Gt. Bedwyn	SU 270640	2				
WILT	GoldenBall	SU 130640					
WILT	Grafton	SU 250604	2			2	
WILT	Grovelly	SU 060357	1				
WILT	Gt. Wishford	SU 080350	1				
DORS	HaddonHill	SZ 110943	1				
DORS	Hurn	SZ 120970	1				
DORS	Handley	SU 012163	1				
DORS	Hod Hill	ST 855110	1				
GLOS	Horcott	SP 150000	1				
GLOS	HettyPegpler	SO 789000	1				
GLOS	Horsley	ST 830980	1				
AVON	Hartley Fm	ST 755703	?				
SOM	Higher Pits	ST 535491				1	
SOM	Huntersldg	ST 558498	1				
SOM	Holly Tree	ST 532495	1			2	
SOM	Ham Hill	ST 483167	2			22	
SOM	Halse	ST 140270	1				
WILT	Hackpen	SU 121740	1				
WILT	Heddington	SU 015667		1			
WILT	Hurdcott					1	
DORS	Knowlton	SU 020100					
OXON	Kiddington	SP 408202					
OXON	Kents Hill	SU 725815				2	
OXON	Kencott	SP 250040	1			1	
AVON	Kingdown	ST 814674				7	
AVON	Kelston					1	
WILT	Knighton	SU 050205	1				
WILT	Knowle	SU 256675	1				
DORS	Langton	SY 610820	1				
GLOS	Lechlade	SP 206004	1			2	
OXON	Lambourne	SU 325785	1				
OXON	Longworth	SU 390995	1				
DORS	MaidenCast	SY 670880	16				
DORS	Monkton	SY 675875	2				
DORS	Milbourne	ST 660200	2				
DORS	Mt. Pleasant	SY 710900	4				
OXON	Millbrook	SU 605880	1				
SOM	MiddleDown	ST 489526	1				
SOM	Milton Hill	ST 540470	2				
SOM	Meare	ST 450410	2				
WILT	Marlborough	SU 188692	1				
WILT	Mildenhall	SU 210695	1		1		
WILT	Manton	SU 155714				1	

APPENDIX 24: NEOLITHIC ITEMS OF PORTLANDIAN CHERT.

County	Site name	N.G.R.	Polished	Flaked	Rough out	Chip	Edge Polish
AVON	ST 722713 Freezing Hill					1 scraper	
"	ST 360630 Worlbury					1 knife; 1 flake	
"	ST 420730 Walton Common					1 PTD chisel	
"	ST 728698					1 leaf arrowhead; 1 flake	
DORS.	SY 670780 Weymouth					2 scrapers; 2 cores	
"	SY 670880 Maiden Castle					4 scrapers; 2 flakes; 1 axe; 2 retouched flakes; 1 PTD chisel	
"	SY 695737 The Verne					collection of flakes	
"	SZ 085970 West Parley					2 scrapers	
"	SY 650860 Ridgeway Hill					1 flake	
"	SY 660868 North of Upwey					2 scrapers	
"	SY 690900 Maumbury Rings					1 flake	
"	SZ 095945 Moordown, Christchurch					1 PTD chisel	
"	SZ 05-95- Bournemouth					1 PTD chisel	
"	ST 860095 Stourpaine					1 discoid core	
"	SY 600810 The Fleet					8 scrapers	
"	SY 675870 South of Winterbourne Monkton					2 scrapers; waste flakes	
"	SY 710900 Mount Pleasant					4 flakes	
SOM.	ST 505508					1 knife, 1 fabricator	
"	ST 441558 Callow Hill					3 flakes; 1 axe fragment	
"	ST 532495 Holly Tree					1 awl; 1 flake; 1 core fragment	

" ST 501509 3 flakes
 " ST 508510 1 flake
 " ST 511502 2 flakes
 " ST 510526 3 flakes
 " ST 510526 2 flakes
 " ST 496512 1 core
 " ST 570512 1 flake
 " ST 514502 4 flakes
 " ST 520502 1 flake
 " ST 498547 Charterhouse Warren Farm - 1 flake
 " ST 521507 10 flakes; 2 knives; 1 scraper
 " ST 520490 Ebbor Gorge - 1 flake
 " ST 435470 Wedmore - 1 polished axe
 " "Mendip" - 1 Massive hammerstone
 - 2 leaf arrowheads
 - 2 PTD chisel
 " ST 592483 Slab House - 1 core, 1 PTD chisel
 " ST 630255 South Cadbury - 1 flake; 1 leaf arrowhead; 2 PTD
 chisel
 " SS 990430 Dunster - PTD chisel
 " ST 450430 Meare Lake Village - 1 PTD chisel; 9 flakes
 " SS 970470 Minehead - 1 scraper; 1 PTD chisel
 " ST 120250 Milverton - 11 flakes; 1 coe; 1 leaf arrowhead
 " ST 660230 Chalton Horethorne - 1 flake
 " ST 485 170 Ham Hill - 14 flakes; 8 scrapers; 1 retouched
 flake; 1 leaf arrowhead
 " ST 640380 Evercreech - 1 flake

" ST 525550 Green Lane fields - 3 PTD chisel; 2 scrapers; 1
 knife; 2 flakes
 " ST 513566 1 flake
 " ST 484548 1 PTD chisel; 1 leaf arrowhead
 " ST 511532 Priddy Hill Farm - 1 scraper
 " ST 528498 Ebbor Gorge - 1 flake
 " ST 496561 Mendip Hill Wood - 1 PTD chisel
 " ST 535515 Priddy - 1 PTD chisel
 " ST 156366 Crowcomb - 1 retouched flake
 " ST 540570 Compton Martin - 1 leaf arrowhead

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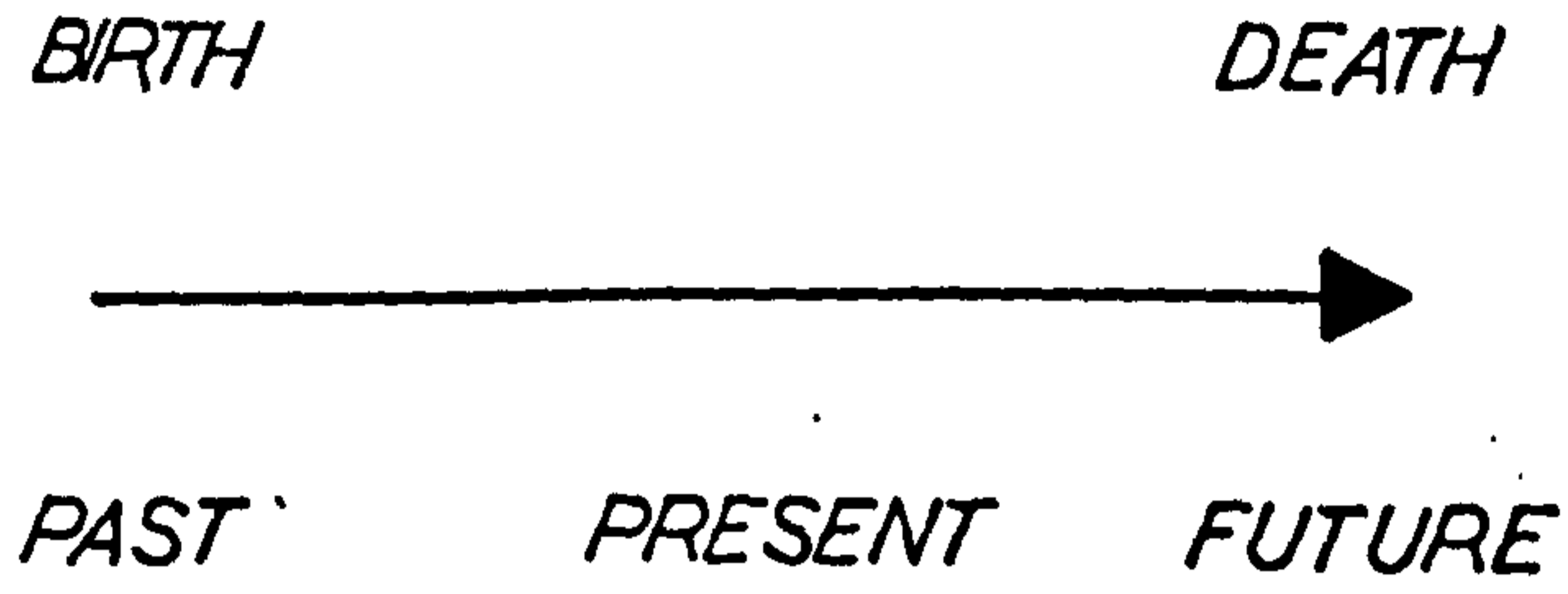
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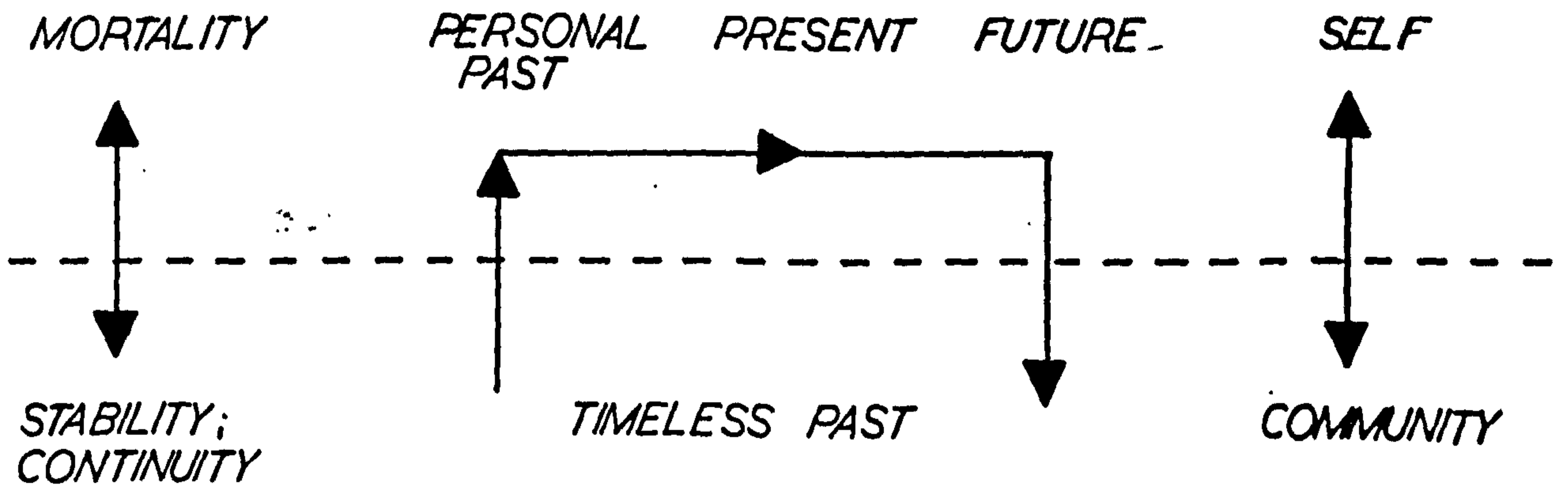
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Figures.

HUMAN TIME



COSMOGONIC TIME



ASTRONOMIC TIME

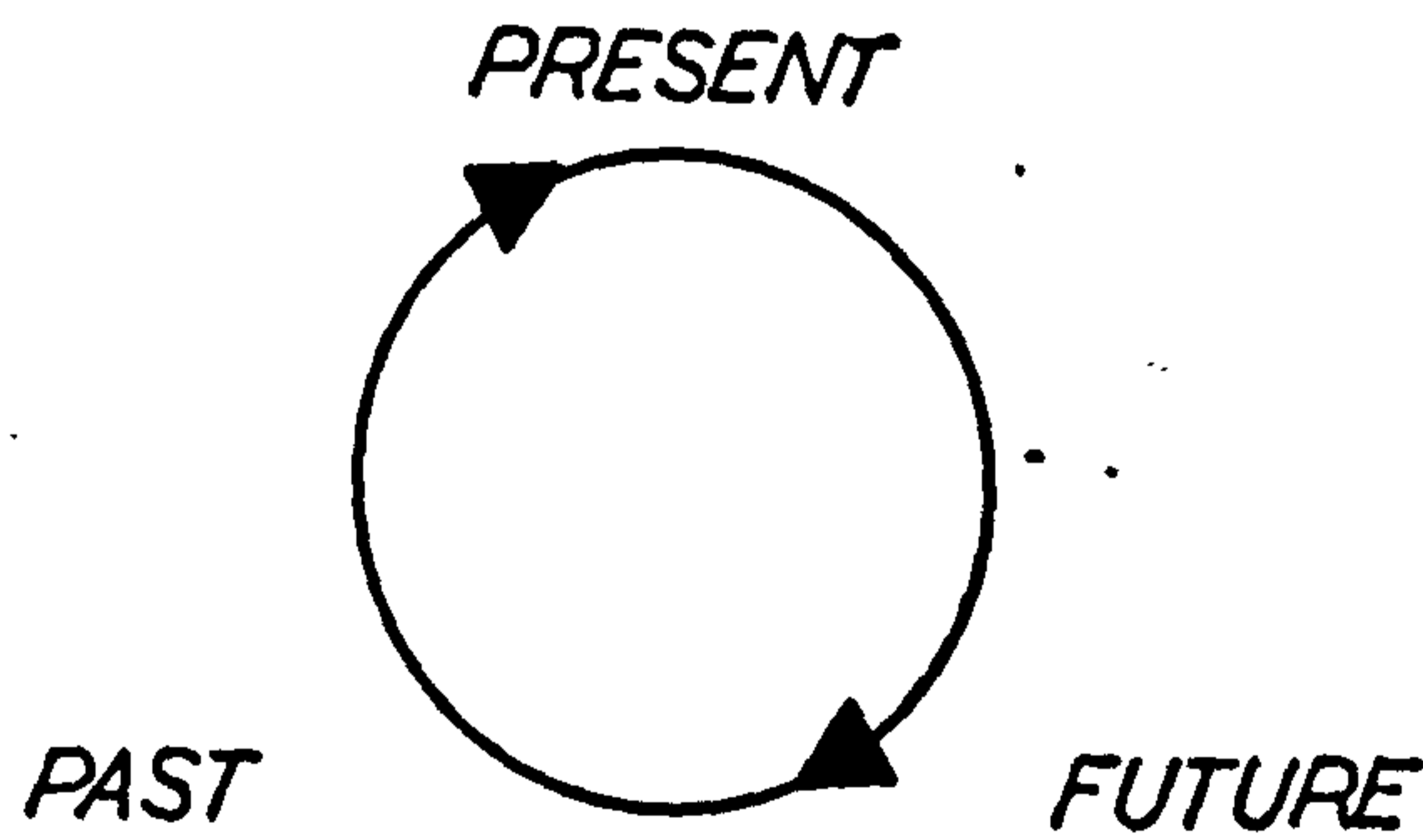


FIG.2.1 TIME SCHEMES

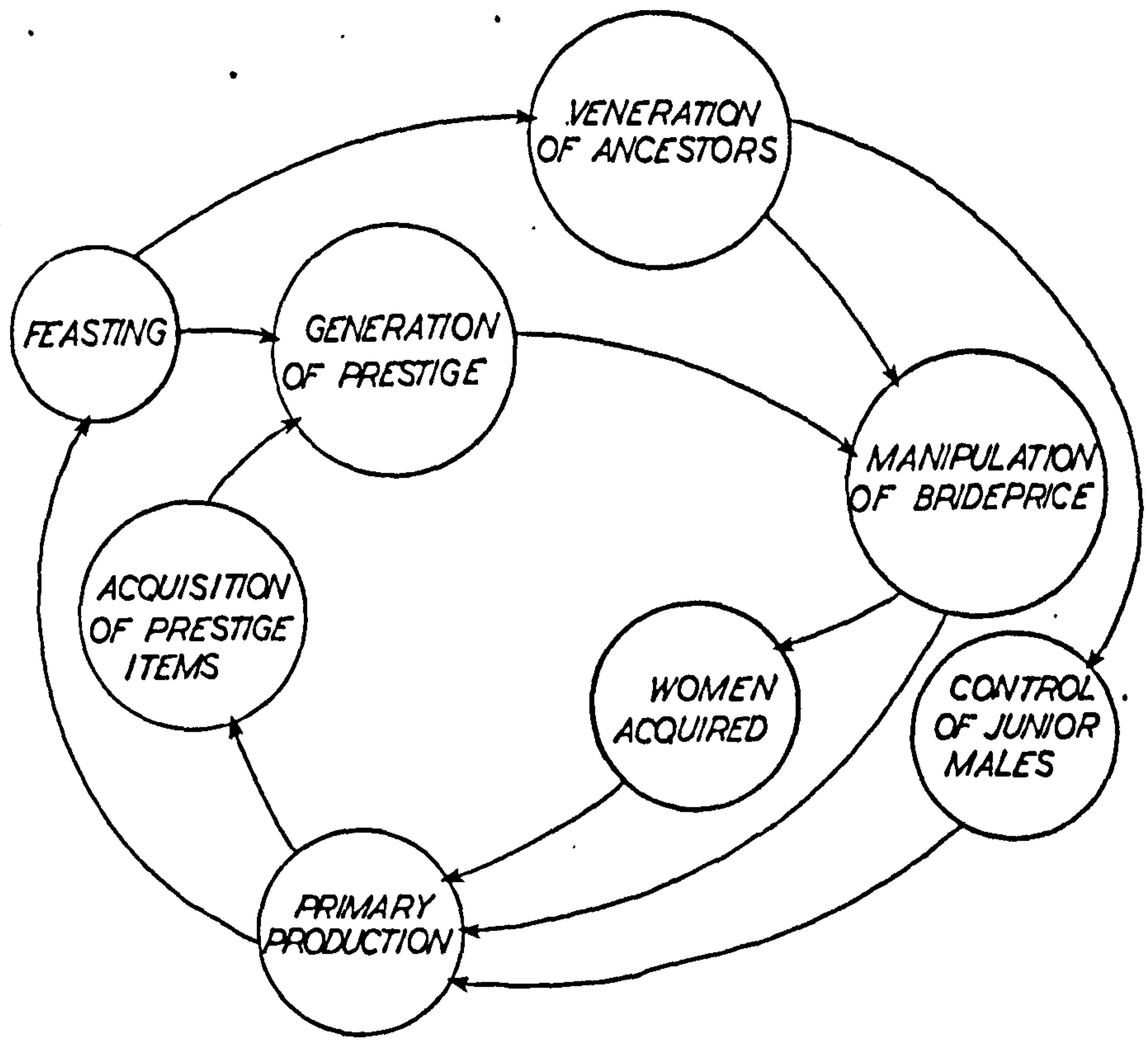


FIG. 3.1 LINEAGE SOCIETY AS A CYCLE OF REPRODUCTION

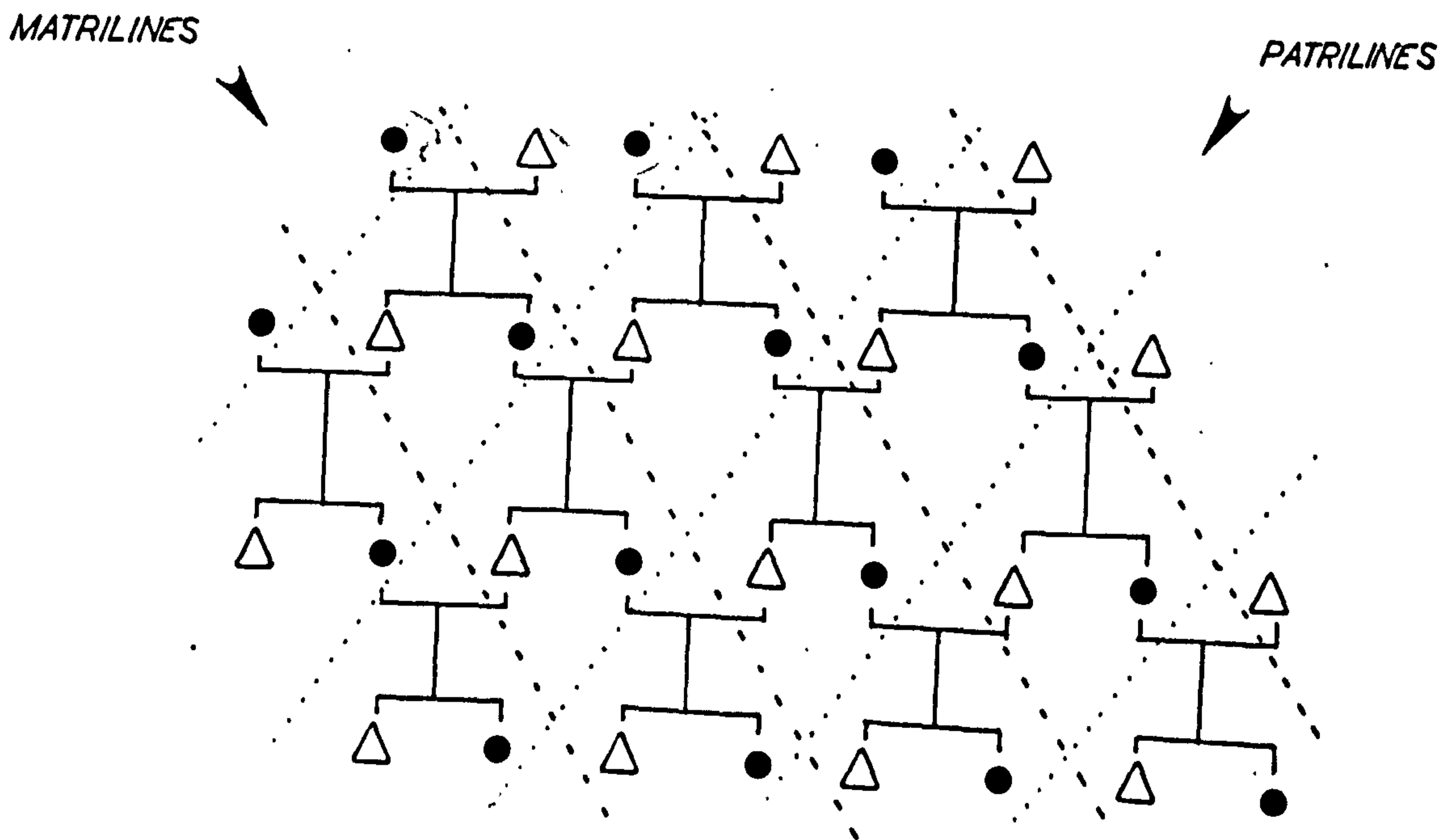


FIG. 3.2 KINSHIP SYSTEM BASED ON DELAYED EXCHANGE

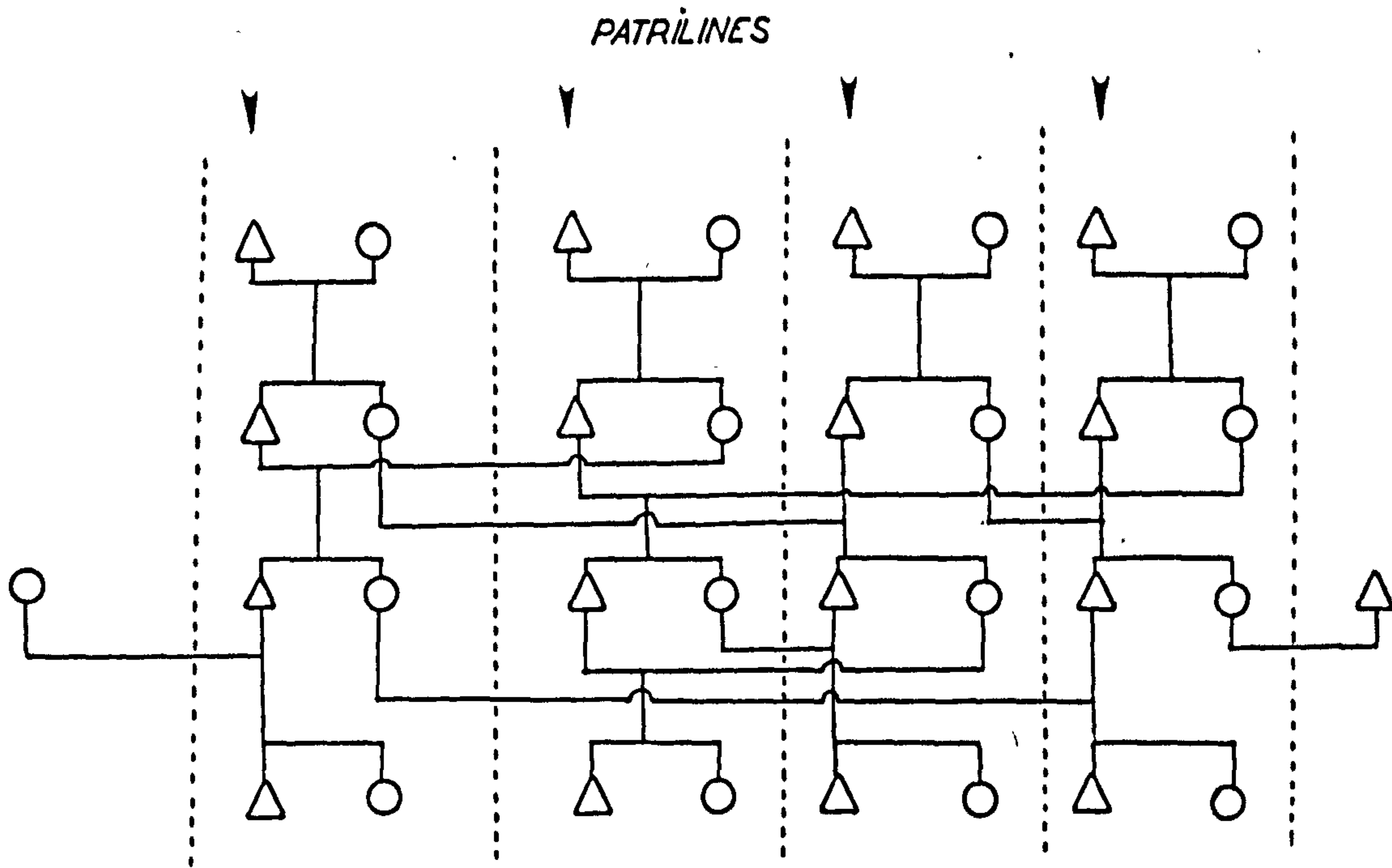


FIG. 3.3 OMAHA KINSHIP

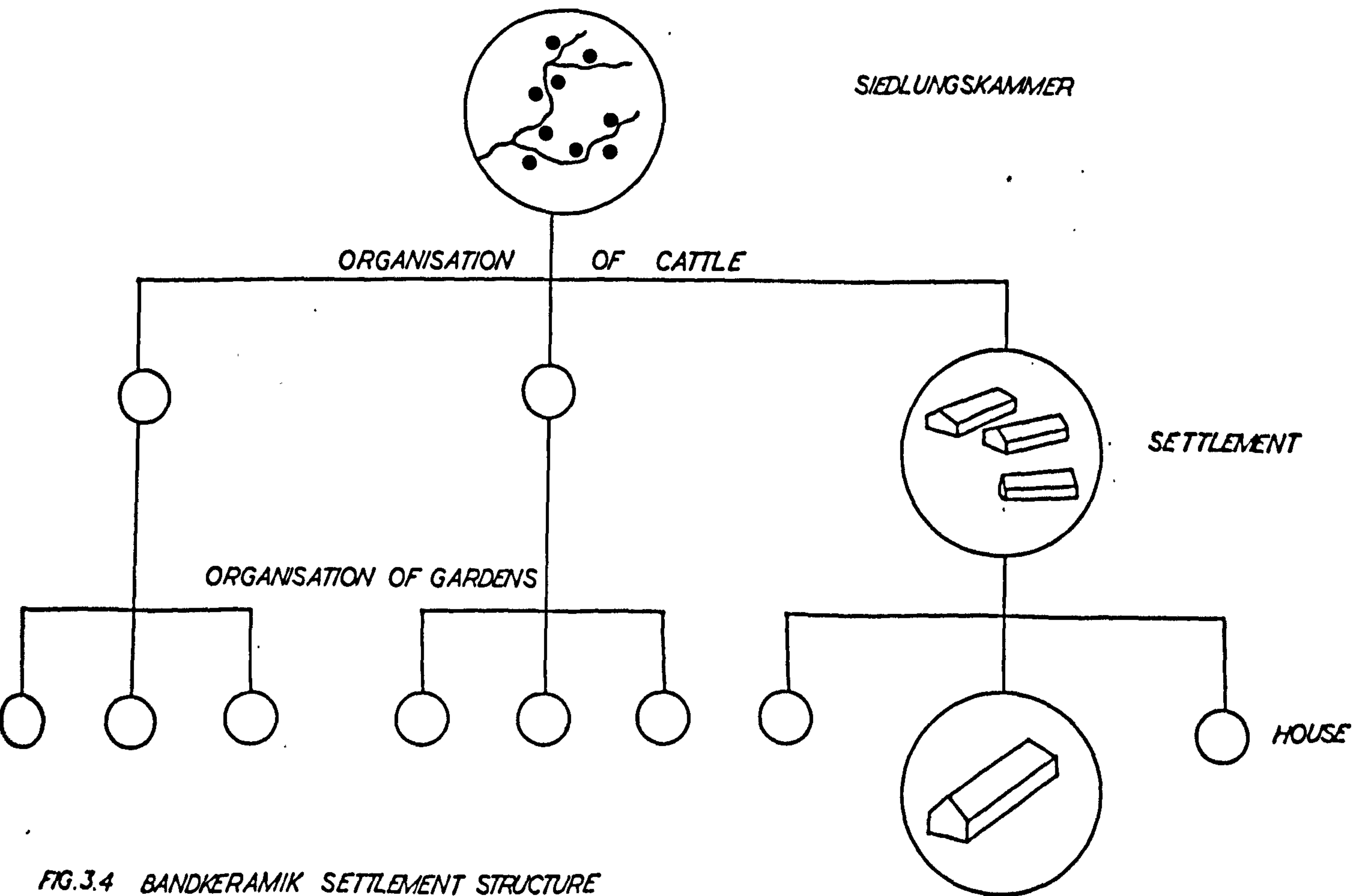


FIG. 3.4 BANDKERAMIK SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE

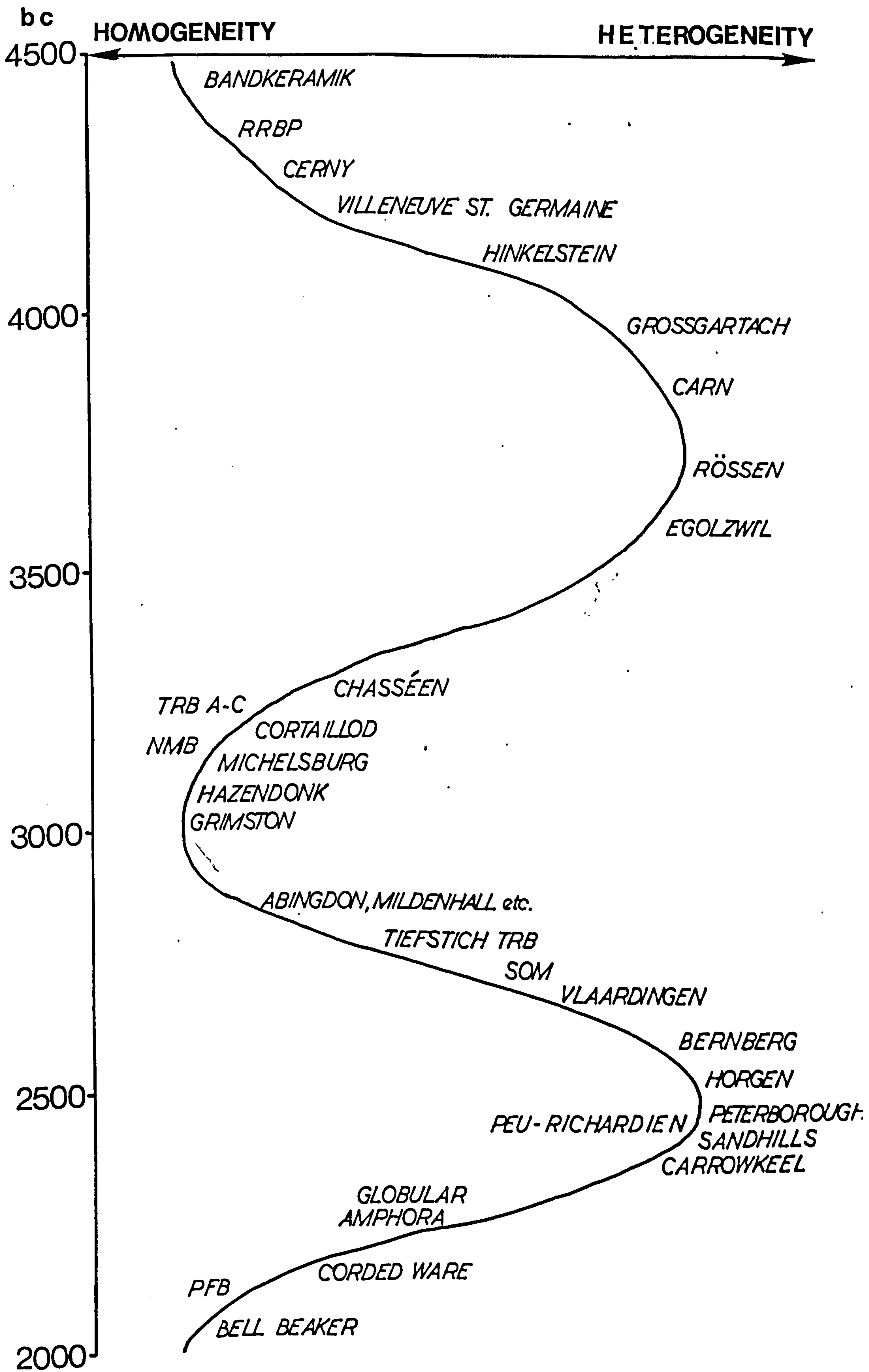


FIG.3.5 MATERIAL CULTURE CHANGE IN NW EUROPE

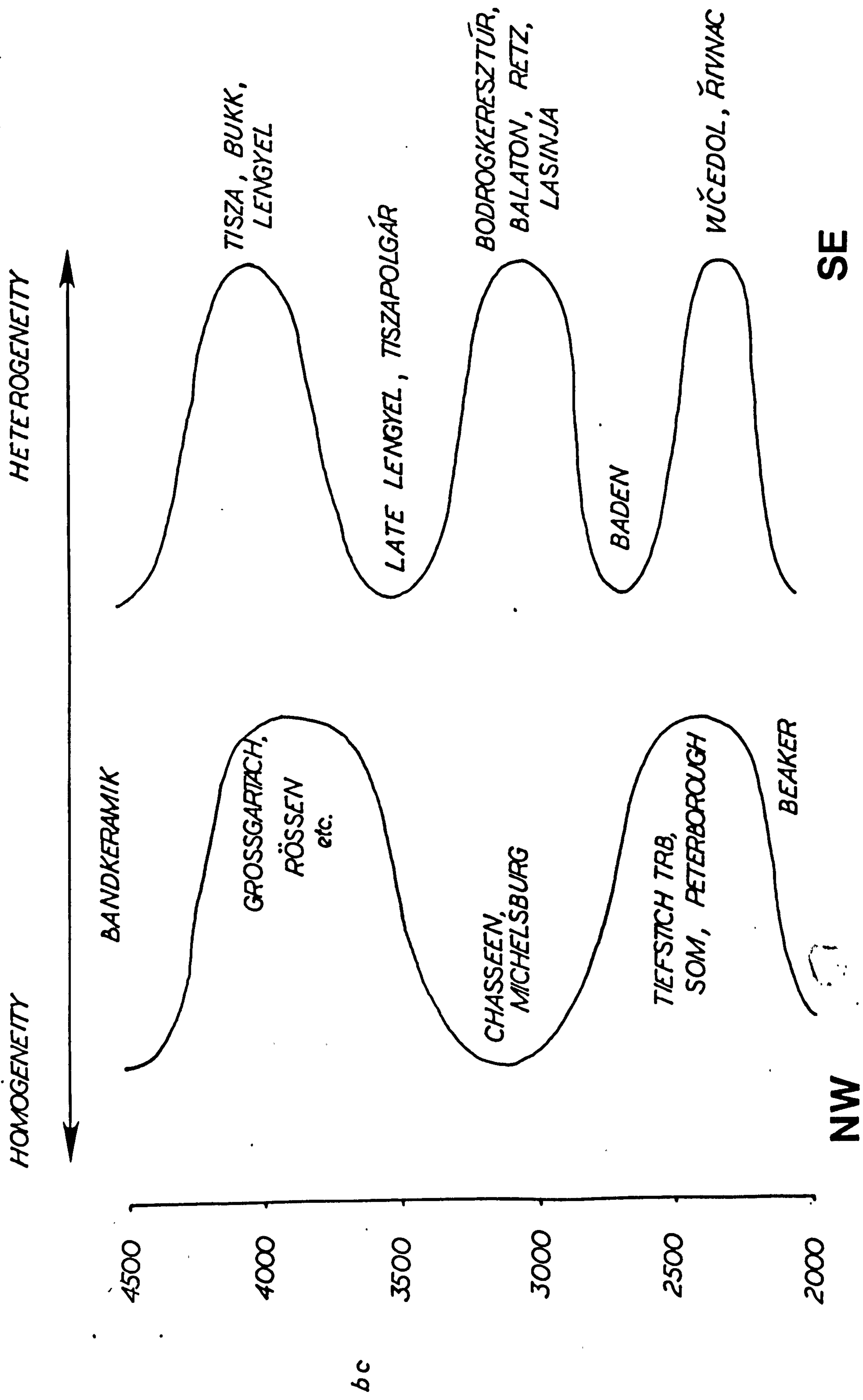


FIG.3.6 MATERIAL CULTURE SEQUENCES, NW AND SE EUROPE

IF x IS DISTANCE WALKED TO FIELDS:-

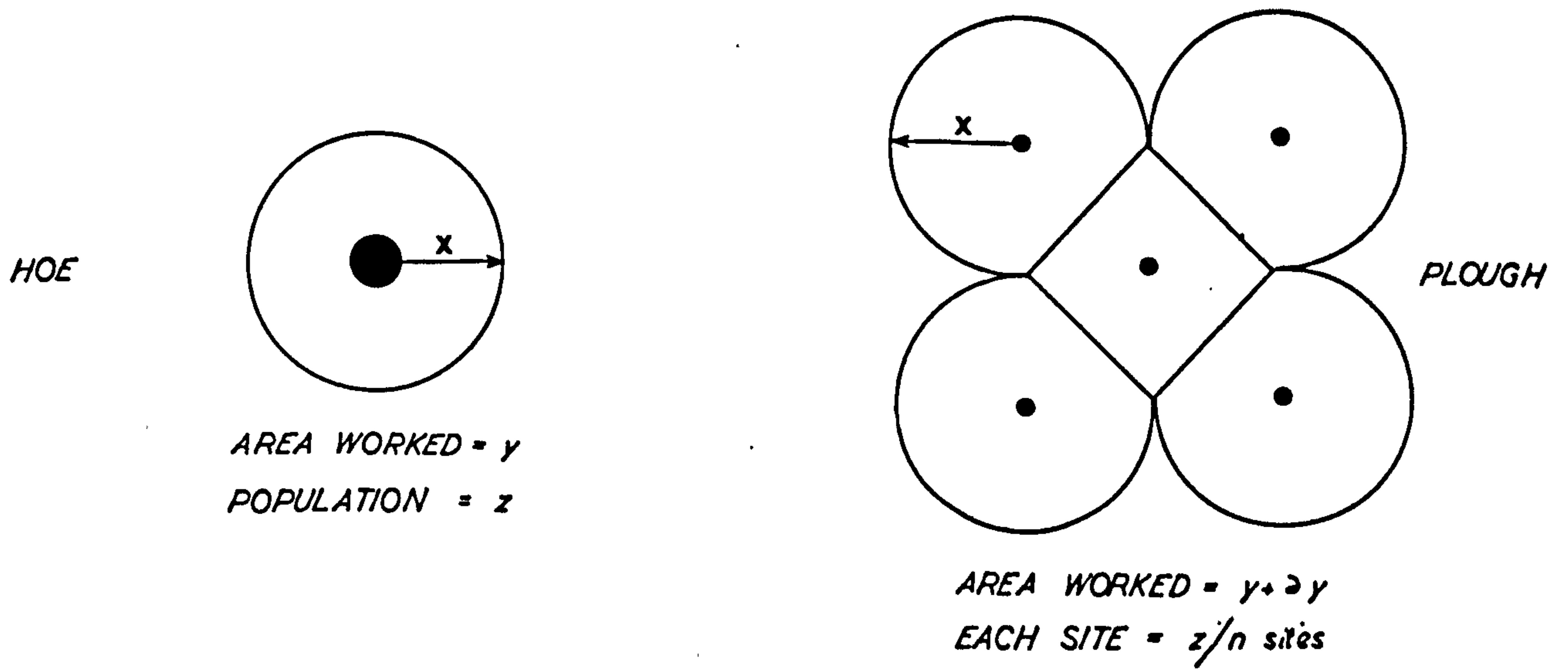


FIG. 3.7 SOME POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF PLOUGH AGRICULTURE ON SETTLEMENT

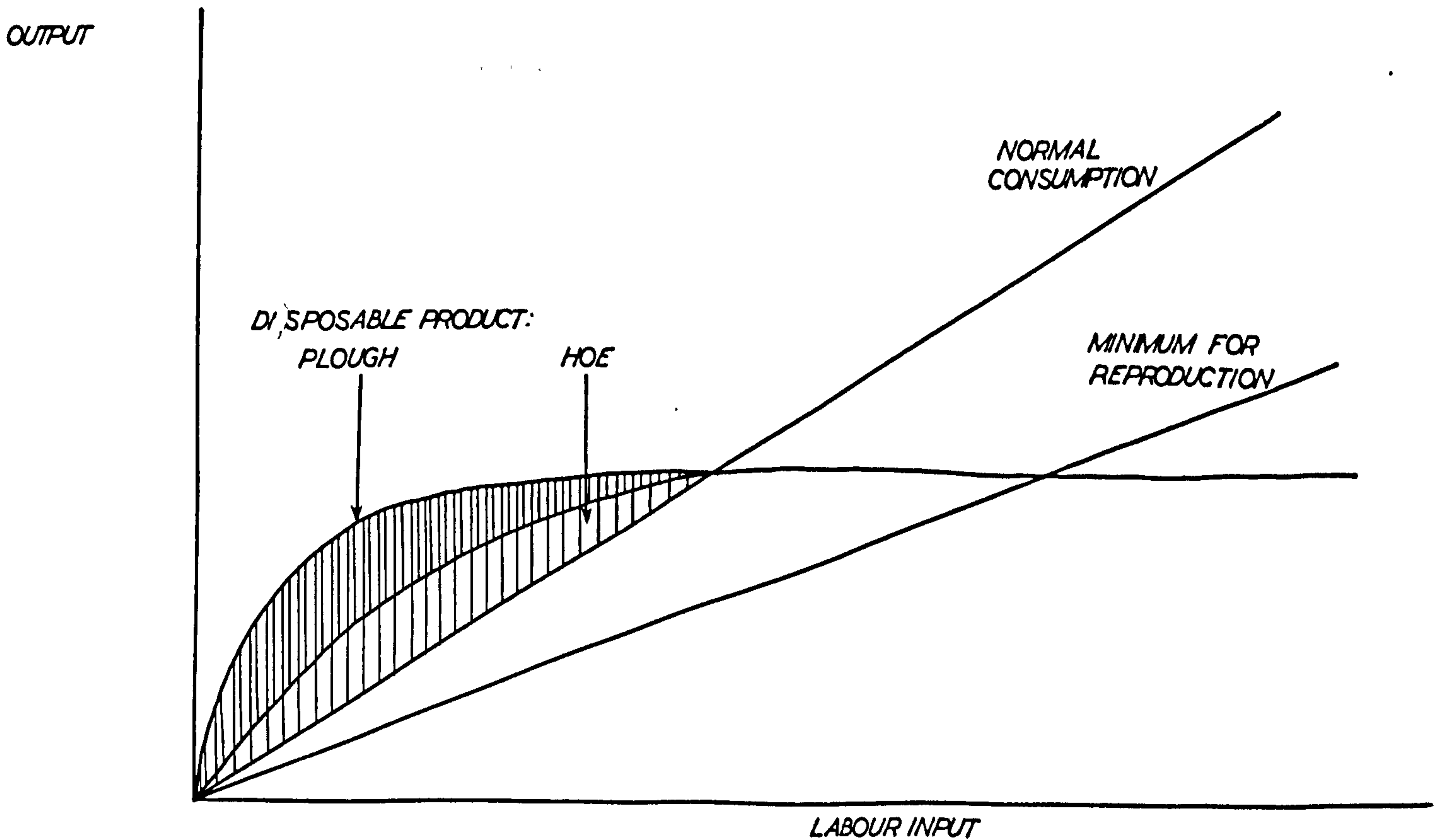


FIG.3.8 OUTPUT FROM A FIXED AREA OF LAND UNDER HOE AND PLOUGH CULTIVATION
(adapted from Friedman 1979)

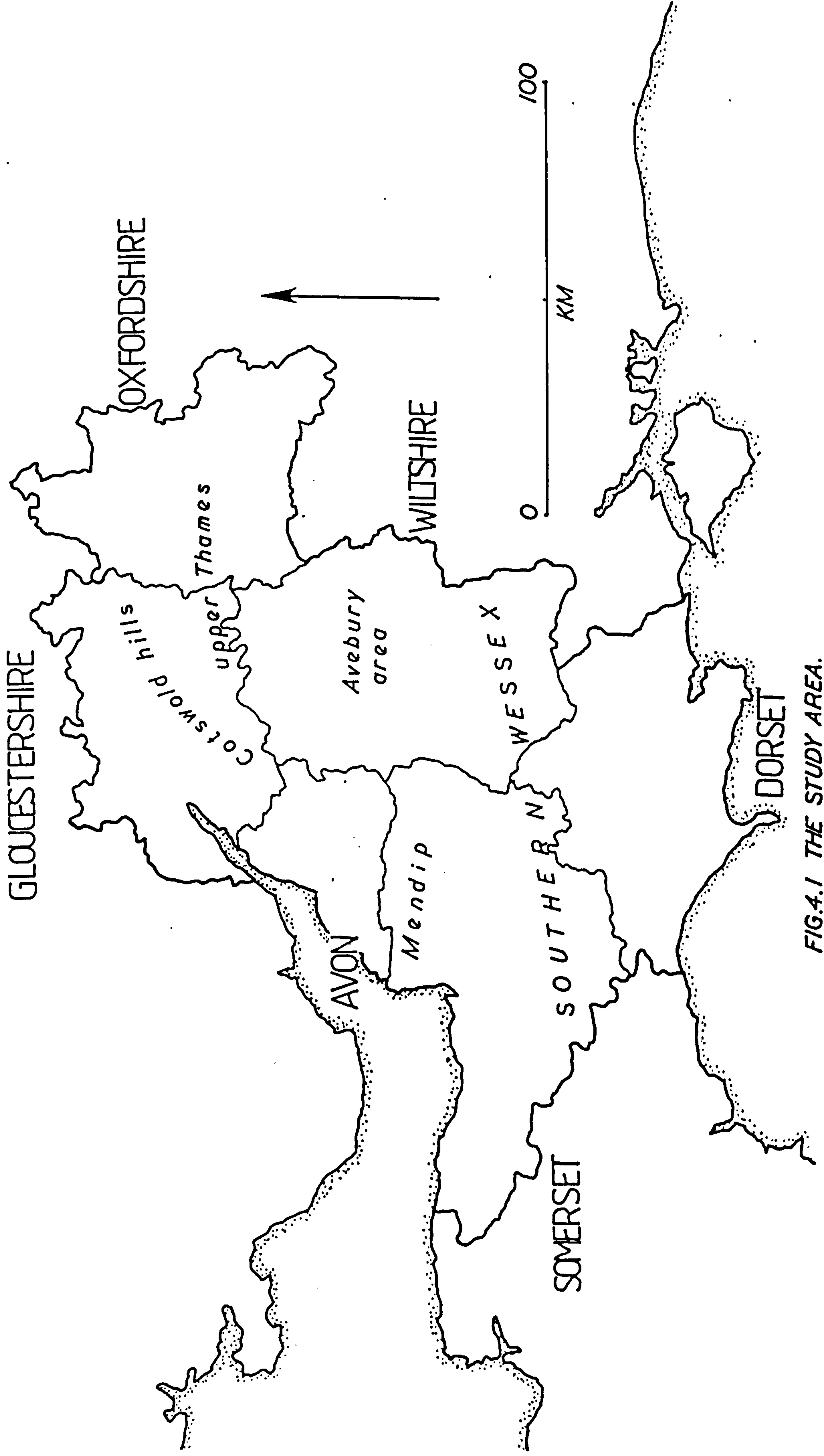


FIG.4.1 THE STUDY AREA.

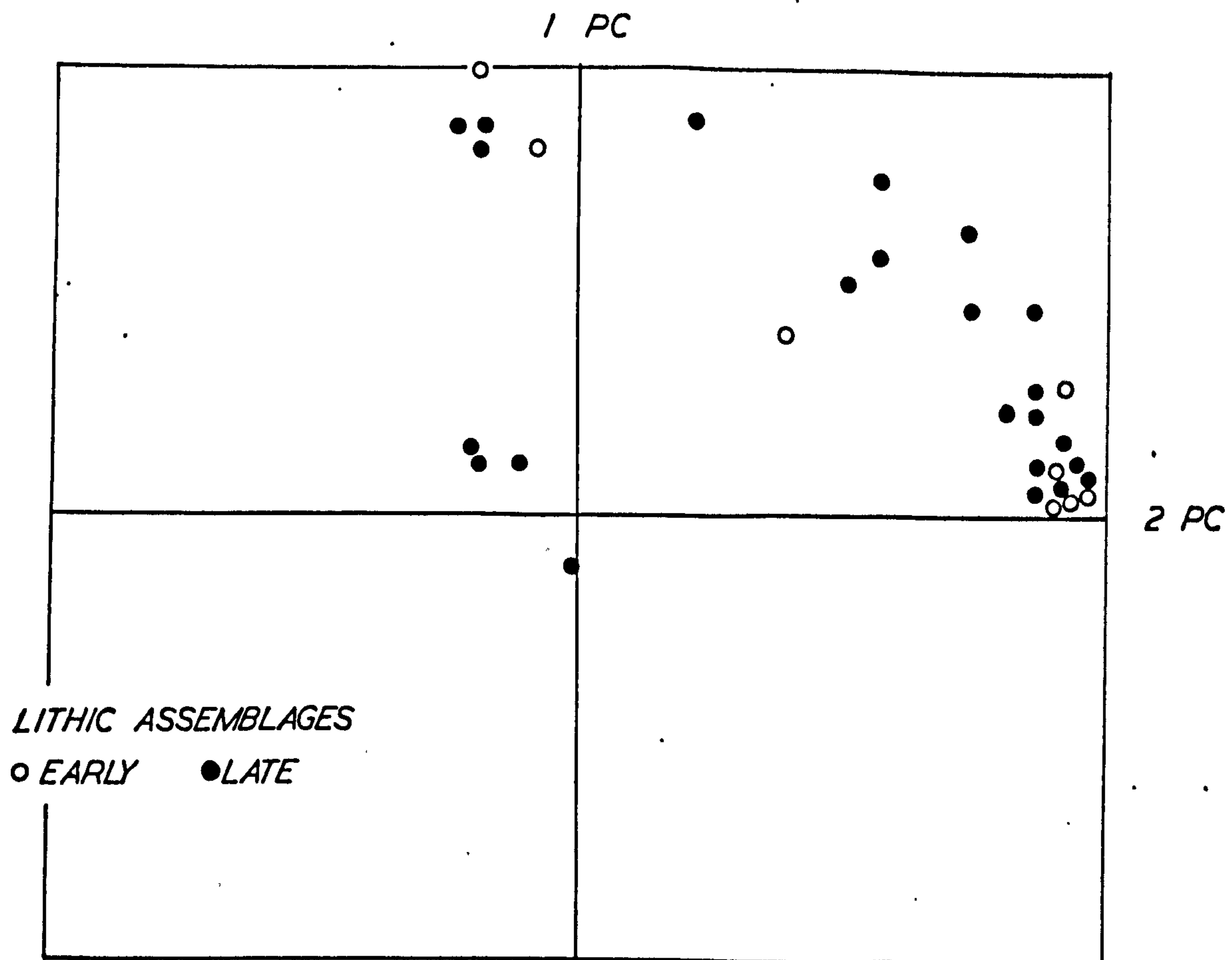
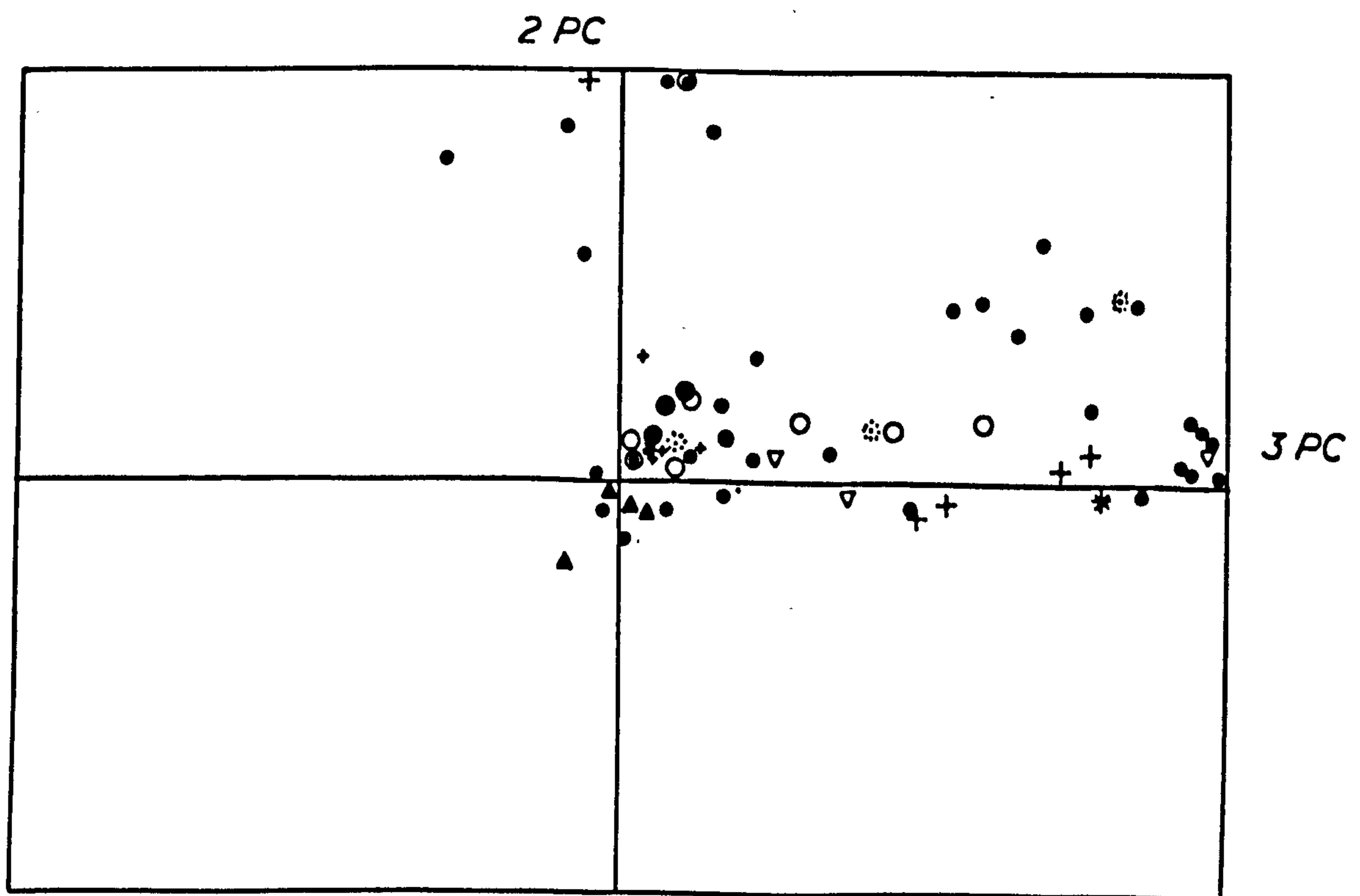


FIG. 4.2 PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS ANALYSIS OF S. WESSEX LITHICS



- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| ▲ INDUSTRIAL | + GROOVED WARE PIT |
| ▽ LONG BARROW | ⊙ PRE-HENGE |
| ○ HENGE | ● INDET. |
| ⊙ CAUSEWAYED ENCLOSURE | + RIDGEWAY SITES |
| | * M.N. PIT |

FIG. 4.3 2nd AND 3rd PRINCIPAL COORDINATES OF S. WESSEX LITHICS

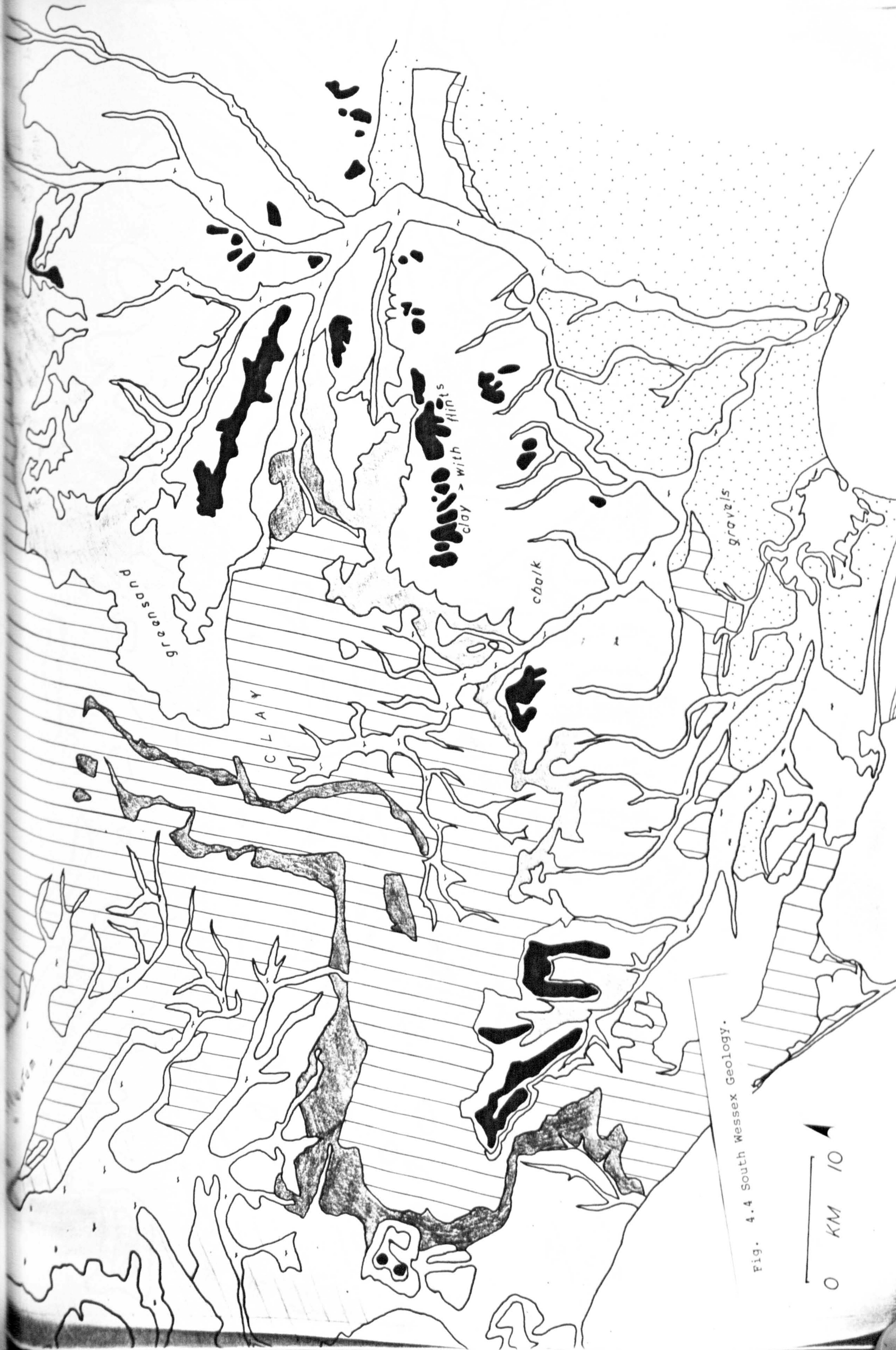
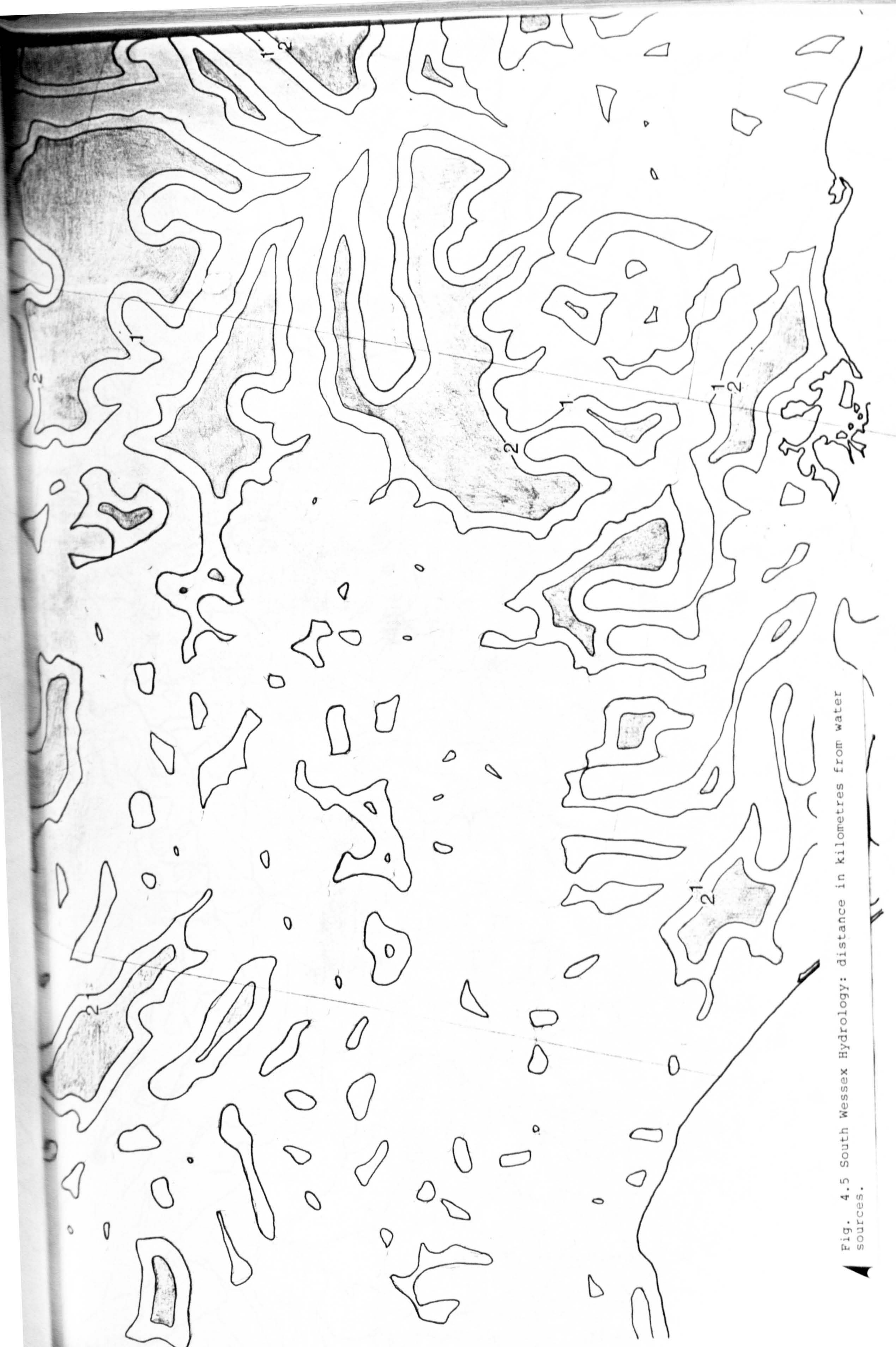


Fig. 4.4 South Wessex Geology.



▲ Fig. 4.5 South Wessex Hydrology: distance in kilometres from water sources.

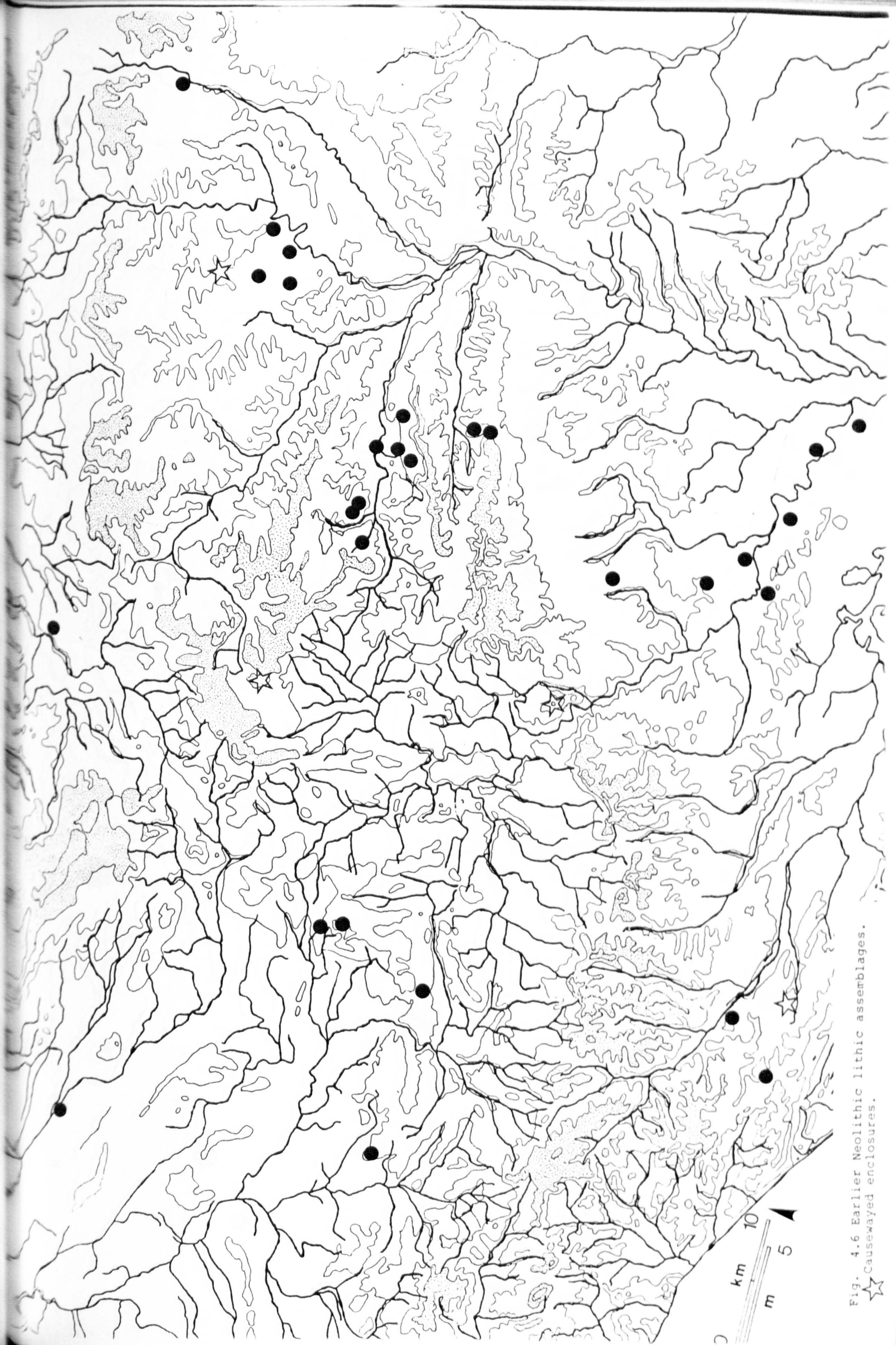


Fig. 4.6 Earlier Neolithic lithic assemblages.
★ Causewayed enclosures.

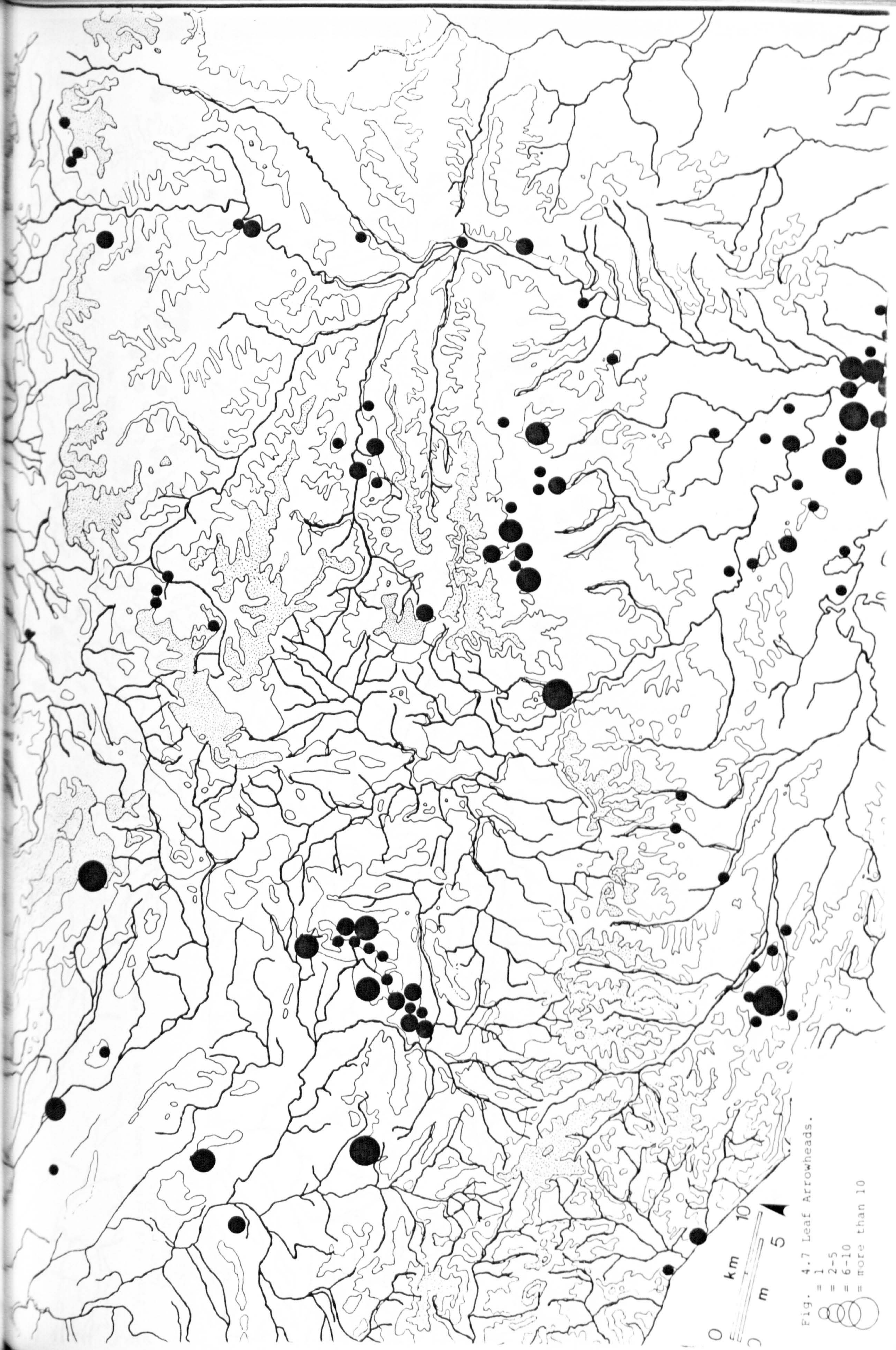


Fig. 4.7 Leaf Arrowheads.

- = 1
- = 2-5
- = 6-10
- = more than 10

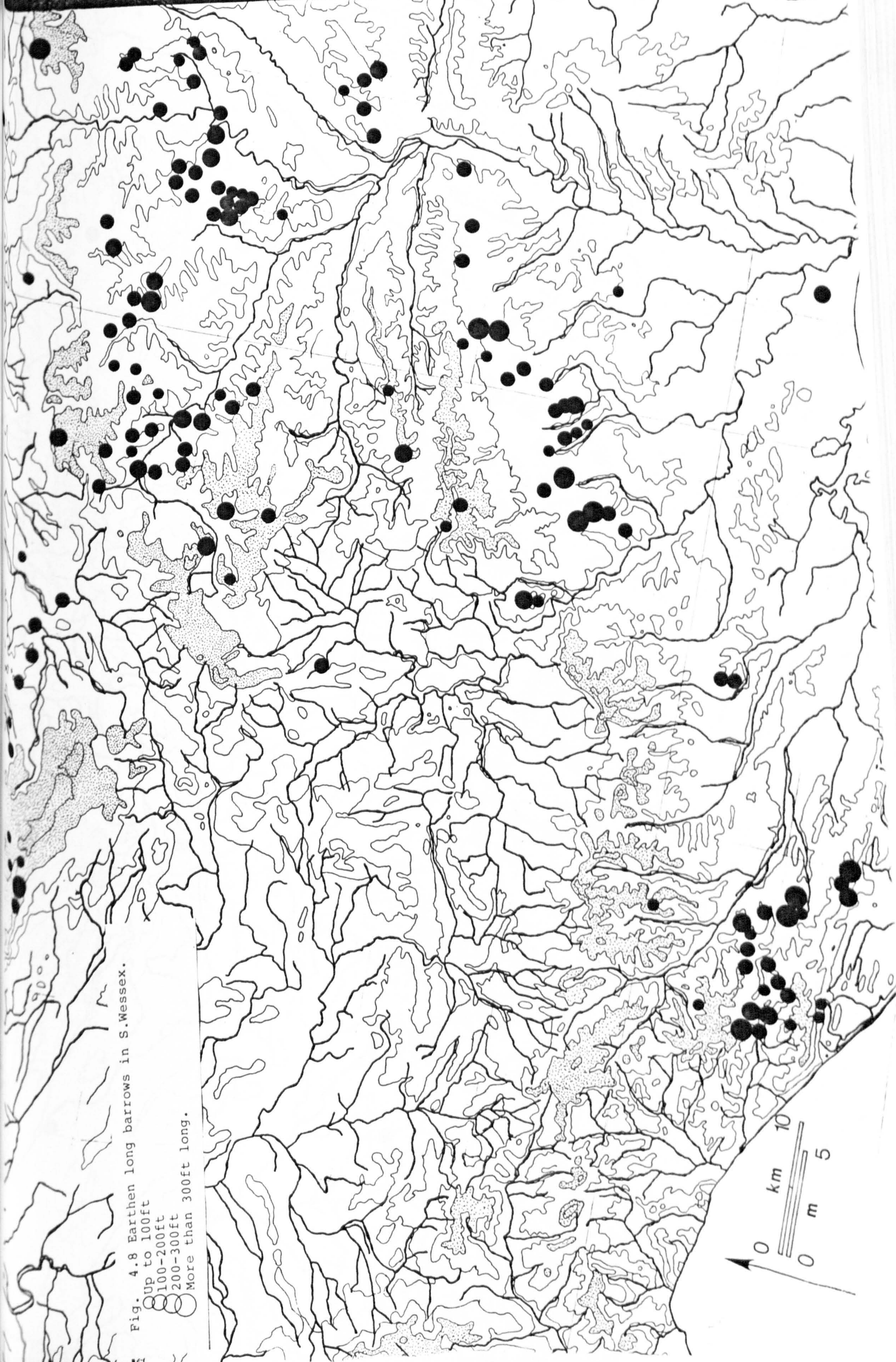
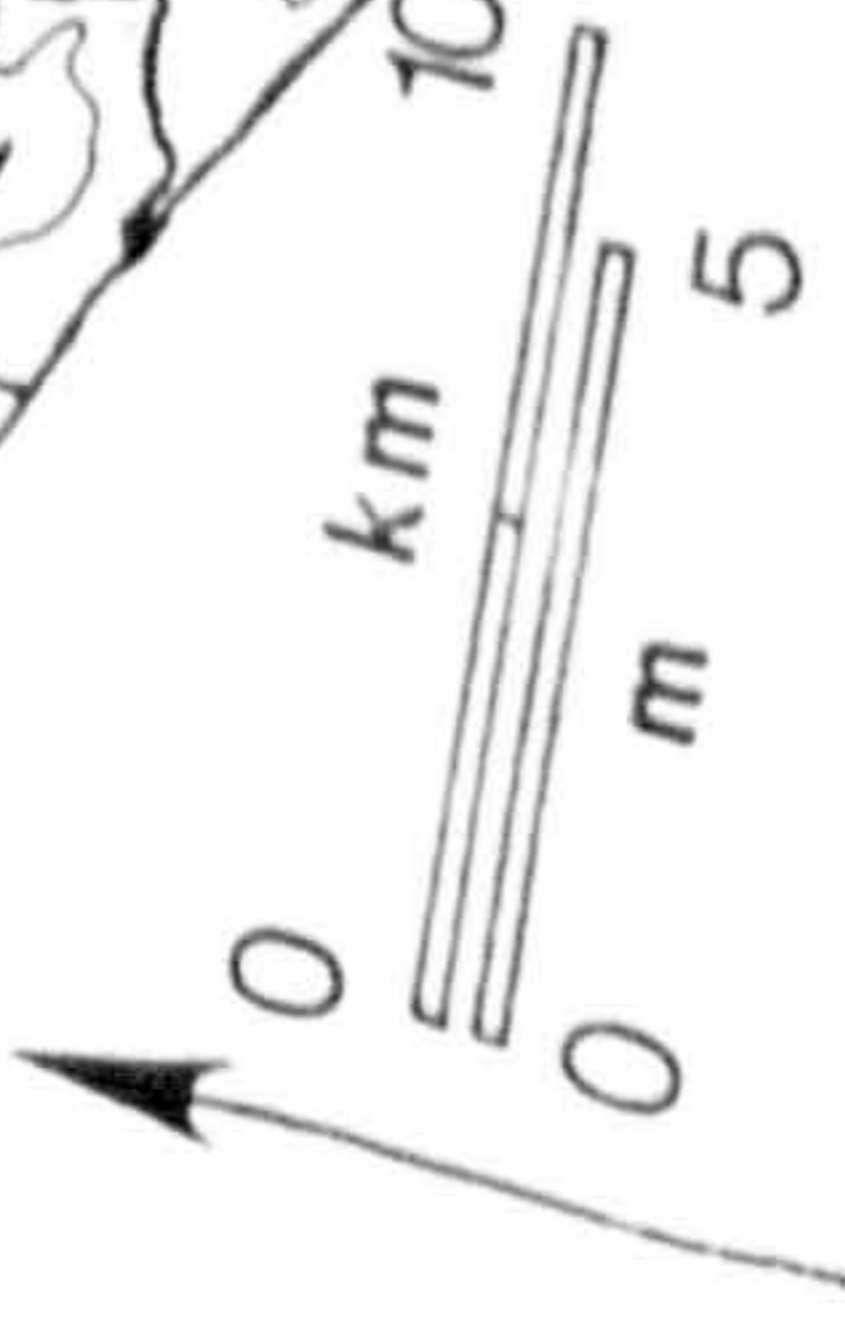
Fig. 4.8 Earthen long barrows in S. Wessex.

Up to 100ft

100-200ft

200-300ft

More than 300ft long.



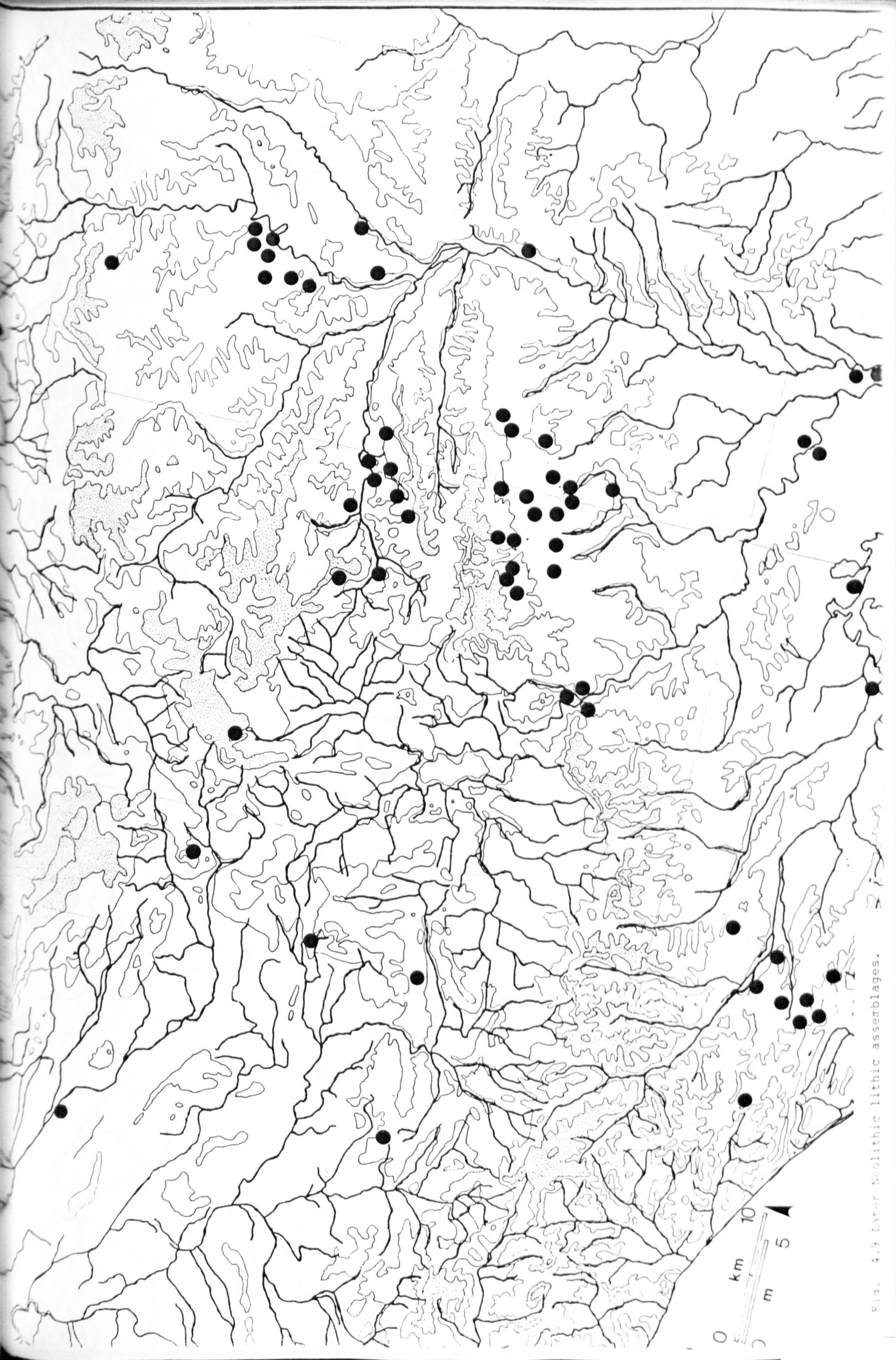


Fig. 4.9 Later Neolithic lithic assemblages.

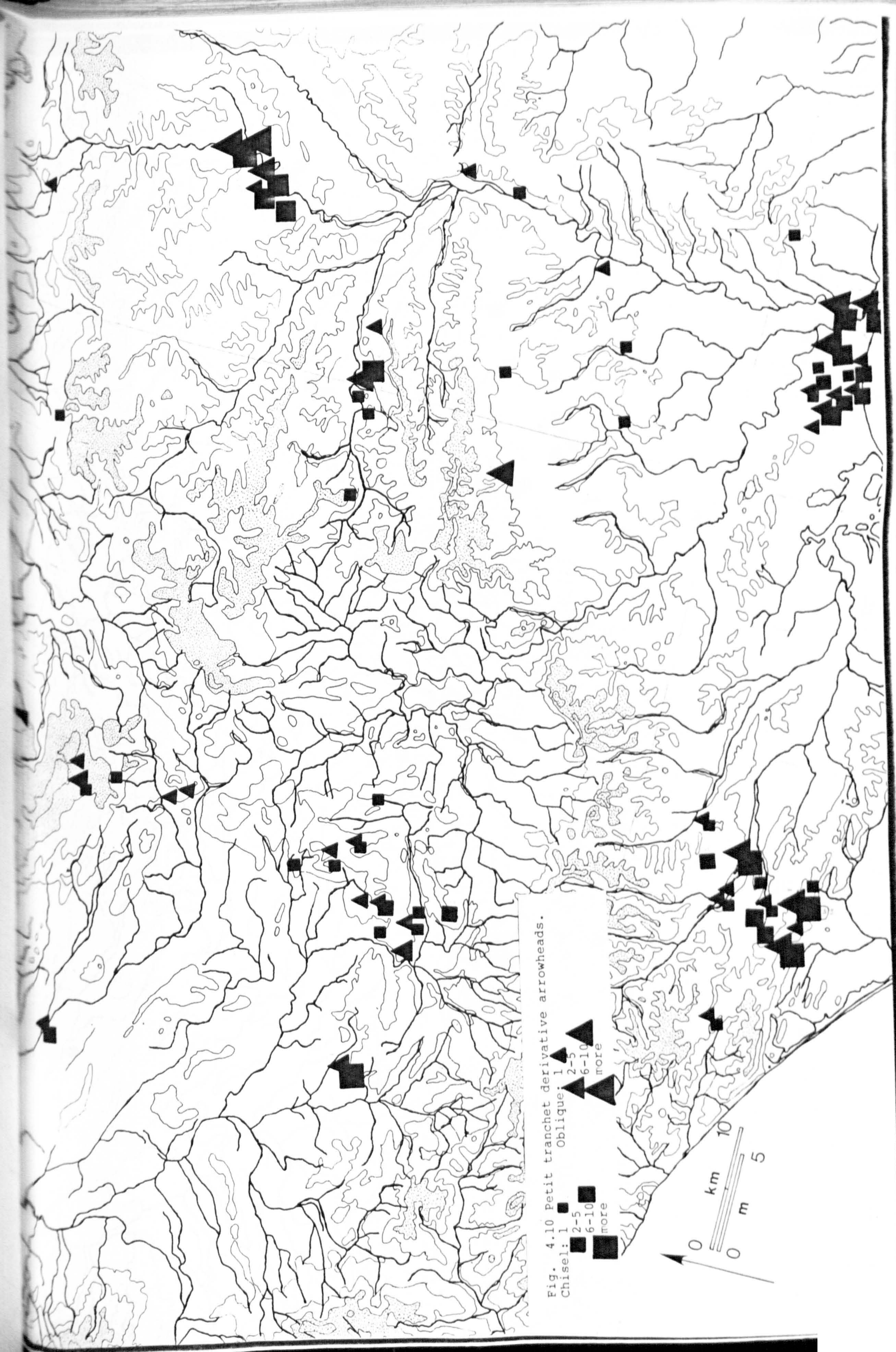
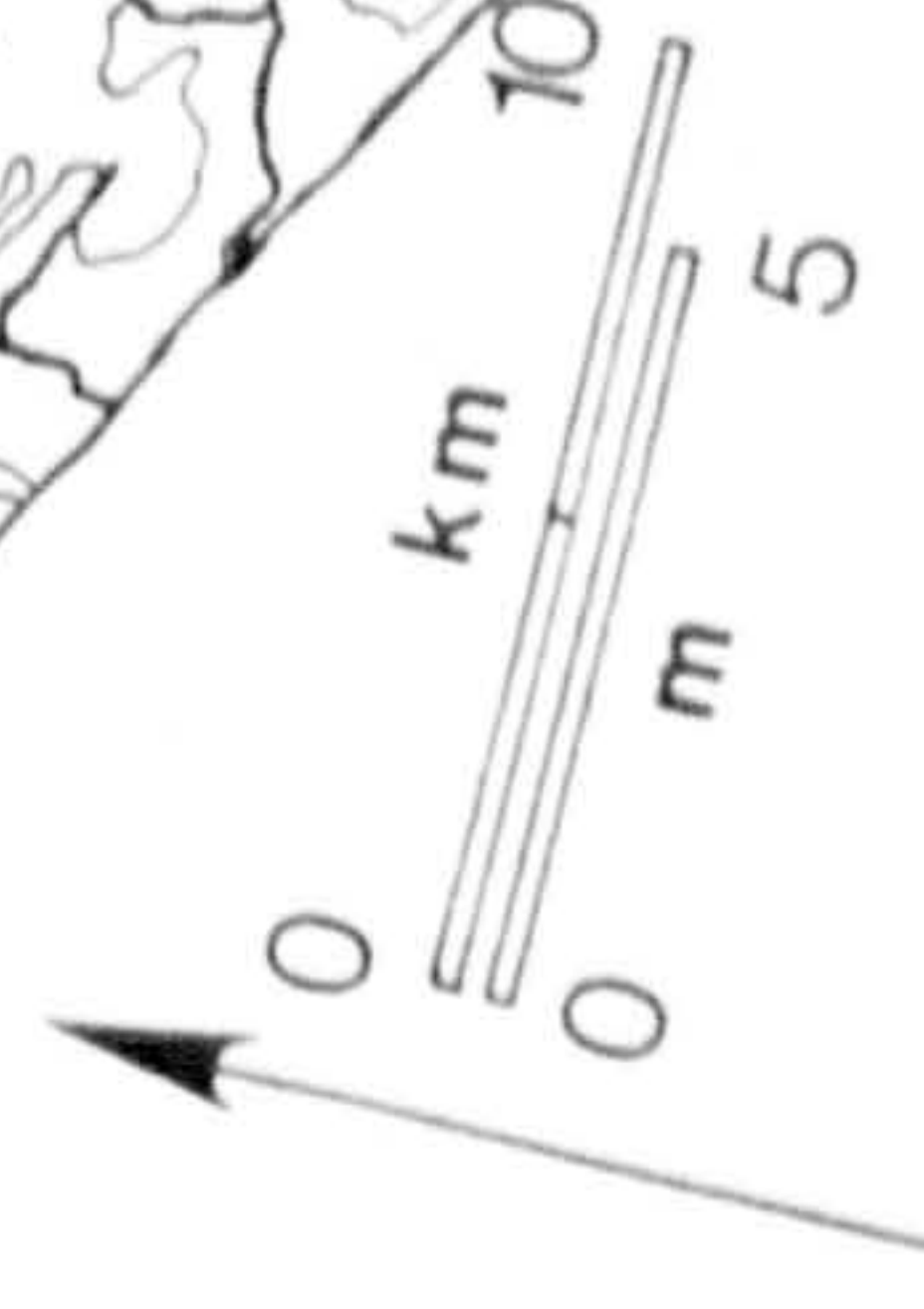


Fig. 4.10 Petit tranchet derivative arrowheads.

Chisel: 1
2-5
6-10
more

Oblique: 1
2-5
6-10
more



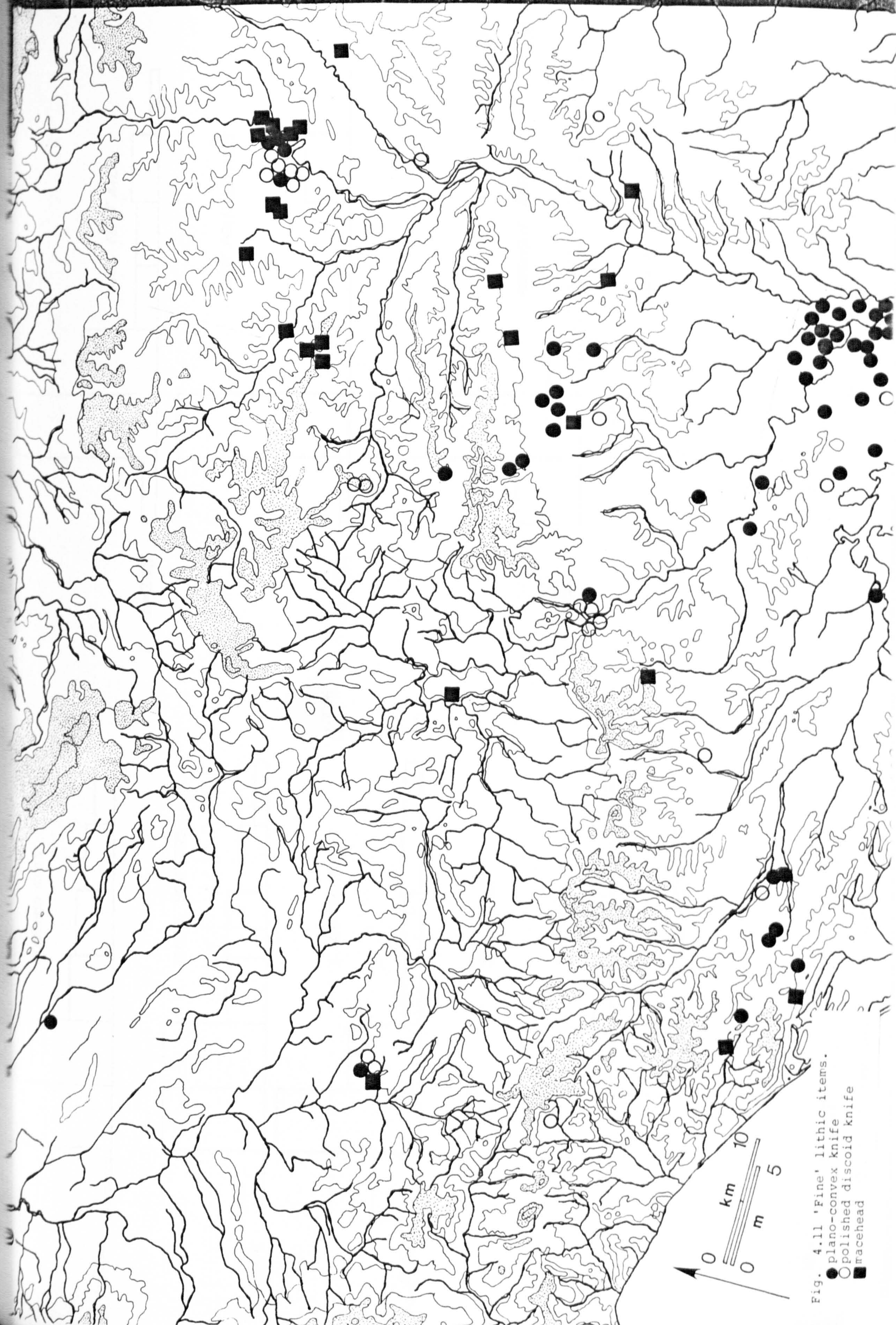


Fig. 4.11 'Fine' lithic items.
● plano-convex knife
○ polished discoid knife
■ tracehead

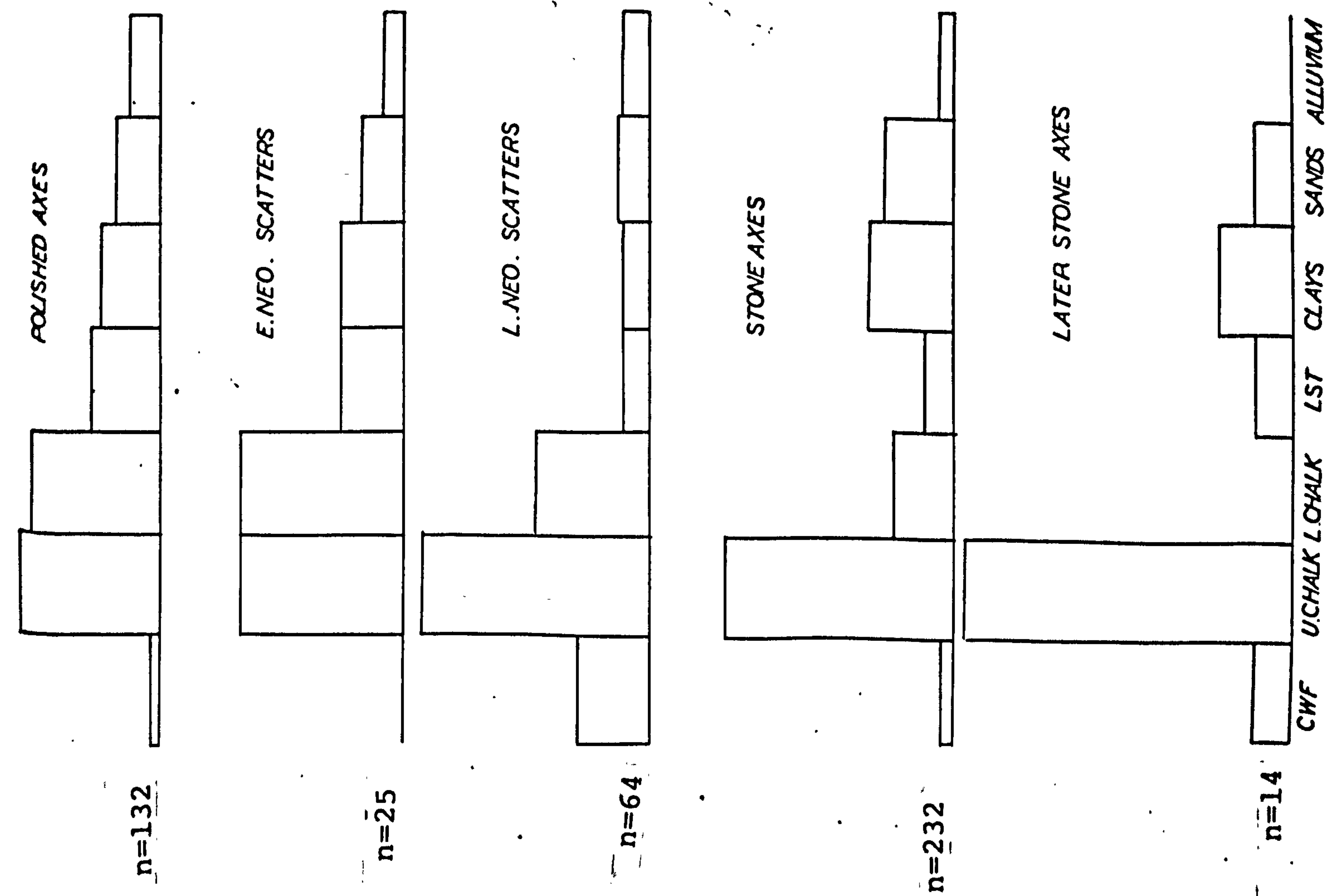


FIG. 4.12 DISTRIBUTIONS RELATIVE TO SUBSOIL TYPE

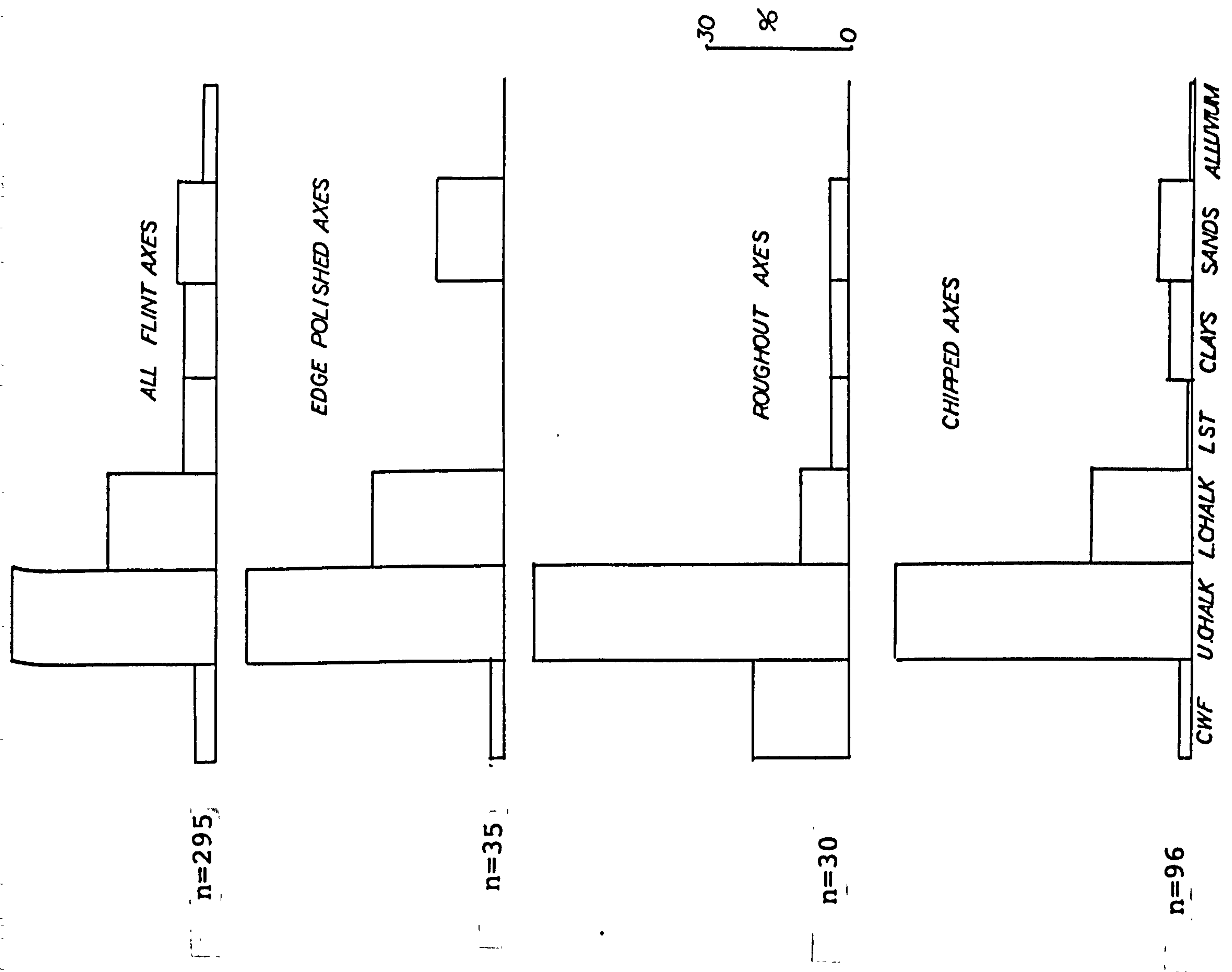
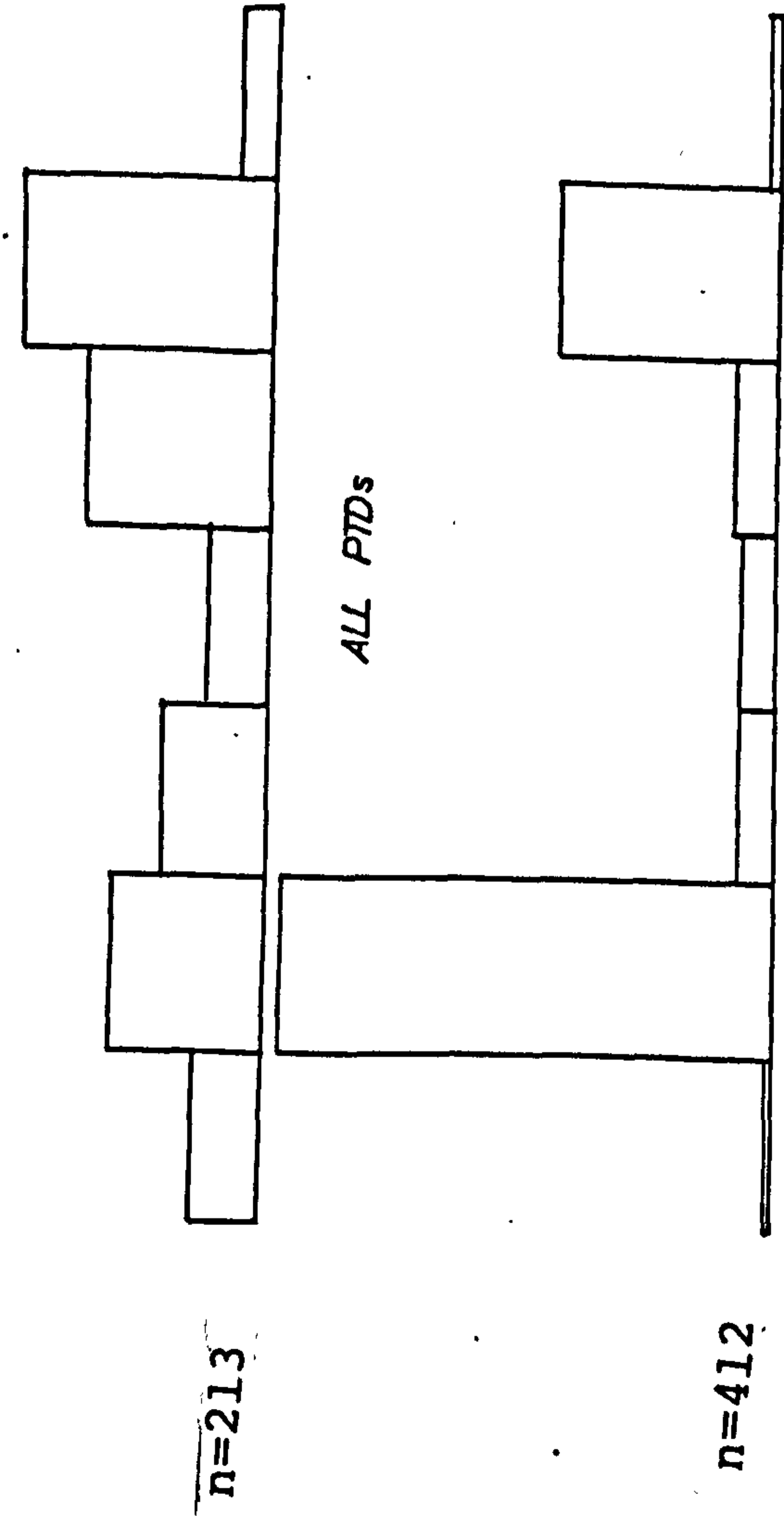


FIG. 4.13 DISTRIBUTIONS RELATIVE TO SUBSOIL TYPES

LEAF ARROWHEADS



L. NEO. BURIALS

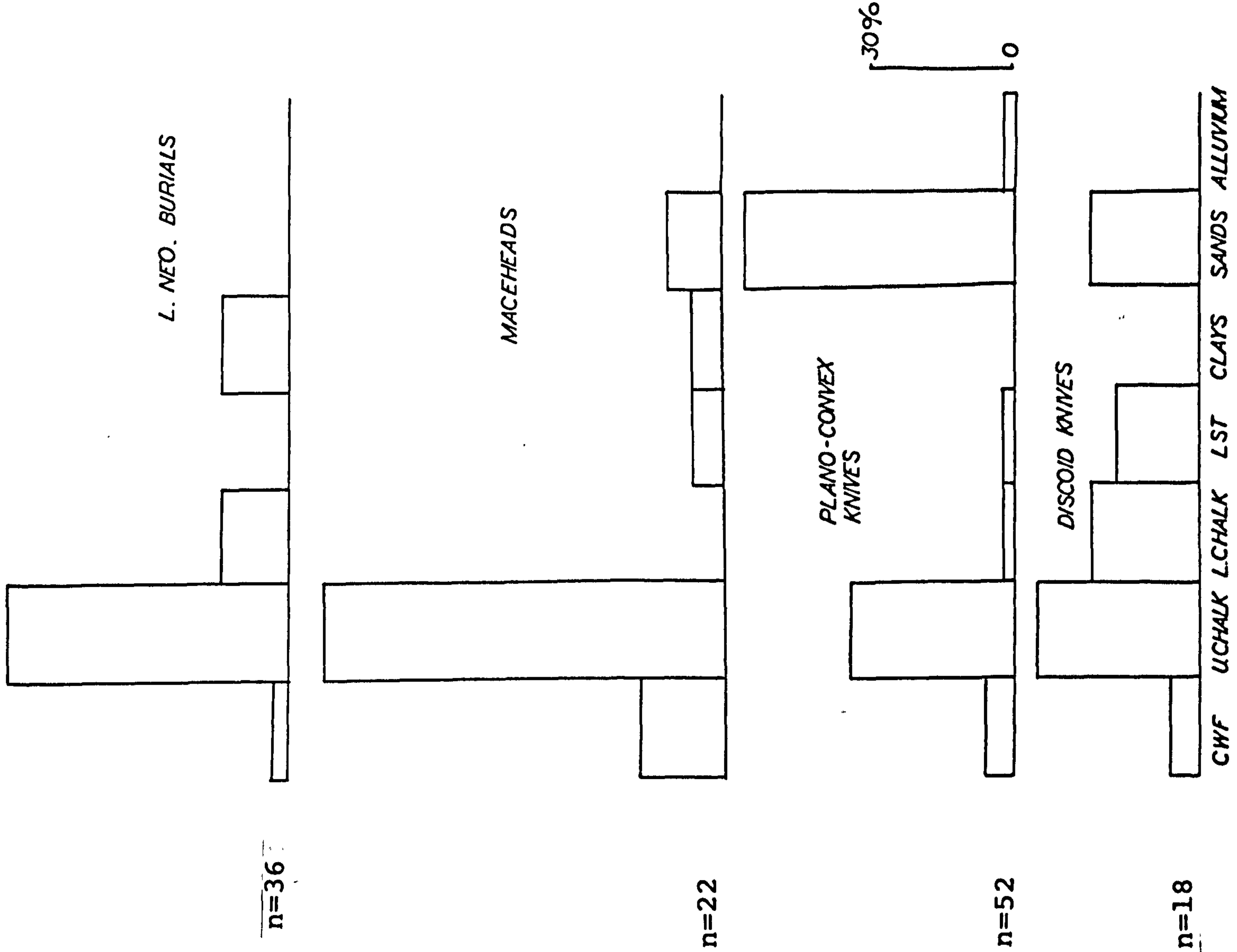
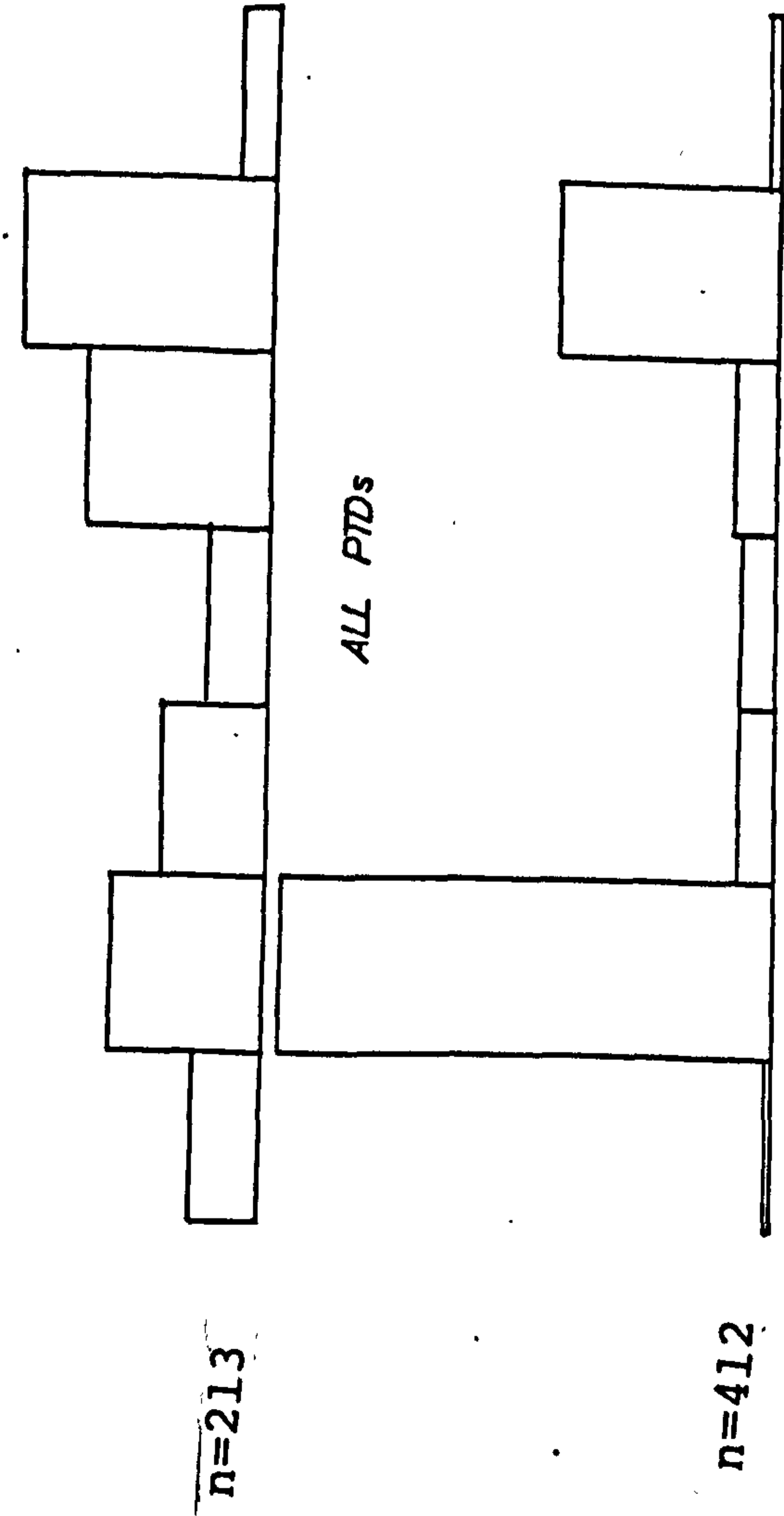


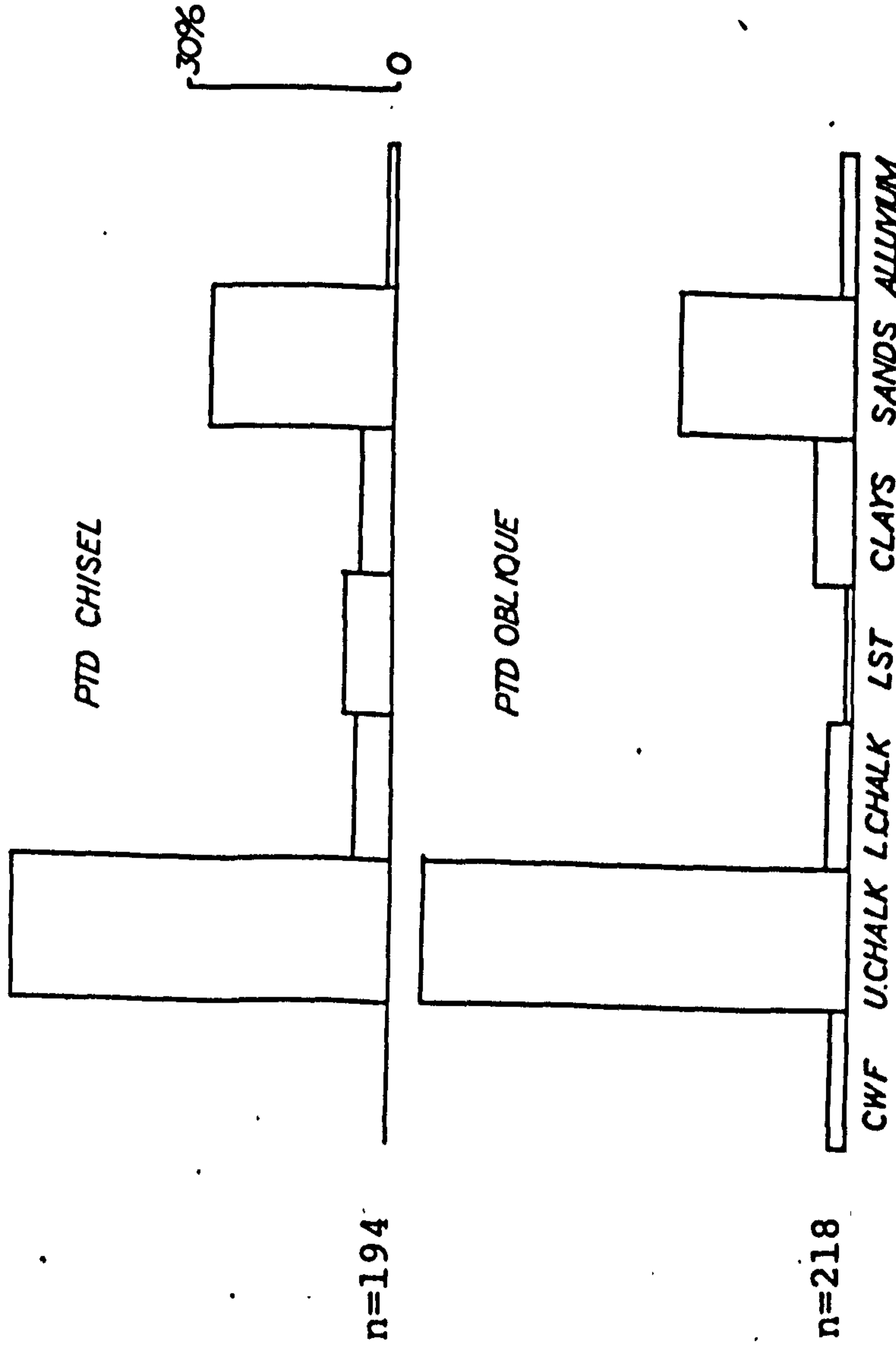
FIG. 4.14 DISTRIBUTIONS RELATIVE TO SUBSOIL TYPE

FIG. 4.15 DISTRIBUTIONS RELATIVE TO SUBSOIL TYPE

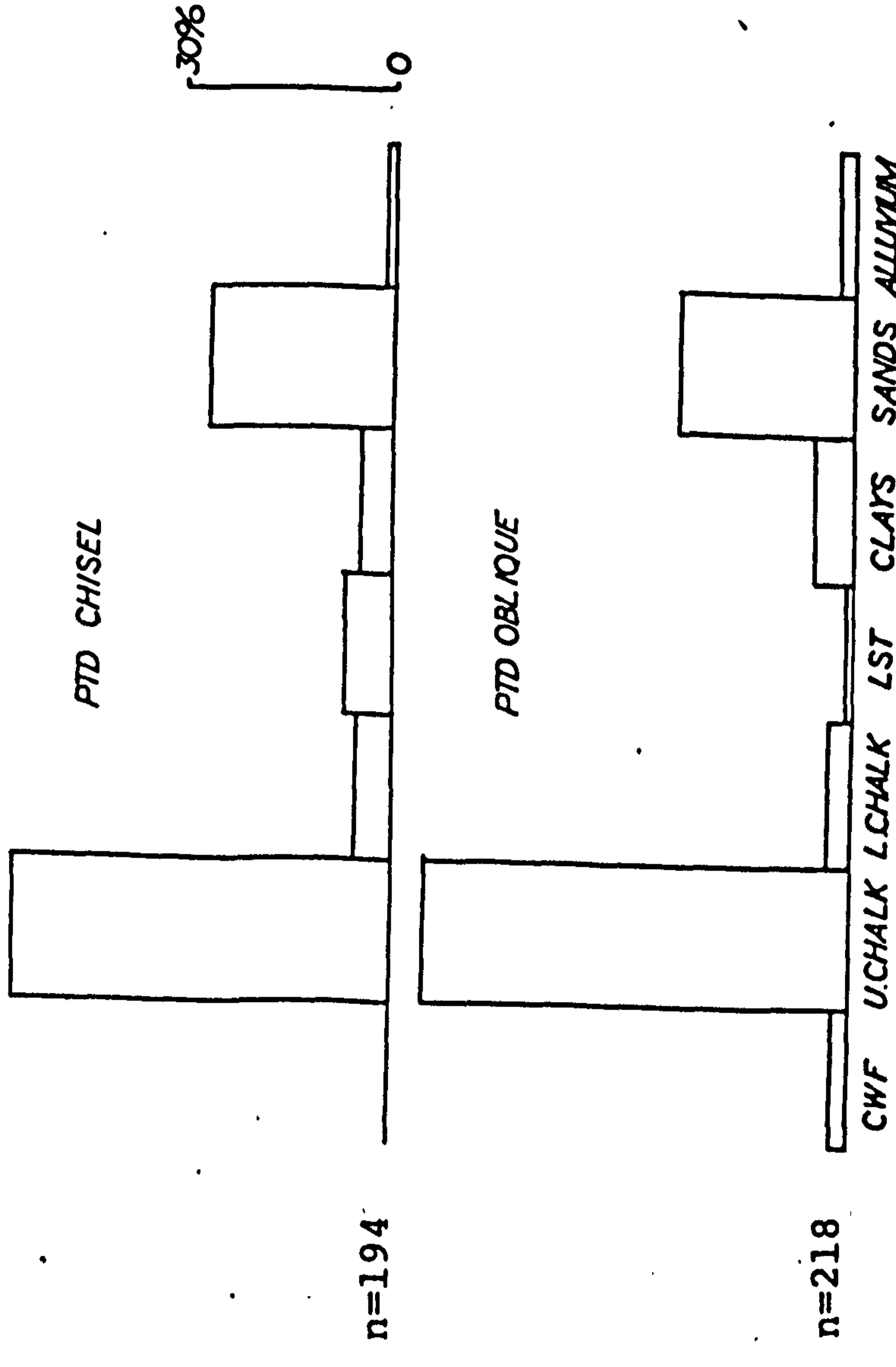
LEAF ARROWHEADS



ALL PTDS



PTD CHISEL



PTD OBLIQUE

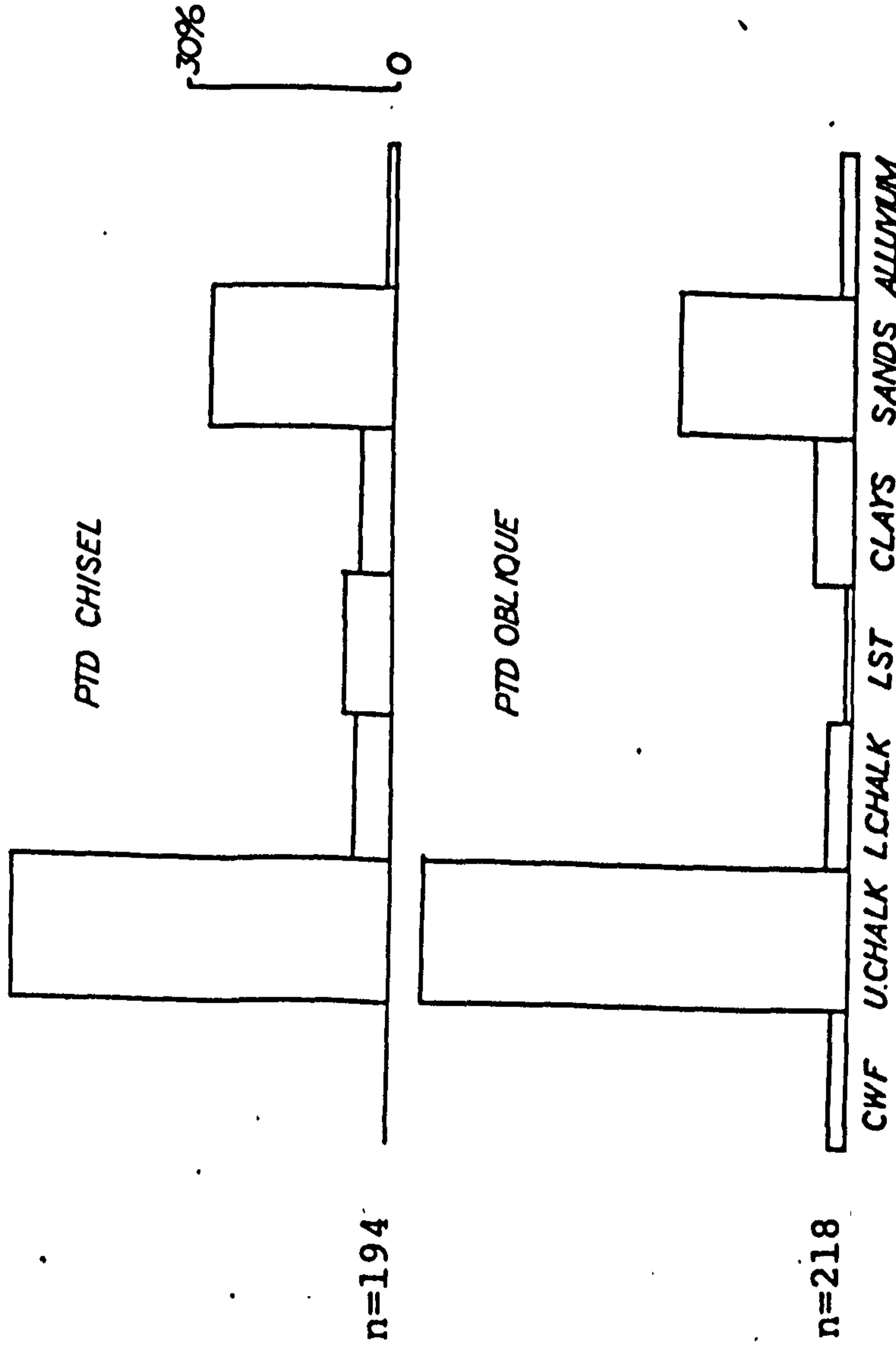


FIG. 4.14 DISTRIBUTIONS RELATIVE TO SUBSOIL TYPE

FIG. 4.15 DISTRIBUTIONS RELATIVE TO SUBSOIL TYPE

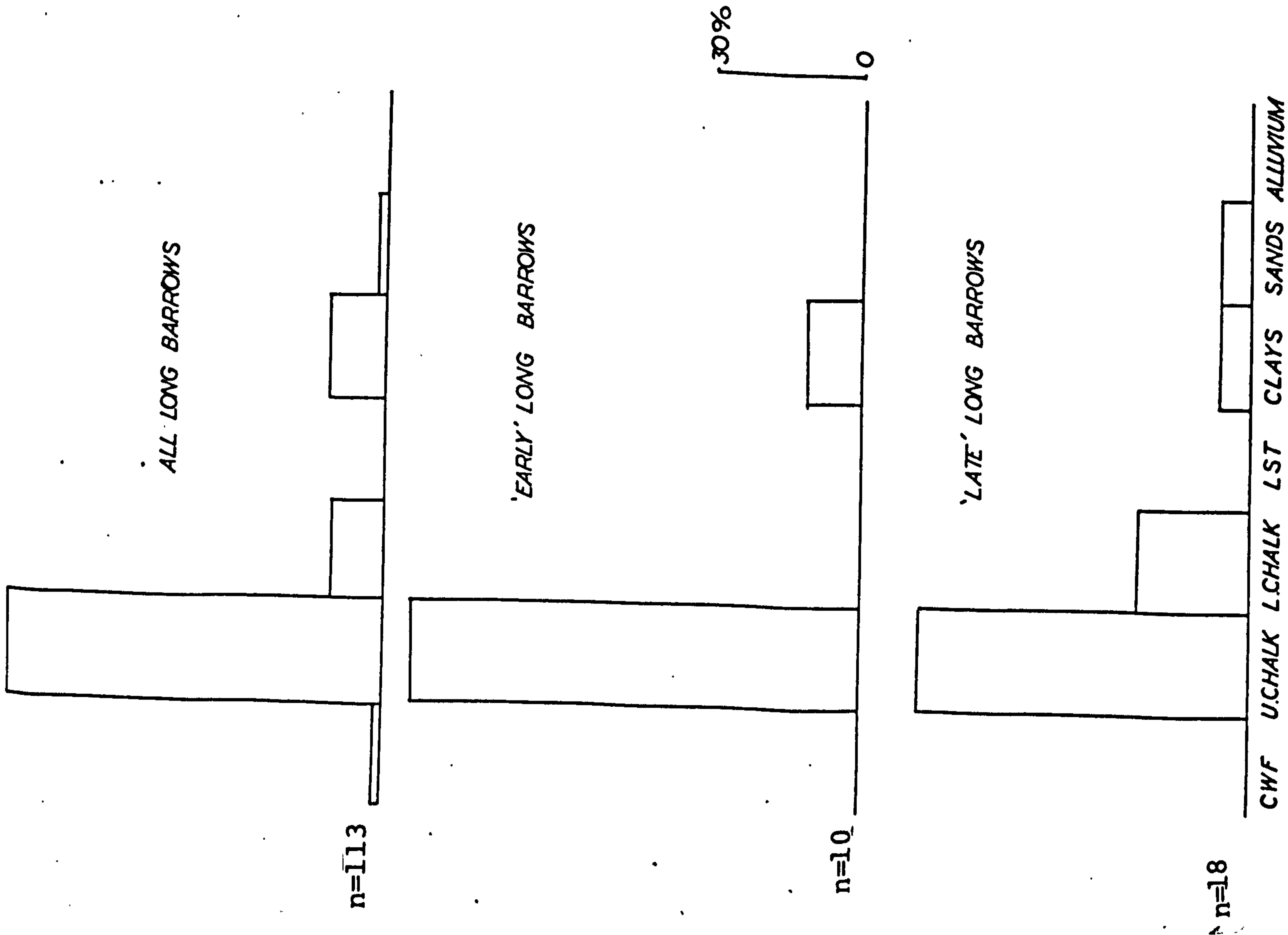


FIG. 4.16 DISTRIBUTIONS RELATIVE TO SUBSOIL TYPE.
CWF U.CHALK L.CHALK LST CLAYS SANDS ALLUVIUM

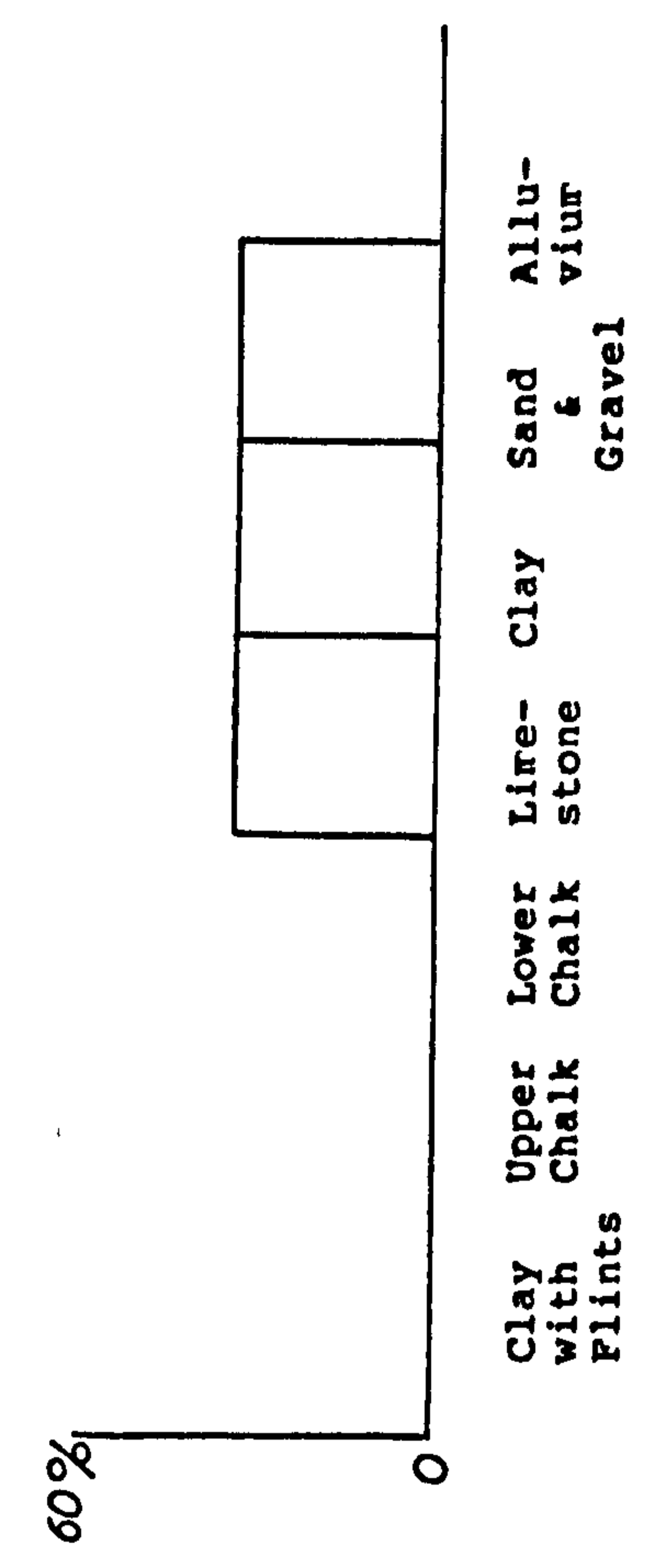
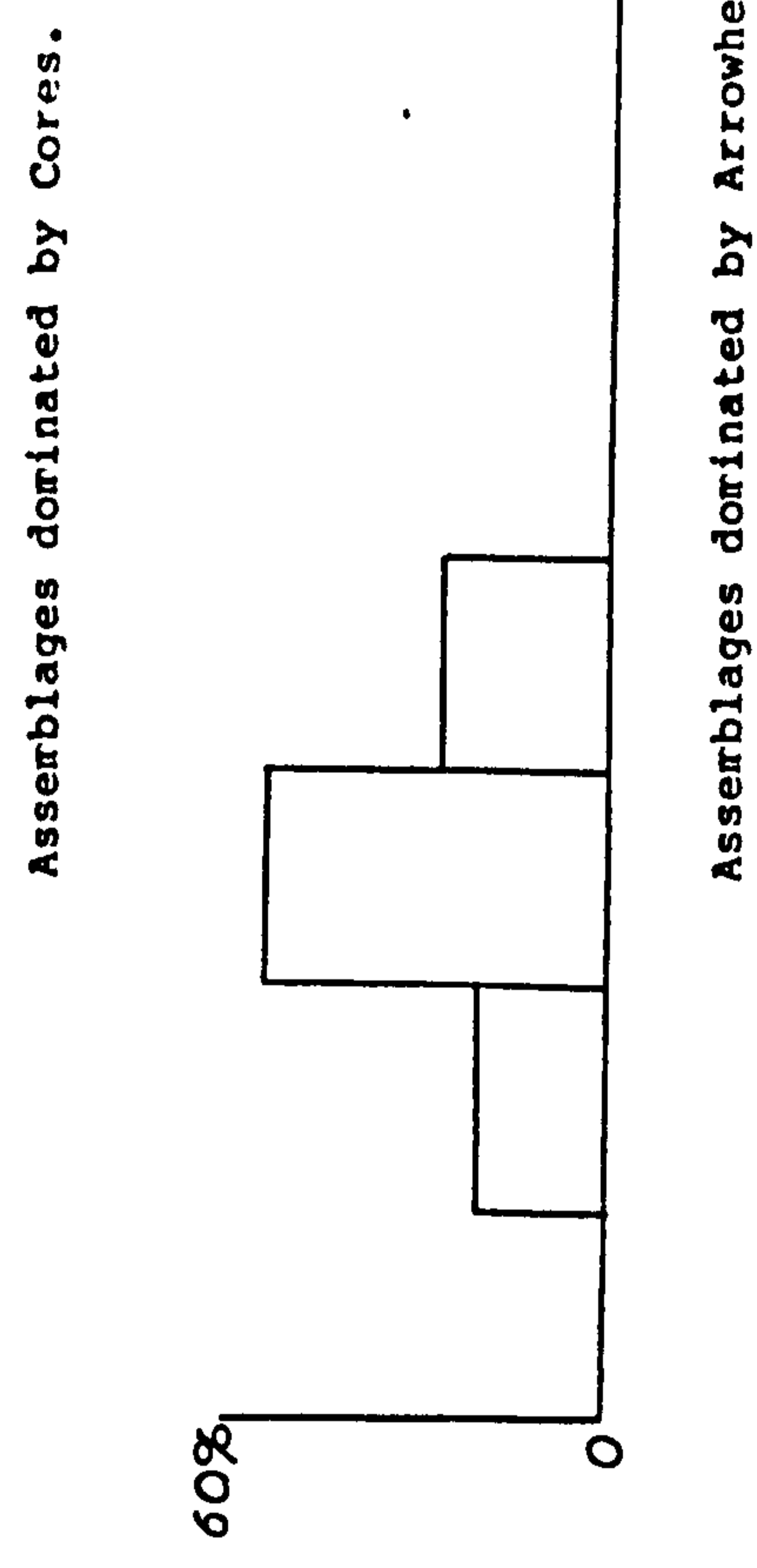
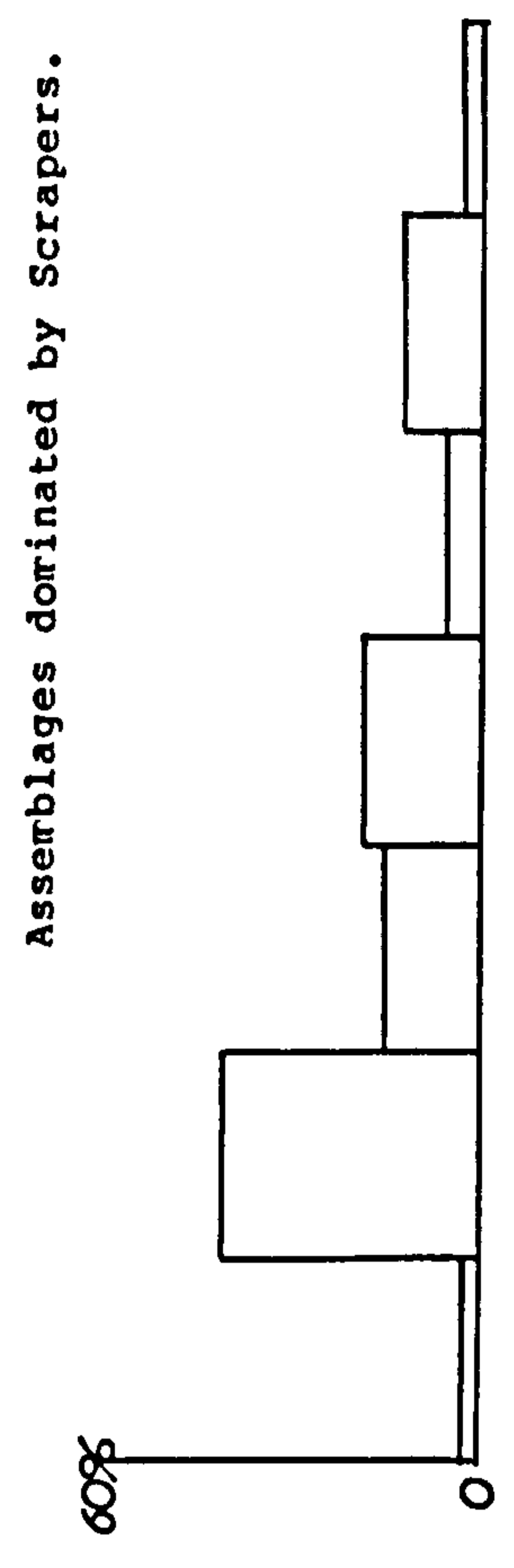


Fig. 4.17 Distribution of lithic assemblages by subsoil type.

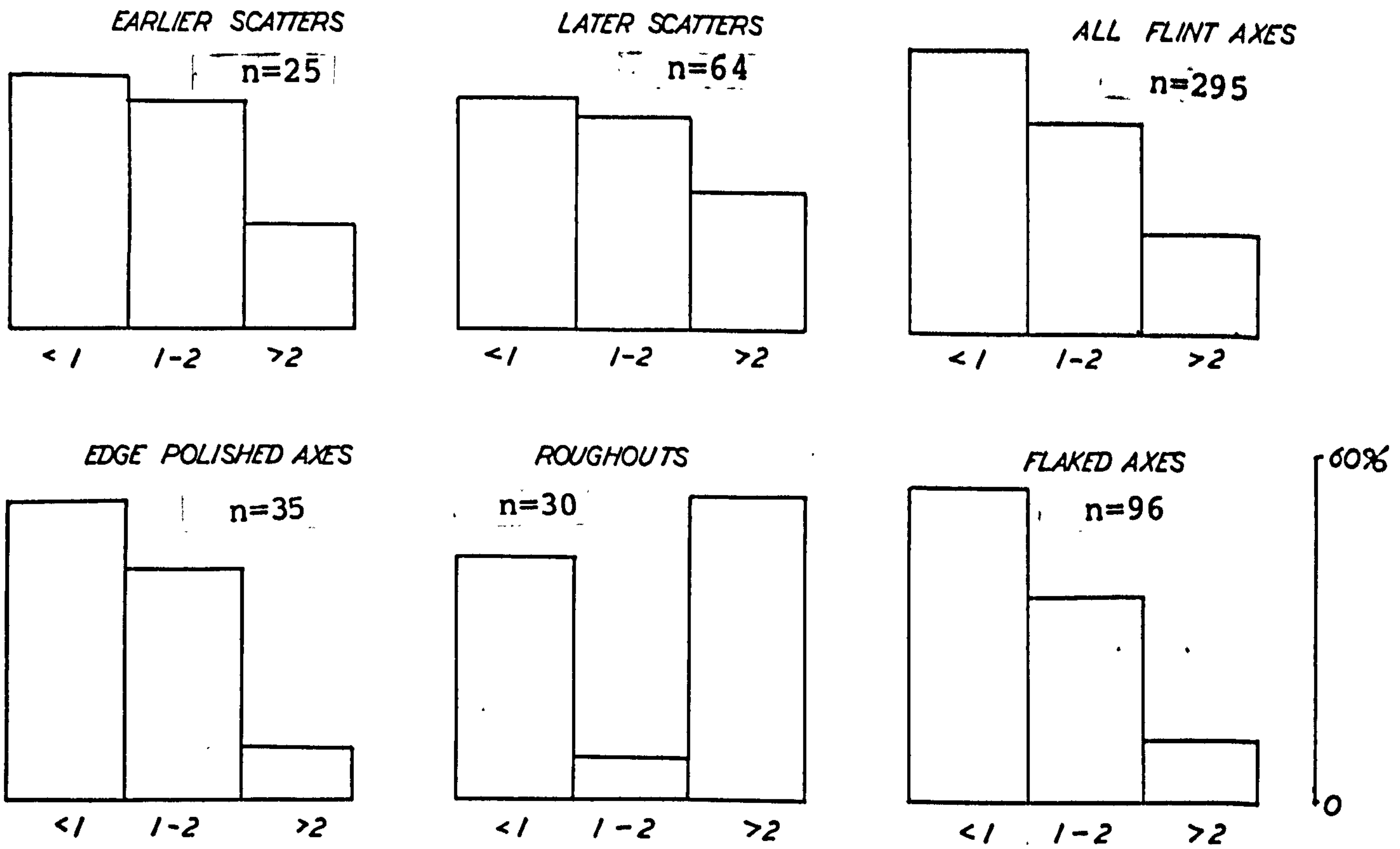


FIG.4.18 DISTANCES IN KM. TO WATER SOURCES.

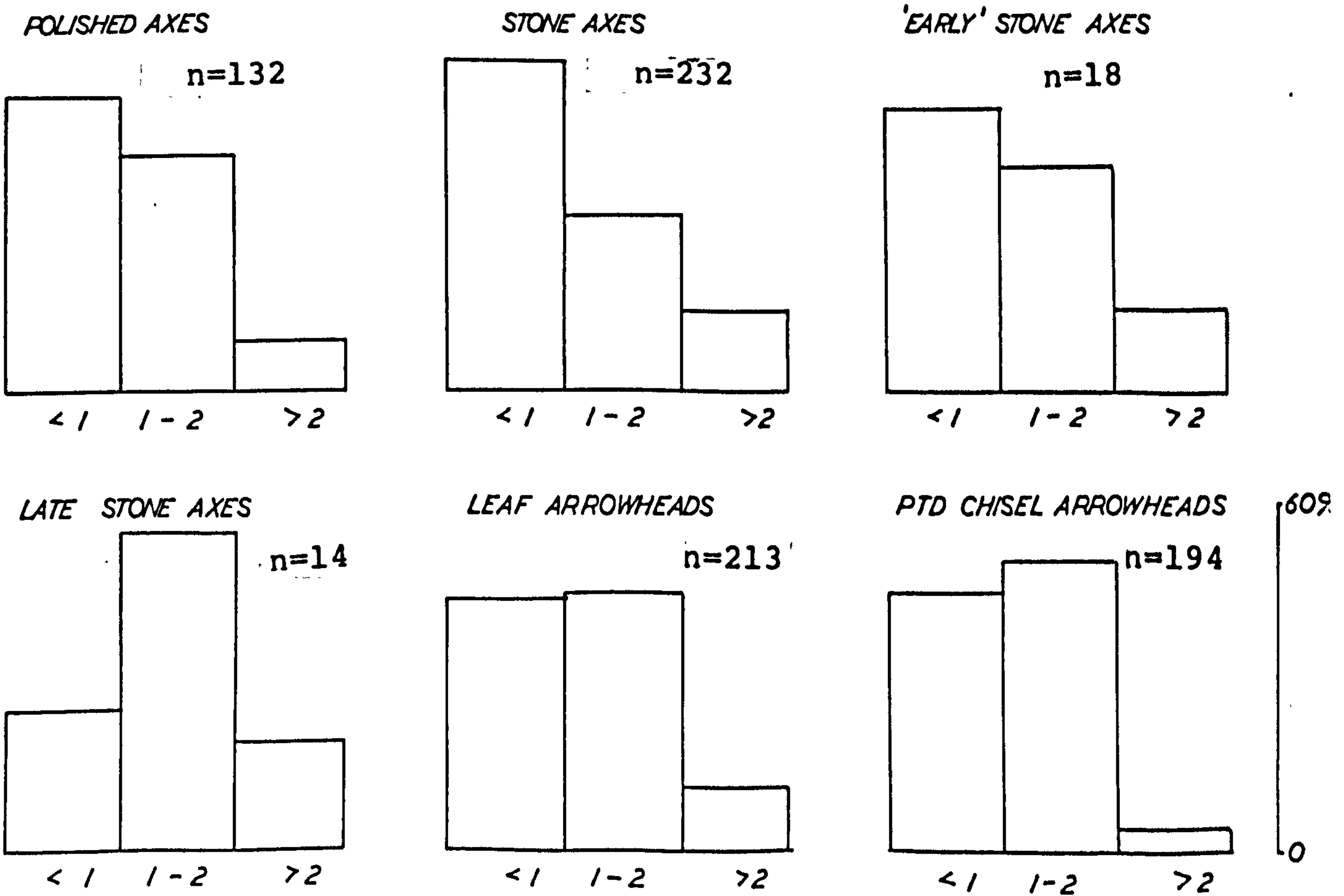
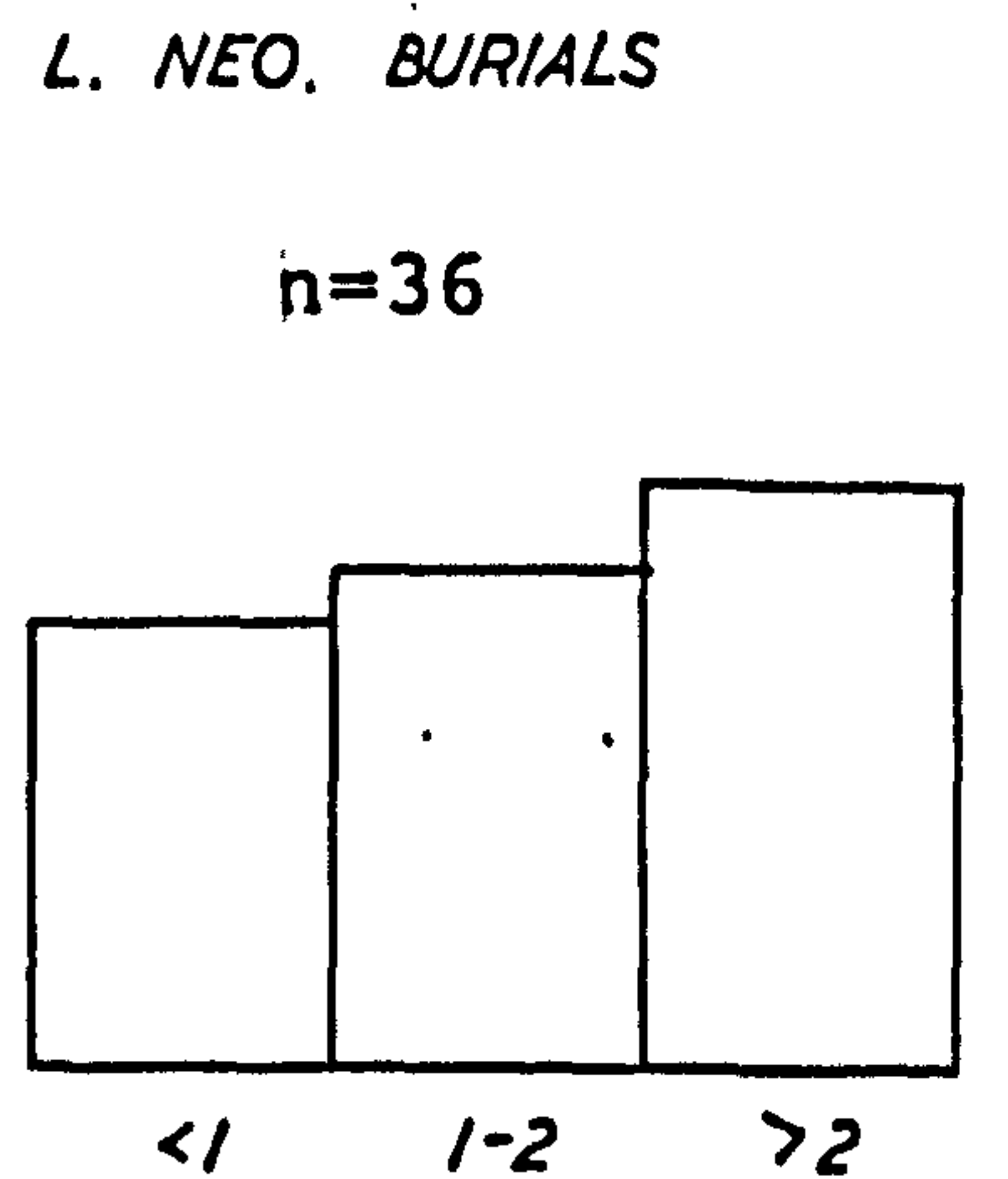
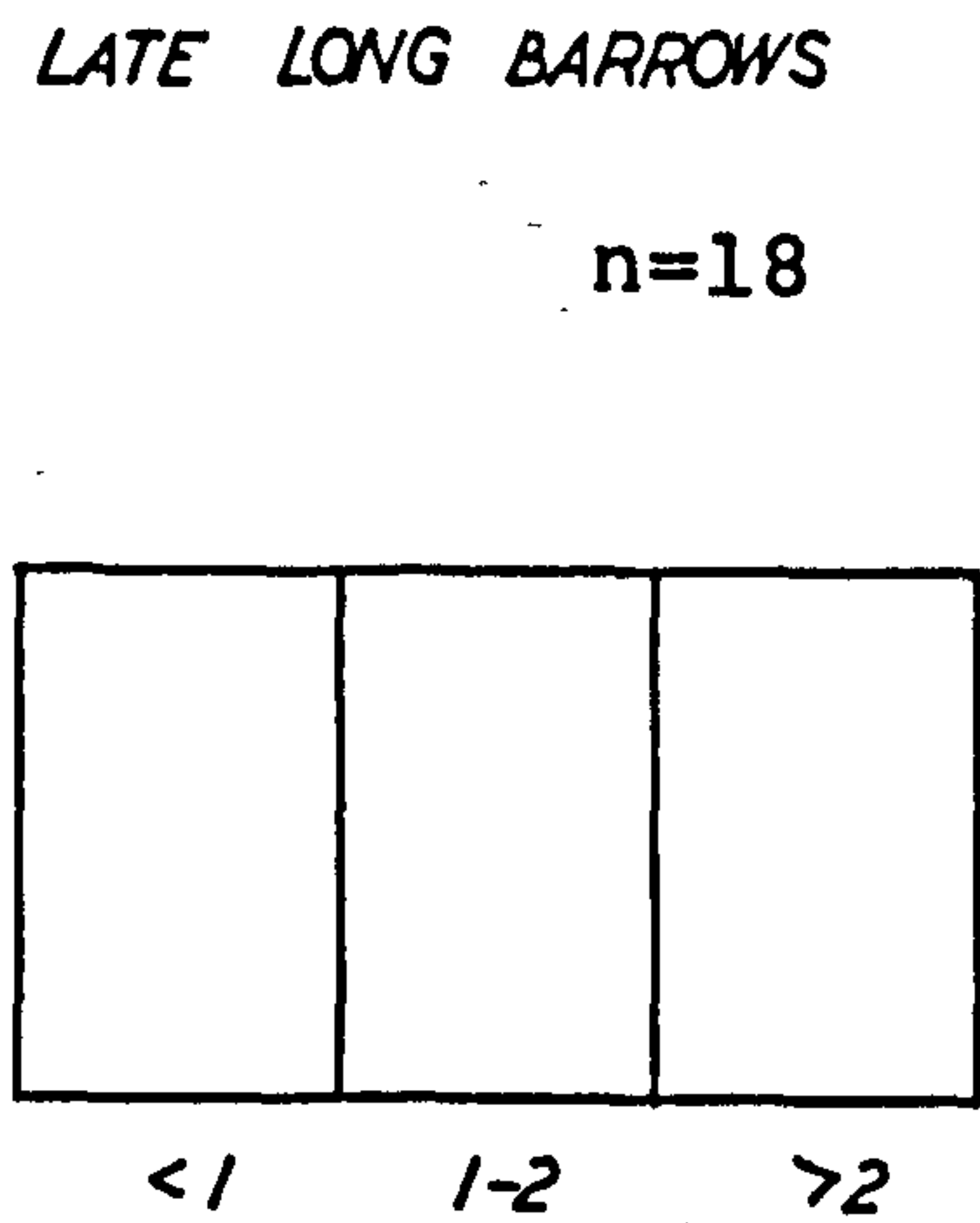
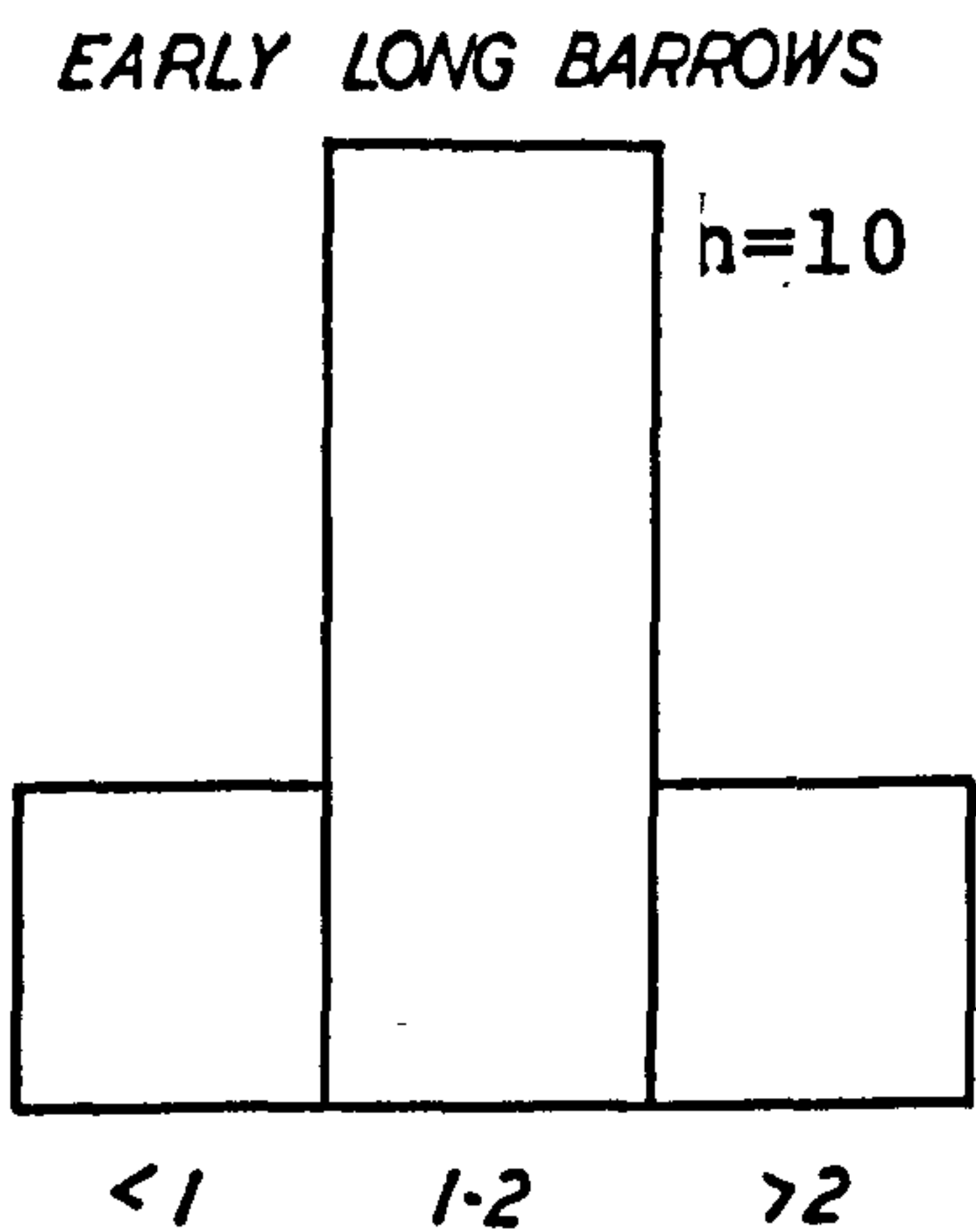
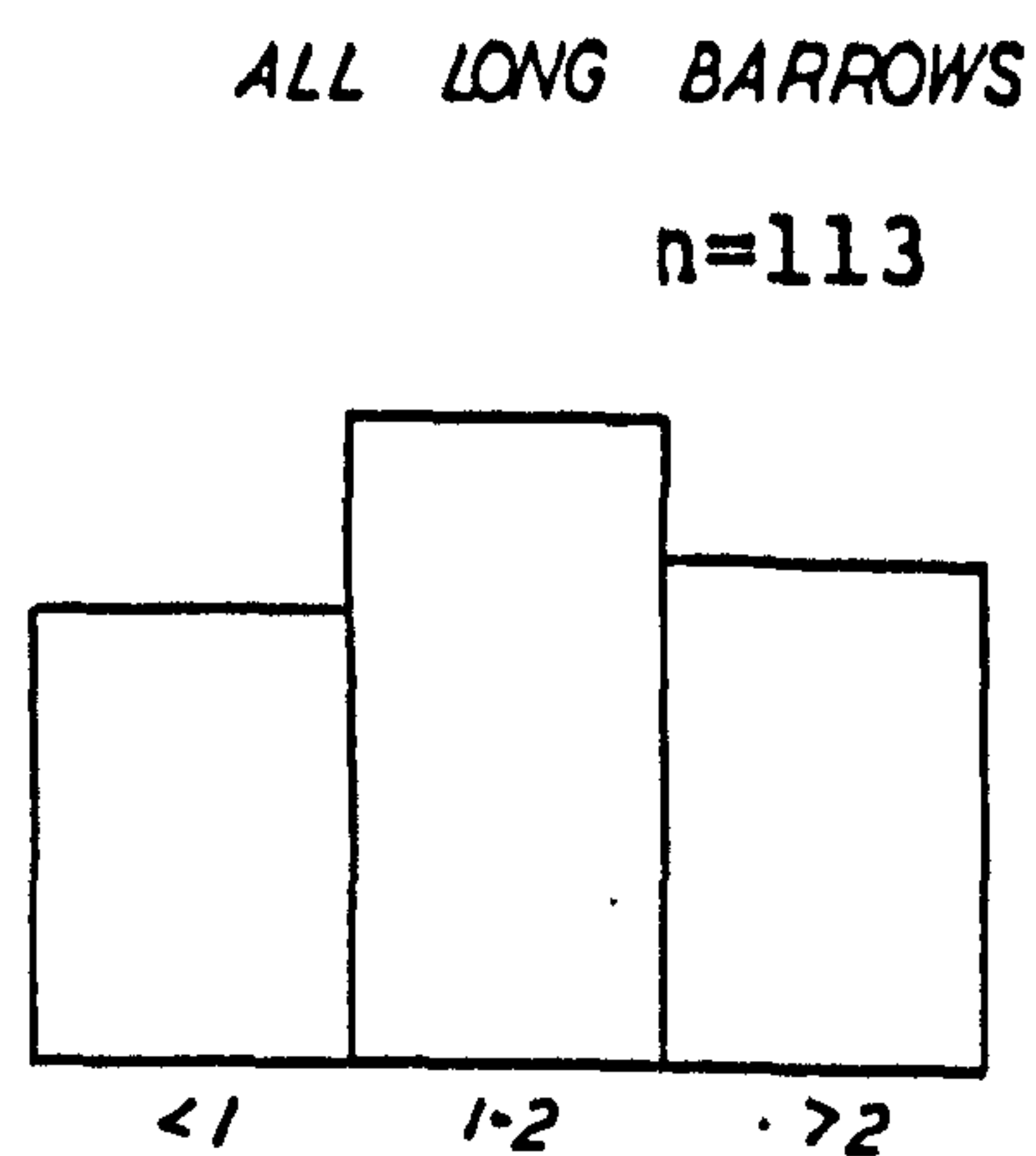
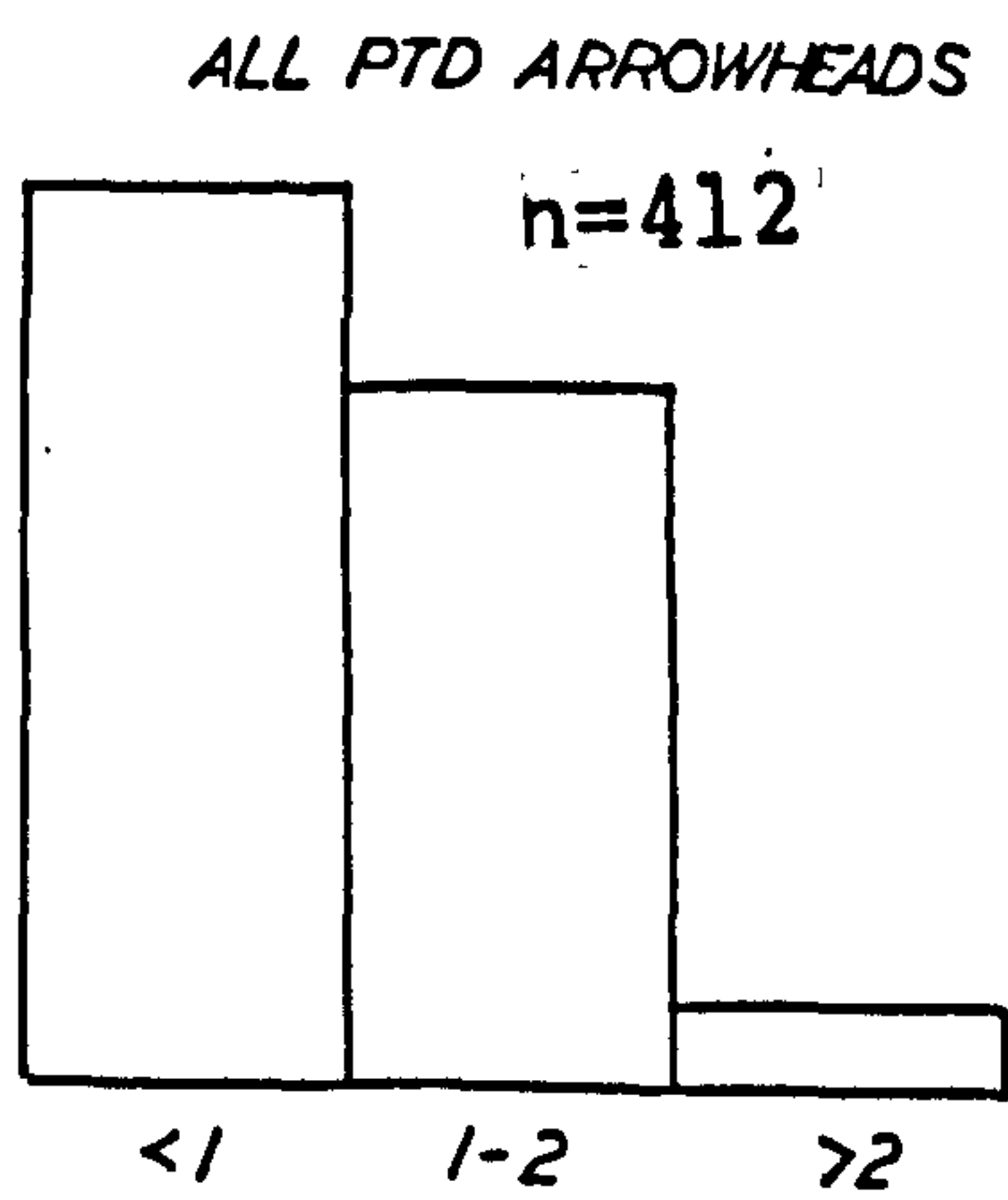
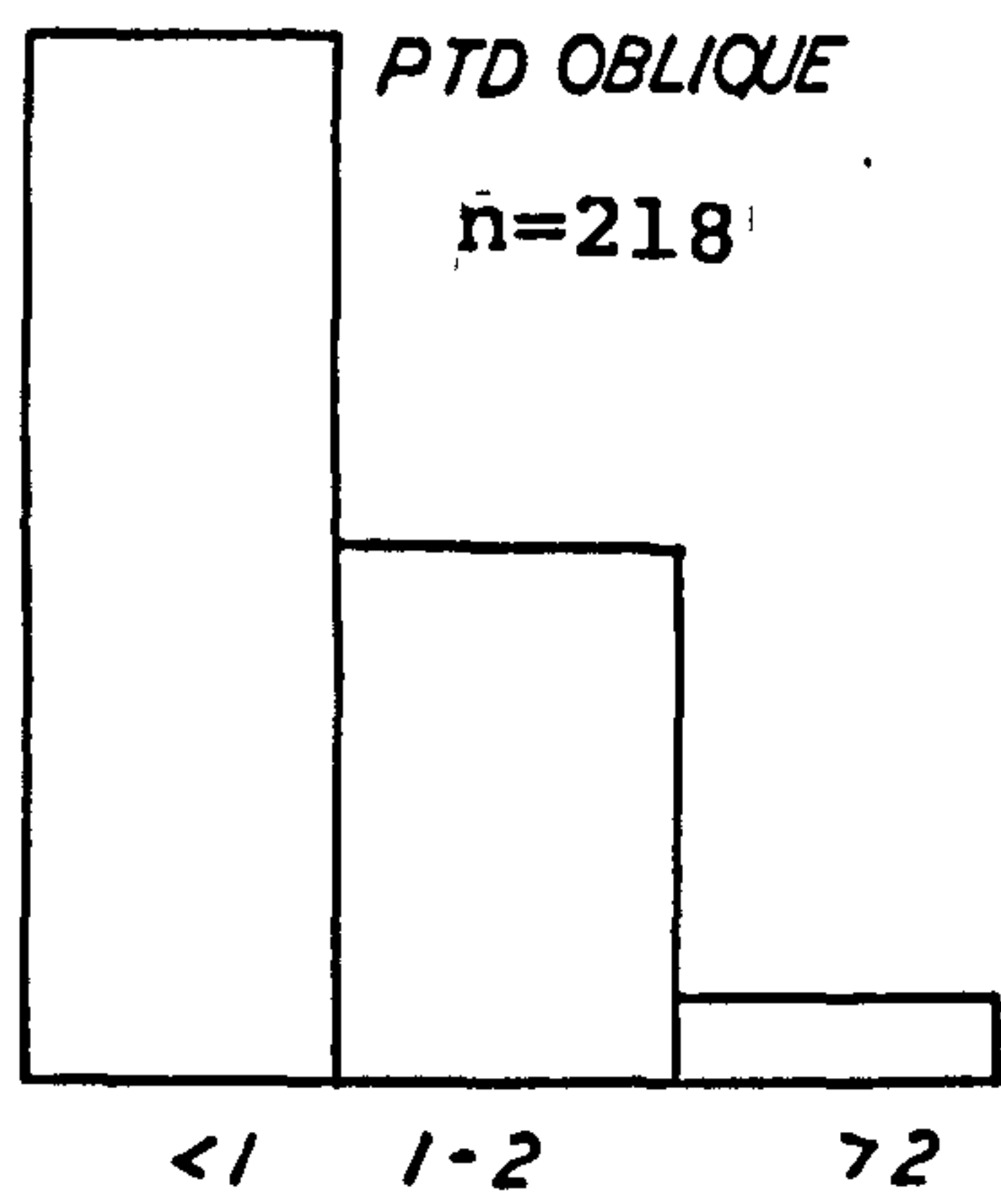
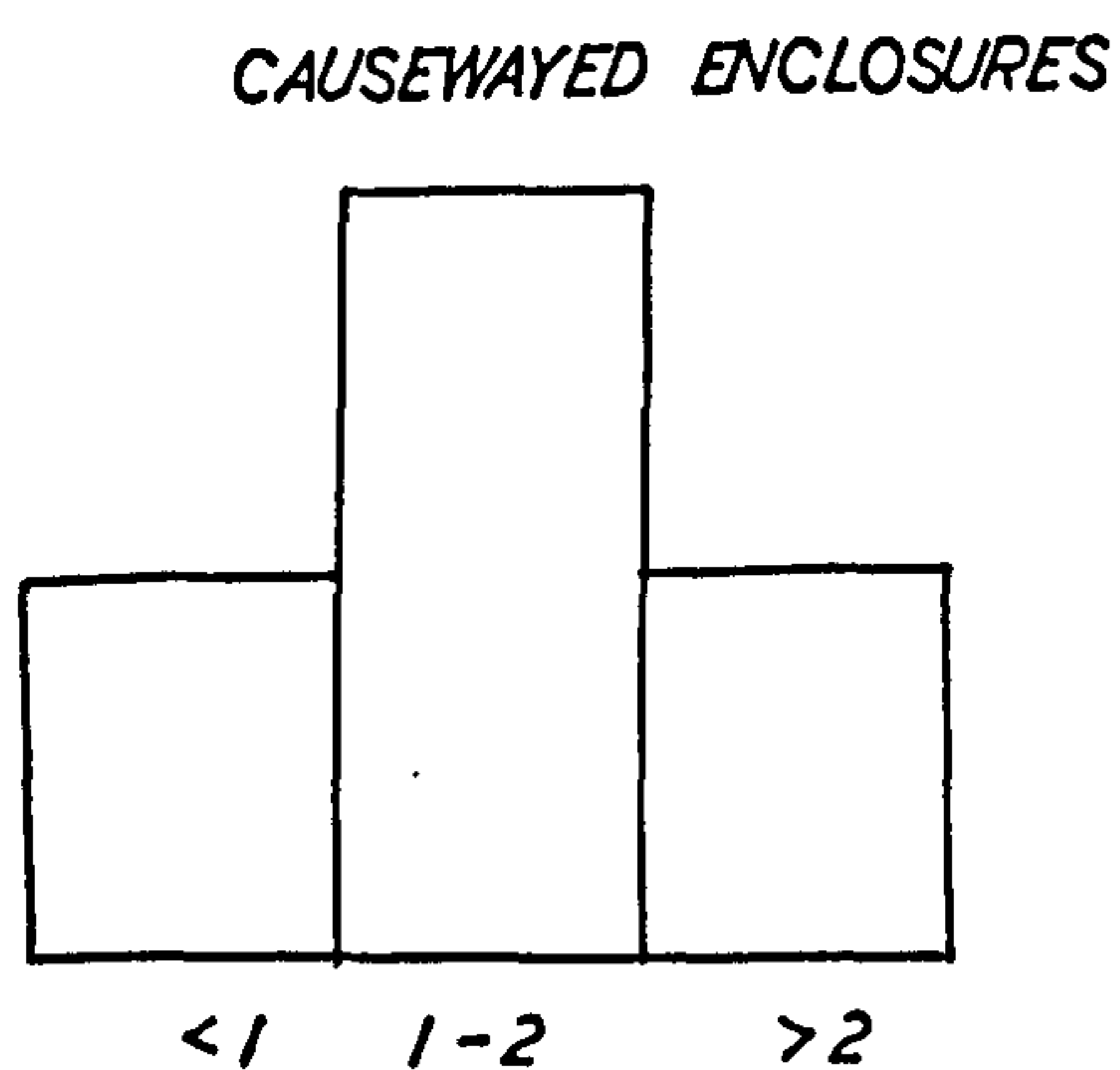
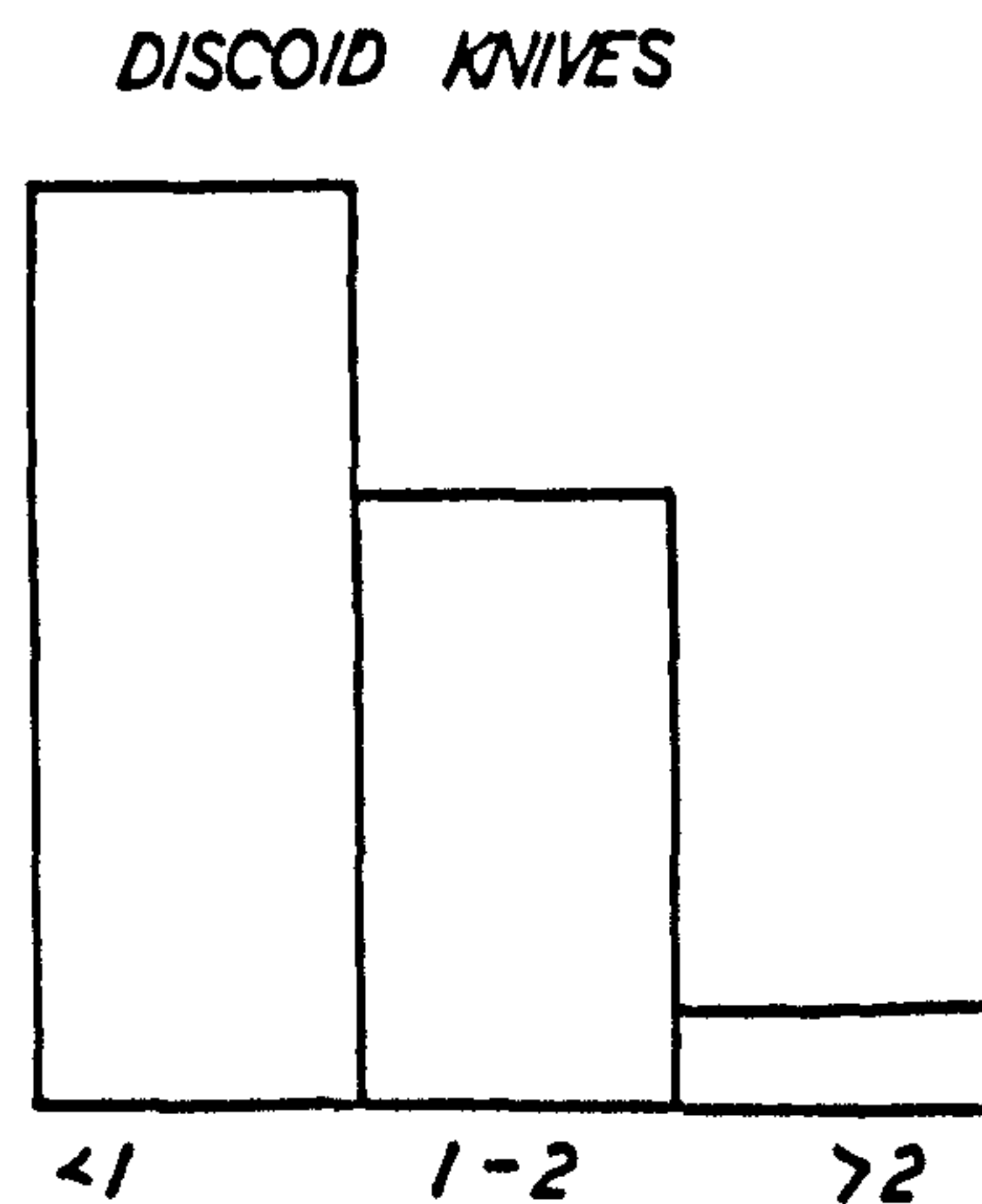
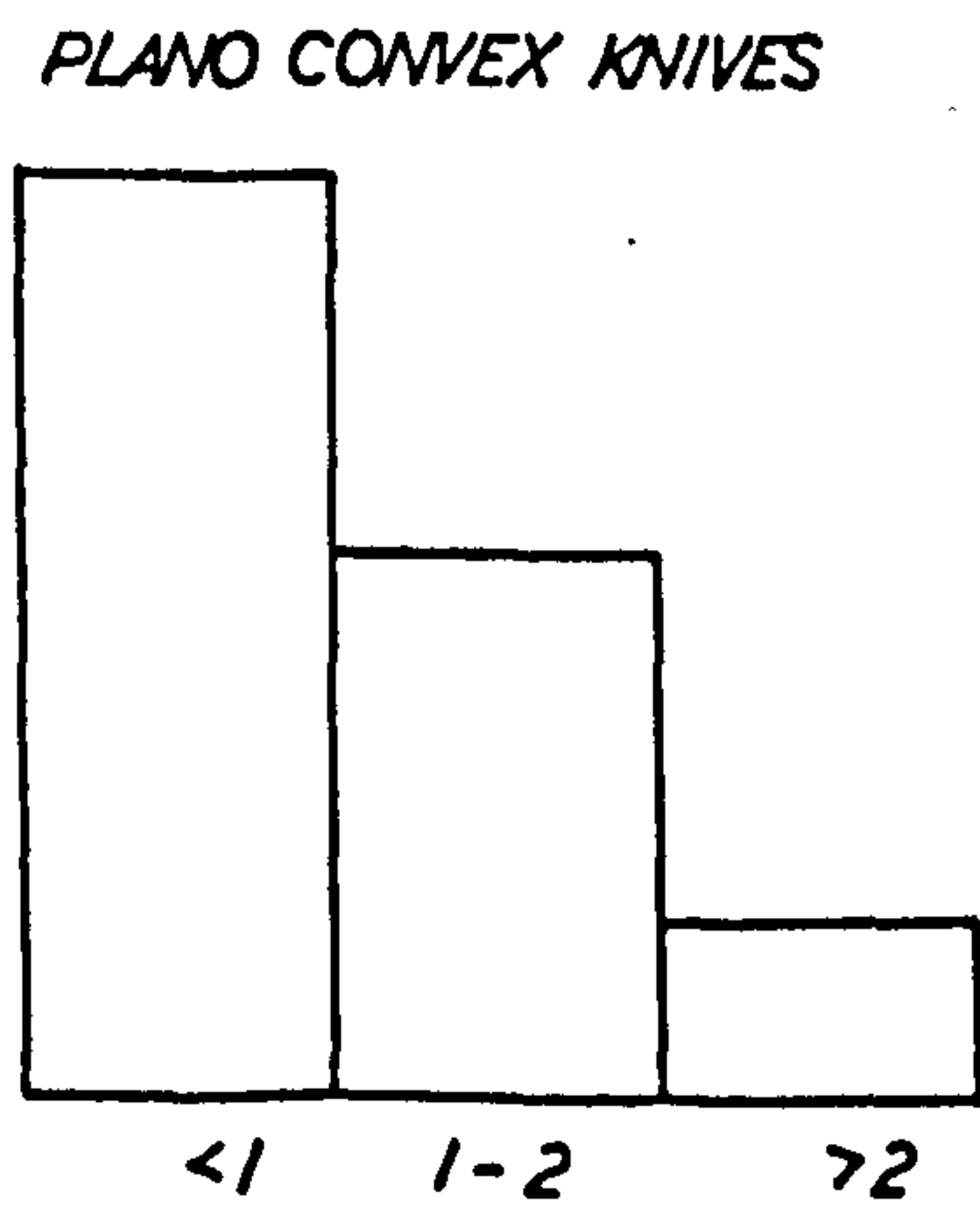
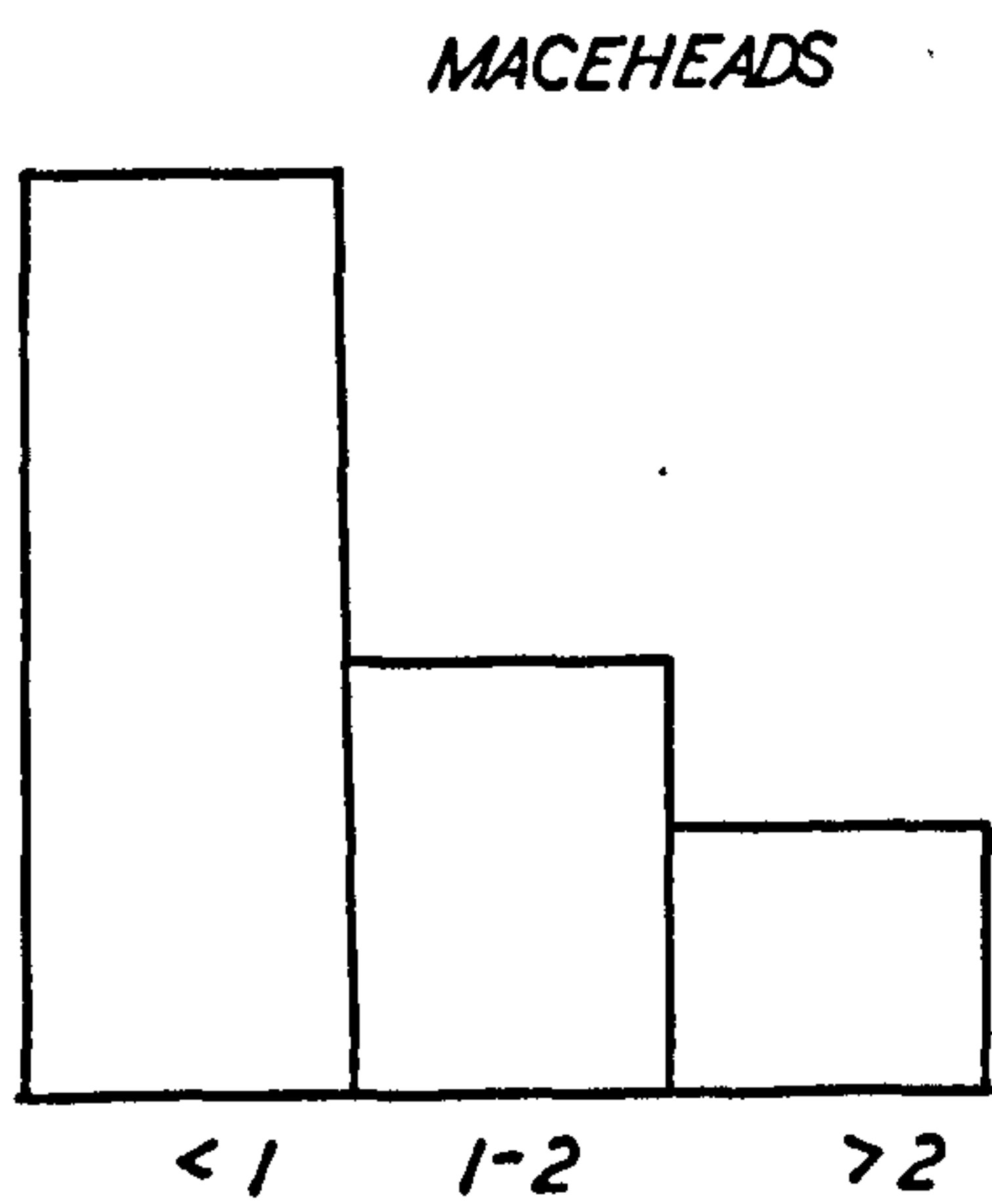


FIG.4.19 DISTANCES IN KM TO WATER SOURCES.



60%
0

FIG. 4.20 DISTANCES IN KM TO WATER SOURCES.



60%
0

FIG. 4.21 DISTANCES IN KM TO WATER SOURCES.

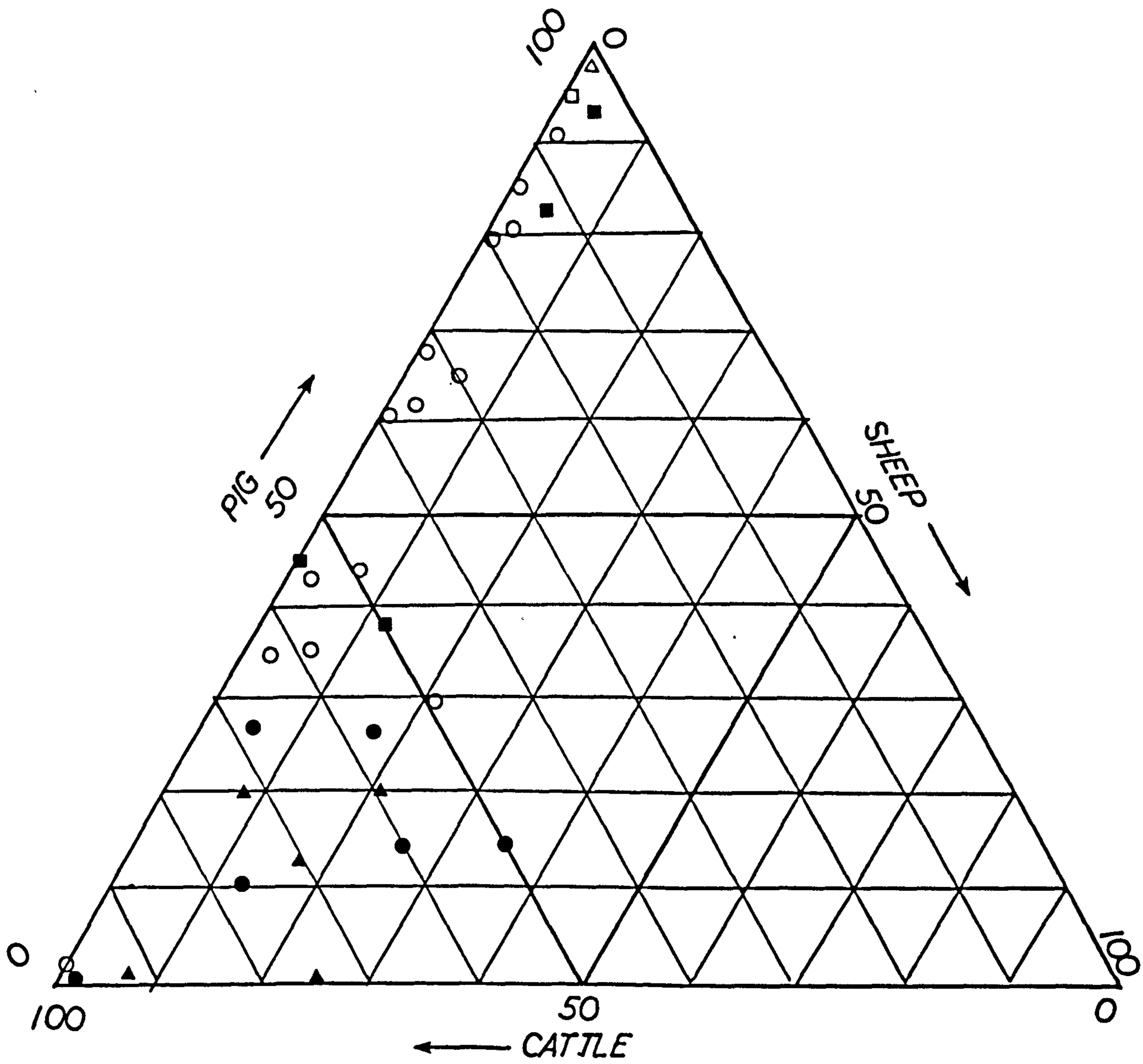


FIG. 4.22 FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGES: SPECIES RATIOS (SOUTH WESSEX).

- | | | | |
|---|--------|---|------------------|
| ▲ | BARROW | ● | ENCLOSURE |
| ○ | HENGE | ■ | GROOVED WARE PIT |
| □ | CURSUS | △ | PETERBOROUGH PIT |

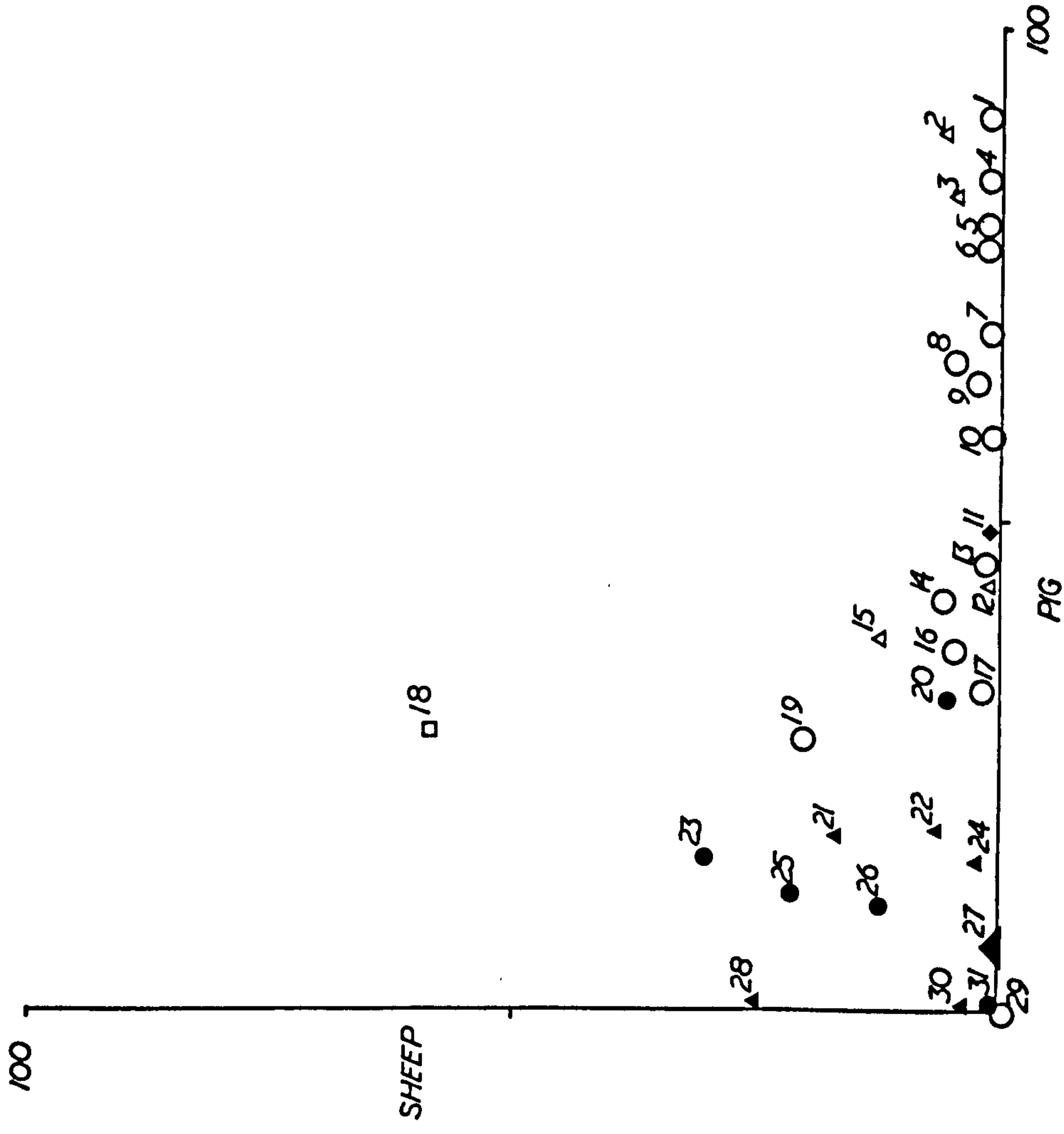


Fig. 4.24 Percentages of Pig and Sheep in Faunal Assemblages.

1. Durrington Midden; 2. Black Patch; 3. Larkhill; 4. Mount Pleasant Ditch; 5. Durrington South Circle; 6. Durrington Ditch;
7. Durrington Old Land Surface; 8. Mount Pleasant Palisade; 9. Platform; 10. Marden; 11. Porton Down; 12. Ratfyn; 13. Woodhenge Holes; 14. Mount Pleasant II/IV; 15. King Barrow Ridge; 16. Woodhenge 1970 excavation; 17. Woodhenge Ditch; 18. Rowden; 19. Mount Pleasant Cove; 20. Harbledon Hill; 21. Wor Barrow; 22. Maiden Castle Long Mound; 23. Maiden Castle Later Silts; 24. Thickthorn Down; 25. Maiden Castle; 26. Robin Hood's Ball; 27. Dorset Cursus; 28. Norranton Down; 29. Durrington North Circle; 30. Fussell's Lodge; 31. Whitesheet Hill.

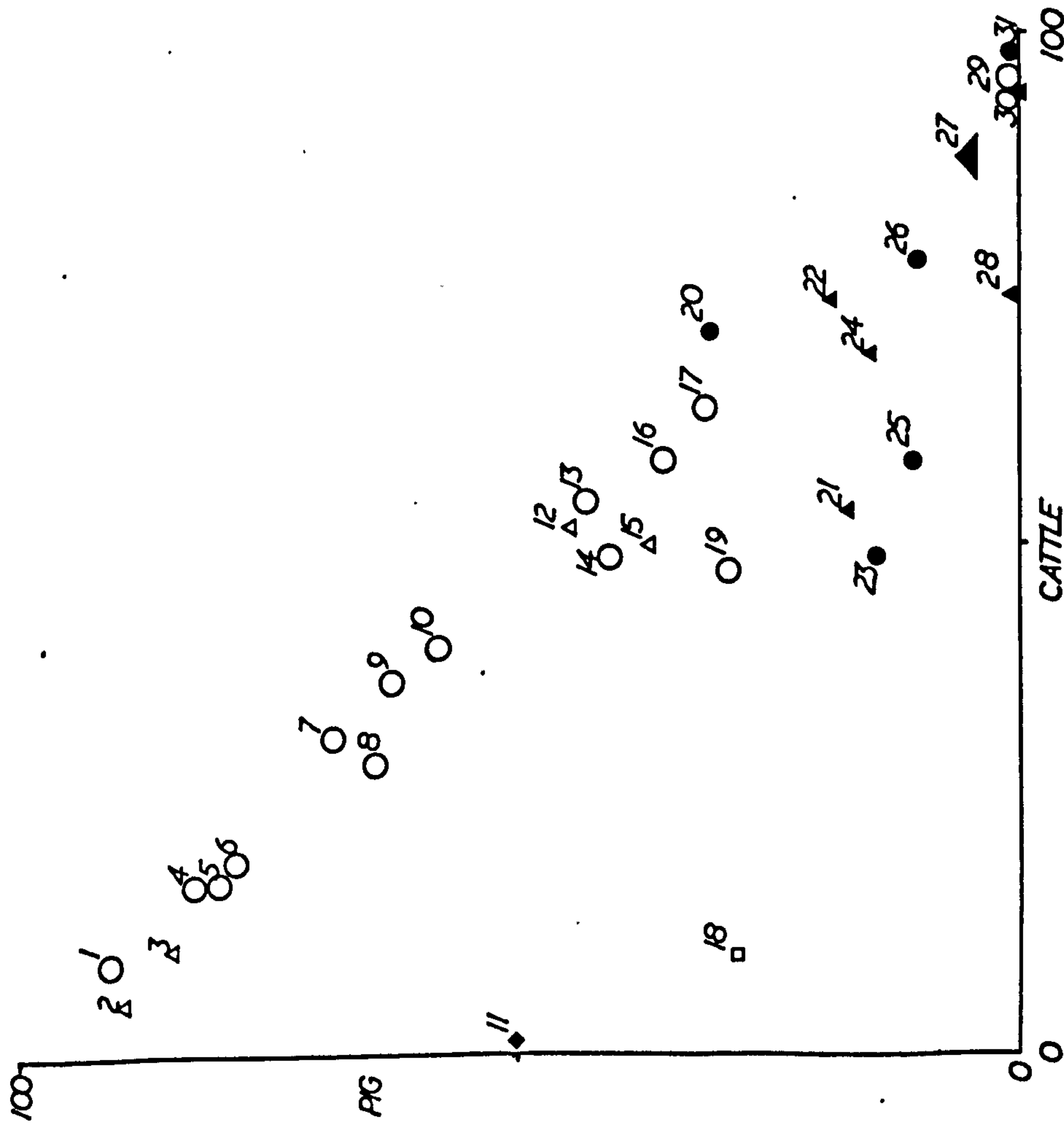


Fig. 4.23 Percentages of Pig and Cattle in Faunal Assemblages.

1. Durrington Midden; 2. Black Patch; 3. Larkhill; 4. Mount Pleasant Ditch; 5. Durrington South Circle; 6. Durrington Ditch;
7. Durrington Old Land Surface; 8. Mount Pleasant Palisade; 9. Platform; 10. Marden; 11. Porton Down; 12. Ratfyn; 13. Woodhenge Holes; 14. Mount Pleasant II/IV; 15. King Barrow Ridge; 16. Woodhenge 1970 excavation; 17. Woodhenge Ditch; 18. Rowden; 19. Mount Pleasant Cove; 20. Harbledon Hill; 21. Wor Barrow; 22. Maiden Castle Long Mound; 23. Maiden Castle Later Silts; 24. Thickthorn Down; 25. Maiden Castle; 26. Robin Hood's Ball; 27. Dorset Cursus; 28. Norranton Down; 29. Durrington North Circle; 30. Fussell's Lodge; 31. Whitesheet Hill.

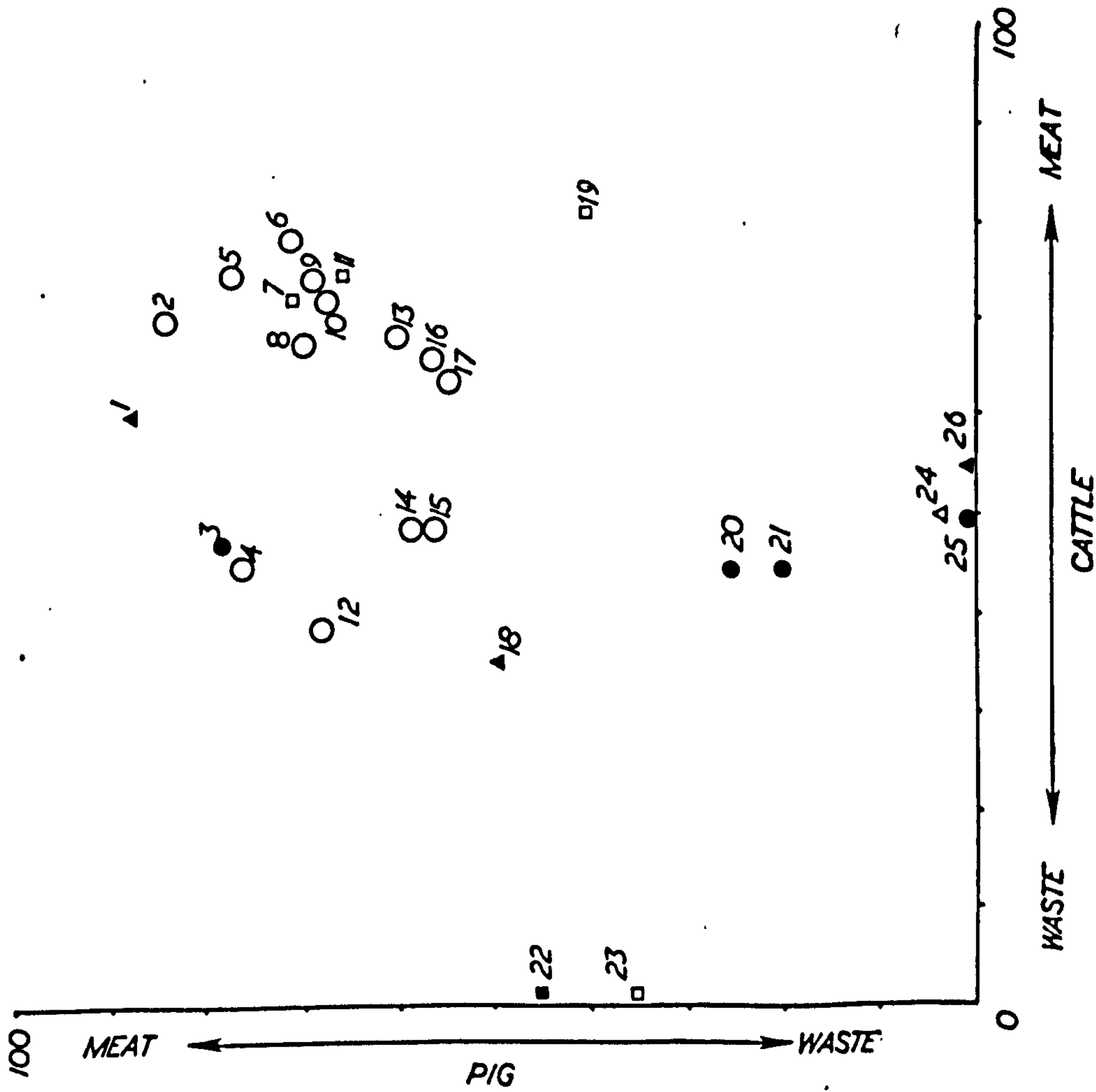


Fig. 4.25 Cattle & Pigs: ratios of 'meat' to 'waste' elements.

1. Thickthorn Down; 2. Woodhenge Ditch; 3. Harbledon; 4. Mt. Pleasant II/IV; 5. Durrington Platform; 6. Mt. Pleasant Ditch; 7. Larkhill; 8. Durrington Midden; 9. Marden; 10. Mt. Pleasant Palisade; 11. King Barrow Ridge; 12. Durrington OLS; 13. Durrington Ditch; 14. Woodhenge 1970; 15. Mt. Pleasant Cove; 16. South Circle; 17. Woodhenge Holes; 18. M. Castle Long Mound; 19. Ratfyn; 20. Malden Castle; 21. ditto Later Silts; 22. Rowden; 23. Black Patch; 24. Dorset Cursus; 25. Robin Hood's Ball; 26. Wor Barrow.

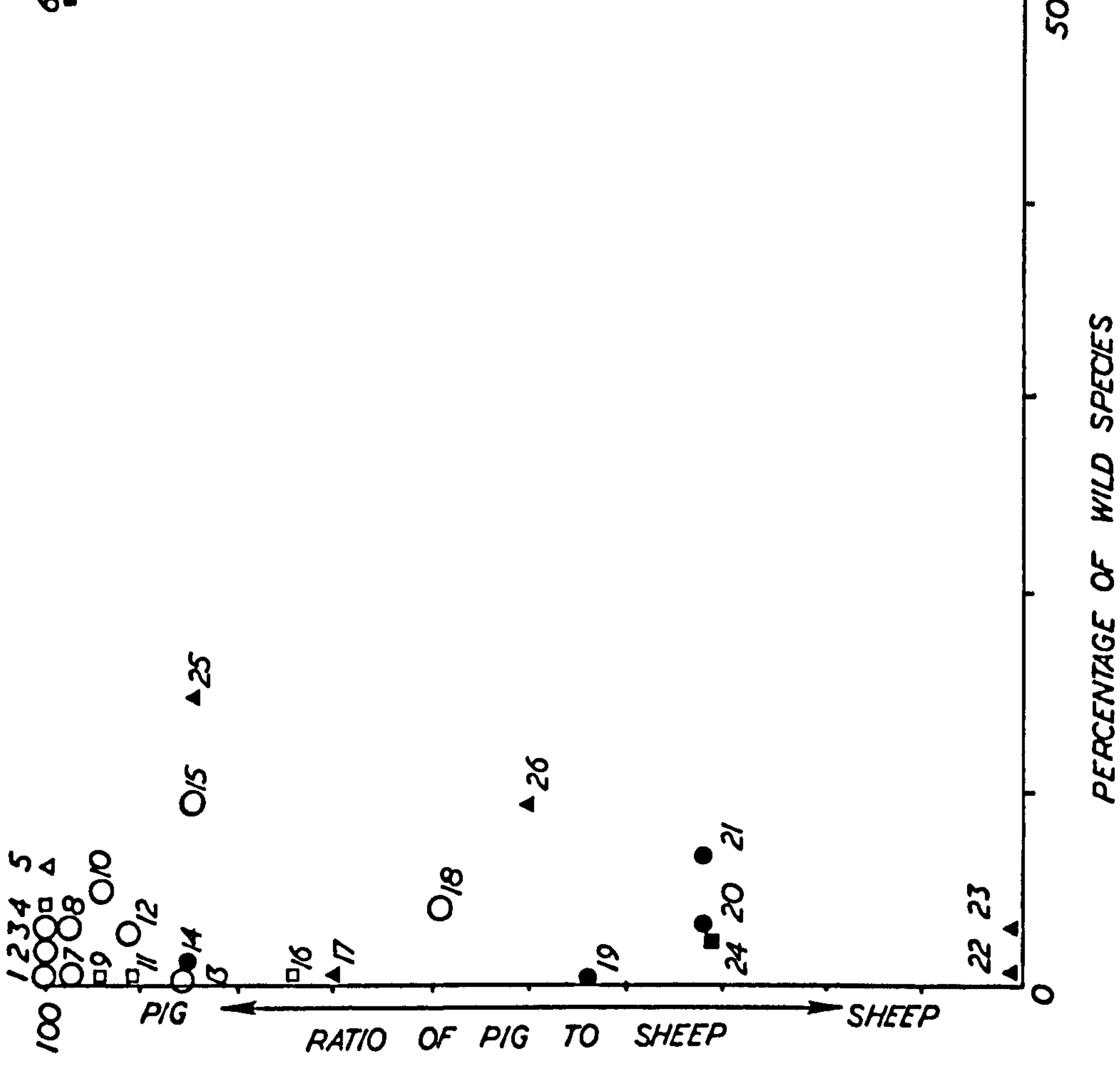


Fig. 4.26 Ratio of Pig to Sheep Graphed against Percentage of Wild Species in Faunal Assemblages.

1. Durrington Midden & OLS; 2. Marden; 3. Mt. Pleasant Ditch; 4. Ratfyn; 5. Dorset Cursus; 6. Porton Down; 7. Durrington Platform; 8. Durrington S. Circle; 9. Black Patch; 10. Mt. Pleasant Palisade; 11. Larkhill pits; 12. Woodhenge Ditch; 13. Woodhenge 1970; 14. Harbledon Hill; 15. Mt. Pleasant II/IV; 16. King Barrow Ridge; 17. M. Castle Long Mound; 18. Mt. Pleasant Cove; 19. Robin Hood's Ball; 20. Malden Castle; 21. Malden Castle Later Silts; 22. Norranton Down; 23. Fussell's Lodge; 24. Rowden; 25. Thickthorn Down; 26. Wor Barrow.

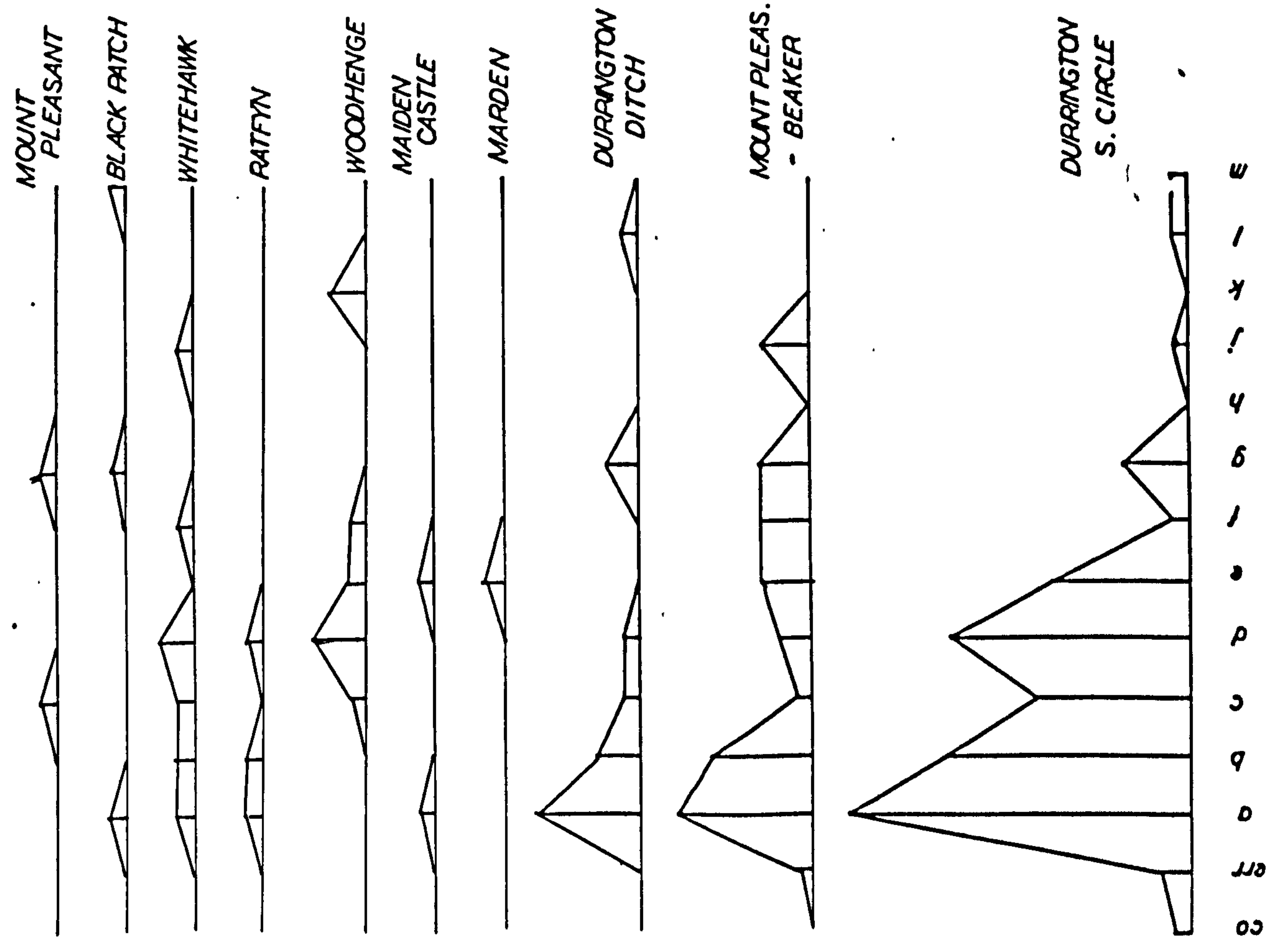


FIG. 4.27 PIGS: 1st MOLAR WEAR STAGES

0
10
individuals

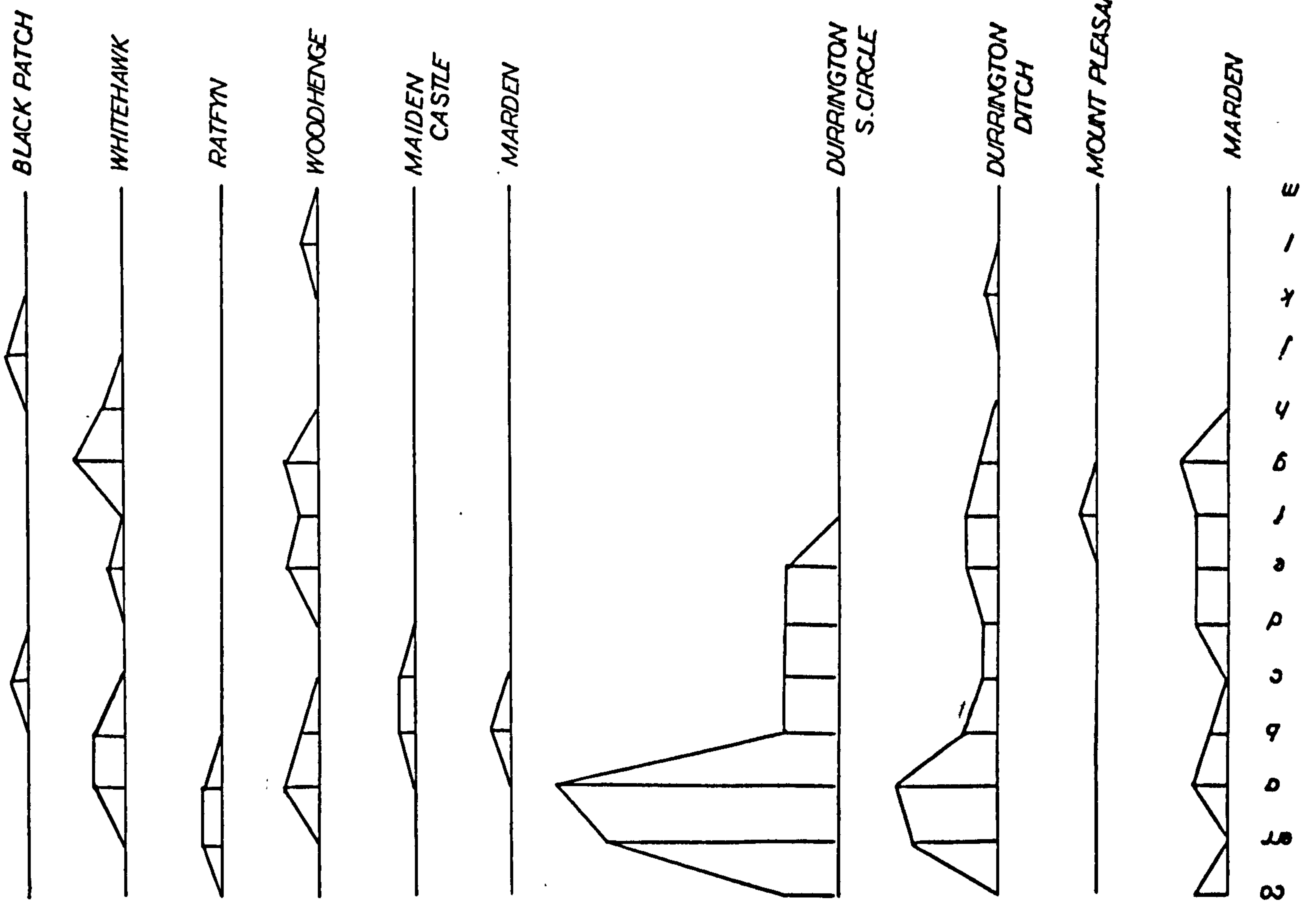


FIG. 4.28 PIGS: 2nd MOLAR WEAR STAGES

0
10
individuals

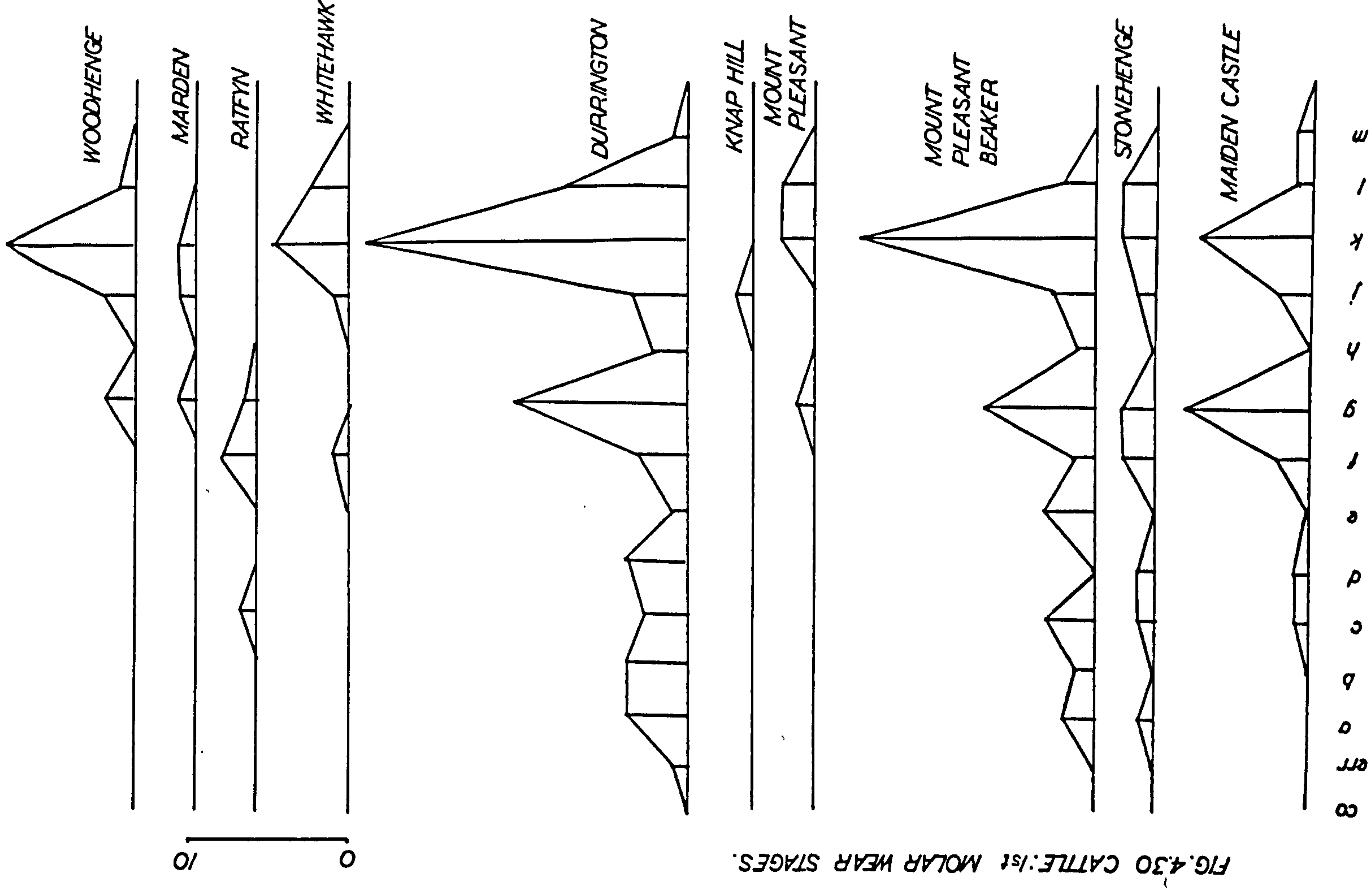


FIG. 4.30 CATTLE: 1st MOLAR WEAR STAGES.

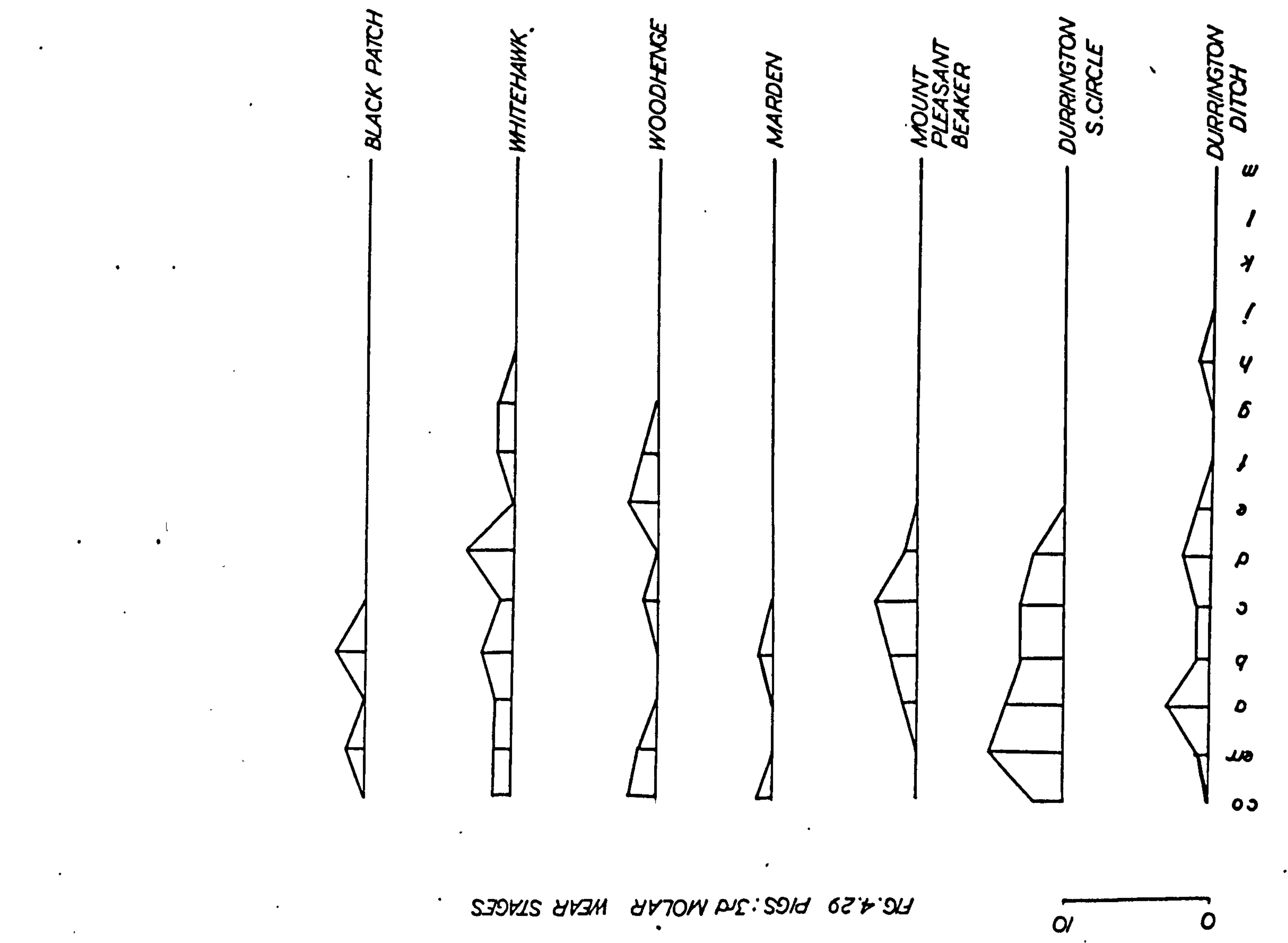


FIG. 4.29 PIGS: 3rd MOLAR WEAR STAGES

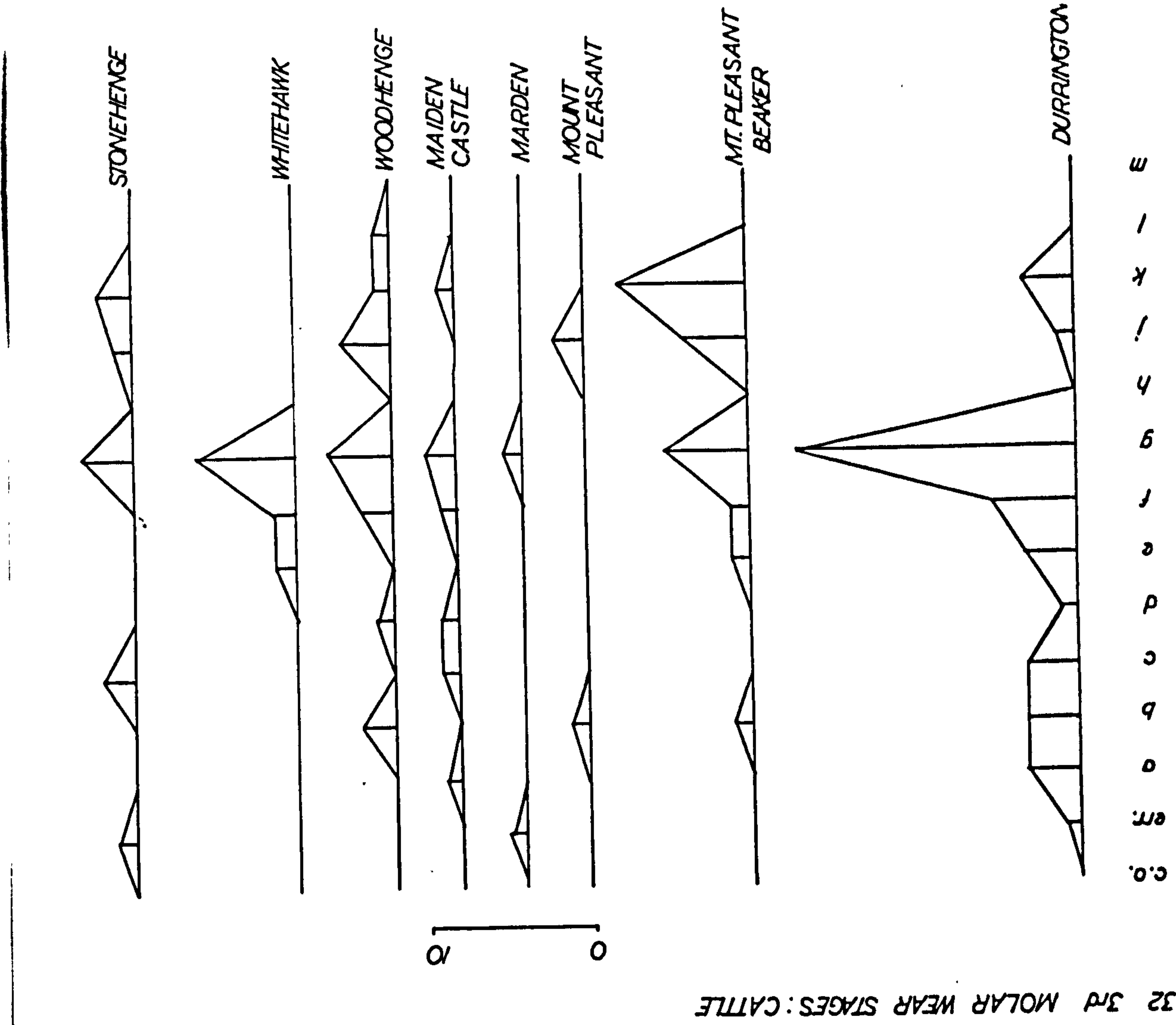
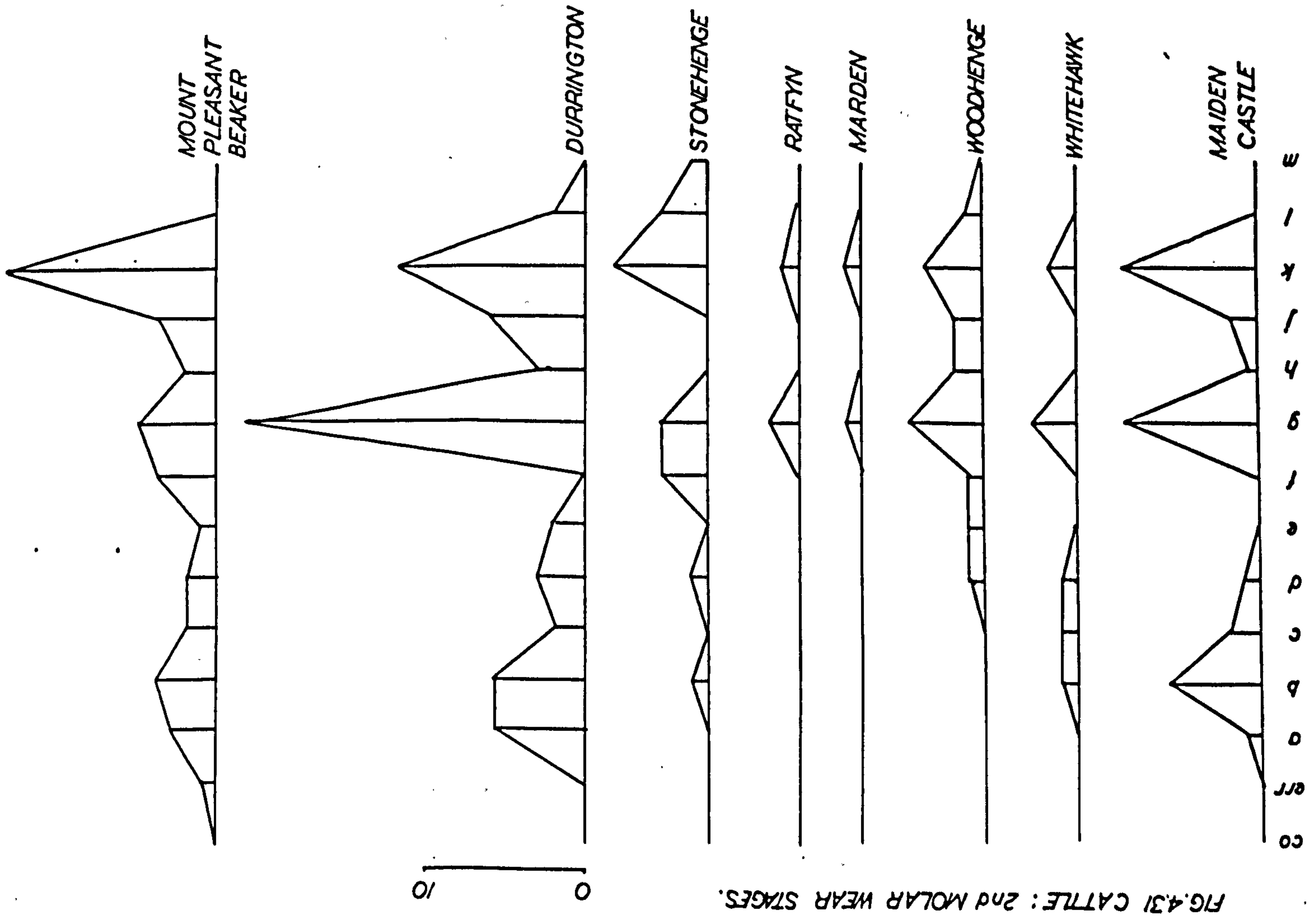


FIG. 432 3rd MOLAR WEAR STAGES: CATTLE

FIG.4.33 CATTLE: BREADTH OF METACARPAL

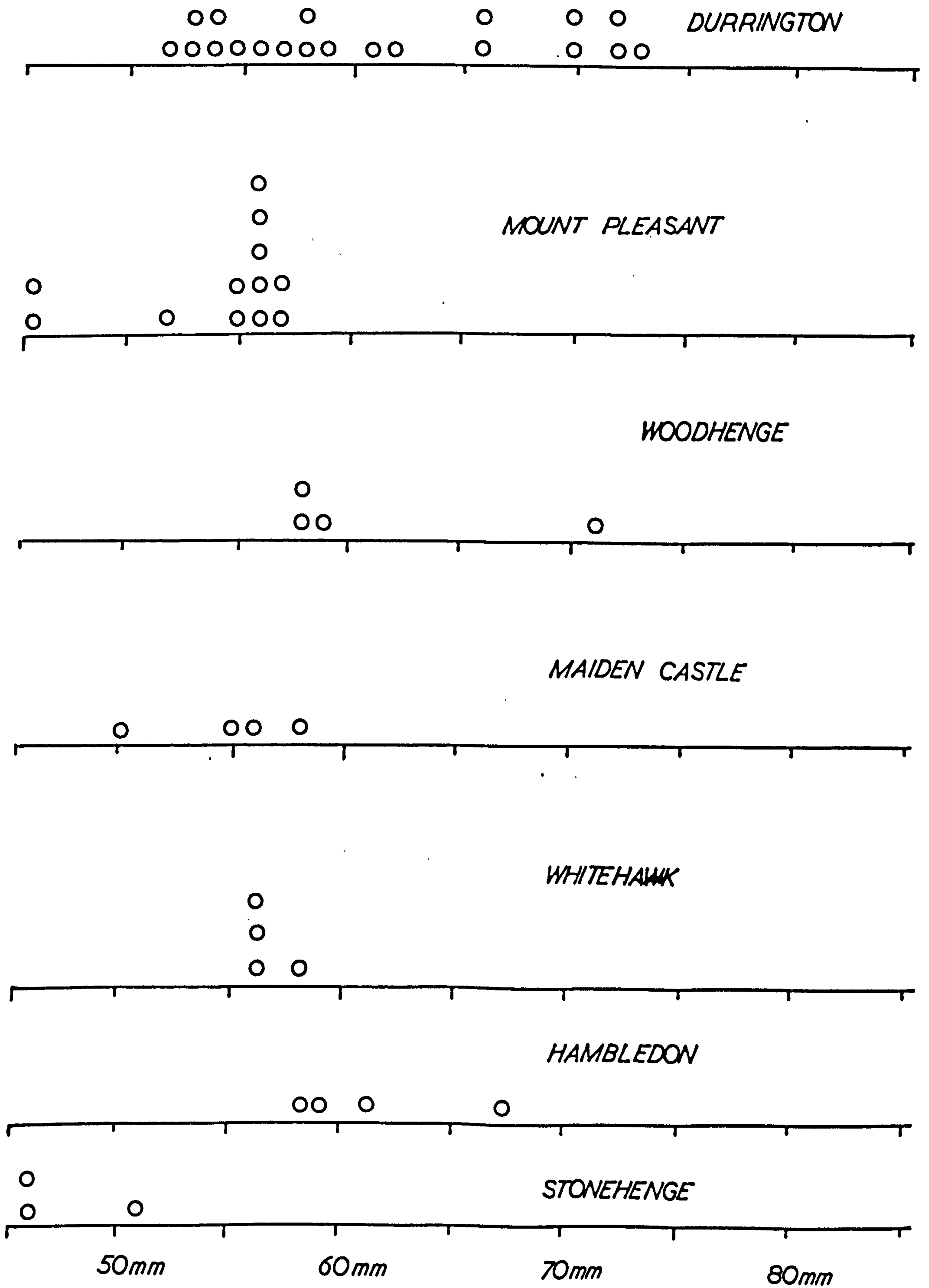
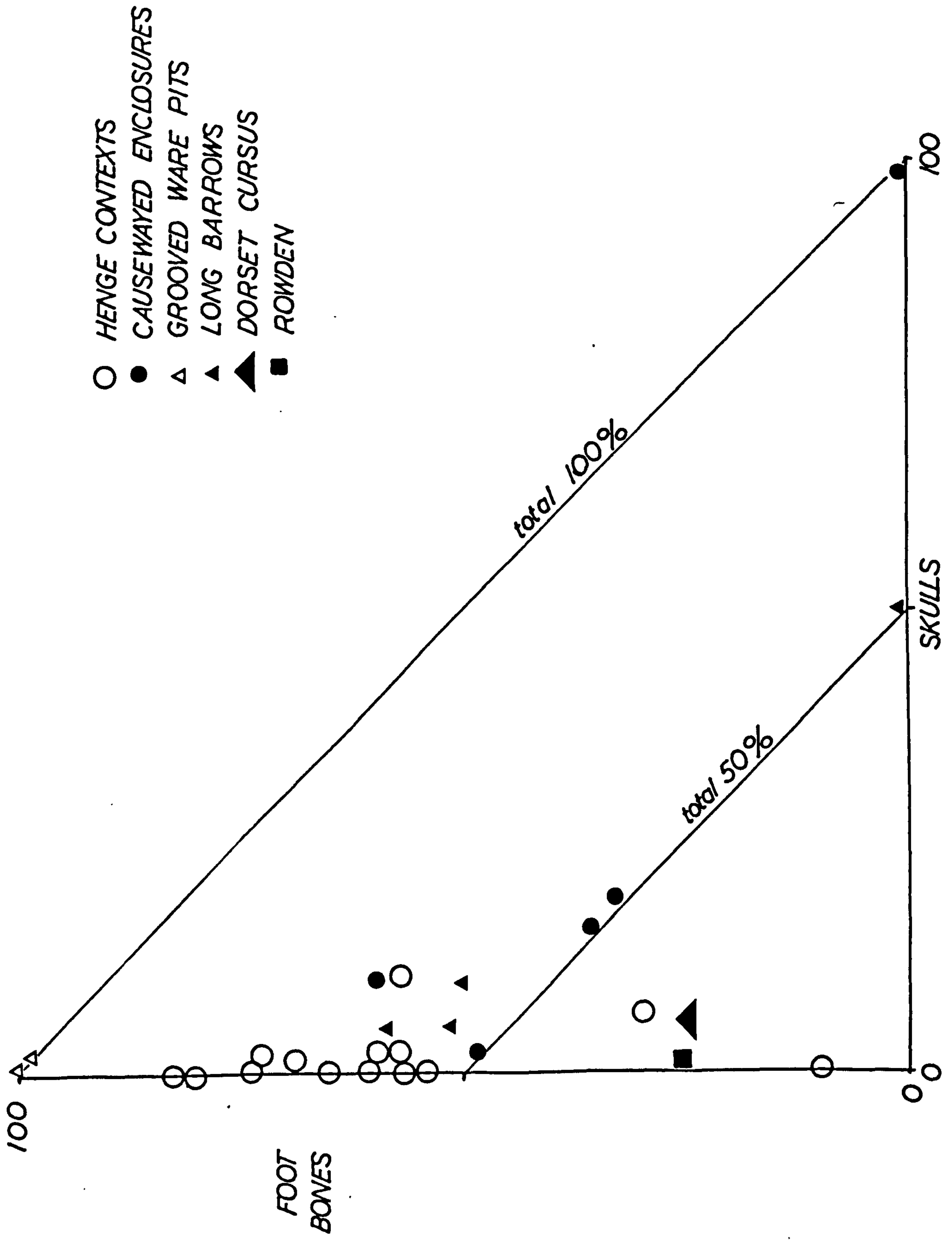


FIG. 4.34 CATTLE: PERCENTAGES OF FOOT BONES AND SKULLS IN ASSEMBLAGES.



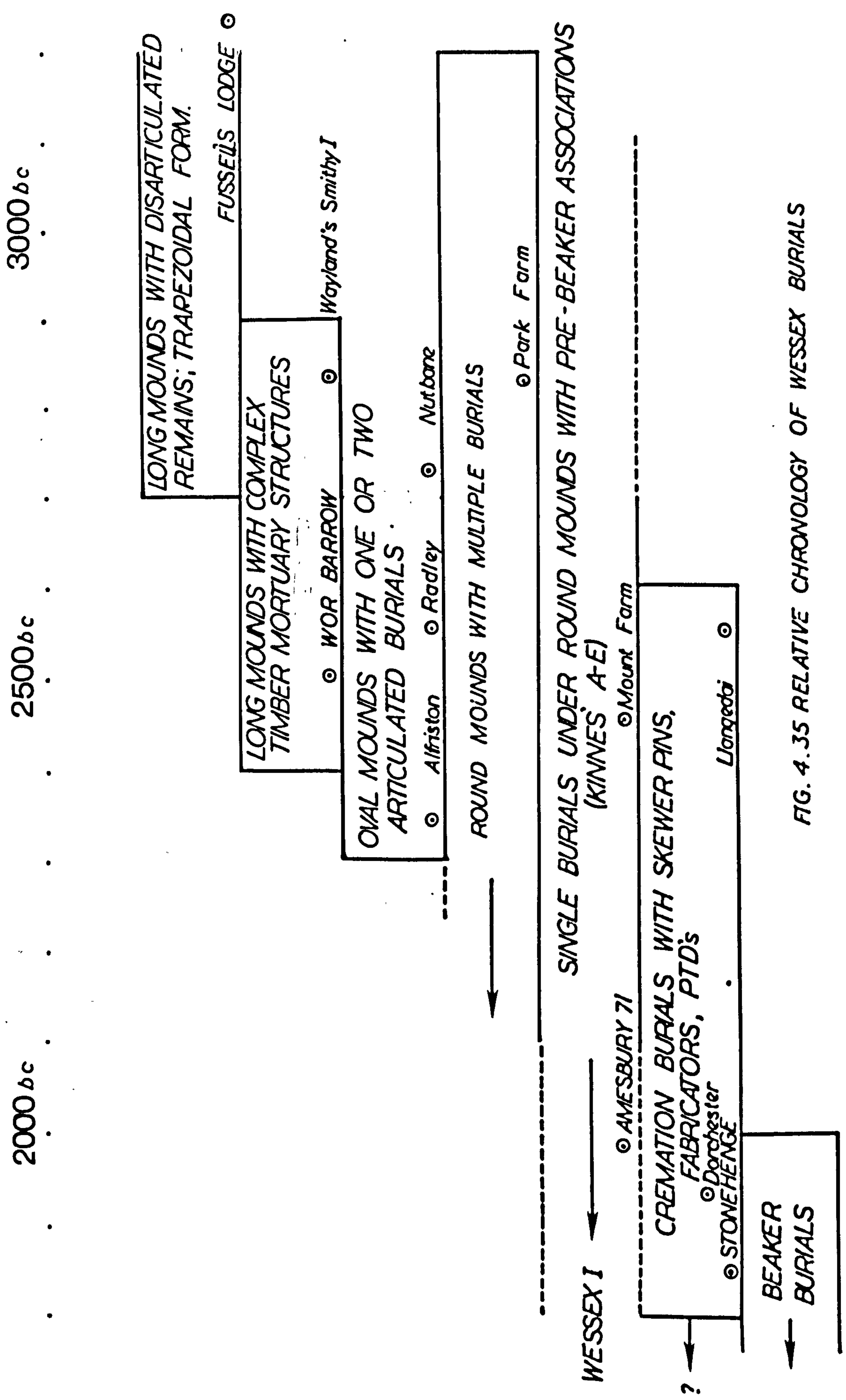
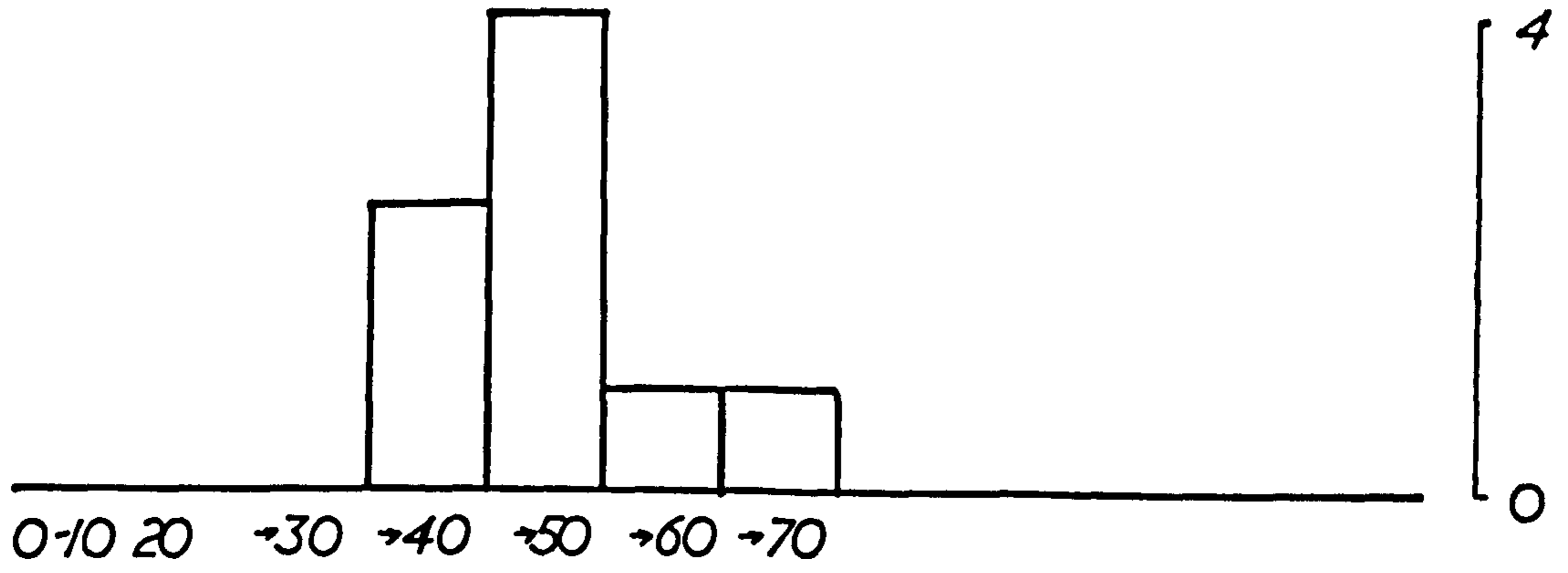


FIG. 4.35 RELATIVE CHRONOLOGY OF WESSEX BURIALS

EARLIER



LATER

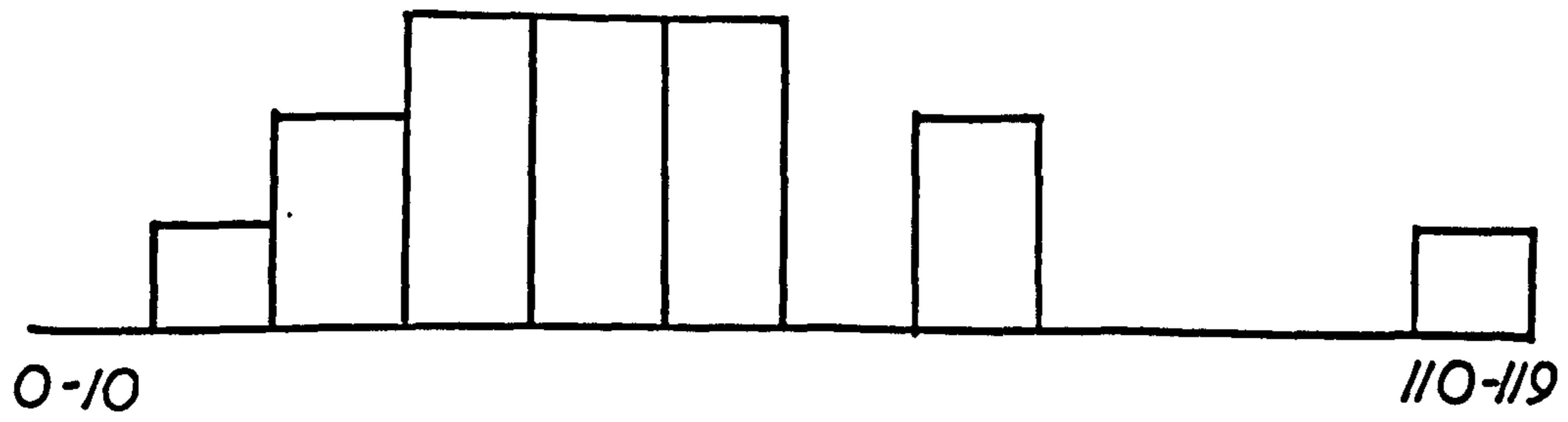
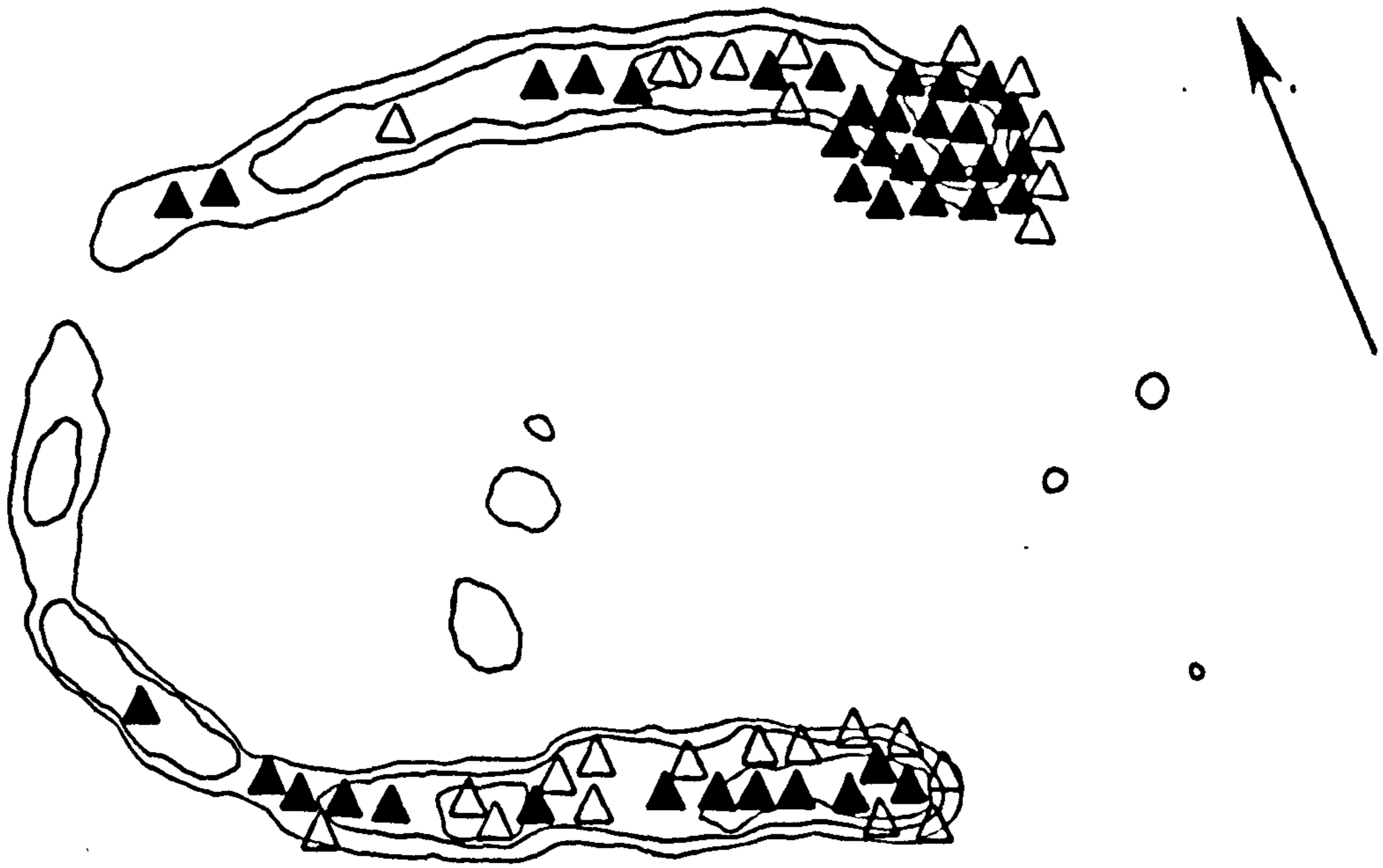


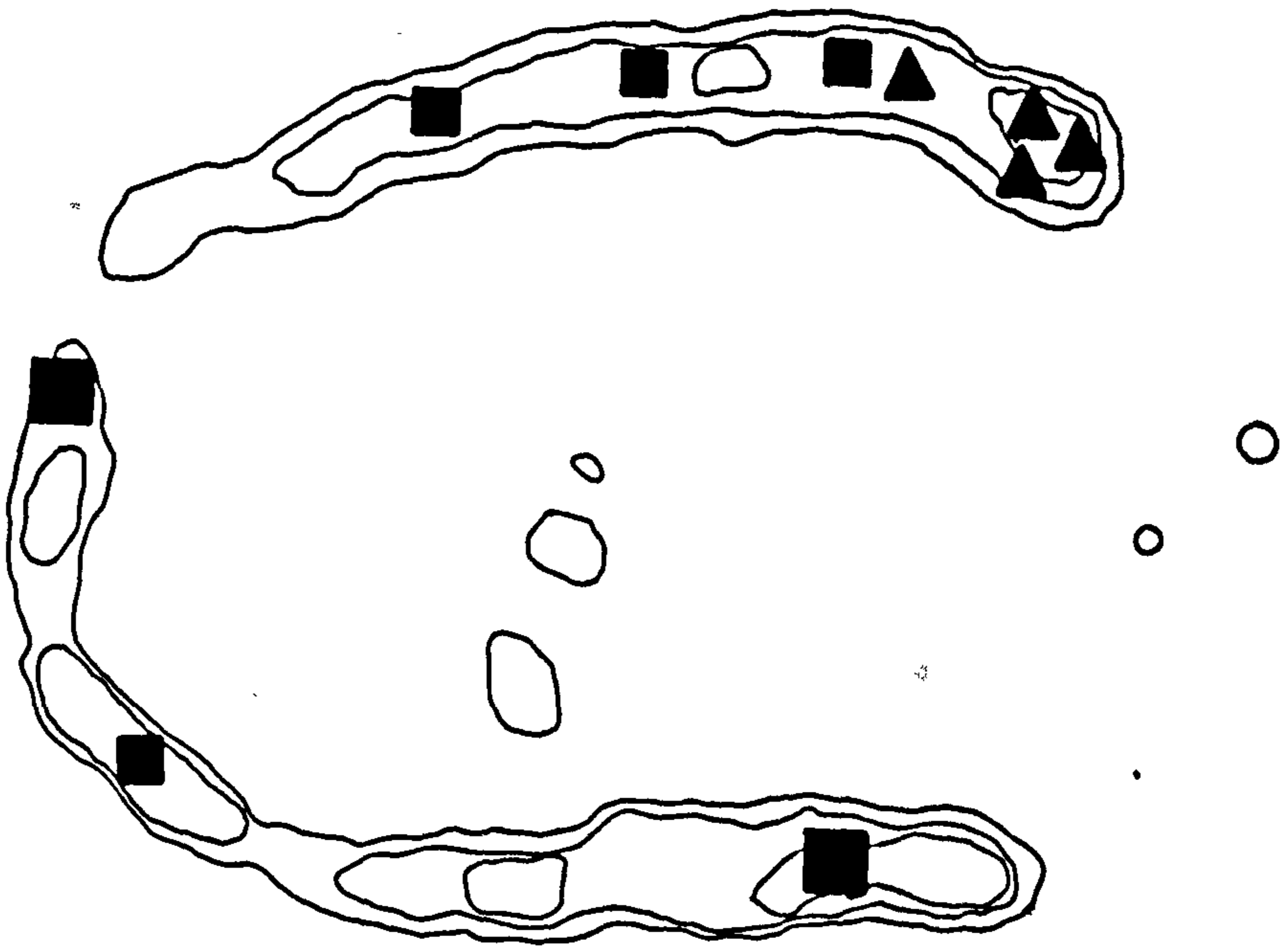
FIG 4.36 LONG BARROW LENGTHS IN METRES.

FIG 4.37 THICKTHORN DOWN: EARLIER SILTS



ANIMAL BONE ▲ BOS
 △ OTHER

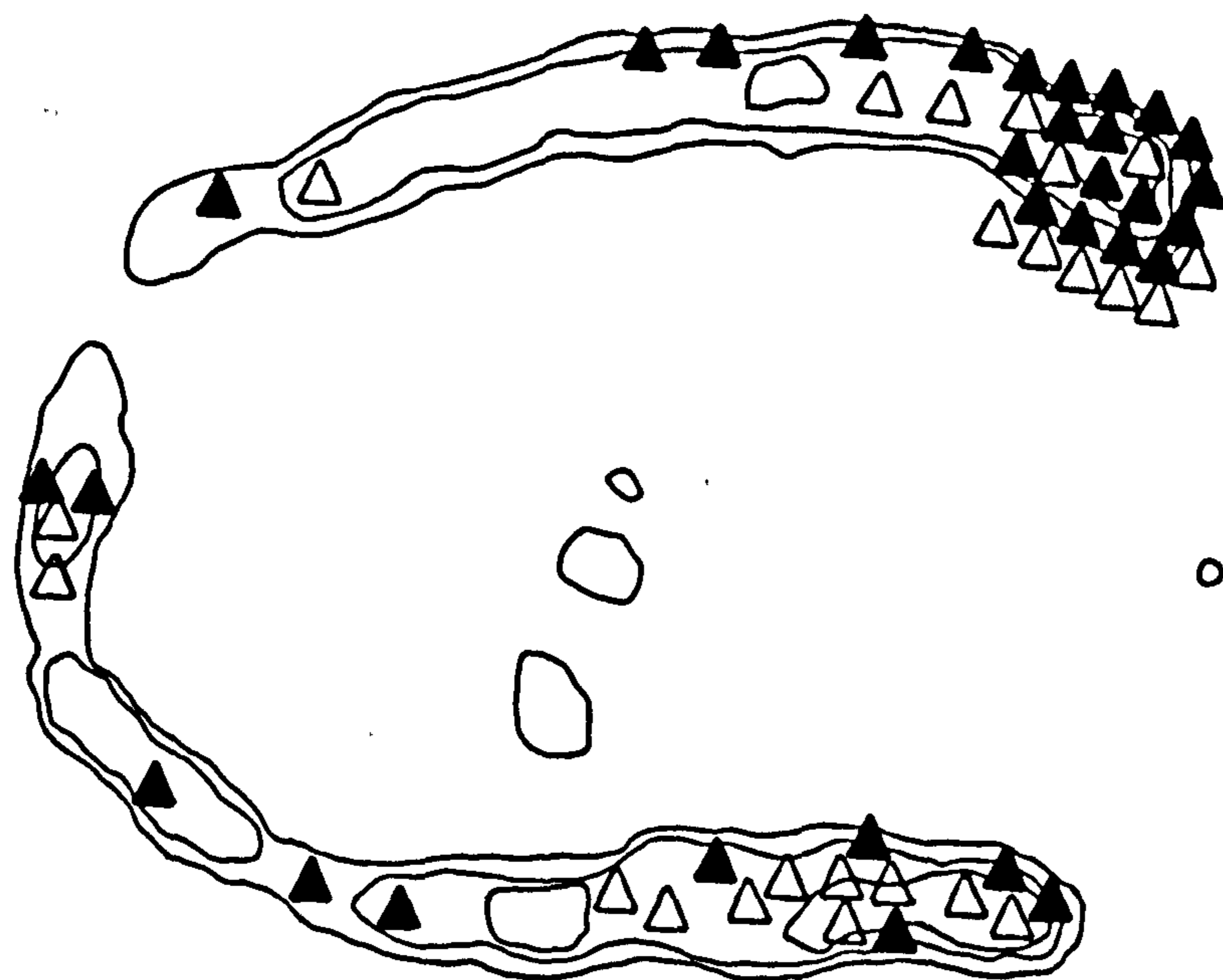
0 100ft



FLINT & POT

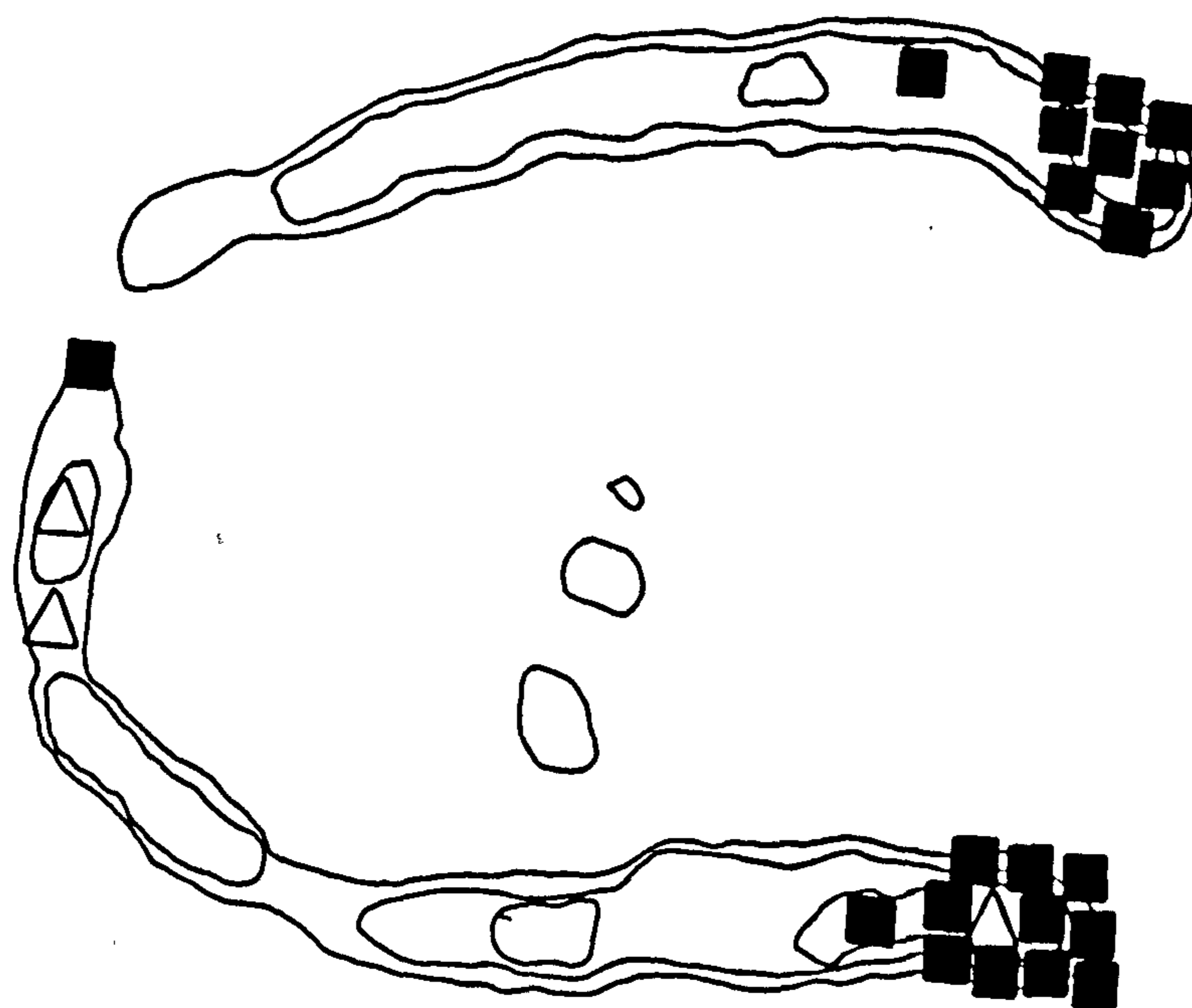
■ < 100 FLAKES ▲ / VESSEL
 ■ > 100 FLAKES

FIG. 438 THICKTHORN DOWN: LATER SILTS



ANIMAL BONES ▲ BOS
△ OTHER

0 100ft



POT ■ PETERBOROUGH
△ BEAKER

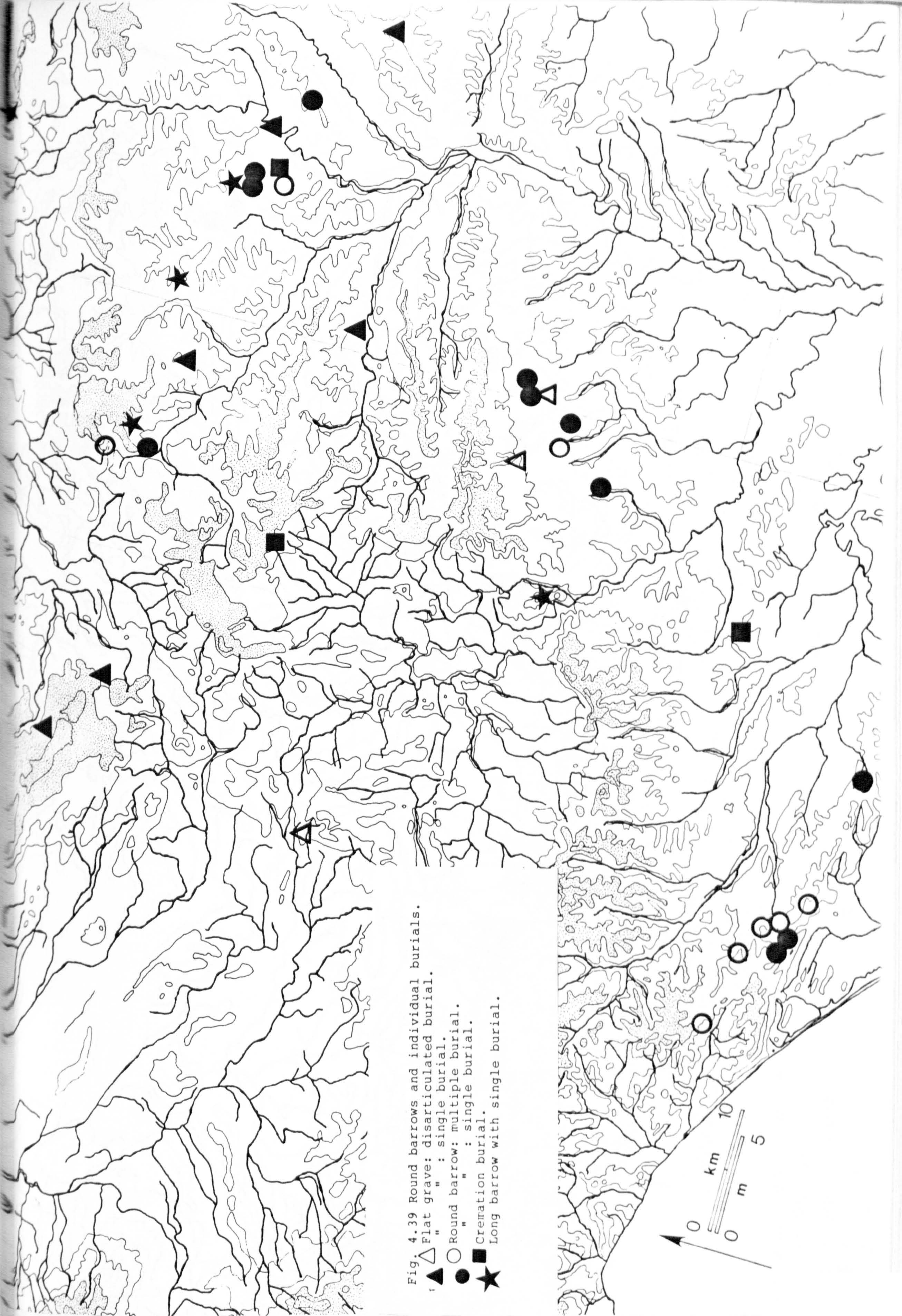
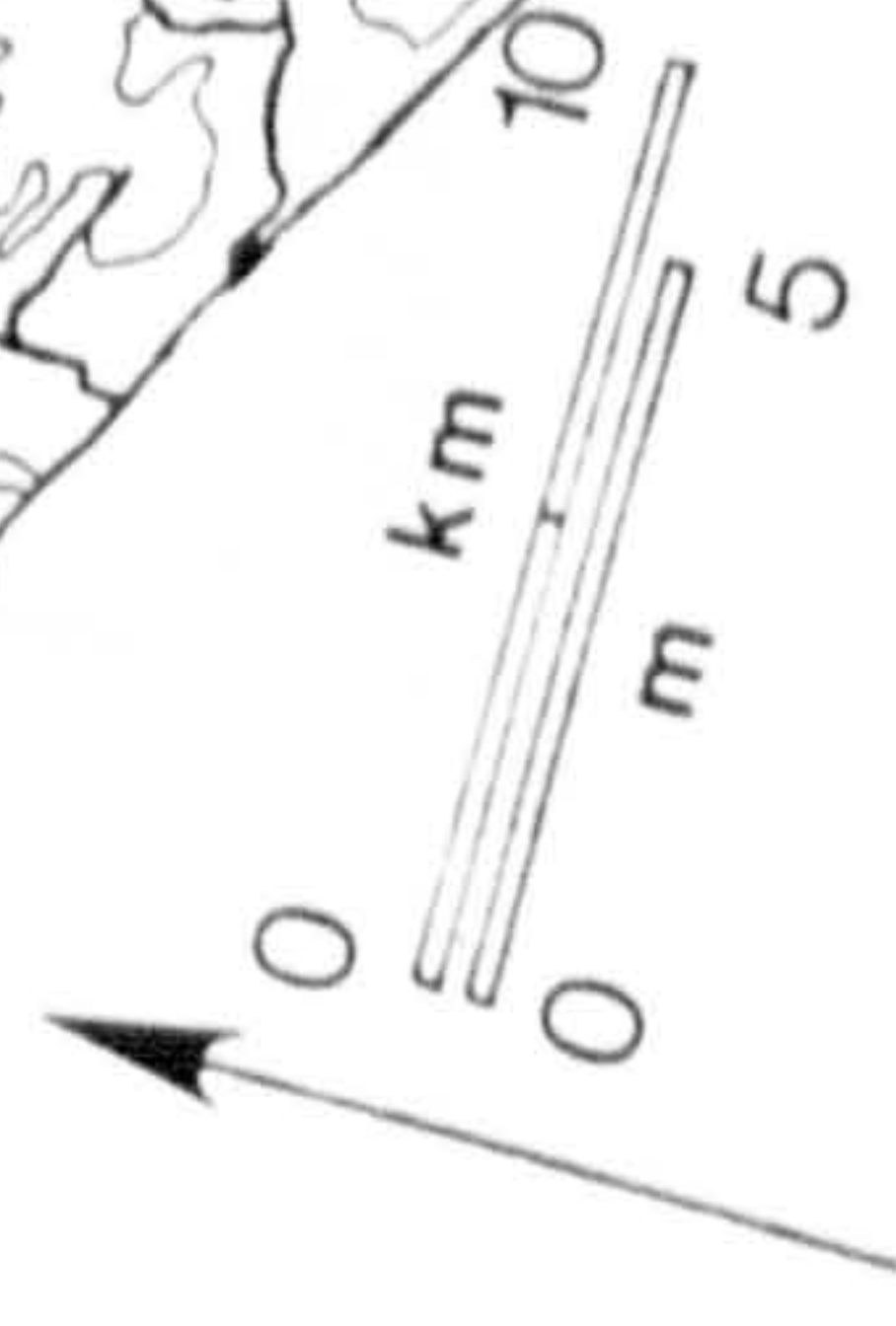


Fig. 4.39 Round barrows and individual burials.

- △ Flat grave: disarticulated burial.
- " : single burial.
- " : multiple burial.
- Cremation burial.
- ★ Long barrow with single burial.



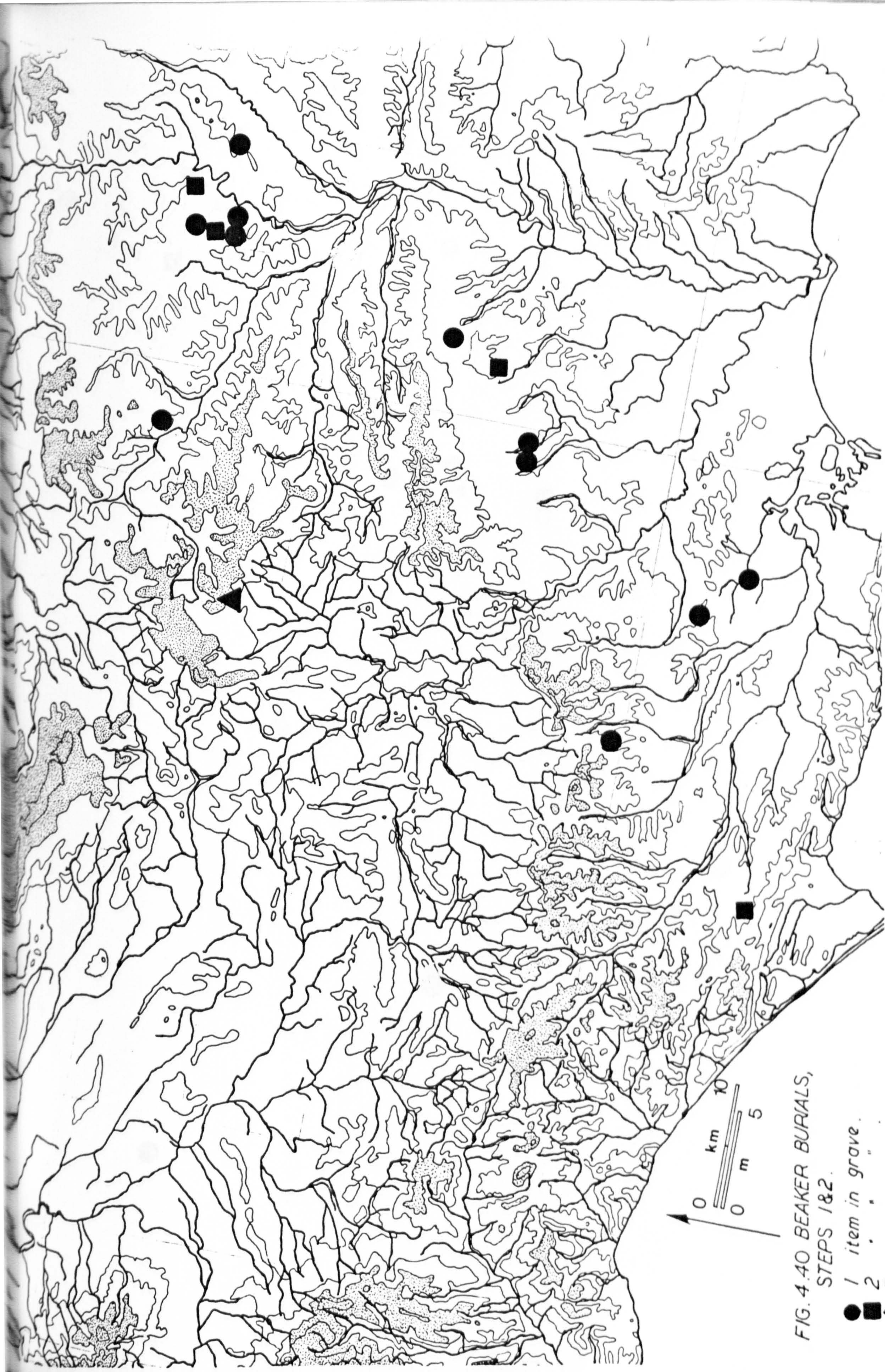


FIG. 4.40 BEAKER BURIALS,
STEPS 1&2.

- 1 item in grave.
- 2 " " "
- ▲ 3 " " "

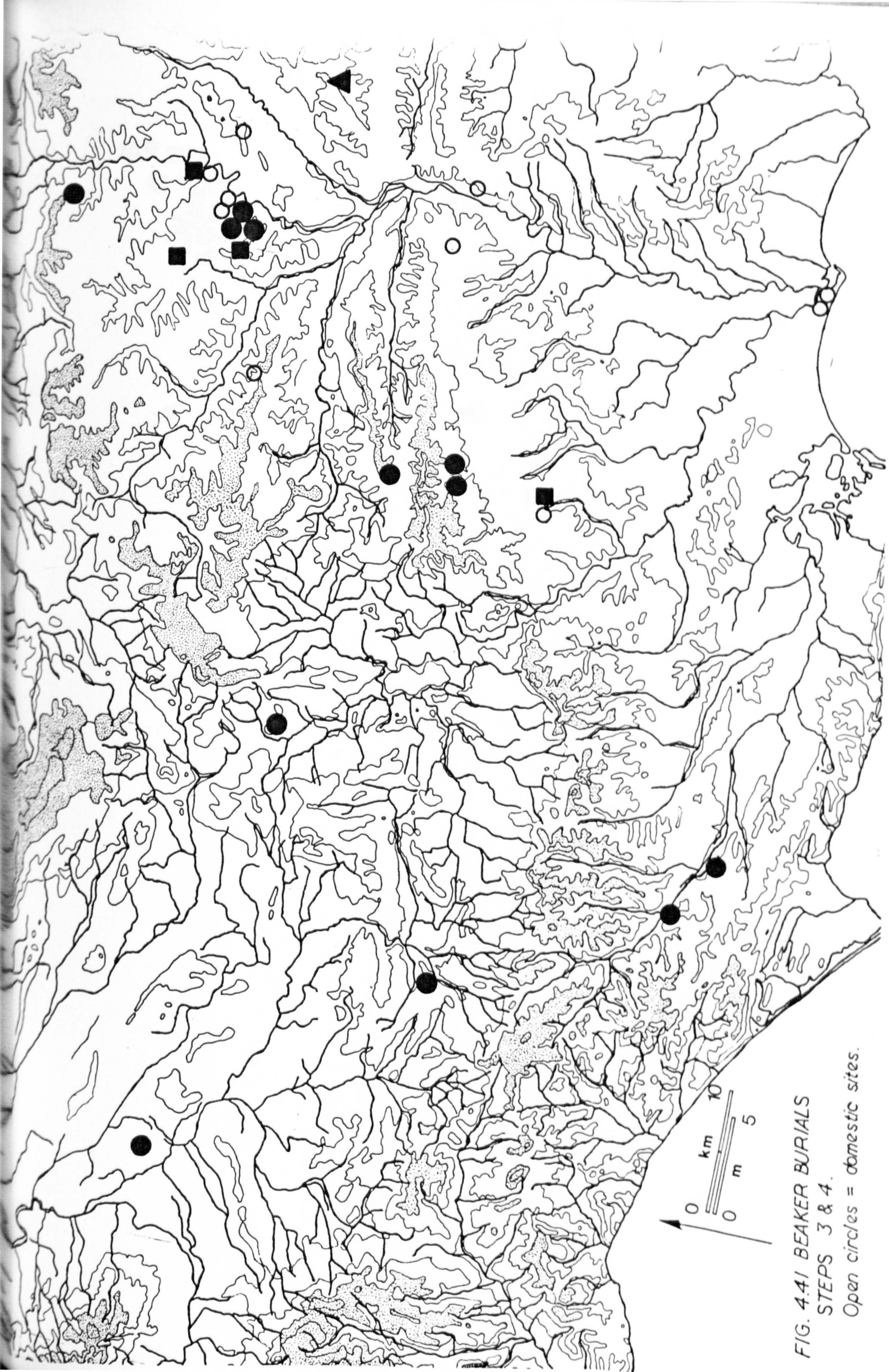


FIG. 4.41 BEAKER BURIALS
STEPS 3 & 4.
Open circles = domestic sites.

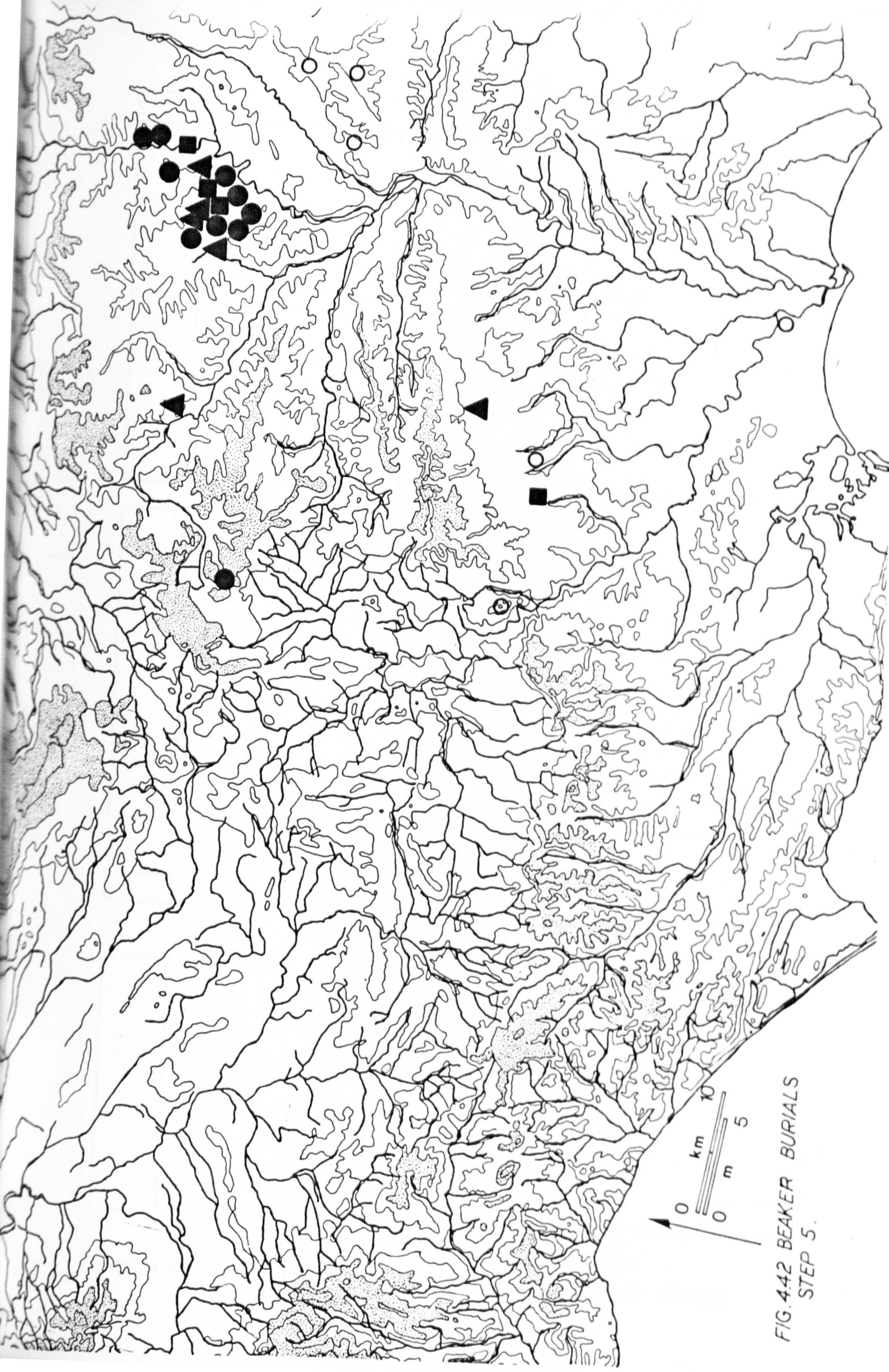


FIG. 442 BEAKER BURIALS
STEP 5.

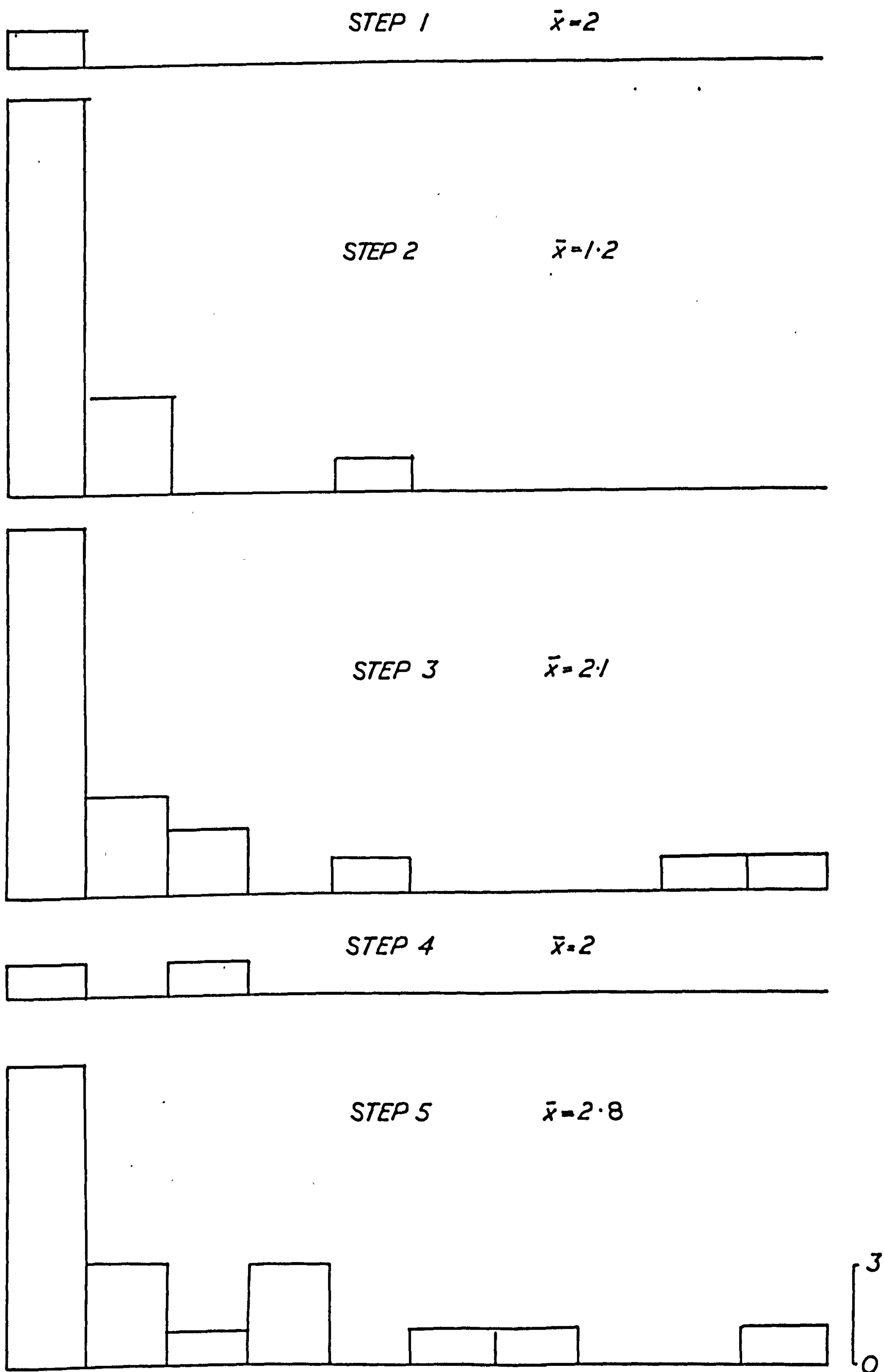


FIG. 4.43 SOUTH WESSEX BEAKER BURIALS : n ITEMS IN GRAVES.

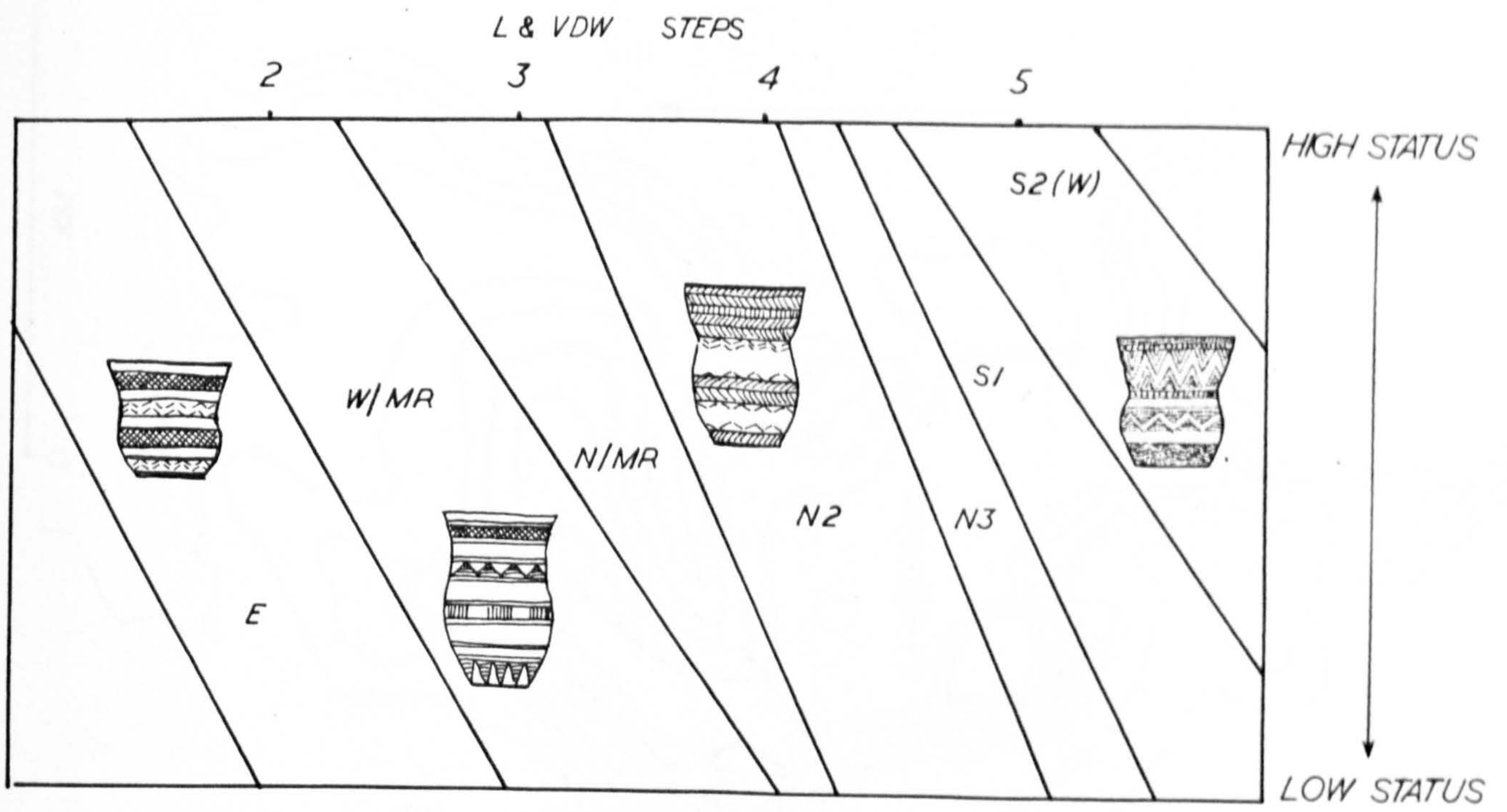


FIG. 4.44 BEAKER "INFLATION."

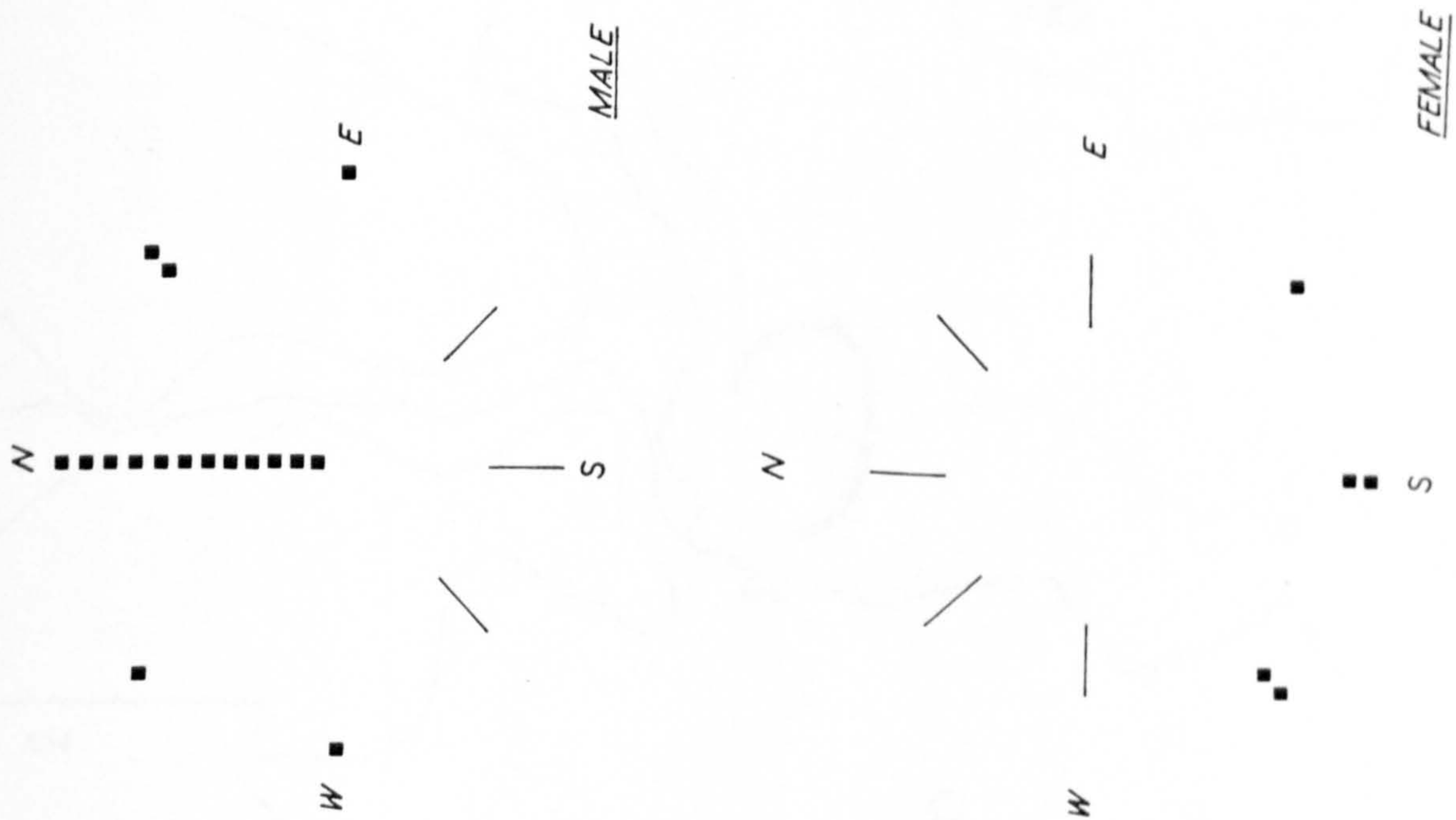


FIG. 4.45 ALIGNMENT OF BEAKER GRAVES IN WESSEX AND THE UPPER THAMES (DATA FROM CLARKE 1970).

FIG. 4.46 EARTHWORKS ON WHITESHEET HILL, WILTS.
Sketched from RCHM air photos

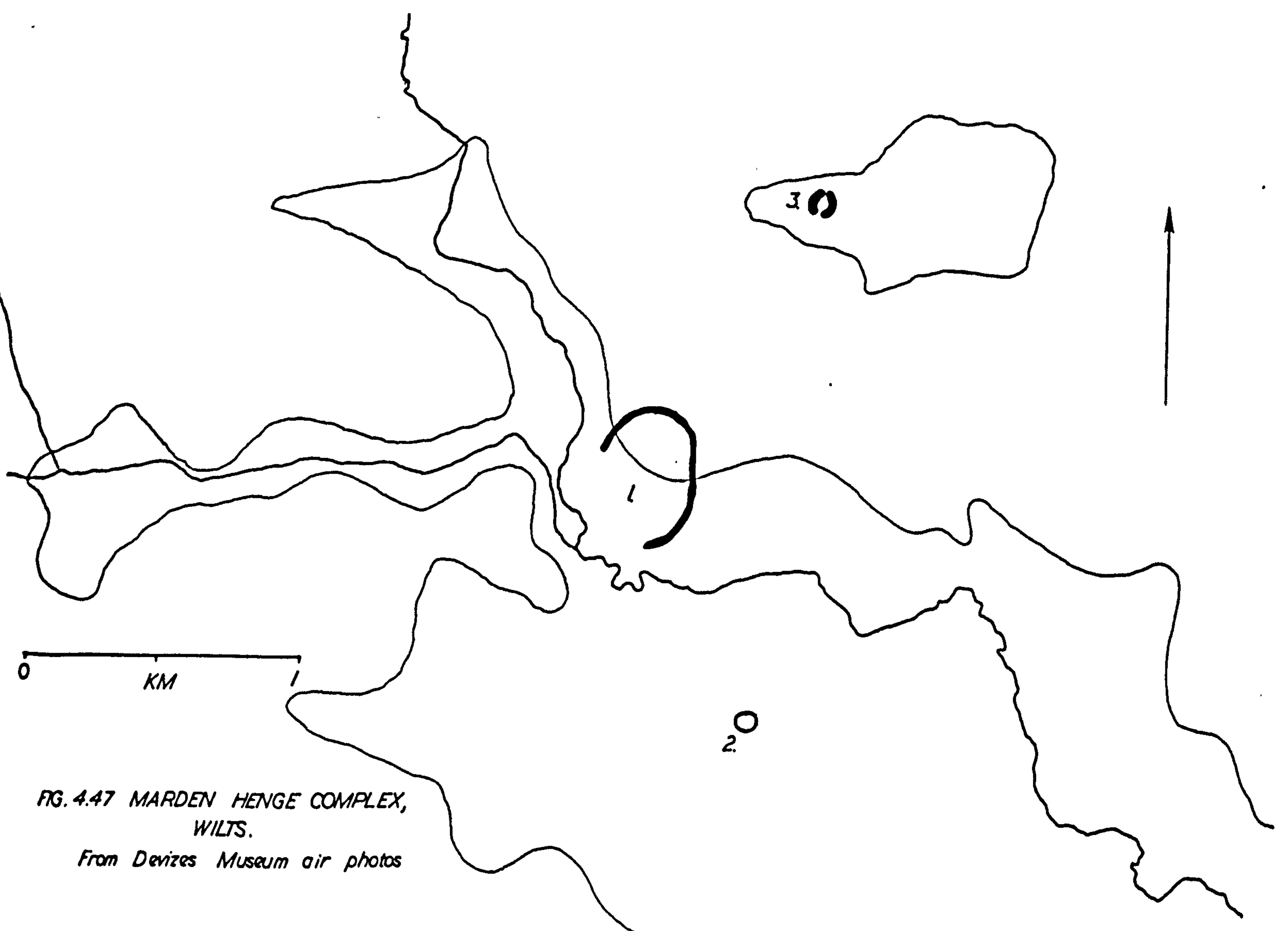
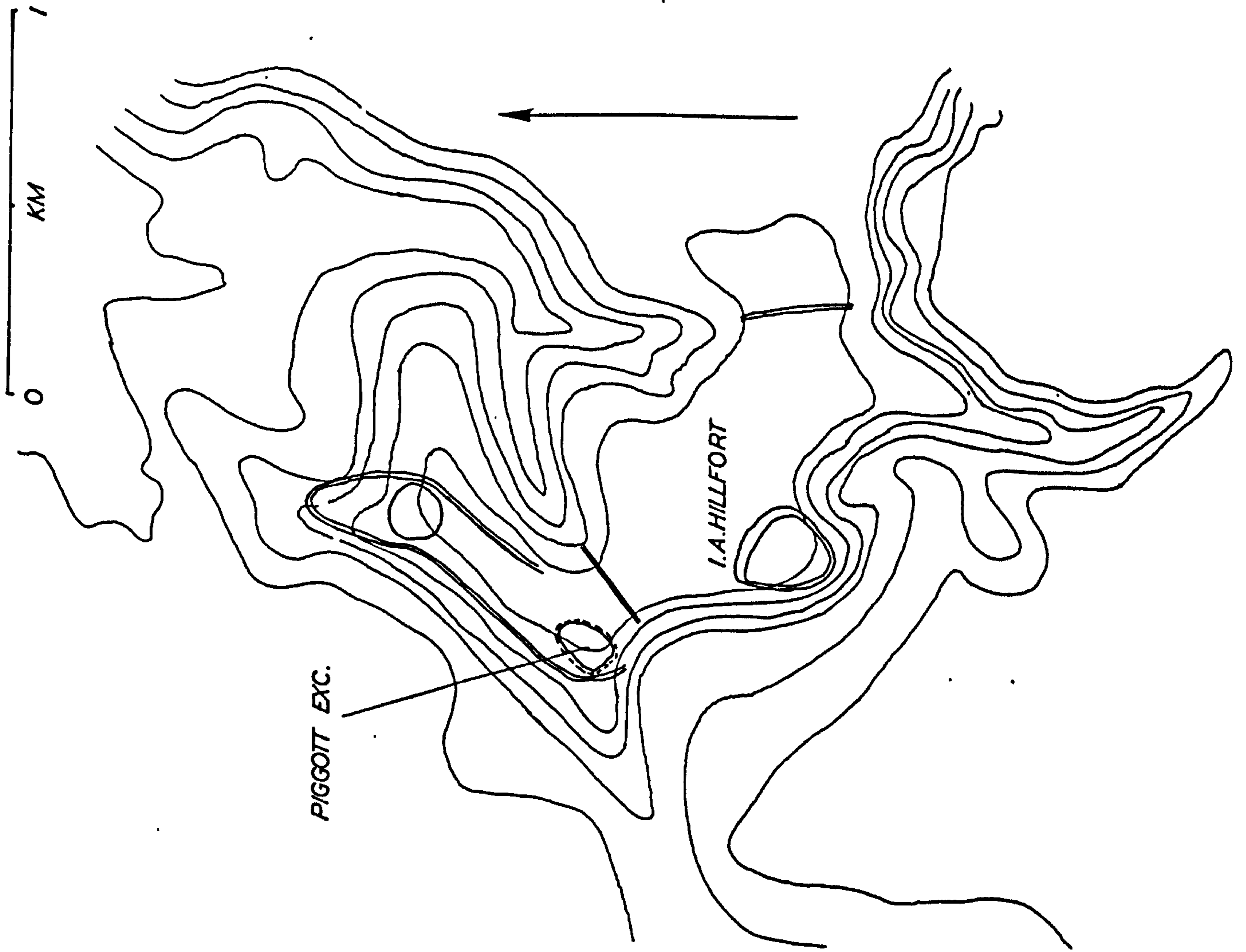


FIG. 4.47 MARDEN HENGE COMPLEX,
WILTS.
From Devizes Museum air photos

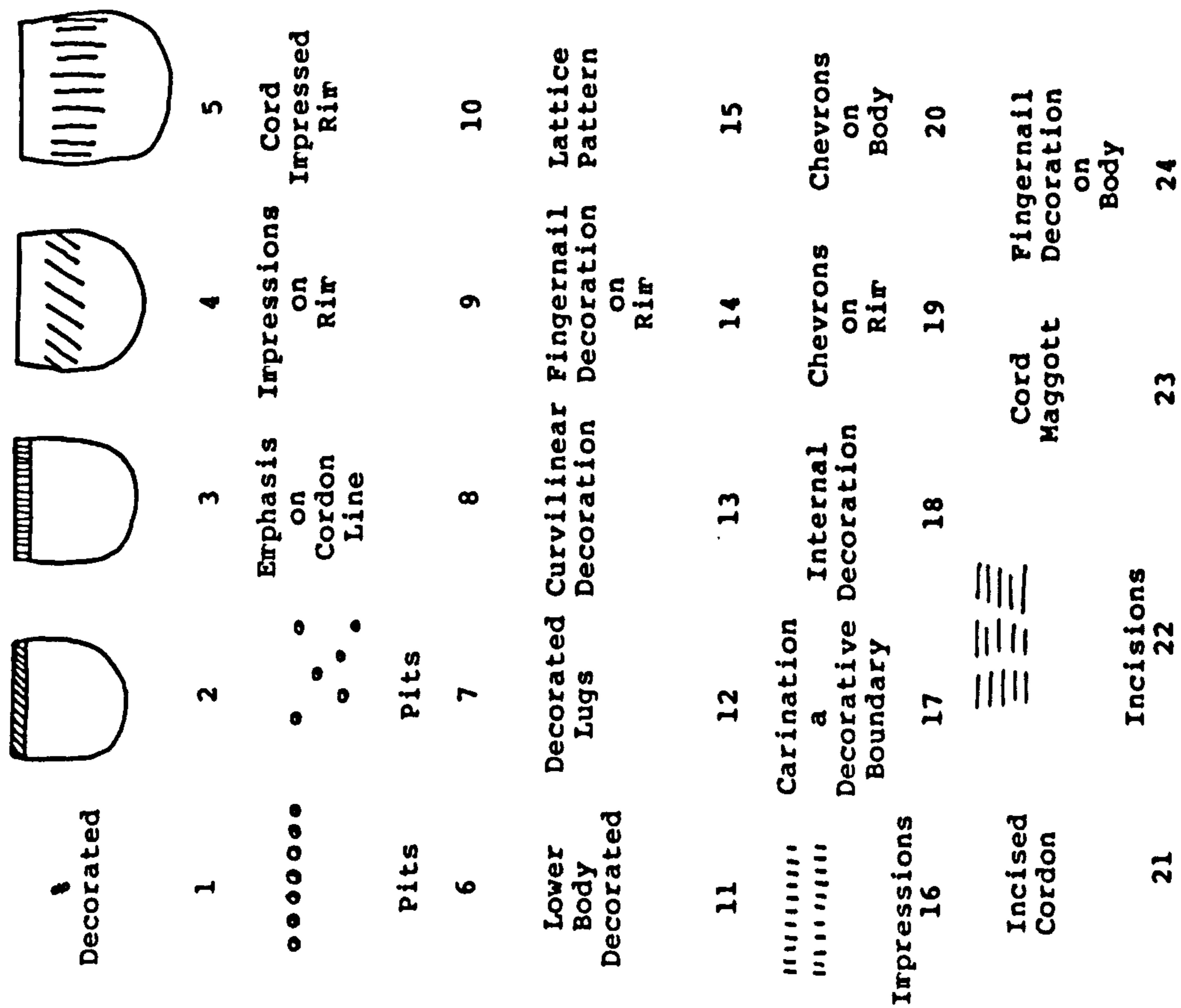


Fig. 4.49 Middle Neolithic Bowls: Decorative Traits.

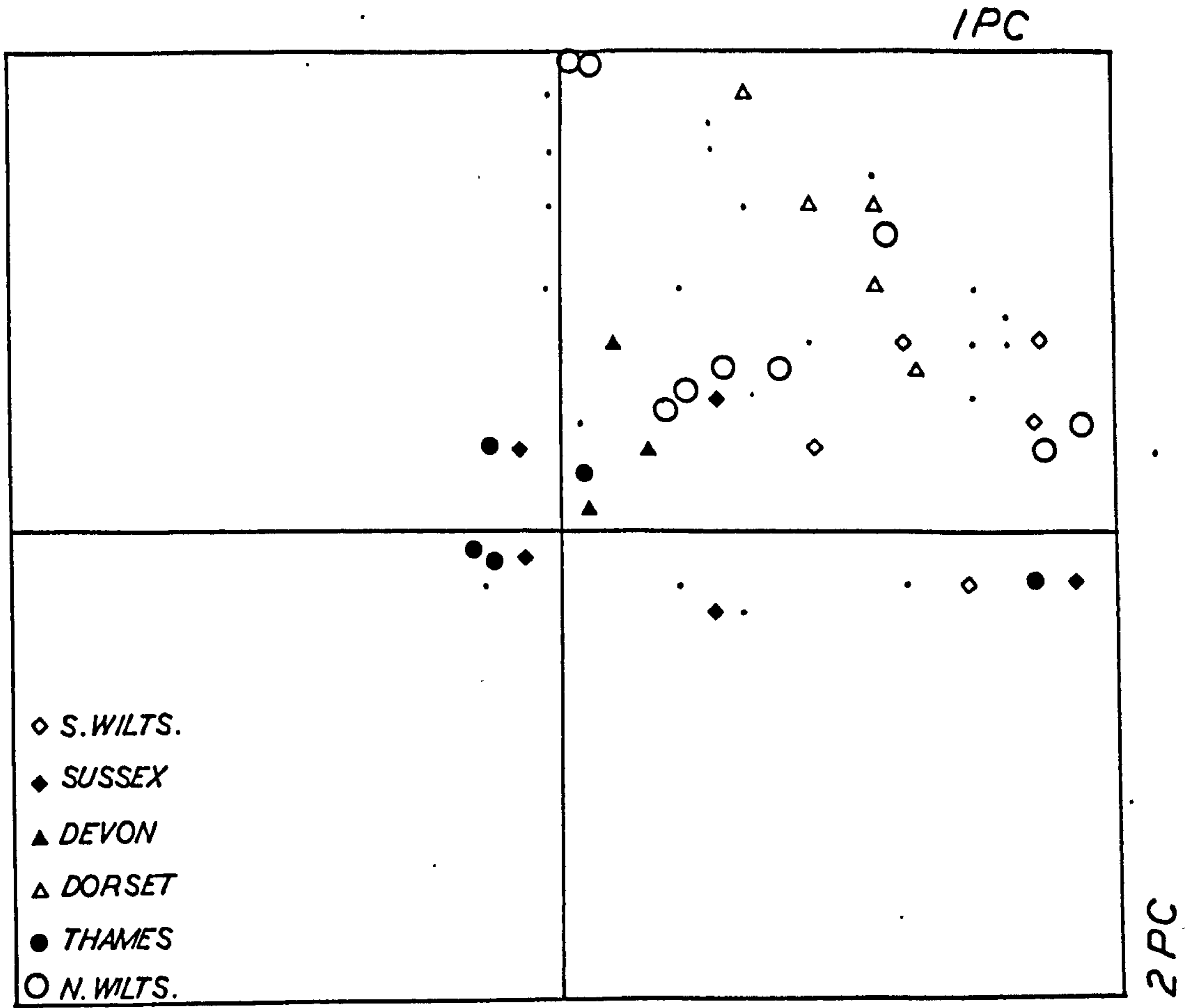


FIG.4.48 FACTOR ANALYSIS OF MIDDLE NEOLITHIC BOWL DECORATION.

FIG. 4.50 MIDDLE NEOLITHIC BOWLS: VESSEL FORMS

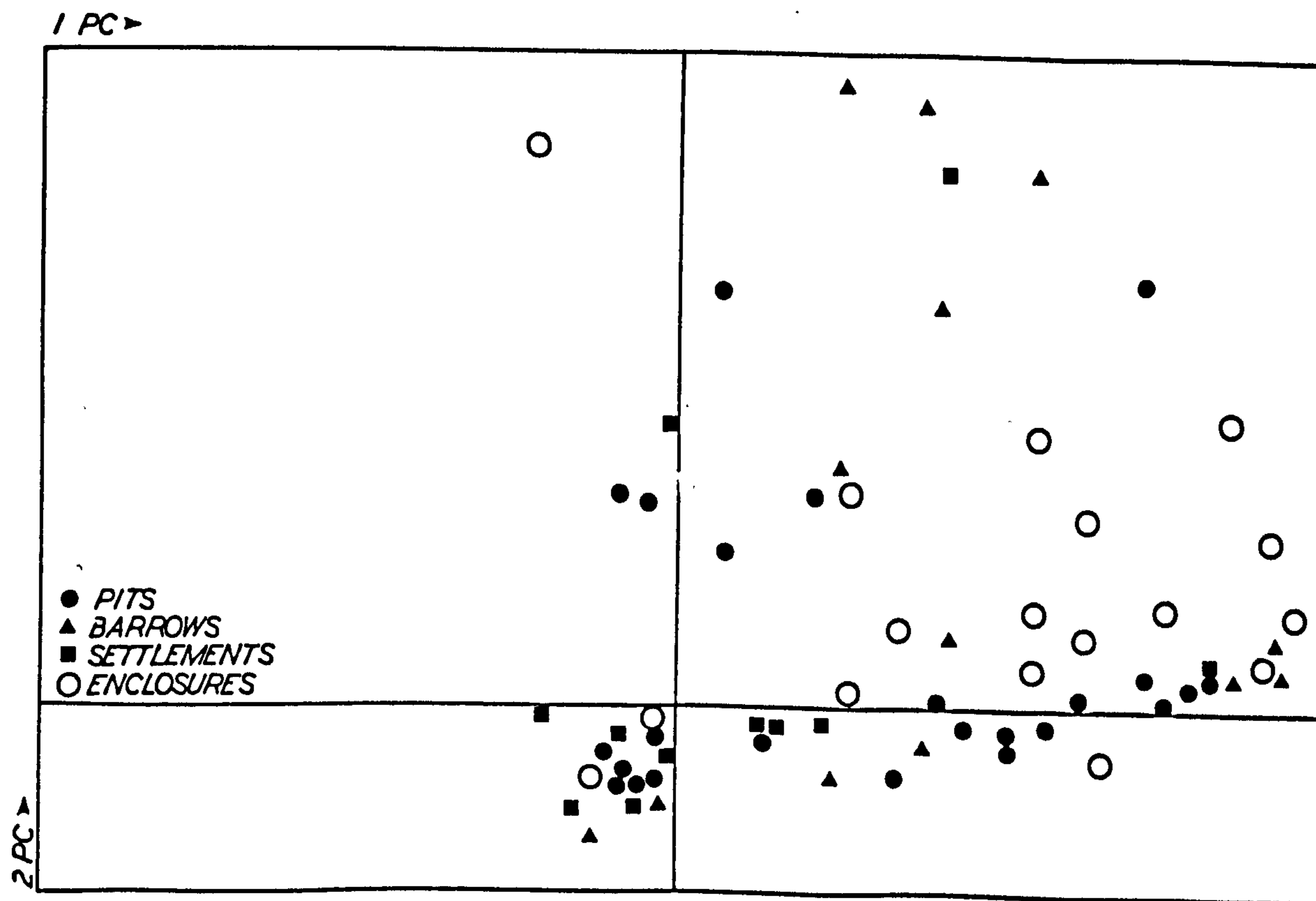
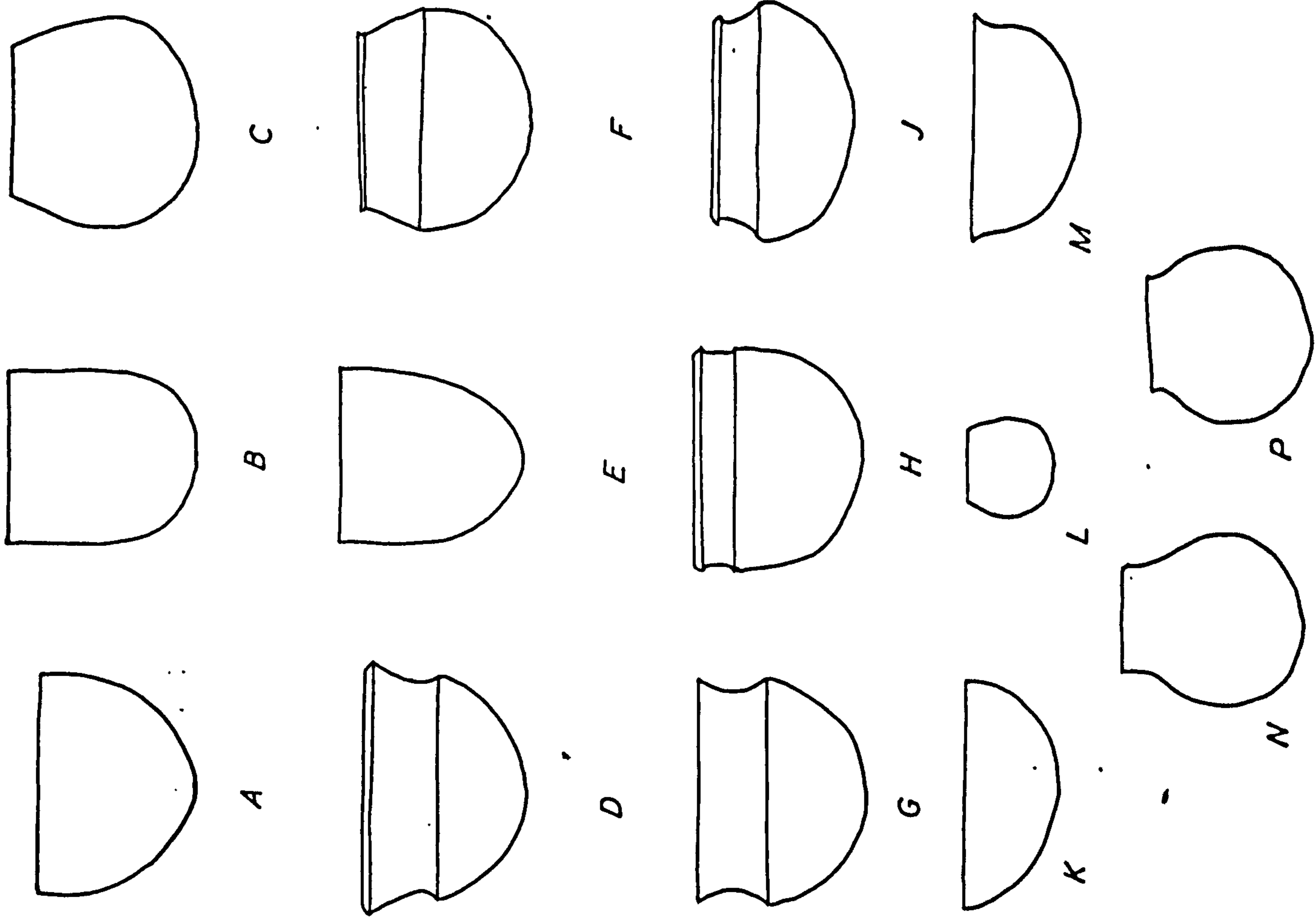


FIG. 4.51 FACTOR ANALYSIS OF MIDDLE NEOLITHIC BOWL VESSEL FORMS

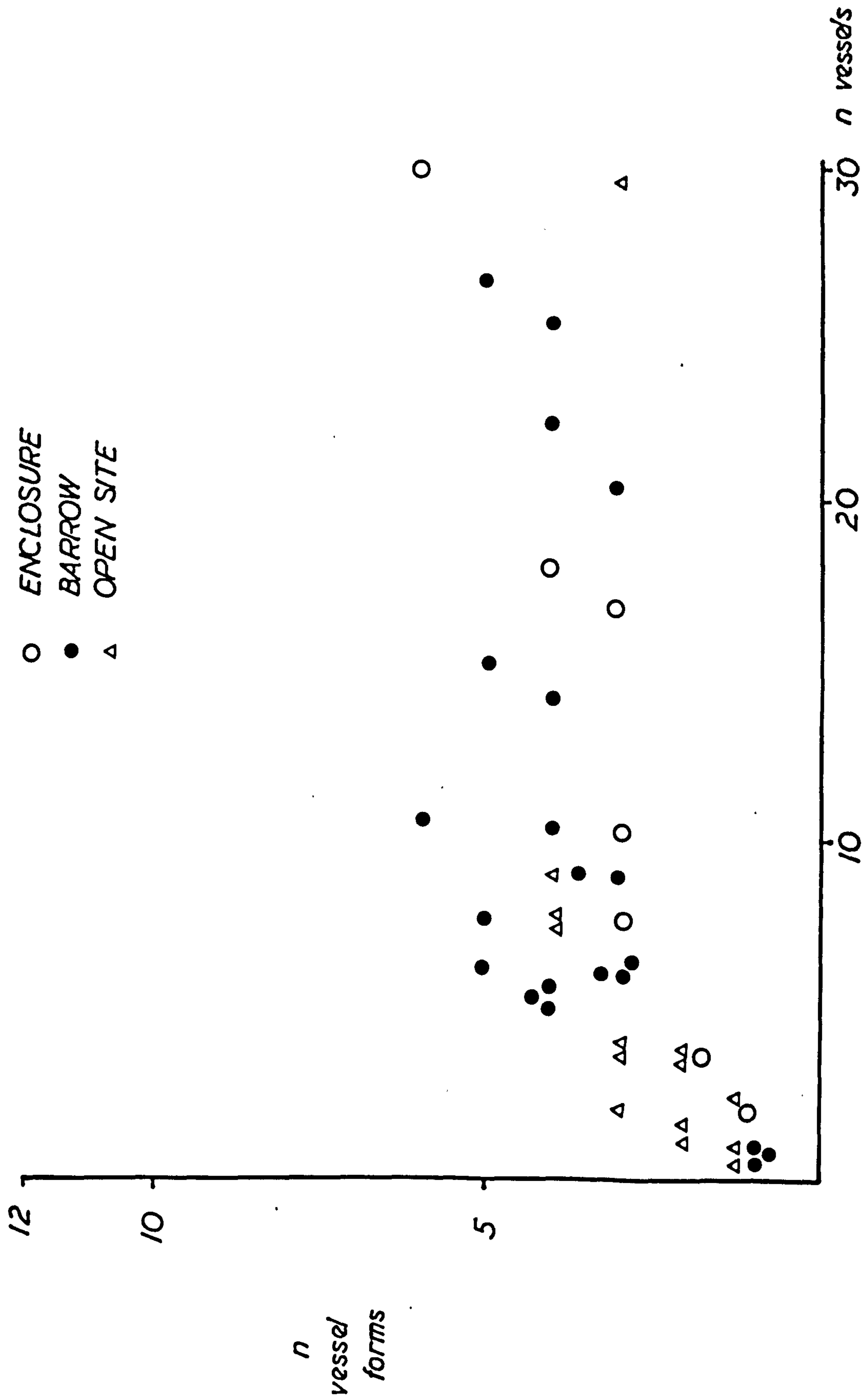


FIG. 4.52 BOWL POTTERY ASSEMBLAGES : VESSEL FORMS

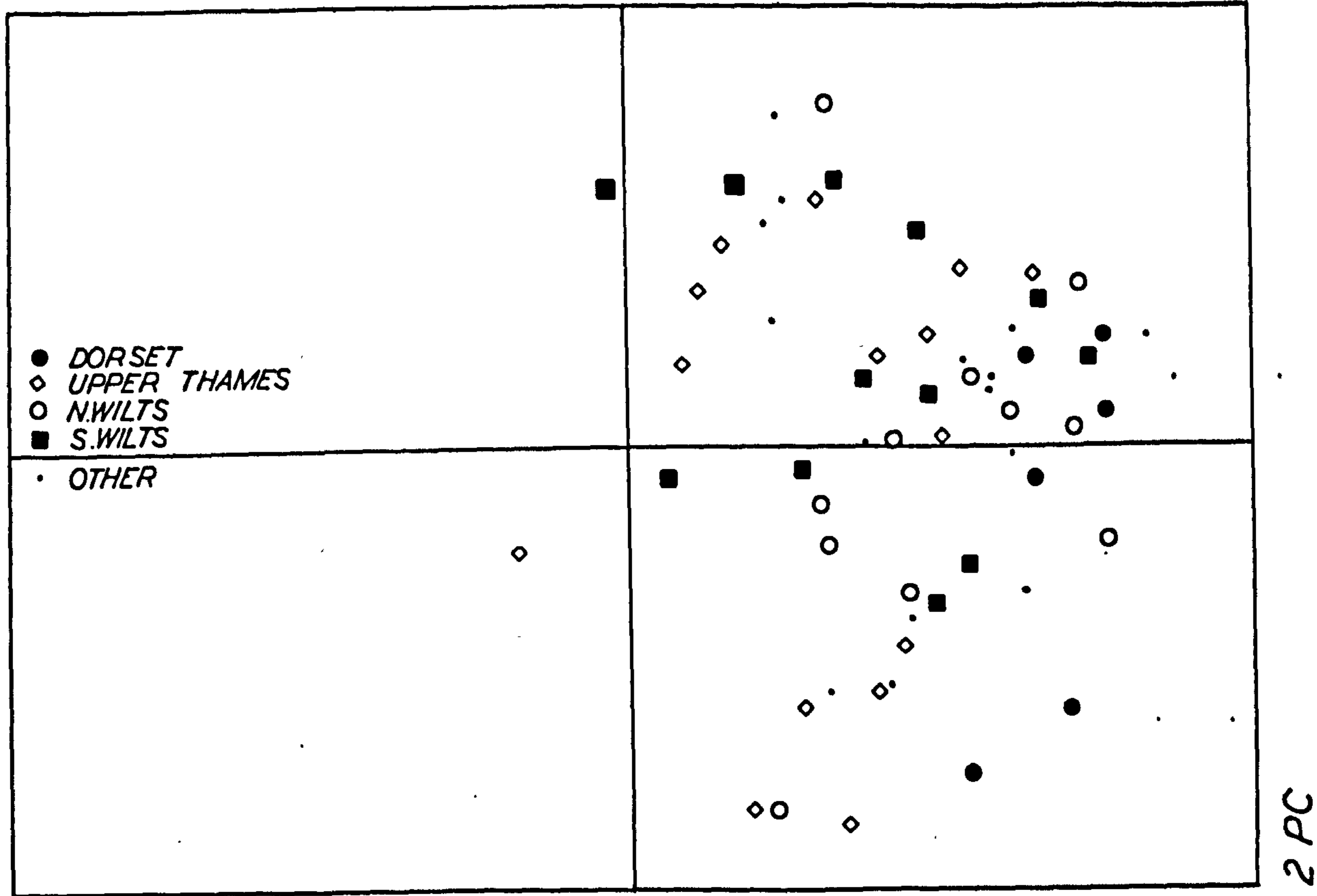


FIG. 4.53 PETERBOROUGH WARE DECORATIVE TRAITS: FACTOR ANALYSIS

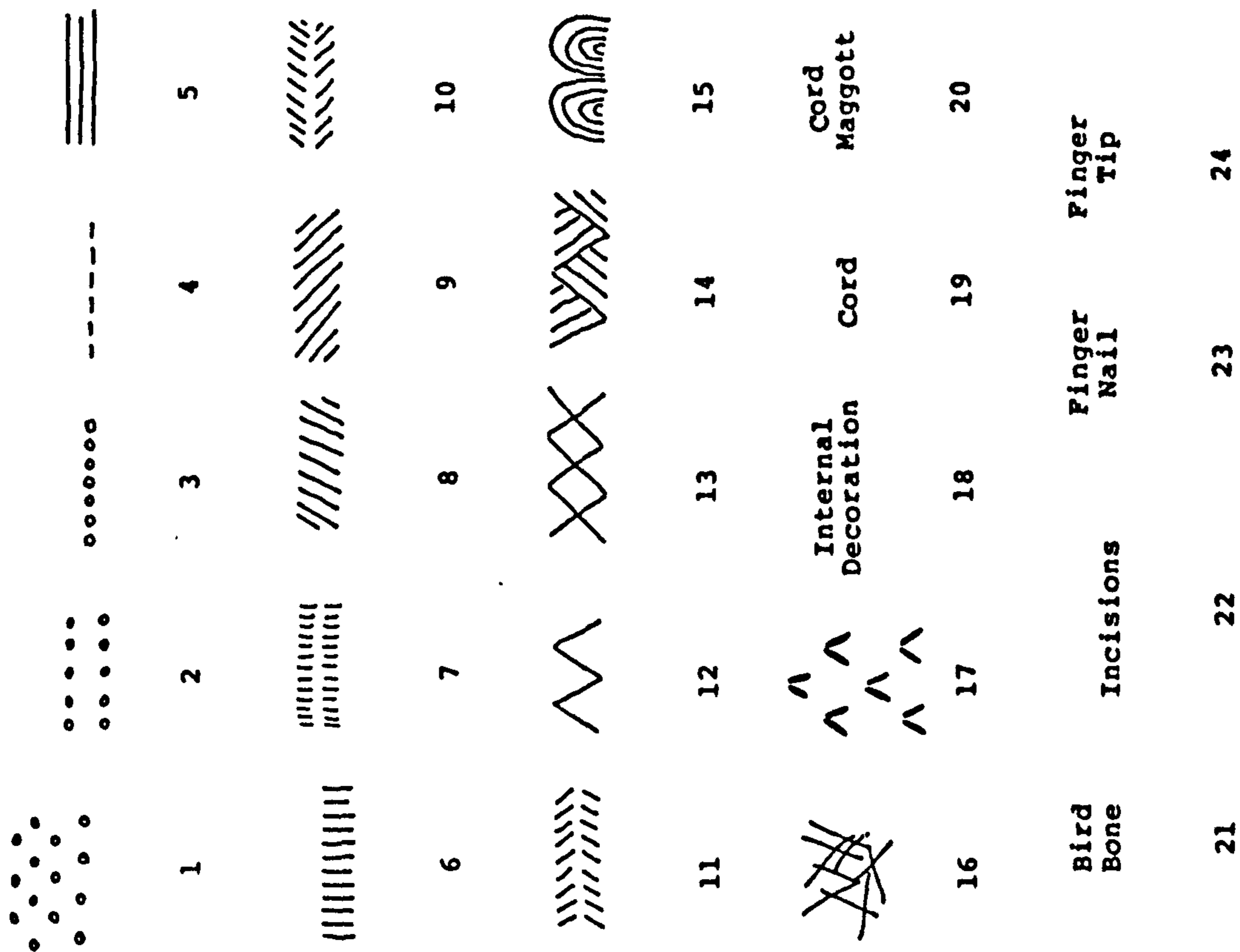
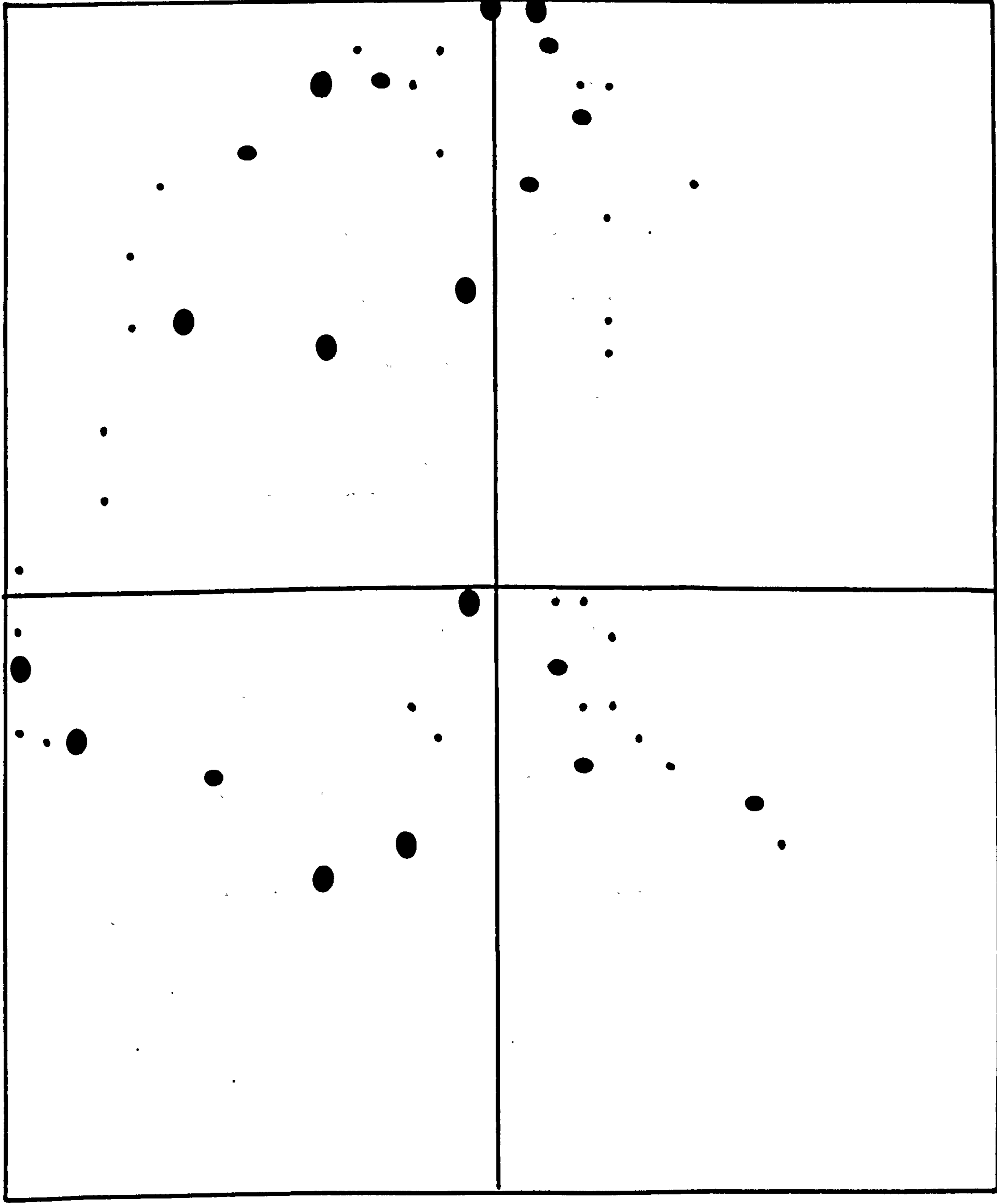


Fig. 4.54 Peterborough Ware Decorative Traits.

1 PC



- HENGE
- PIT - STONEHENGE AREA
- OTHER

2 PC

FIG.4.55 GROOVED WARE DESIGN STRUCTURE (PCA)

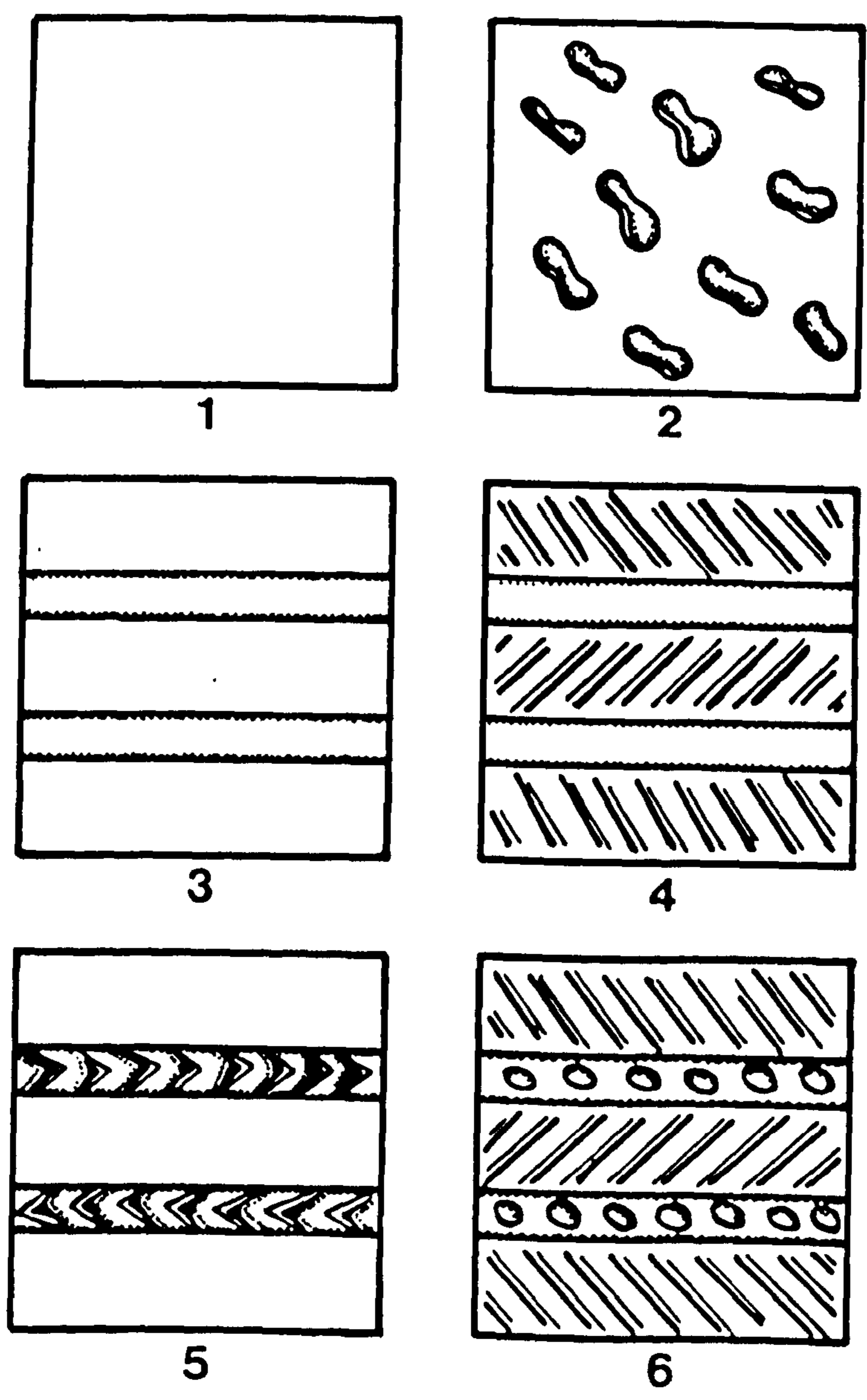
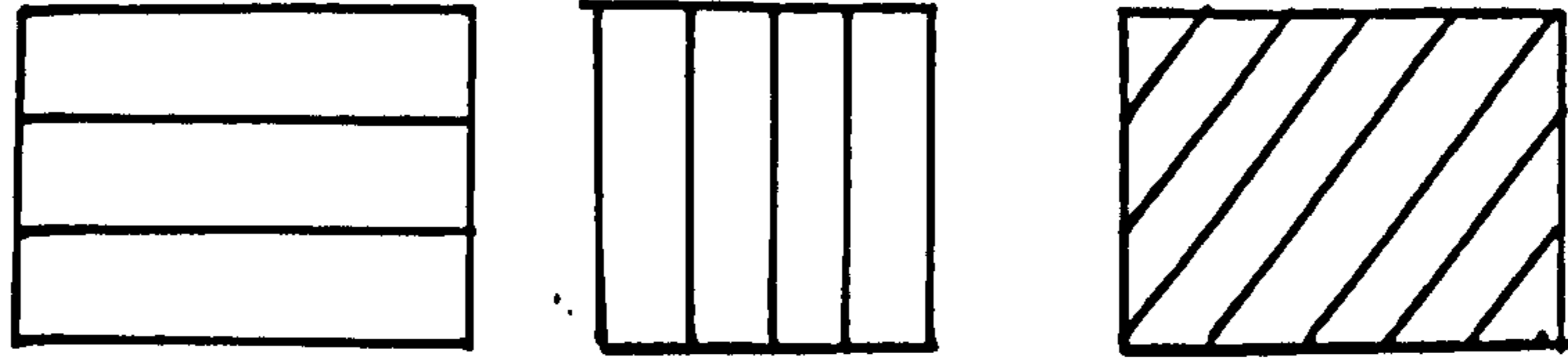


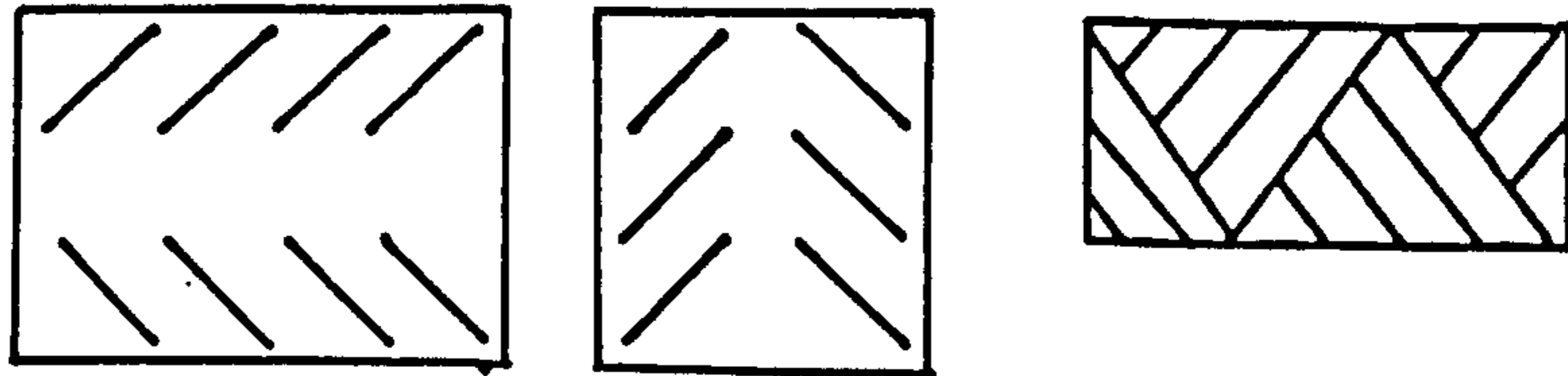
Fig. 4.56 Grooved Ware design structure. From: Richards and Thomas 1984.

FIG.4.57 GROOVED WARE: ROTATIONAL SYMMETRY

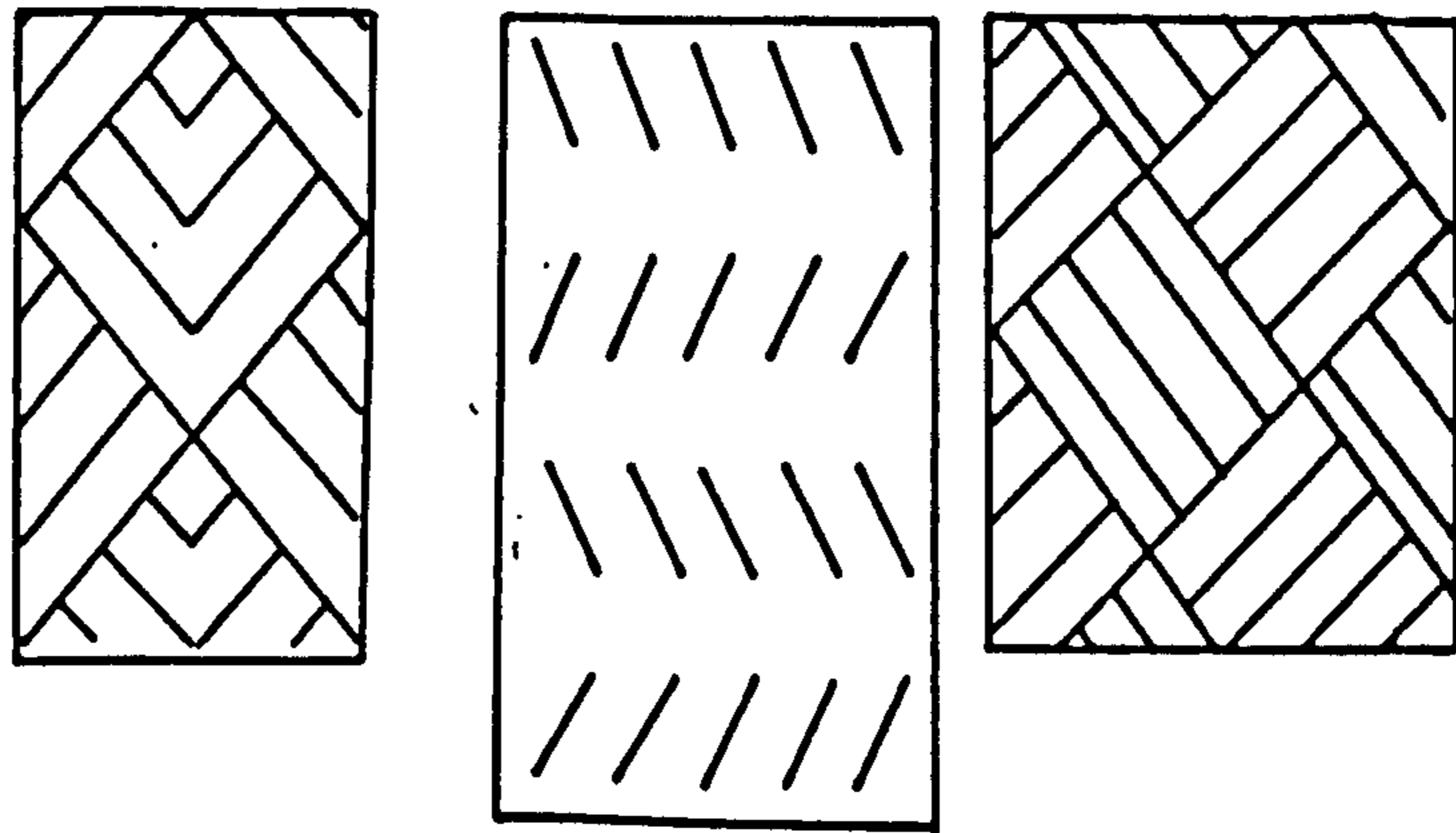
LEVEL ONE



LEVEL TWO



LEVEL THREE



a

b

c

UNSHADED = LOOSE ASSOCIATION

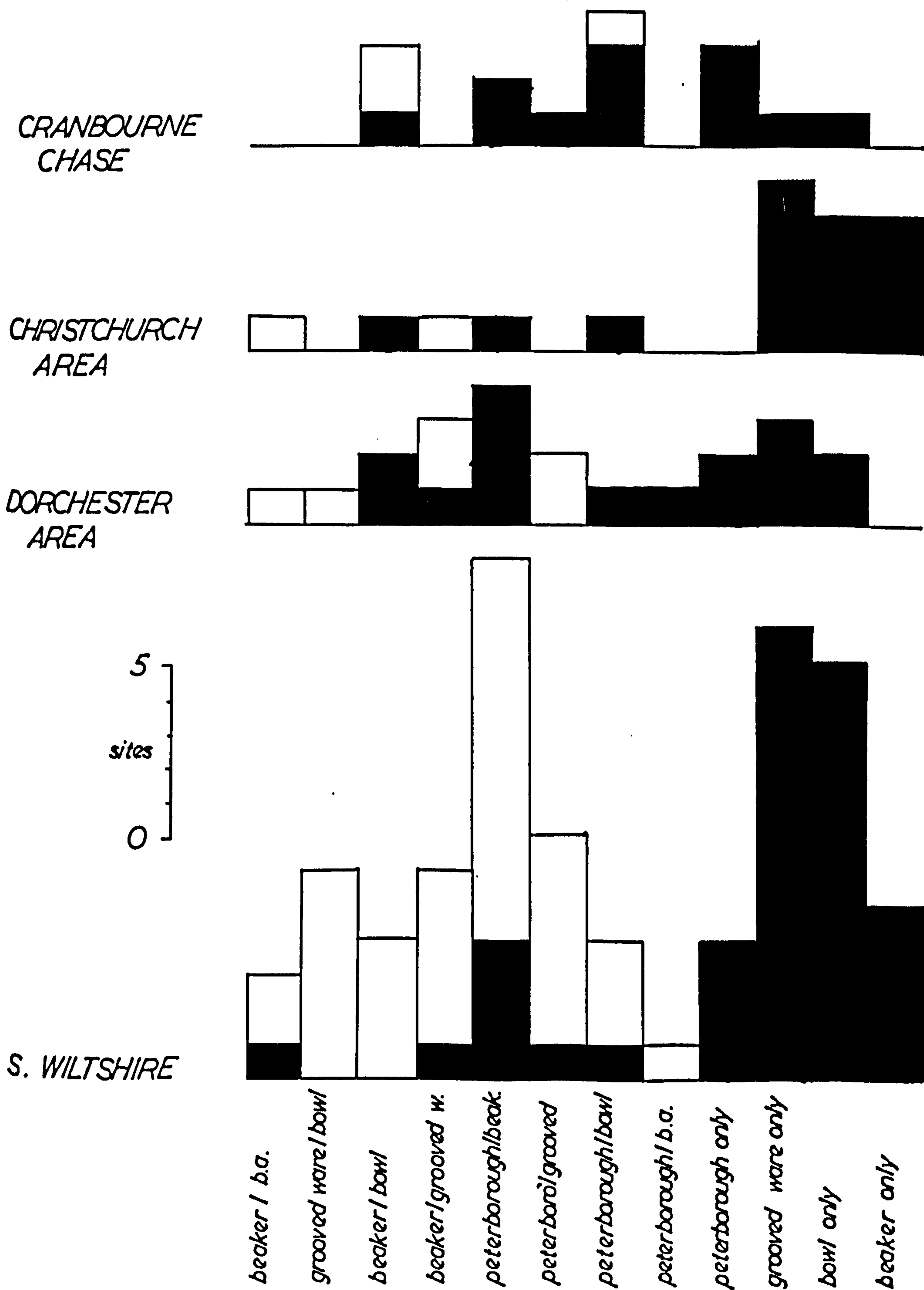


FIG. 4.58 SOUTH WESSEX CERAMIC ASSOCIATIONS

SOUTH WESSEX CERAMIC ASSOCIATIONS

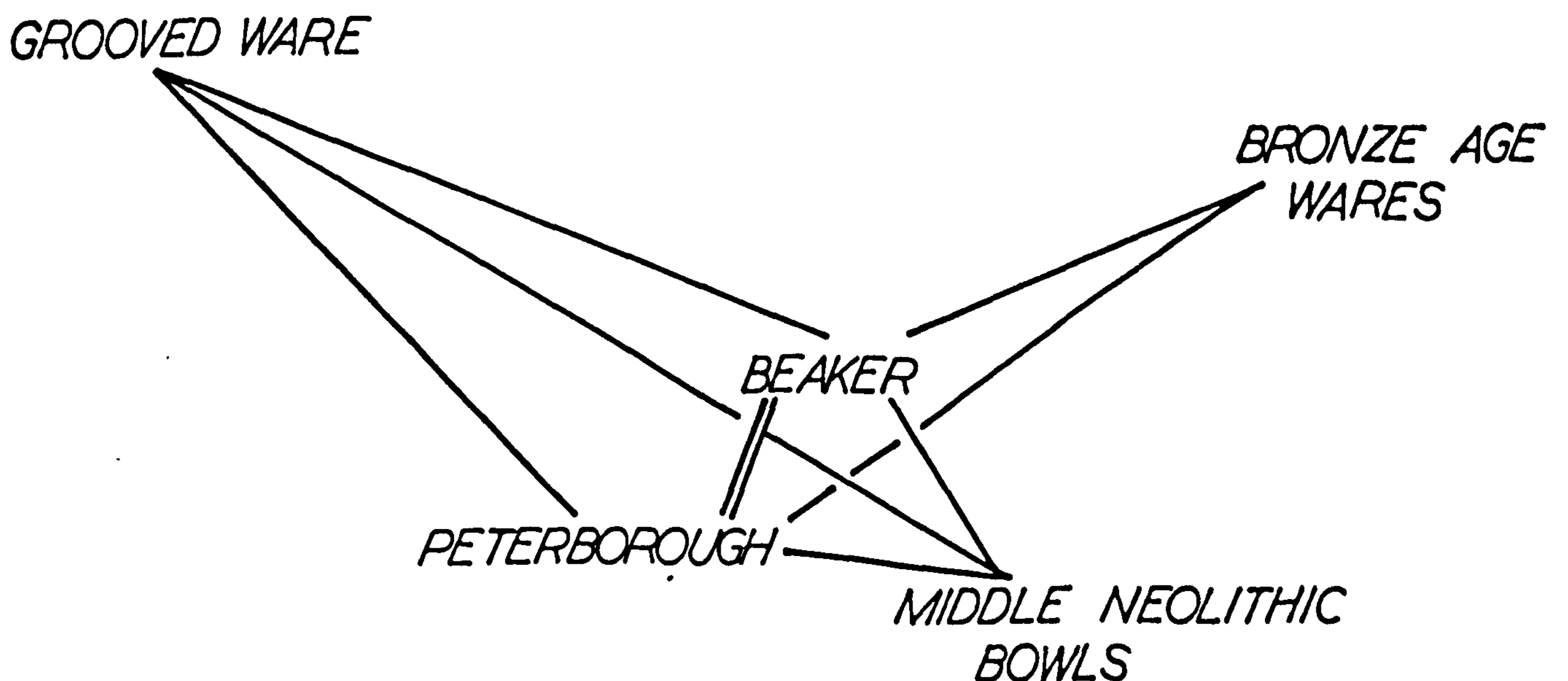
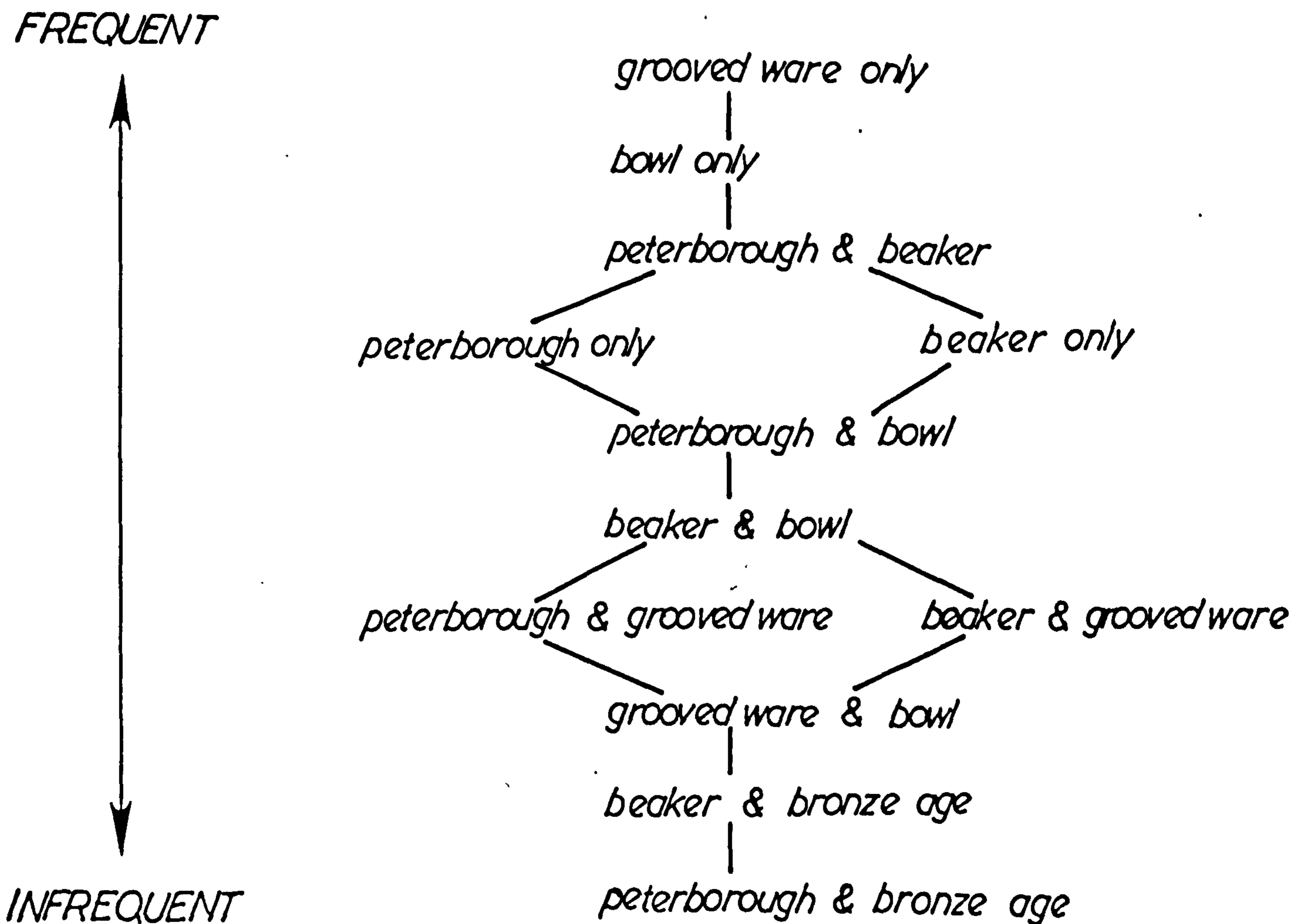
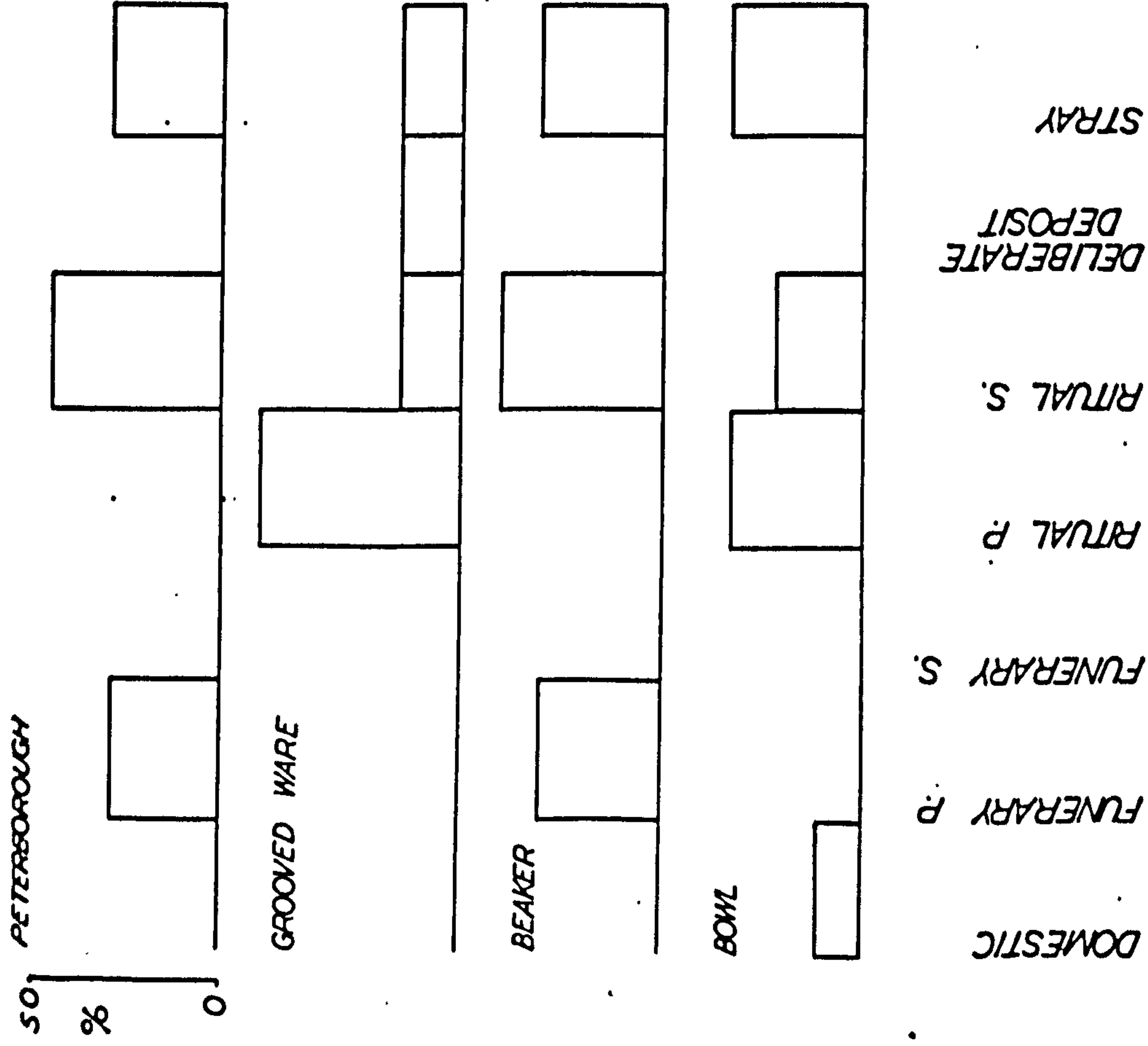
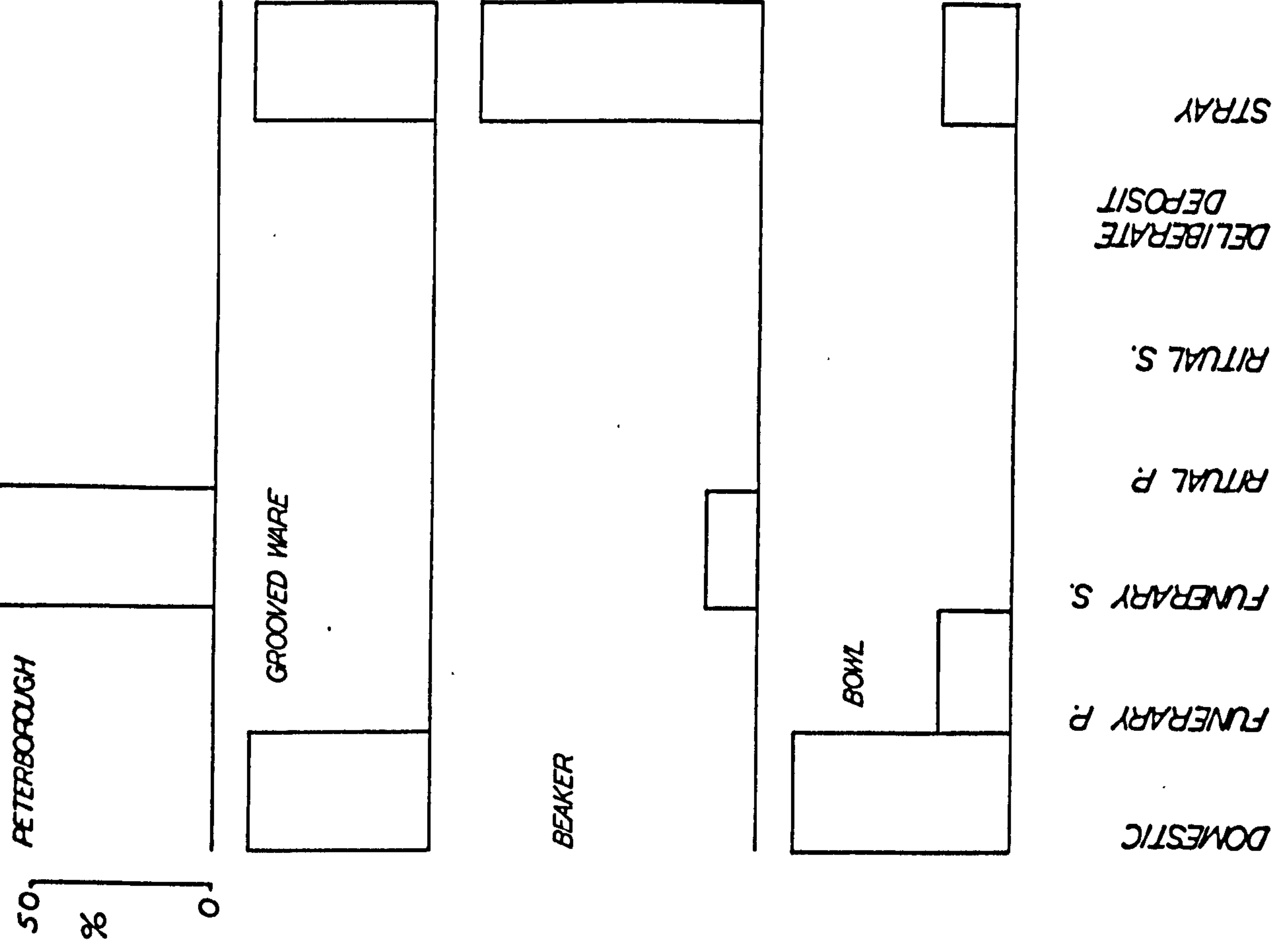


FIG.4.59 INTERPRETATION OF S.WESSEX CERAMIC ASSOCIATIONS



DORCHESTER AREA

FIG. 4.60 CERAMIC DEPOSITIONAL CONTEXTS.



CHRISTCHURCH AREA

FIG. 4.61 CERAMIC DEPOSITIONAL CONTEXTS.

FIG. 4.62 CRANBORNE CHASE POTTERY DEPOSITION CONTEXTS.

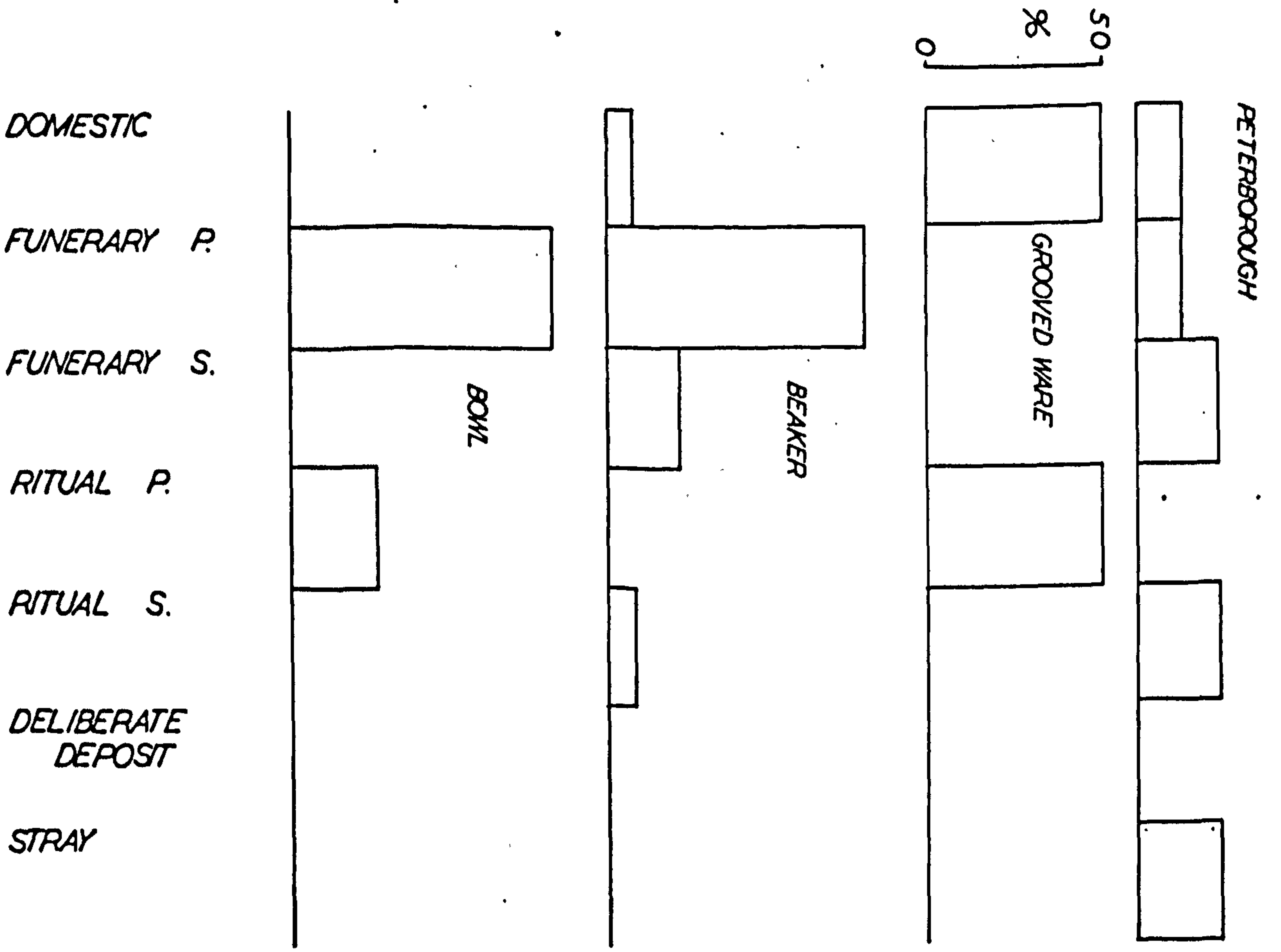


FIG. 4.63 SOUTH WILTSHIRE POTTERY DEPOSITION CONTEXTS.

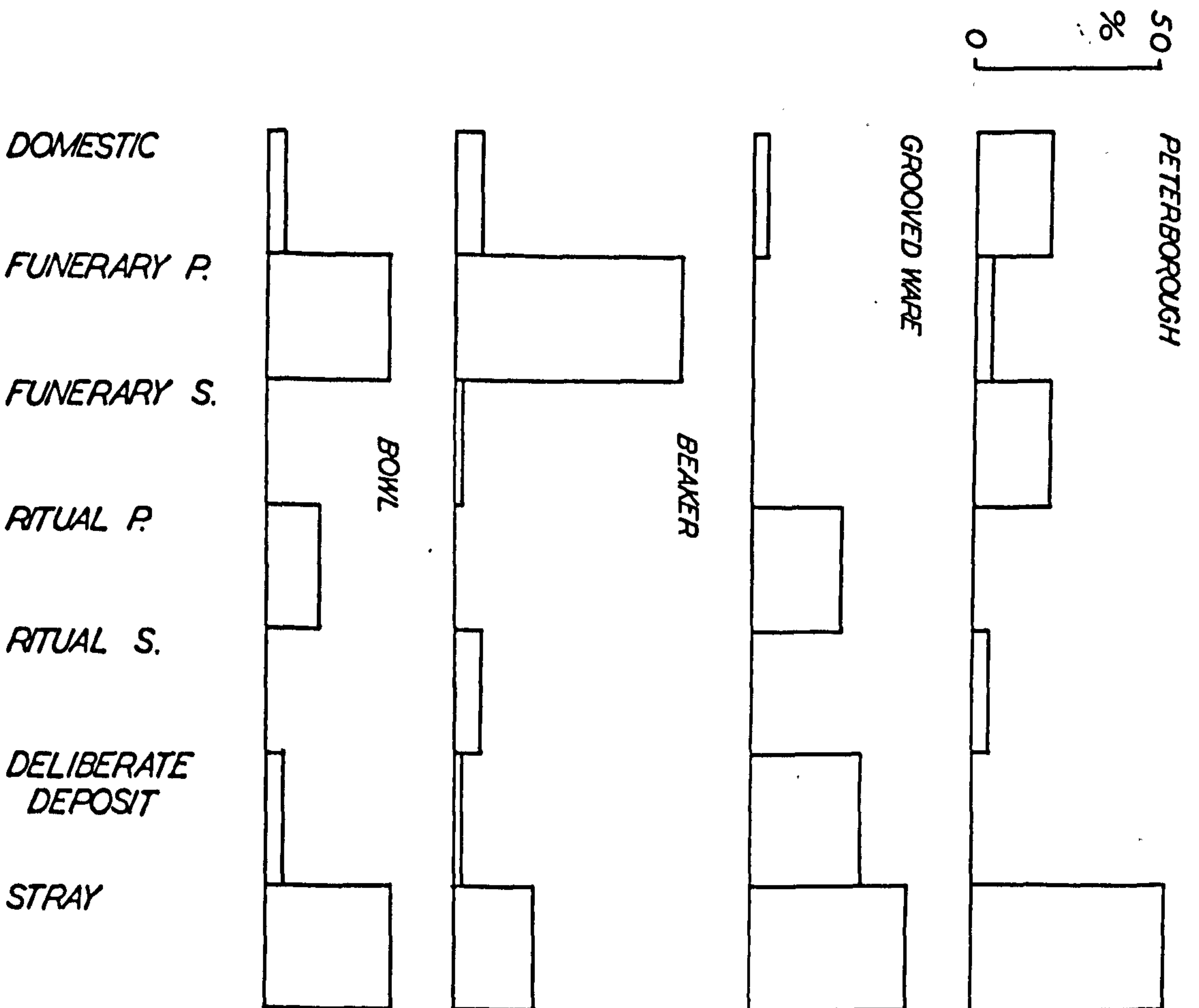


FIG. 4.64 TREND SURFACE
OF RATIO FLINT/STONE
AXES IN S.WESSEX BY
10km GRID SQUARES.
contours at each 25%

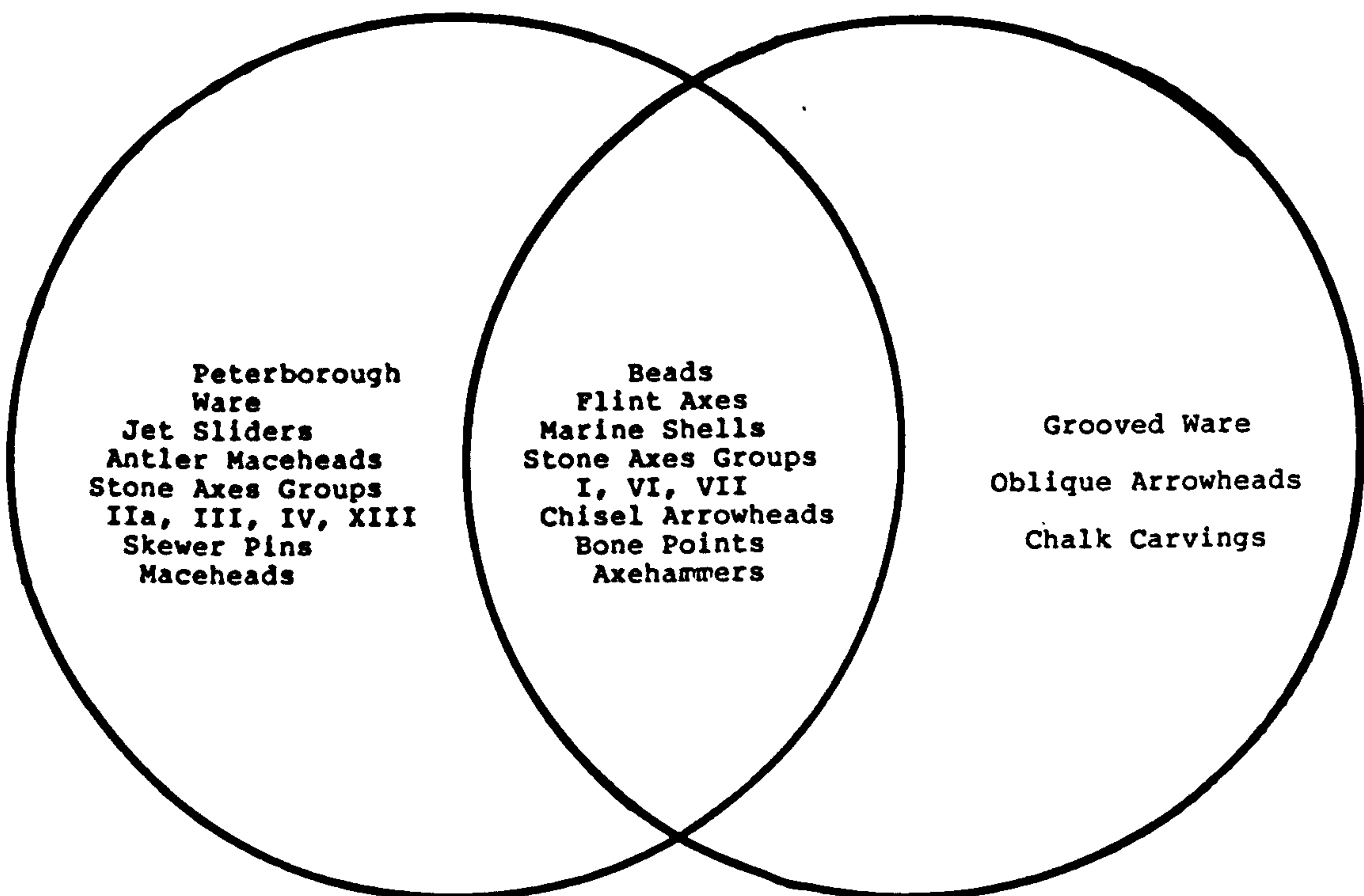
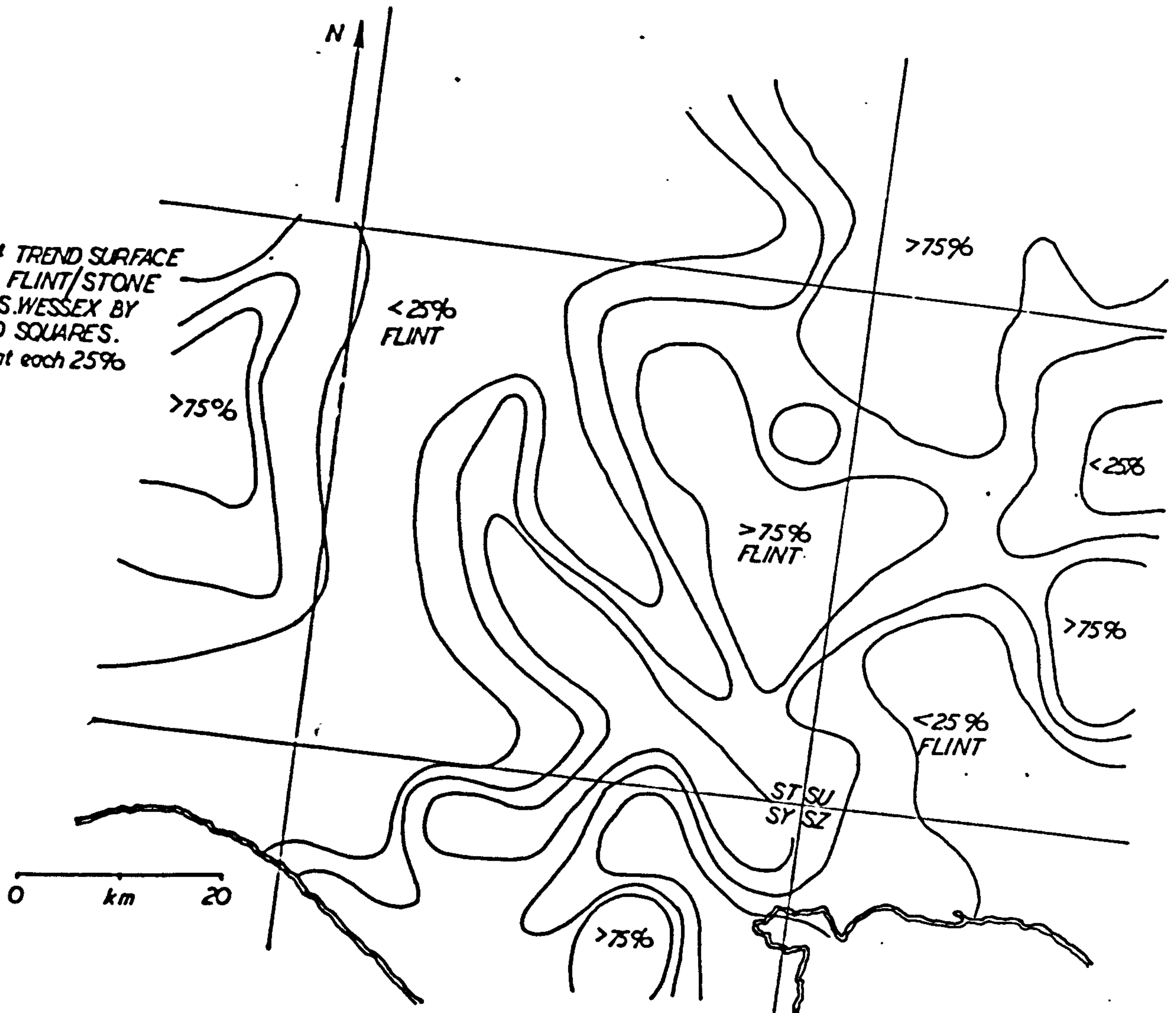


Fig. 4.65 Material culture associations in Later Neolithic South Wessex.

	Pre-Beaker Burials	Beaker Burials	Henges	Grooved Ware Pits
Pot Vessel	3	53	702	c.30
Flint Axe	1	3	12	1
Jet Slider	1			
Leaf Arrow	5		4	
Stone Axe	1		3	1
Skewer Pin	8			
Fabricator	2	1	11	1
Cup	1			
Macehead	2			
Lozenge Arrow	2			
Antler Mace	1			
Polished Flint	1			
Beads	1	2	2	
Sea Shell	1			5
Bone Point	1	36	26	5
Axehammer	1	1		1
Copper Dagger		6		
Bone Button		1		
Spatula		1		
Wristguard		3		
B&T Arrow		13		
Belt Ring		3		
Boars Tusk		1		
Stone Plaque		1		
Skull Disc		1		
Gold Button		1		
Pommel		1		
Flint Dagger		3		
Copper Awl		4		
Whetstone		5		
Jet Button		3		
Pulley Ring		3		
Hammerstone		2	6	
Flint Saw			10	12
Chisel Arrow			15	8
Oblique Arrow			79	
Chalk Object			28	2
PC Knife				

4

Fig.4.66 Objects found in different context types in Later Neolithic S.Wessex.

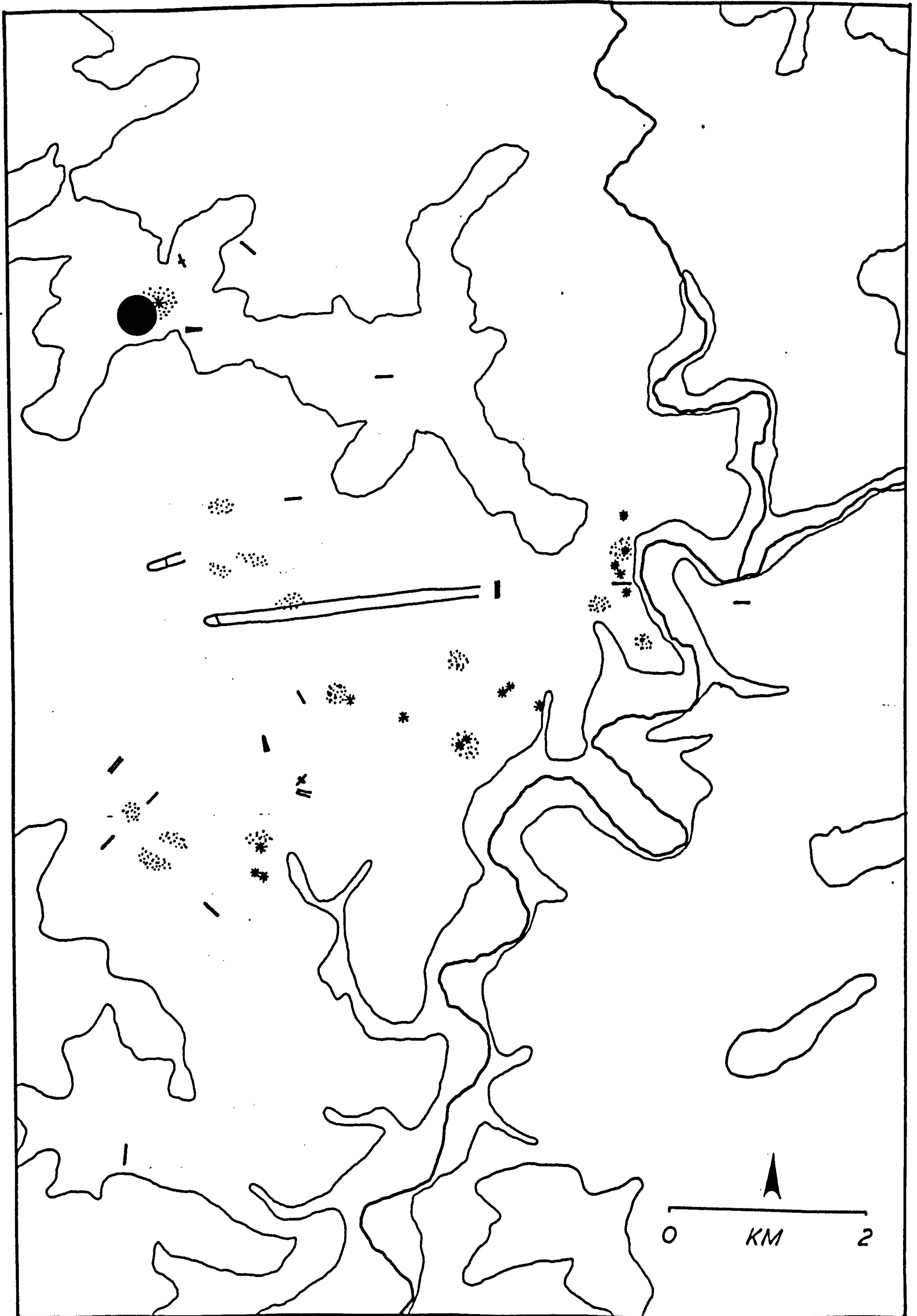


FIG.5.1 STONEHENGE AREA: E/M NEO.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|------------|-----------|
| — | LONG BARROW | | |
| ⌞ | " | (EARLY) | ⊙ LITHICS |
| + | " | (OVAL) | * POTTERY |
| | " | (V. LARGE) | |

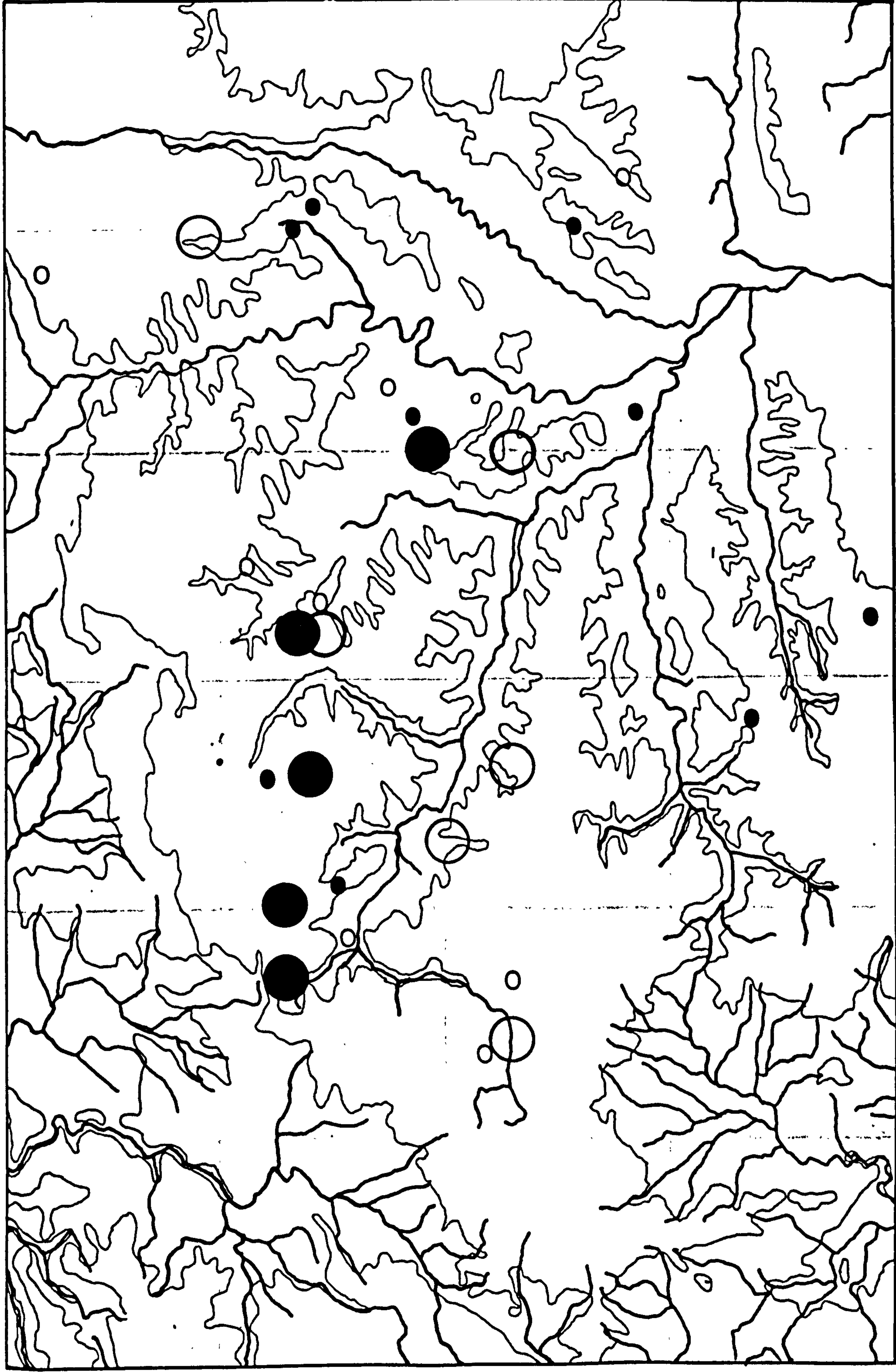
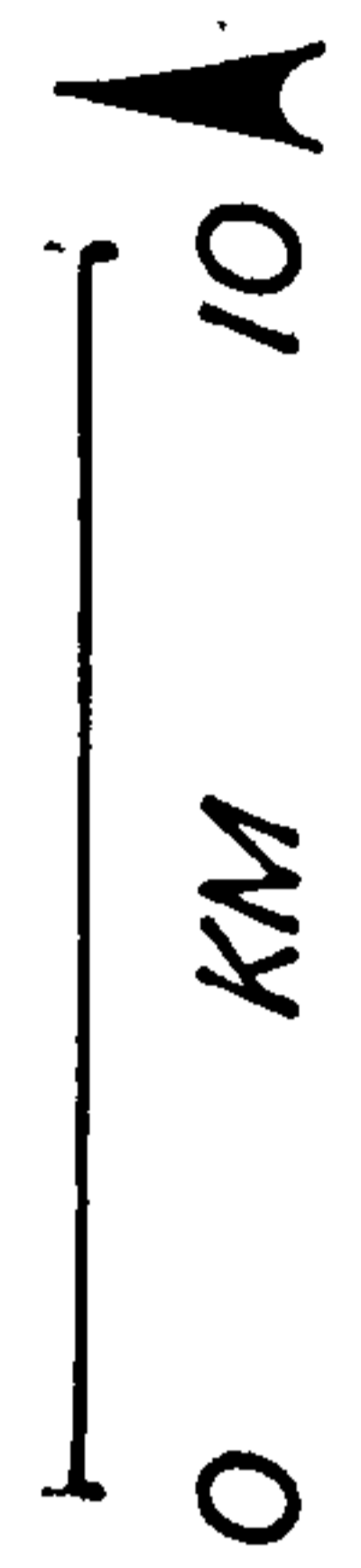


FIG.5.2 LATER LONG BARROWS IN S.WILTS.

○ COMPLEX BURIAL
○ LARGE BARROW

● SINGLE BURIAL
● OVAL BARROW



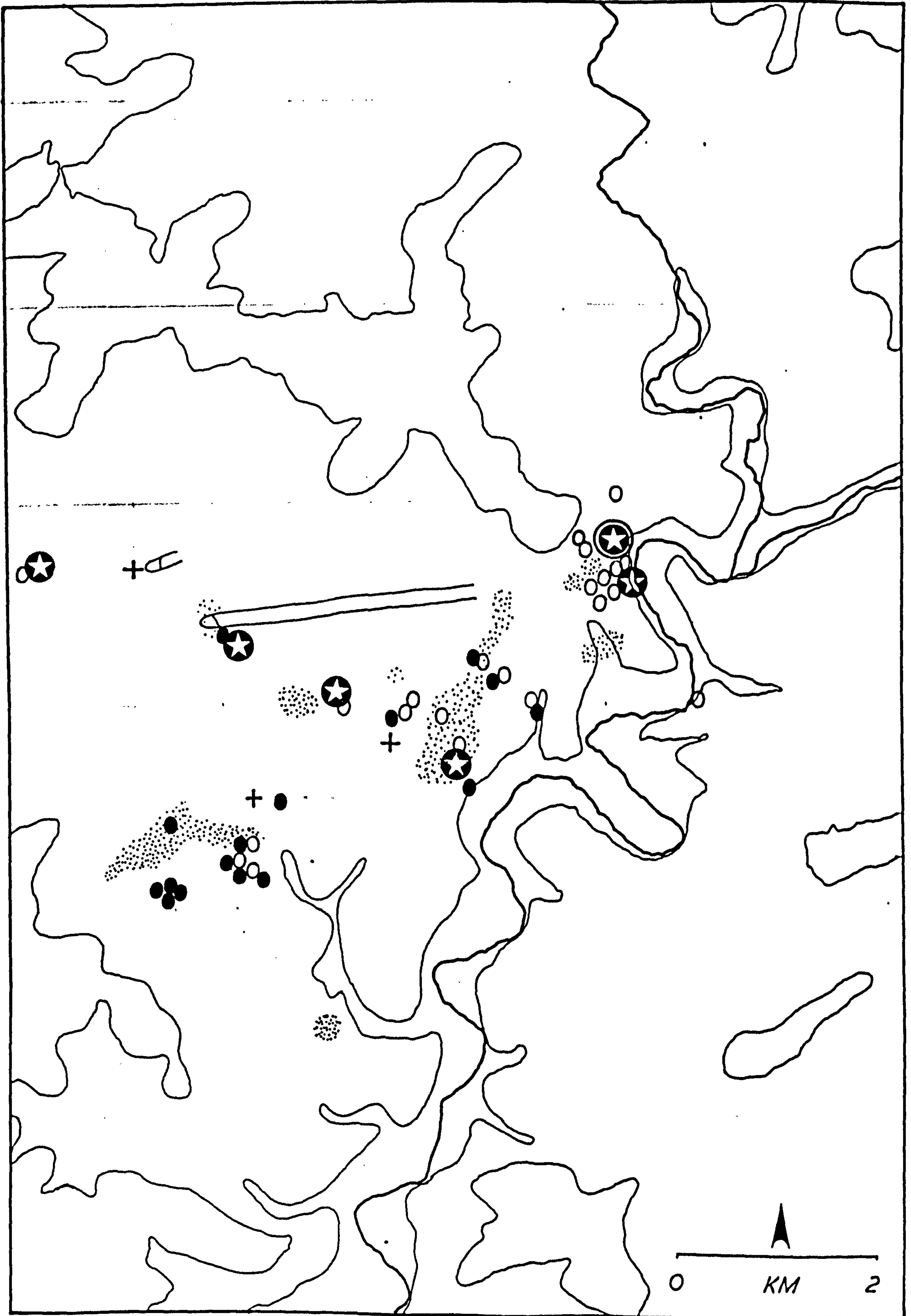


FIG. 5.3. STONEHENGE AREA: L. NEO.

○ GROOVED WARE

● PETERBOROUGH WARE

⋯ LITHICS

★ HENGES

⊕ ROUND BARROWS

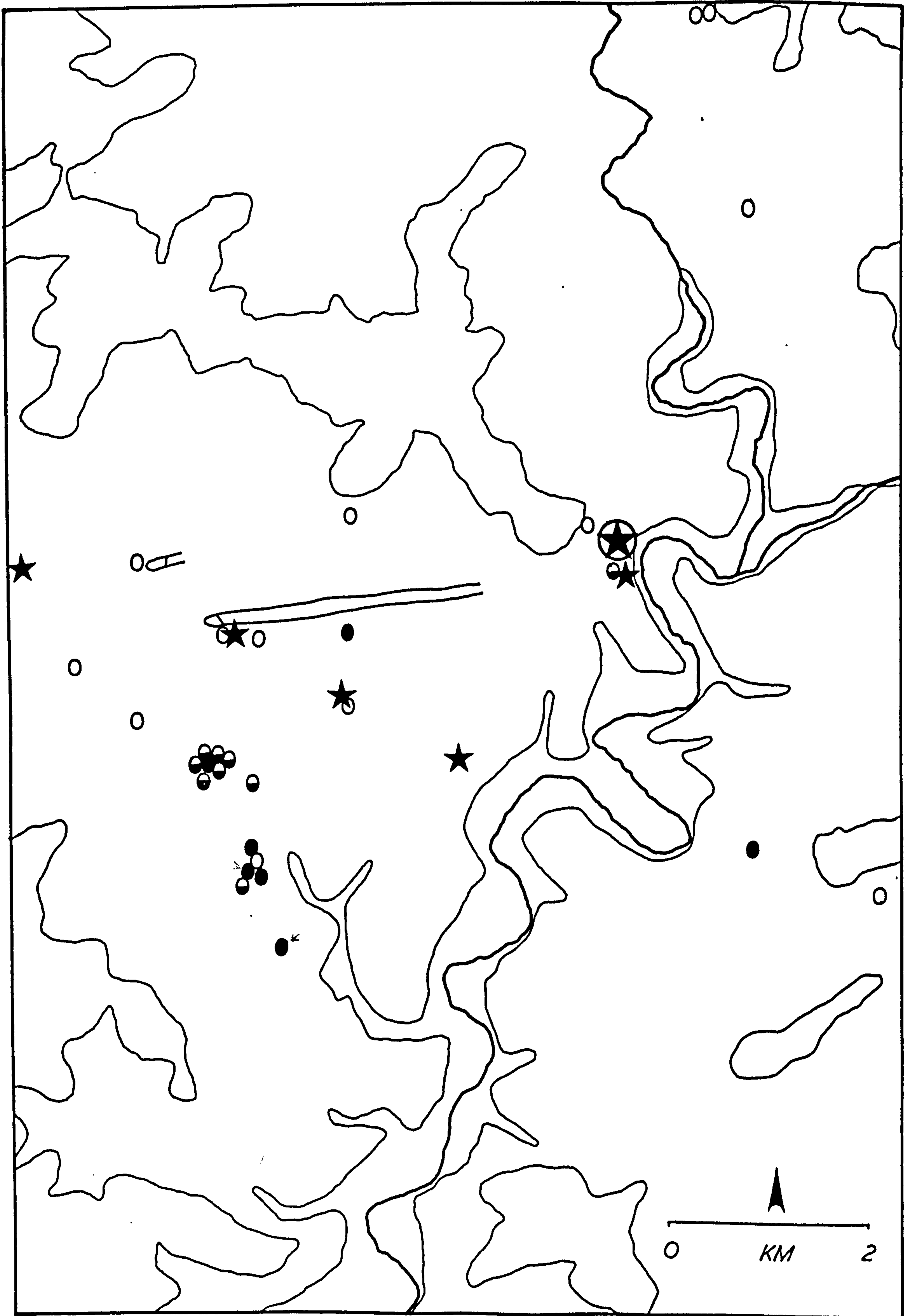


FIG. 5.4 STONEHENGE: BEAKER BURIALS

- Steps 1 & 2
- ◐ Step 3
- Step 5
- ★ Henges

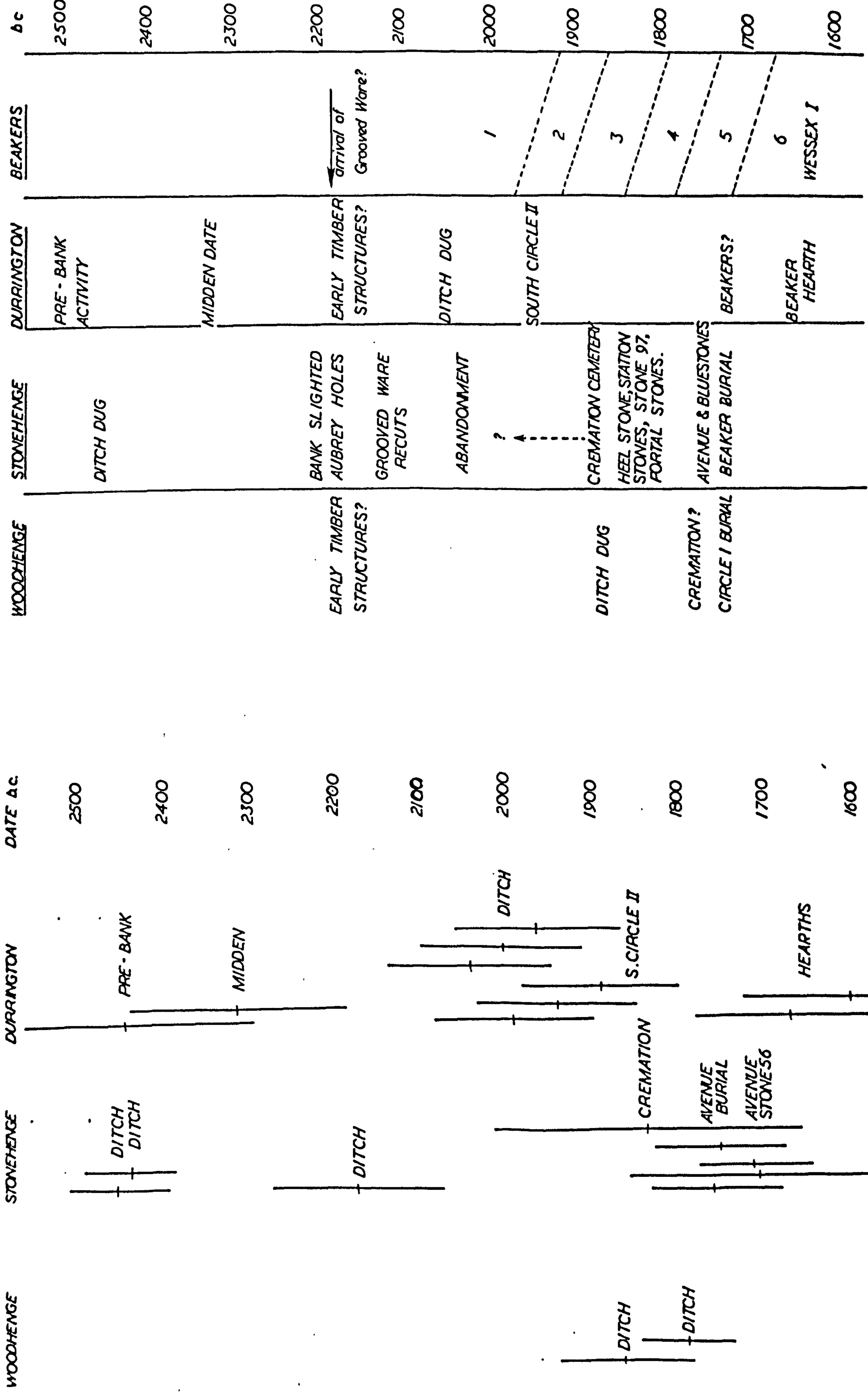


FIG. 5.5 STONEHENGE AREA: CARBON DATES FOR MAJOR MONUMENTS.

FIG. 5.6 COMPARATIVE CHRONOLOGY OF LATER NEOLITHIC MONUMENTS IN THE STONEHENGE AREA.

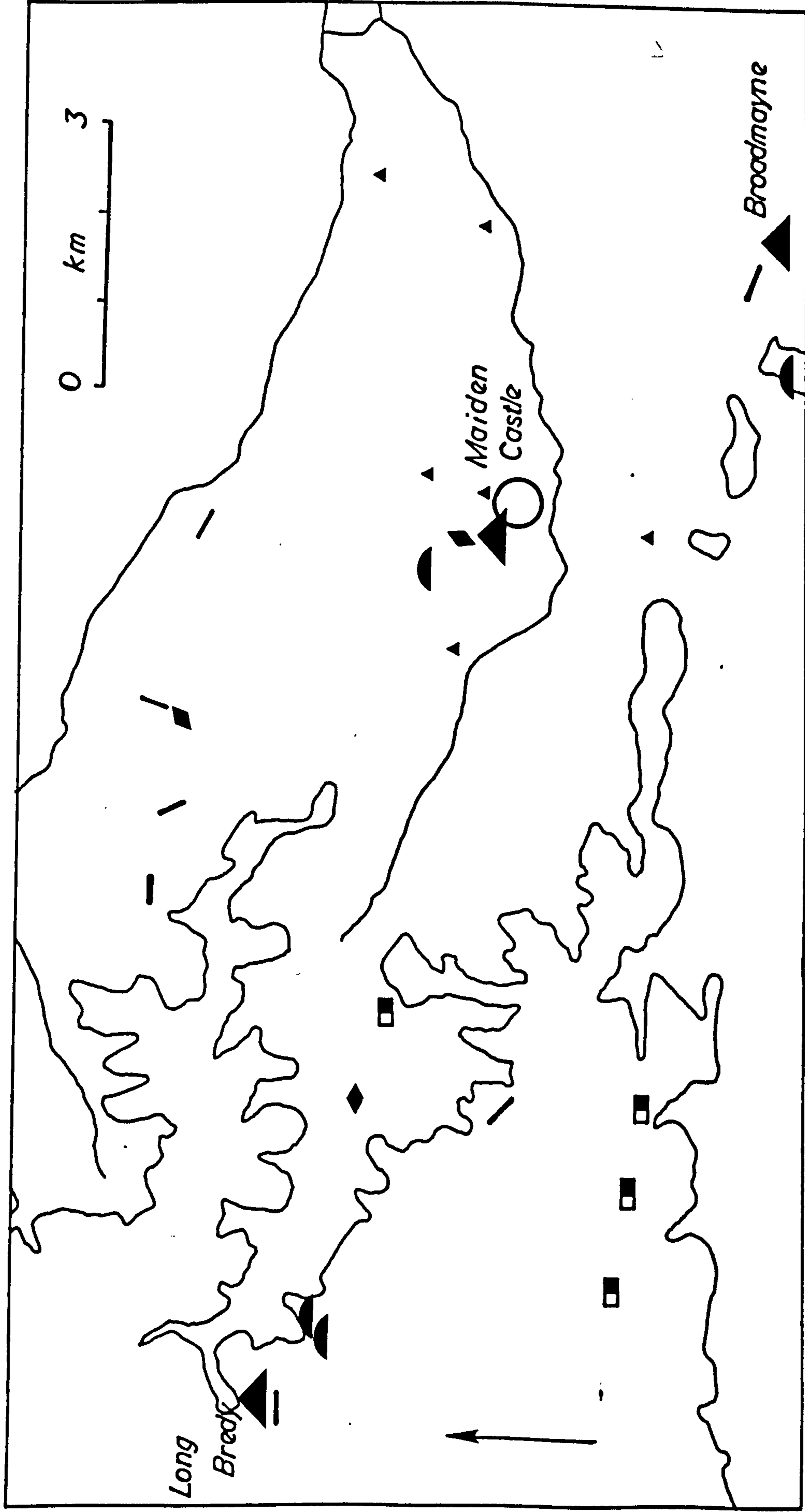


FIG.5.7 DORCHESTER AREA: EARLIER NEO.

- | | | |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| — | LONG BARROW | ENCLOSURE |
| ○ | " (OVAL) | LEAF ARROWHEAD |
| ▲ | " (LARGE) | BANK BARROW |
| ◻ | " (CHAMBERED) | |

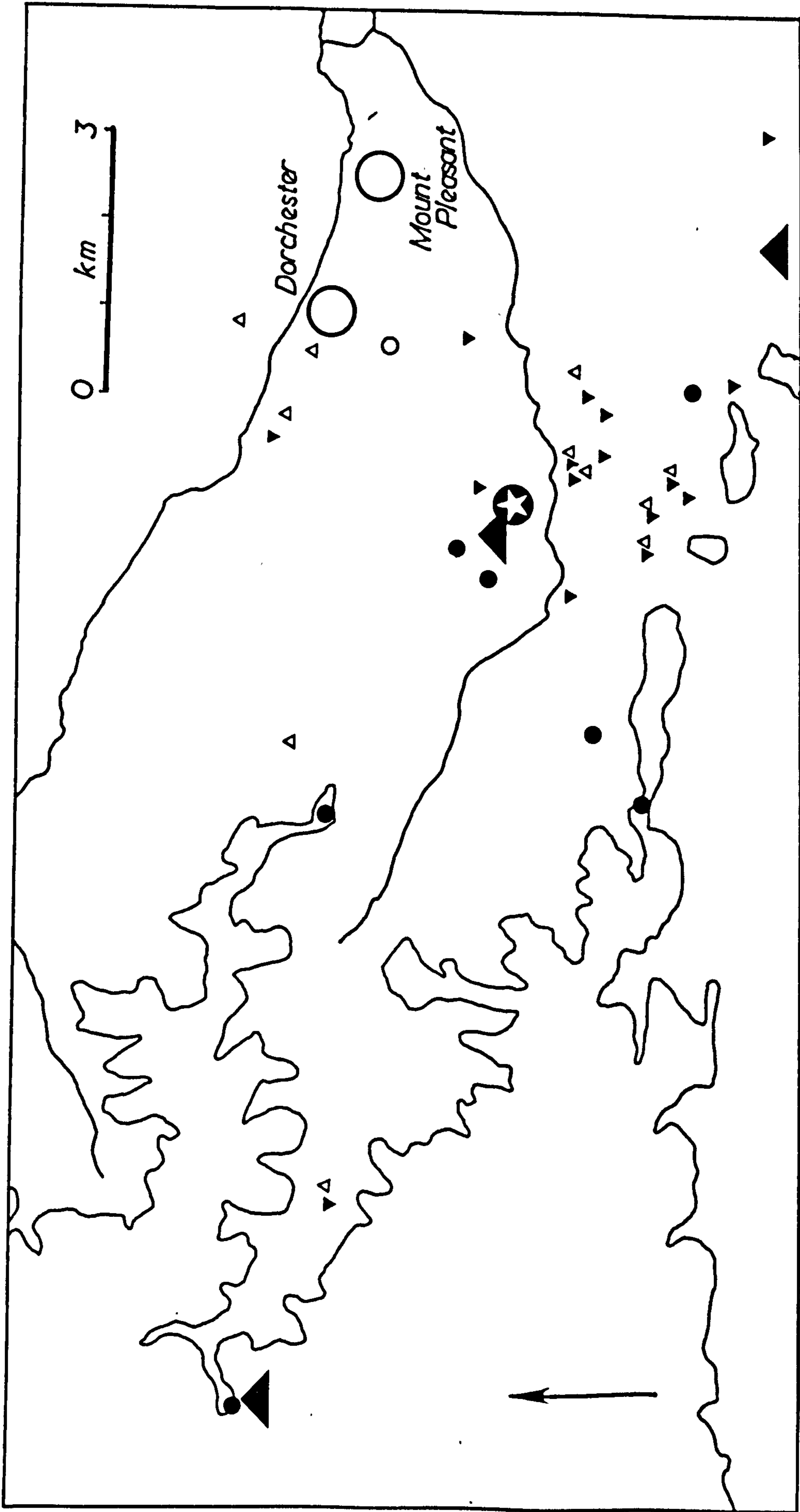


FIG. 5.8 DORCHESTER AREA: L. NEO. 60 60 7

- HENGE
- POSSIBLE NEO. ROUND BARROW
- ▼ PTD CHISEL
- ▲ PTD OBLIQUE

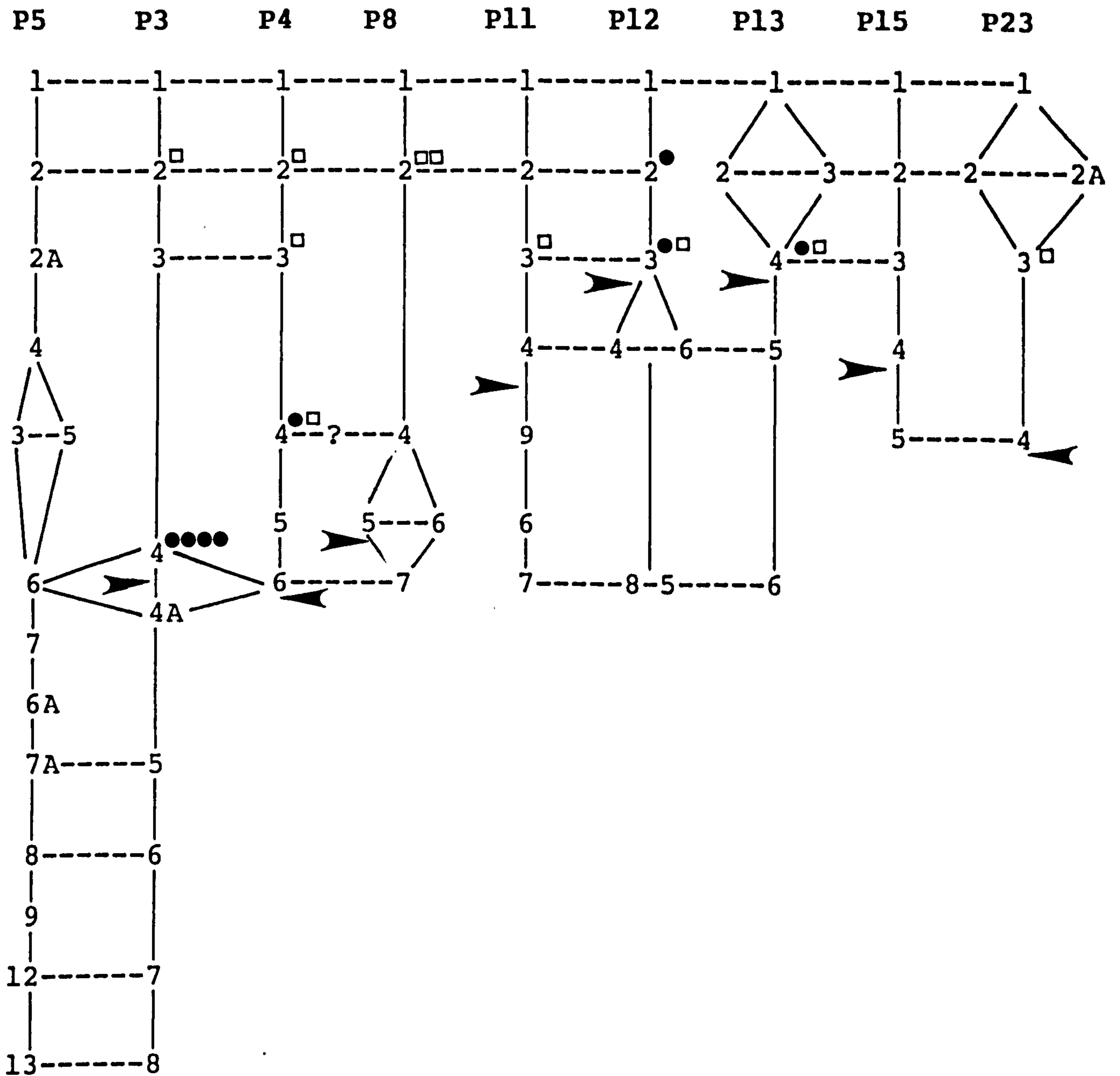


Fig. 5.9 Matrix of layers in the Maiden Castle long round ditch, reconstructed from sections in Dorchester Museum, showing first appearance of Beaker sherds.

- ▶ First appearance of Beaker according to section drawing
- Existing corded sherd
- Existing incised or impressed sherd

SITE IV (segment XIII shaded)

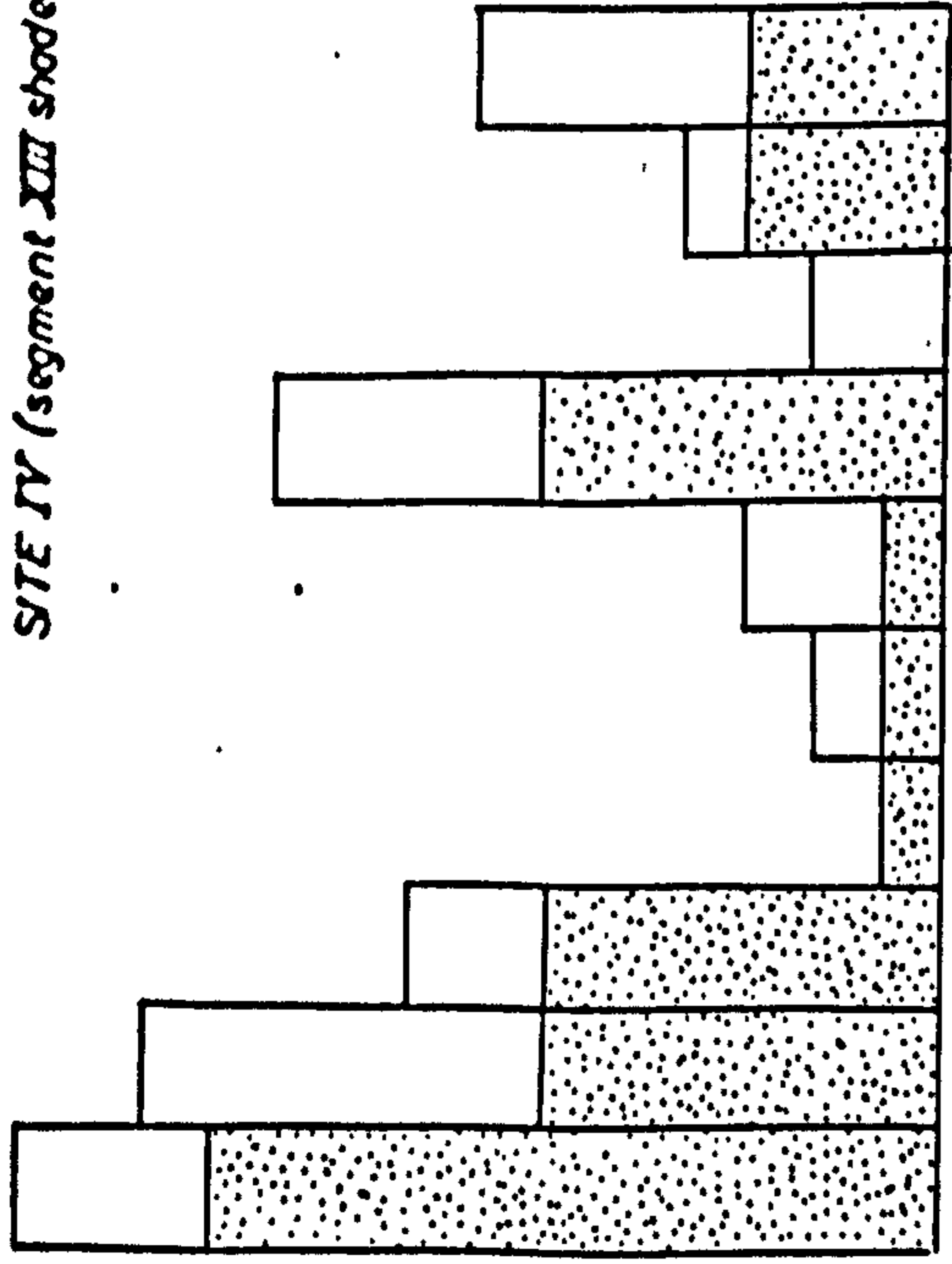
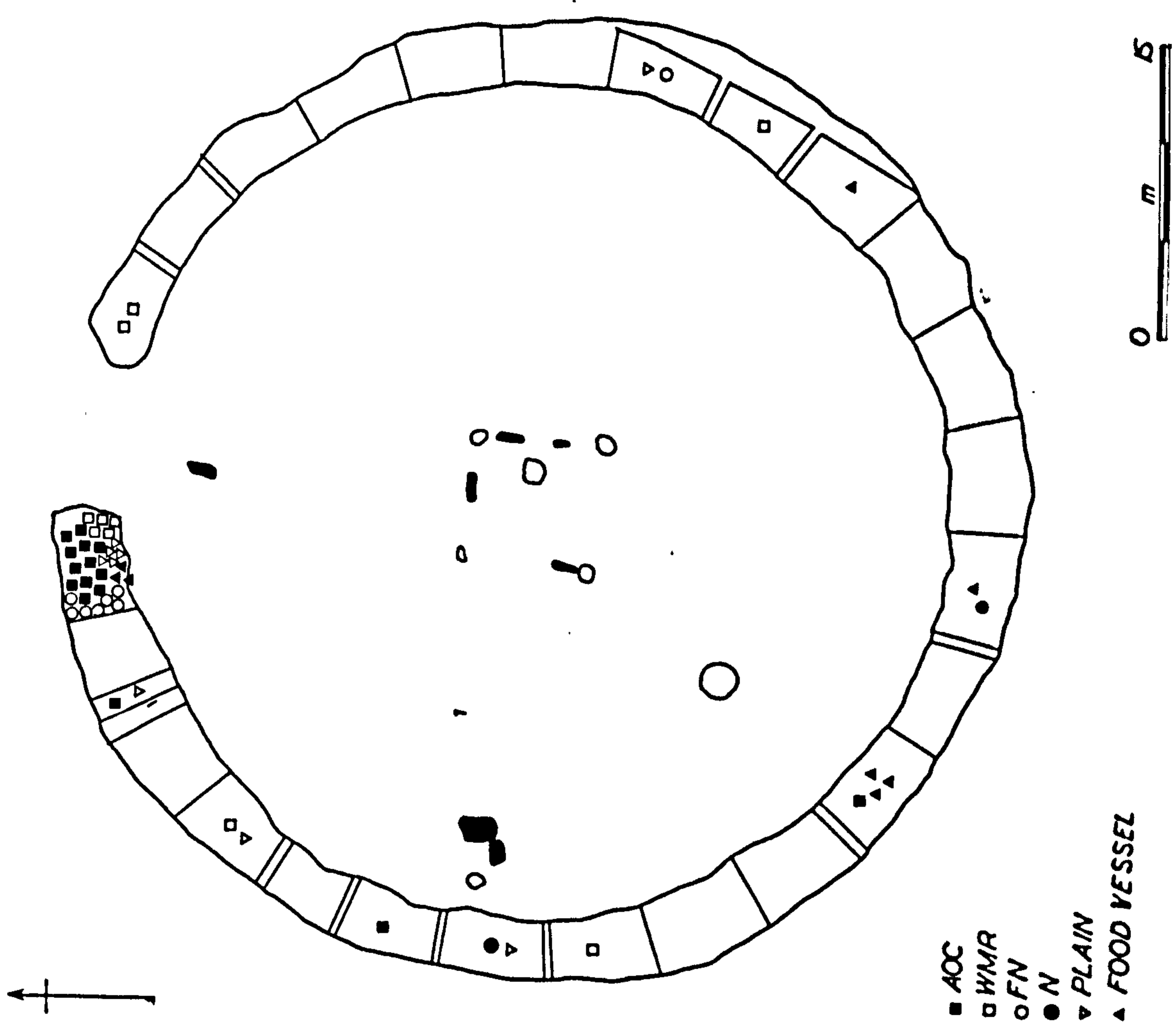


FIG. 5.11 MOUNT PLEASANT: SITE IV : DEPOSITION OF BEAKERS



- AOC
- W/MR
- FN
- N
- ▽ PLAIN
- ▲ FOOD VESSEL

SITE IV (segment XIII shaded)

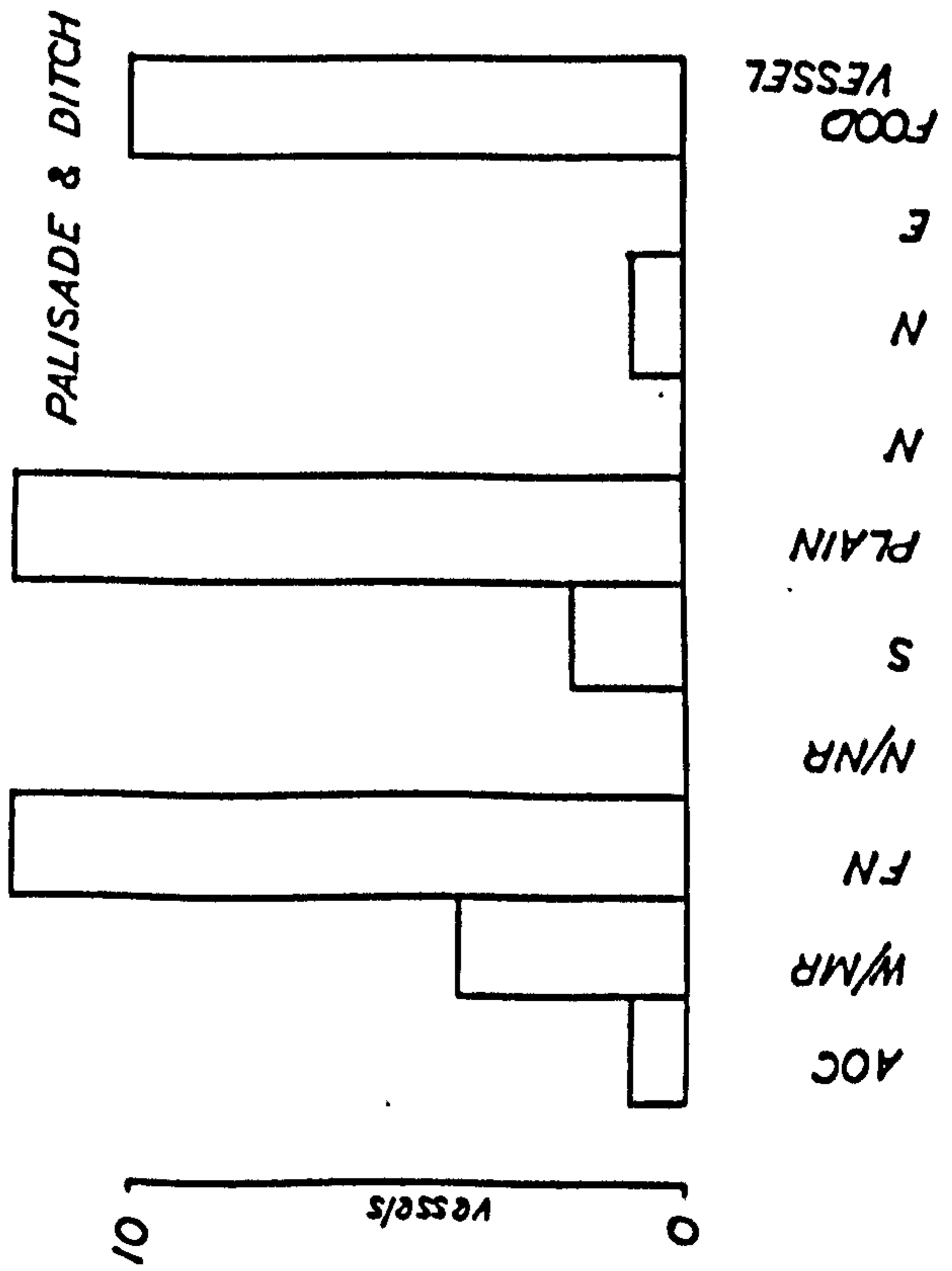


FIG. 5.10 MOUNT PLEASANT: BEAKER REPRESENTATION

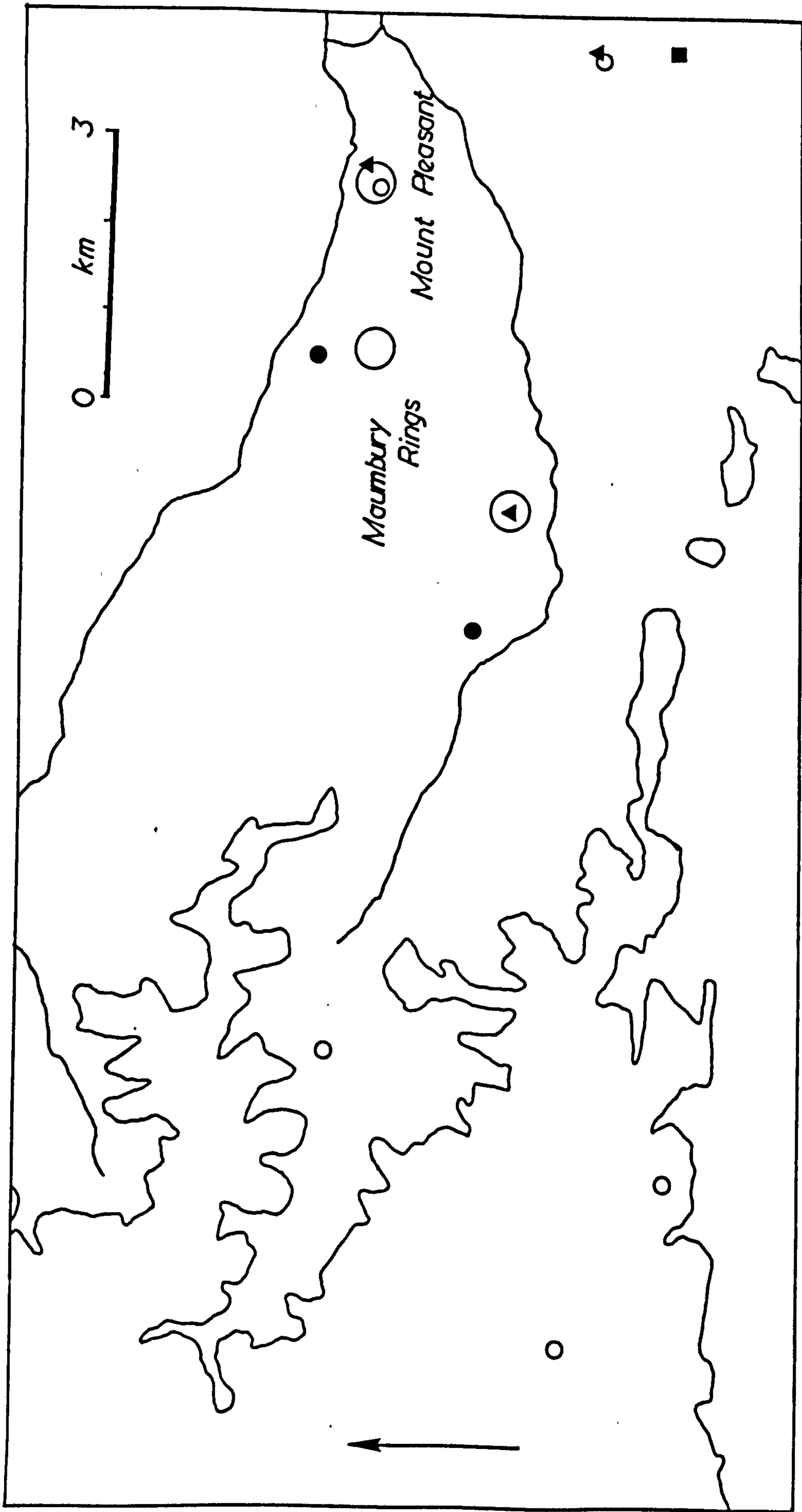


FIG. 5.12 DORCHESTER AREA : BEAKER

- EARLY BURIAL
- STONE CIRCLE
- LATE BURIAL
- ▲ BEAKER POTTERY

FIG. 6.1 COTSWOLDS: EARLIER NEO SCATTERS

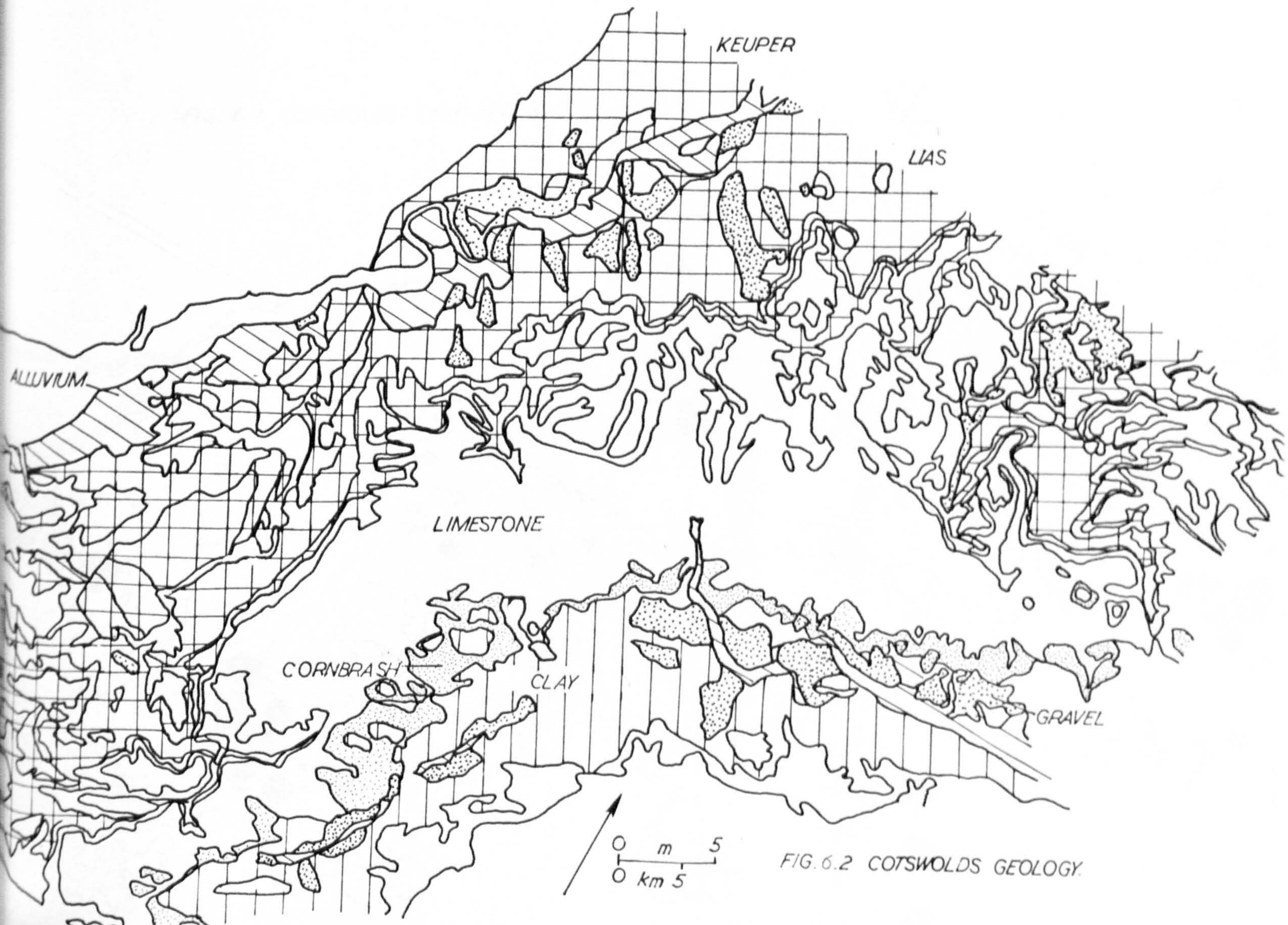
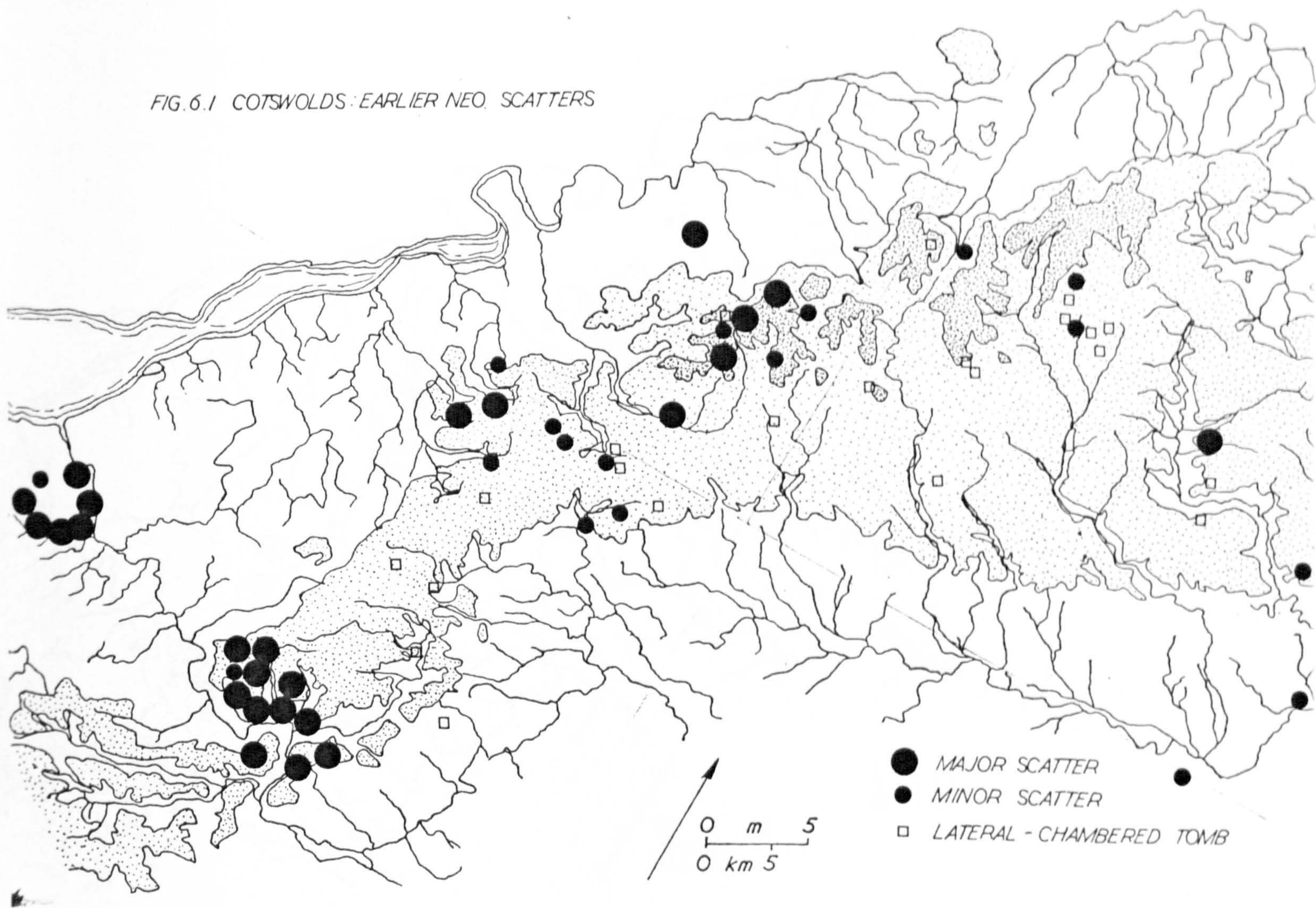


FIG. 6.2 COTSWOLDS GEOLOGY.

FIG. 6.3 COTSWOLDS: CORES AND HAMMERSTONES

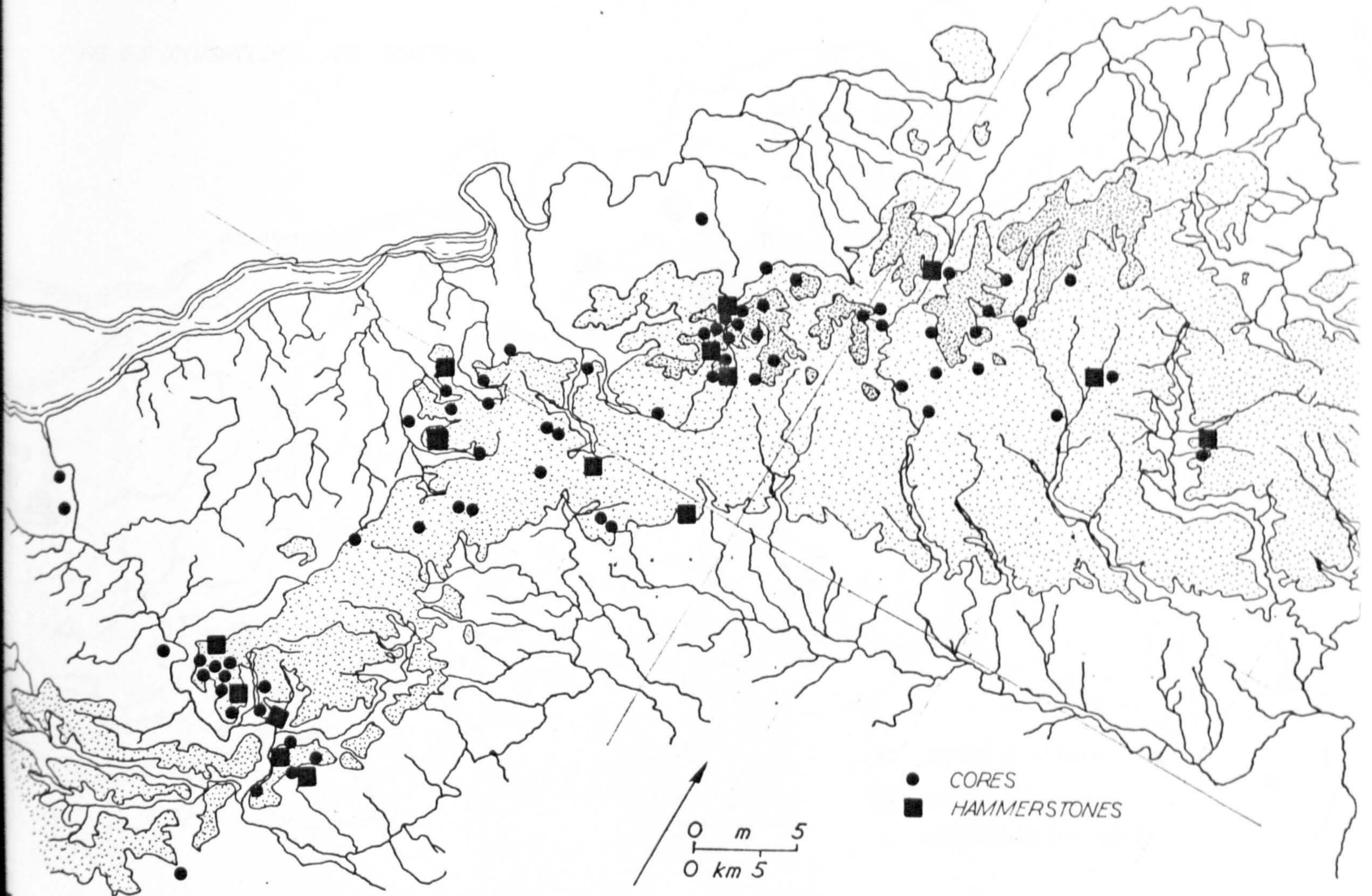


FIG. 6.4 COTSWOLDS: LEAF ARROWHEADS

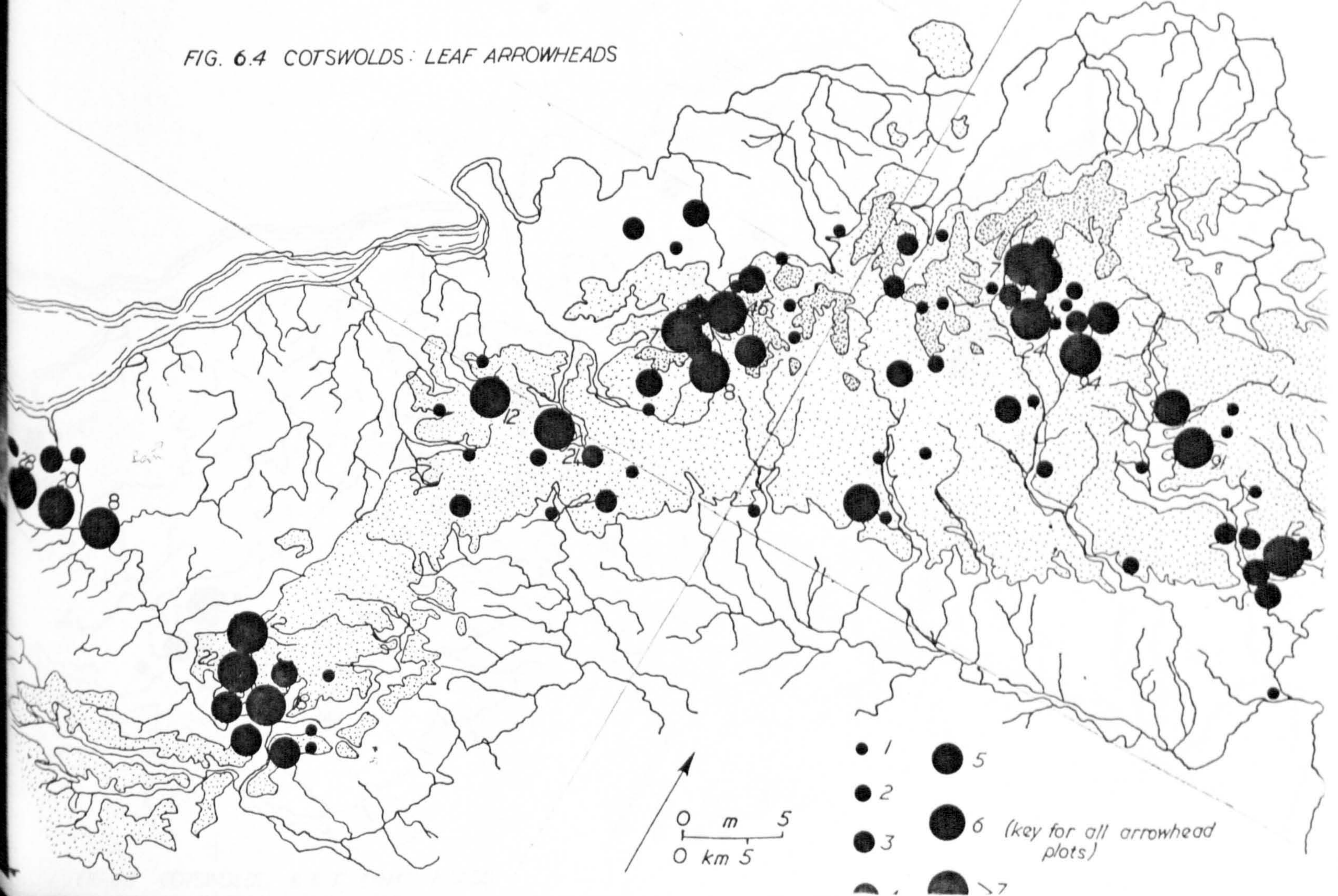


FIG. 6.5 COTSWOLDS: L. NEO. SCATTERS

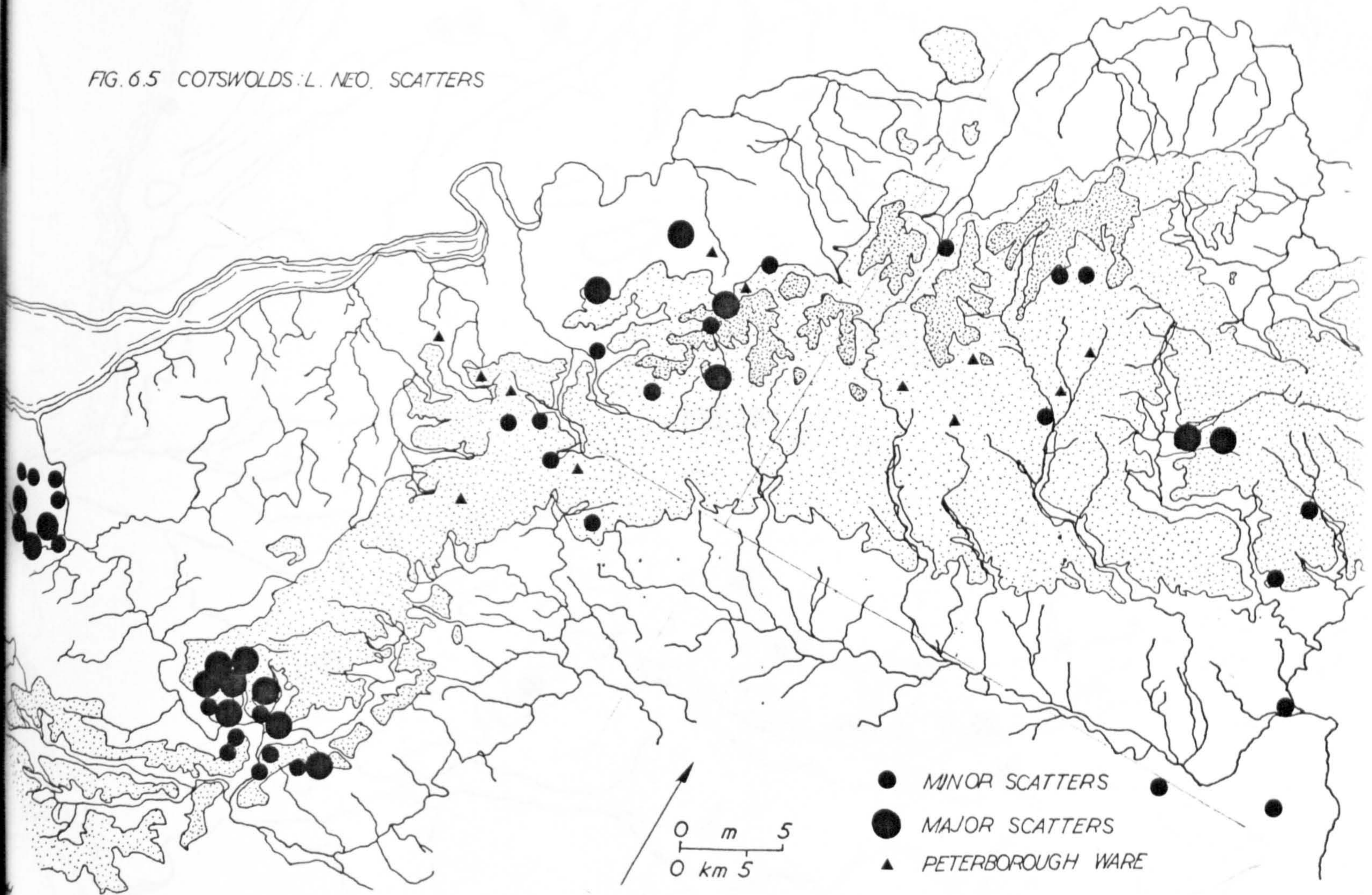


FIG. 6.6 COTSWOLDS: B & T ARROWHEADS

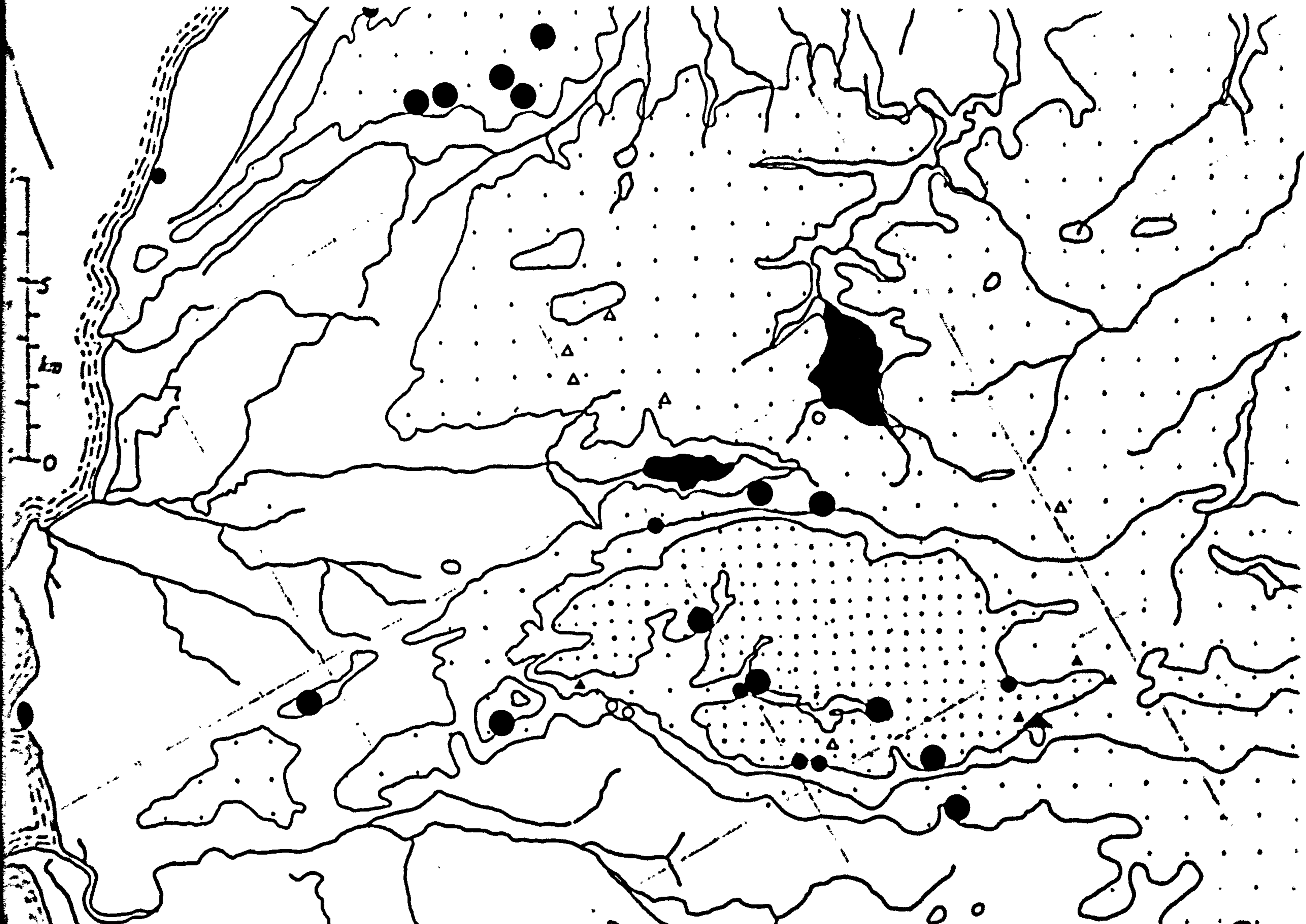


FIG. 6.7 MENDIP: EARLIER NEO. SCATTERS. ● MAJOR ● MINOR ▲ CAIRN ▲ EARTHEN BARROW ○ POTTER

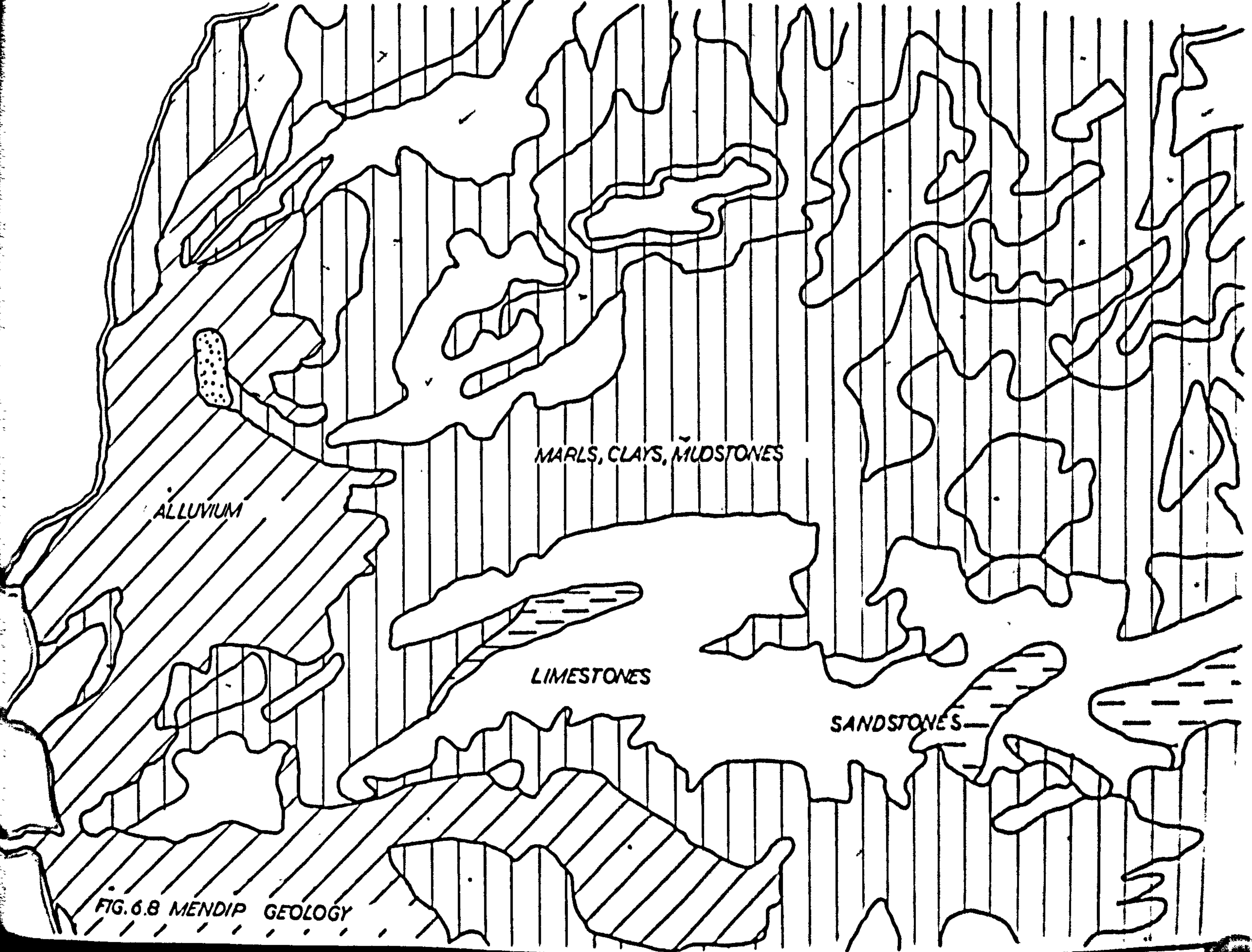
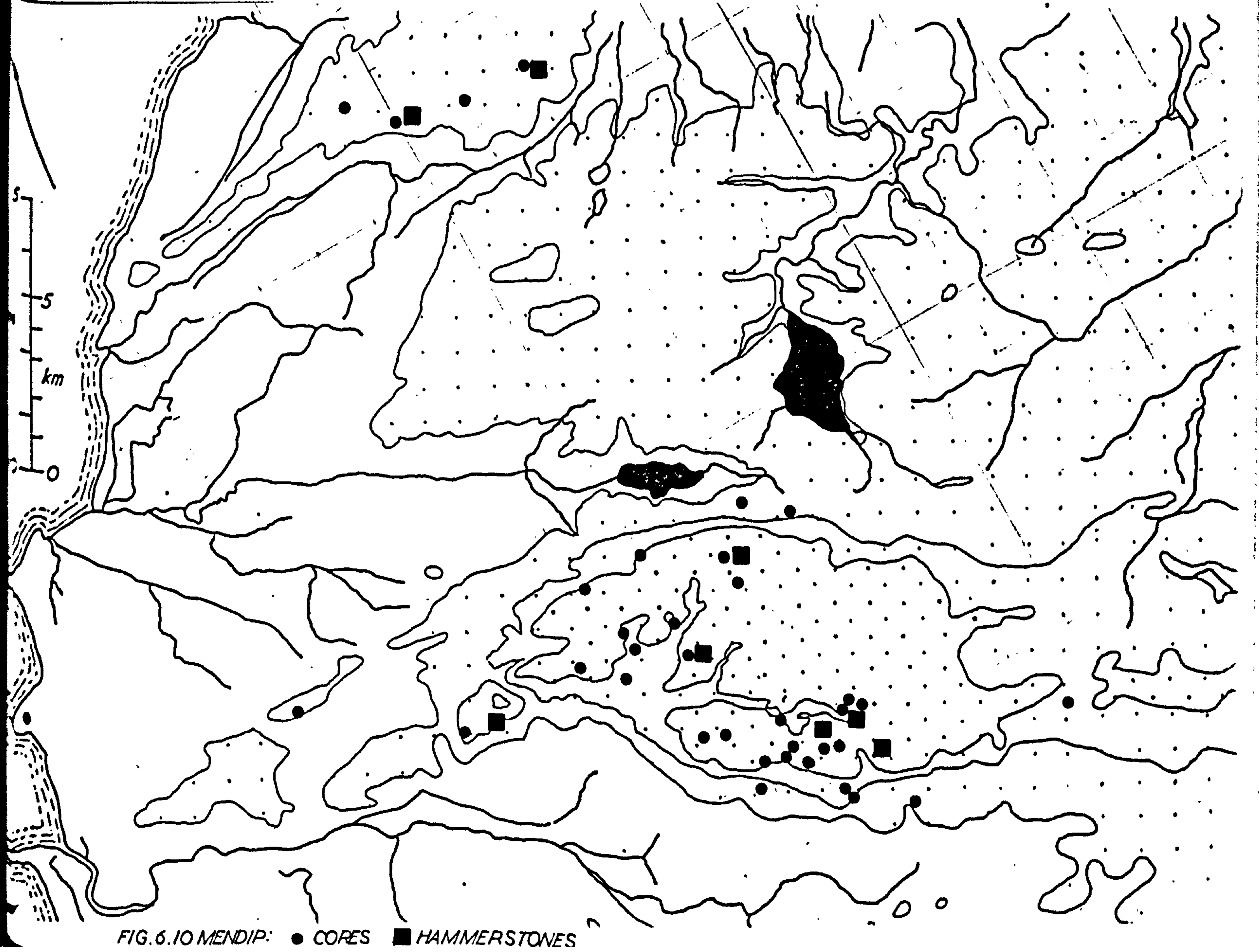
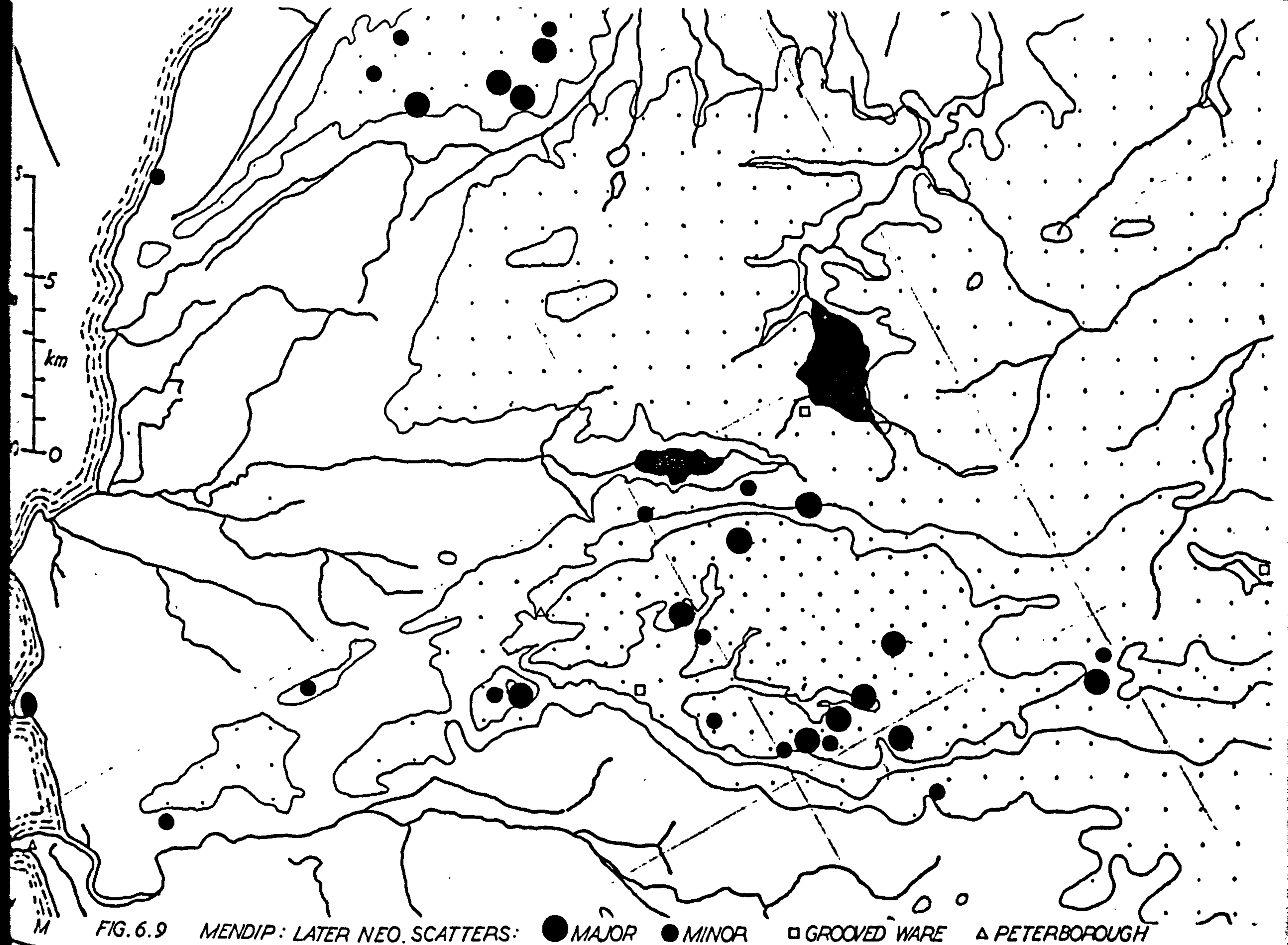
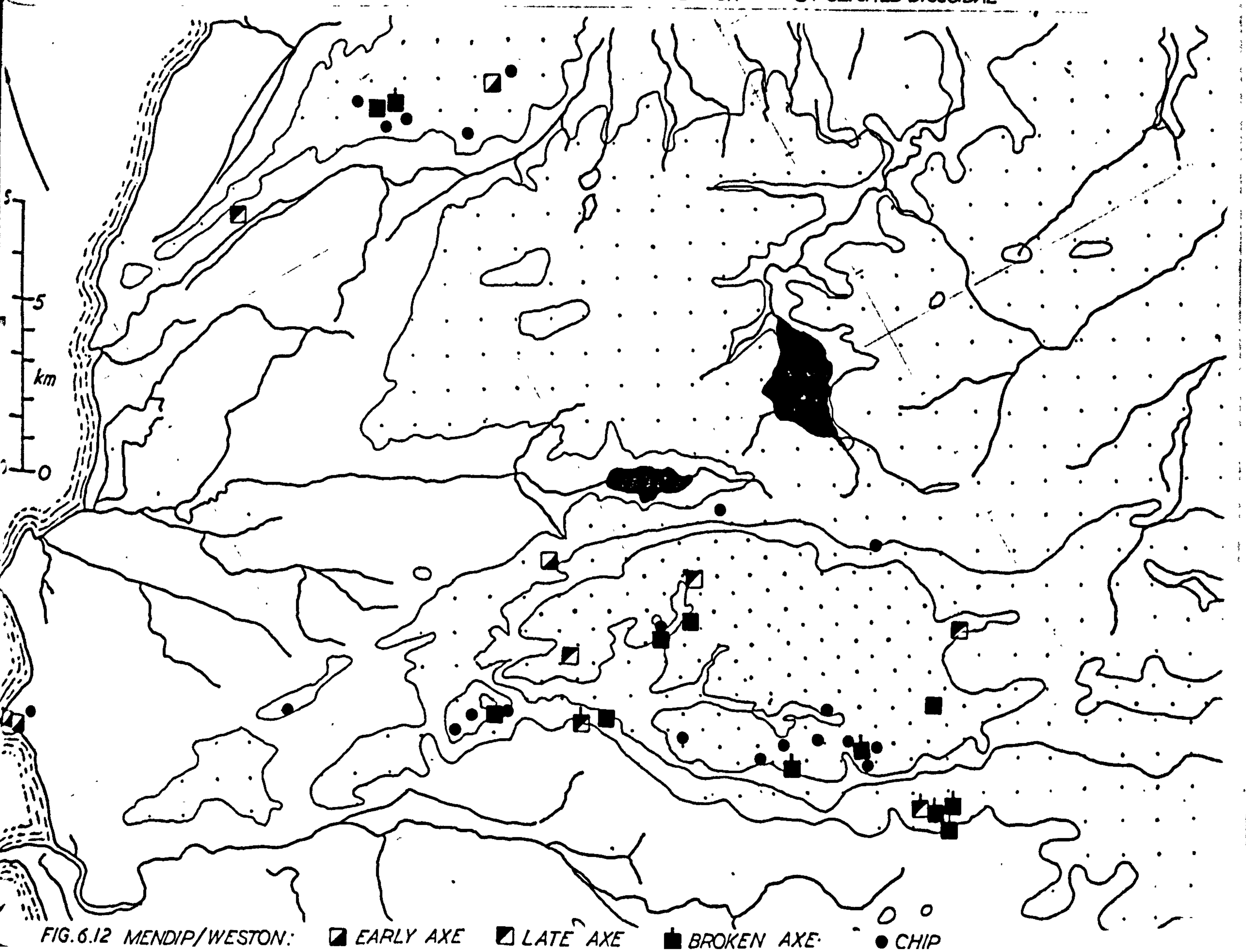
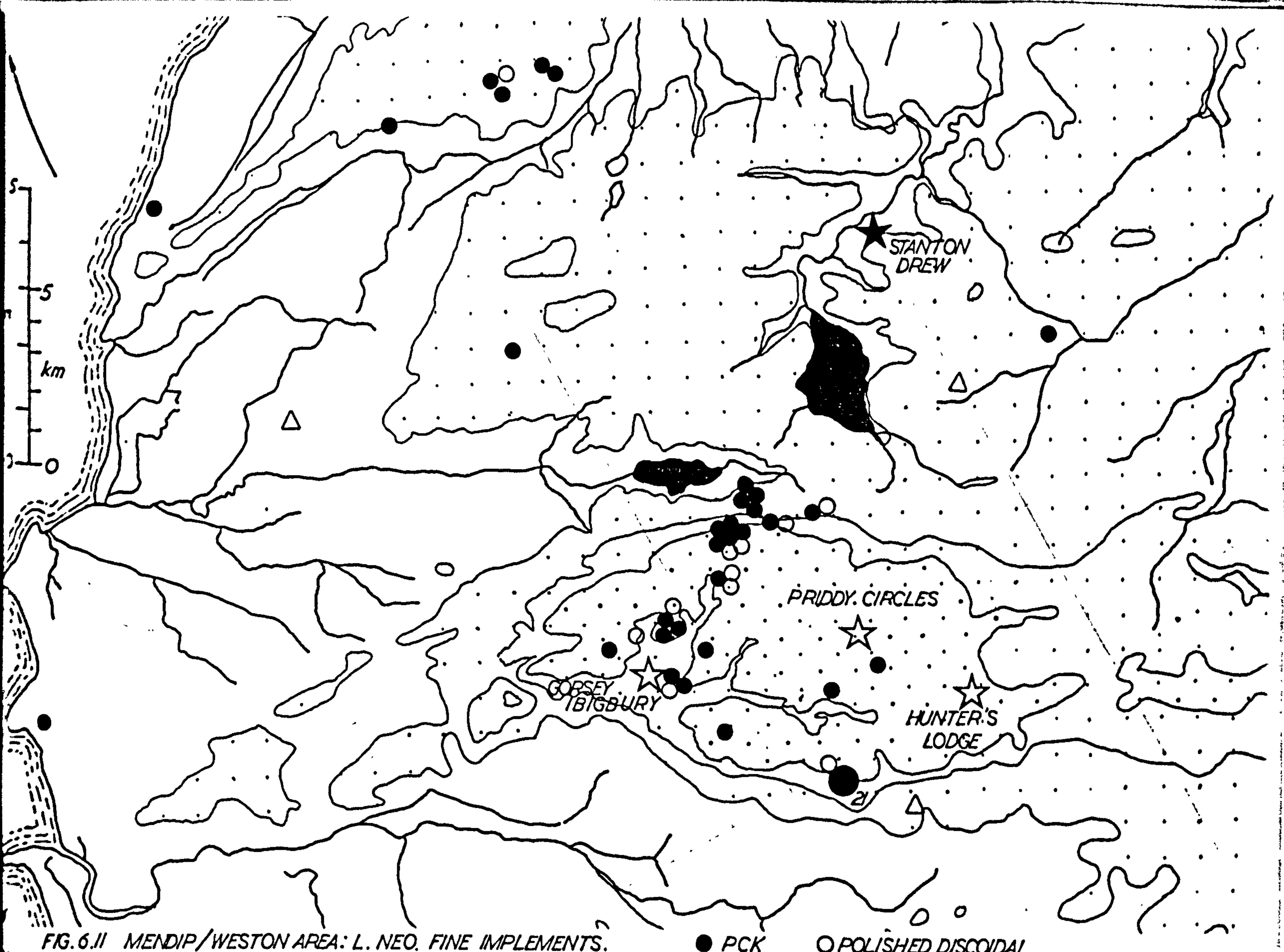


FIG. 6.8 MENDIP GEOLOGY





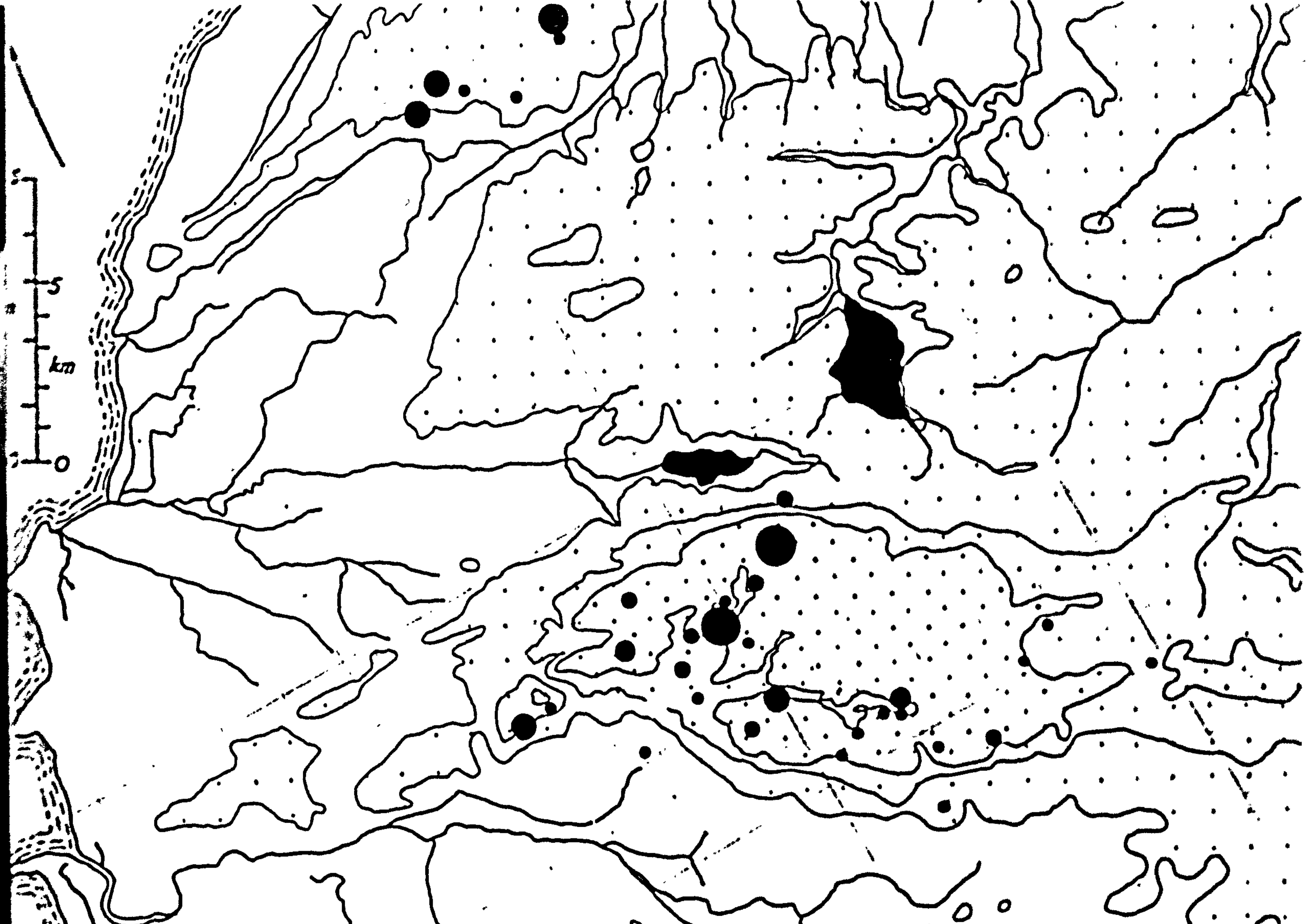


FIG. 6.13 MENDIP/WESTON AREA: PTD OBLIQUE ARROWHEADS

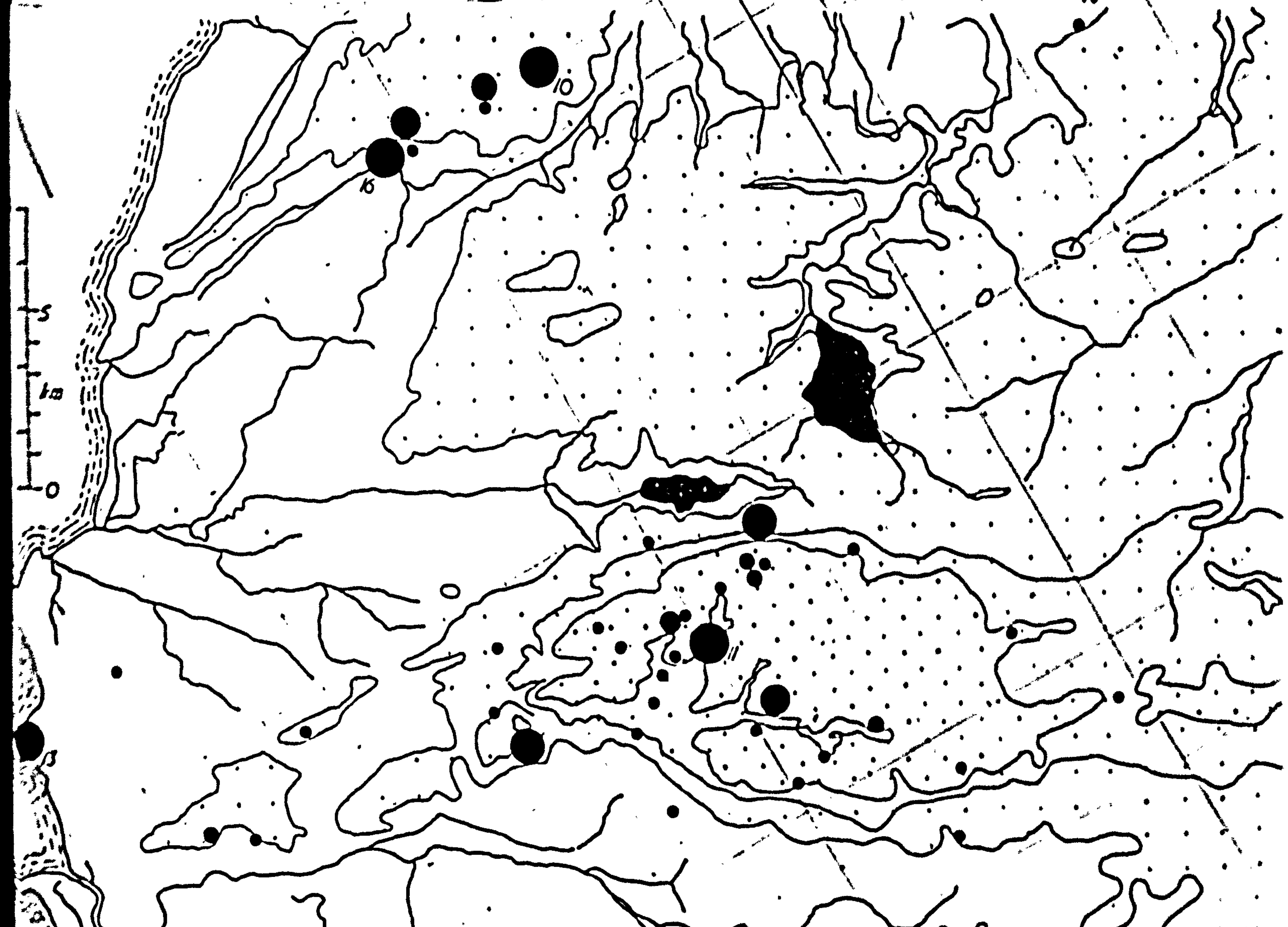


FIG. 6.14 MENDIP/WESTON: B & T ARROWHEADS

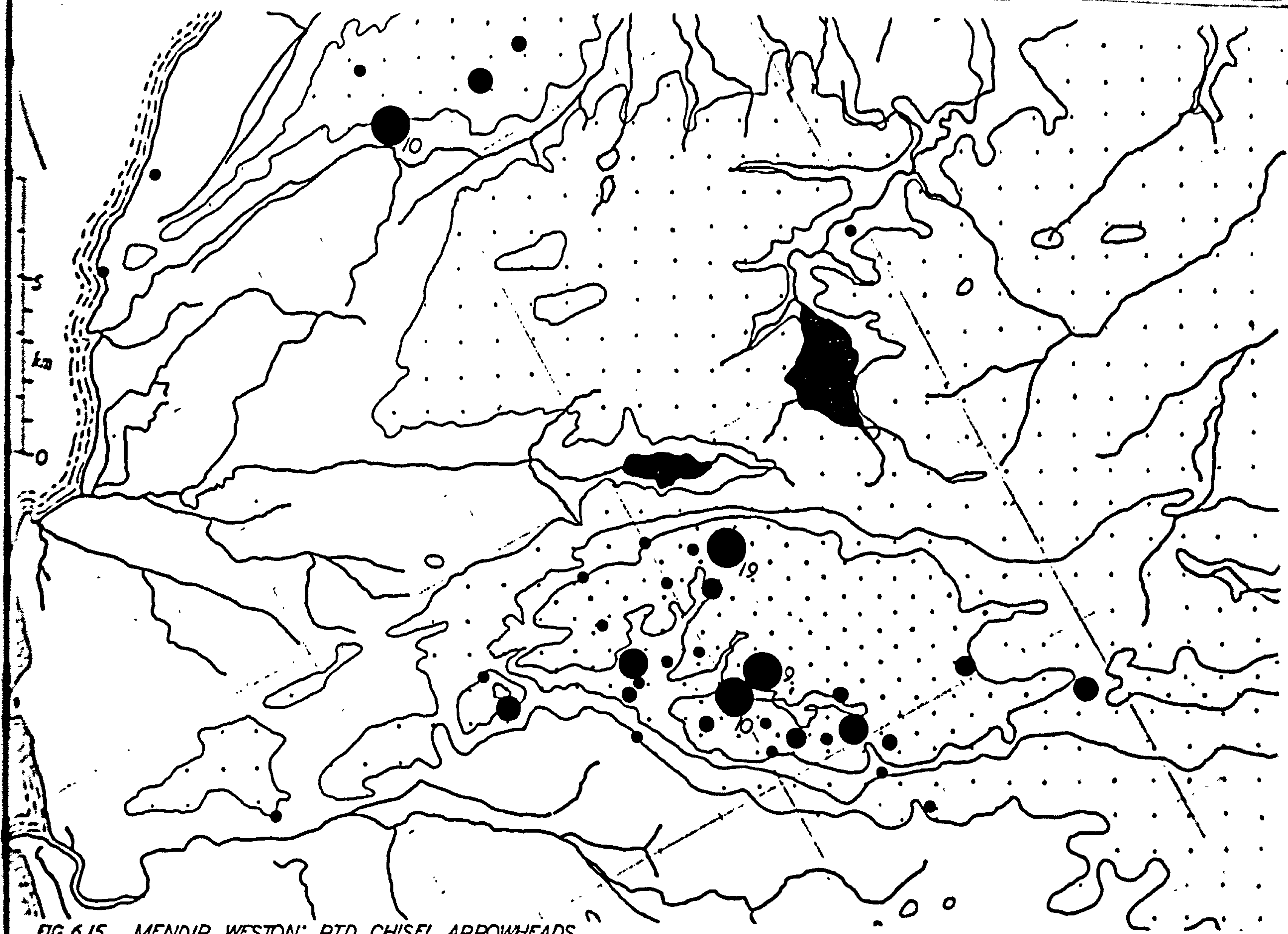


FIG.6.15 MENDIP WESTON: PTD CHISEL ARROWHEADS

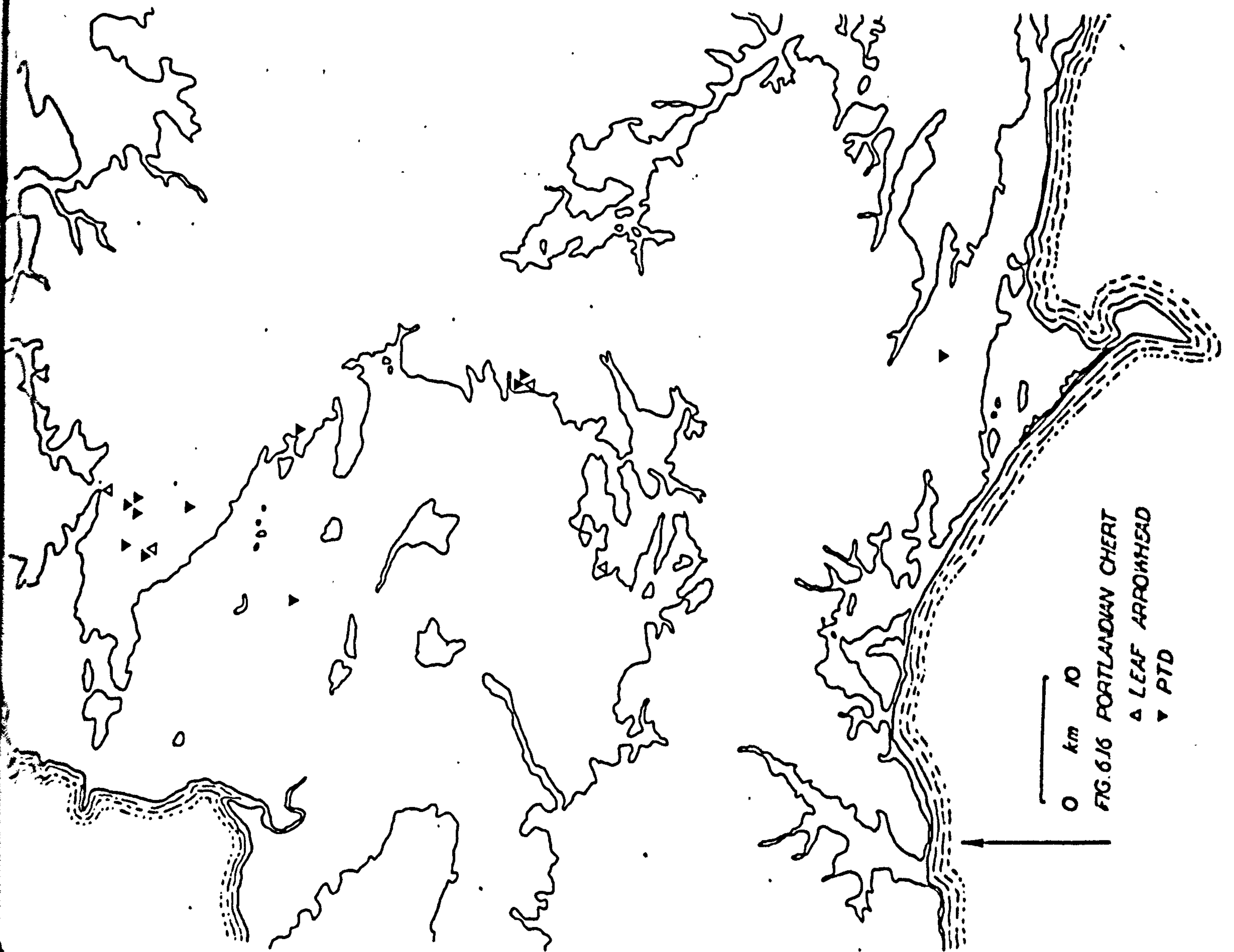


FIG.6.16 PORTLANDIAN CHERT
 ▲ LEAF ARROWHEAD
 ▼ PTD

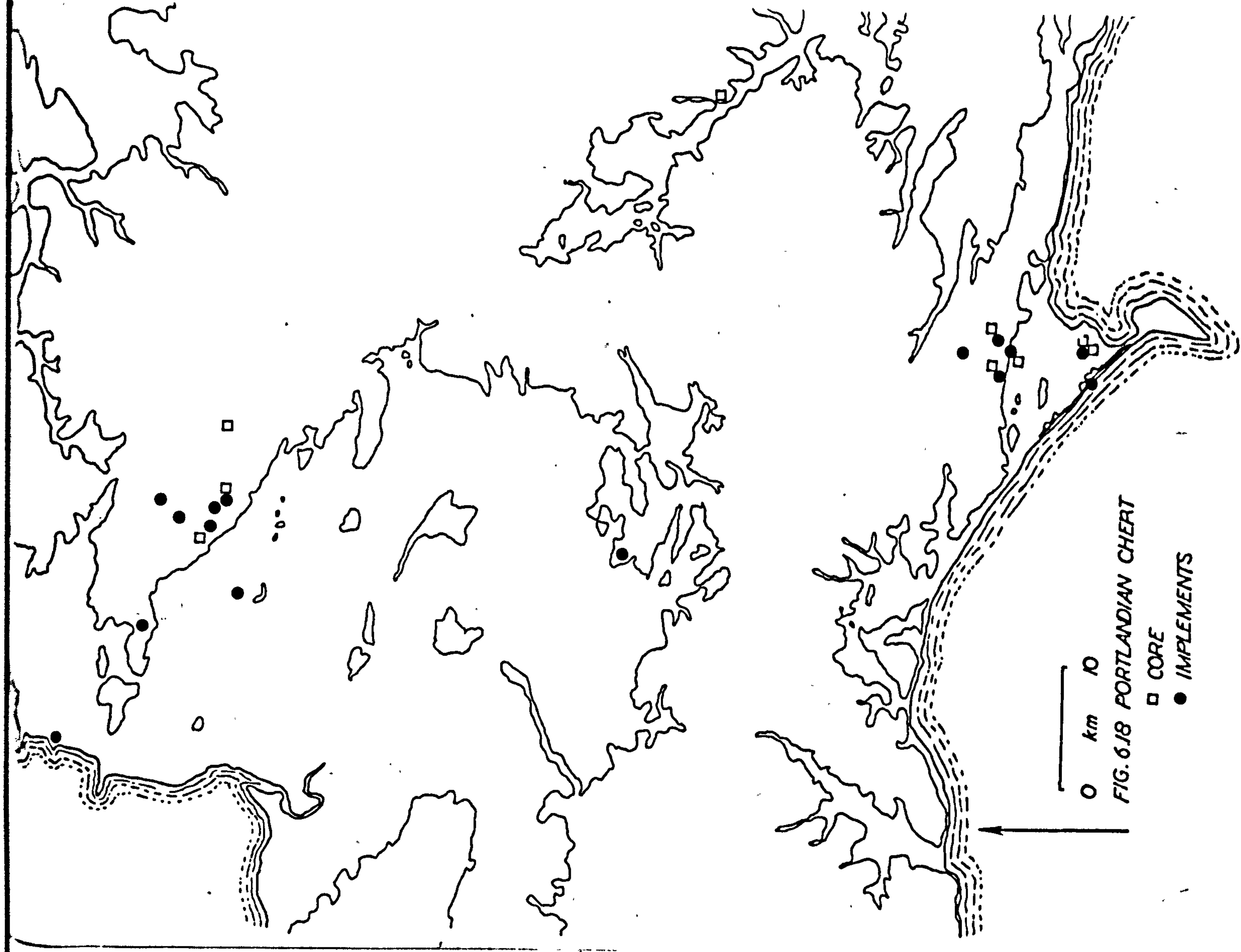
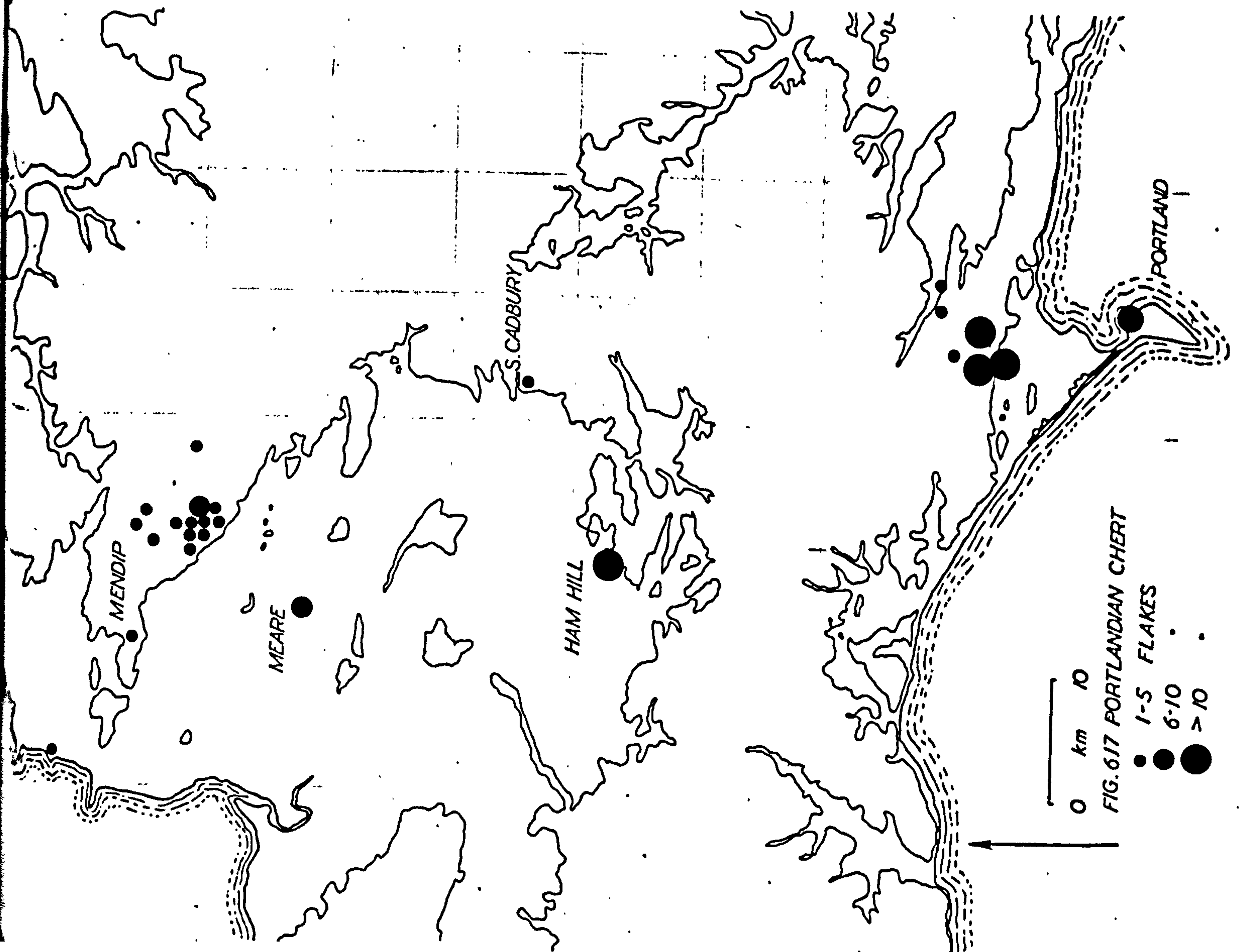


FIG. 617 PORTLANDIAN CHERT

FIG. 618 PORTLANDIAN CHERT

FIG. 6.19 COTSWOLDS: FLINT AXES

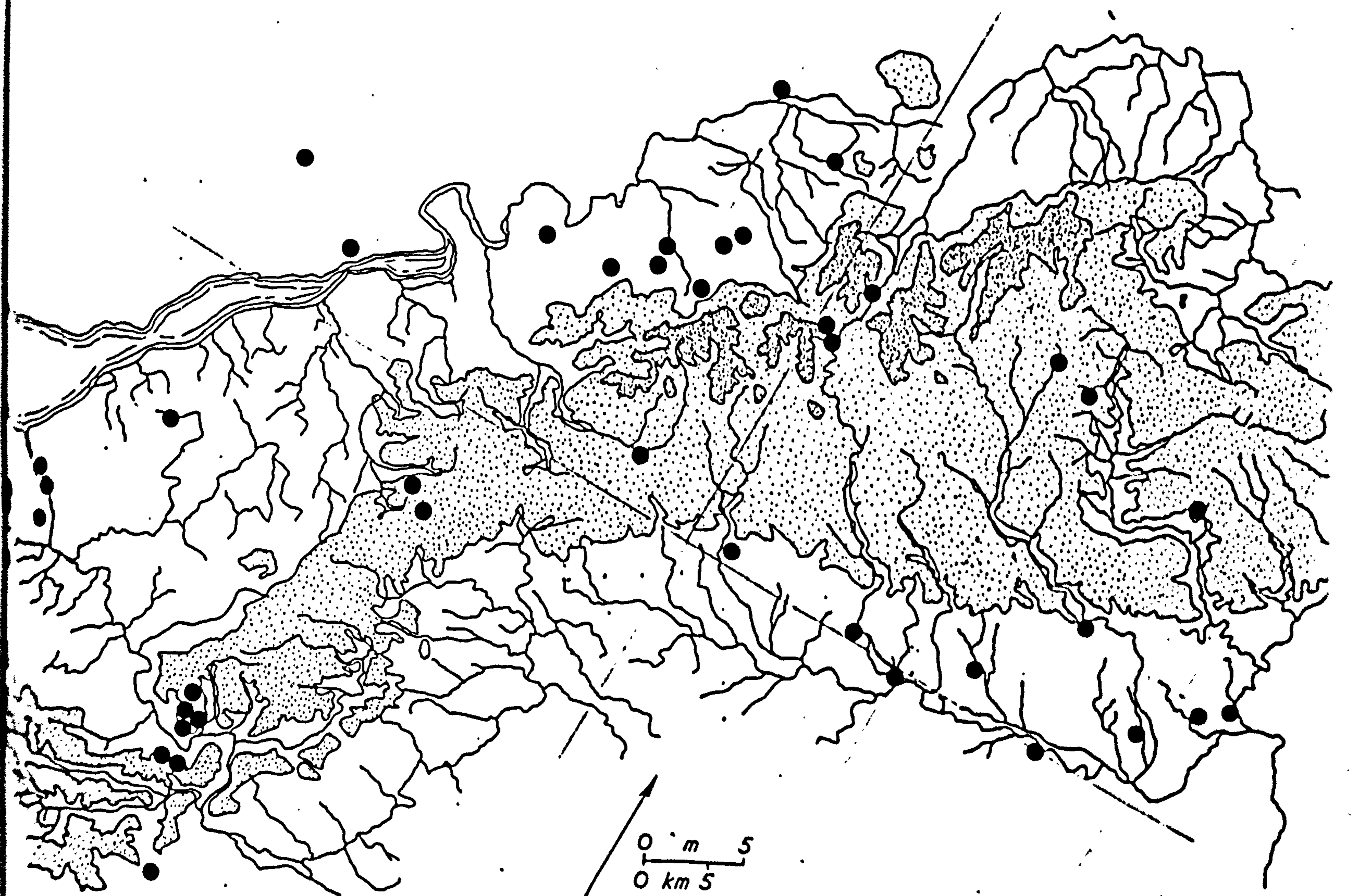
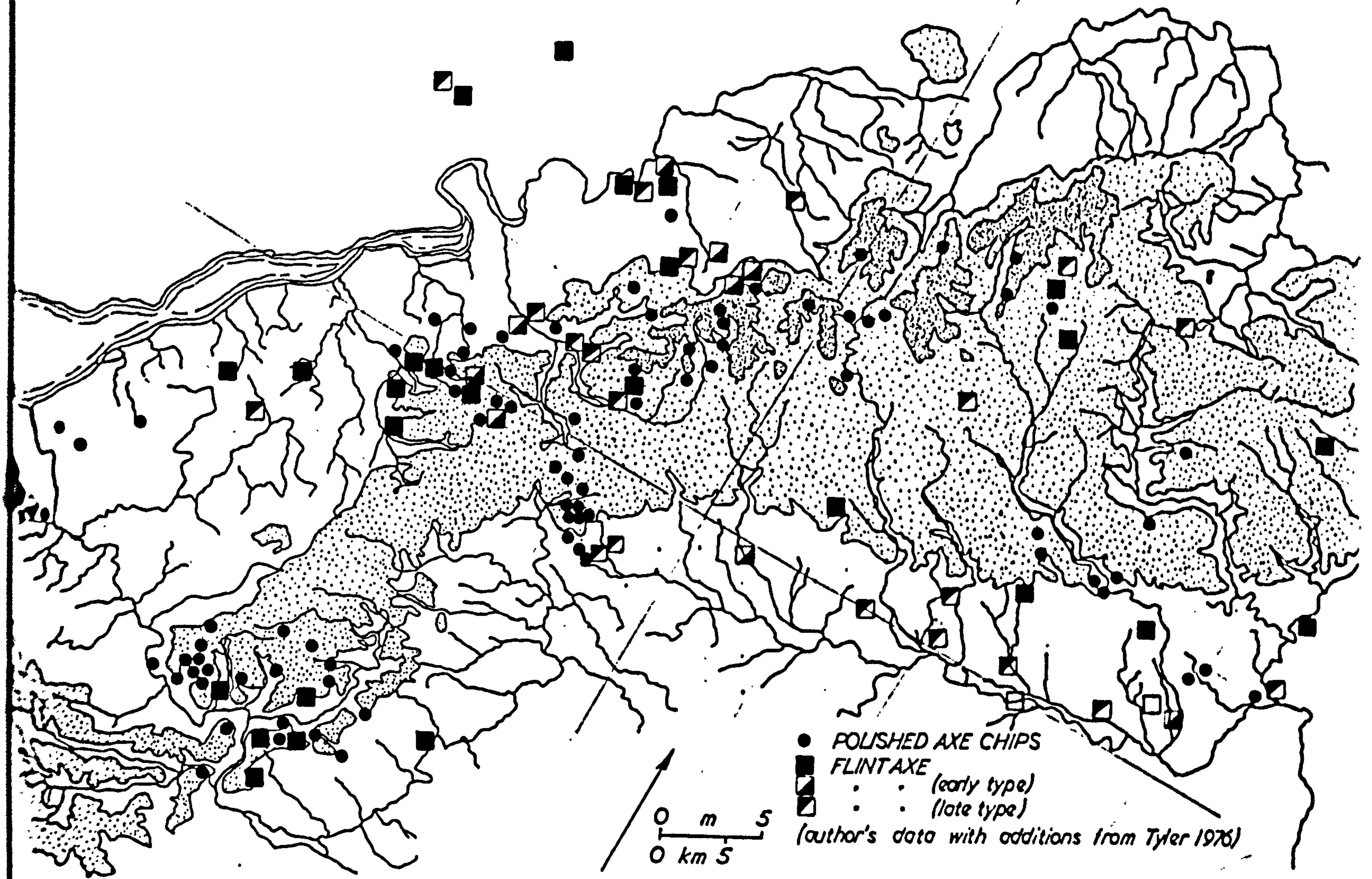


FIG. 6.20 COTSWOLDS: STONE AXES

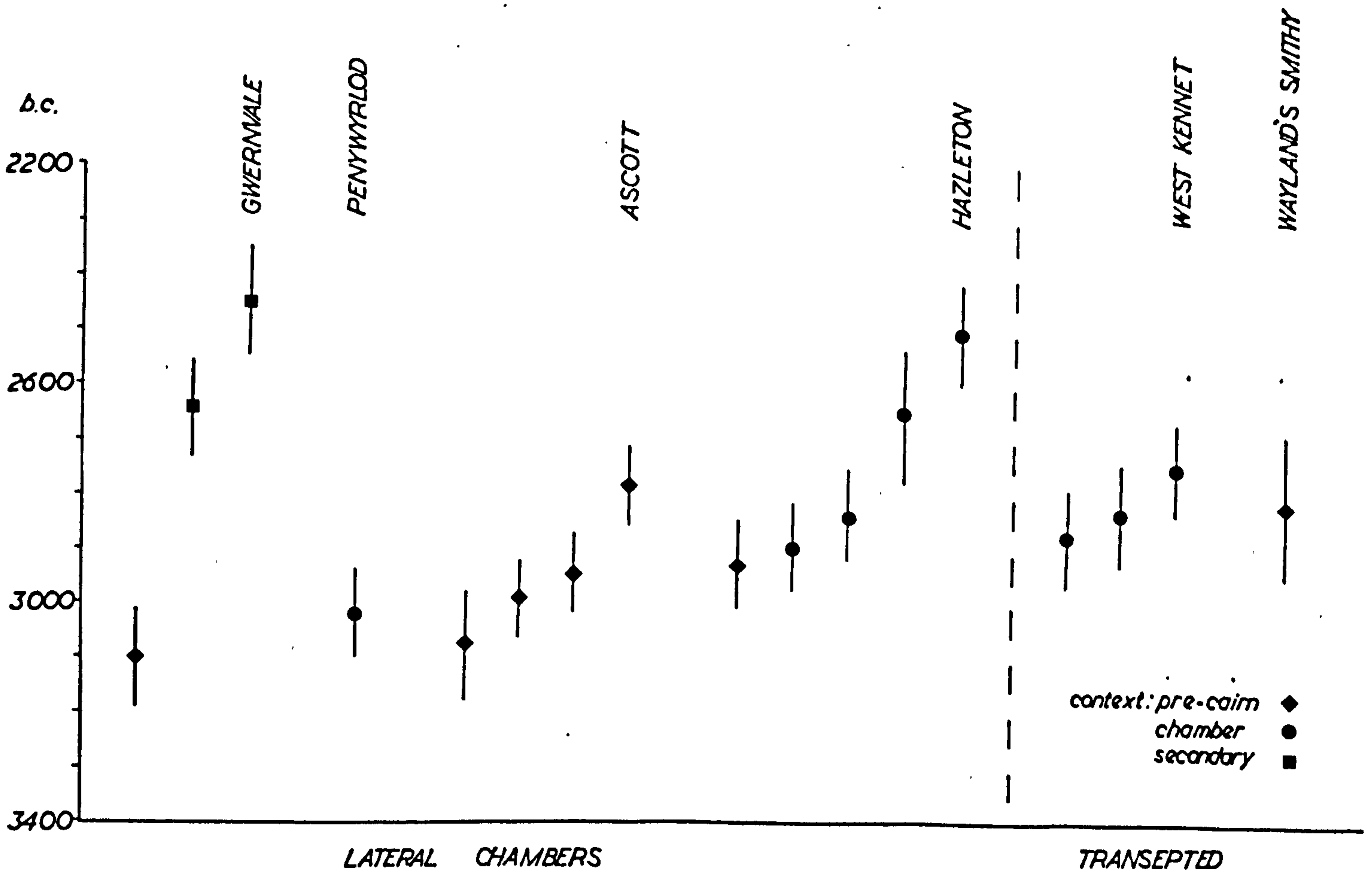


FIG. 6.21 COTSWOLD-SEVERN TOMBS: RADIOCARBON CHRONOLOGY

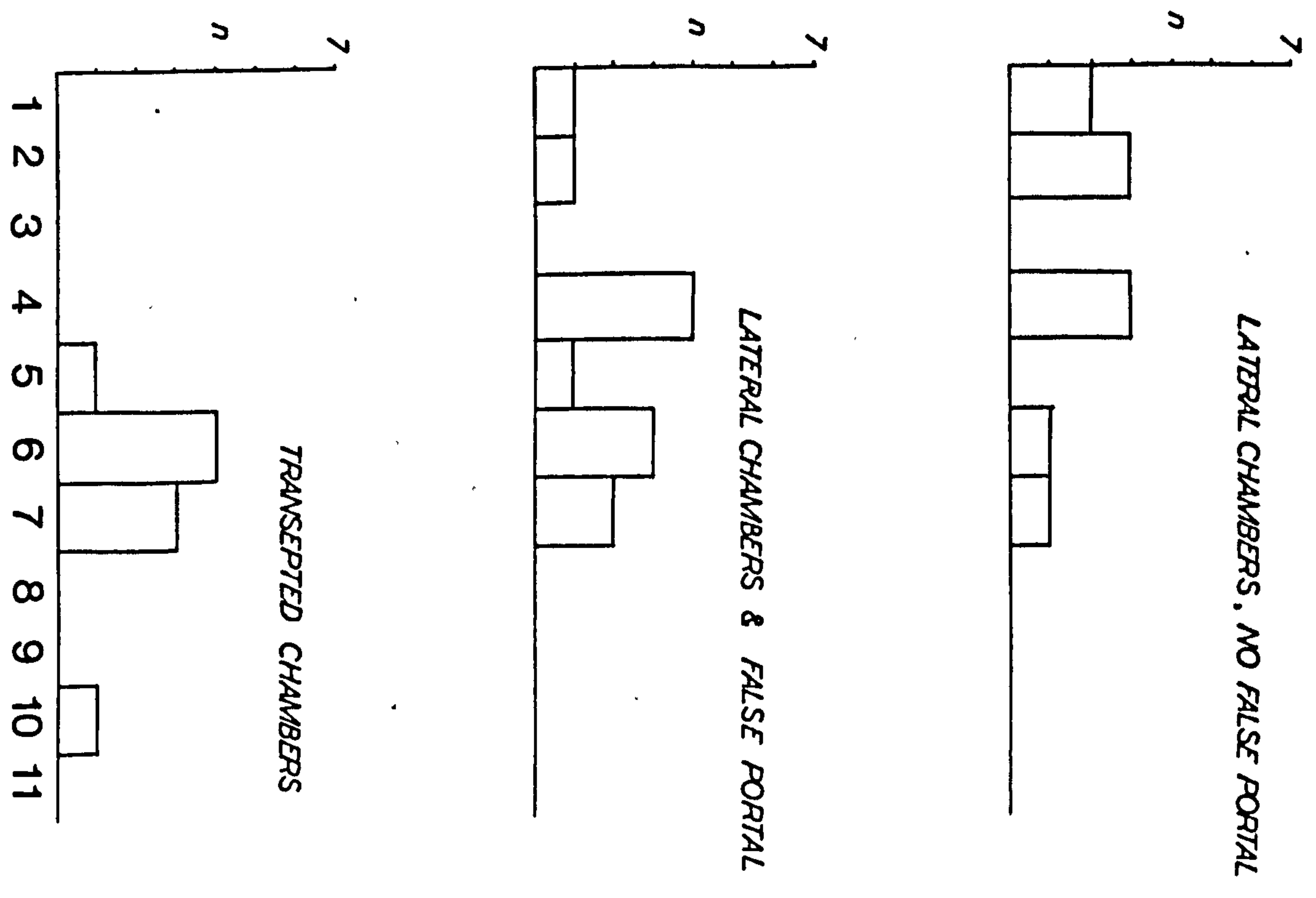
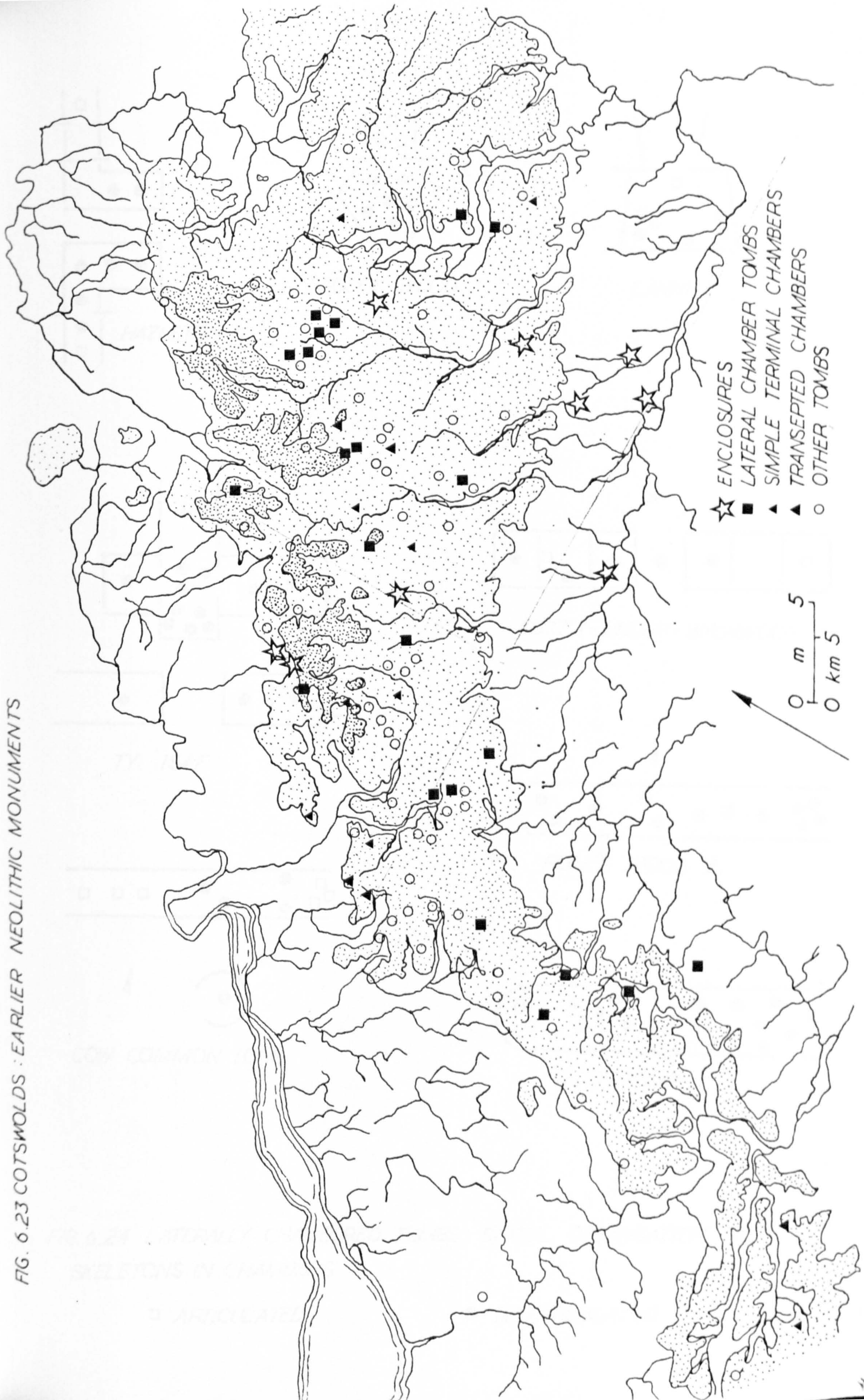


FIG. 6.22 COTSWOLD-SEVERN TOMBS: SPATIAL DIVISIONS OF PASSAGE AND CHAMBER.

FIG. 6.23 COTSWOLDS : EARLIER NEOLITHIC MONUMENTS



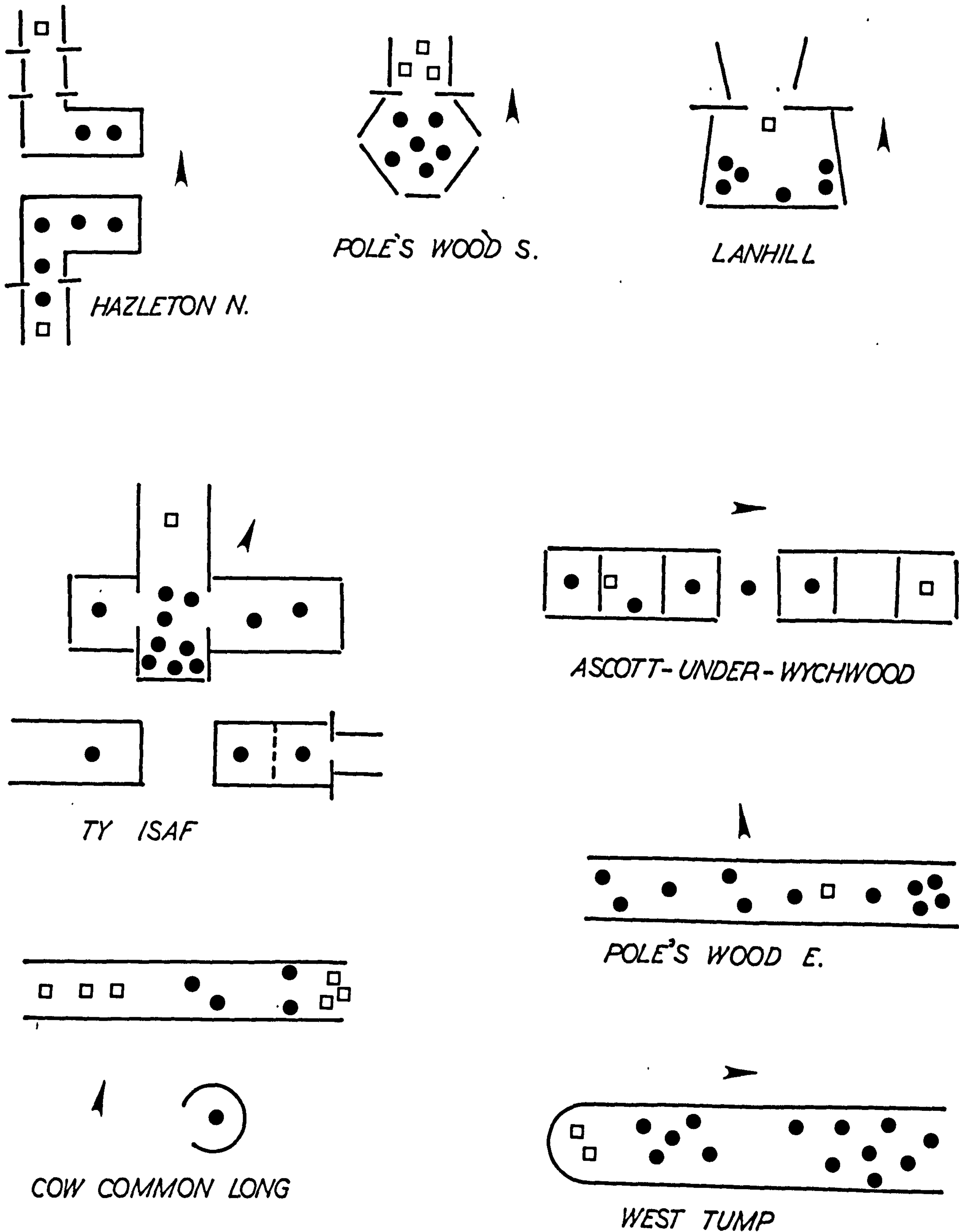


FIG. 6.24 LATERALLY CHAMBERED TOMBS: SPATIAL ORGANISATION OF SKELETONS IN CHAMBERS

□ ARTICULATED

● DISARTICULATED

10
n SITES
0

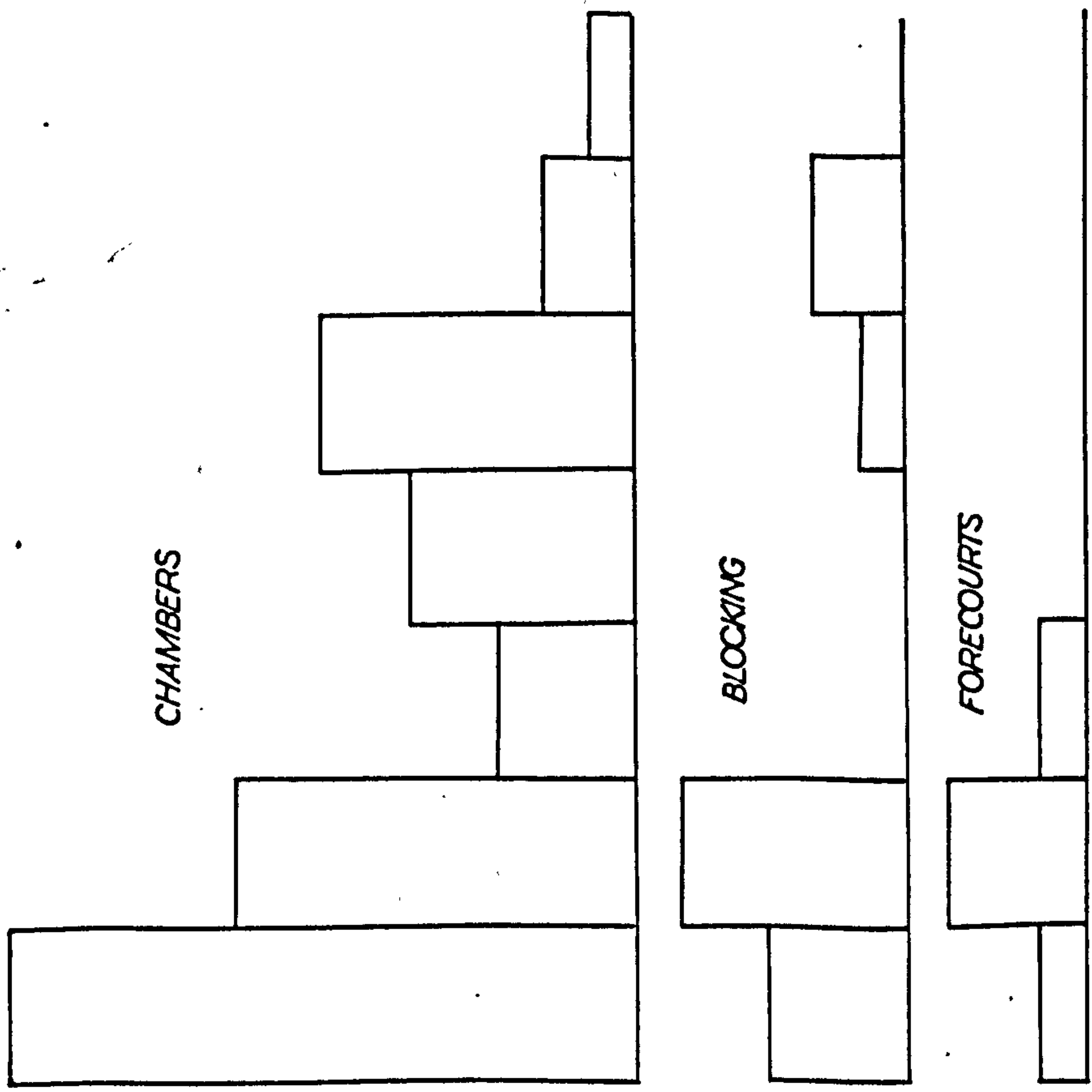


FIG. 6.25 COTSWOLD-SEVERN TOMBS: ANIMAL SPECIES PRESENT

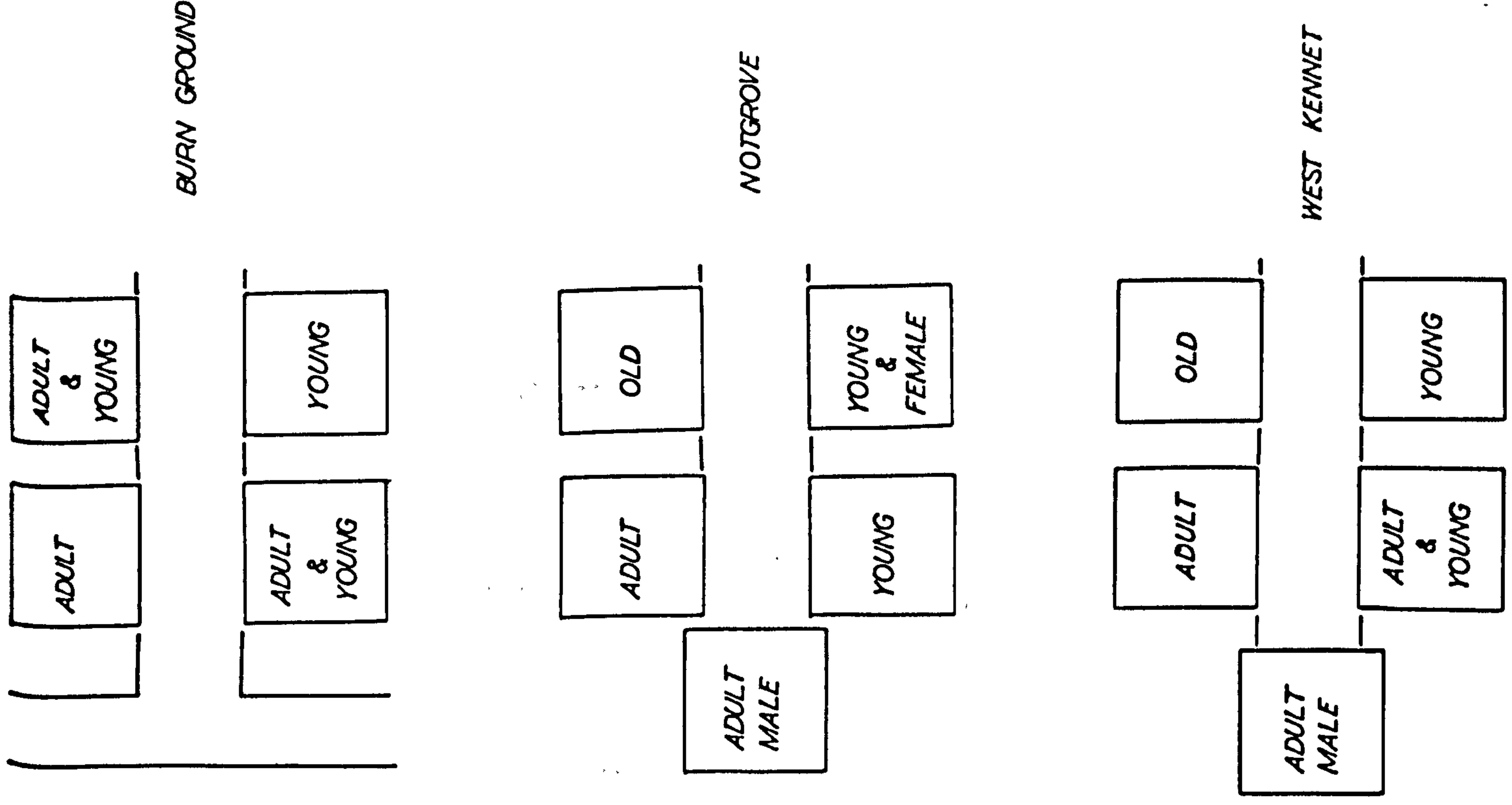
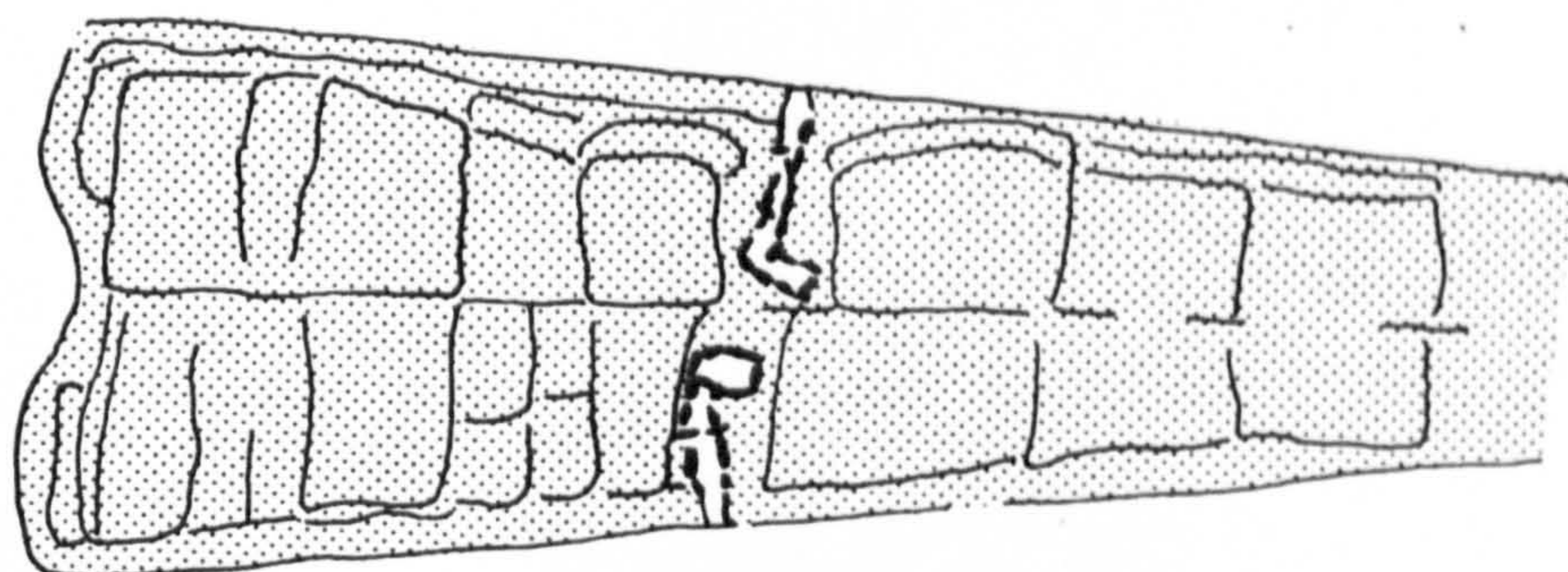
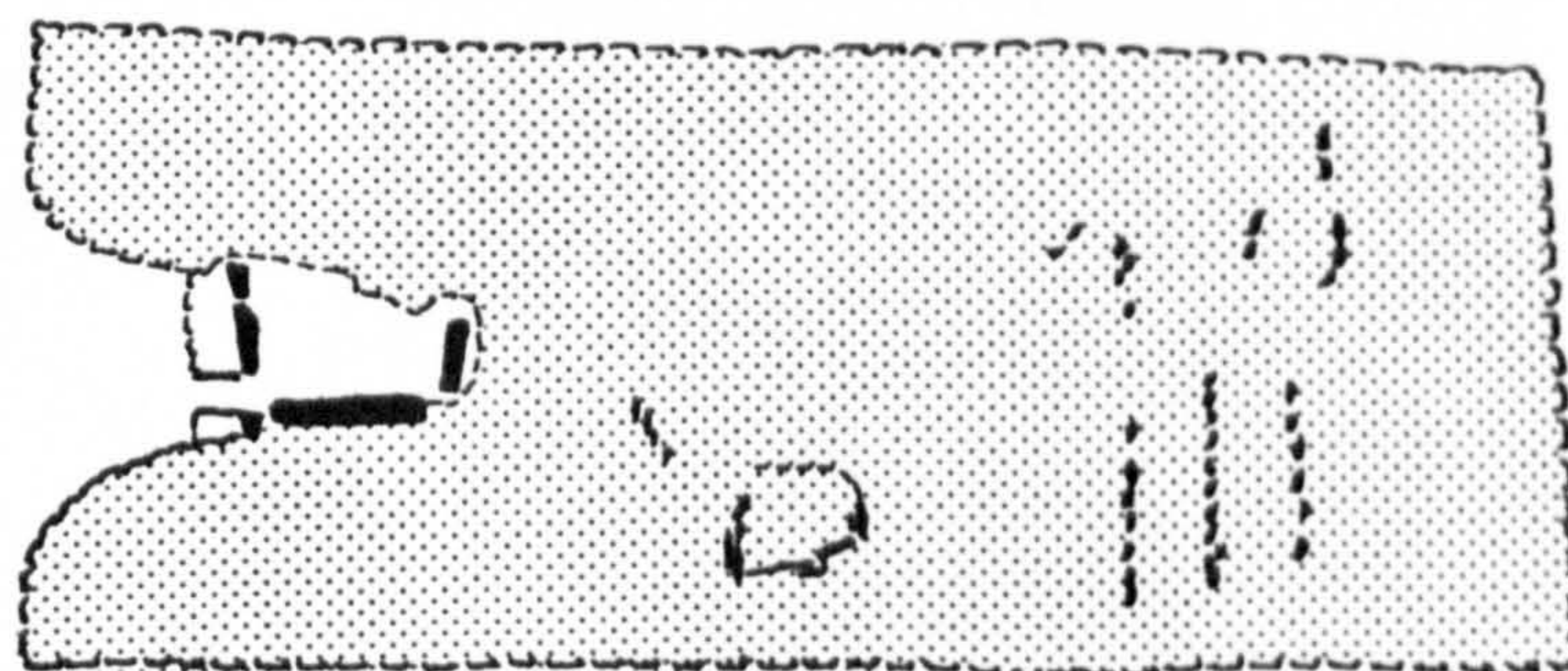


FIG. 6.26 TRANSEPTED TOMBS: CHAMBER CONTENTS.



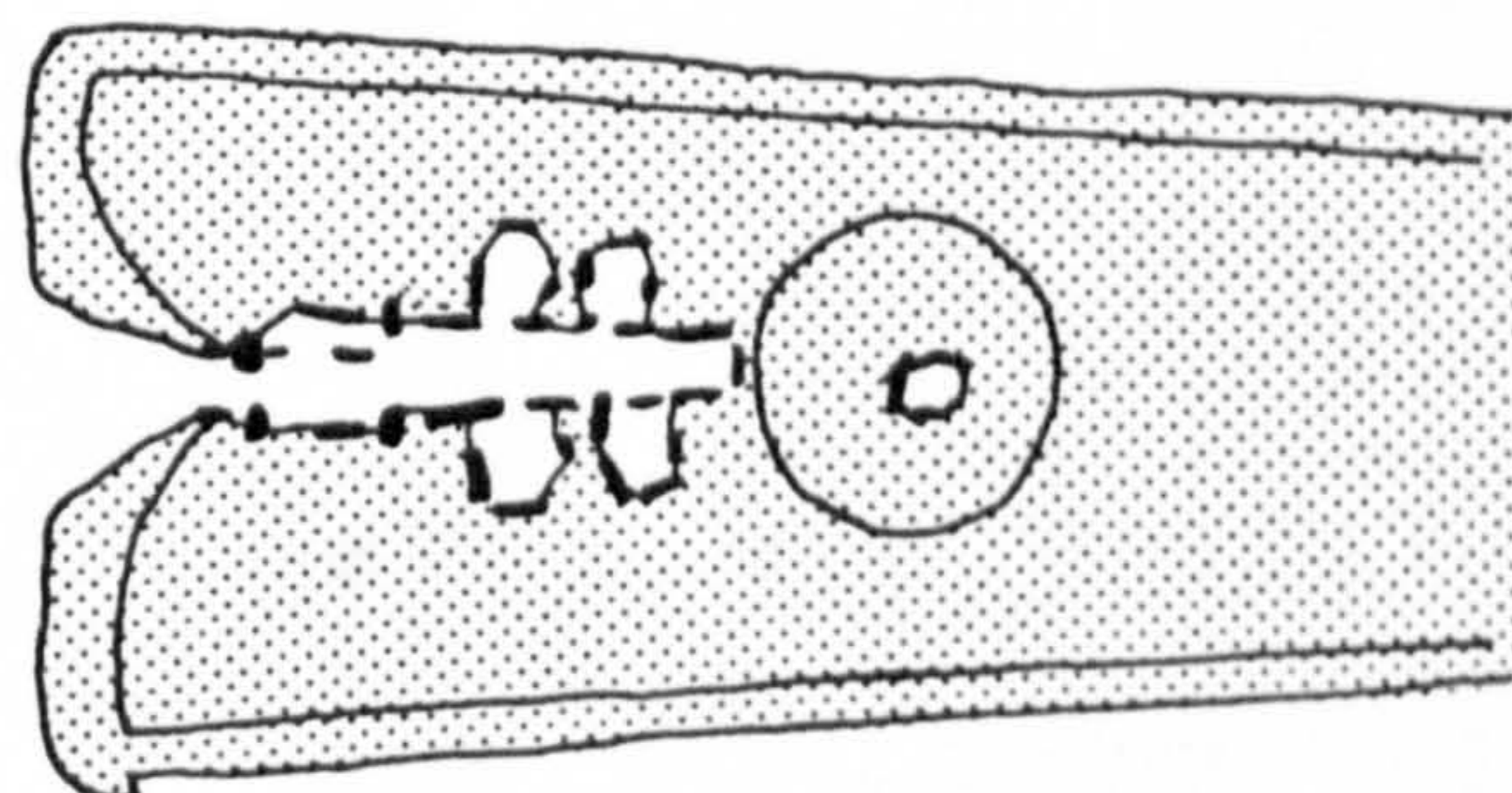
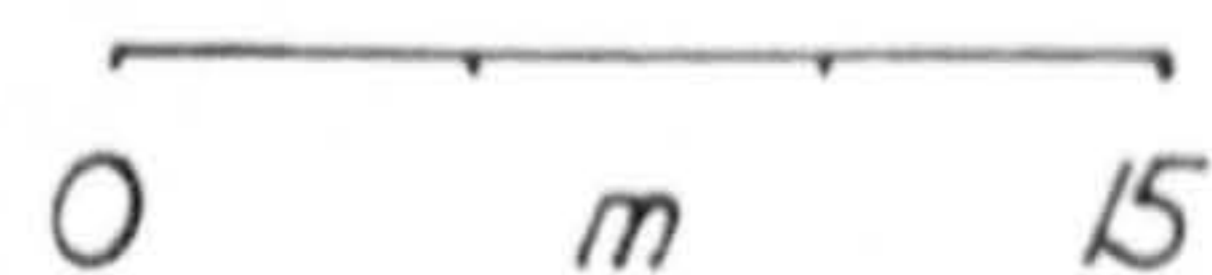
LATERAL CHAMBERS

HAZLETON N.



SIMPLE TERMINAL CHAMBER

TINKINSWOOD



TRANSEPTED CHAMBERS

NOTGROVE

FIG. 6.27 COTSWOLD-SEVERN TOMB TYPES (after Saville 1984, Ward 1915, Clifford 1936)

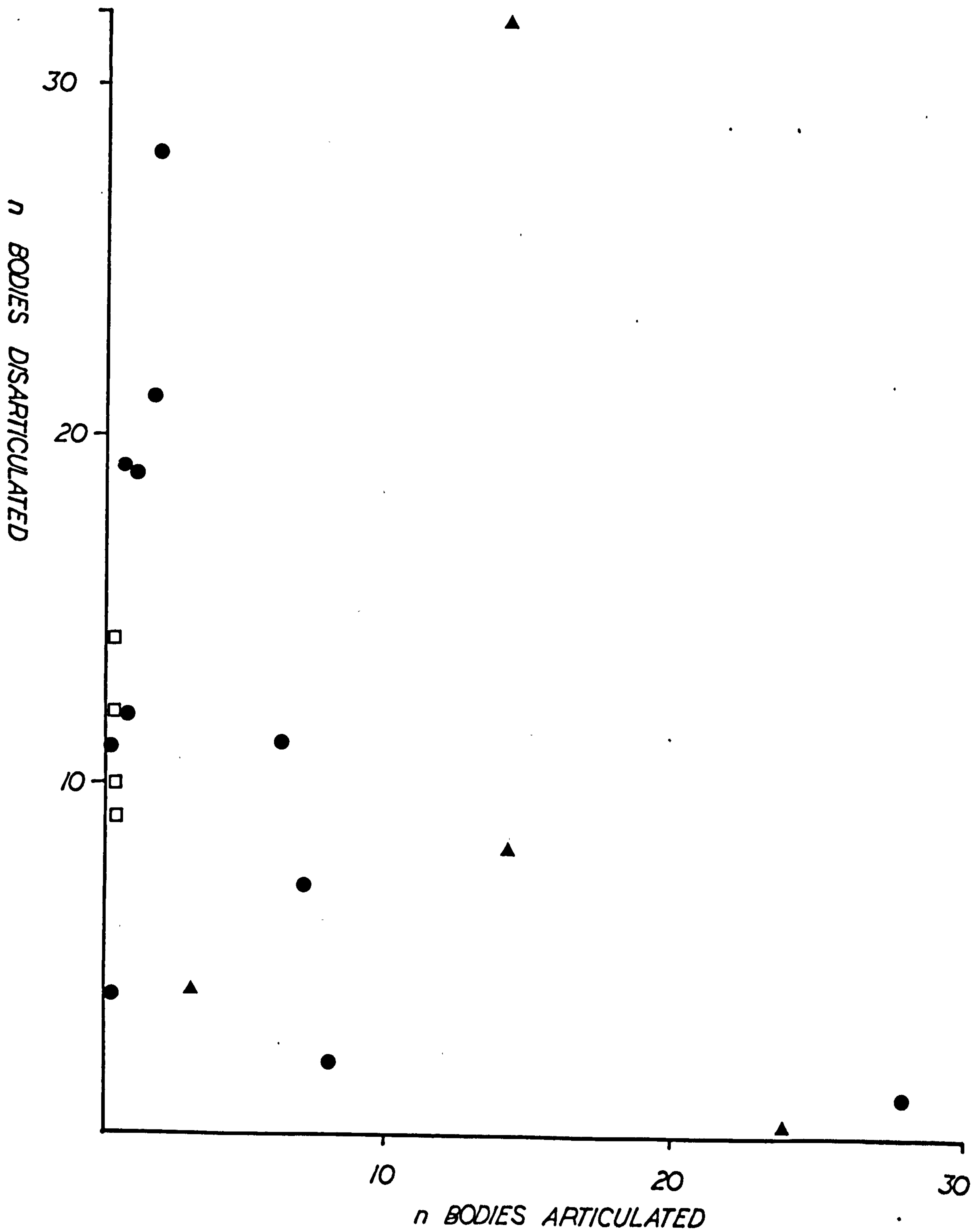


FIG.6.28 COTSWOLD - SEVERN TOMBS: ARTICULATION AND DISARTICULATION OF SKELETONS

- LATERAL CHAMBERS
- SIMPLE TERMINAL
- ▲ TRANSEPTED

- HENGE
- TOMB
- ◆ 'EARLY' BURIAL
- STEP 2
- ▲ " 4 "
- △ " 6 "
- OTHER

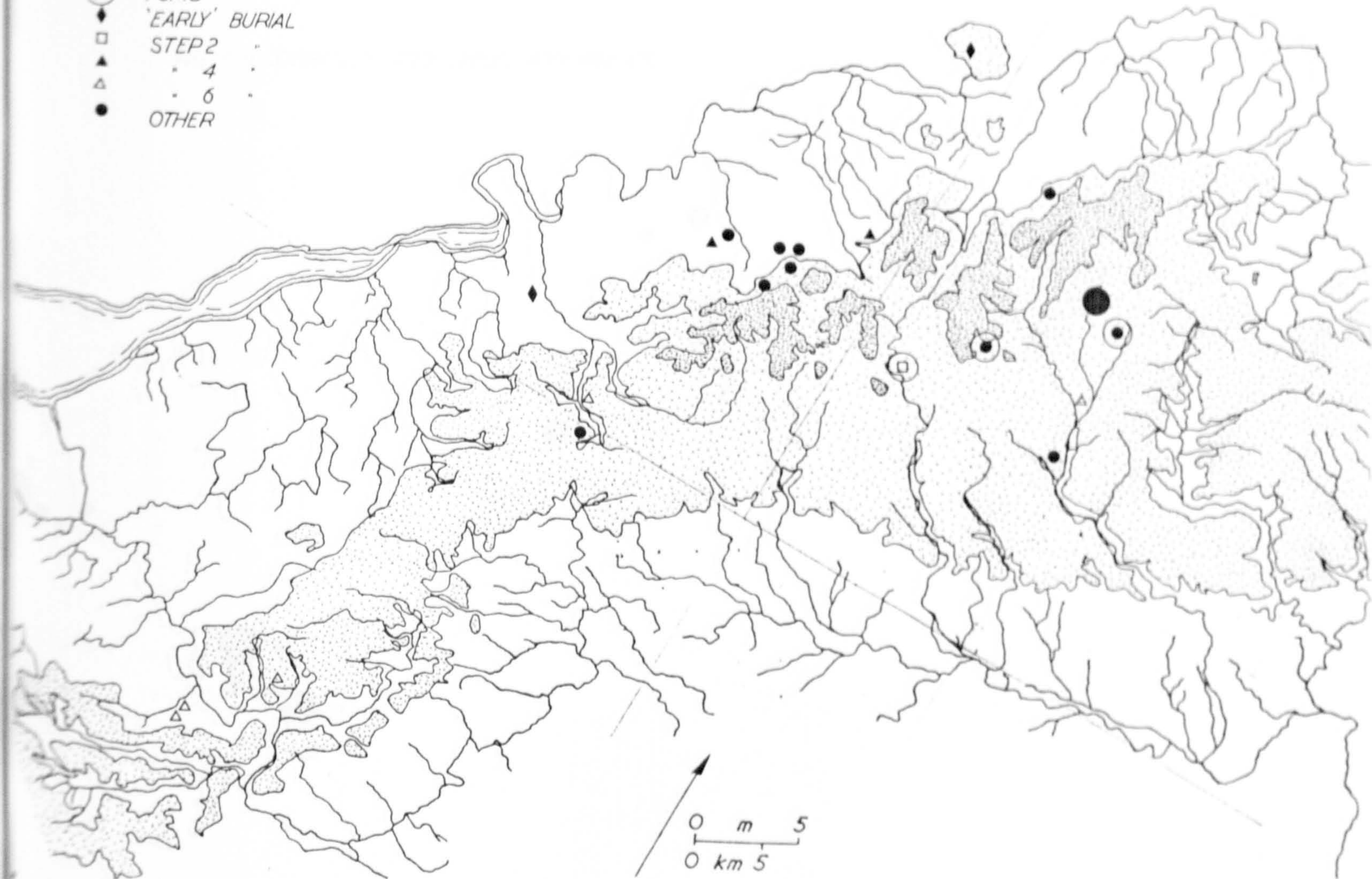
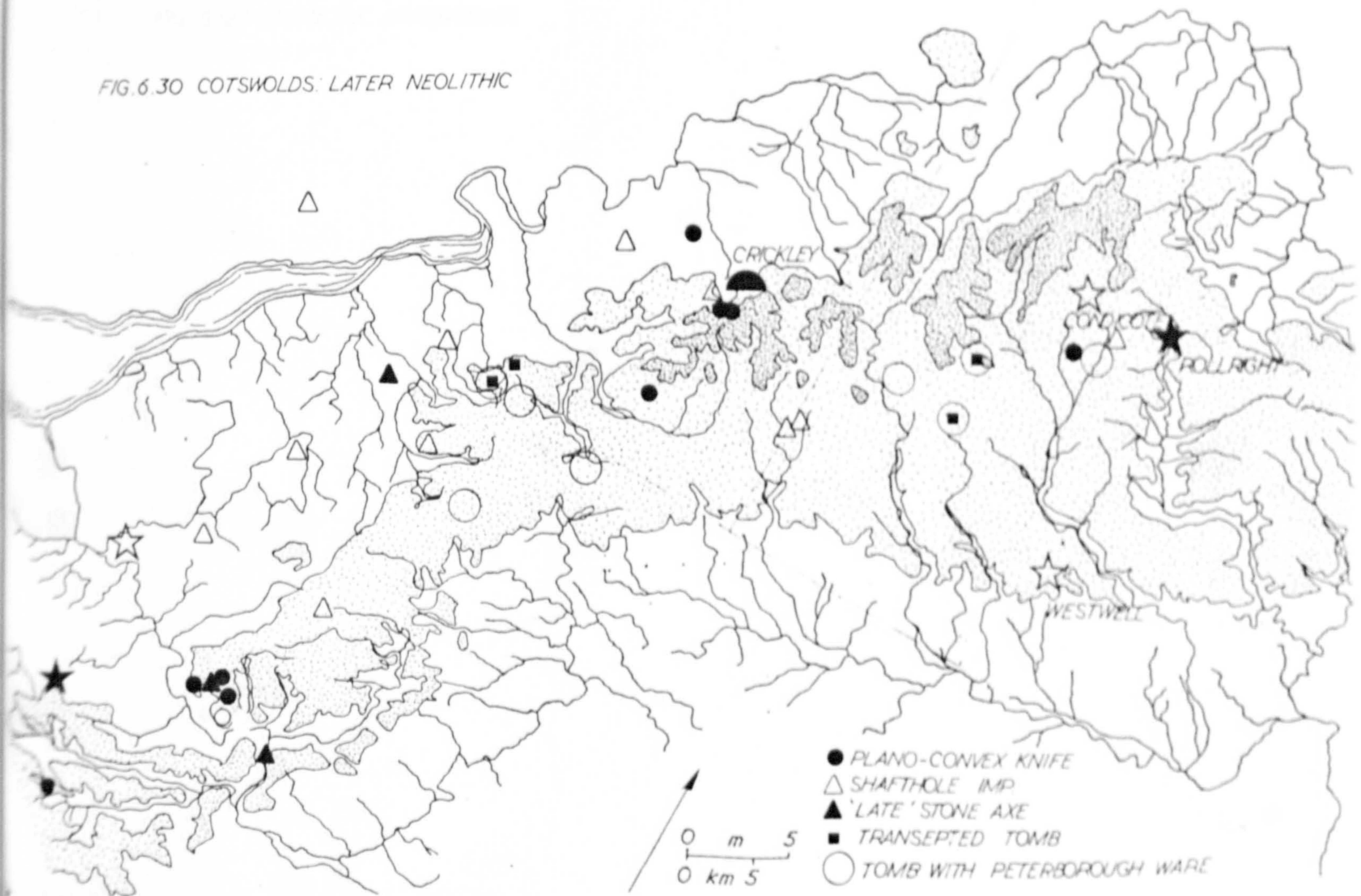


FIG. 6.29 COTSWOLDS: BEAKER

FIG. 6.30 COTSWOLDS: LATER NEOLITHIC



- PLANO-CONVEX KNIFE
- △ SHAFTHOLE IMP
- ▲ 'LATE' STONE AXE
- TRANSEPTED TOMB
- TOMB WITH PETERBOROUGH WARE

FIG. 631 COTSWOLDS · PTD CHISEL ARROWHEADS

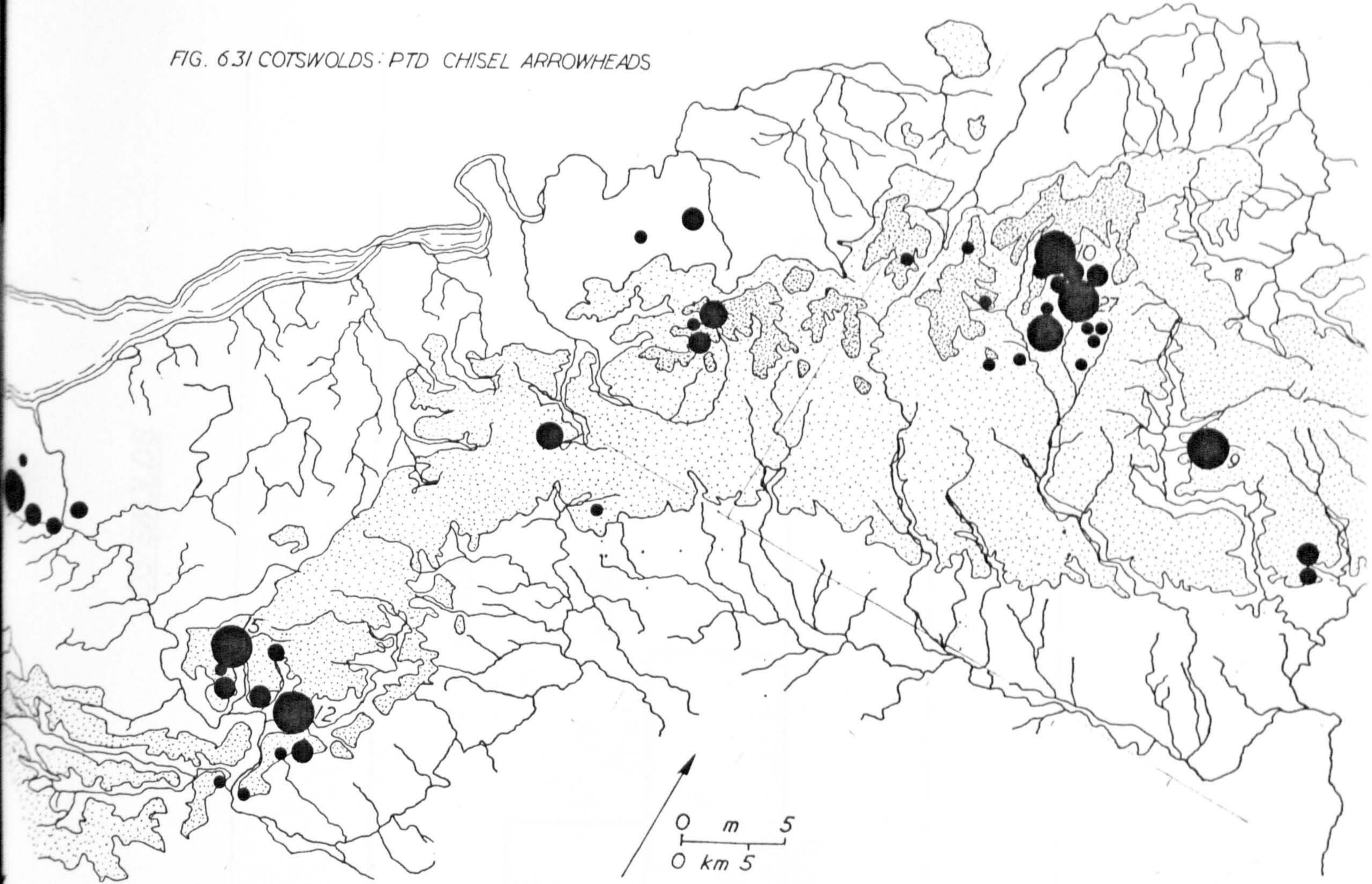
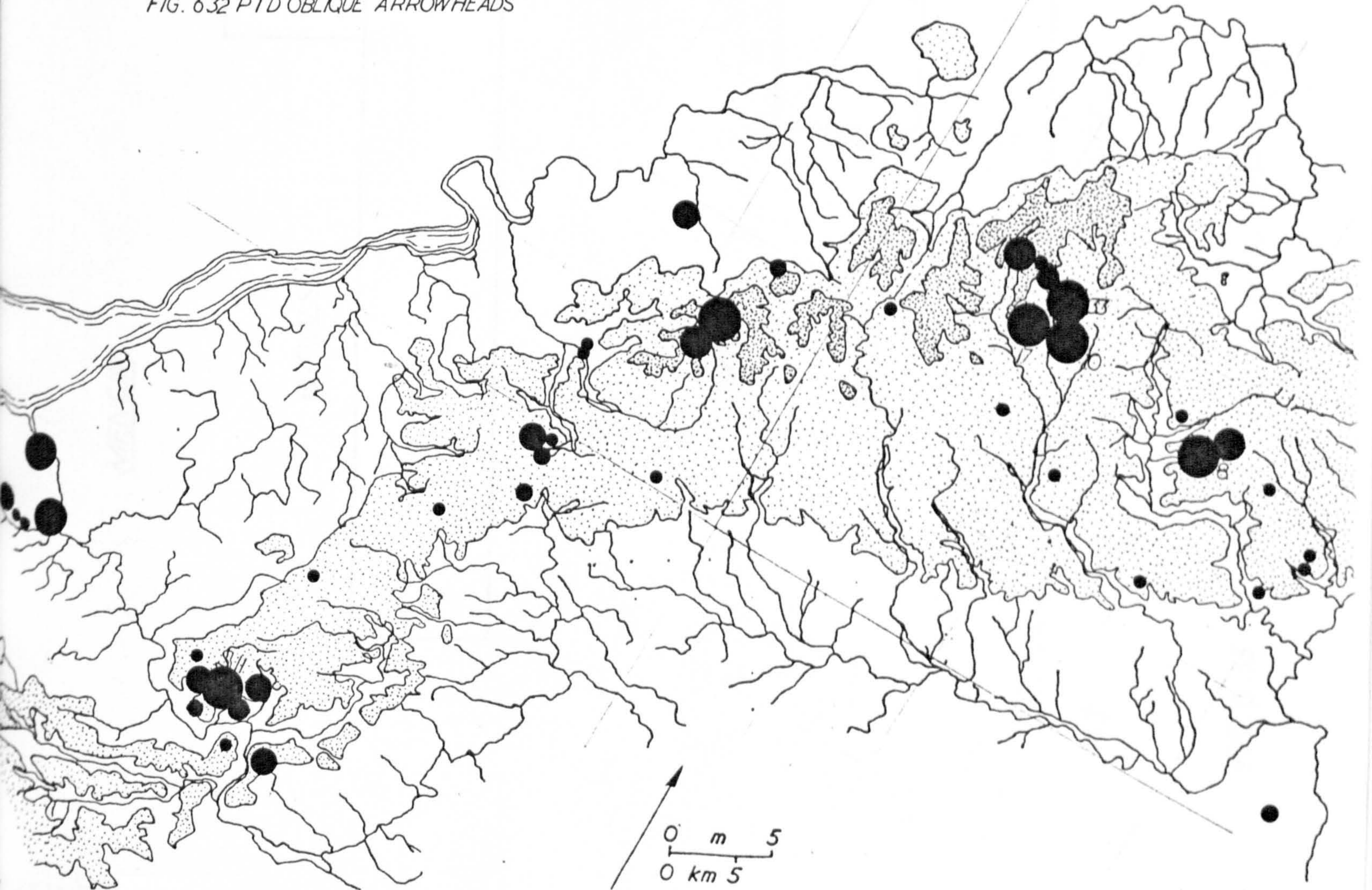


FIG. 632 PTD OBLIQUE ARROWHEADS



MENDIP

COTSWOLDS

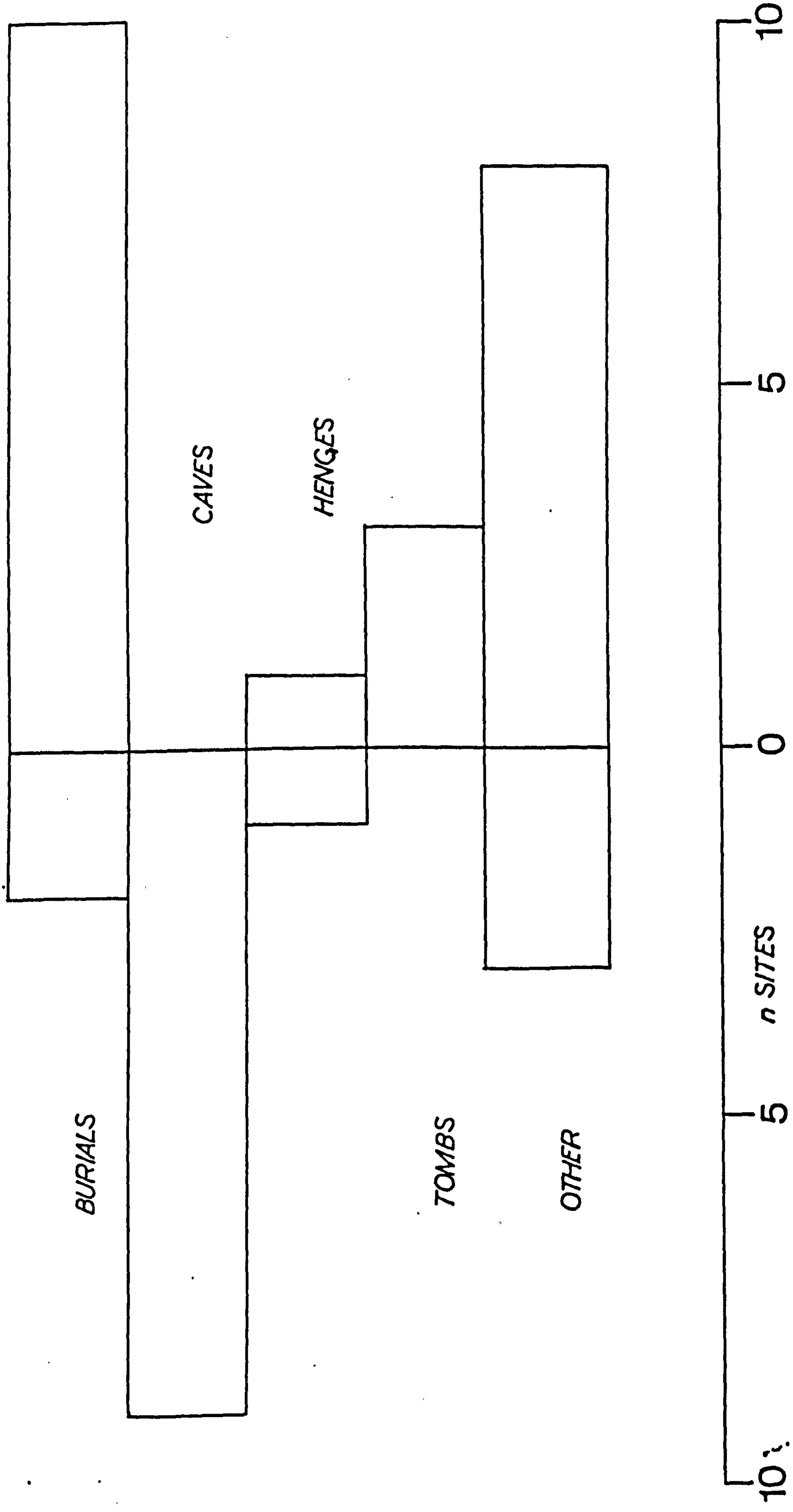


FIG. 6.33 CONTEXTS OF BEAKER DEPOSITION

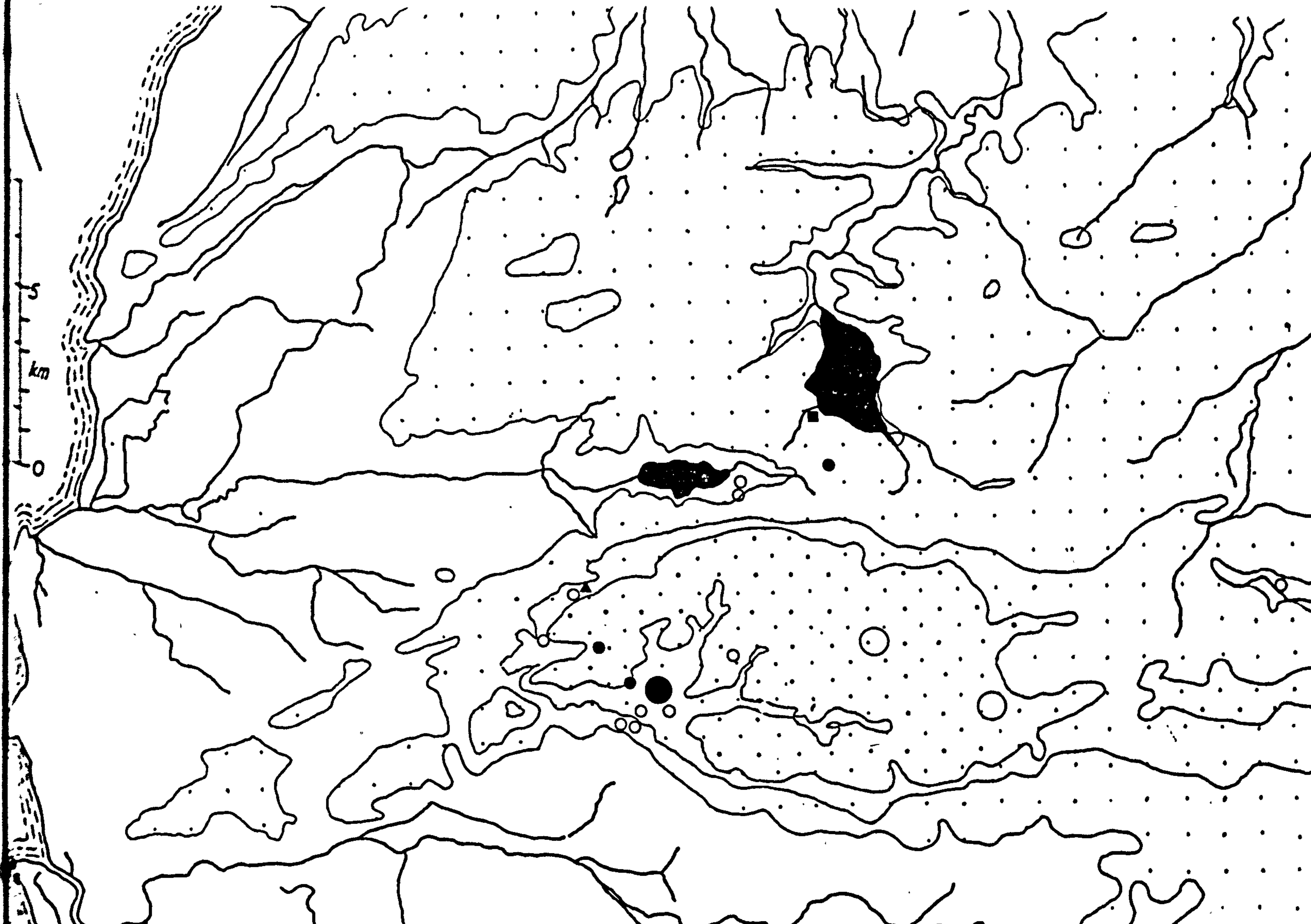


FIG. 6.34 MENDIP: BEAKER. BURIAL: STEP 2 ■ 4 ▲ CAVE ○ HENGE W/BEAKER ● WITHOUT ○ OTHER ●

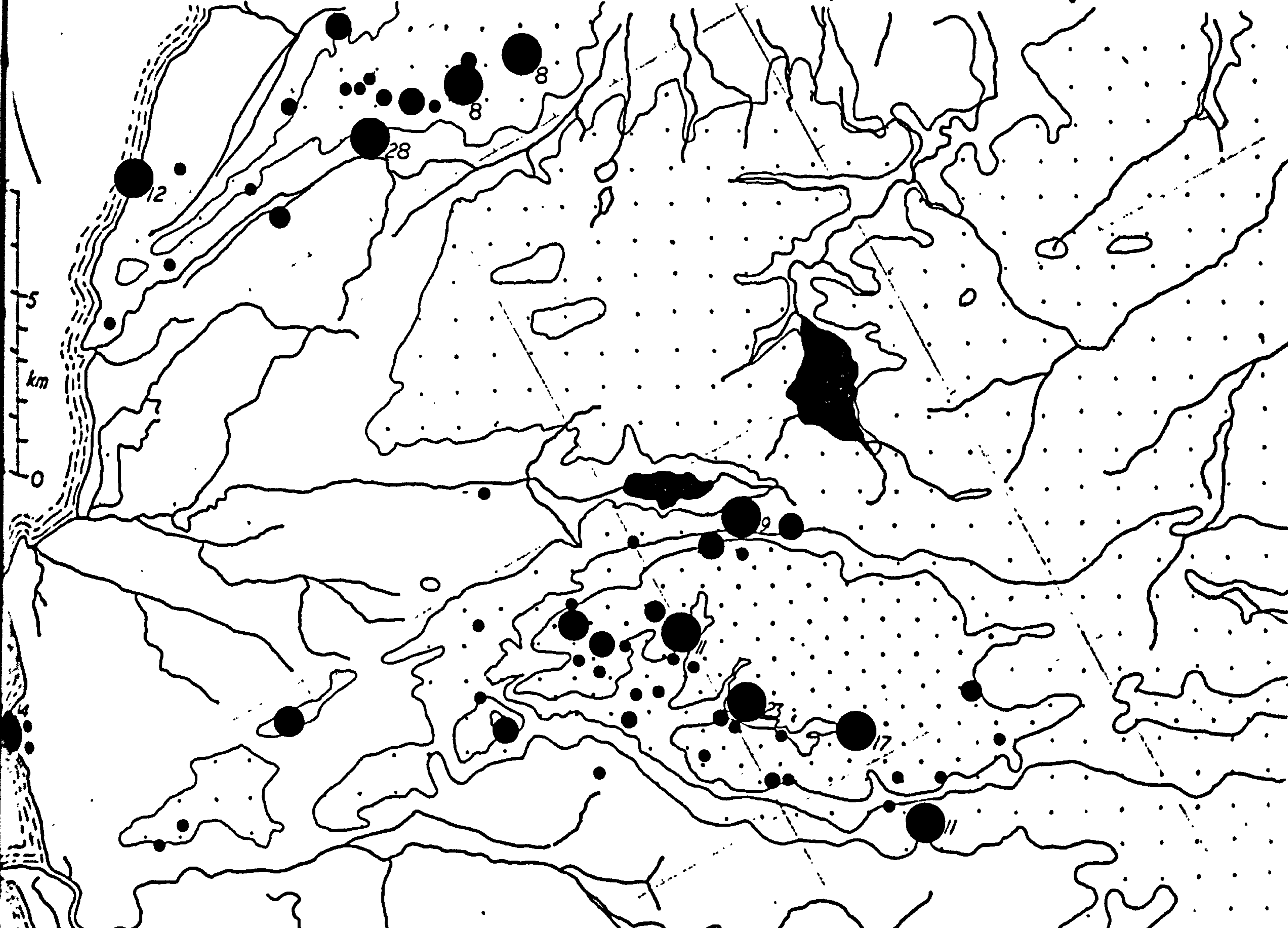
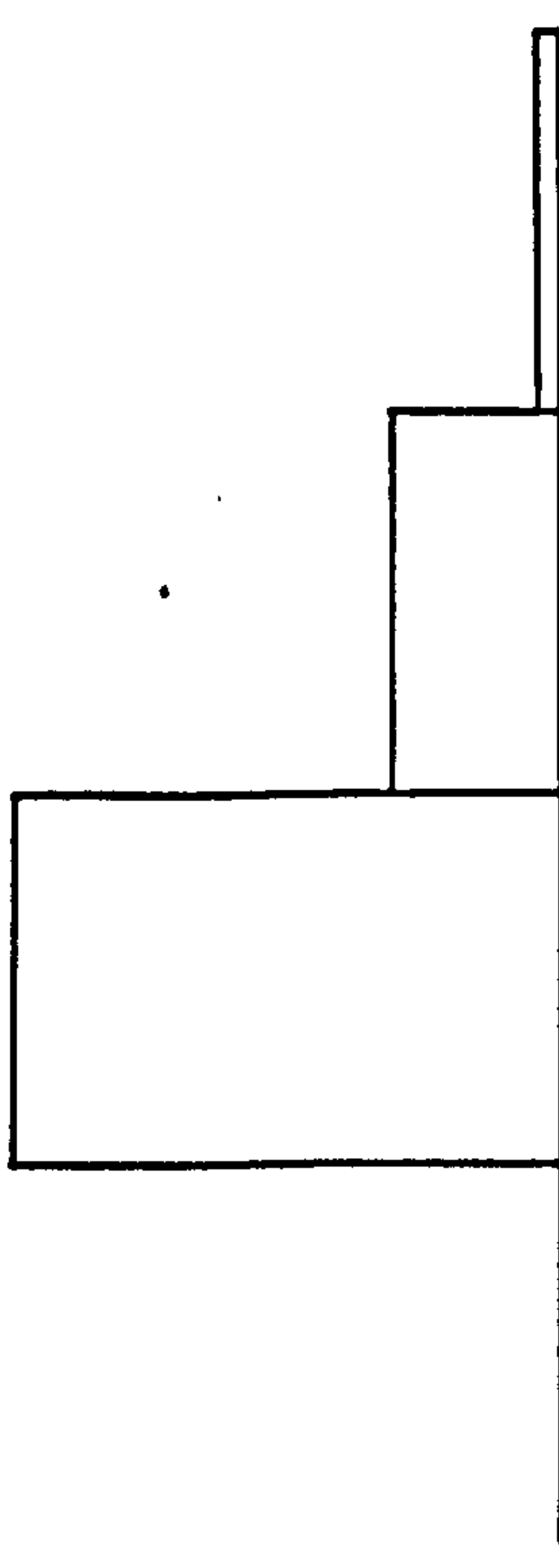
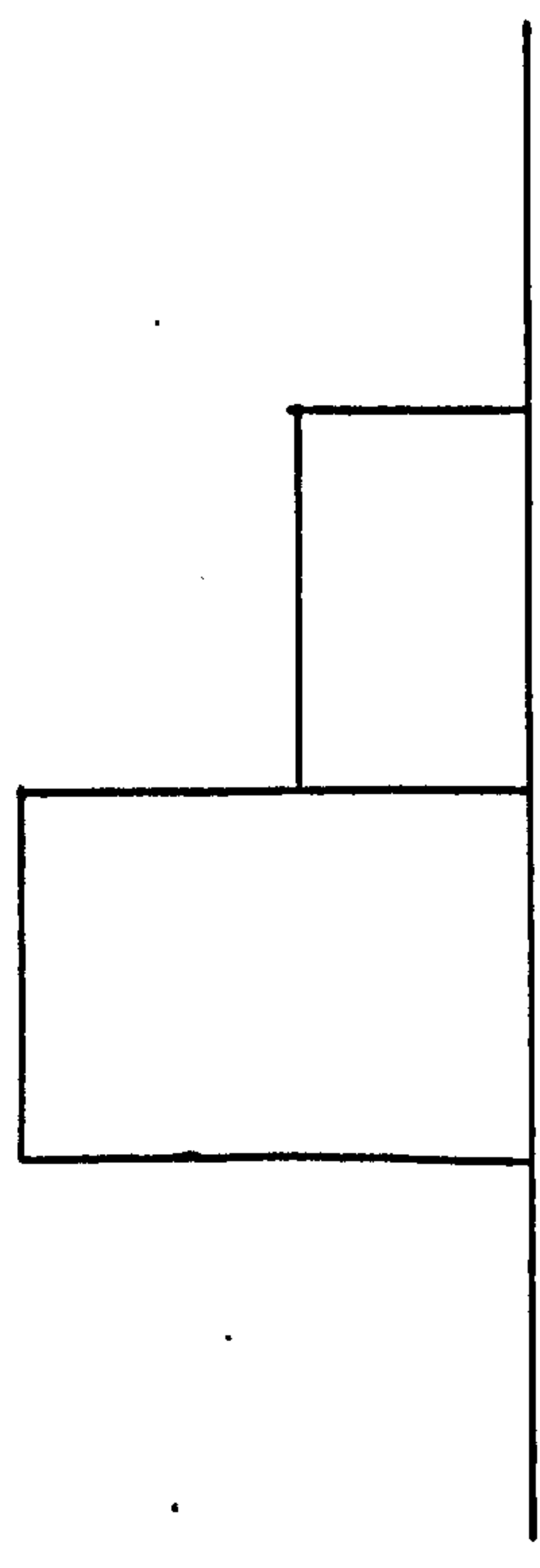


FIG. 6.35 MENDIP/WESTON: LEAF ARROWHEADS

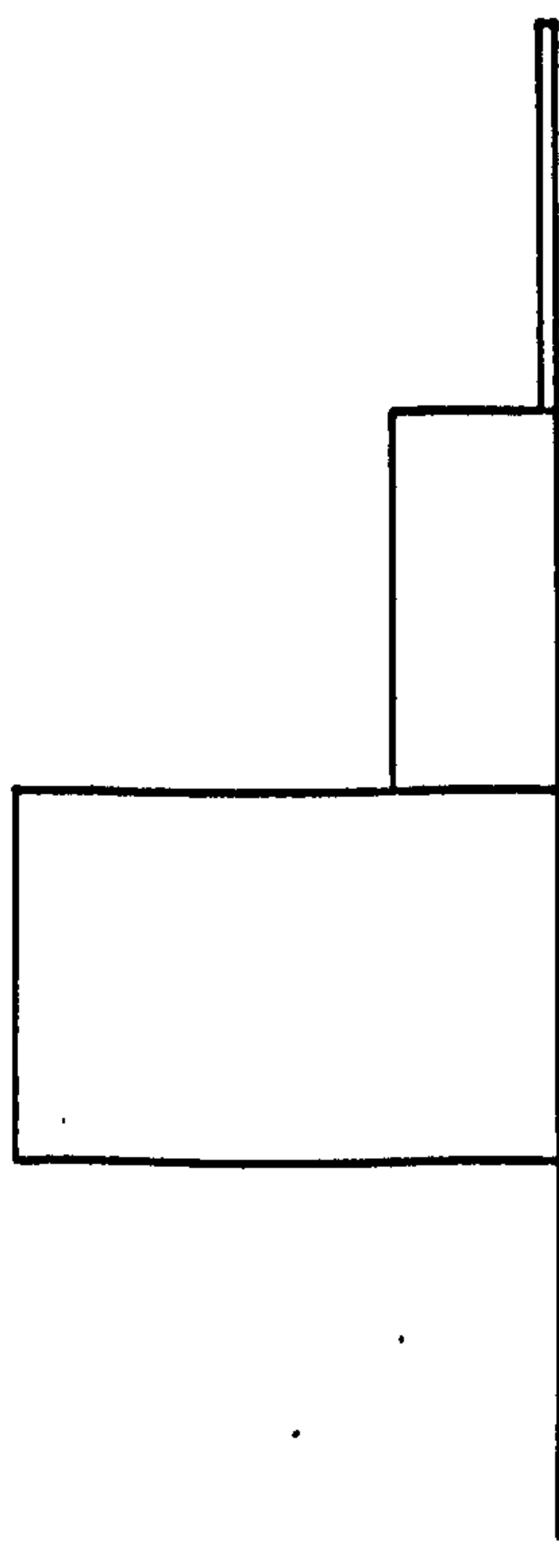
E. NEO. MAJOR



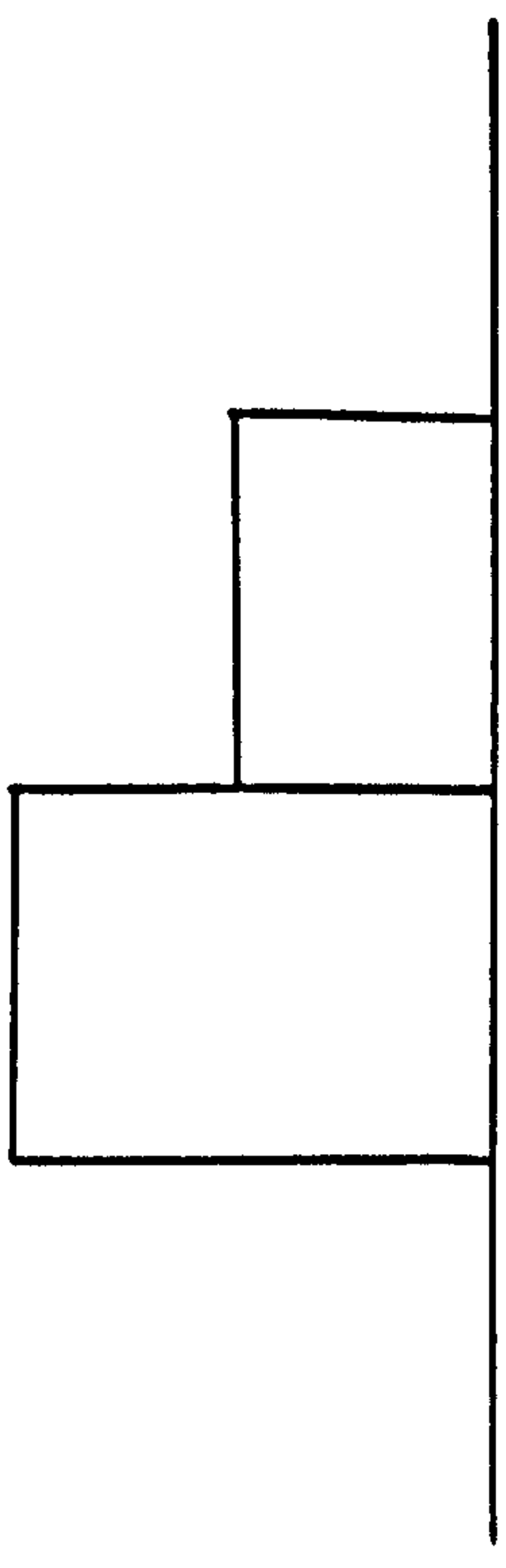
E. NEO. MINOR



L. NEO. MAJOR



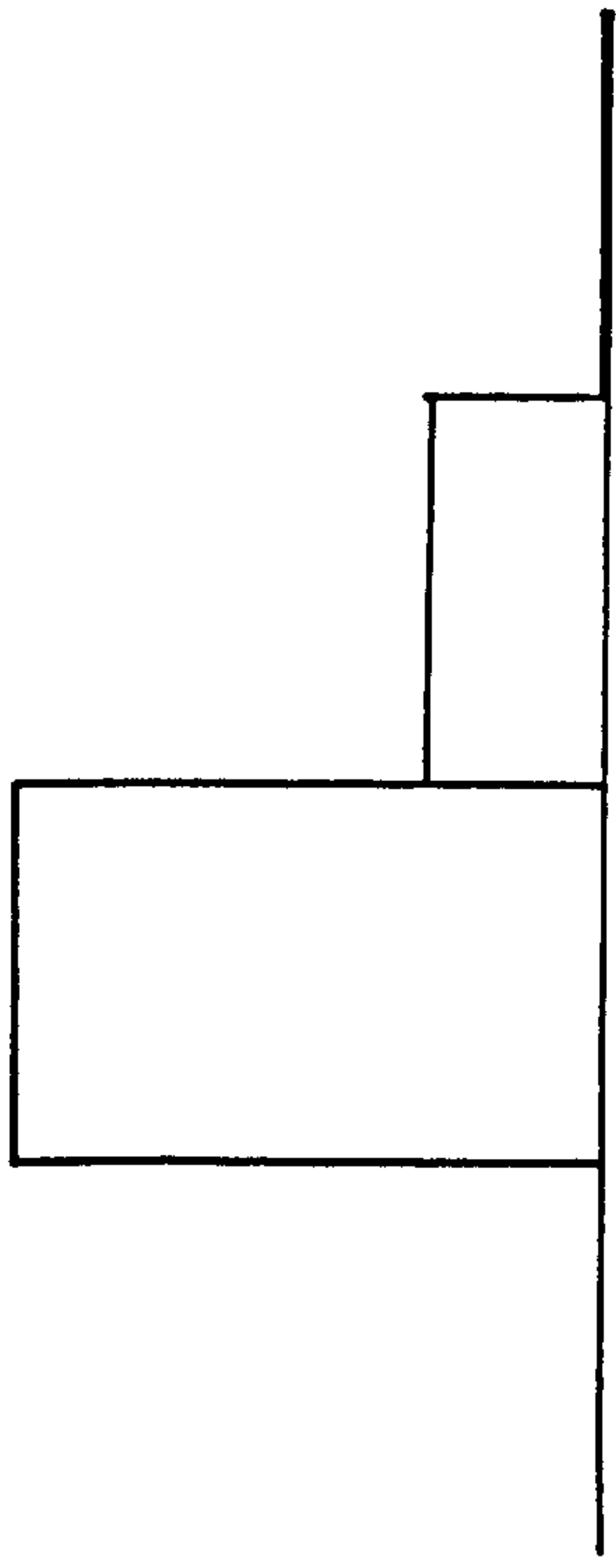
L. NEO. MINOR



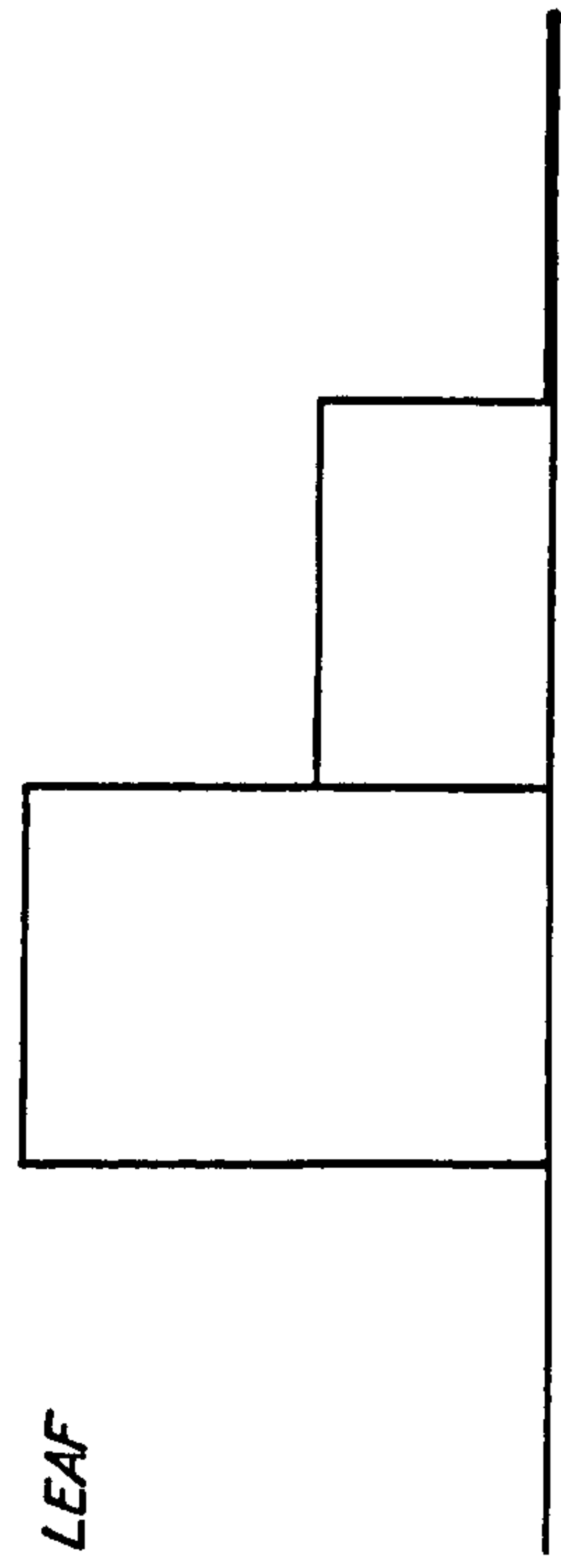
alluvium limestone marls & sandstone gravels

FIG. 6.36 COTSWOLD MENDIP REGION: LITHIC SCATTERS BY SUBSOIL.

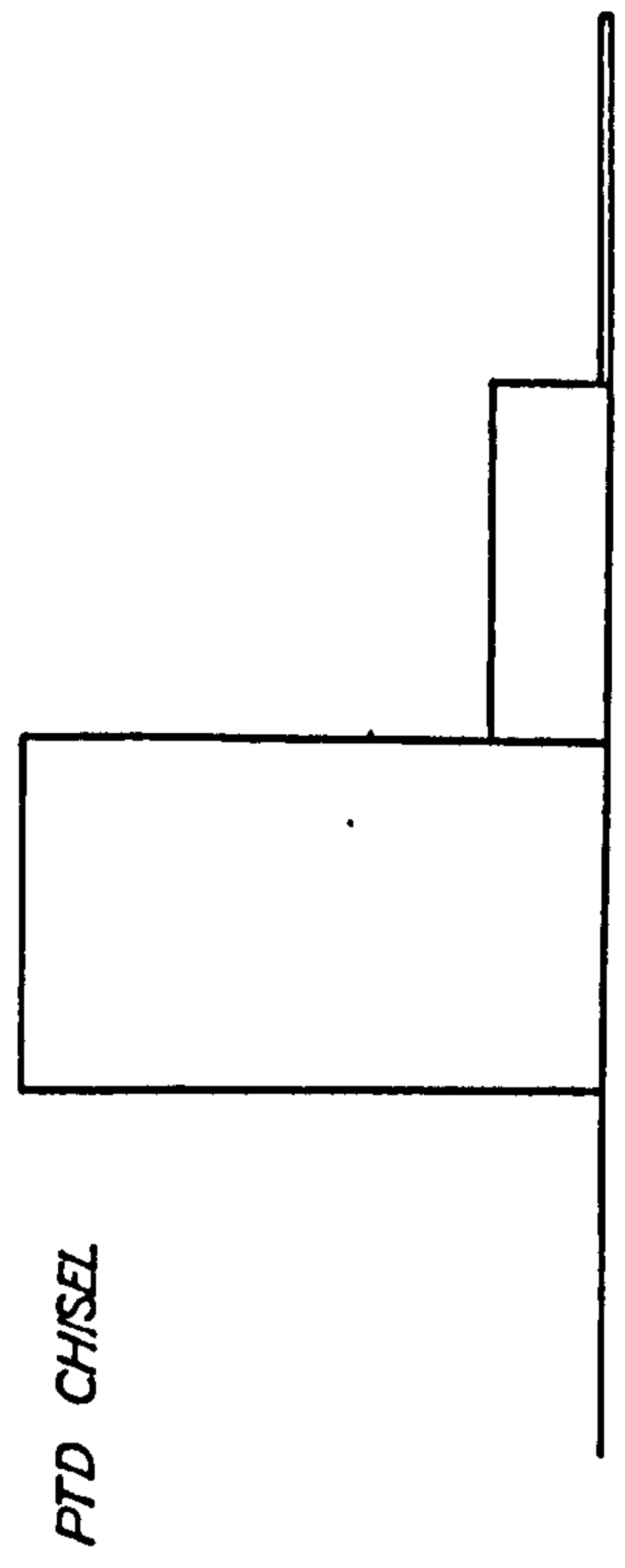
B & T



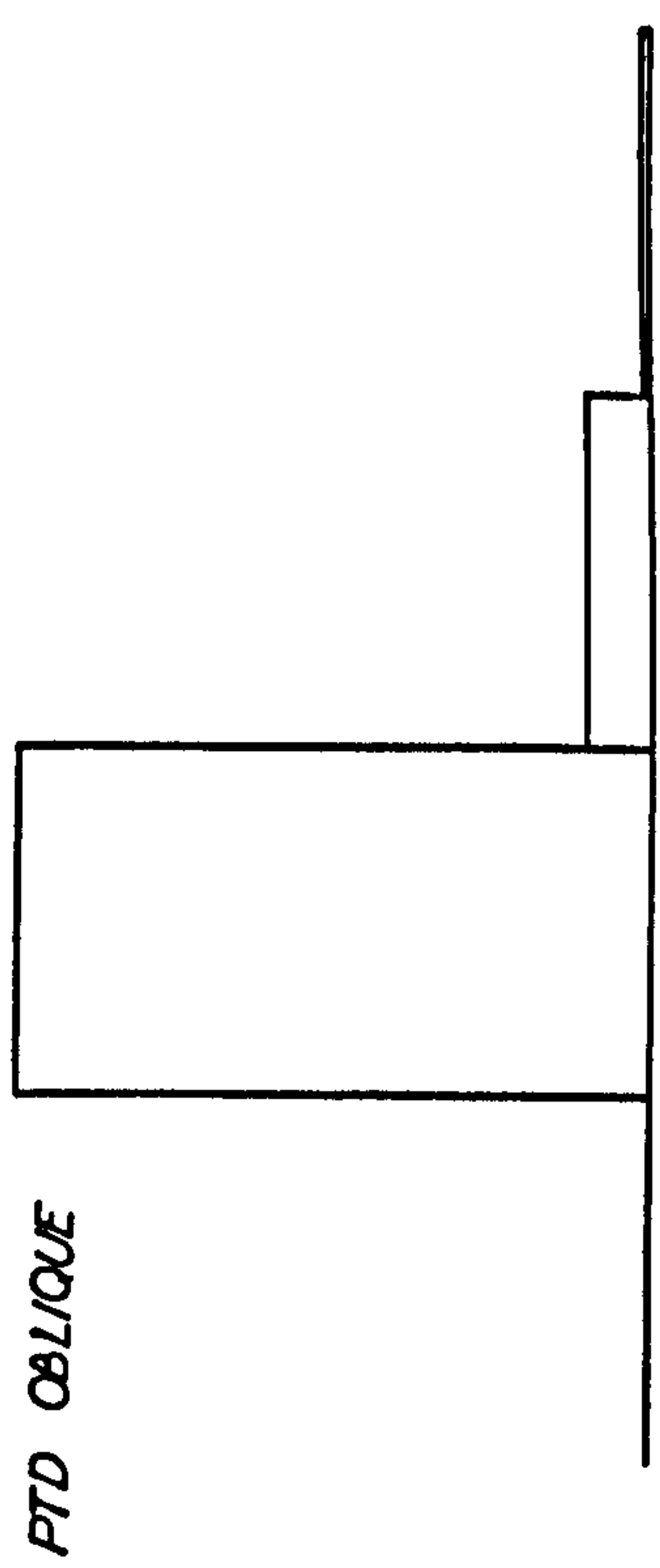
LEAF



PTD CHISEL



PTD OBLIQUE



alluvium limestone marls & sandstone gravels

100% 0

FIG. 6.37 COTSWOLD/MENDIP REGION: ARROWHEAD DISTRIBUTION BY SUBSOIL TYPE.

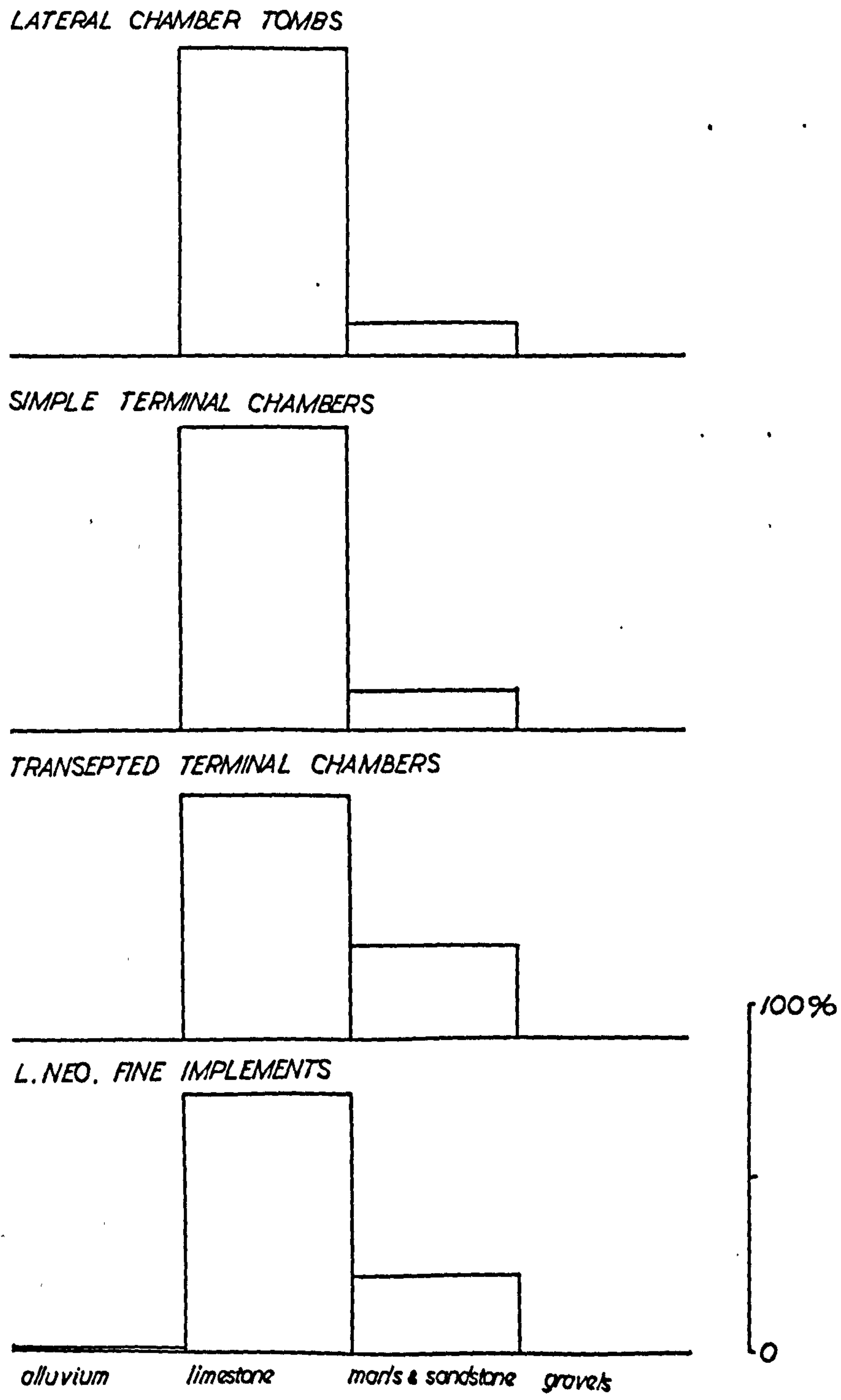
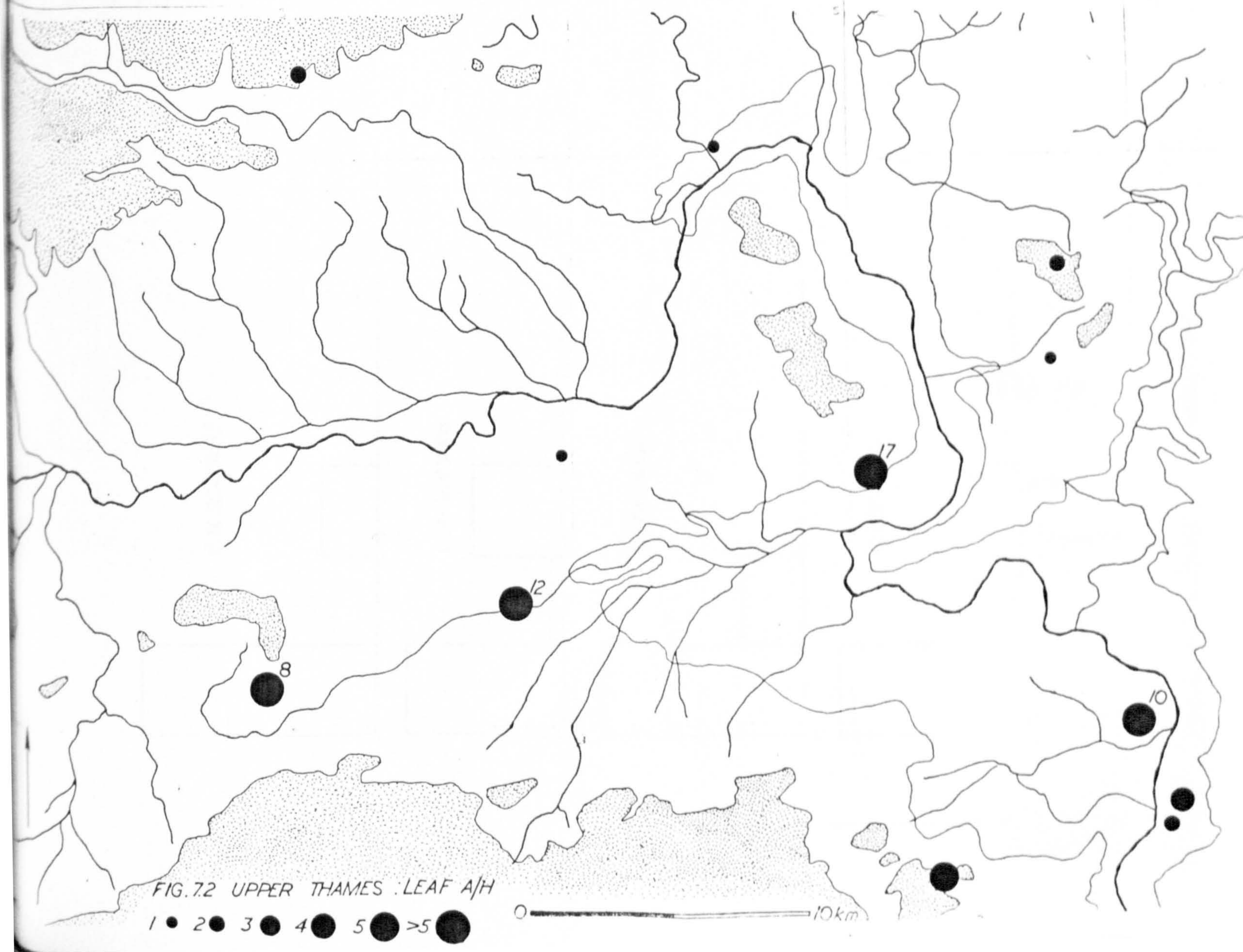
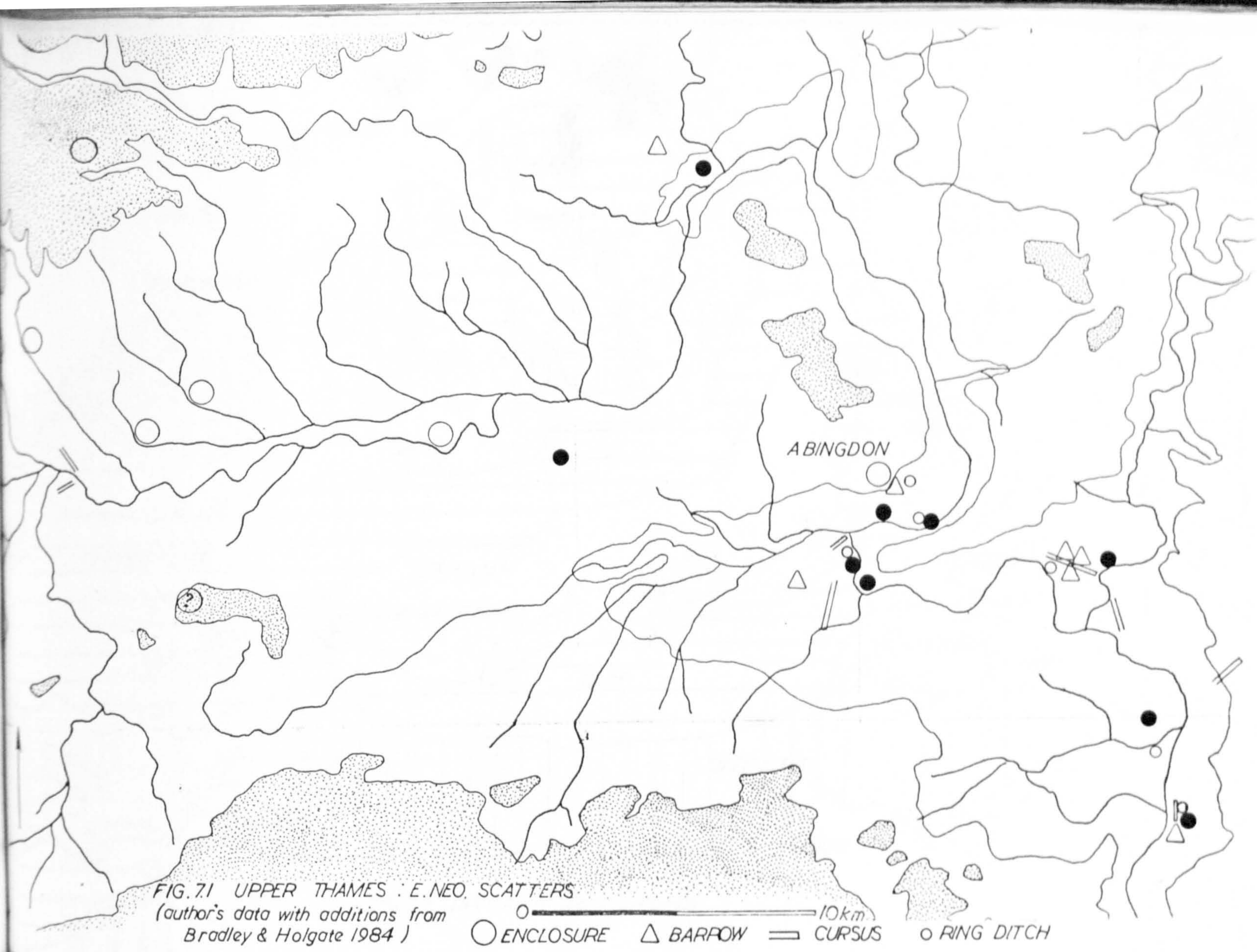


FIG. 6.38 COTSWOLD / MENDIP REGION: TOMBS & FINE OBJECTS.



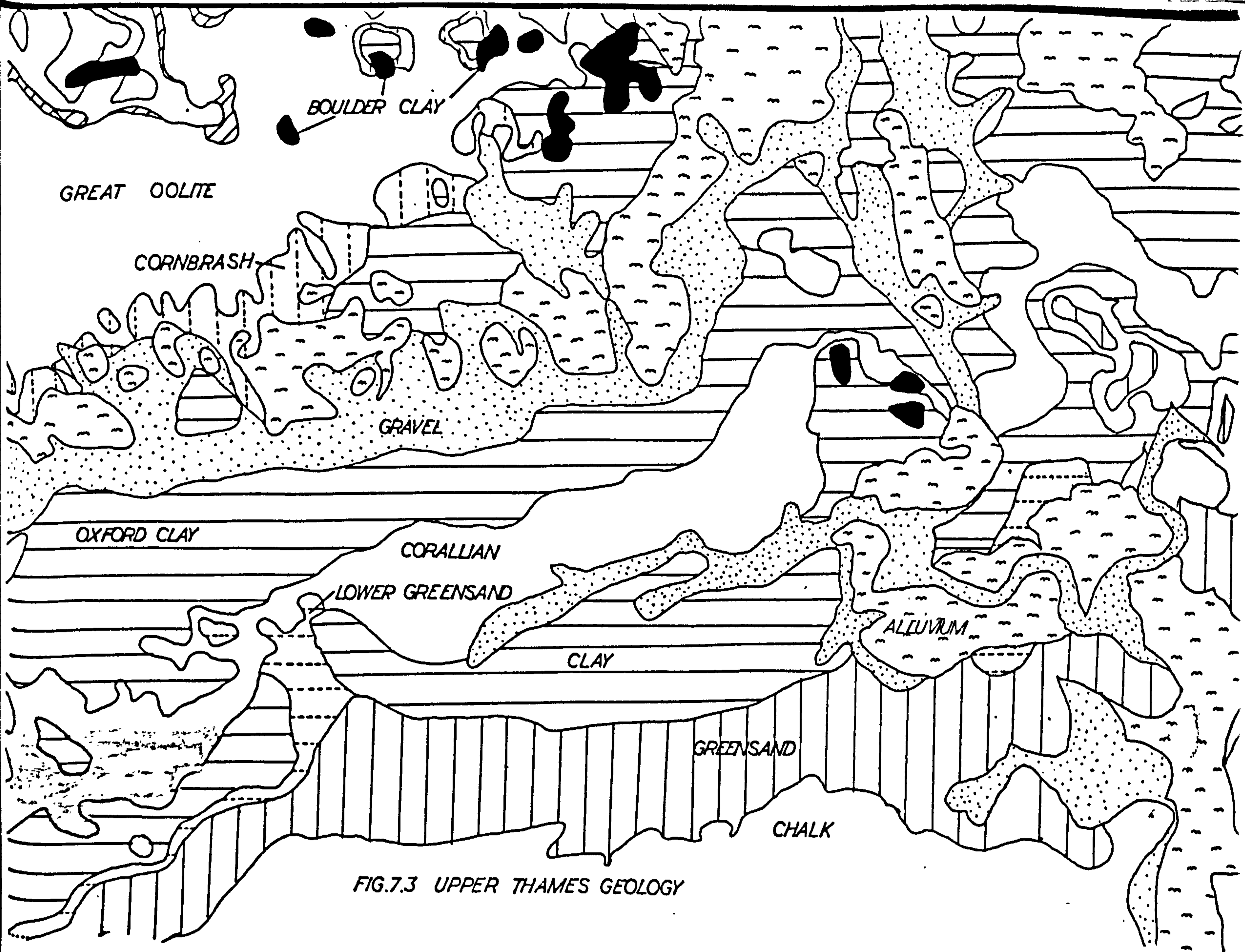


FIG.7.3 UPPER THAMES GEOLOGY

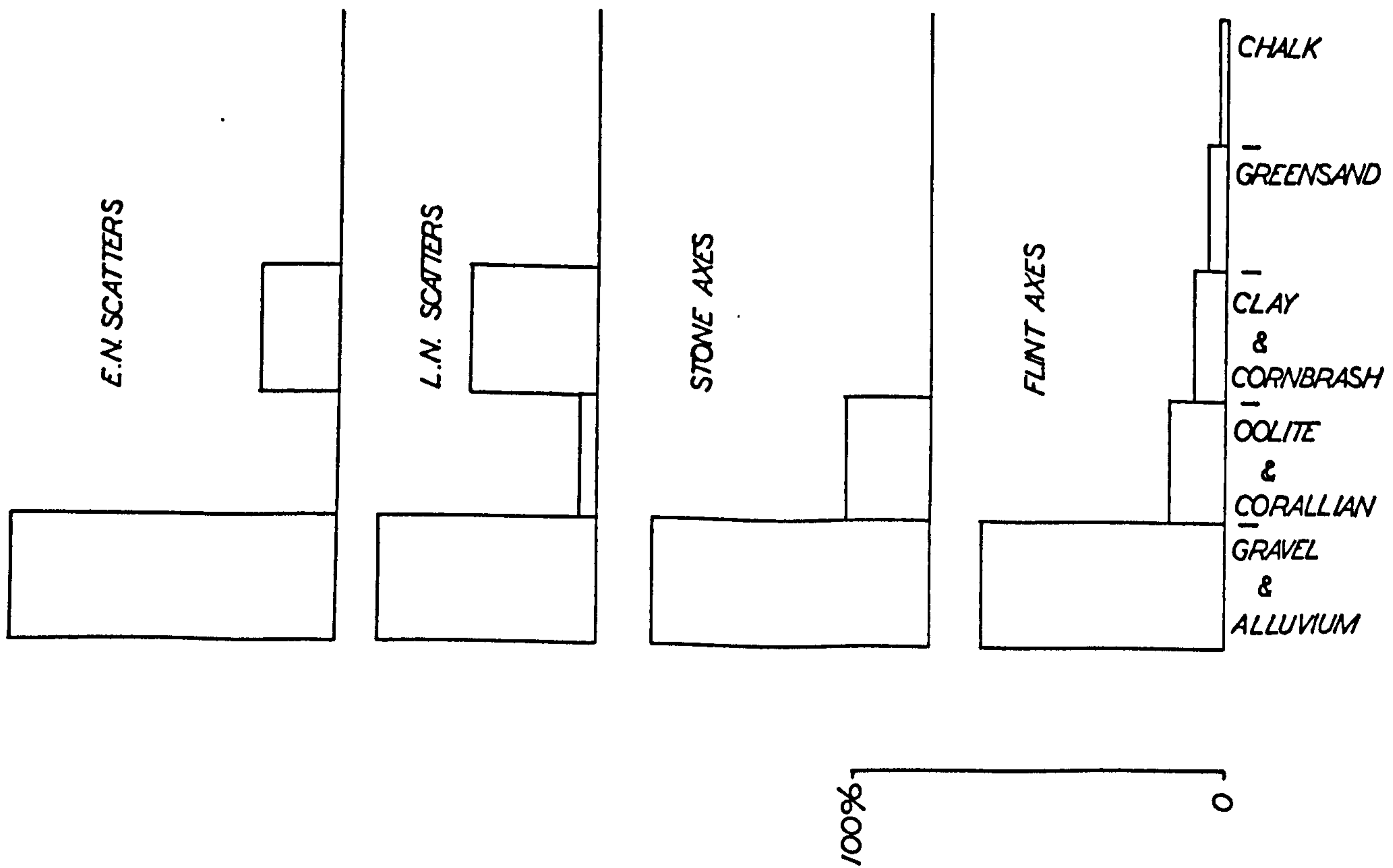


FIG.7.4 DISTRIBUTIONS ACCORDING TO SUBSOIL TYPE.

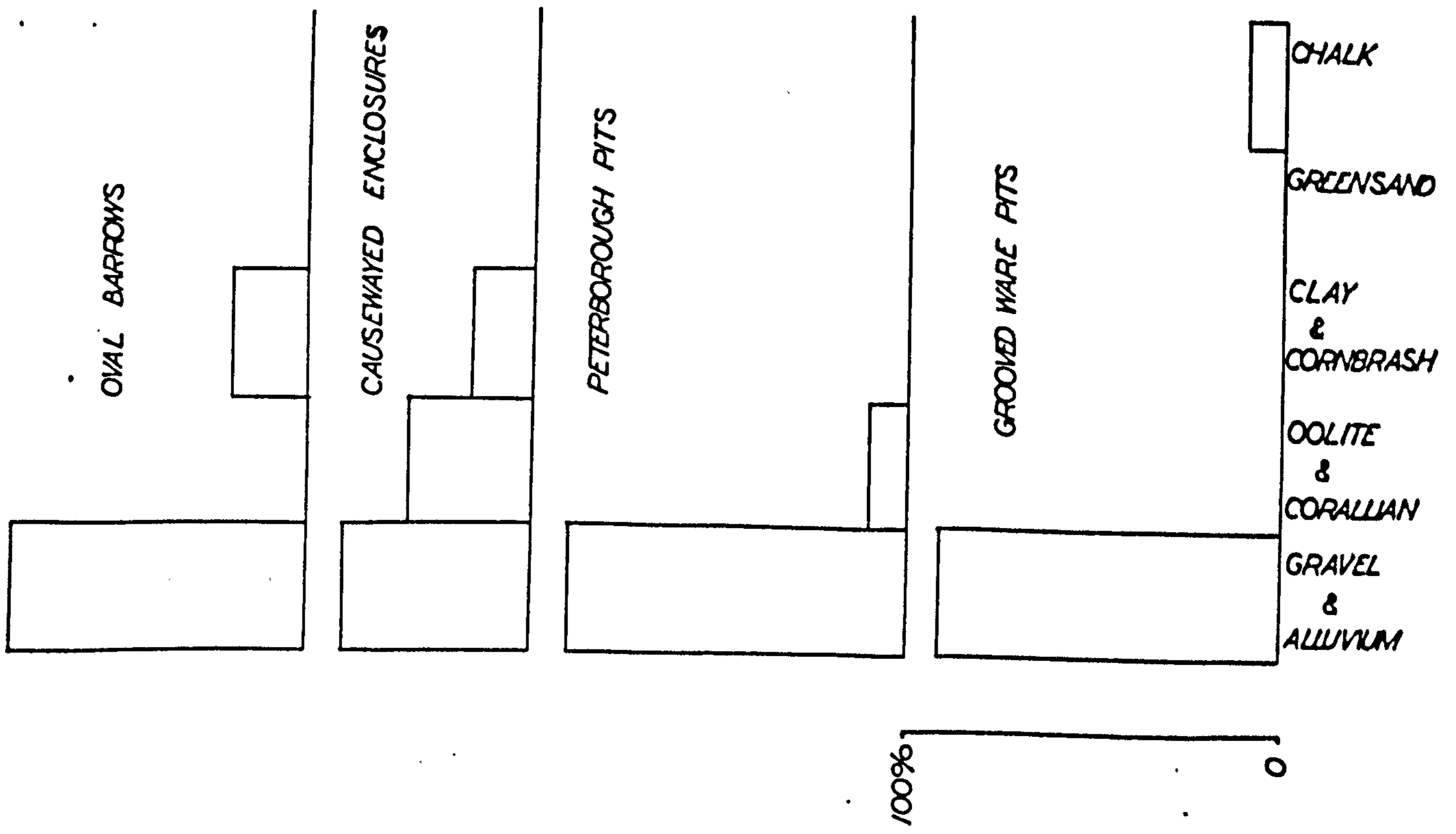


FIG.7.5 DISTRIBUTIONS ACCORDING TO SUBSOIL TYPE.

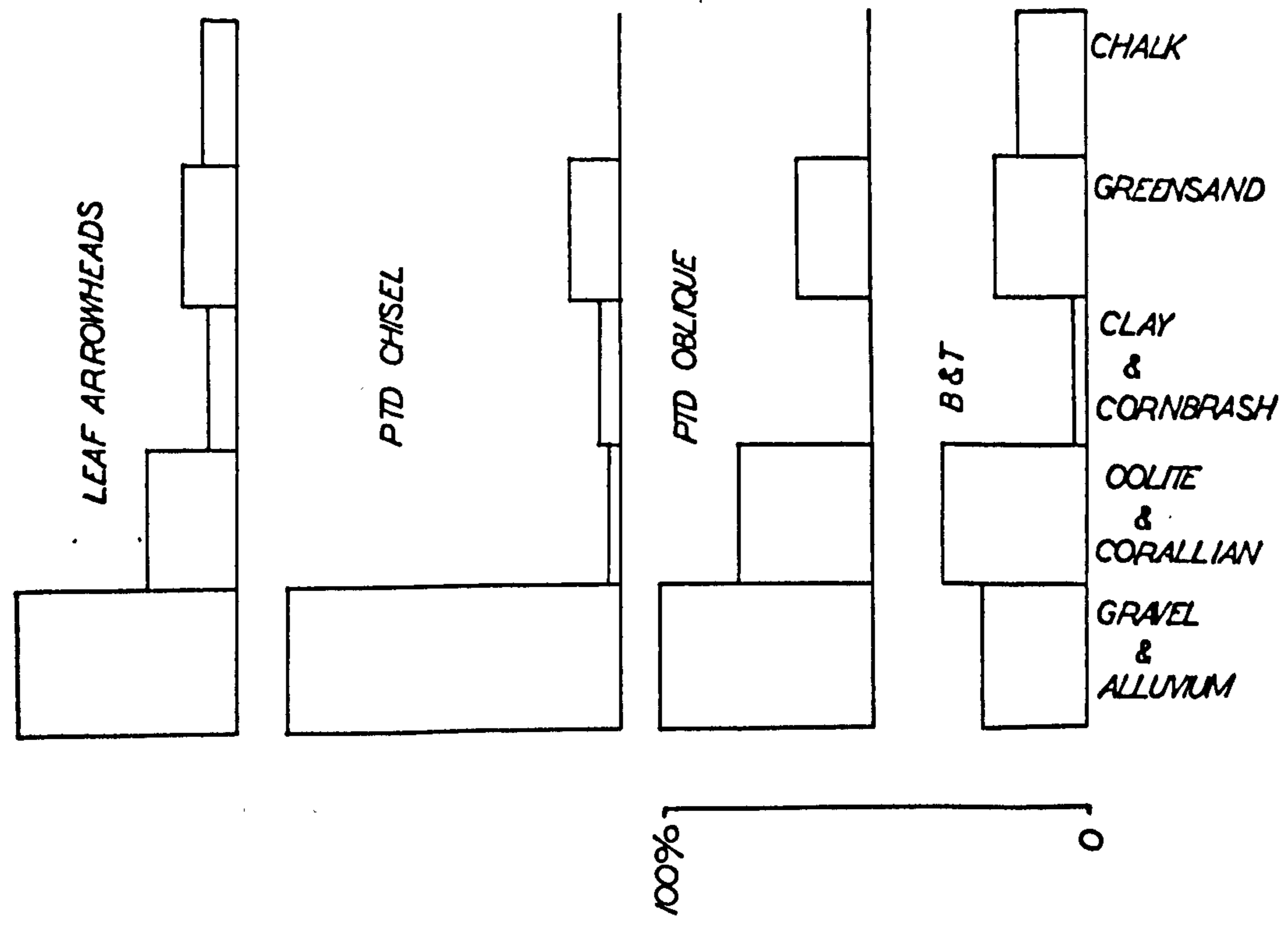


FIG.7.6 DISTRIBUTIONS ACCORDING TO SUBSOIL TYPE.

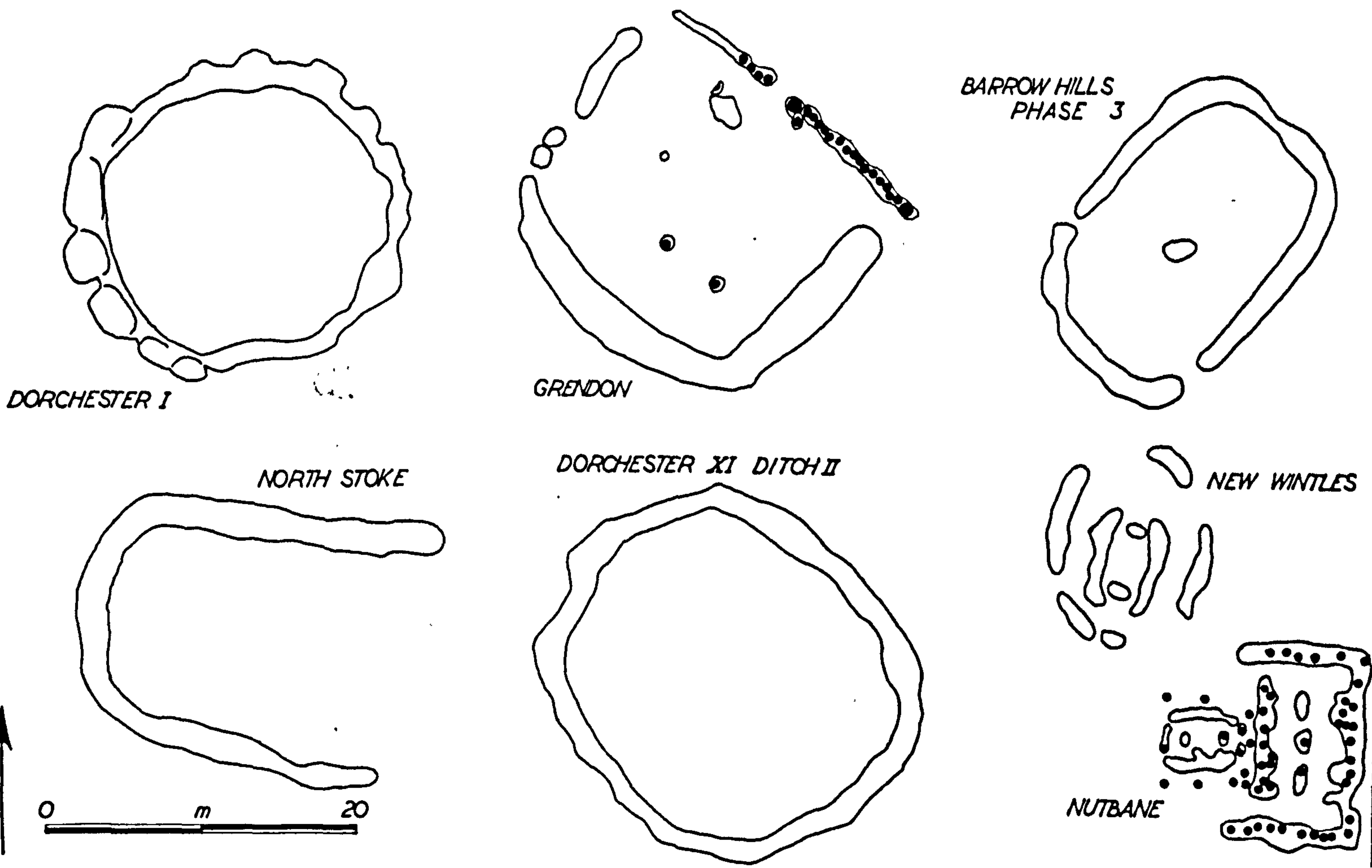


FIG. 7.7 COMPARATIVE PLANS OF MORTUARY ENCLOSURES.

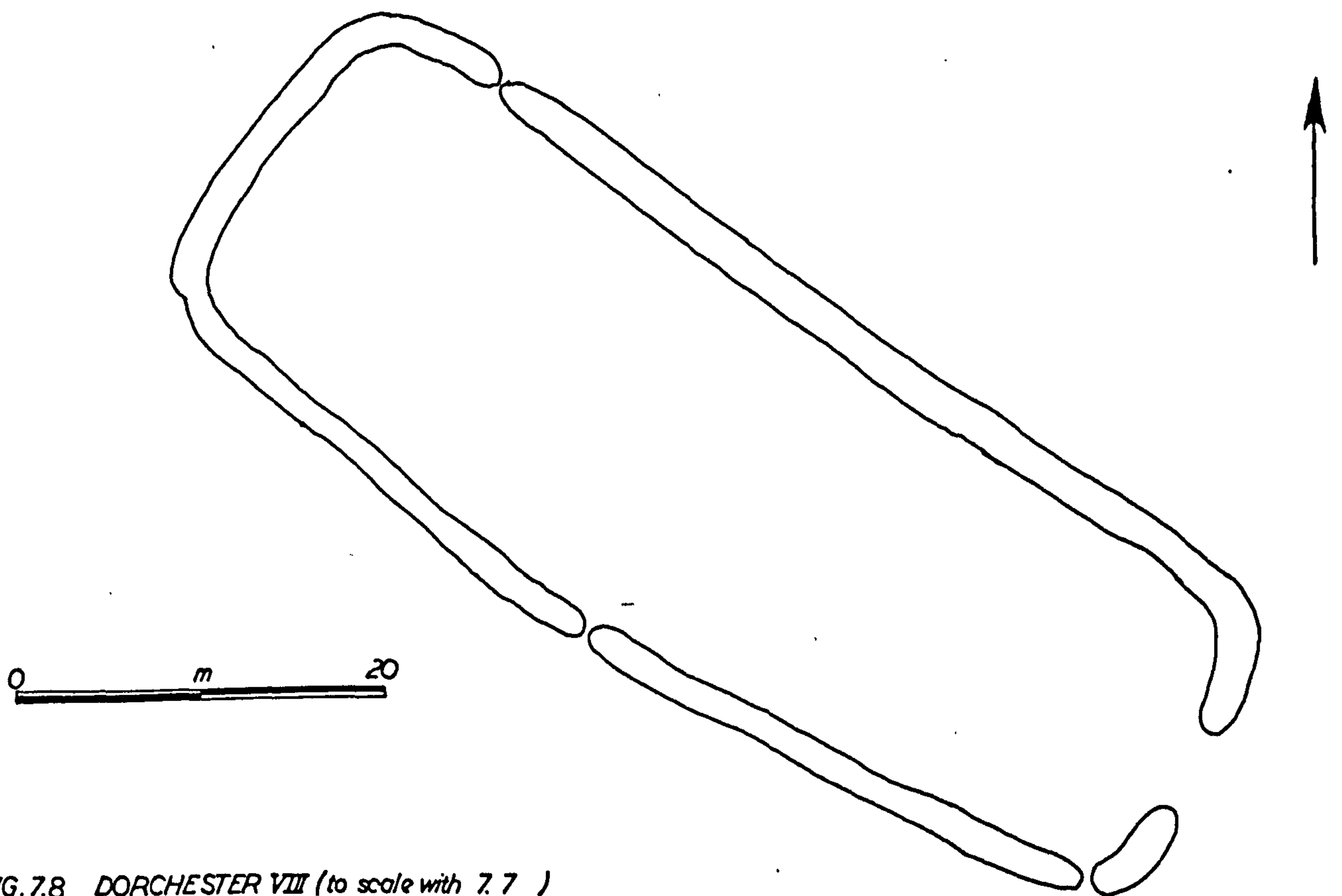


FIG. 7.8 DORCHESTER VIII (to scale with 7.7)

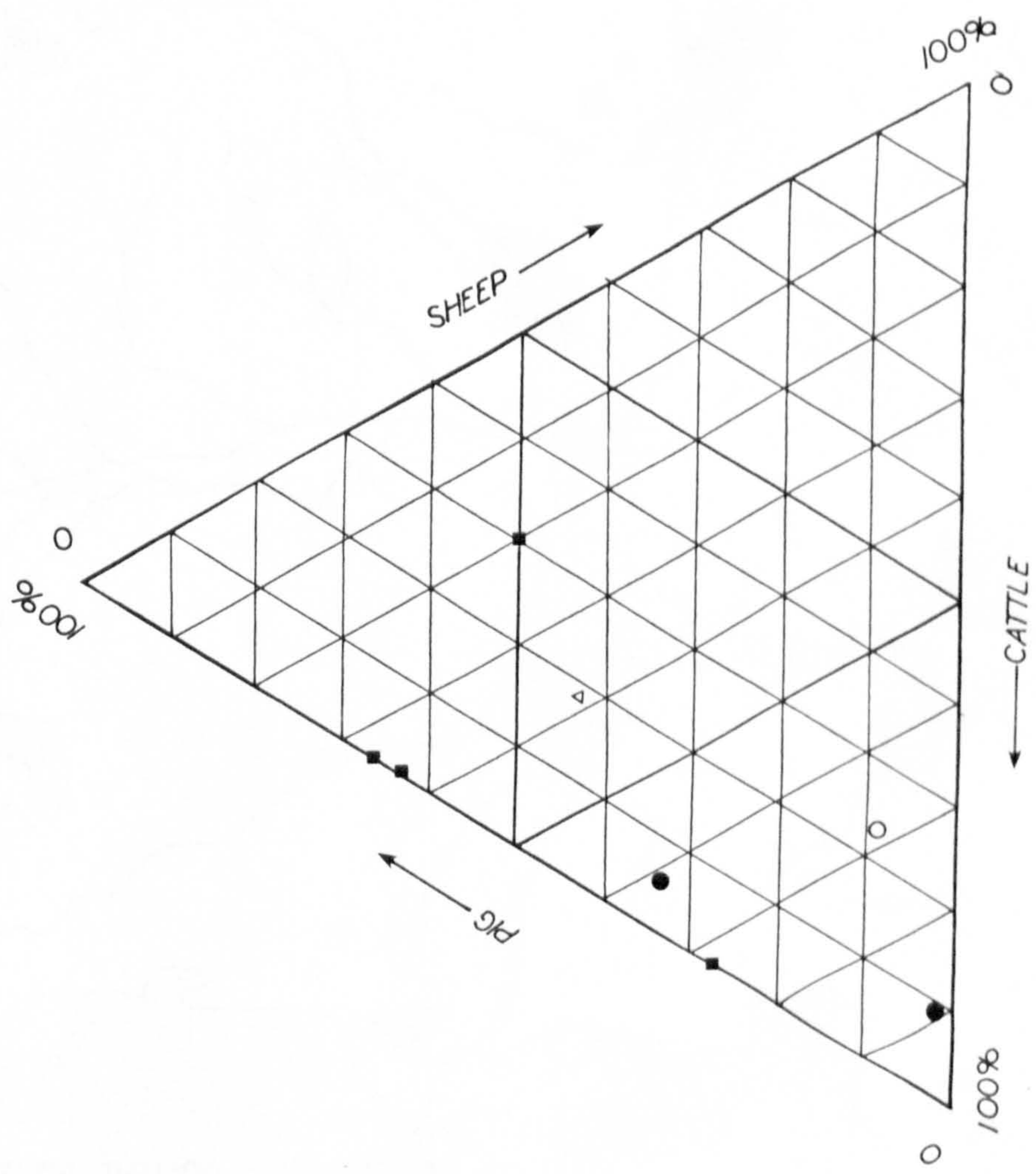
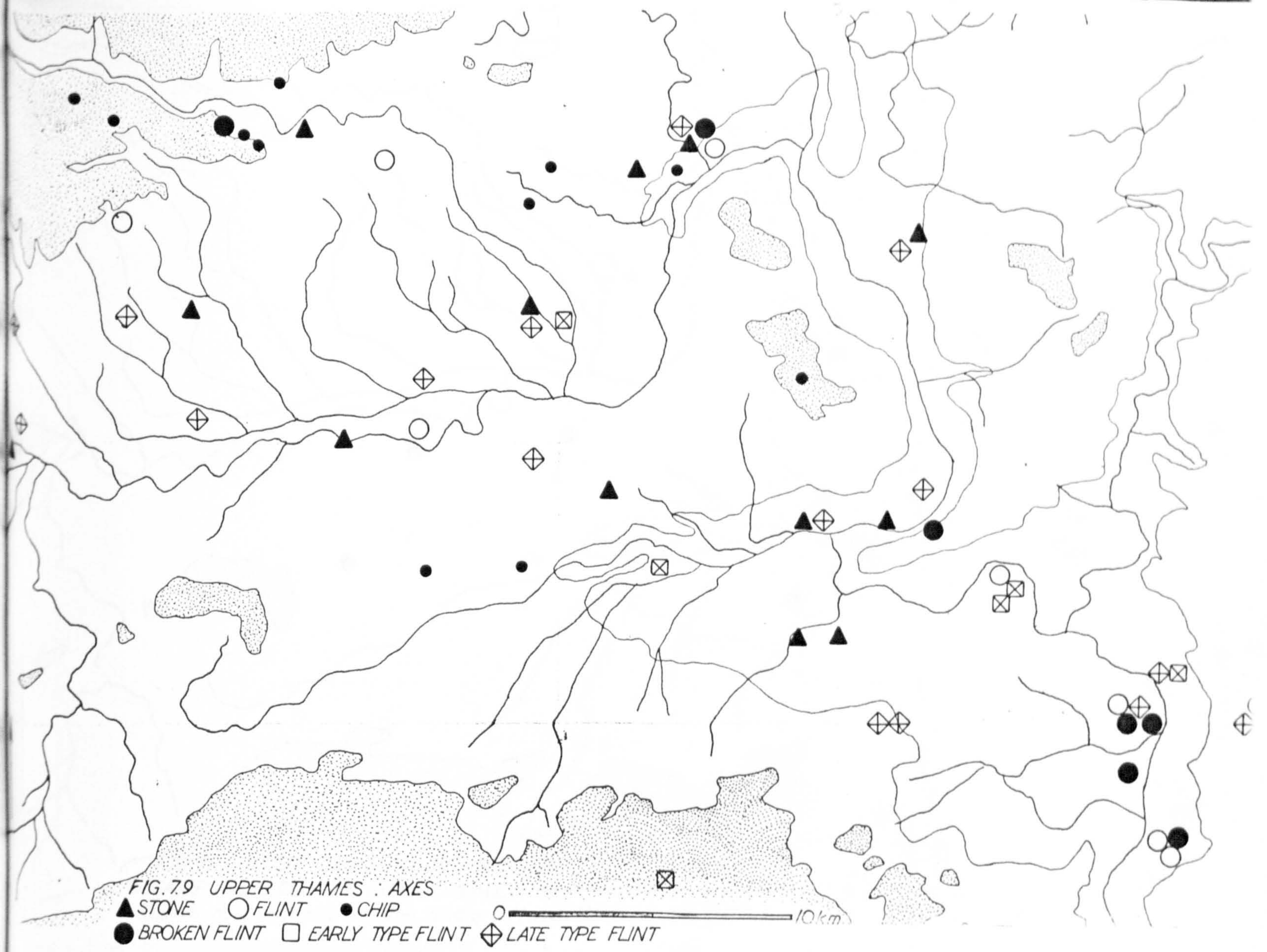
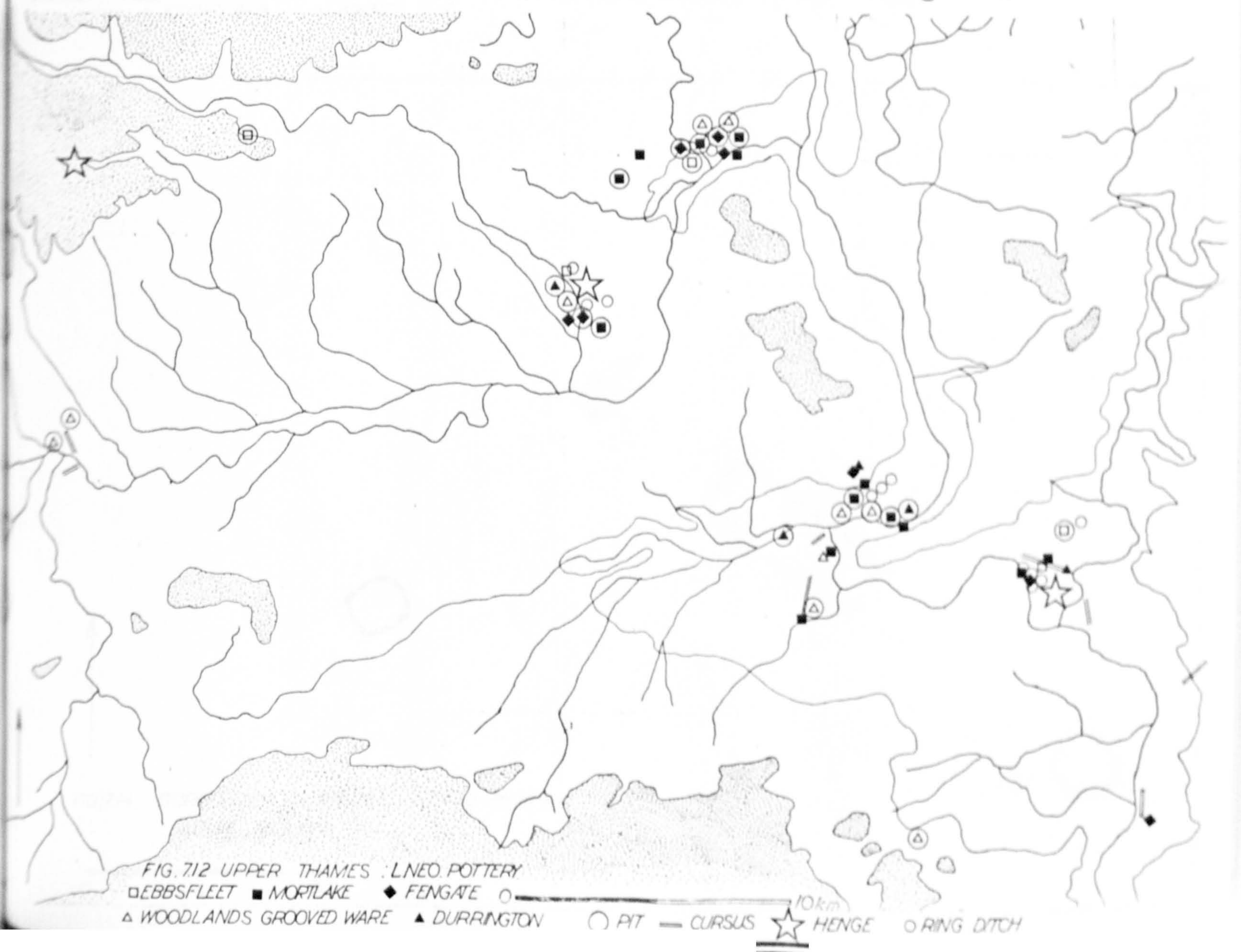
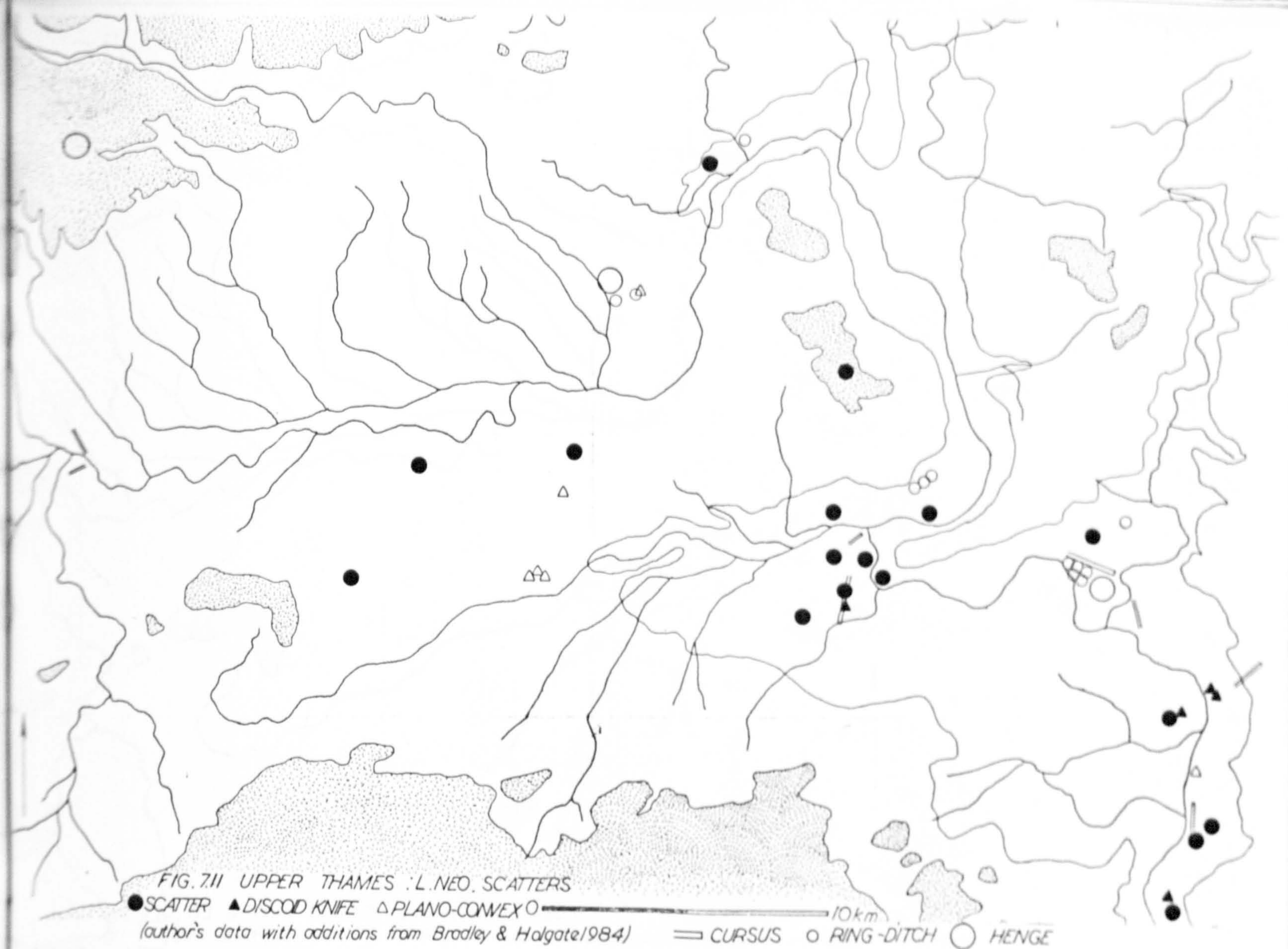
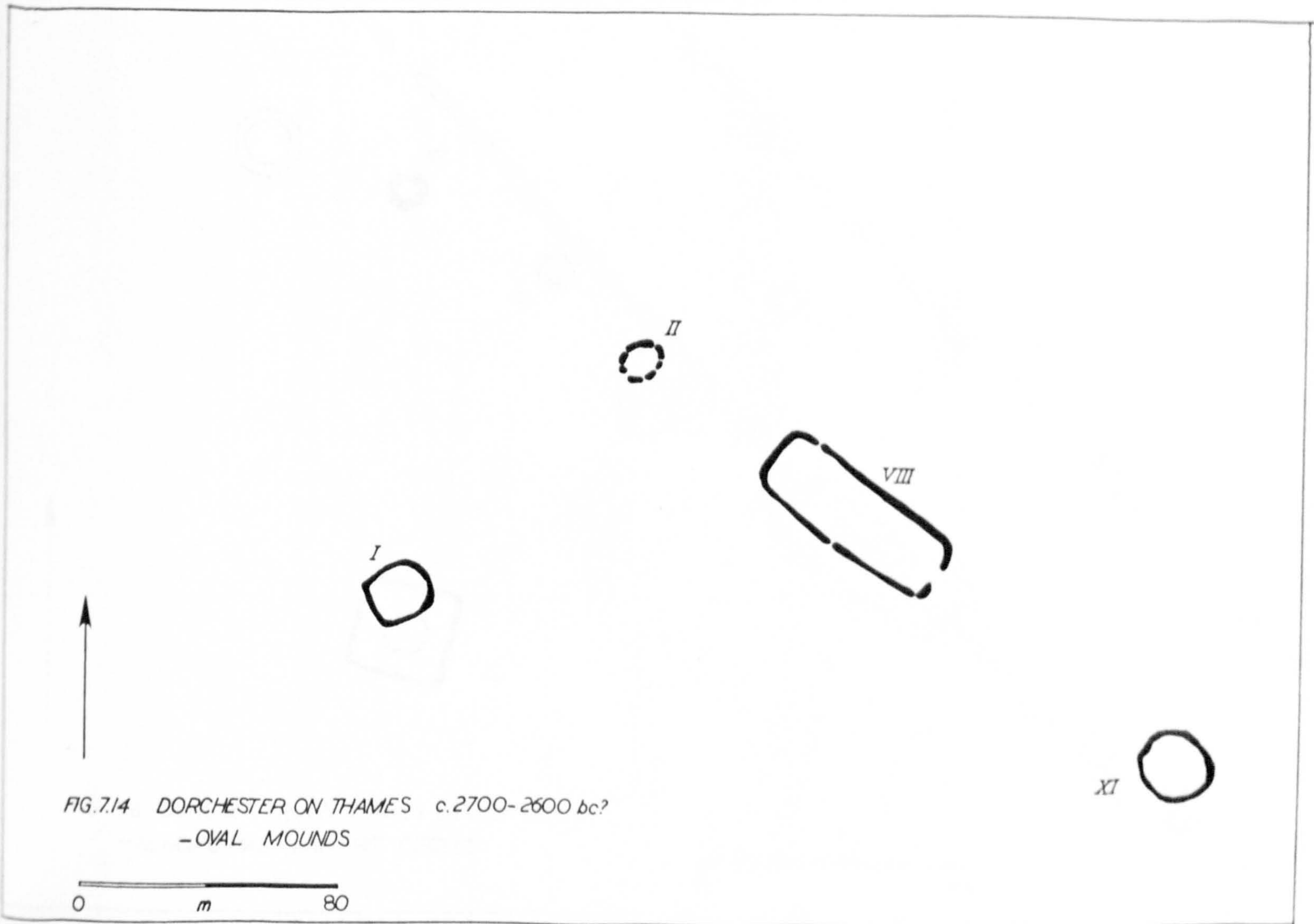
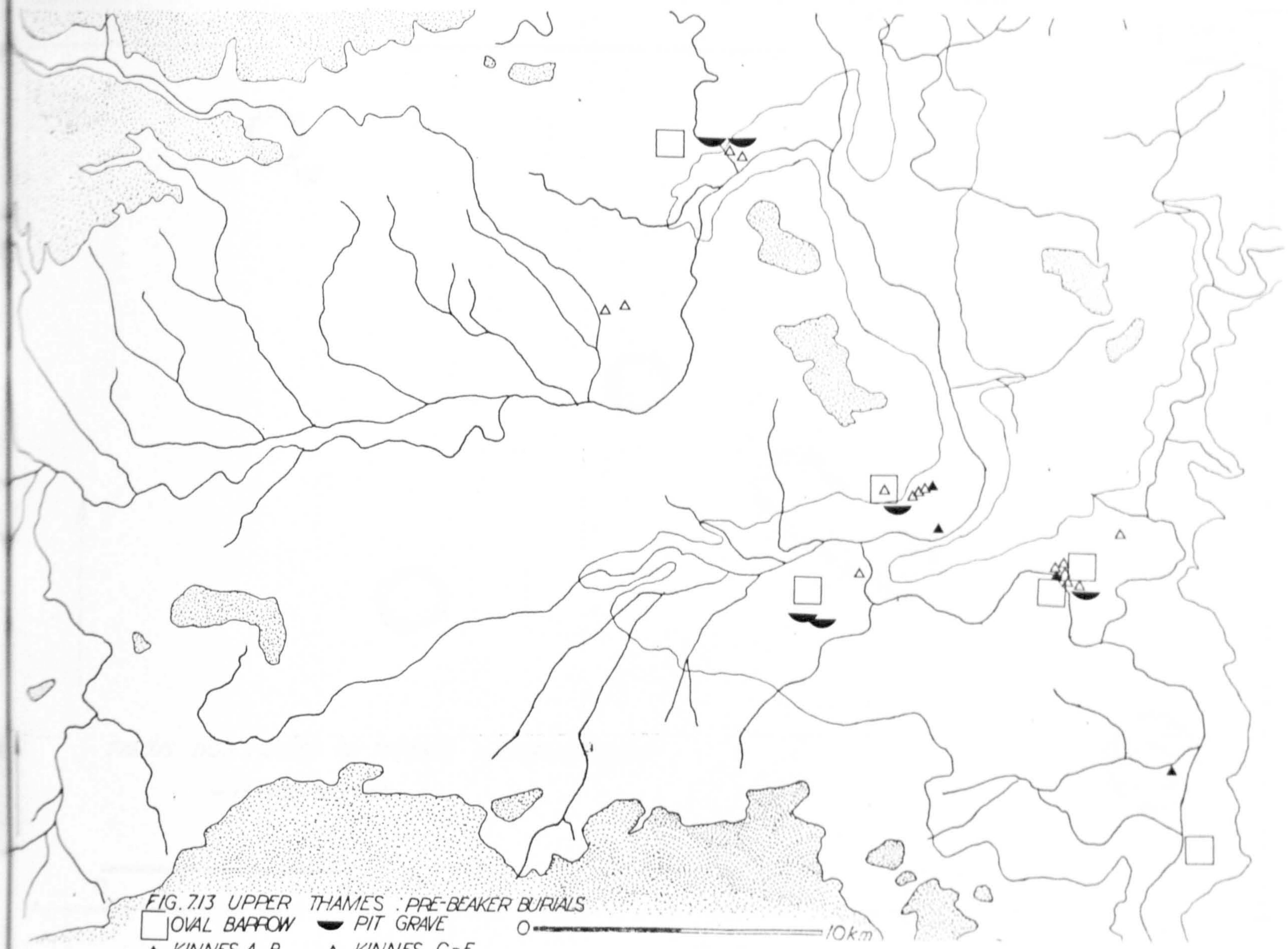


FIG. 710 UPPER THAMES FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE SPECIES RATIOS

- CAUSWAYED ENCLOSURE
- RING DITCH
- GROOVED WARE PIT
- △ PETERBOROUGH PIT





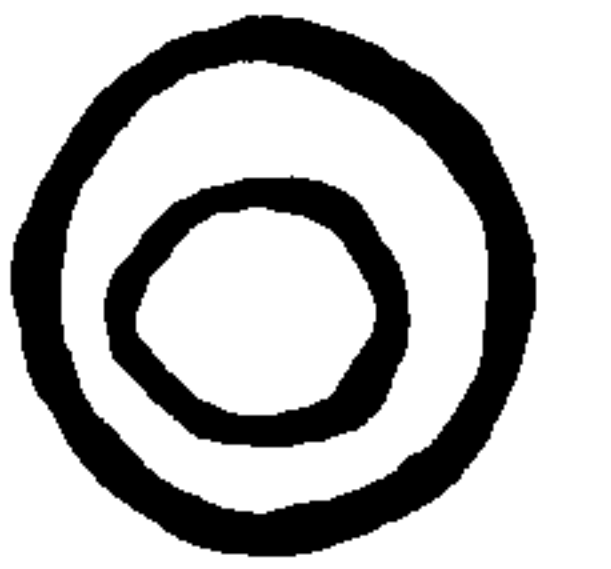
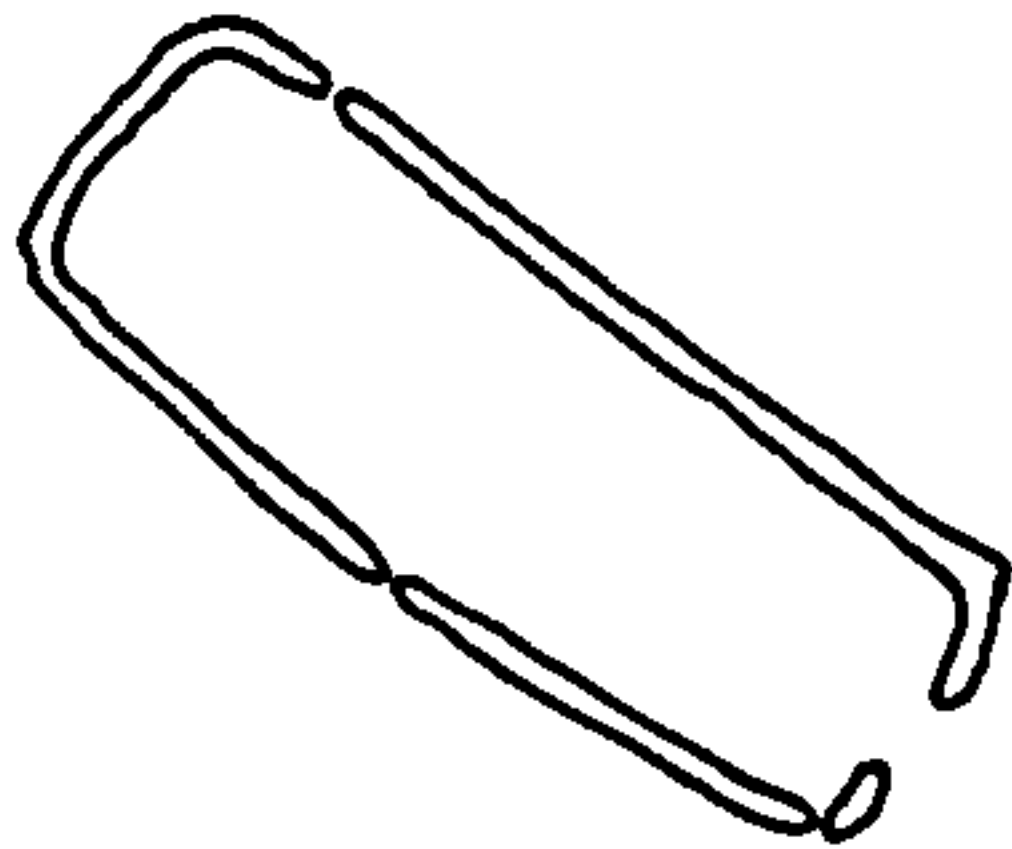
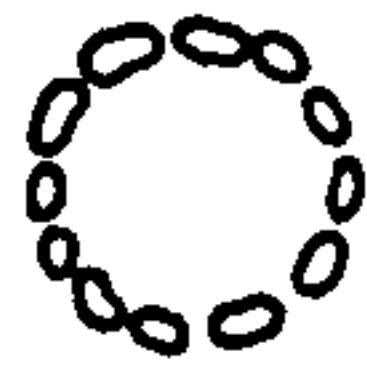
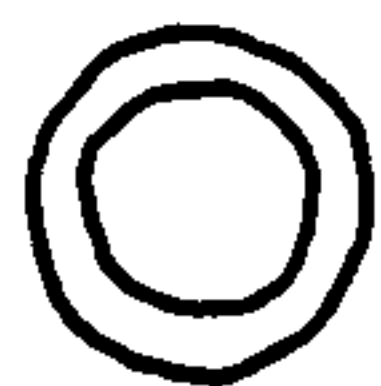


FIG. 7.15 DORCHESTER ON THAMES c. 2600-2500 bc?

→ ROUND MOUNDS.



III

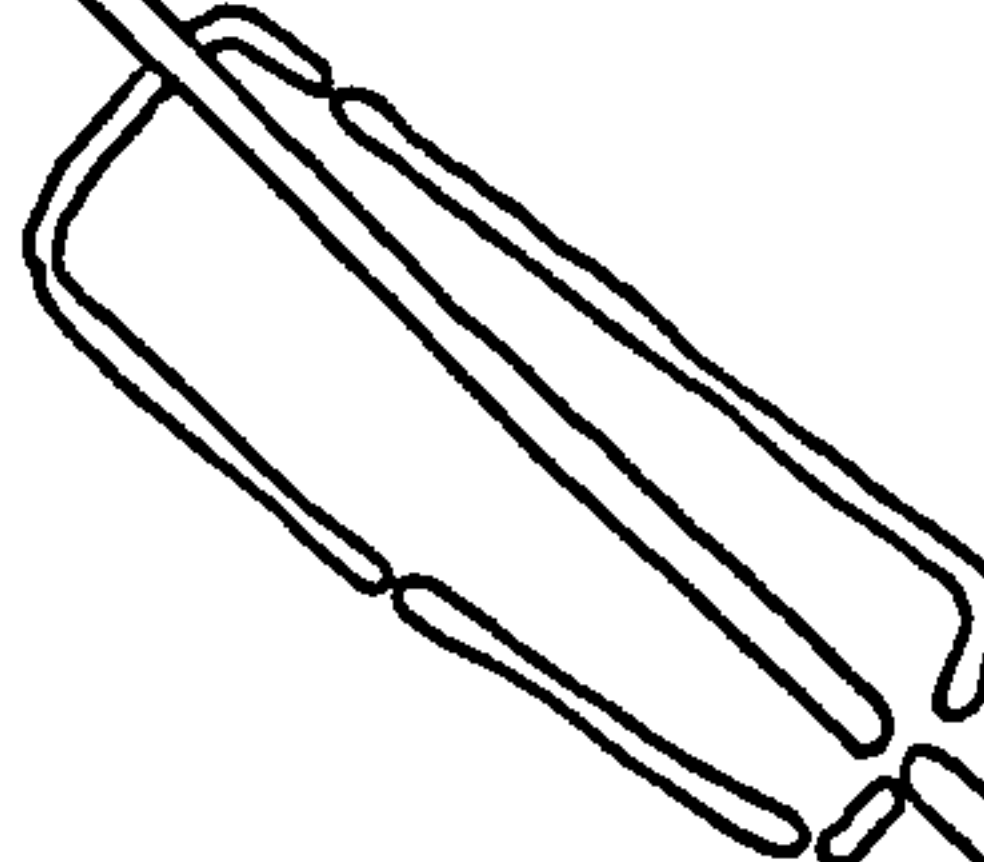
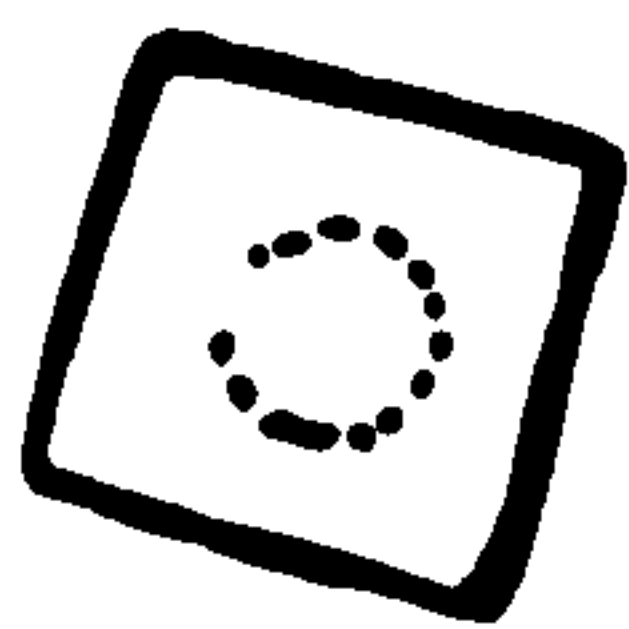


FIG. 7.16 DORCHESTER ON THAMES c. 2200-1900 bc?

- HENGIFORMS AND PIT CIRCLES



SITE	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	XI	
			pit grave 2850±130bc					long mortuary enclosure	ditch II (oval)	OVAL MOUNDS
	oval ditch	ditch I (oval)	D-shaped enclosure						ditch I (round)	ROUND MOUNDS
		ditch II (round)							ditch III (round)	
		ditch III (round)					round barrow			CURSUS
			cursus dug							
			hengiform 2000±70bc							CIRCLES
	pit circle		post circle	pit	pit	pit			pit	
	square ditch		1940±60bc 1890±40bc	circle	circle	circle			circle	
			1830±50bc	CREMATIONS						CREMATIONS

FIG. 7.7 CONJECTURAL STRUCTURAL SEQUENCE FOR DORCHESTER ON THAMES MONUMENTS.

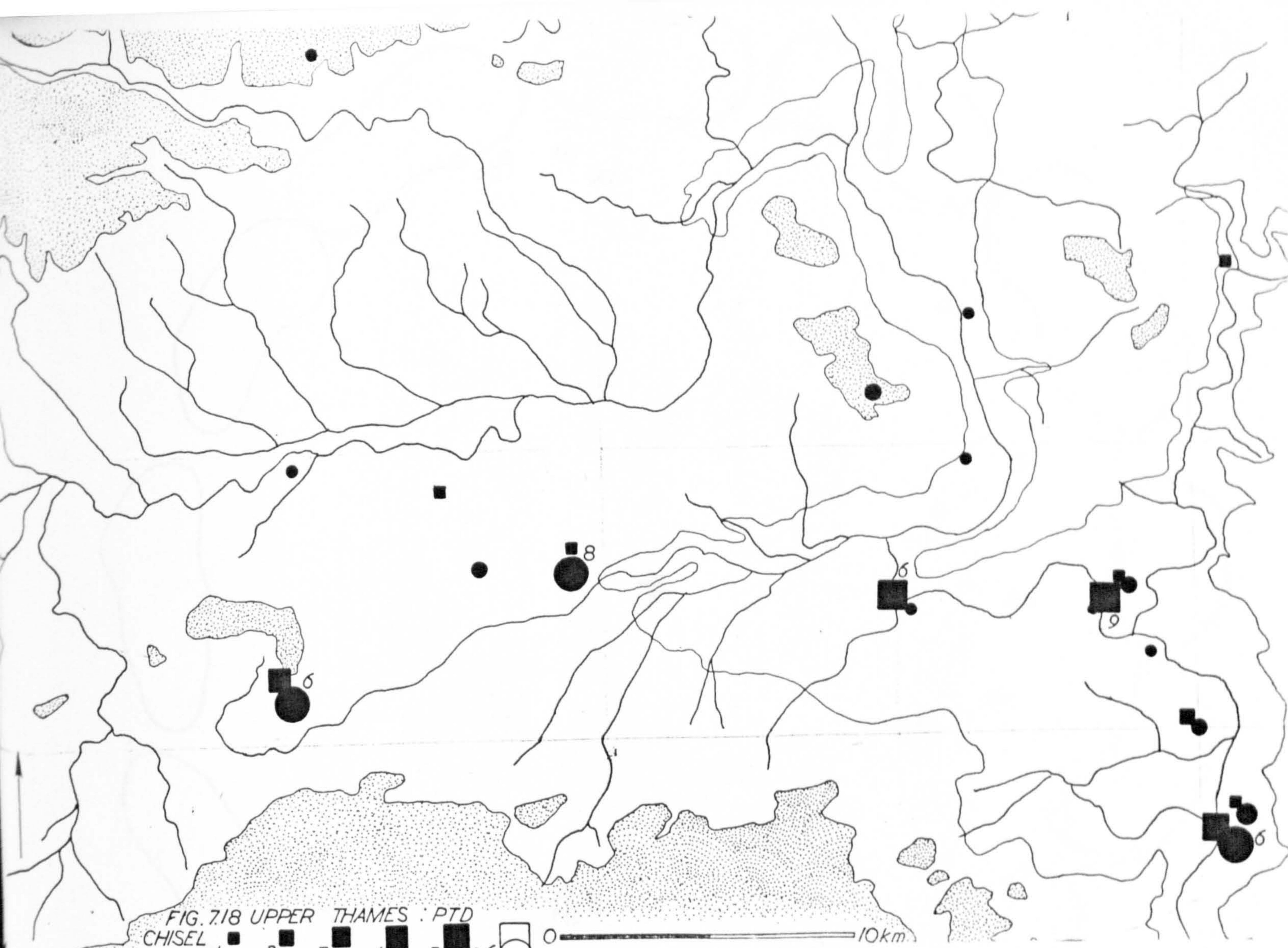


FIG. 718 UPPER THAMES : PTD
 CHISEL 1 ■ 2 ■ 3 ■ 4 ■ 5 ■ 6 □
 OBLIQUE 1 ● 2 ● 3 ● 4 ● 5 ○ >6 ○ 0

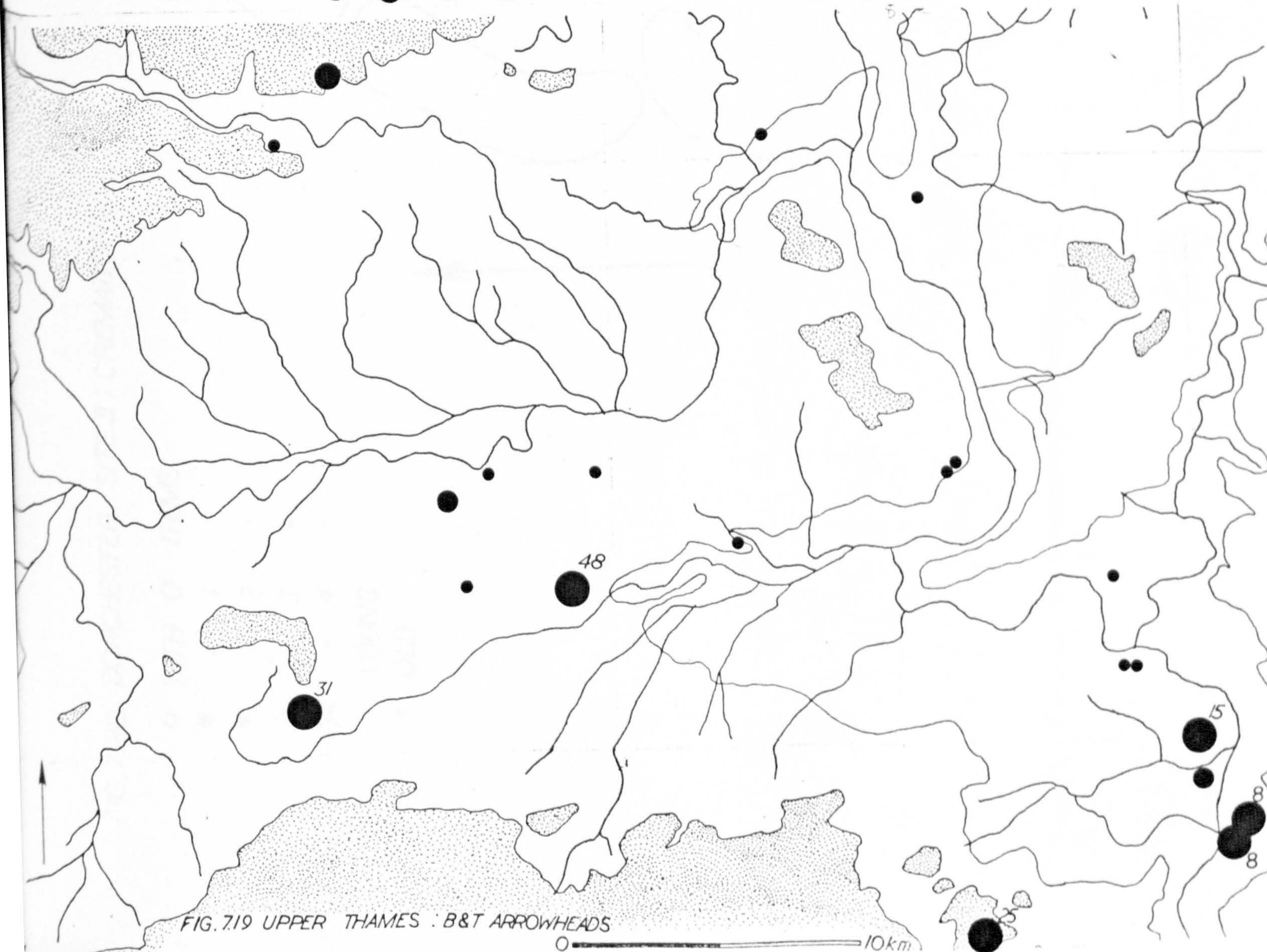
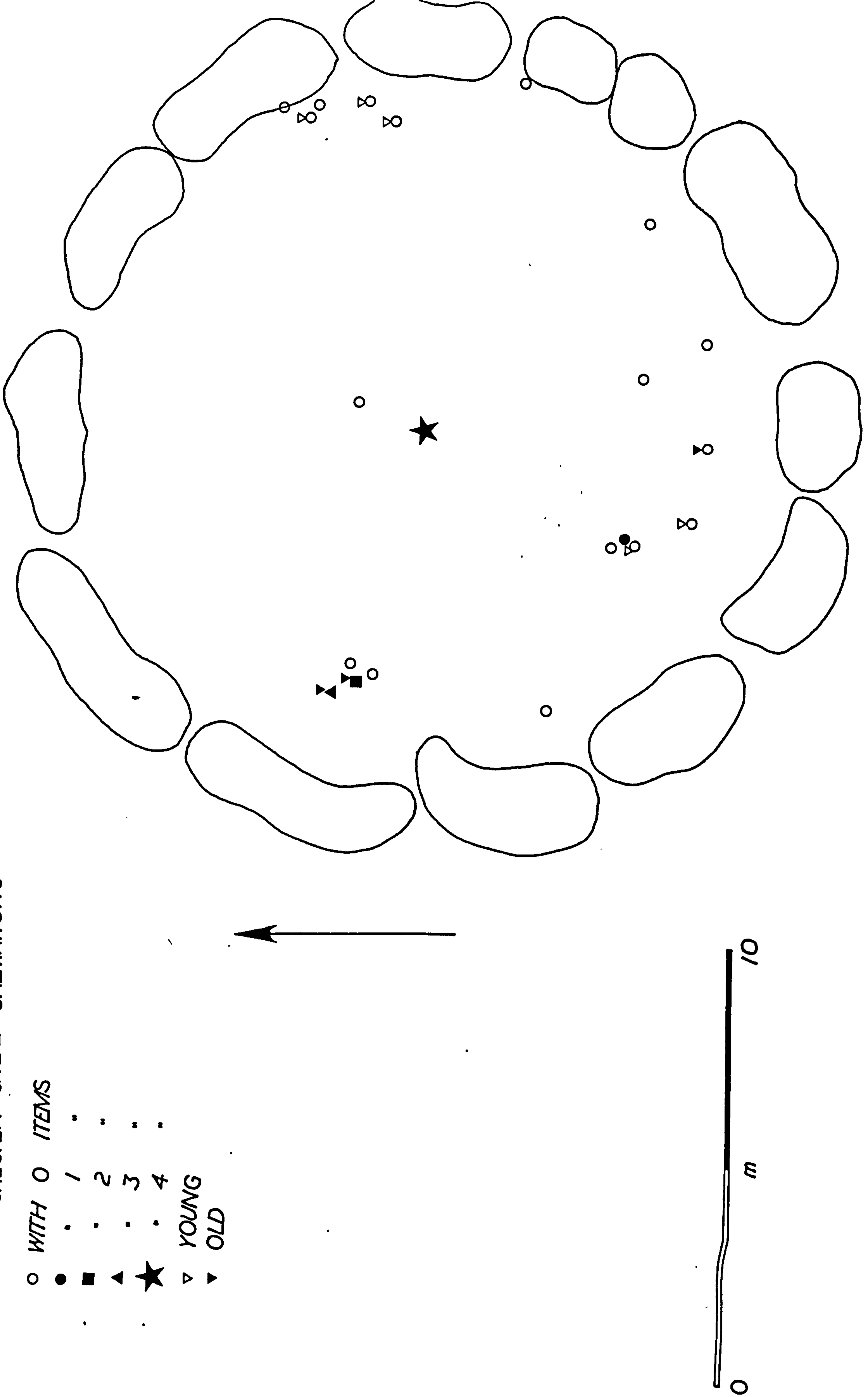


FIG. 719 UPPER THAMES : B&T ARROWHEADS
 0 10km

FIG. 7.20 DORCHESTER SITE II: CREMATIONS



- WITH 0 ITEMS
- 1
- 2
- ▲ 3
- ★ 4
- ▽ YOUNG
- ▼ OLD

10
m

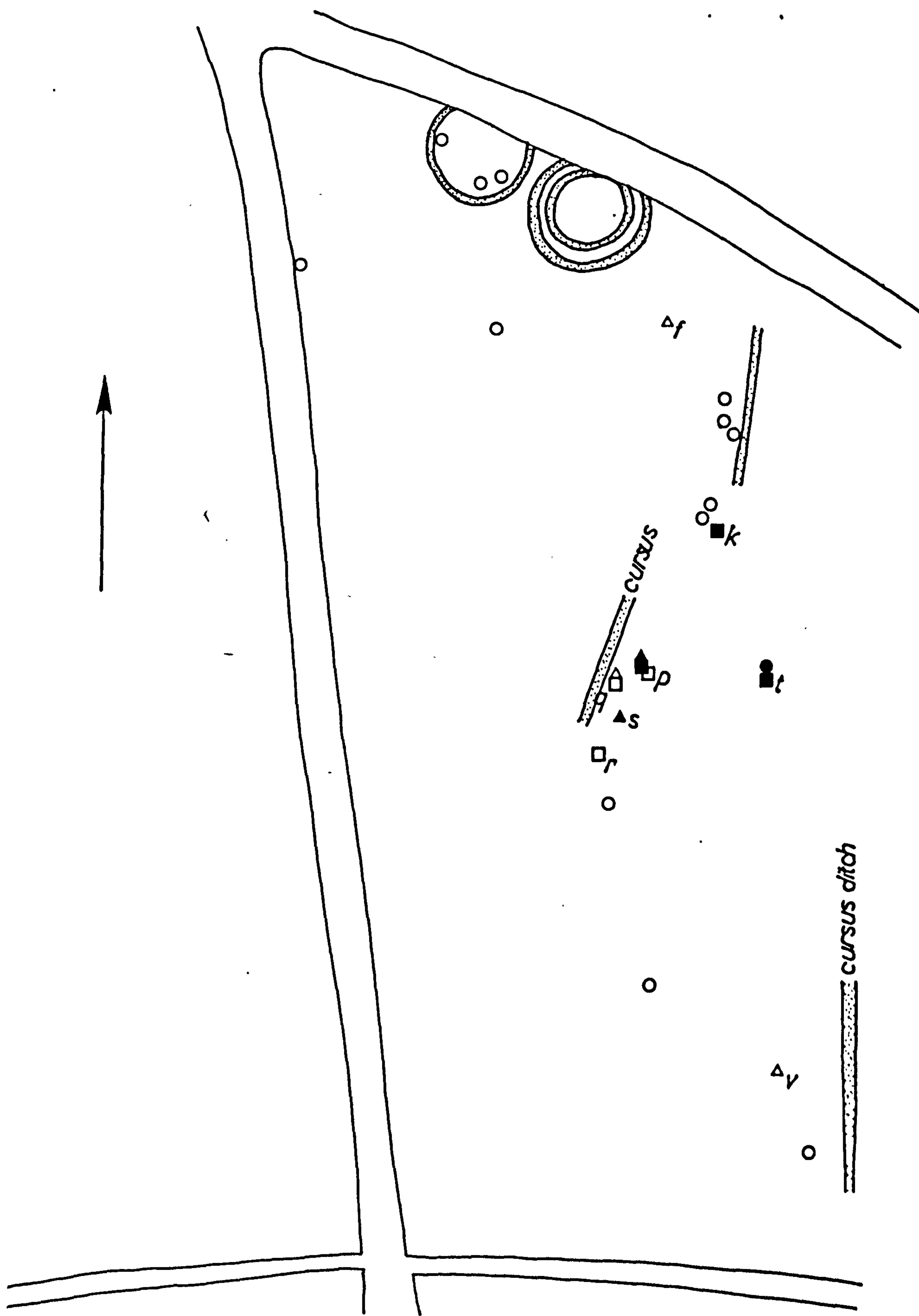
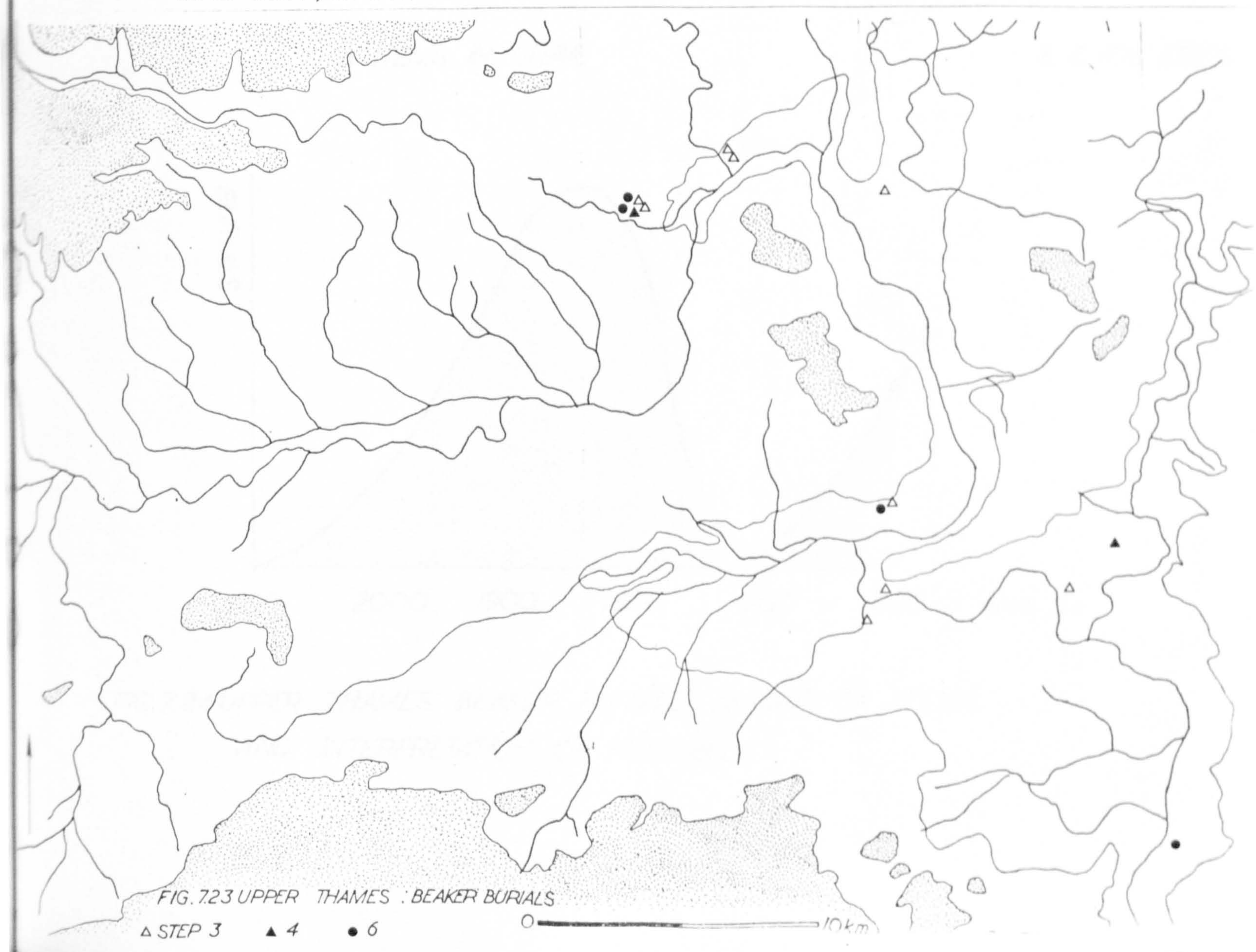
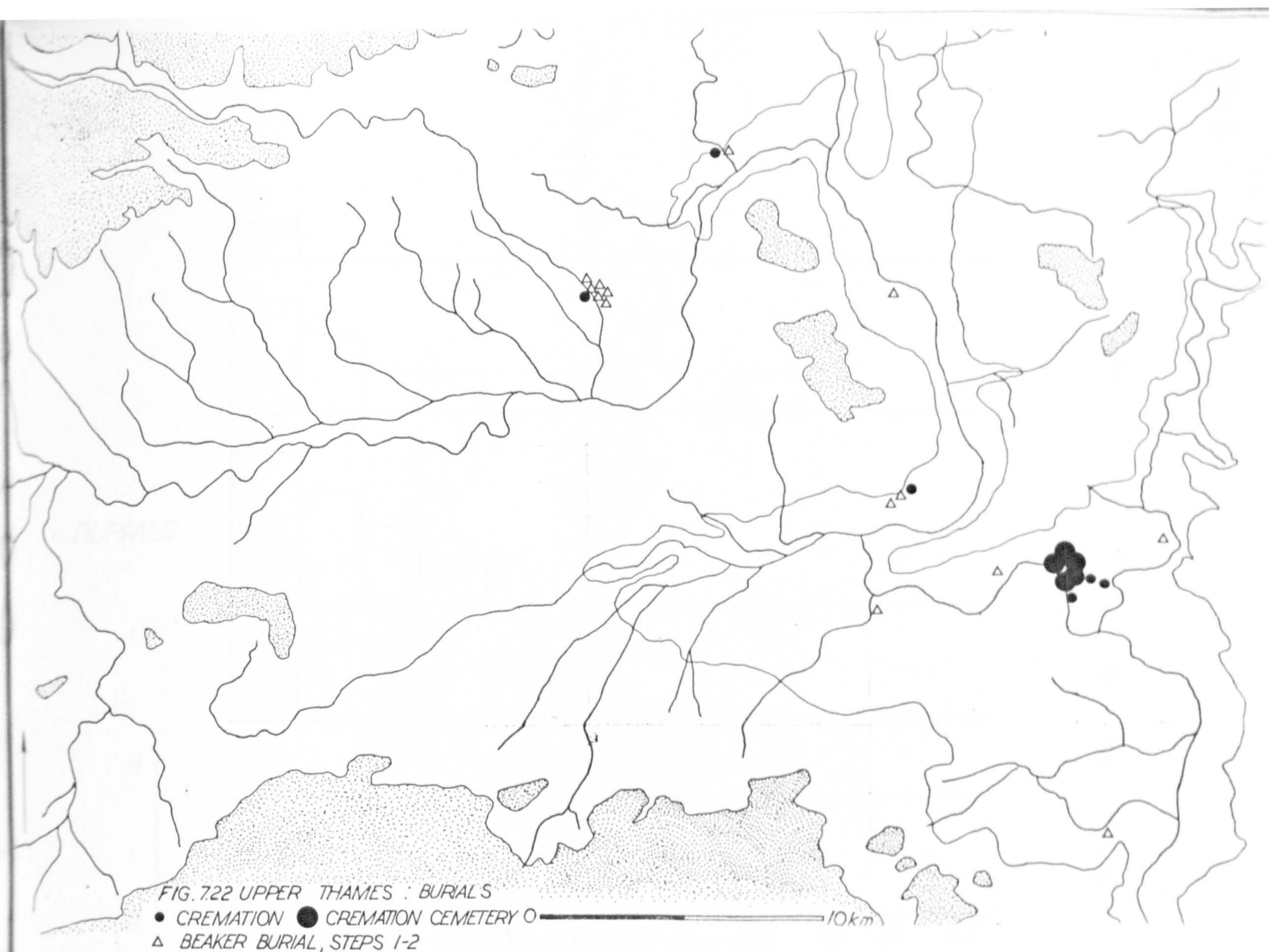


FIG.7.21 SUTTON COURTENAY (after LEEDS).

- PIT.
- " WITH GROOVED WARE
- △ " " HUMAN BONES
- " " PIG BONES
- ▲ " " ARROWHEAD
- " " PORTLAND CHERT





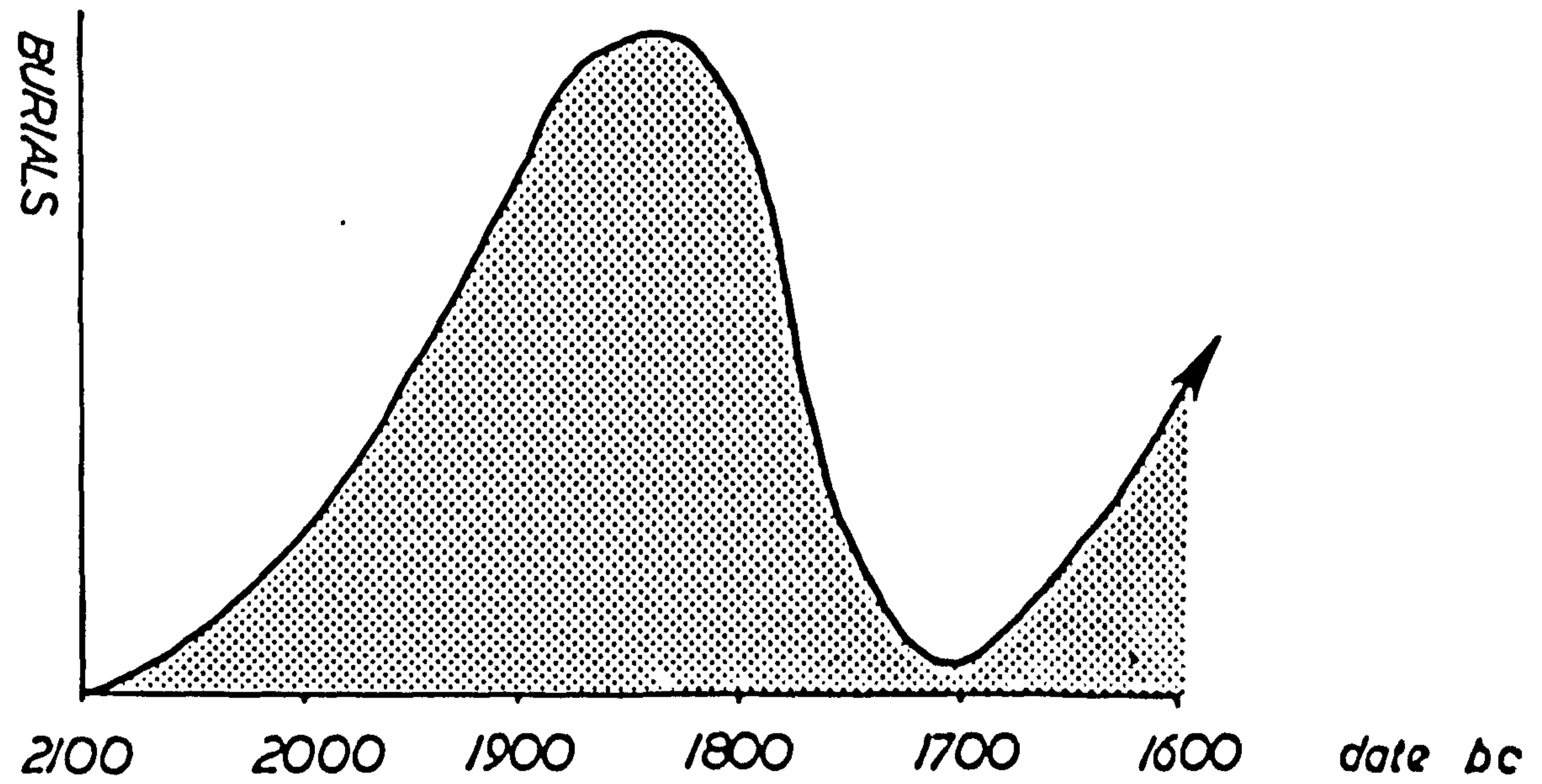
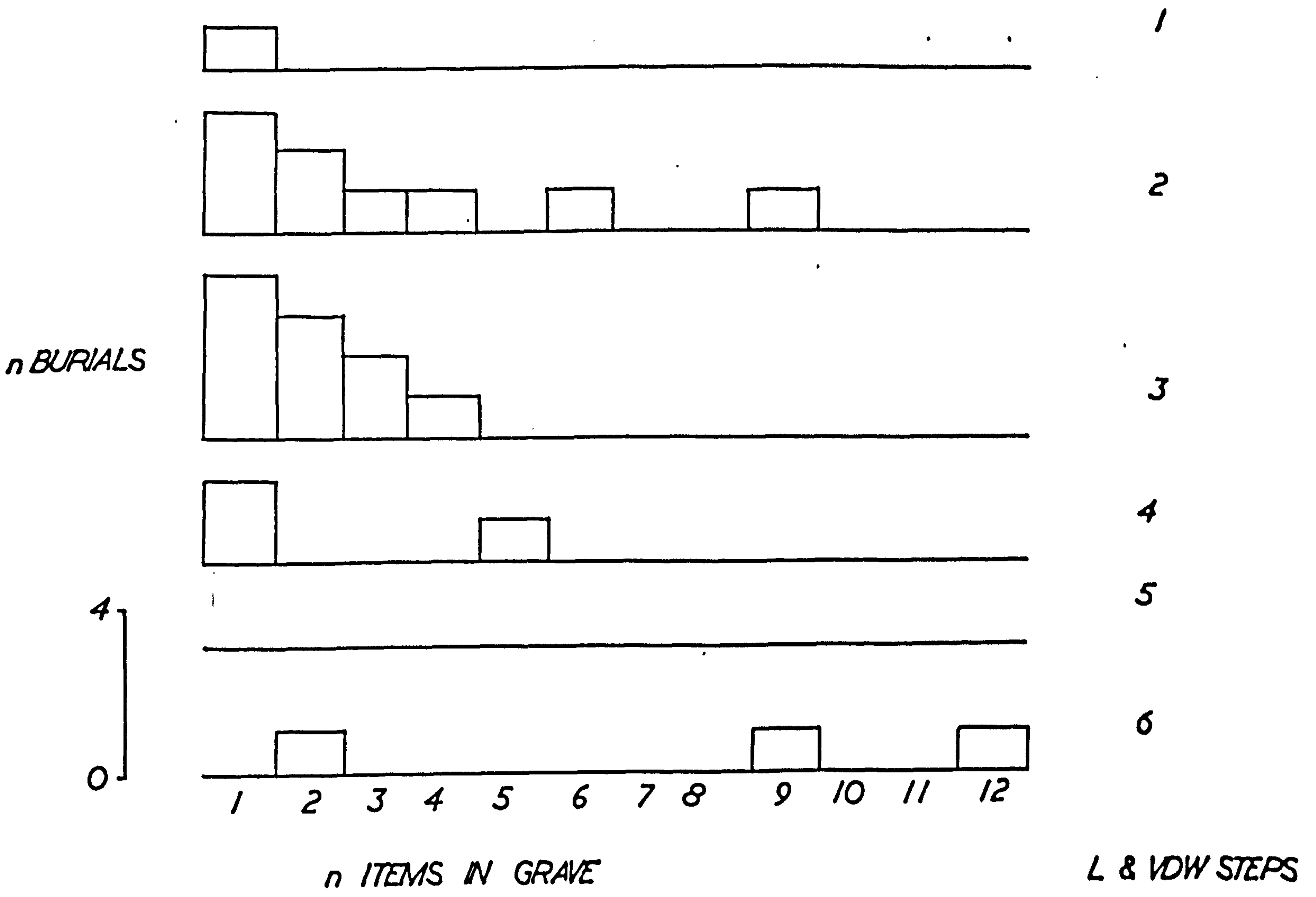


FIG.7.24 UPPER THAMES BEAKER BURIALS: NUMBER OF ITEMS AND INTERPRETATION OF FREQUENCY.

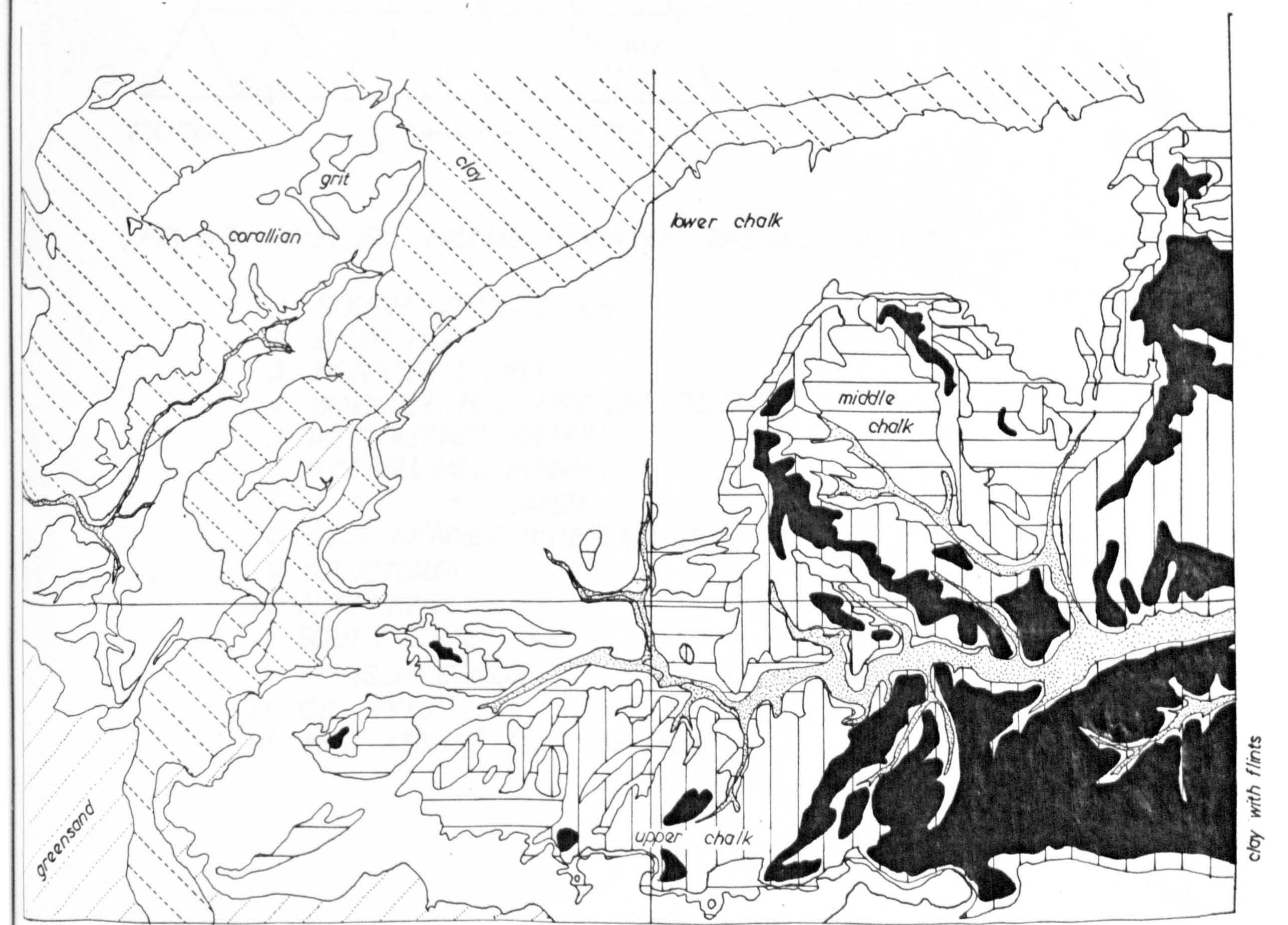
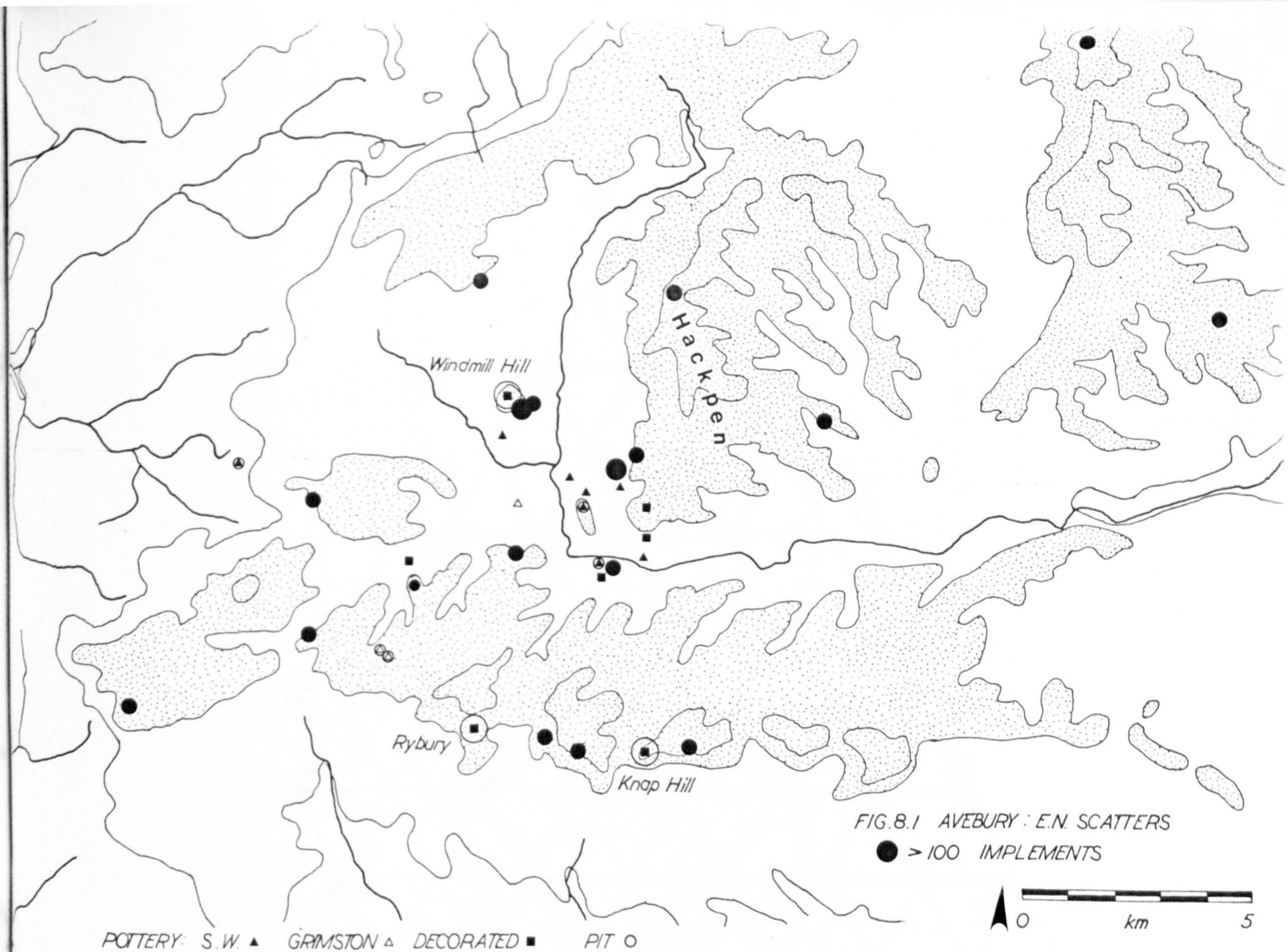


FIG. 8.2 AVEBURY GEOLOGY

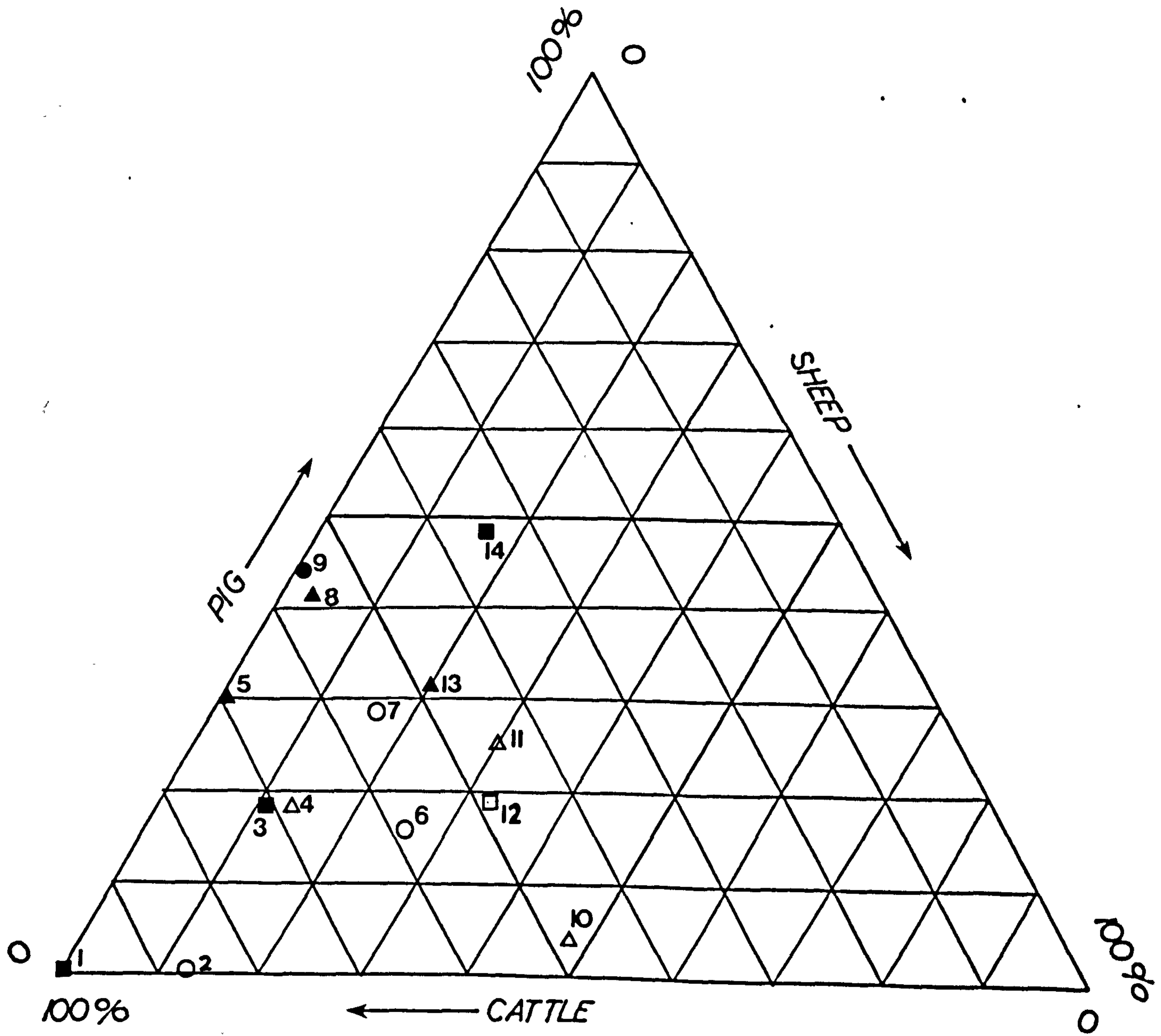


FIG. 8.3 AVEBURY FAUNAL REMAINS: SPECIES RATIOS.

- 1 SOUTH STREET DITCH
- 2 KNAP HILL
- 3 HORSLIP L. NEO.
- 4 WINDMILL HILL PRE-ENCLOSURE
- 5 WEST KENNET AVENUE
- 6 WINDMILL HILL PRIMARY
- 7 " " LATER
- 8 WEST KENNET WATER MEADOW
- 9 SANCTUARY
- 10 HEMP KNOLL
- 11 SOUTH STREET O.L.S.
- 12 HORSLIP E. NEO.
- 13 G55 PITS
- 14 WEST KENNET LONG BARROW

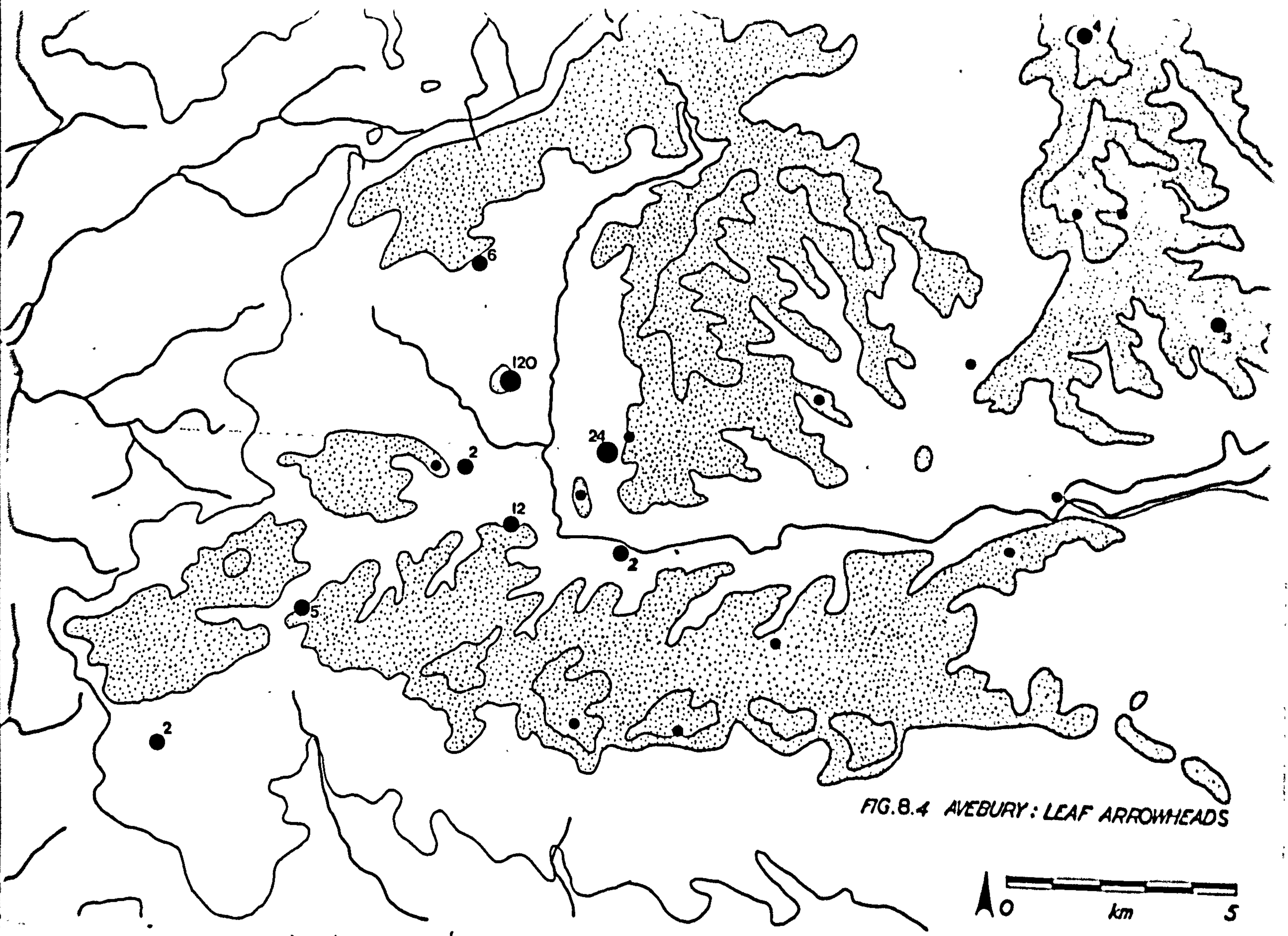


FIG. 8.4 AVEBURY: LEAF ARROWHEADS

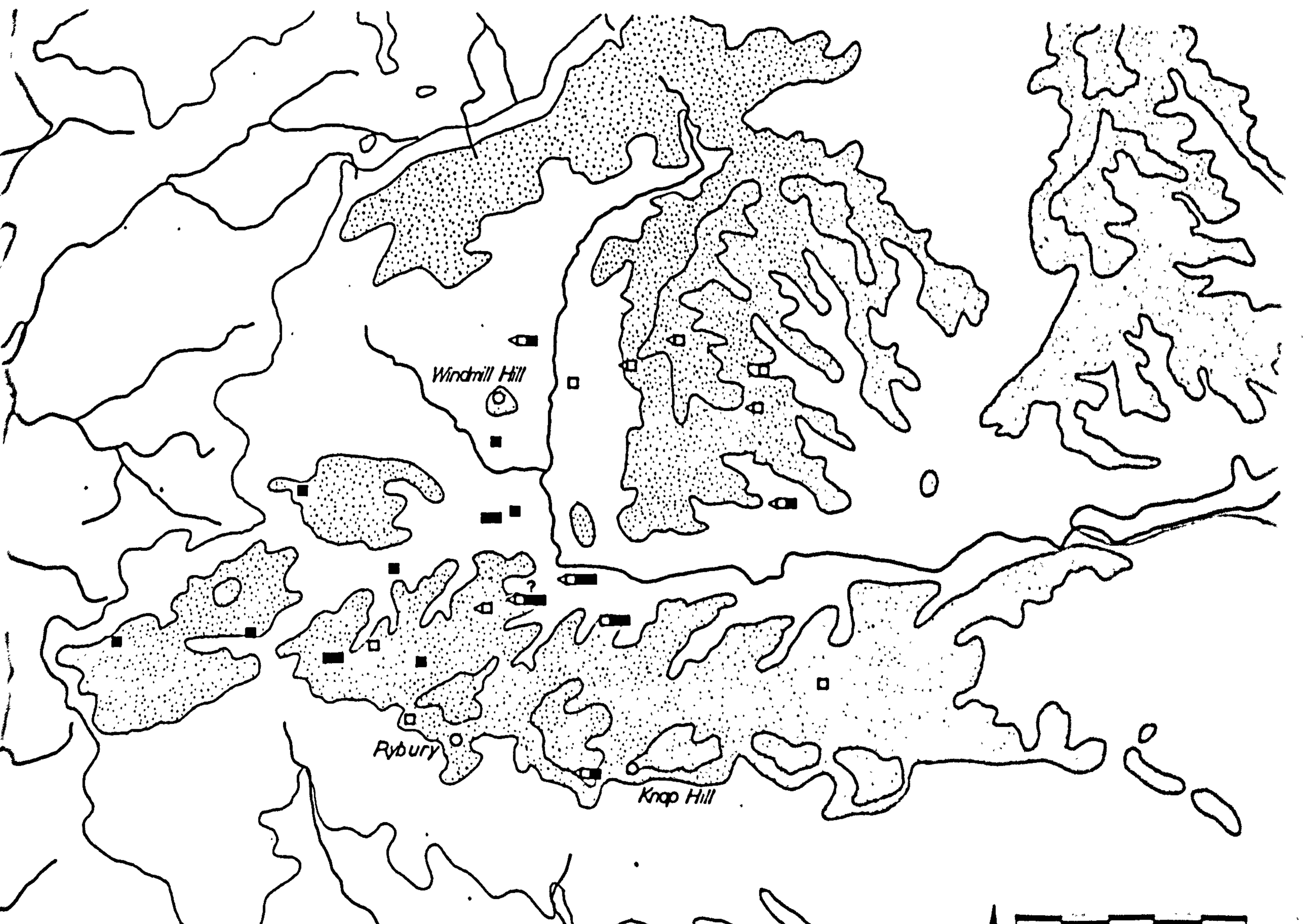


FIG. 8.5 AVEBURY LONG MOUNDS. CHAMBERED: ○-200r □ 200-300r ■ >300r EARTH ○-200r ■ >200r FCADE 4

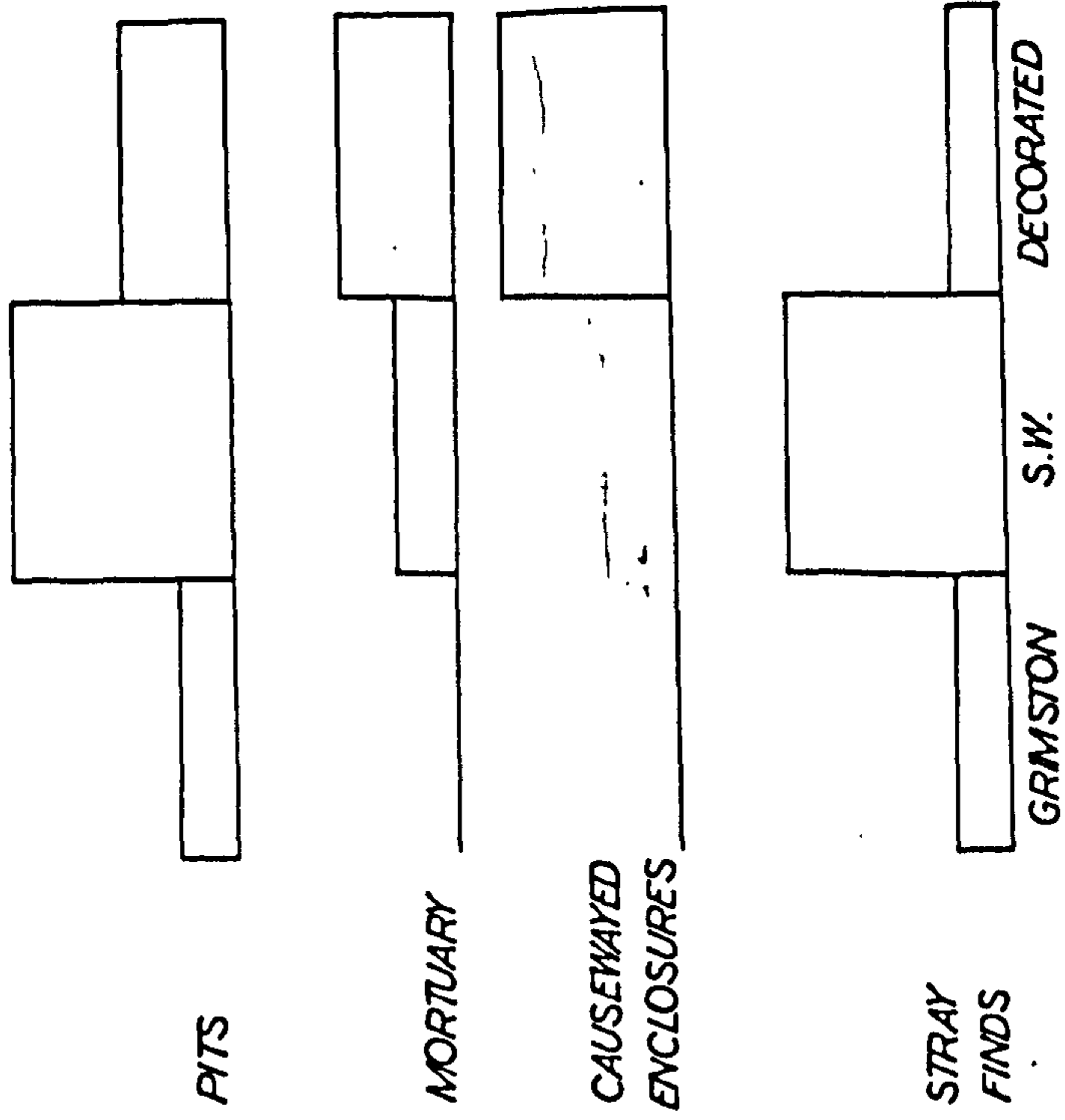


FIG. 8.6 AVEBURY: CONTEXTUAL VARIATION IN DEPOSITION OF EARLIER NEOLITHIC WARES

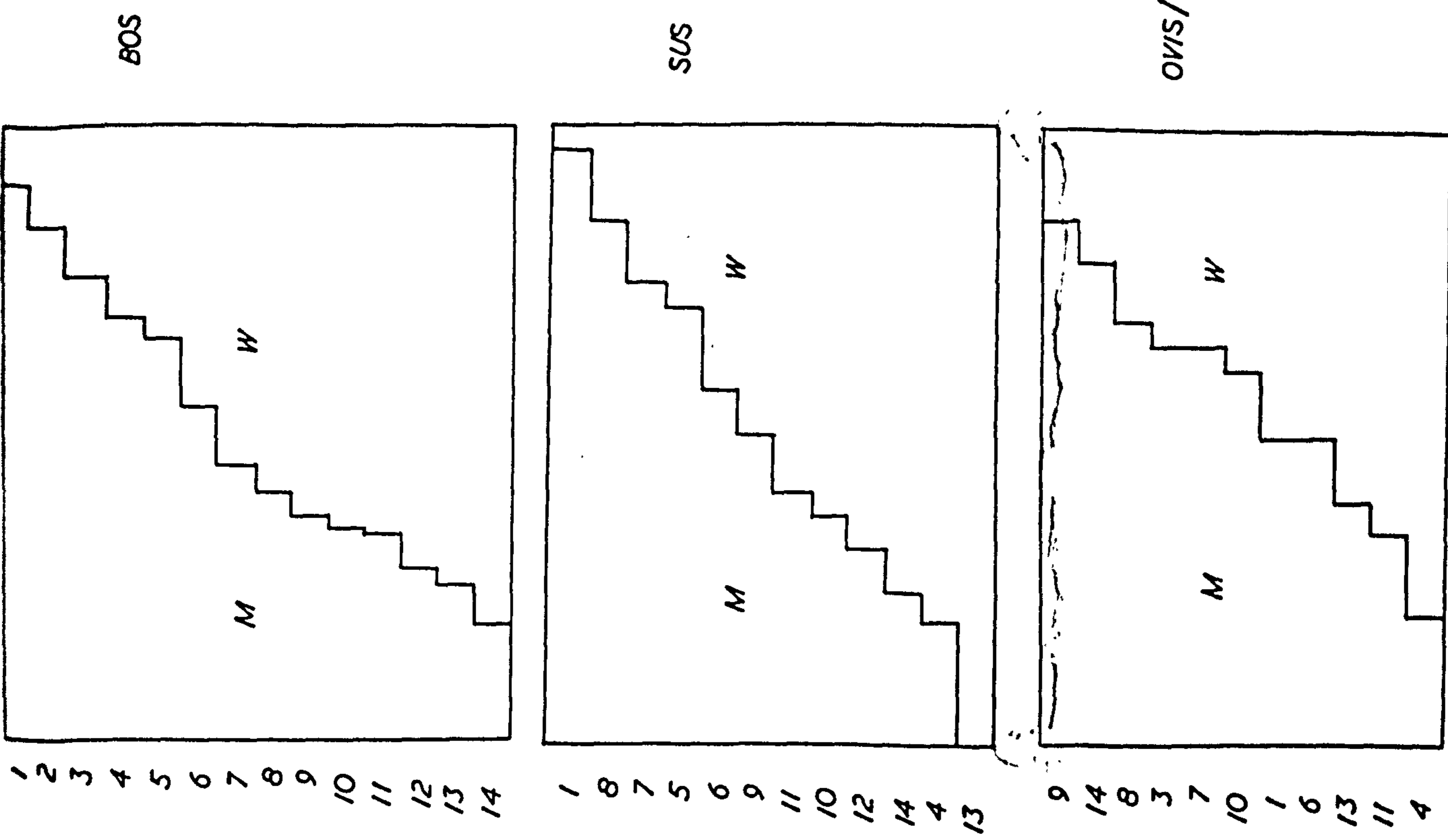


FIG. 8.7 AVEBURY FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGES: MEAT/WASTE RATIOS

- 1. WEST KENNET WATER MEADOW 2. S. STREET DITCH 3. KNAP HILL
- 4. HORSLIP E.N. 5. SANCTUARY 6. WEST KENNET 7. HORSLIP L.N.
- 8. W. HILL O.L.S. 9. W. HILL. L.N. 10. G.55 11. W. HILL E.N.
- 12. KENNET AVENUE 13. HEMP KNOLL 14. S. STREET O.L.S.

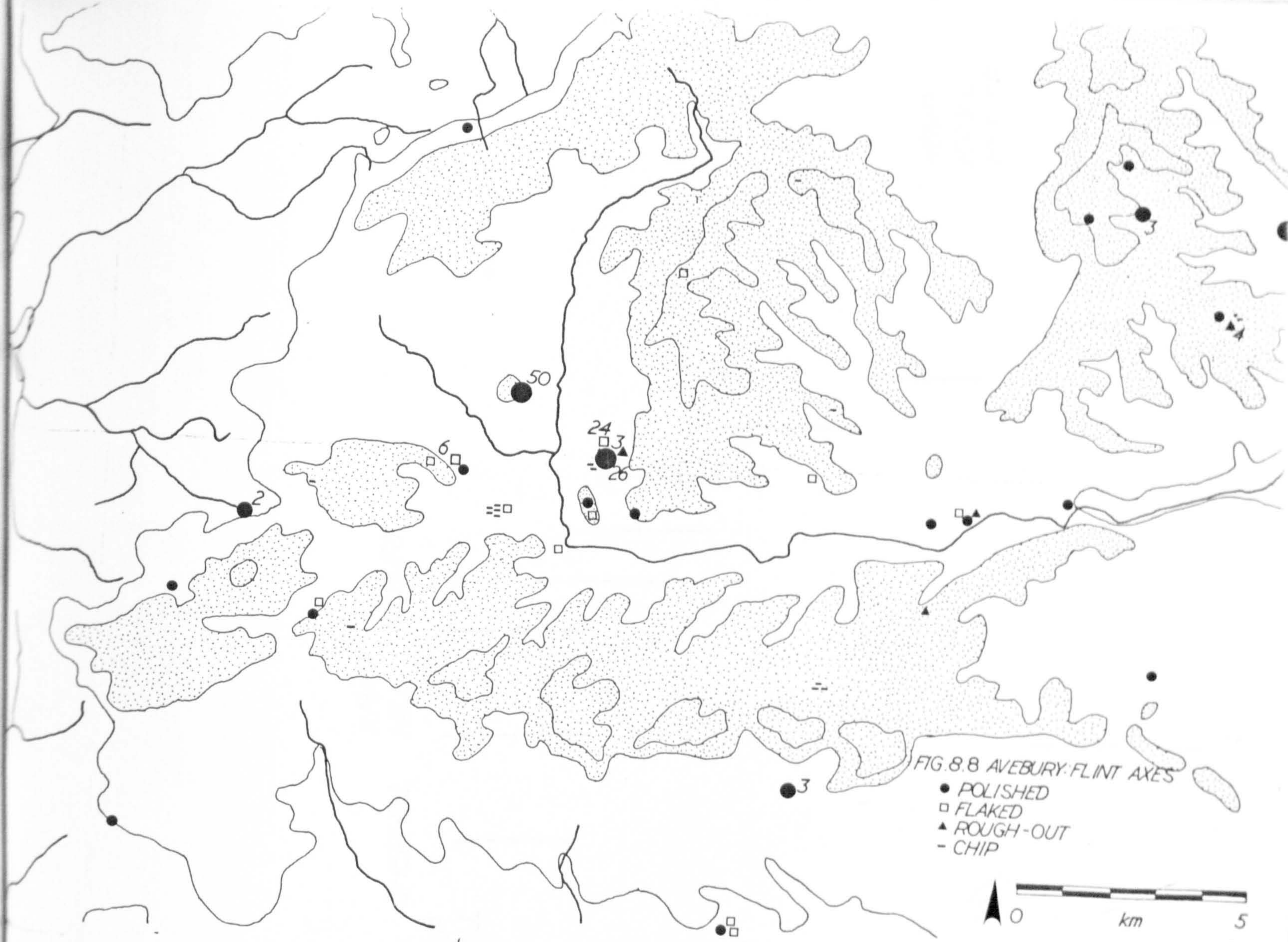


FIG. 8.8 AVEBURY FLINT AXES

- POLISHED
- FLAKED
- ▲ ROUGH-OUT
- CHIP



FIG. 8.9 AVEBURY STONE AXES

- Gp I ▲
- III ○
- VI ▲
- VII □
- other ●

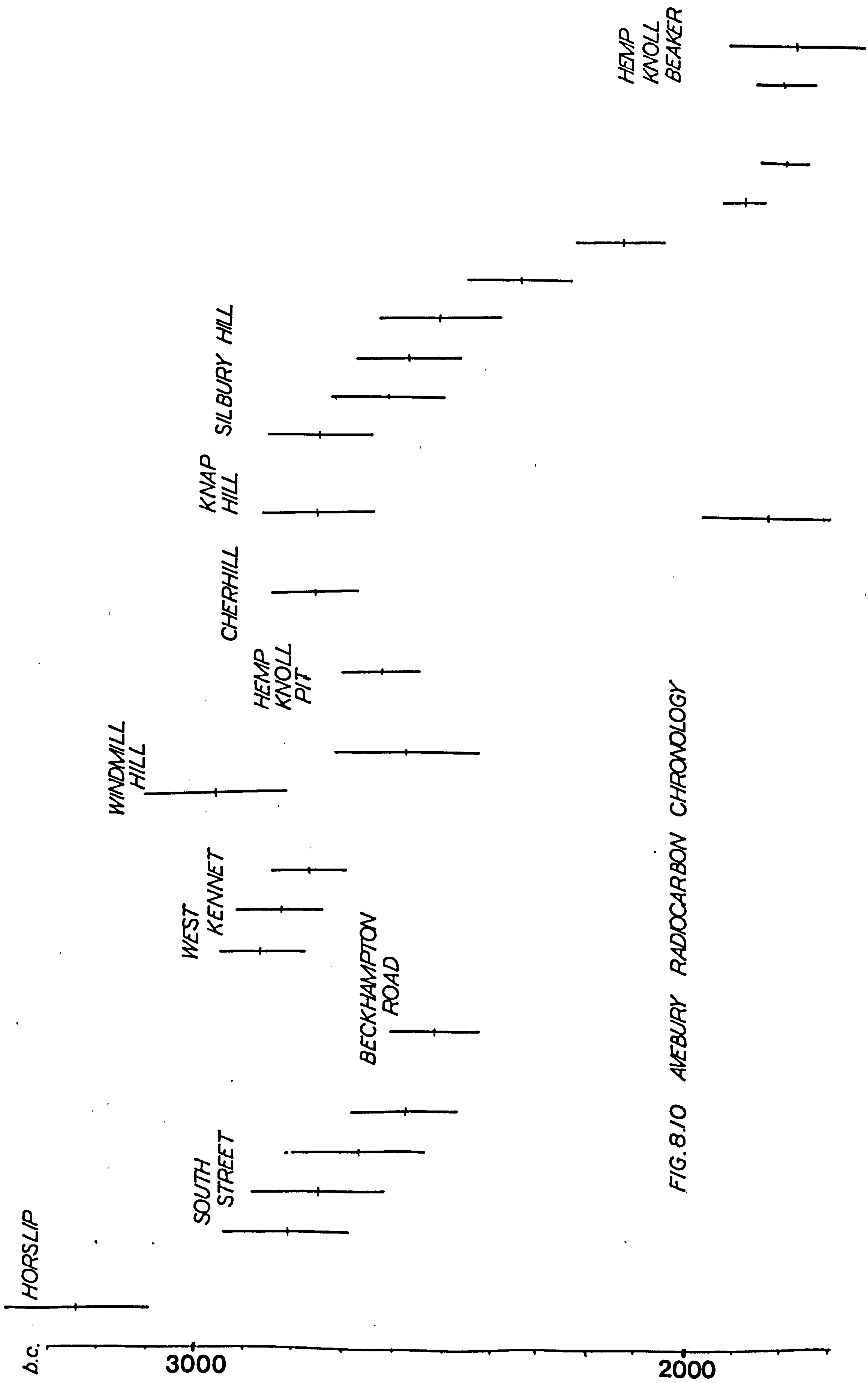


FIG. 8.10 AVEBURY RADIOCARBON CHRONOLOGY



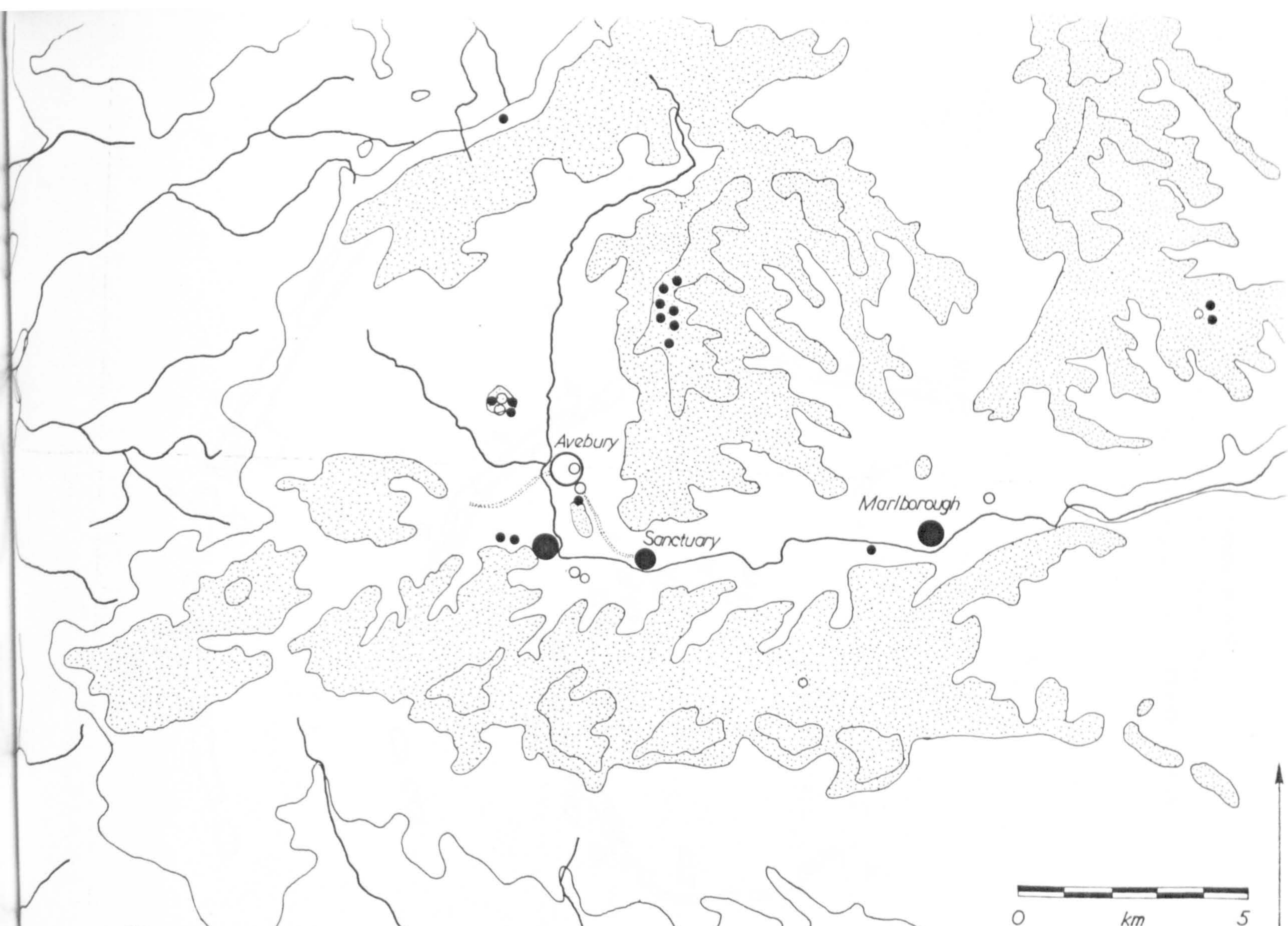


FIG. 8.13 AVEBURY L.N. FINE IMPLEMENTS ○ MACEHEAD ● PCK ○ POLISHED DISC

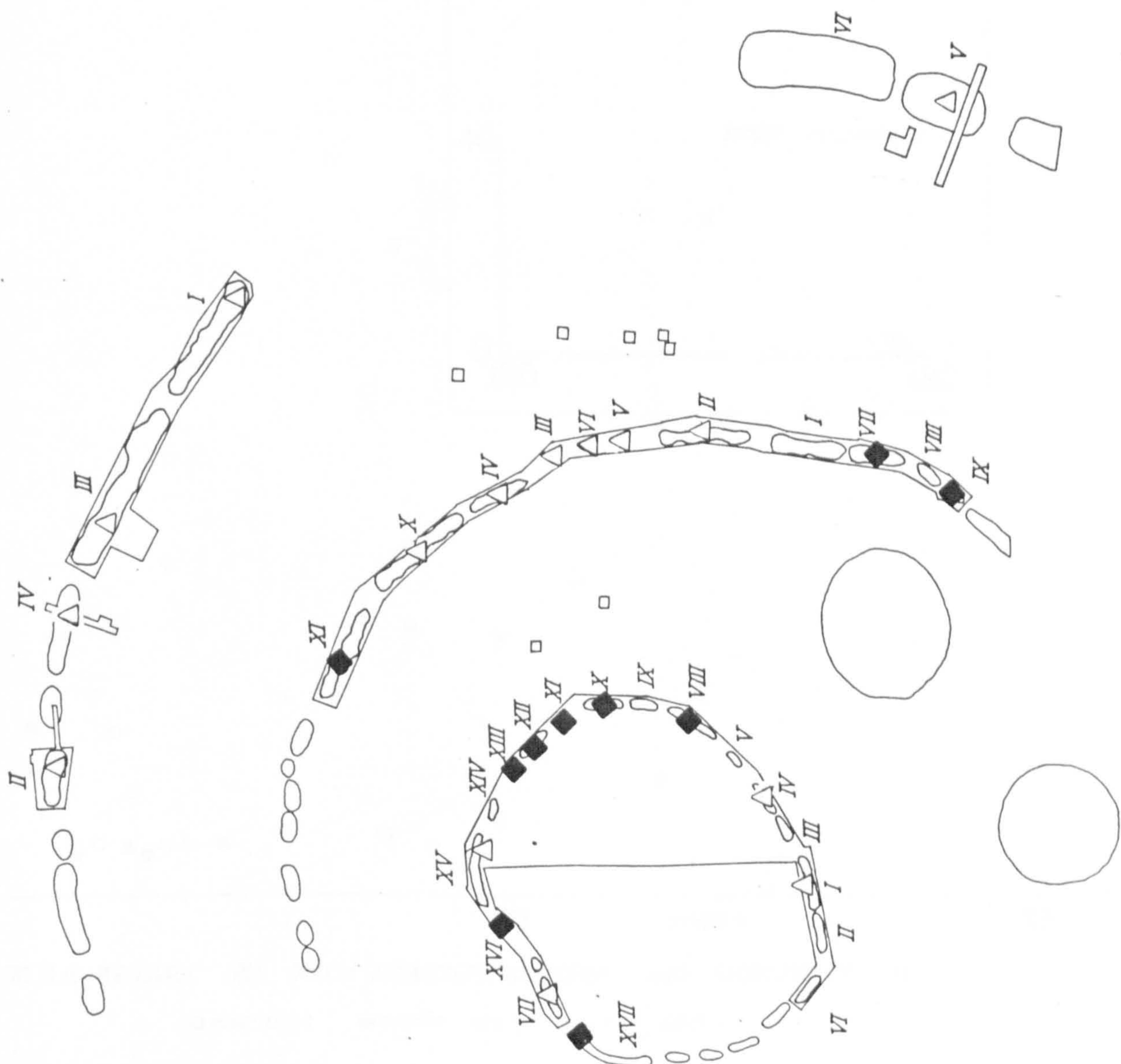


FIG. 8.14 WINDMILL HILL : CATTLE BONES
 ◆ meat bones predominate
 △ waste

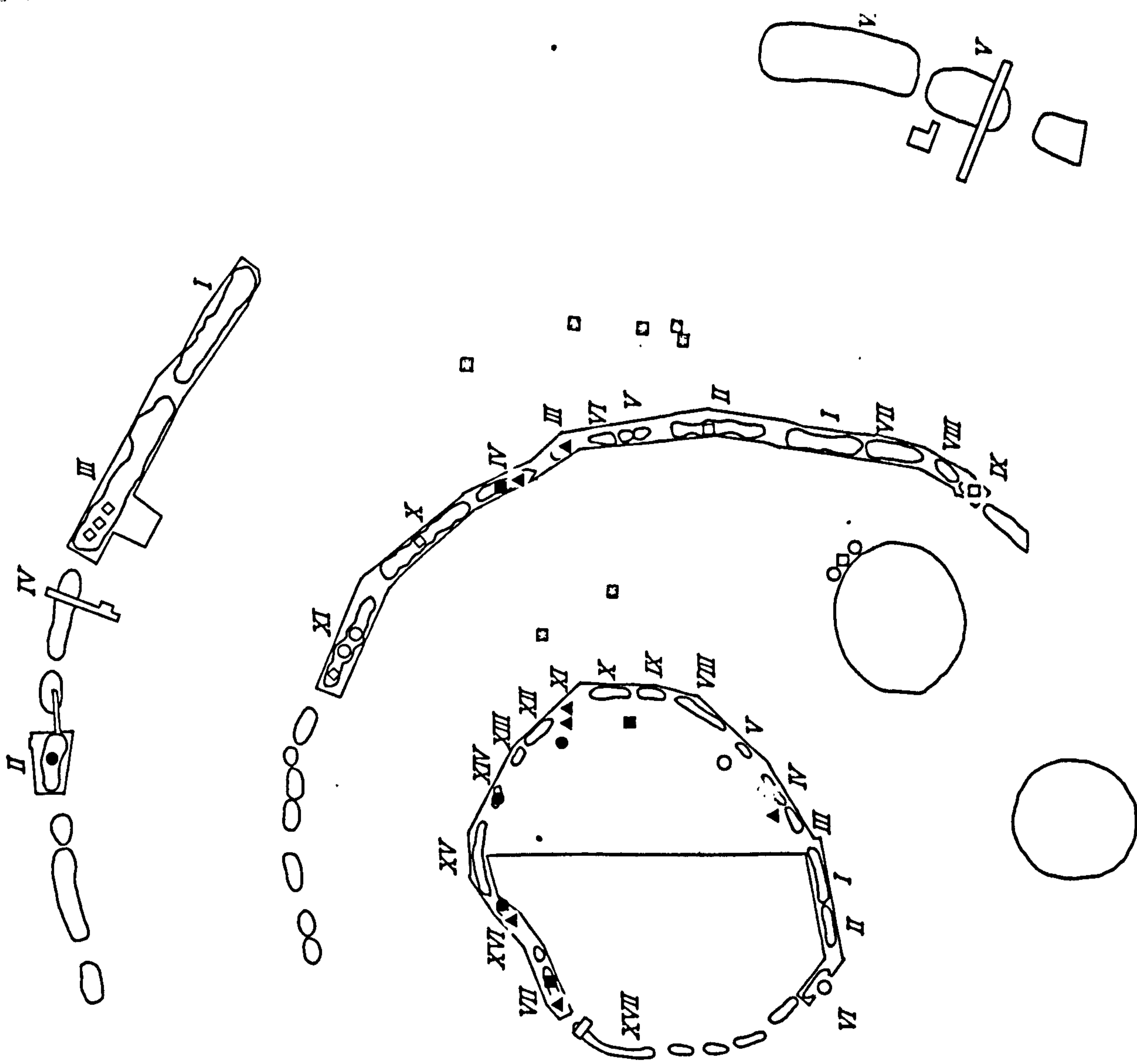


FIG. 8.15 WINDMILL HILL: STONE IMPLEMENTS
 GROUP VII ▲ VIII ■ IX ○ X ◊

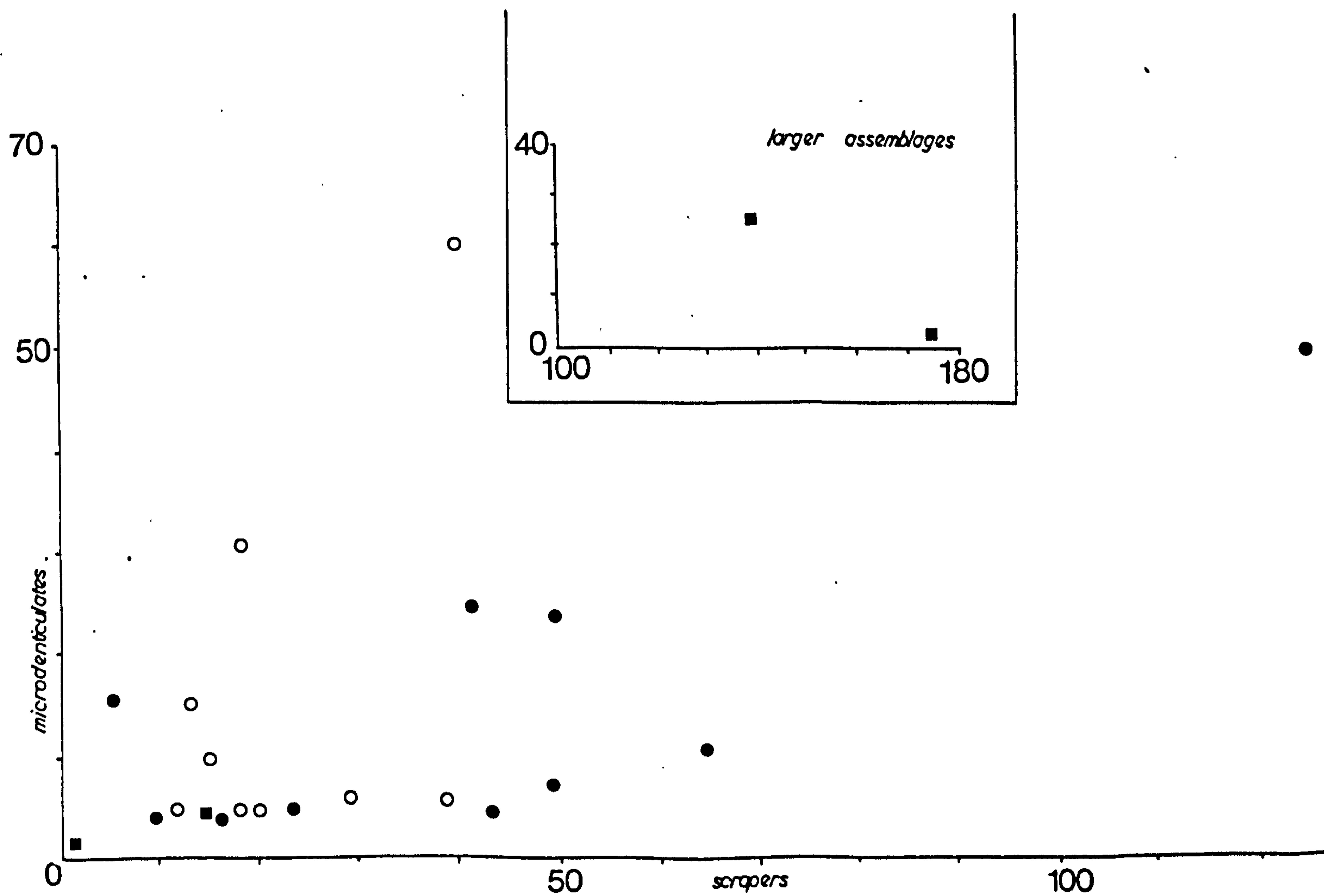


FIG. 8.16 WINDMILL HILL DITCH SEGMENTS: SCRAPERS AND MICRODENTICULATES

○ inner ditch ● middle ditch ■ outer ditch

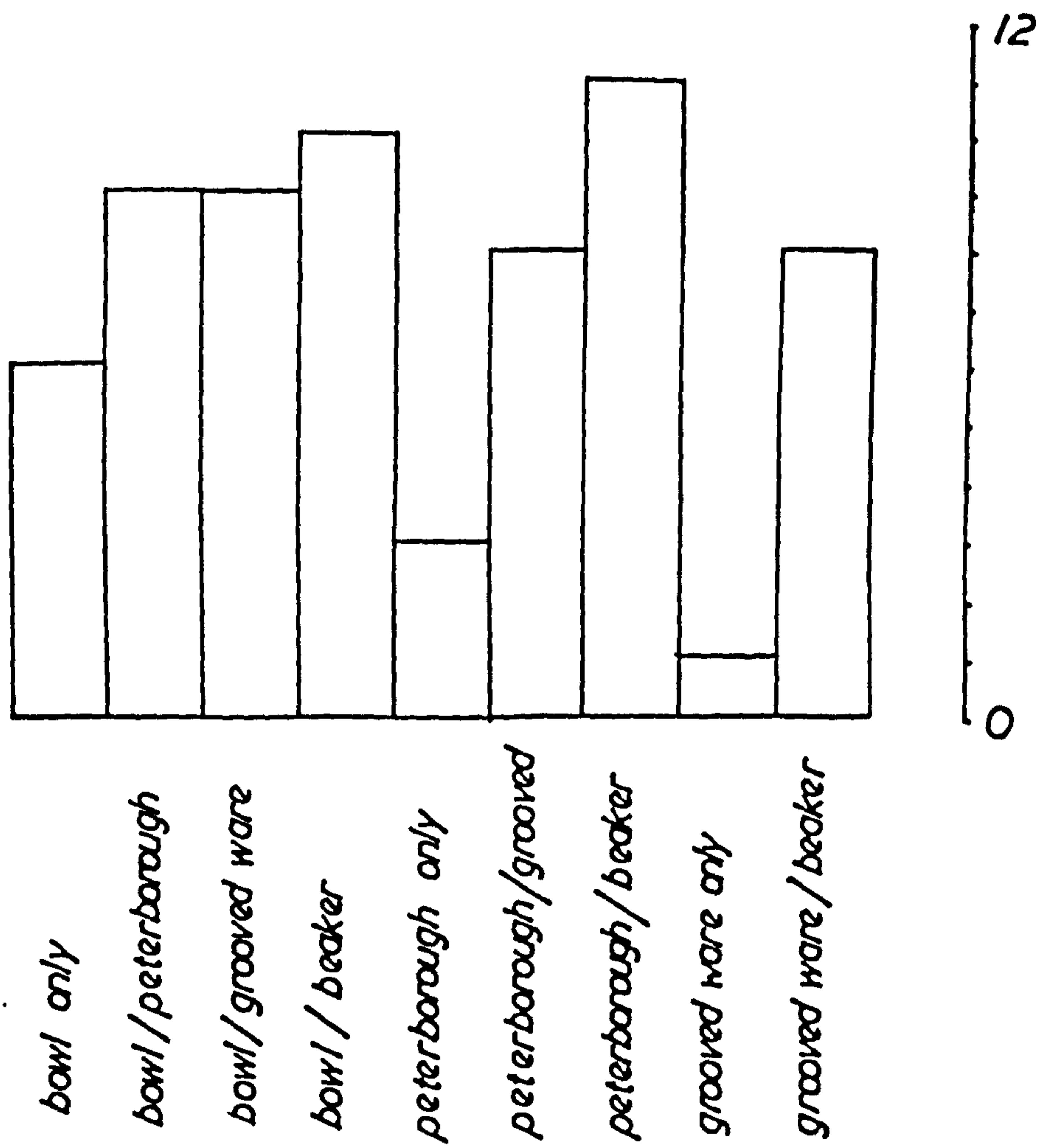


FIG. 8.17 AVEBURY CERAMIC ASSOCIATIONS.

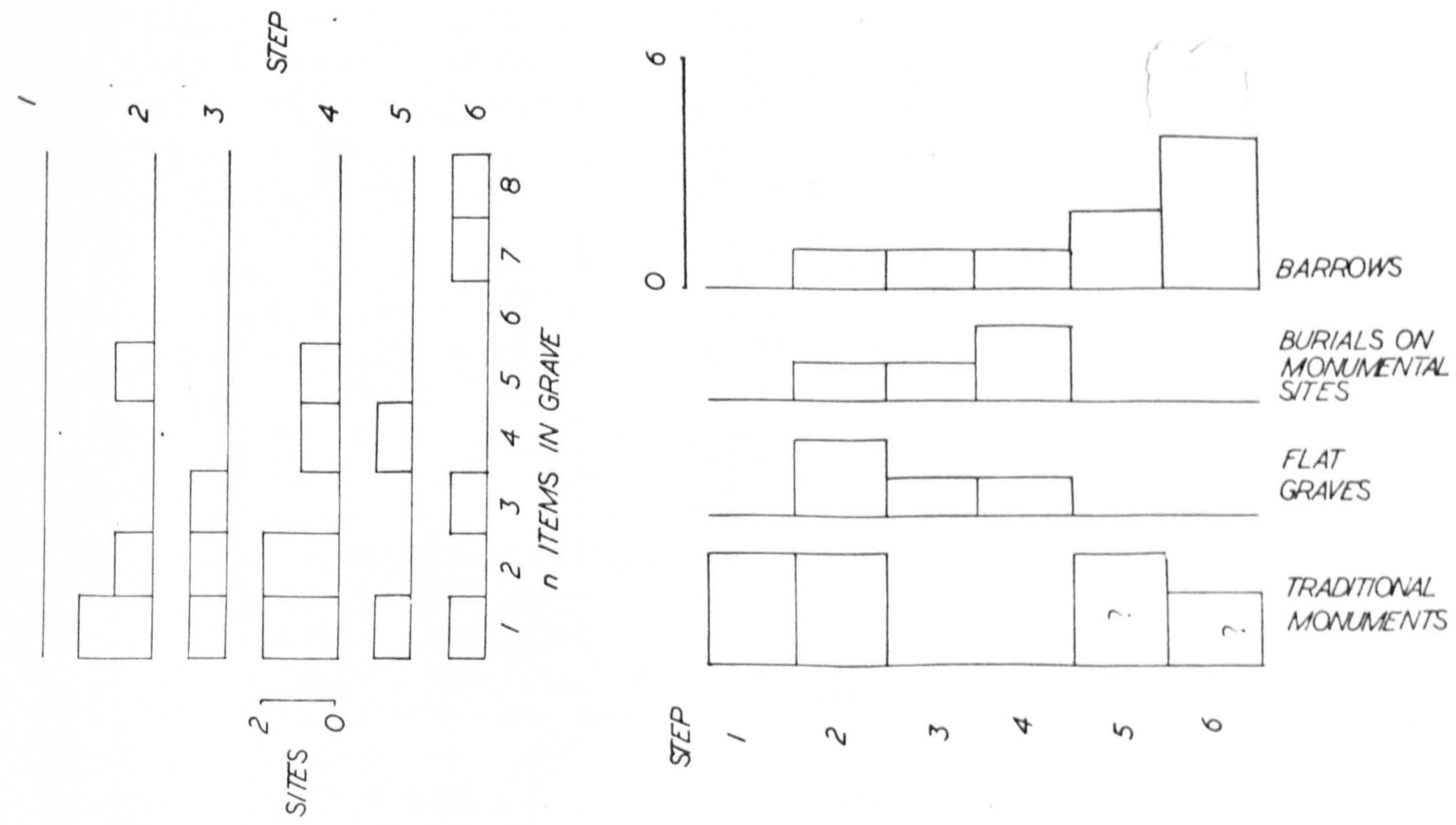


FIG. 8.19 AVEBURY: BEAKER BURIALS AND CONTEXTS OF DEPOSITION

Papers bound in.

During the time in which I have been preparing this thesis I have published a number of articles. Some of these are not directly relevant to the matters discussed in the thesis, others would add little to the arguments advanced here. However, in three cases material collected for the thesis was included in collaborative articles with other writers, and rather than include the results of these joint ventures in the text I have bound the articles in for consideration with the thesis.

They are:

(with C.Richards) Ritual activity and structured deposition in later Neolithic Wessex. In: R.Bradley and J.Gardiner (eds.) Neolithic Studies (Oxford, British Archaeological Reports), 189-218.

(with R.Bradley) Some new information on the henge monument at Maumbury Rings, Dorchester. Proceedings of the Dorset Archaeological Society 106, 132-134.

(with A.Whittle) The anatomy of a tomb: West Kennet revisited. Oxford Journal of Archaeology 5, 129-156.

12. Ritual activity and structured deposition in Later Neolithic Wessex

Colin Richards and Julian Thomas

Introduction

This paper will attempt to confront several theoretical and analytical issues by focussing on a single type of site: the large henge monuments of southern Wessex, and in particular Durrington Walls. Since the excavation of that site in 1966 and 1967 (Wainwright and Longworth 1971), its overall interpretation has posed problems, which further excavation at Marden, Wiltshire (Wainwright 1971) and at Mount Pleasant, Dorset (Wainwright 1979) has done little to resolve. The recognition that these sites stood apart from other henge monuments did at least stimulate discussion on the interpretation of these sites. In particular, Catherall (1971; 1976) highlighted the inadequacies of a classification based upon the number and position of entrances (Atkinson *et al.* 1951, 81–107) and suggested that variation in internal features would provide a more appropriate basis for analysis. Nevertheless, the debate was ultimately unproductive; it did not produce any clear understanding of what was being classified.

The excavator of the three large southern Wessex henges has himself modified his interpretation of Durrington Walls. Initial comments favoured a ritual or ceremonial function: "the presence of roofed buildings . . . implies the existence of custodians or a class of priests to supervise the rituals and maintain the temples" (Wainwright 1969, 120). This view was maintained in the published report: "the evidence seems to confirm the special nature of these structures and to deny a purely domestic function" (Wainwright and Longworth 1971, 233). Nonetheless, at a later stage Wainwright reversed his position, stating that he "would not now regard the late Neolithic earthworks as anything other than secular" (Wainwright 1975, 67). For MacKie (1977, 162–7), however, Durrington Walls was a settlement of astronomer priests. Similarly Burgess, writing of the large Wessex henge monuments, suggested that they may have "housed a corps of holy men or the greatest chief of the territory, perhaps both" (1980, 326). The problems of interpreting this type of site betray the general inability of archaeologists to deal with forms of material culture that appear to be non-utilitarian. Wainwright's comments illustrate this point. "A characteristic peculiar to these buildings and their surrounding earthworks is the great quantity of human refuse . . . In this respect these sites differ from those with an overtly ritual function" (Wainwright 1975, 67).

The problem, of course, lies in our own assumptions about what constitutes a site with an 'overtly ritual function', and how it should represent itself in the archaeological record. Burgess, like many others, recognises this problem and is reduced to speaking of "the general aura of these sites" (1980, 326). The criteria by which ritual activity might be recognised need hardly relate to the quantities of human refuse involved. Rather, certain structural qualities of the material record might be more diagnostic. It is this aspect of structured deposition that we will stress in our discussion of prehistoric ritual activity.

It is common in the archaeological literature for the term "ritual" to be used as a catch-all designation for anything which defies a crudely utilitarian explanation. This leads directly to a situation where the term has no analytical strength (but see Hodder 1982; Parker-Pearson 1982 and Shanks and Tilley 1982). The problems which exist concerning ritual and its recognition in the archaeological record stem from two principal sources. The first is a confusion between ritual and religious beliefs, presumably because so much ritual action is connected with religion. This problem is compounded by Hawkes' suggestion that religious beliefs are beyond the realms of archaeological inference (Hawkes 1954); by extension the same is supposed to be true of ritual. It is this line of reasoning which prompts Wainwright

to state that "the accepted view of the function of henge monuments is that they were intended for non utilitarian purposes connected with ritual practices, our conception of which lies beyond the limits of archaeological inference" (Wainwright 1969, 116). The idea that ritual corresponds entirely to religion is incorrect. Indeed for Leach (1966, 403) ritual action encompasses the majority of human behaviour, including secular activities. Secondly, there is no consensus among anthropologists concerning the definition of the term 'ritual'. Such a situation forces Goody (1977) to suggest that the term is analytically worthless.

It is not intended to enter into these debates. What is offered here is a specific approach to ritual activities proceeding from a firm theoretical basis. After providing a framework within which to operate, the function of Durrington Walls as a ritual centre will be reassessed. This line of enquiry will facilitate a systematic approach to ritual, which is specific to archaeology itself and allows the examination of both symbolism and structure as embodied in material culture and its deposition. In addition to an assessment of the large henge monuments themselves, a new method of classifying Grooved Ware will be presented, together with an analysis of the ceramic assemblage from Durrington Walls. It will then be suggested that the patterns of deposition revealed by this method also extend to the lithic and faunal assemblages. It is hoped that these approaches will have further and wider applications.

Ritual

It has already been pointed out that no consensus exists within anthropology as to what constitutes ritual. This is clearly related to the very different theoretical standpoints of the various observers involved (cf Kuper 1975). It is not the purpose of this paper to undertake a review of the competing schemes (cf Cogbill 1982, 81-85), nor to enter into a debate concerning the delineation of ritual and practical communication (Leach 1966; Bloch 1980). Rather, those aspects will be explored which touch on the role of material culture in ritual, in order to make predictions as to how particular actions could have been reflected in the deposition of archaeological material. The assumptions which have already been mentioned concerning the results of ritual activity must be replaced by a methodology which links theory to the archaeological evidence.

Let us begin the enquiry with an examination of the social context of ritual, for this will provide important general observations which can be considered in detail later. Turner (1969, 168-70) defines two basic forms of ritual, which are often institutionalised (Tilley 1984, 115). These are 'life crisis' rites and 'calendrical' rites. Generally speaking, the former is associated with the individual, often in the form of rites of passage (Van Gennep 1960, 21), whilst the latter concerns the social group. The structural components of these two types of ritual will be examined below, but of immediate concern is the social context within which they are practised. It is often observed that rituals tend to take place during periods of crisis, yet to take this view to its logical extreme can reduce ritual to a regulatory device for the maintenance of social or economic stability. A common feature of both kinds of ritual is the doubt or disquiet experienced by the actors regarding ambiguous or unpredictable future events or time cycles. It is not unreasonable to claim that through its performance ritual attempts to resolve both personal disruption and the conflicts between social and metaphysical relations. Part of this process is the explanation and reordering of the social world. Ritual becomes a mechanism of social and material reproduction, in that it sanctions the redefinition of people and things.

This aspect is of particular importance, for certain statements concerning the present conceptual order must be made in order to allow its reproduction. In this way ideology is articulated through the structural and symbolic properties of ritual. This leads directly to the observation that the performance of ritual can serve to legitimate the social order (Shanks and Tilley 1982, 133-4) - it is necessary continually to re-assert the world view embodied in ritual in order to maintain relations of dominance in small scale societies (Tilley 1984, 114-5). Within this ritual process the method of communication is of obvious

significance since the maintenance of the social order depends on general acceptance of the belief system upon which it is based. It follows that the form of communication employed in ritual must not be open to direct evaluation or argument (Bloch 1977). This is achieved by the use of highly formalised or structured modes of behaviour that include song, dance and the manipulation of material symbolism. It is the structured nature of ritual action, involving formalised repetitive behaviour and the use of material symbols, which is of critical importance to the archaeologist.

If ritual acts as a medium for conveying specific views of the world, we must focus on the way in which these are communicated. Turner (1967, 93-5) has suggested the existence of a tripartite structure for the rites of life crisis. This scheme is derived from Van Gennep's sequential 'rites of passage' (1960, 21). These are rites of exclusion and re-incorporation, symbolising redefinitions of social relationships at key junctures in life: puberty rites, initiation ceremonies, marriages and funerary rites most clearly exemplify the way in which individuals are 're-socialised'. Van Gennep showed that between exclusion and re-incorporation a 'liminal phase' existed, where normal social relationships were nullified. The liminal period involves a reversal of the known order of things, creating a state of chaos and disruption. The final stage of the ritual process allows a return to order and security, representing the coherence and 'naturalness' of the way that things are, compared with the uncertainty and danger of the liminal period. This type of structure may be fundamental to the reassertion of a dominant ideology.

We have seen that, generally, ritual action serves to maintain temporal structure and that different types of ritual include a similar stage of disorder - a liminal period in Turner's definition. The completion of the process creates an impression of order out of chaos, and serves to reproduce asymmetrical power relations. It is now important to consider the material aspect of ritual, in terms of its symbolic content.

The symbolic properties of material culture have been stressed by anthropologist (Leach 1966; 1977) and archaeologist (Hodder 1982) alike. Indeed, the notion that all forms of material culture contain symbolic meanings is undisputed. Here, however, it is the structure of material symbolism within ritual that is of paramount importance. In a discussion of symbols in a ritual context, Turner (1967, 19-47) suggests that they have certain dynamic properties: "the symbol becomes associated with human interests, purposes, ends and means, whether these are explicitly formulated or have to be inferred from the observed behaviour. The structure and properties of a symbol become those of a dynamic entity, at least within its appropriate context of action" (1967, 20). Furthermore, symbols within a ritual context maintain several properties. Among the most important is condensation - many aspects or meanings of the world are condensed into a single symbolic formation. A symbol will also embody a polarity of meaning, ideological and sensory. Symbols become highly subjective in terms of their natural representation but always signify "the unity and continuity of social groups, primary and associational, domestic and political" (Turner 1967, 29). Another important feature of symbols and their presentation is their vulnerability to manipulation (Shanks and Tilley 1982, 132). This is significant, for although dominant symbols contain conceptual meaning, the conditions of social existence will vary through space and time with the result that the manipulation of symbolic structures may be necessary for the maintenance of social relations (Braithwaite 1982, 87).

We can now use this view of ritual action to follow certain lines of archaeological enquiry. The kinds of ritual outlined by Turner will be restricted to certain contexts, and should involve the presence and use of dominant symbols. Obviously, such symbolism will not always be archaeologically visible, although it will have been fundamental to the rituals themselves. As ritual activities involve highly formalised, repetitive behaviour, we would expect any depositional patterns observed in the archaeological record to maintain a high level of structure. At a lower level of analysis, we propose that material culture associated with ritual will itself be highly symbolic in nature, and in extreme circumstances may be employed exclusively in ritual activity. Ritual communicates rules and categories that

reproduce social and metaphysical relations in a manner which is closed to any form of evaluation. One way in which this might be expressed archaeologically would be in particular forms of deposition, with specific sequences and rules applied to the contexts and associations of different objects. Symbolism itself is very important. The design or decoration employed on ceramics within a ritual context may well include distinctive symbols which were powerful in their own right. These symbols may be structured in a way that once conveyed complex ideas. This structure may alter according to context and meaning, but should conform to certain underlying rules. In these circumstances material symbols will be highly susceptible to manipulation. For example, the stressing or removal of formal boundaries on decorated pottery could have been significant in themselves. By this process symbols, and by extension their meanings, may be separated, amalgamated, highlighted or subdued.

These possibilities open several different levels of analysis, varying from the spatial patterning of material culture to the type of design structure used on particular artefacts. With these factors in mind an assessment can be made of individual forms of material culture, their associations and the structure of the deposits in which they are found.

Grooved Ware

Before embarking upon an examination of Durrington Walls in the light of this view of ritual, it is necessary to consider the main ceramic on the site, namely, Grooved Ware. Since its recognition as a distinctive style (Warren *et al.* 1936), Grooved Ware has become an increasingly important element in Neolithic studies, although, paradoxically, it remains quite enigmatic. The main reason for this uncertainty lies in its seemingly abrupt appearance towards the end of the third millennium bc, and its wide but discontinuous distribution throughout England, Scotland and Wales.

The use of spiral and lozenge symbols in the decoration on Grooved Ware provides a common link with Irish passage grave art (Shee Twohig 1981, 126-8; Bradley and Chapman forthcoming). Other forms of decoration employed on Grooved Ware from southern British contexts consist of diagonally opposed incised or grooved lines. Although absent from other southern British ceramics this decorative technique is present on the earlier Unstan Ware of northern Scotland and on certain types of Neolithic pottery from the Shetlands. Indeed, Renfrew attempted to relate Unstan Ware to Grooved Ware in an evolutionary framework for the Orkneys (1979, 207), although the inadequacies of this scheme have since been demonstrated by Clarke (1983, 51-2). So far in this discussion certain important points have been neglected.

There is clear evidence that Unstan Ware is comparatively early in date (Sharples 1981, 53) and almost certainly predates the inception of Orcadian Grooved Ware. However, the Grooved Ware found in northern Scotland, whilst carrying symbols that are characteristic of Irish passage grave art, does not show elements of Unstan Ware decoration. The amalgamation of these forms of design only occurs in Grooved Ware from northern England. The Grooved Ware tradition of central and southern Britain could represent the amalgamation of symbols which were important in their own right (Bradley and Chapman forthcoming) with a technique of ceramic decoration prominent in northern Scotland. This general scheme helps to explain the marked variation between Wainwright's and Longworth's Rinyo sub-style (1971, 243-4) and its English counterparts.

The importance of the symbols employed in Grooved Ware decoration is perhaps revealed by their presence in different media, sometimes on objects of non-utilitarian function, like the chalk plaques from Stonehenge Bottom (Vatcher 1969), the decorated antler from Garboldisham (Edwardson 1965) and the Folkton drums (Greenwell 1890, pls I-II).

A possible mechanism for the widespread distribution of Grooved Ware has been suggested by Bradley (1982, 36). He proposes that certain items, circulating between elites in different regions, acted as 'weapons of exclusion'. By control over these items and their uses high ranking groups could display their status, while denying access to these goods by lower

status groups. Allowing for regional variation, this general model may be applicable to East Anglia, Wessex and Yorkshire. In these areas other forms of material culture, including Cornish greenstone axes and maceheads, also circulate within the same networks (Bradley 1984, Chapter 3; Thorpe and Richards this volume, Chapter 6). Perhaps the most important element in this scheme is the very specialised nature of Grooved Ware ceramics: here we have a single style of pottery, whose design seems to be of special significance, being exchanged or emulated between different regions of the country.

The decoration employed on this ceramic was of a specialised nature and the different symbols seem to have maintained their integrity over a wide area. However, we still have to explain the subtle variation that occurs in the arrangement and emphasis of these symbols. This can happen between different parts of the same site, between different sites within one region or, more predictably, between different regions altogether.

The general observation that such variation existed prompted Smith (1956) and later Wainwright and Longworth (1971) to develop a classificatory system which recognised sub-styles within the Grooved Ware tradition. These sub-styles were based upon variations in selected motifs, and techniques of decoration and their arrangement. The original sub-styles were named after three sites: Clacton, Essex; and Woodlands and Woodhenge, Wiltshire (Smith 1956, 192-9). This scheme was modified and extended by Wainwright and Longworth to include Durrington Walls and Rinyo (1971, 236-43).

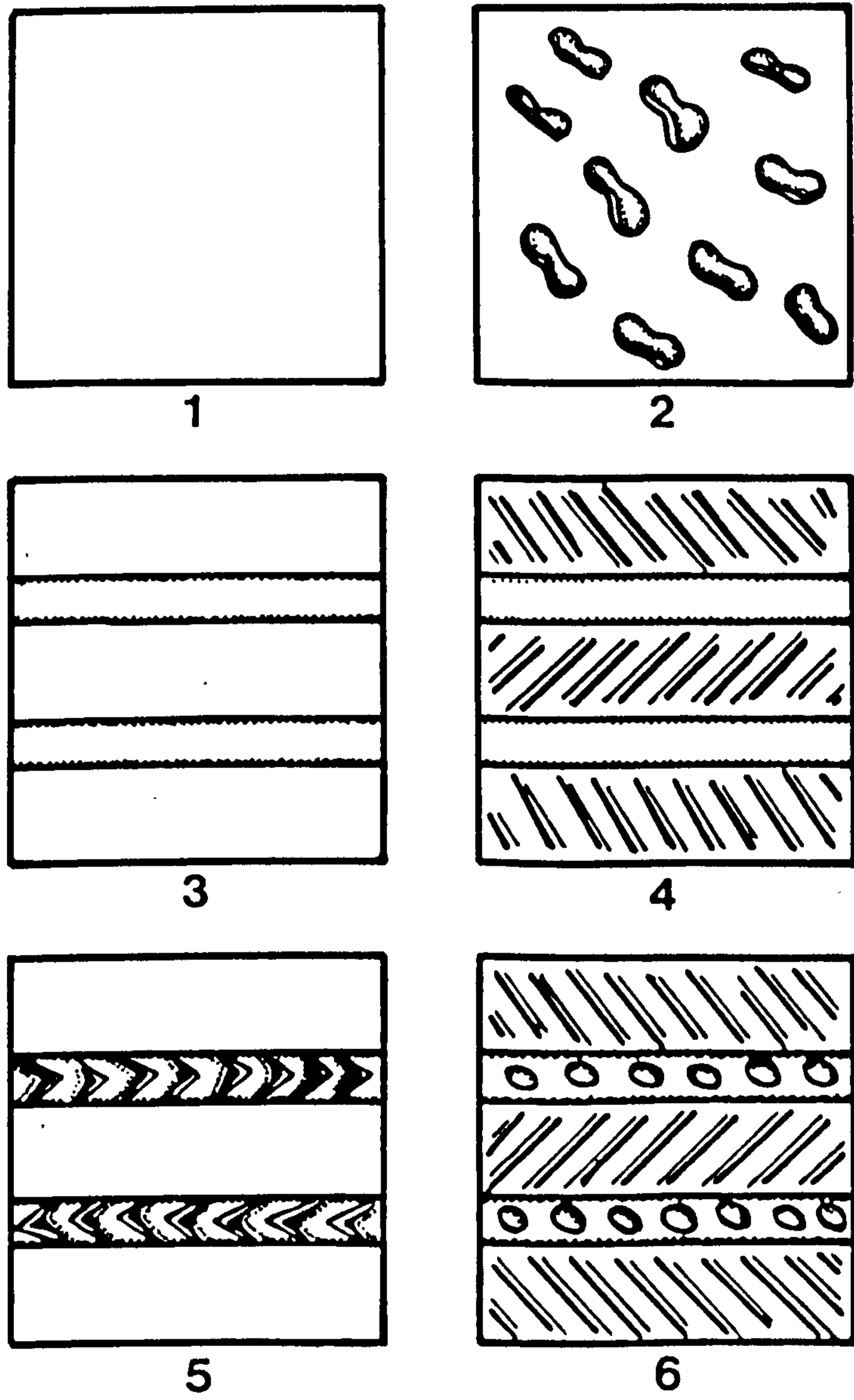
The difficulties encountered with this type of classification come from the mixing of three separate elements: changing motifs, techniques of application and general arrangement, each of which may have varied through time and space for quite different reasons. No individual sub-style seemed to have any spatial or temporal significance, with the possible exception of the Rinyo sub-style mentioned earlier. Yet divergence in design between context and region still exists, a situation which Manby has noted in northern England (1974, 1).

It is suggested that the variation in Grooved Ware decoration can be attributed to the transference of particular motifs and design elements from one region to another, and their use in different societies with different needs for, and systems of, symbols (see Thomas this volume, Chapter 10). This means that while certain symbols are powerful in their own right, their presentation is manipulated within different social contexts, with reference to specific local needs. The results of this process will be manifested in art and design mediated through different forms of material culture. As we have already seen, symbols are not static but are a dynamic force in society, and their display is open to manipulation. Such a process will obviously lead to changes in ceramic design (see Hodder 1982). We can illustrate this point with reference to southern Wessex where we see the Grooved Ware design structure varying spatially within Durrington Walls and Mount Pleasant. We can see clear temporal variation if we compare the Grooved Ware from Durrington Walls with that from the later site of Woodhenge. While the basic design structure is maintained at the latter site, the form of decoration becomes extremely elaborate (Cunnington 1929, 120-45). Here we may be seeing how the display and manipulation of symbols could have changed through time, a phenomenon which might arise as a result of social changes. Thorpe and Richards (this volume, Chapter 6) suggest that the structure of society in Neolithic England was changing rapidly by the end of the third millennium bc, and it is possible that material symbolism was intensified in response to greater instability.

This line of enquiry would appear to be quite promising, although more extensive work needs to be undertaken. We will largely restrict ourselves to the investigation of Durrington Walls in order to examine the spatial structure of material culture with reference to Grooved Ware and its associations. We shall pay particular attention to the physical arrangement of these elements in the light of our predictions concerning ritual and its material expression.

Grooved Ware Design Structure

The origins and distribution of Grooved Ware have been discussed above. We can now



12.1 Representation of Grooved Ware design structure in hierarchical stages

turn to the description of a method of analysis which incorporates the concepts considered earlier. It was suggested that Grooved Ware decoration varied in both time and space according to social context. To avoid the problems encountered in Wainwright's and Longworth's analysis (1971, 236-43) a classificatory scheme has been devised which attempts to make use of categories which should have been meaningful to the people who made and used this ceramic. Plog (1980, 40-55) suggests the need for classifications of ceramic design which take account of the choices open to the potter, while Friedrich (1970), using ethnographic evidence, also notes the structure of ceramic design. Here the term 'structure' refers to the basic distinctions between plain areas and decoration and between bounded and unbounded designs. This analysis considers the way in which these alternatives were manipulated.

These choices relate to fundamental distinctions made when decorating a two-dimensional surface. The opposition between decorated and undecorated areas needs no explanation, but the idea of boundedness is more complicated. It refers to the division of space into sub-areas or panels, which form closed entities. While boundaries become part of the overall decoration, they also have structural properties, particularly that of transforming open areas into enclosed spaces. Thus they can transcend a merely decorative role.

Such a system is hierarchical and six basic stages of design can be distinguished (fig. 1):

1. Undecorated;
2. Decorated;
3. Bounded and undecorated;
4. Bounded and decorated;
5. Bounded and undecorated with the boundaries decorated;
6. Bounded and decorated with the boundaries decorated.

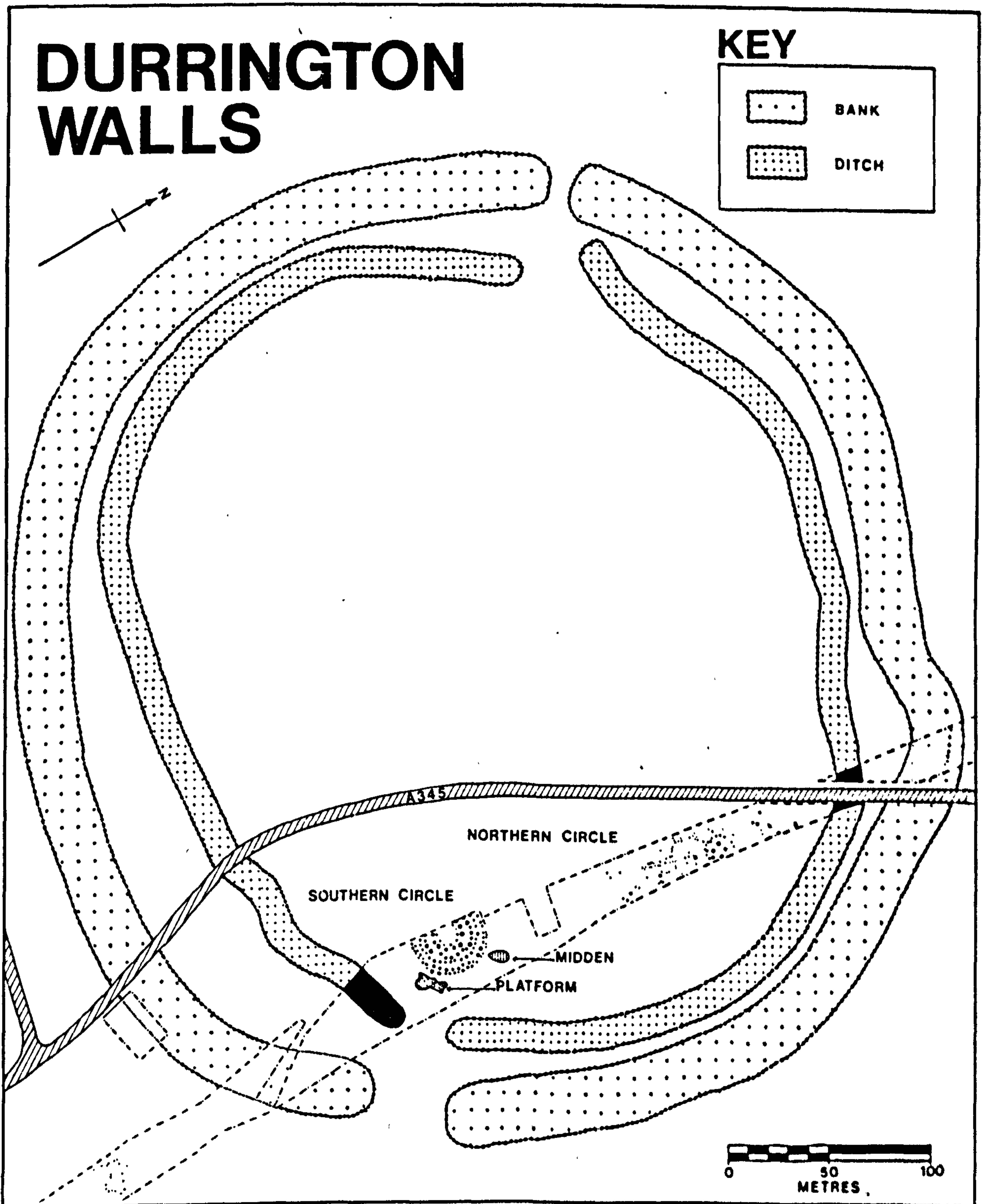
This scheme is obviously overlain by the choice of individual motifs or symbols, but the present analysis is restricted to the *structure* of Grooved Ware decoration. In these terms the oppositions between decorated/undecorated and bounded/unbounded areas are of fundamental importance.

A vital factor in this approach is that the differences in design structure represent synchronic variation, rather than change through time. One indication of this comes from the ditch sequence at Durrington Walls, where all of the design stages, apart from stage five, are associated together in each of the layers with Grooved Ware. All six stages of design also were present at the later site of Woodhenge (Cunnington 1929, 120-45). We seem, then, to be dealing with a synchronic phenomenon. We have also examined the relationship between these design stages and vessels of different sizes and shapes, but no correlation was discovered.

Durrington Walls

A complete description of Durrington Walls will not be offered as this information is to be found elsewhere (Wainwright and Longworth 1971). Of prime concern are the chronology and spatial attributes of the site. The recovery of undecorated round-based pottery and typologically distinctive flint implements from the old land surface below the enclosure bank is consistent with the radiocarbon determination of 2635 ± 150 bc (NPL-191) obtained from charcoal deposits in the same context (Piggott 1959; Wainwright and Longworth 1971). A feature known as the Midden, in turn, produced a date of 2320 ± 125 bc (NPL-191). This evidence of earlier occupation prompted the excavator to consider the possibility of continuous activity on the site (1971, 192). There is similar evidence for earlier activity at Marden, Wiltshire and Mount Pleasant, Dorset. In the case of Durrington Walls, 'early' structural elements consist of an irregular line of double post holes discovered in a fossil turf line beneath the southern bank (Stone, Piggott and Booth 1954); a line of badly eroded post holes, thought to have been situated beneath the northern bank (Wainwright and Longworth 1971, 16) and the primary phases of the Northern and Southern Circles (*ibid.*, 26-7; 41-2). It is suggested that the space later defined by the bank and ditch had been an important focal point for several centuries.

The existence of pre-enclosure timber arrangements (which for structural reasons were



12.2 Durrington Walls: plan of internal excavated features

unlikely to have been roofed) is clearly important, for it suggests that the reconstruction of the Northern and Southern Circles at around 2000 bc can be seen as the elaboration of previously existing features. It would seem unlikely that these structures would suddenly have become roofed buildings, and it is consistent to argue that they continued as arrangements of free standing posts which maintained a continuity of meaning through time. An extension to this theme of continuity is the replacement of timbers with free standing stone arrangements at the Sanctuary, Wiltshire, and Mount Pleasant, Dorset (see Thomas this volume, Chapter 10). Mercer (1981) has expressed reservations concerning the interpretation of the Southern Circle as a roofed building. Having calculated the lengths of the timber uprights within each of the post holes, he concluded that if his estimate was correct "it would imply a number of difficulties, including a substantial flattening of the roof, for the interpretation of this post circle as the foundation for any kind of roofed structure" (*ibid.*, 157).

The construction of the main enclosure is dated at approximately 2000 bc. It was built on a scale which is truly monumental and enclosed a number of features excavated in 1966-7 (fig. 2). As suggested above, the Southern Circle was now reconstructed on a massive scale. A chalk and gravel platform was laid down adjacent to this circle, while the Midden, slightly to the north of this feature, was apparently reused. Similarly, the Northern Circle was reconstructed in a manner which maintained its distinctive character, with its own avenue of posts. It is to these features which we address our enquiry; a large number of finds were recovered from these contexts (with the exception of the Northern Circle which had been heavily eroded), and these allow the type of spatial analysis needed in order to investigate the evidence for structured deposition.

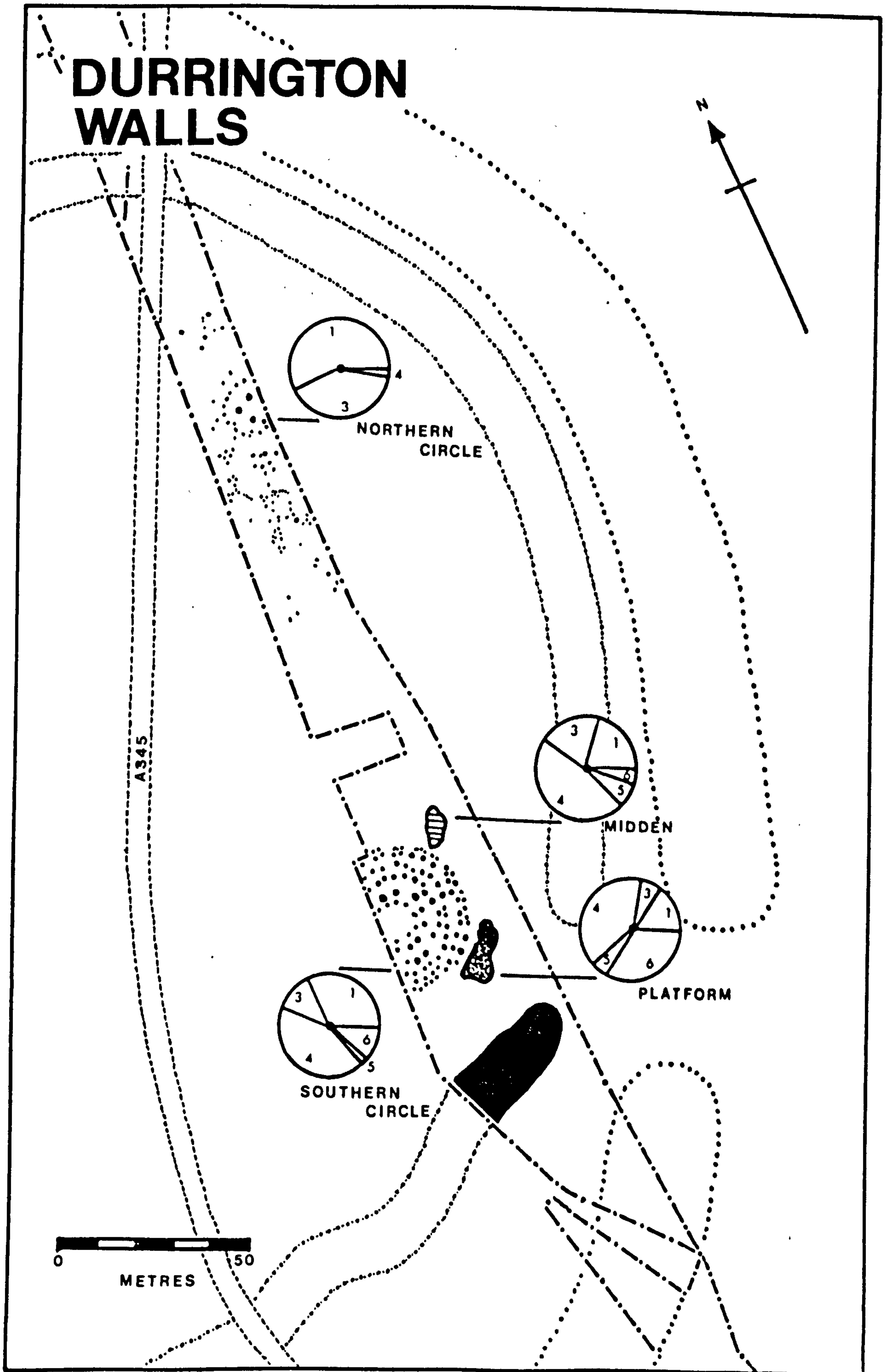
Intra-site Analysis

The initial level of analysis was to examine each context in terms of its Grooved Ware content using the classificatory scheme outlined above. This was done in order to establish whether the different stages of design structure maintained any spatial variation within the site and, if so, their relationship to other forms of material culture, including faunal remains. Sherds of not less than two centimetres longest axis were examined. Unfortunately the quality of the material prevented the identification of stage two design structure.

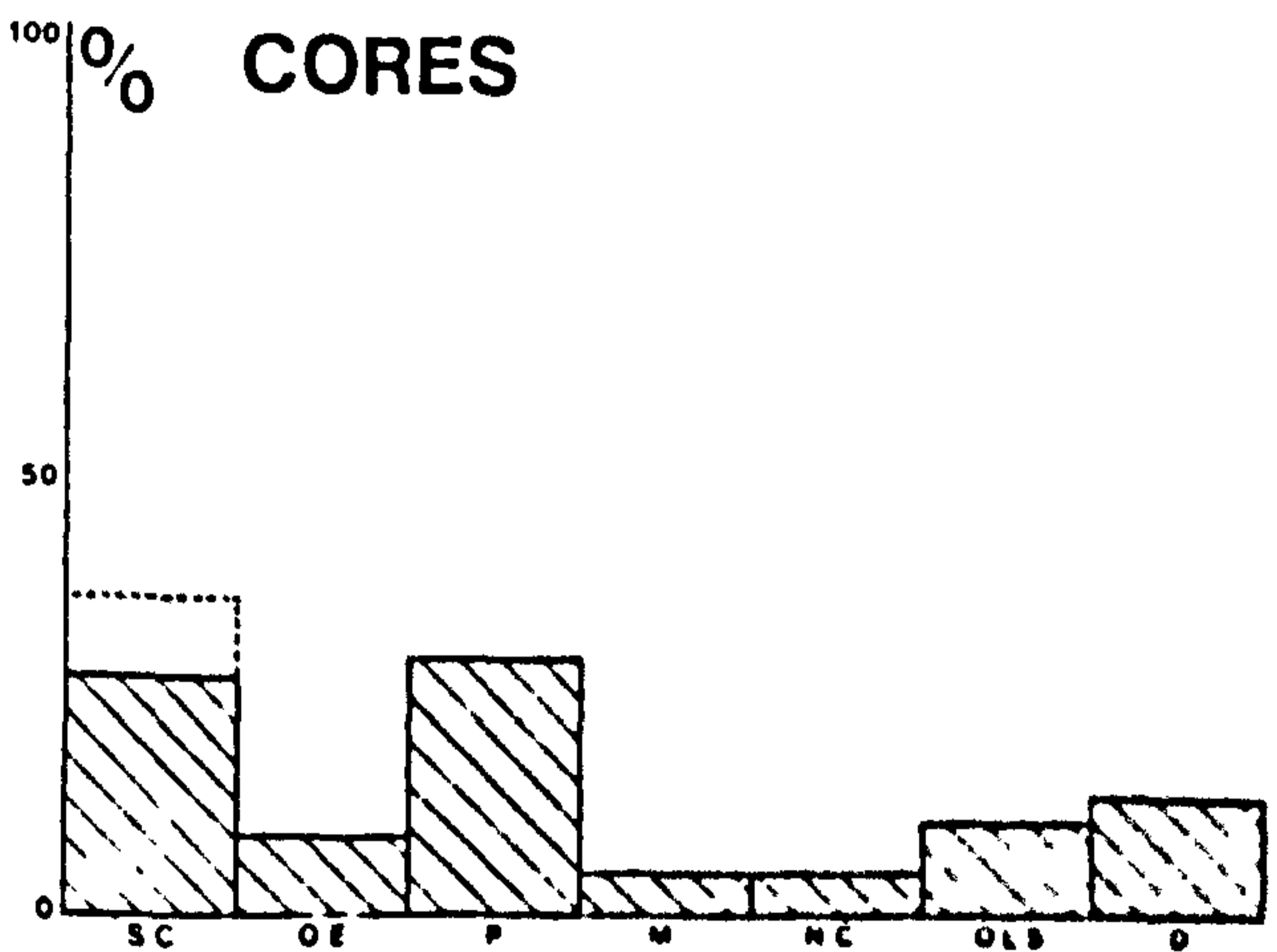
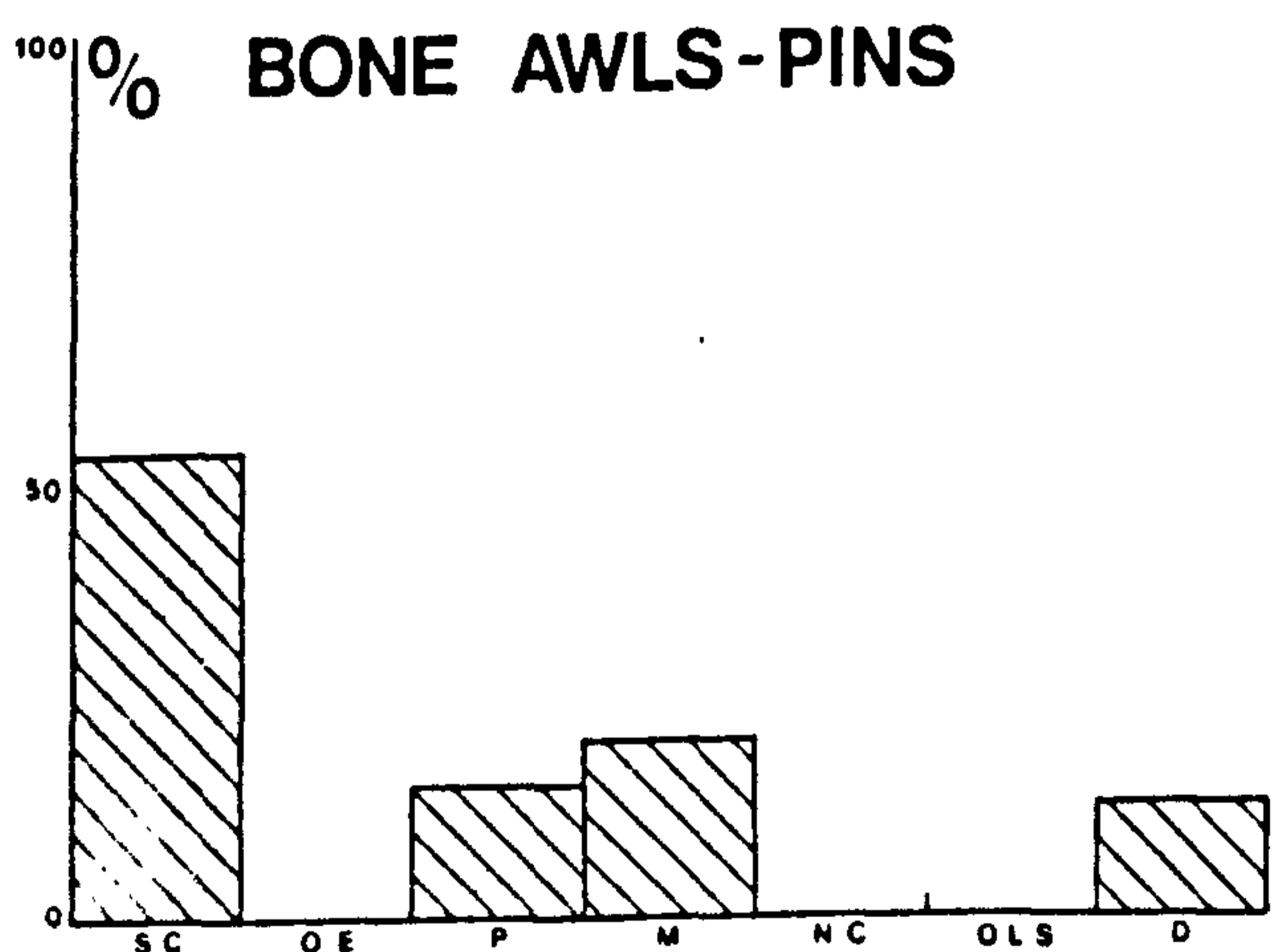
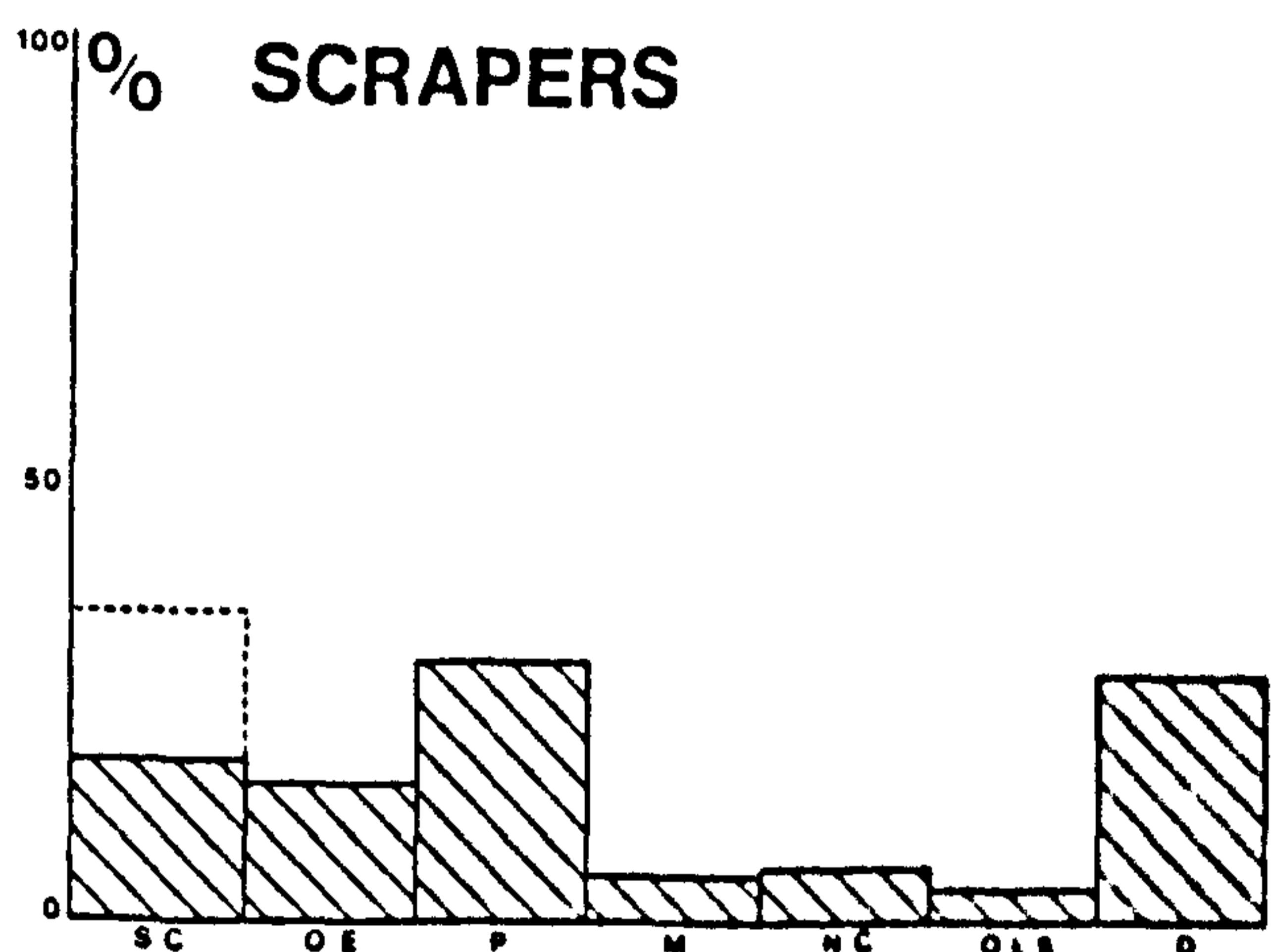
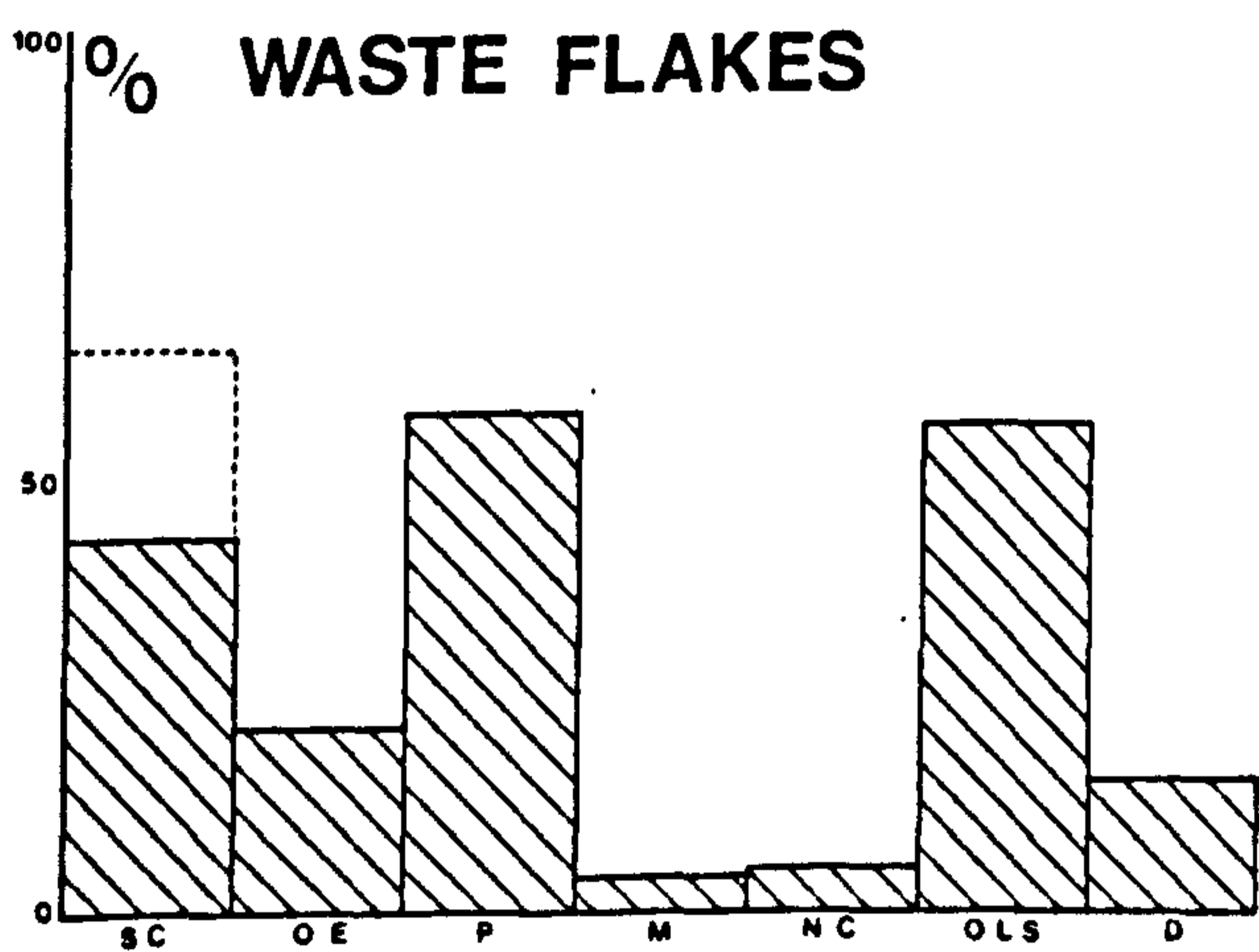
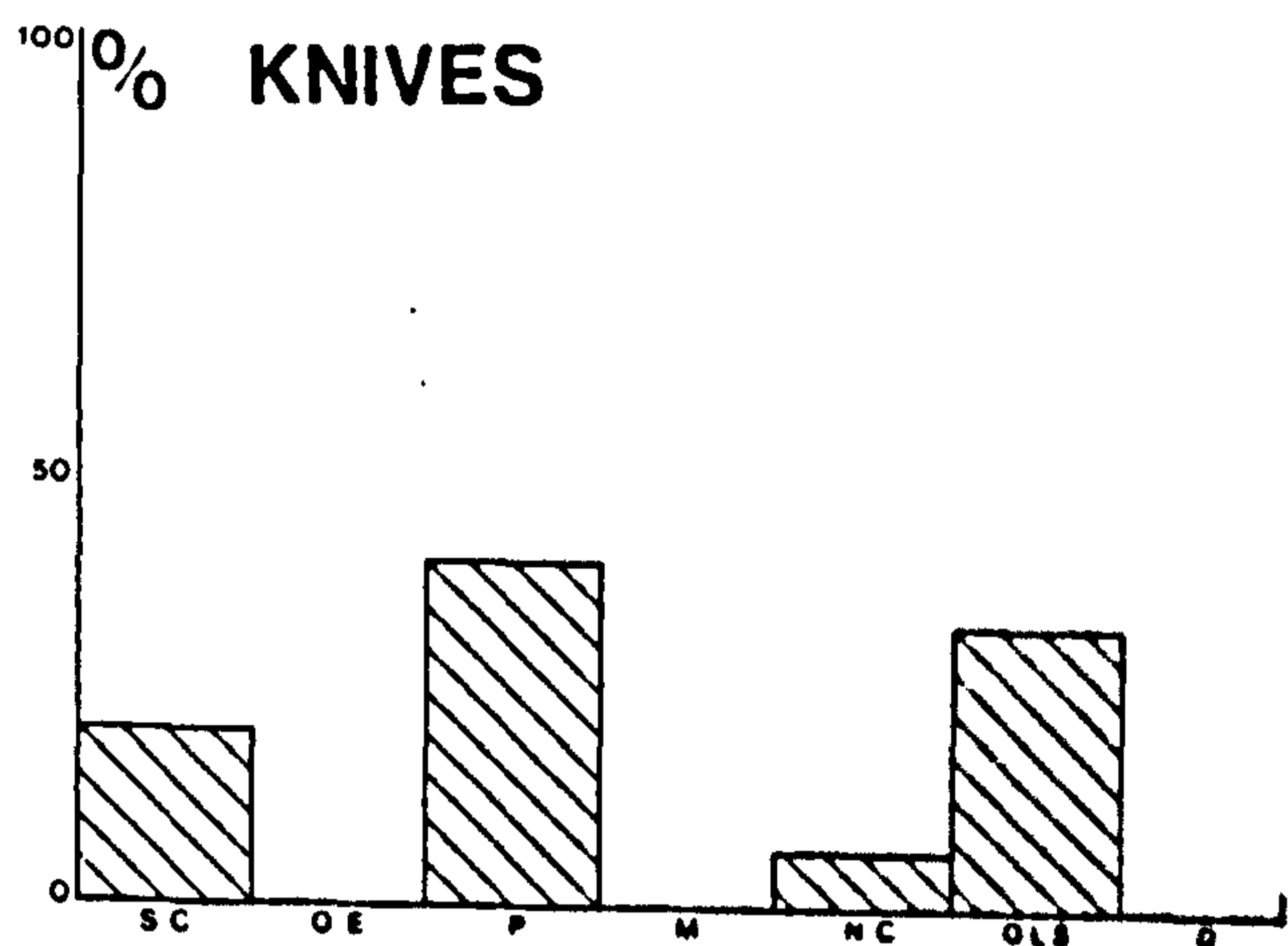
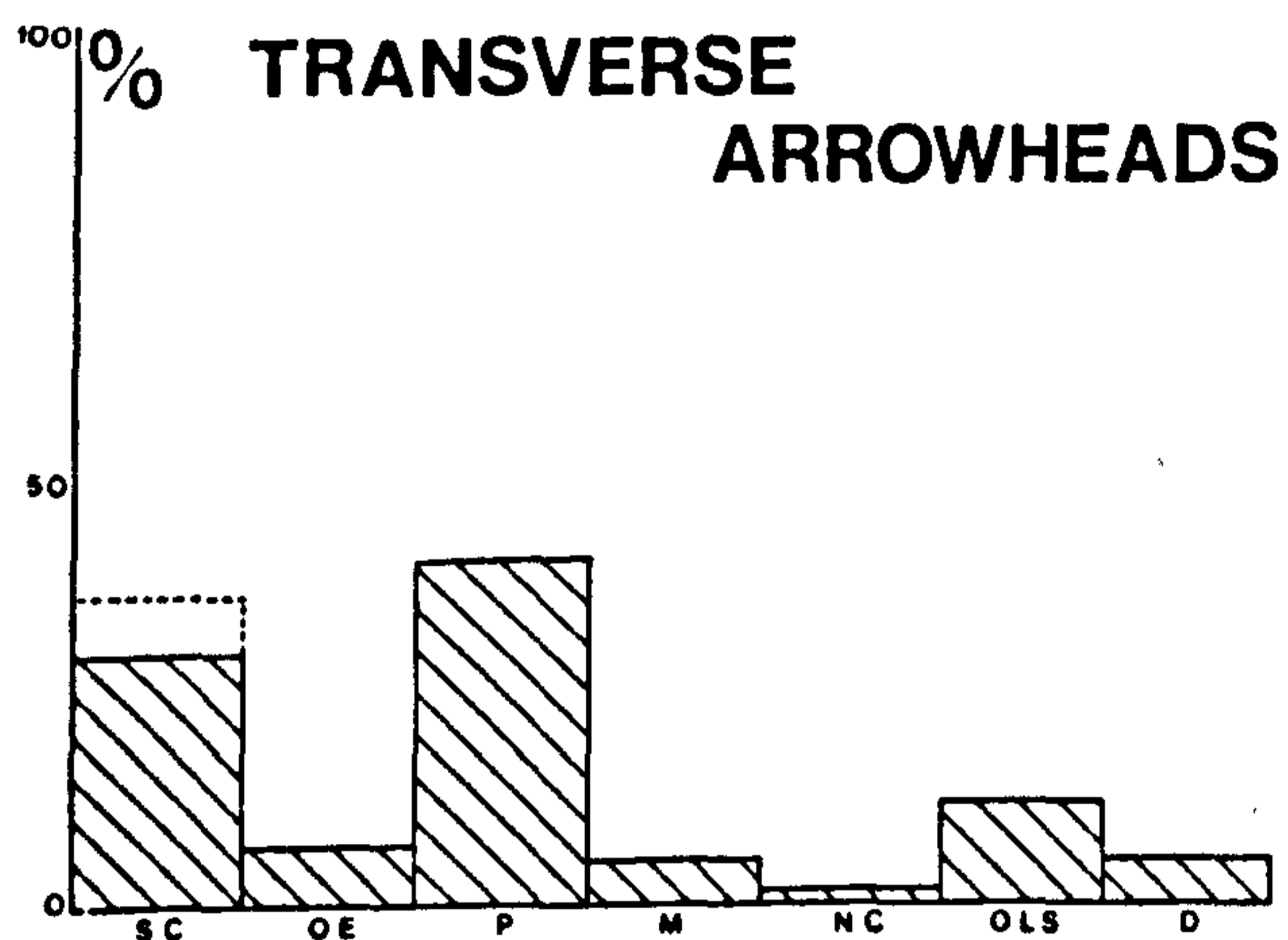
Statistically significant variation was observed for Grooved Ware design stages (fig. 3). Chi-squared tests showed that this occurred at even the $\alpha = 0.005$ level of confidence, allowing for sample size. However, it is hard to decide the number of vessels represented by the sherds used in these calculations; no complete pots could be reconstructed from the material recovered from the internal features and although large number of sherds were recovered, individual vessels were generally represented by only a few sherds (Wainwright and Longworth 1971, 55). In contrast, the sherds recovered from the primary ditch silts represented few vessels, some of which are almost complete. Thus there may have been differences in deposition between the internal features and the enclosure ditch, a factor to consider when comparing sherds from the two areas.

Complete variation in Grooved Ware decoration was noted between the Northern and Southern Circles, a difference which is emphasised when the Platform is considered. Stages one and three dominate the Northern Circle, to the virtual exclusion of the higher design stages, but this situation is reversed in the southern area of the site. Of particular significance is the high proportion of stage six represented on the Platform; for this is the most complex ceramic group on the site. As we shall see later, this same distinction between the Northern and Southern Circles is clearly marked in the faunal assemblage.

Other forms of material culture also display variation across the site. If we examine the flint types present (fig. 4), transverse arrowheads and knives occur in greater proportions on the Platform than scrapers, cores and flakes. Interestingly, the Midden shows a virtual absence of waste material such as cores and flakes. This evidence contrasts with the excavator's interpretation of this feature as a repository for refuse derived from the Platform



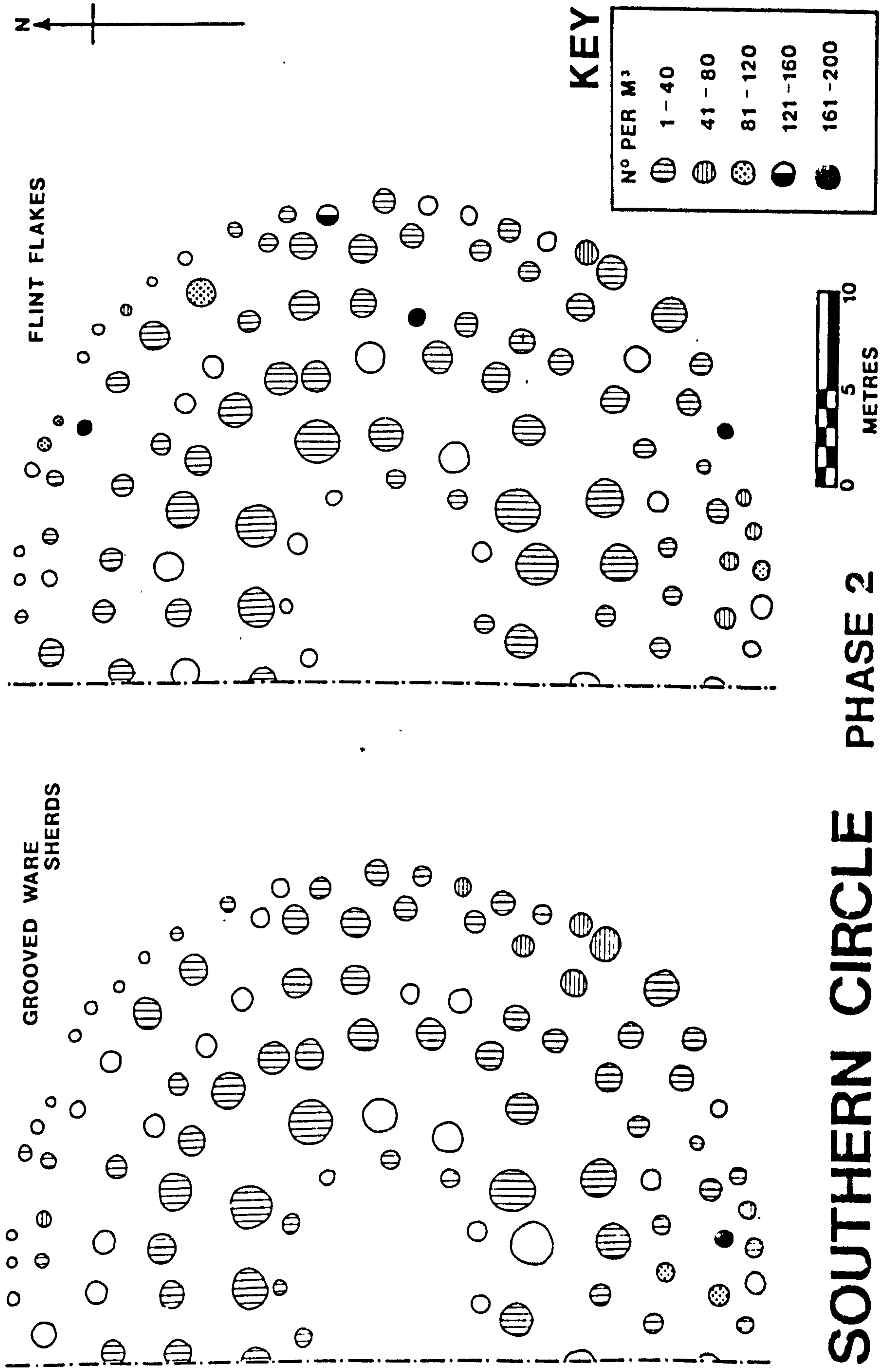
12.3 Durrington Walls: spatial representation of the variation in Grooved Ware design stages between features



KEY

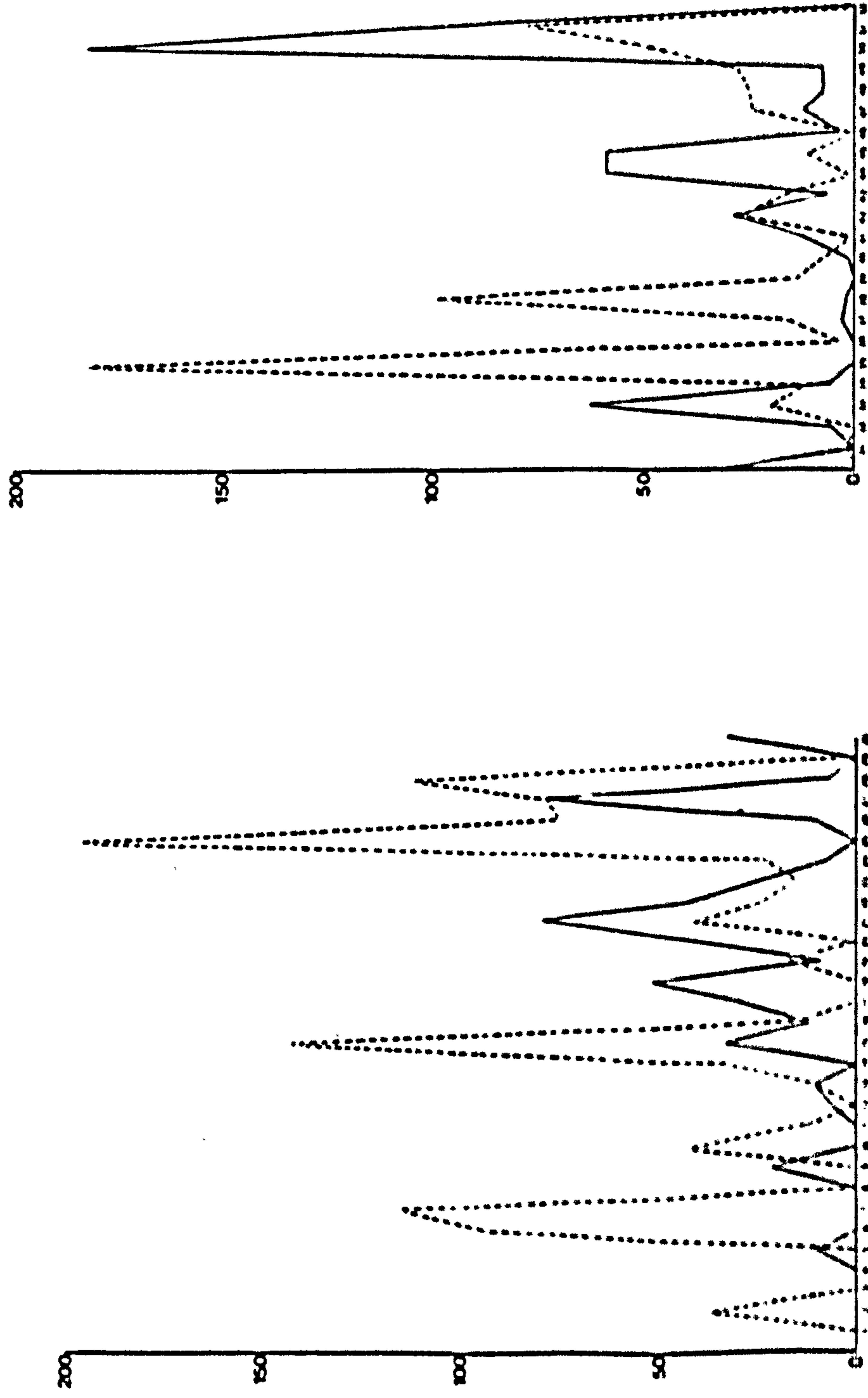
SC	SOUTH CIRCLE	M	MIDDEN
OE	OCCUPATION EARTH	NC	NORTH CIRCLE
P	PLATFORM	OLS	OLD LAND SURFACE
		D	DITCH

12.4 Durrington Walls: histograms showing the relative percentages of flint and bone artefacts in different contexts (dotted line above Southern Circle represents the inclusion of the occupation earth with the Phase 2 post holes)



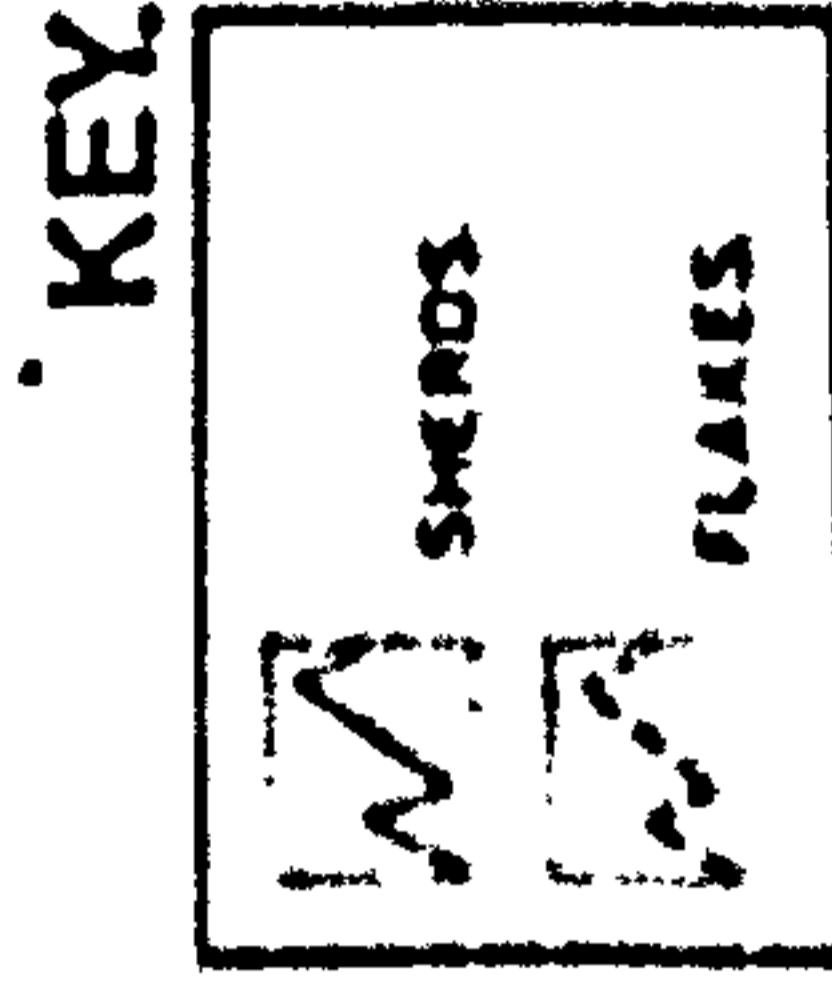
12.5 Durrington Walls, Southern Circle, Phase 2: density of Grooved Ware sherds and flint

12.5 Durrington Walls, Southern Circle, Phase 2: density of Grooved Ware sherds and flint



CIRCLE A POST-HOLES.

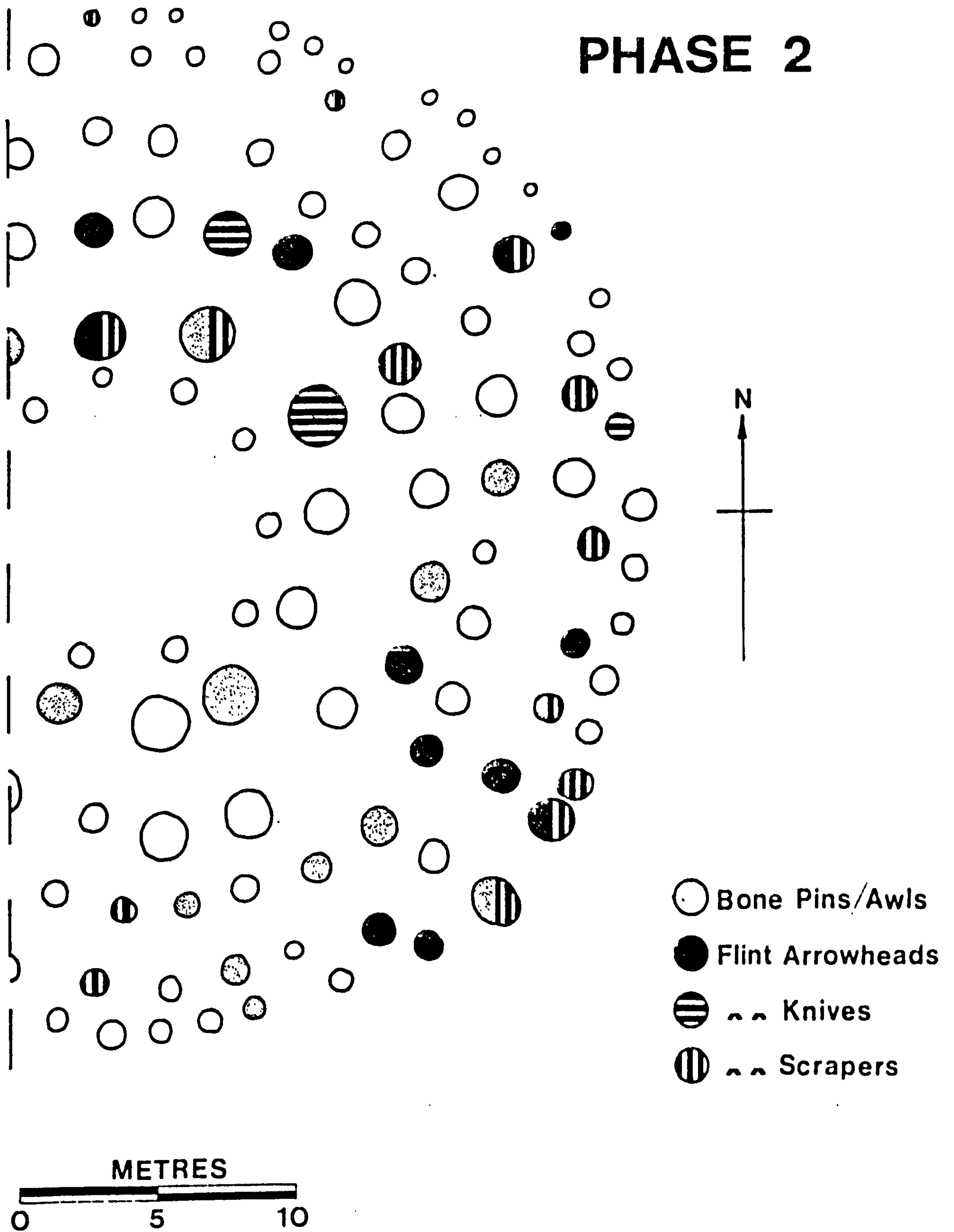
CIRCLE B.



12.6 Durrington Walls, Southern Circle, Phase 2: density of Grooved Ware sherds and flint flakes for the Southern Circle, Phase 2, Circles A-B

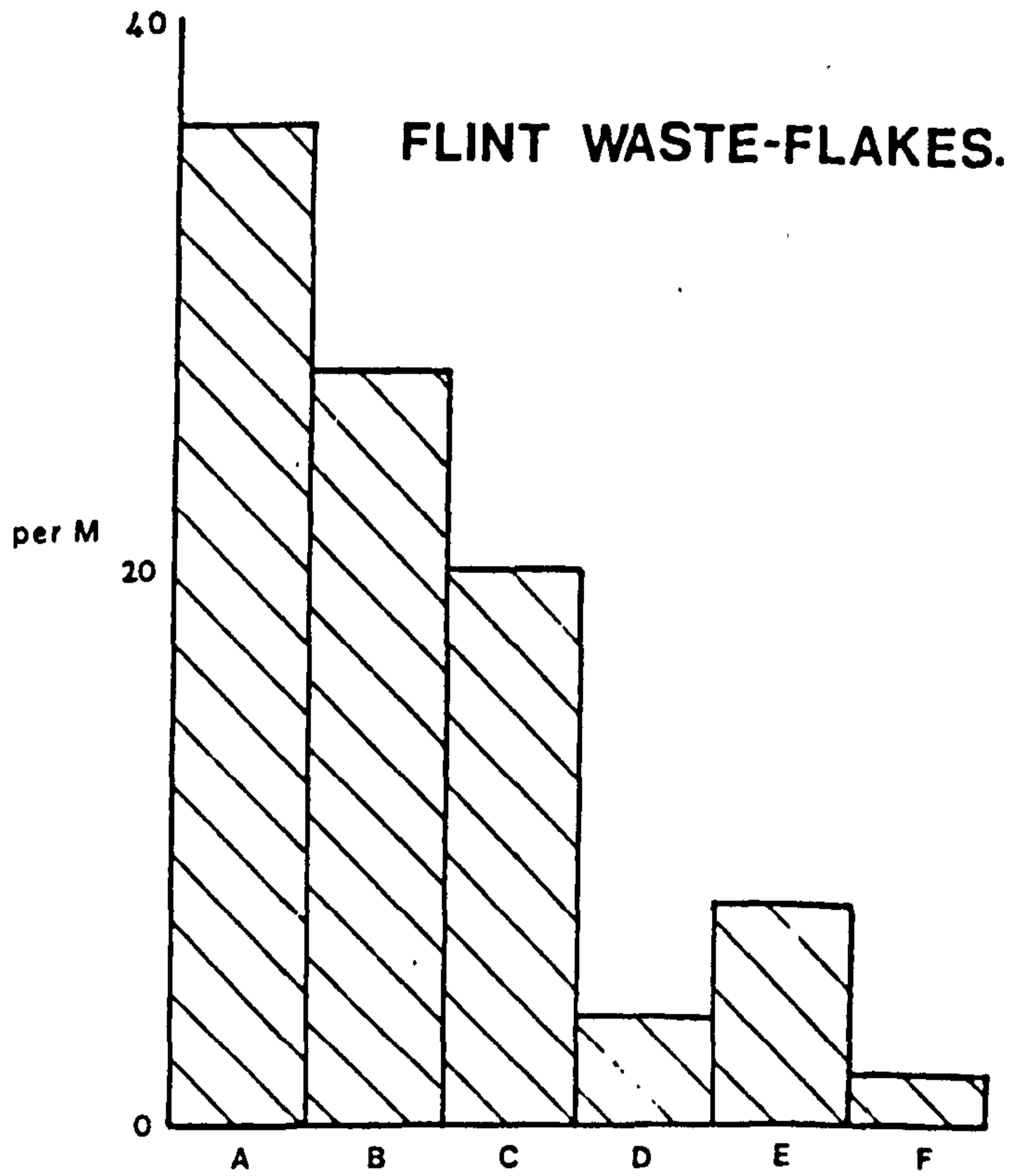
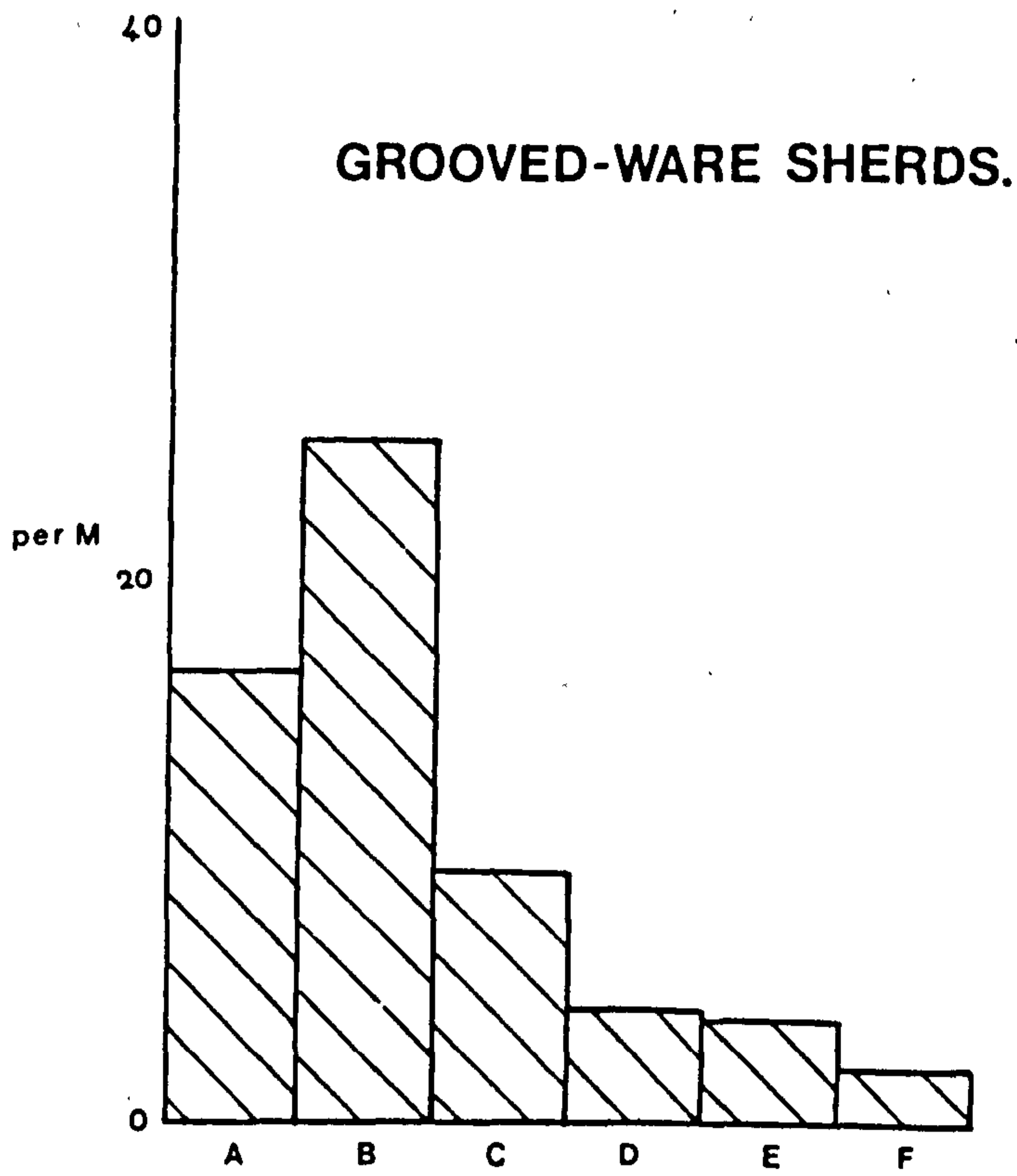
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

PHASE 2



12.7 Durrington Walls: the artefact distribution within the Southern Circle, Phase 2

SOUTHERN CIRCLE.



PHASE 2.

12.8 Durrington Walls: average density of Grooved Ware sherds and flint flakes within each ring of post holes, Southern Circle, Phase 2

and Southern Circle, assuming of course that flint knapping occurred *in situ* in these areas (Wainwright and Longworth 1971, 39). As we shall see, the peculiar selection of pig bones in this feature also raises problems of interpretation. The distribution of bone artefacts, such as pins and awls, tends to highlight the southern area of the site, and particularly the Southern Circle. Antler picks follow the same trend, with 354 present in the Southern Circle as opposed to only two from the Northern Circle. This vast discrepancy cannot be accounted for in terms of structural variation between the two timber circles. Clearly the deposition of particular items was being controlled across the site.

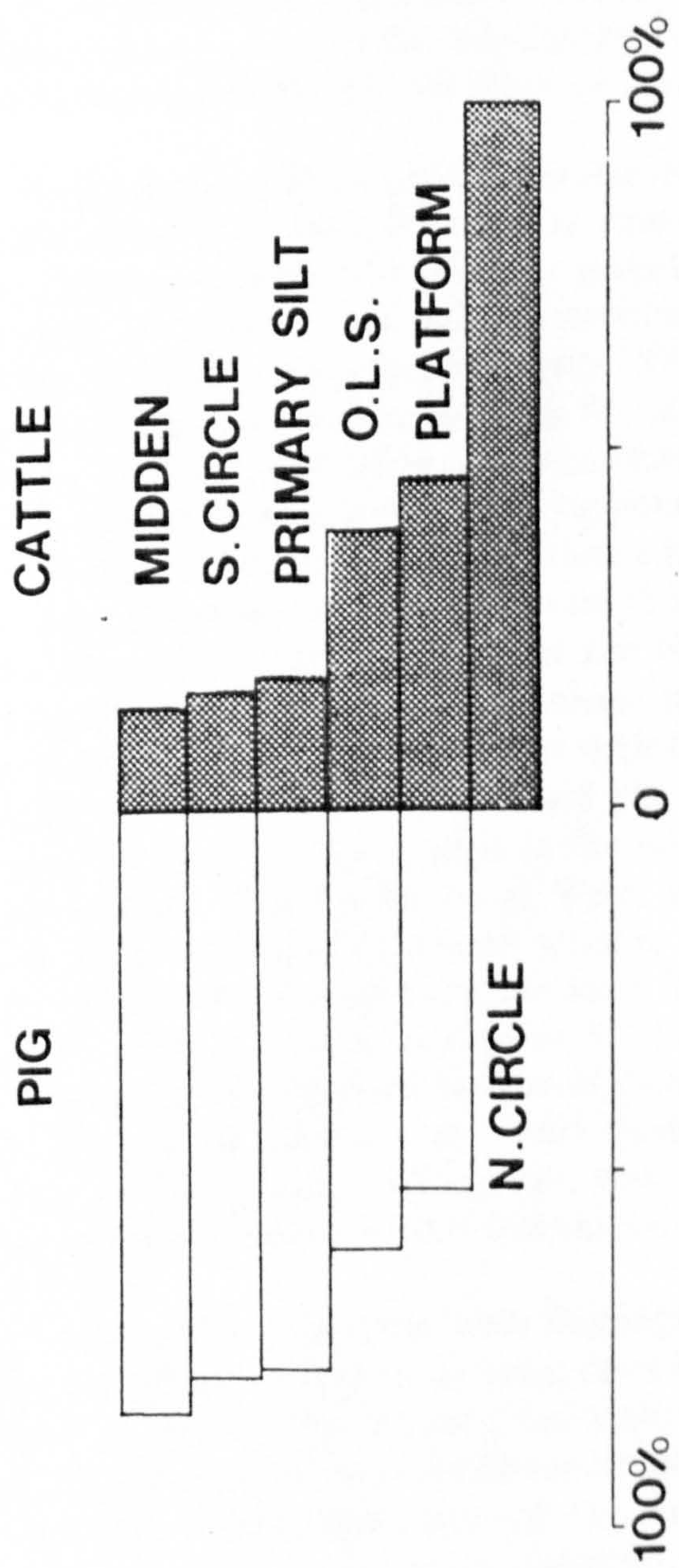
The Southern Circle also allows a more complex form of analysis. Firstly, the density of Grooved Ware sherds was plotted for the excavated post holes of Phase Two (fig. 5). It can be seen that certain areas do reveal high frequencies, though generally there is an even spread of pottery. When this is compared to the distribution of flint flakes (fig. 5) we find a striking pattern of mutual avoidance; the post holes containing the highest frequencies of flint flakes are those which contain little or no Grooved Ware. This pattern is shown graphically for circles A and B (fig. 6), but the opposed distributions of these types of material are maintained within all of the post hole rings of the Southern Circle.

An examination of flint and bone artefacts located within the Southern Circle produced a similarly striking pattern of deposition; transverse arrowheads, flint knives and bone pins/awls maintain exclusive distributions (fig. 7). However, flint scrapers do not observe this pattern, and are not associated with any particular group. Of great significance is the opposition between transverse arrowheads and bone pins which are located on either side of the supposed entrance from the Platform into the Southern Circle. A further purpose of the examination of the Southern Circle was to determine whether any single ring of post holes was significant in its own right. This revealed a marked fall-off in the proportion of Grooved Ware from the outer ring towards the centre of the circle. Exactly the same pattern was found to apply to the proportion of worked flint in these features.

In summary, there seem to be several patterns in the distribution of these artefacts that defy a completely mundane explanation: first, a general opposition between flint and pottery; second, the mutually exclusive deposition of artefacts, with the sole exception of flint scrapers; and, finally, a general fall-off in the density of material deposited towards the centre of the circle. Such clear spatial patterning surely points to a pattern of formal deposition, rather than the existence of more utilitarian activity areas.

Faunal remains

The study of the faunal collection allows us to check the hypothesis that different areas of Durrington Walls were treated differently for depositional purposes, and also makes it possible for us to extend our observations. Mary Douglas (1975) describes classification as an essential process for the understanding of one's environment, and thus a major basis of social action. The classification of animals by different human groups has aroused considerable interest in anthropological circles, as animals are "effective vehicles for embodying highly emotionally charged ideas", as Tambiah (1969, 425) puts it. The criteria upon which animals are classified may vary between cultures, but these classifications are always human-centred, and may thus betray certain fundamental concerns of the societies involved. Indeed, Levi-Strauss (1964) describes the way in which totemic beliefs use the characteristics of animals as an ideal transformation of the relationships between people. The classification of animals can also be linked with that of place as well as people. Tambiah, for example, describes the division of rooms in Thai houses according to degrees of holiness, which are interwoven with marriage and sex roles and animal categories. The result is a code of appropriate human and animal behaviour, specific to certain locations. "The spaces under the entrance platform (Saan) and especially the wash place (Hung Naam) are regarded as dirty and wet, and one of the most inauspicious things that can happen to a house is for a buffalo to sleep there at night" (Tambiah 1969, 435). Thus inappropriate behaviour is directly equated with defilement and dirtiness.



12.9 Durrington Walls: histogram showing the occurrence of pig and cattle bones in selected contexts, expressed as percentages of the total faunal assemblage

Returning to what we have already suggested concerning the spatial patterning which will result from ritual activities, there are several reasons why the patterning of animal remains should be of interest. They represent an element of the 'natural' world which is incorporated into a highly ritualised context in the south Wessex henges. Presumably, then, the way in which they were treated in this context would have to emphasise the ritual reordering of the natural world. Their potential symbolic power would thus be exploited as part of the ritual process. Bearing in mind the way in which particular species are often associated with particular human qualities (dirtiness, purity, strength, iniquity, etc.) or are restricted as food to specific human individuals (clan or moiety members, males or females, Nuer chiefs and earth-priests), the deposition of animal remains could have much to tell us concerning the norms and values of Later Neolithic society in Wessex. Moore (1981, 90) has suggested that the spatial study of animal bones can reveal the 'conceptual boundaries' within a site. Here, in a context explicitly concerned with the definition of ideal relationships, we can perhaps go a little further.

Since the publication of the Durrington Walls report considerable use has been made of Harcourt's faunal analysis (cf MacKie 1977, 161). However, in view of recent developments in analytical techniques the complete restudy of the faunal assemblage has been necessary in order to realise the potential of the site. The analysis produced several surprises; for instance, Harcourt's suggestion (in Wainwright and Longworth 1971, 349) that the animals were killed off site was based upon the observation that very few skulls were present. However, skulls are especially prone to later destruction, and significantly the teeth appear in large numbers. Thus the effect appears to have been largely taphonomic.

Caroline Grigson (1982, 299) has pointed out that the relative immobility of pigs would preclude the hypothesis of 'pig pastoralists' moving from one to another of the large Wessex henges. However, rather than agree that the apparent rise of pigs in Later Neolithic contexts reflects the regeneration of woodland (which seems unlikely in the grassland environment of the Wessex chalk), we prefer to suggest that their dominance at Durrington Walls, Marden, Mount Pleasant and in certain Grooved Ware pits is related to their use as a feasting animal. Other Later Neolithic contexts, such as the upper levels of causewayed enclosures and long barrows, and pits with Peterborough Ware, do not necessarily exhibit the same characteristics. The pig is a remarkably fecund creature, and can be 'killed down' and bred up again with little danger of exterminating the herd. Thus pigs have often been kept as a source of emergency protein - social storage on the hoof. In the case of Later Neolithic Wessex we may infer a highly organised system of animal management in which pigs were specifically bred for feasting purposes and were slaughtered in large numbers, while at the same time older cattle, beyond milking age, were culled from much larger herds. This agrees with the mortality patterns from Durrington Walls (Harcourt in Wainwright and Longworth 1971, 346).

A notable aspect of the faunal collections from both Durrington Walls and Mount Pleasant is the relative scarcity of butchery evidence. In some cases long bones have been split by percussion and/or twisted to remove the marrow, but many remain intact. It is clear that the entire potential calorific content of the animals concerned was not being exploited. The relatively minimal utilisation of the bones beyond the removal of meat from them (even the scrape marks produced by stone tools are comparatively rare), would seem to suggest feasting. Likewise, the total absence of dog gnawing on the bones from Durrington Walls and Mount Pleasant and the presence of many unfused epiphyses which articulate with the diaphyses of longbones from the same contexts both suggest relatively prompt burial.

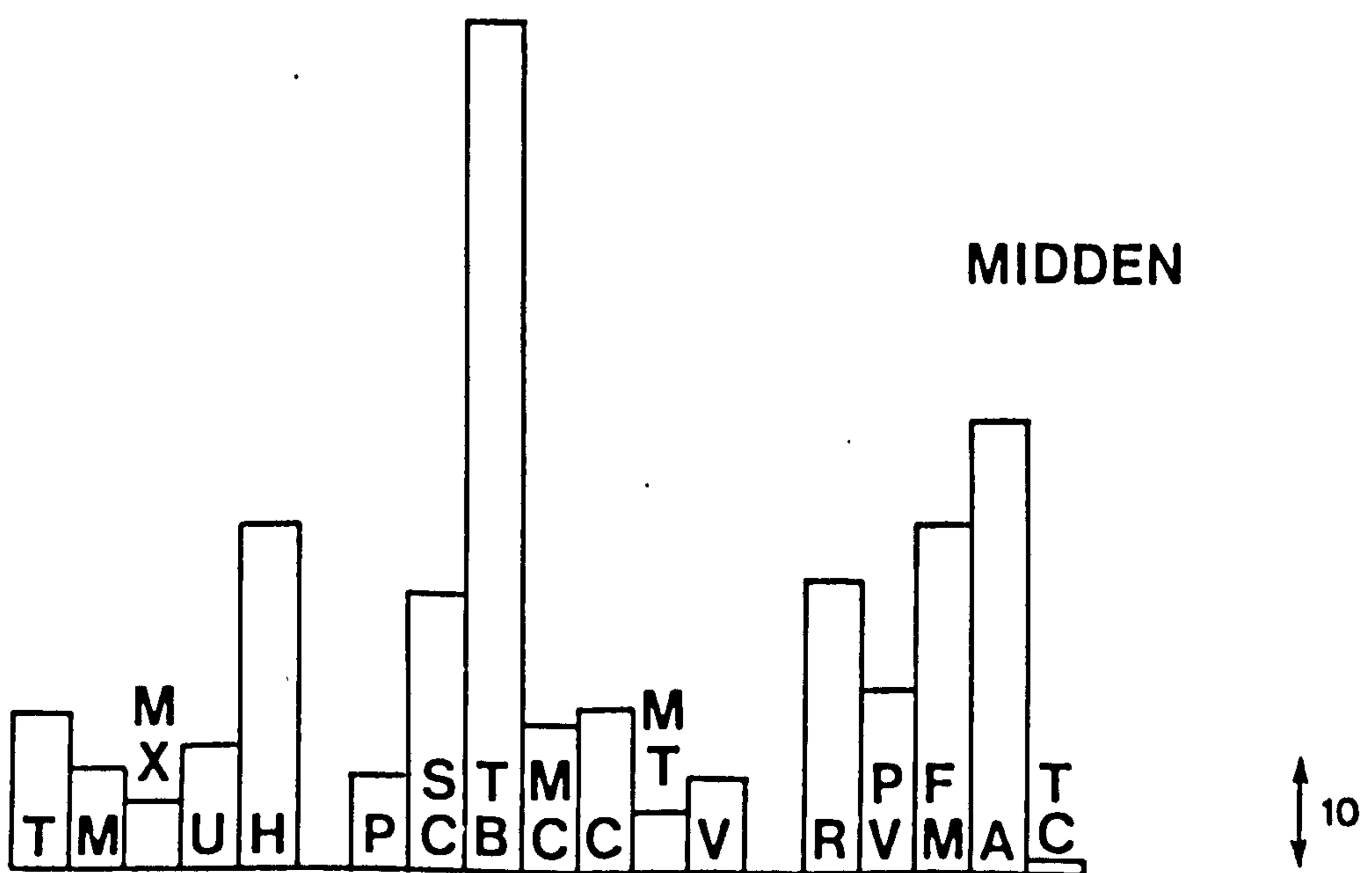
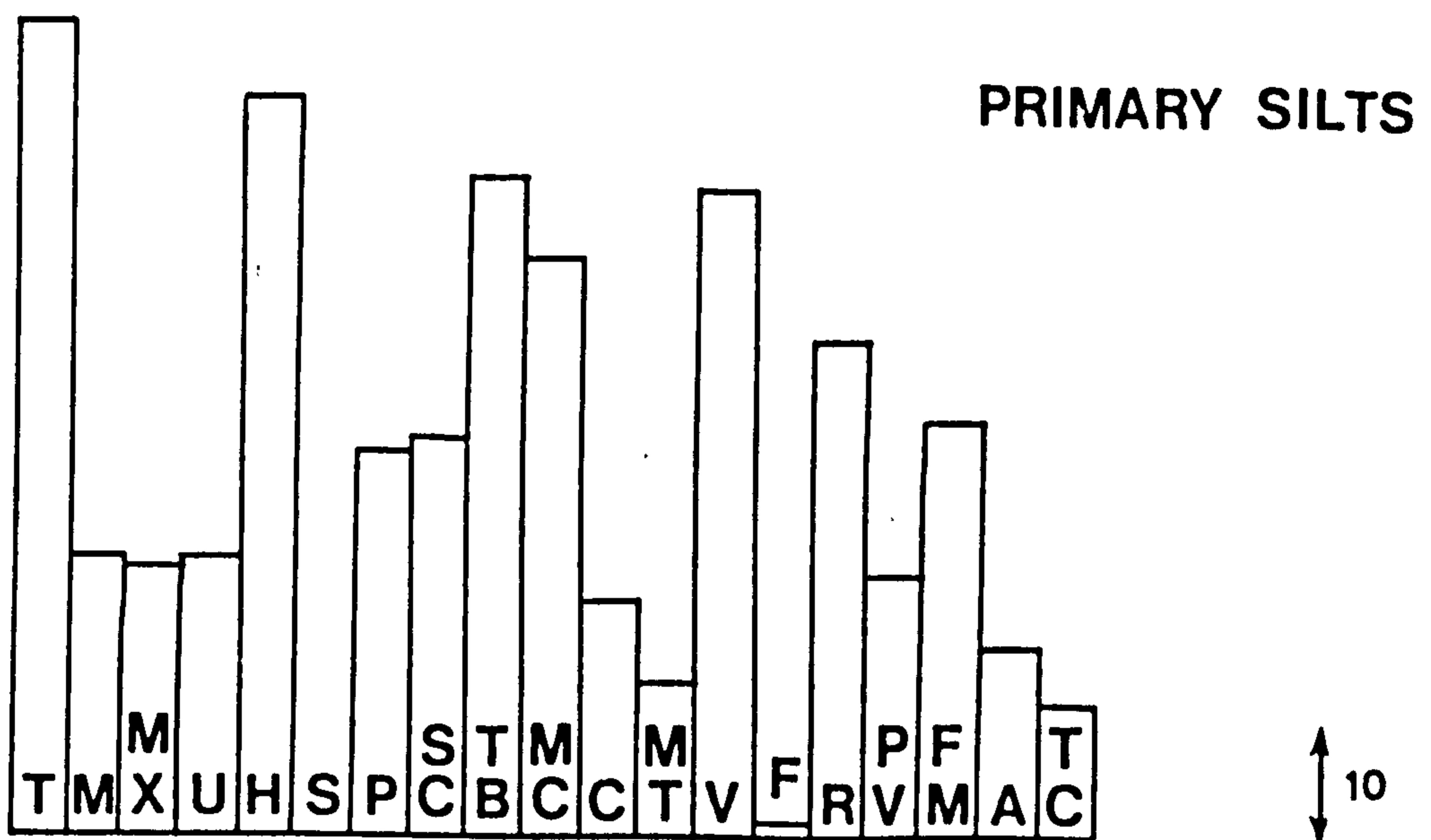
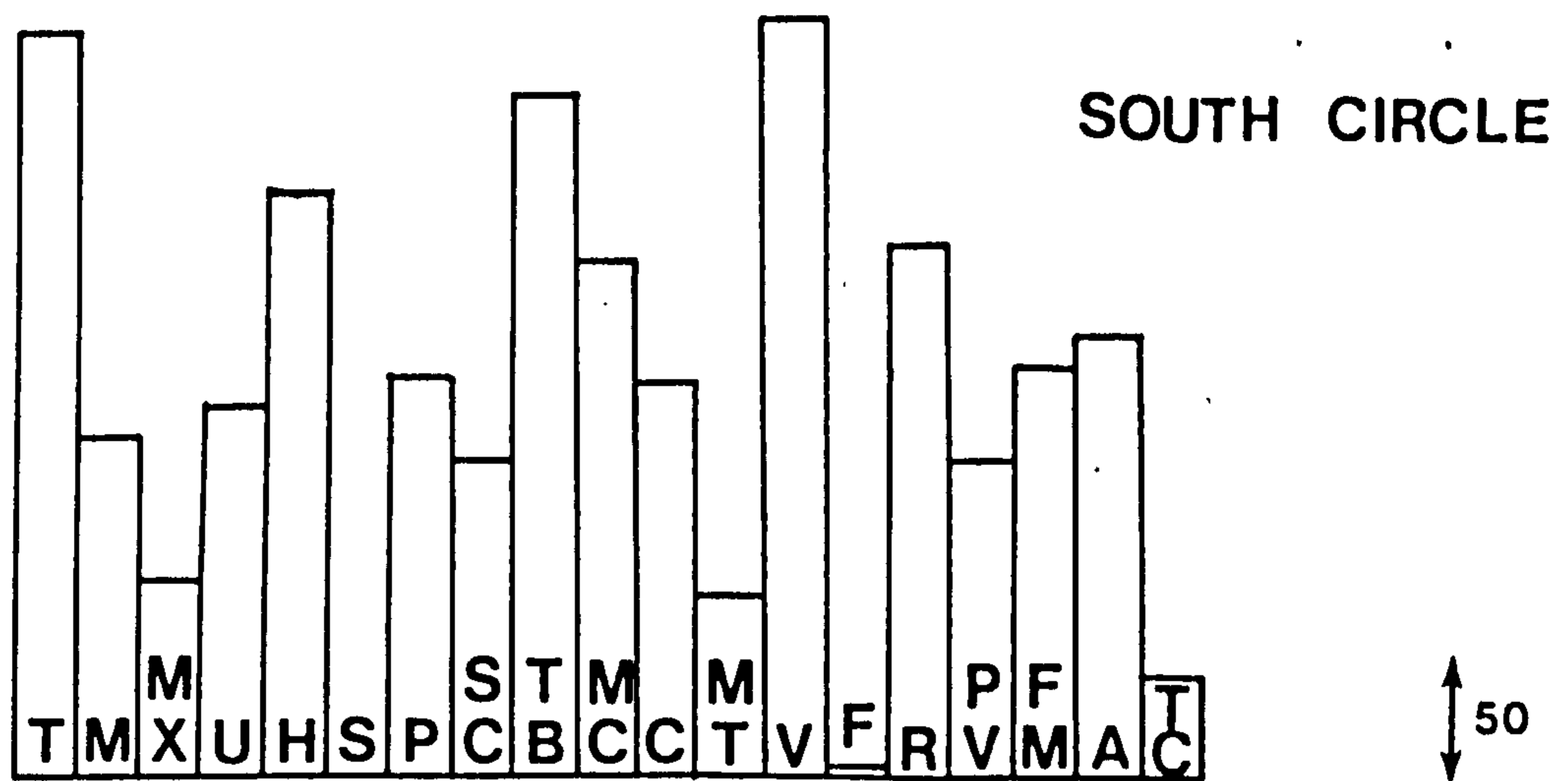
We have seen that the analysis of Grooved Ware design structure suggests that the different excavated areas of Durrington Walls appeared to have been treated differently for depositional purposes. These conceptual boundaries and distinctions are confirmed by the relative abundances of the two main animal species on the site, cattle and pig (fig. 9). While pig is numerically superior over the site as a whole, the number of cattle bones is nearly

equal on the Platform, while the authors are unaware of any pig bones having come from the Northern Circle. The representation of body parts also varies greatly from one context to another at Durrington Walls. Figs. 10 and 11 show the irregularities of the collection compared with a 'typical' chalkland domestic assemblage. In the Southern Circle the dominant elements are the meat bones: humerus, tibia, vertebrae and radius, and the same is largely true of the primary ditch silts. In the Midden there is a peculiar predominance of the hind limbs of pig - tibia, femur and astragalus being heavily represented. Among the cattle the pattern is subtly different, as will be seen below. In the Southern Circle and the primary ditch silts there is a notable predominance of scapulae. This may or may not be related to their use as shovels in the construction of the henge, depending upon the time at which these deposits formed (see the discussion below). It will be noted that these analyses make use of the number of bones of each species from particular contexts, as opposed to the minimum number of individuals. This is because we are not concerned here with the economic importance of the animals, so much as their status as cultural items.

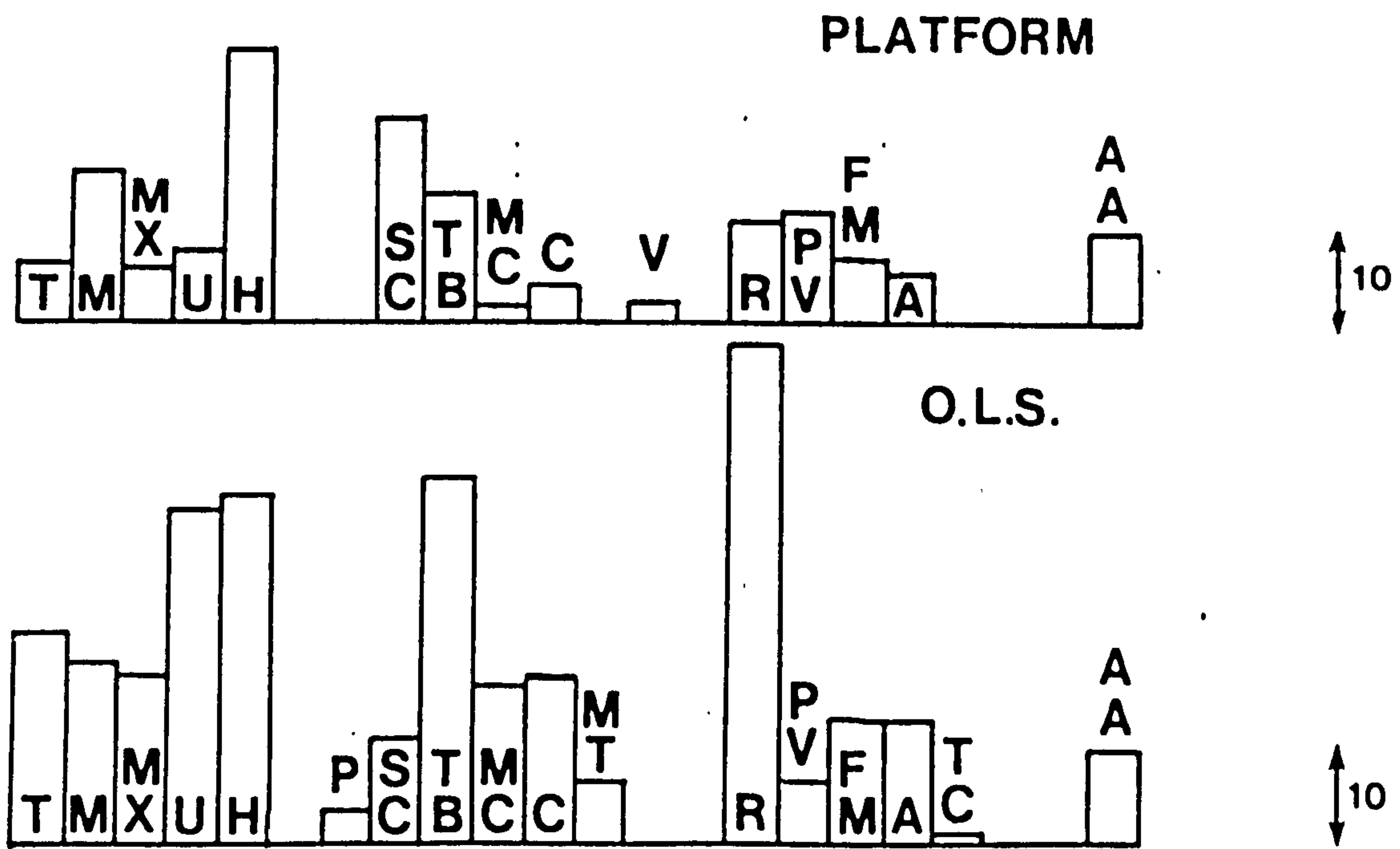
If we divide the surviving bones at Durrington into classes according to their status as primary or secondary meat bones, or waste butchery products, the separate areas of the site again show varied characteristics (fig. 12). A very complex pattern of carcase utilisation is suggested. An area with a high proportion of meat bones of cattle, like the Midden, might produce a high proportion of waste bones of pig. The Southern Circle, however, produces a relatively high proportion of cattle waste bones and a high proportion of pig meat bones. Clearly while a large number of bones represent the debris of meat eating, a notable percentage relates to the primary butchery of animals. This being the case, their slaughter on site cannot be ruled out. If this were so, we could envisage cattle being slaughtered and butchered in the Northern and Southern Circles but the remains of their consumption being deposited in the Midden and Platform. Pig, however, was absent from the Northern Circle, but provides the vast majority of meat bones from the Southern Circle and the ditch. It seems possible that animals killed on one part of the site were eaten on another, and even that animals were moved around the site by a series of stages. This surely reinforces the hypothesis that a set of rules governed the deposition of appropriate elements in different parts of the site. In this context the very high representation of cattle at the Platform and the Northern Circle can be re-assessed. While pigs remain the effective feasting animal, cattle predominate in important parts of the site as a result of their continuing importance to the Neolithic economy. As with many present day African pastoral societies (e.g. Kesby 1975) social reproduction is perceived as being dependent on the reproduction of the herds. Thus cattle are especially venerated in this type of society.

Ageing details are also illuminating. While the pigs at Durrington are all extremely young, both tooth wear and epiphysial fusion suggest that those in the Southern Circle complex show a still more restricted age range than those of the outer ditch. Data relating to the sexes of the animals at Durrington are scarce, yet there is a little to be gleaned. Measurements of the cattle metacarpals, graphed against those of cattle from other Neolithic sites (fig. 13), tend to suggest an unusually high proportion of males. Possibly, something more complex is going on than the culling of a herd.

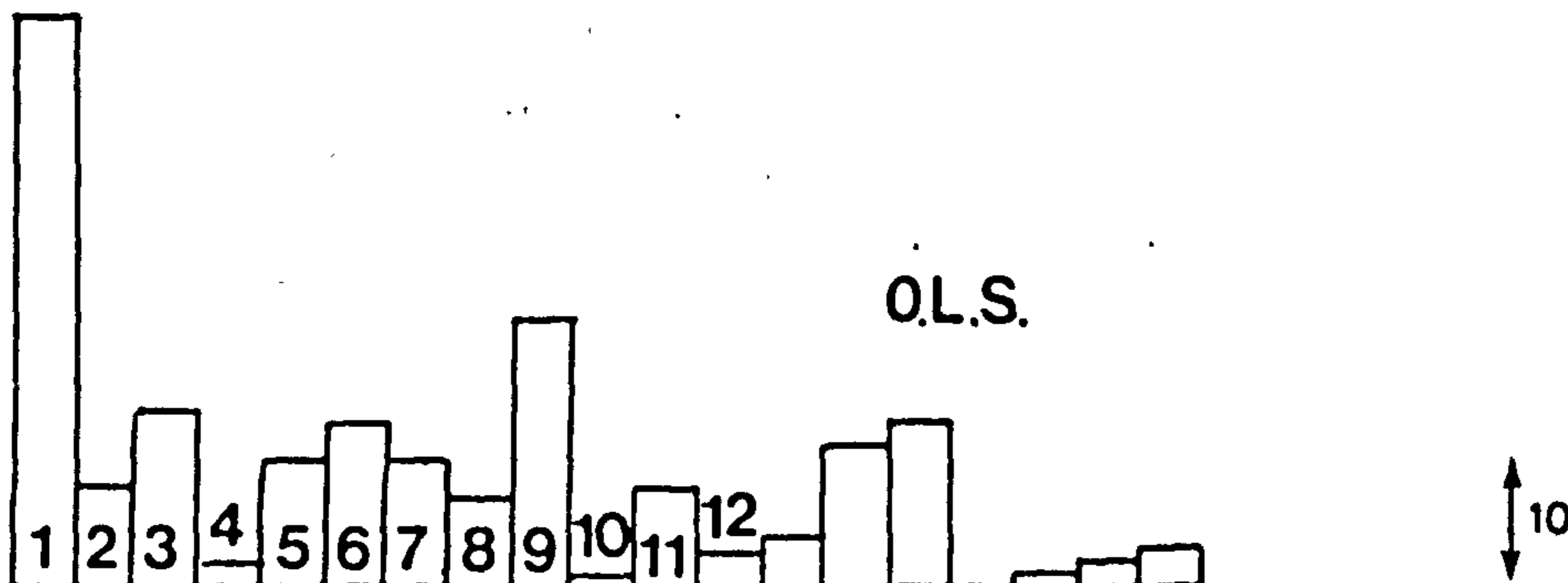
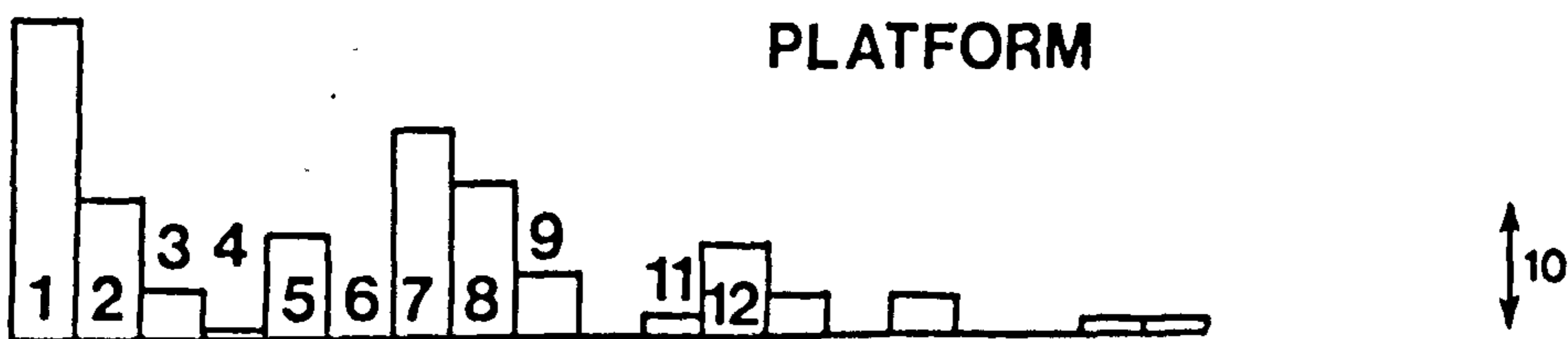
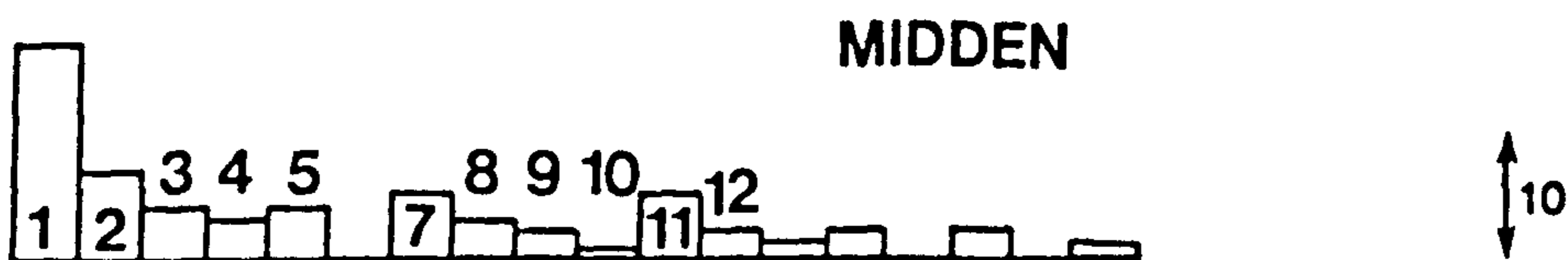
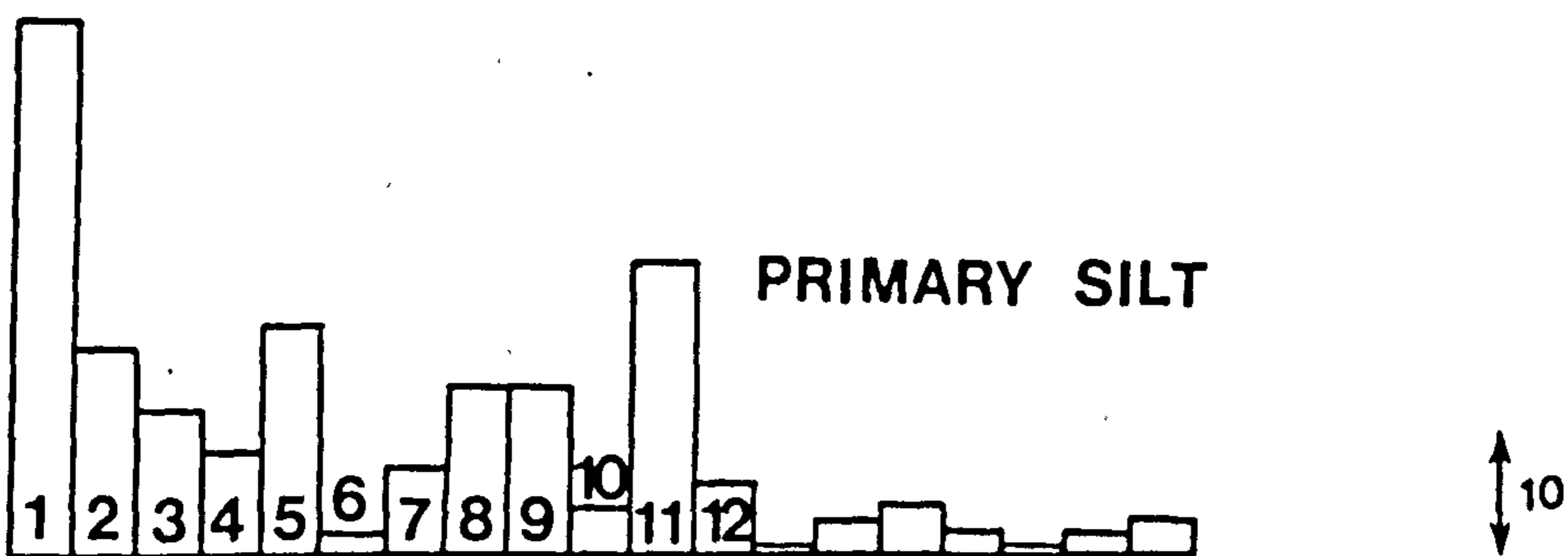
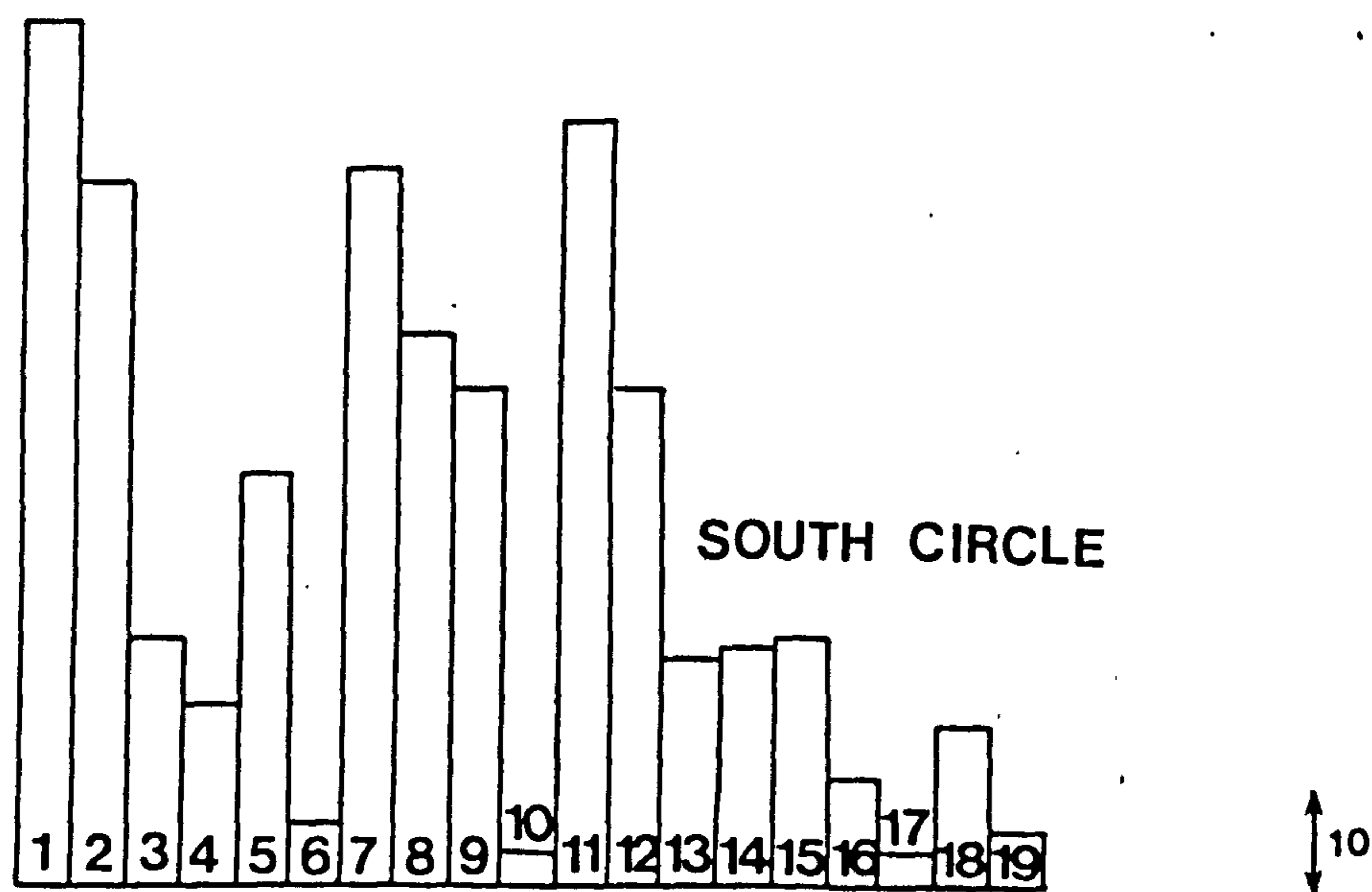
The high proportion of 'wild' species found on Grooved Ware sites has been noted before. At Mount Pleasant, where we are lucky enough to have a dated Beaker/Early Bronze Age faunal assemblage stratified above one with Grooved Ware, the percentage of 'wild' animals dropped dramatically from one phase to the next. It is suggested here that part of the symbolic restructuring of the world which took place within henges involved the deliberate selection of wild animals, their use in feasting and their purposeful deposition in specified locations. Such formal deposition is not restricted to henges. At both Down Farm and Ratfyn, Brown bear bones were deposited in Grooved Ware pits (Legge pers. comm.), the latter with particularly large cattle. At Black Patch, Pewsey, a pit containing Grooved Ware and a large quantity of knapping debris had also a faunal collection consisting largely of the upper and lower jaws of pig. Bearing in mind the quality of material from these pits,



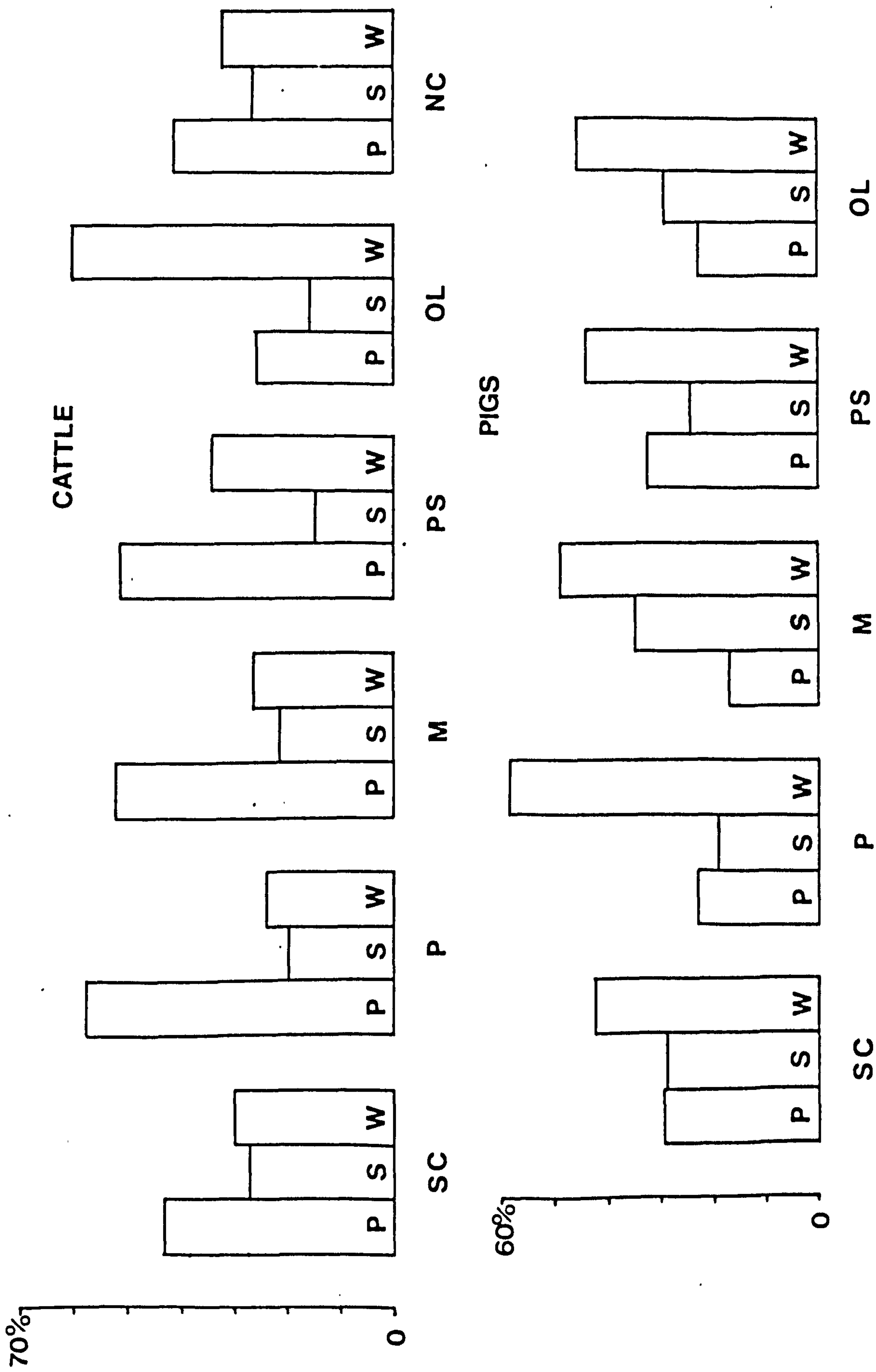
12.10a Durrington Walls: histogram showing the representation of different skeletal elements of pig in the Southern Circle, Primary ditch silts and Midden. For key see figure 12.10b



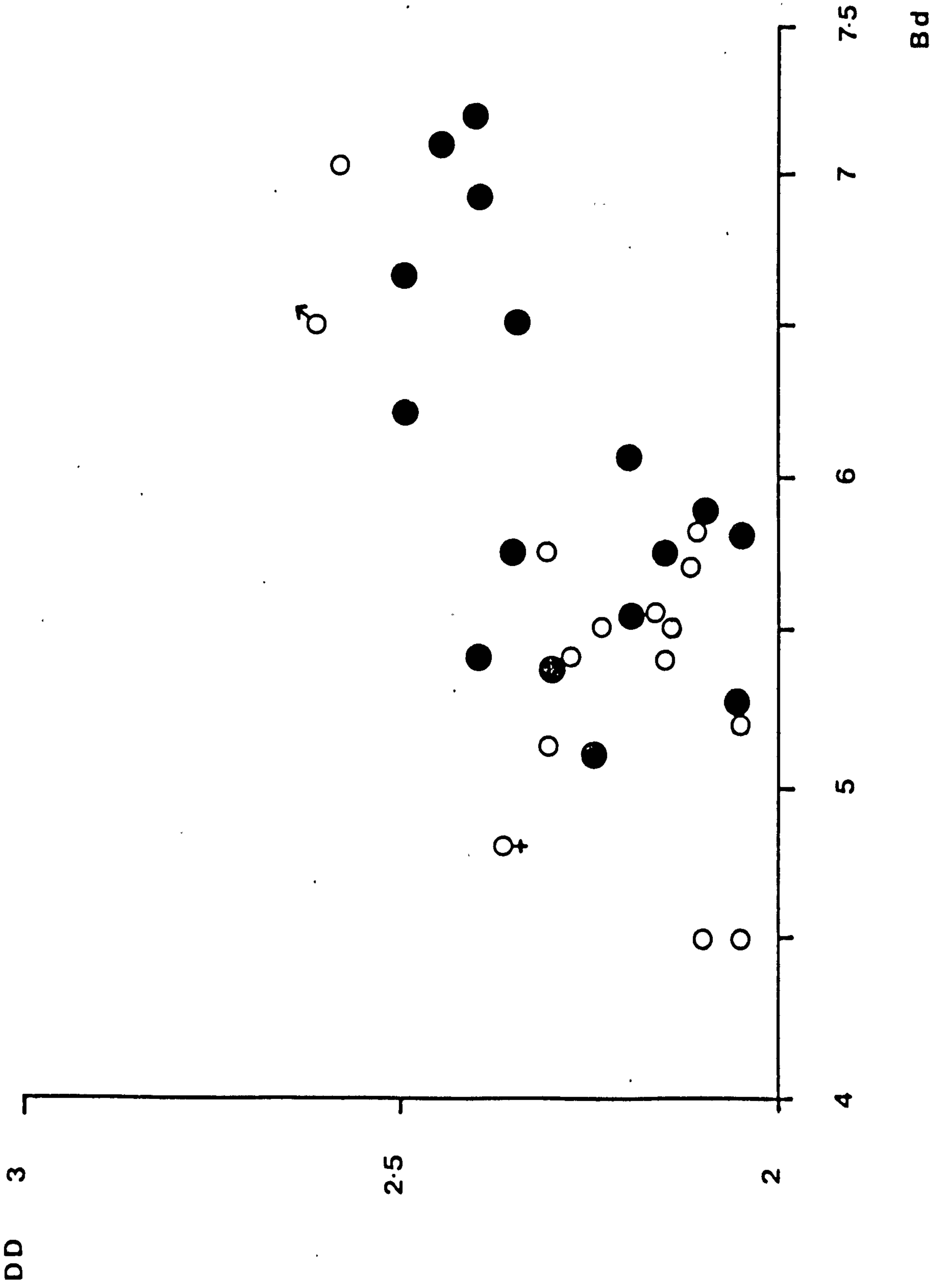
12.10b Durrington Walls: histograms showing the representation of different skeletal elements of pig on the Platform and Old Land Surface: T = teeth; M = mandible; MX = maxilla; U = ulna; H = humerus; S = skull fragments; P = phallanges; SC = scapula; TB = tibia; MC = metacarpal; C = calcaneus; MT = metatarsal; V = vertebrae; F = fibula; R = radius; PV = pelvis; FM = femur; A = astralagus; TC = tarsals and carpals; AA = atlas and axis vertebrae



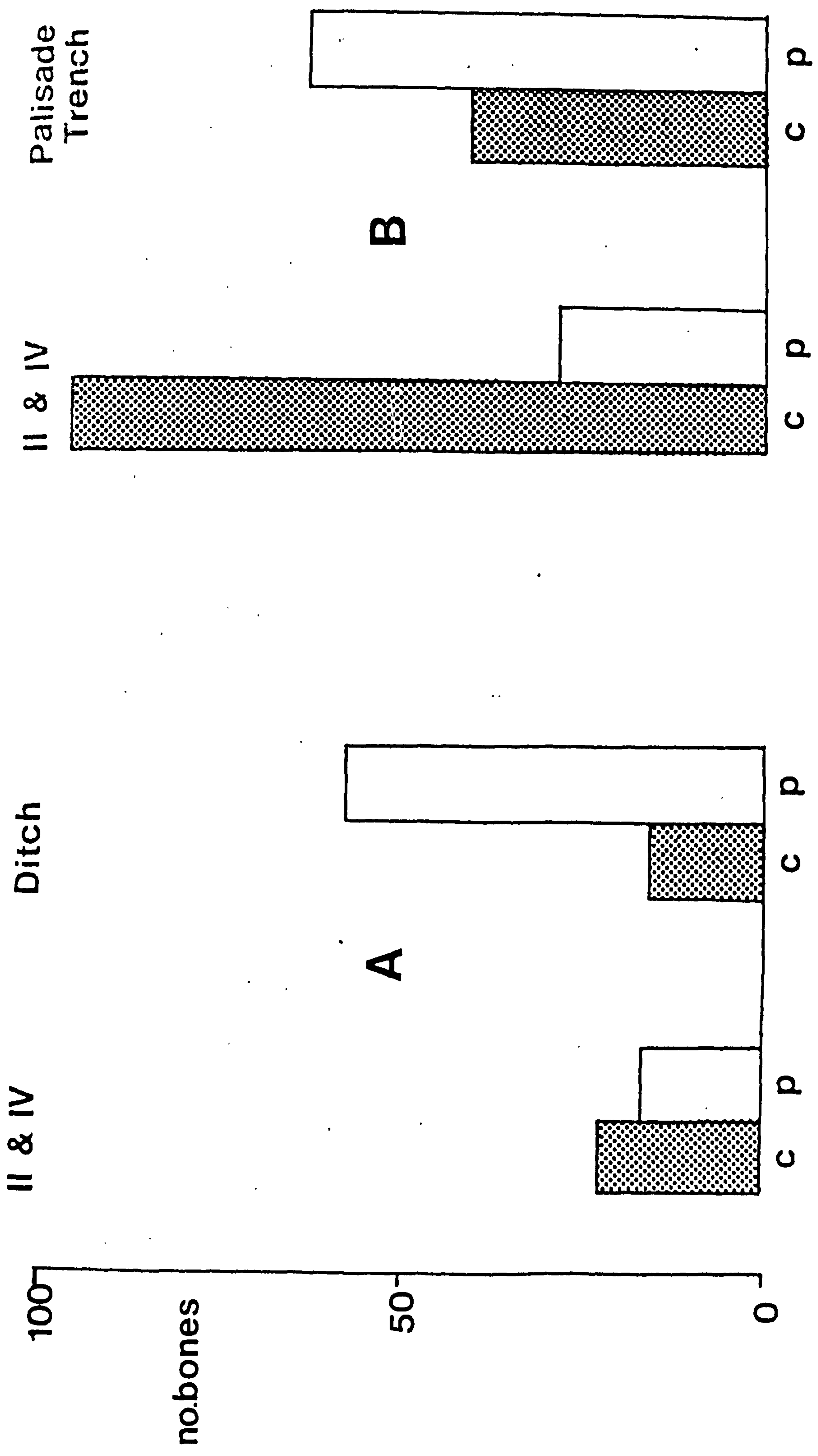
12.11 Durrington Walls: histograms showing the representation of different skeletal elements of cattle in selected contexts: 1 = teeth; 2 = vertebrae; 3 = mandible; 4 = pelvis; 5 = humerus; 6 = skull; 7 = radius; 8 = tibia; 9 = phalanges; 10 = ribs; 11 = scapula; 12 = femur; 13 = ulna; 14 = metacarpal; 15 = metatarsal; 16 = carpals and tarsals; 17 = maxilla; 18 = astralagus; 19 = calcaneus



12.12 Durrington Walls: histogram showing the relative percentages of primary meat bones of both cattle and pig in selected contexts: SC = Southern Circle; P = Platform; M = Midden; PS = Primary Silts; OL = Old Land Surface (pre-enclosure); NC = Northern Circle



12.13 scatter diagram showing the distal breadth and depth of cattle metacarpals (in centimetres). Black dots represent specimens from Durrington Walls; open circles indicate specimens from other Neolithic sites



12.14 Mount Pleasant: histograms showing the numbers of cattle and pig in Sites II and IV (the Timber Circle) and Outer Ditch or Palisade Trench in (A) the Grooved Ware phase and (B) the Beaker phase of the site

for instance the perfect halberd-shaped arrowheads from Ratfyn, it seems likely that here again some kind of non-utilitarian activity is represented. Indeed, throughout the Neolithic in Britain, the deposition of valued items – in isolated pits, in pits inside causewayed enclosures, in henges and in long barrow ditches – seems to have been an important element in ritual practice. This leaves us in an uncomfortable position, in that several of the pits which have been taken as evidence for settlement may have had no domestic function whatsoever.

The division between the tame and the wild is one of the major elements in the systems by which people classify animals. As Buxton (1968, 36) points out, a key concern here is the conceptual distance of the animal from humankind. The crucial distinction in such a system will thus be between tame and wild forms of the same species, in order to emphasise their respective relationships with humanity. The “resocialisation” of animals within henges might be expected to reflect this. Thus it is interesting that while many of the ‘exotic’ species like horse, red deer, roe deer, beaver, fox and dog are found in the South Circle at Durrington (and in some cases nowhere else on the site), the bones of wild pig and wild ox are only found in the outer ditch. This also applies at Woodhenge and at Mount Pleasant, suggesting that a very strong principle of division and exclusion is being applied. The distinction between those animals owned by the community, inside human society and inside the henge, and those animals outside, is an obvious example of the way in which ritual affirms and structures relationships within the real world.

At Mount Pleasant, the division between areas of the site is again well marked. Within site IV cattle predominate, yet in the outer ditch pig are massively in the majority (fig. 14). Interestingly, this division continues into the period of Beaker activity on the site. However, at site IV there is a larger proportion of ‘waste’ material than in the outer ditch, and there is also a higher proportion of loose teeth. This might suggest a centralised slaughter of animals at the focal point of the site. Sacrifice is a frequently observed rite of passage in religions which draw rigid distinctions between more or less holy places and states of being, and between the real world and the spirit world (cf Beidelman 1966). As at Durrington Walls, this variation in the fauna coincides with ceramic variation. The ditch at Mount Pleasant contains only stage one and three Grooved Ware decoration, whilst the timber circle has a high proportion of stages four and six.

Discussion

Before we offer any kind of interpretation of the unusual nature of the spatial patterning of artefacts and animal bones at Durrington Walls, it is essential that we show that this is the result of deliberate deposition rather than natural post-depositional processes. We have considered the contents of individual features on the site, although two large post holes within the Southern Circle may contain material derived from the Platform adjacent to this feature (Wainwright and Longworth 1971, 25). If this were the case, the finds from the Platform would appear even more atypical.

One problem is the nature of deposition within the post holes of the Southern Circle. Although the spatial patterns described earlier are unusual, it is important to show that deliberate deposition was the major factor. It has been demonstrated that the Phase Two timber posts decayed in their sockets (*ibid.*, 24) and that the cultural material recovered came from weathering cones at the top of each post hole. These were the product of the above-ground decay of the uprights. The interpretation offered by the excavator (*ibid.*, 25) was that the material within the weathering cones originated from specific deposits laid around each individual post. This hypothesis is clearly substantiated by the contrasting character of the material located within different post holes. We suggest that this can only be explained in terms of purposeful deposition.

We must also consider the time at which this deposition took place. Clearly, this could have been at a late stage in the life of the site (the timber uprights may have remained standing for up to 200 years), and the occurrence of Beaker sherds in the top fill of the

post holes would support this idea. However, the Grooved Ware and the associated flint implements seem to be related to a pre-Beaker horizon. The Grooved Ware is similar in decoration to that from the primary ditch silts and the old land surface, and is different from the pottery found at the later site of Woodhenge; the flint forms, in particular the transverse arrowheads, also suggest a Late Neolithic date for these deposits. Whether they really belong to an early phase within the primary use life of the site is not important to the argument advanced here: what is significant is that when the material was deposited, it was done in a particular manner, obeying certain rules which were important to the actors involved.

In this paper we have taken a particular stance toward ritual and have offered suggestions as to its social role. We have also considered how it can be recognised in the archaeological record. It is apparent from anthropological studies that ritual plays a vital role in social and material reproduction, and it is important for a discipline concerned with the study of society and its change through time to recognise that ritual is not epiphenomenal, but is a fundamental element of human existence. Durrington Walls has been shown to exhibit features typical of the ritual process, and the same may be true of other archaeological deposits which appear to be non-utilitarian.

Our analyses were designed to show whether the finds from Durrington Walls exhibit the clearcut spatial patterning that might be expected in a ritual context. The results of this investigation do suggest that this is the case, yet it is not the objective of this analysis to provide some form of checklist archaeology. What is offered is an attempt to discuss the archaeologically visible aspects of ritual in the context of a broader discussion of why certain deposits should exhibit a degree of formality which appears to the archaeologist to be non-utilitarian.

Having demonstrated that the material deposits at Durrington Walls are of a very special nature, is it possible to draw any further inferences? The analysis of the faunal remains by one of the authors (J.T.) suggests feasting on a large scale, an activity which is generally thought of as renewing and reinforcing social relations and obligations. This may be associated with attempts at social unification, through certain ritual activities involving the entire community. These occasions may take place at particular points in the calendar, which may explain the astronomical alignments claimed at Woodhenge (Thom 1967). The primary foci of activities within the enclosure at Durrington Walls are the timber circles, both of which were renewed at least once. It is suggested that such continuity may provide an insight into their ritualistic role. Did the Northern and Southern Circles at Durrington Walls fulfil the role of dominant symbols, expected within a ritual context?

Finally, it has been stated that the performance of ritual involves formalised repetitive actions which may be detected archaeologically through a highly structured mode of deposition. It will be realised, however, that domestic activity may also involve a high degree of structure. Notions of purity and taboo are not confined to specifically ritual occasions, for as Leach points out (1966, 403), ritual encompasses much of human activity. Perhaps this should be seen as a matter of scale – the difference between a handshake in greeting, and the mass performed in a church. If Durrington Walls was an area designated entirely to ritual activities, then it lies at the extreme of a broad range of variation. With this point in mind it is worth noting that at the site of Fengate, Peterborough (Pryor 1978, 53–7; 69–103) there are also a number of pits containing Grooved Ware. This material again exhibits variation in design stages between different features. Although deposition on this site seems to be related to domestic settlement, a certain formality is still in evidence.

Using the example of one well excavated site we have attempted to show that ritual is not beyond the realm of archaeological inference. Indeed it should not be considered out of bounds if the goal of archaeological enquiry is to examine or understand past social systems. We hope that this exercise provides some contribution to that end.

Acknowledgements

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Appendix: Statistical analysis

Some of the assertions made in this paper depend upon variations in the distribution of material culture between different contexts. Obviously statistical tests cannot validate the suggestions being made, but they can show that the variations between these contexts are statistically significant. Among the faunal material, for instance, it is possible to confirm that the ratios of prime meat to secondary meat to waste bones is significantly different from one context to another. X^2 tests between pairs of contexts give values from 1.429 to 22.03 for pig and 0.30 to 66.10 for cattle. With two degrees of freedom all of these values show significant differences at the $\alpha = 0.995$ level, and the majority show a significant difference at the $\alpha = 0.005$ confidence level.

Applying the same methods to the variation between the different design stages on the Grooved Ware from Durrington Walls produces very large X^2 values. Leaving out Stage 2 because of the difficulty of recognising this material, X^2 values were computed for each pair of contexts. All the values obtained were significant at the $\alpha = 0.005$ confidence level.

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SOME NEW INFORMATION ON THE HENGE MONUMENT AT MAUMBURY RINGS, DORCHESTER

RICHARD BRADLEY AND JULIAN THOMAS

Introduction

The henge monument at Maumbury Rings was discovered by accident during the excavation of the Roman amphitheatre between 1908 and 1913, but it was not published in detail for over 60 years (Bradley 1975). By that time it was necessary to compile the excavation report from the surviving finds and site records in Dorset County Museum. Since 1975 there have been three developments which allow us to provide some additional information on the character and chronology of the Neolithic monument. A small number of finds from the original excavation have come to light in Taunton Castle Museum and are noted here for the first time. It has also been possible to obtain two radiocarbon dates for antler picks from the Neolithic levels at Maumbury Rings. Lastly, the publication of the henge at Mount Pleasant (Wainwright 1979) and of new analysis of the finds from Arrington Walls (Richards and Thomas 1974) allows us to make broader comparisons between Maumbury Rings and other monuments in Wessex. We are grateful to Steven Minnet of Taunton Castle Museum for bringing the additional finds to our notice and providing Plate 3; to the Dorset County Museum, Roger Peers, John Kinnes and Richard Burleigh for making possible the radiocarbon dating of the site; and to Jo Draper for obtaining photocopies of parts of Gray's field record.

The excavated material in Taunton Castle Museum

The excavator of Maumbury Rings, Harold St George Gray, was curator of Taunton Castle Museum for many years and the material considered here must have been separated from the bulk of the finds by the time they were transferred to Dorchester. Even now none of the Neolithic artefacts referred to in the site notebooks have been traced. The newly-discovered material consists of pottery, worked flint, carved chalk objects and animal bones.

Pottery. The new material consists of six sherds and sixteen small fragments of pottery from a single vessel with a grey buff surface, a grey black core and heavy flint inclusions. The vessel had a simple flange rim and was decorated by plain vertical cordons. There was no other decoration. It was found at a depth of 7.9 m in the filling of Shaft 6, together with part of another vessel which has already been published (Bradley 1975, 24). The Taunton material is directly characteristic of the Grooved Ware repertoire and contrasts with the piece published previously, which is unusual in having horizontal cordons (*ibid*, fig. 6, 1).

Worked flint. The material at Taunton includes a bag of flints from Shaft 1. Presumably these formed part of a scatter of worked flints found between 3.6 and 7.6 m below the contemporary ground surface (*ibid*, 16). The finds include eight large, broad flakes, a hammerstone, ten chips and three retouched pieces. There are also a few very large flakes from the lower filling of Shaft 9. In addition there is a long flint nodule with shatter marks, noted as having come from the face of Shaft 10. From Shaft 11 there are another 15 large flakes.

The finds from Shaft 11 are not mentioned in the site records. Otherwise the contexts of all these items were summarised in the 1975 paper (*ibid*, 24-5). Their discovery only emphasises the concentration of worked flint on the west perimeter of the monument (*ibid*, 21). Otherwise the newly-discovered material does not add any significant detail to the discussion already in print. **Carved chalk objects.** Six chalk balls have been recognised among the finds at Taunton and are illustrated in Plate 3. Three have smoothed outer surfaces, while the remainder, two of which survive as fragments, still show signs of tool marks. Two of these objects carry Gray's original numbers and can be assigned to their contexts at the site. No. 315 was found in the upper filling of Shaft 11 on the west perimeter of the monument. Gray's notes reveal that it was accompanied by a second fragment, probably one of the unmarked pieces, and a small sherd which has not been traced. No. 296 came from a Roman layer in the same part of the site. The remaining chalk objects at Taunton are unprovenanced.

These six chalk balls are best paralleled at Mount Pleasant (Wainwright 1979, 167-71), and their detailed chronology on that site will be considered in the final section of this paper. They complement the series of carved chalk objects already published from Maumbury Rings (Bradley 1975, 25). Their distribution is confined to two areas of the henge monument. A phallus, three

chalk balls and a possible chalk drum seem to have been found over a limited extent of the west perimeter, whilst a perforated block, smaller decorated fragments and part of a possible phallus, now lost, are recorded from the east perimeter.

Human and animal bones. Most of the finds in Taunton Castle Museum were mentioned in the 1975 paper, which incorporated manuscript lists of identifications made at the time of excavation (*ibid*, 19-20 and 28-9). A few bones were not mentioned in the site archive and are listed here for the first time. The depths quoted are taken from the surface of the Roman arena which was about 3 metres below the Neolithic ground surface. The following conventions are observed:

- (a) Details already noted in the 1975 paper;
- (b) Species only noted in the 1975 paper;
- (c) Not previously noted.

Shaft 9:

Human:	Femur shaft (from mouth of shaft)	(a?)
Cattle:	Rib fragment (7.9 m)	(c)
Pig:	2nd phalange (6.6-7.2 m)	(b)
	Epithysis of 1st phalange (6.6-7.2 m)	(b)
	Left tibia (7.0 m)	(b)
	Right femur (7.0 m)	(b)
	1st Phalange (7.2 m)	(b)
	Right femur (7.9 m)	(c)
Small mammal:	Thoracic vertebra (7.9 m)	(c)
	Fragments of lumbar vertebra (6.6-7.2 m)	(c)
	Two rib fragments (7.9 m)	(c)

Roman make up over Shaft 10:

Human:	Jaw fragments – young individual (One of two fragments recorded from this context)	(b)
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Shaft 11:

Cattle:	Right humerus (top of shaft)	(c)
	Lumbar vertebra (top of shaft)	(c)
	Right femur (top of shaft)	(c)
	Left metacarpal (top of shaft)	(c)
	Two pelvis fragments (top of shaft)	(c)
	Pig:	2nd phalange (4.5 m)
Juvenile 1st phalange (4.5 m)		(b)
Right humerus (5.1 m)		(b)
Right femur (5.1 m)		(b)
Red deer:	1st and 2nd phalange (3.0 m)	(b)

(The newly-published finds from Shaft 11 were originally associated with part of a red deer skull.)

These new identifications add little to the evidence already published from the site. The bones themselves provide hints of rapid burial, perhaps while they were still articulated, and show no sign of gnawing. They seem to emphasise the main meat-bearing parts of the animals – the trunk and the upper limbs. These new finds require one minor modification to the discussion published in 1975, since the red deer bones are no longer limited to skulls and antlers. On the other hand, the new finds continue to emphasise the west perimeter of the monument (cf. Bradley 1975, 21).

Radiocarbon dating

Two antler picks from Gray's excavation have now been dated. One sample (BM 2282) was taken from a pick discovered on the bottom of Shaft 1 on the west perimeter of the henge and provides a date of 1690 ± 70 bc. The second sample (BM 2281) came from another pick, this time from the highest Neolithic filling of Shaft 3 on the south perimeter. This provided a date of 1700 ± 70 bc. The two dates are statistically indistinguishable, despite the fact that they came from separate artefacts and different levels of the site.

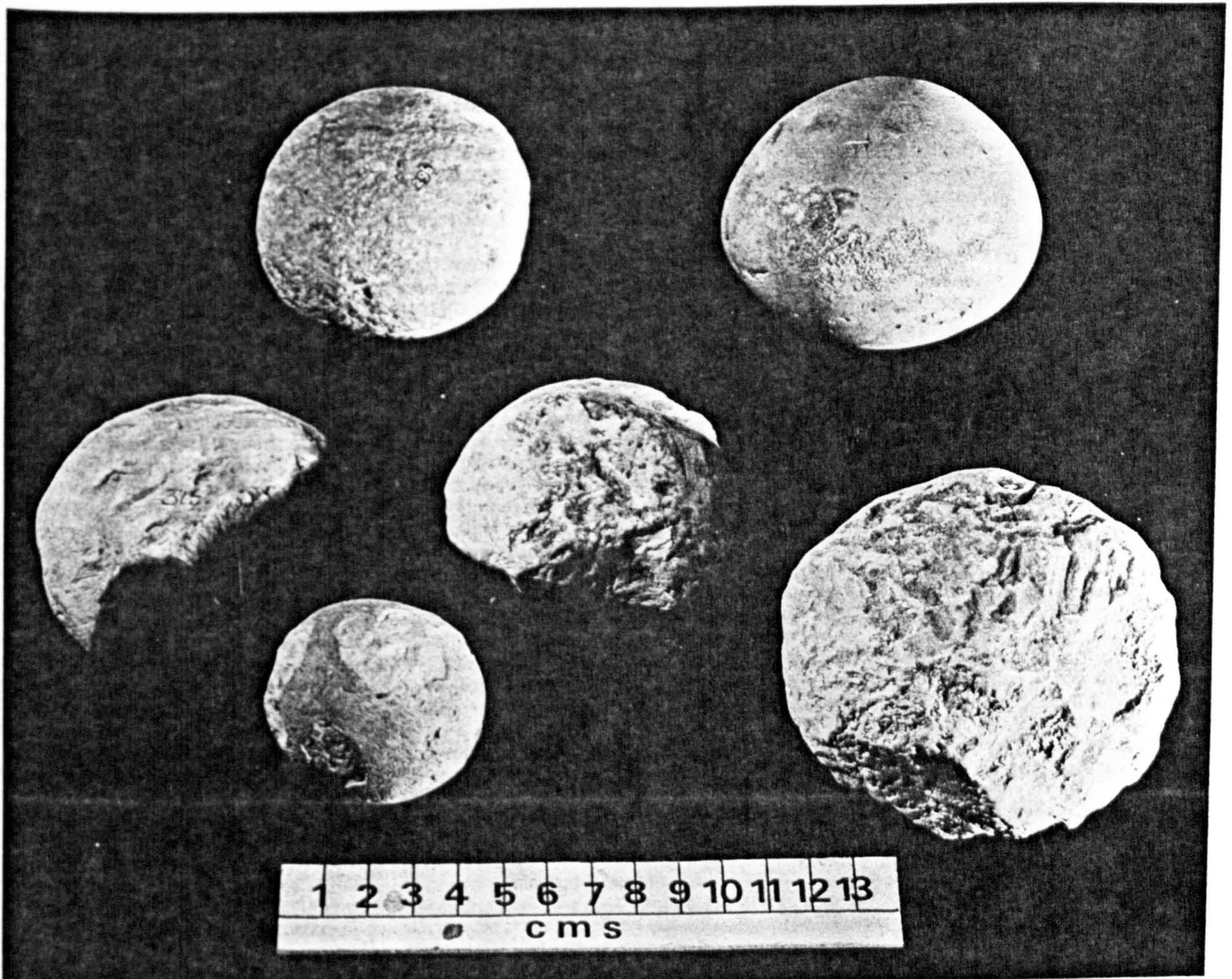


Plate 3. Carved chalk balls from Maumbury Rings. Photograph: Taunton Castle Museum.

They provide support for the idea that the shafts had filled up rapidly.

Discussion

This new information sheds light on three important issues which could not be considered in sufficient detail in 1975: the date of the Maumbury Rings henge monument; its relationship to other sites in Wessex; and the evidence for formal deposition of bones and artefacts within the site.

The two radiocarbon dates are so consistent that there can be little doubt about the date of the site, even though a significantly earlier figure had been anticipated. They suggest that Maumbury Rings, far from occupying an intermediate chronological position between the later Neolithic of Maiden Castle and the Mount Pleasant henge, in fact belongs to the same period as the cove and palisade on the latter site (Wainwright 1979, 28-31 and 48-64). This unexpected result actually changes our perspective on other aspects of the Maumbury Rings henge monument. The portal stone which once existed in its entrance (Bradley 1975, 15) may belong to the same phase of stone-built monuments as the sarsen setting at Mount Pleasant. At the same time, the sheer scale of Maumbury Rings might make sense if it represented the final elaboration of a simpler and longer lived concept, just as Woodhenge is itself an elaboration of earlier timber circles, including the original settings in the neighbouring site of Durrington Walls (Wainwright 1979, 24-30). The newly-discovered finds at Taunton may also support a relatively late date for Maumbury Rings, for the great majority of the carved chalk objects in the nearby site at Mount Pleasant come from the palisade trench which has produced dates very much like those presented here (*ibid*, 184-9). In particular, there are 30 chalk balls from the palisade trench at Mount Pleasant, but only two from earlier features on the site (*ibid*, 167-71). Similarly, there are carved chalk objects from Woodhenge (Cunnington 1929, 77; Thomas 1957, 454-6) but not from the earlier site at Durrington Walls (Wainwright and Longworth 1971). In the same way, the only chalk ball at Avebury comes from a burial in the upper filling of the henge ditch at about the same level as a sherd of Beaker pottery (Gray 1935, 147).

The revised dating for the Maumbury Rings henge monument also allows us to reconsider its relationship to other sites. Recent work in Dorchester itself raises the possibility that it was actually a satellite of the impressive Late Neolithic enclosure at Greyhound Yard (this volume p. 100). If so, the two sites may have had a similar relationship to that between Woodhenge and Durrington Walls.

Farther afield, the 1975 paper compared the Maumbury Rings henge with some of the Neolithic monuments at Dorchester-on-Thames (Atkinson, Piggott and Sandars 1951). Re-examination of the evidence from that site suggests that it had seen a lengthy sequence and that the pit circles could belong to a late stage in its development (Bradley and Holgate 1984, fig. 8.7 and 122-6). The same idea may be supported by Martin Green's work at Wyke Down in Cranborne Chase (this volume p. 110) where another pit circle henge has produced internally-decorated Groove Ware which seems to show the influence of Middle Beaker pottery (Ros Cleal pers. comm.). It will be possible to check this idea by radiocarbon dating, but already it seems possible that work at Maumbury Rings may necessitate some revision of henge chronology.

The last point can be made very briefly. When the 1975 paper stressed the distinctive patterning in the deposits of artefacts and bones at Maumbury Rings, it was hard to compare it with the evidence from other henge monuments. The grouping of certain classes of material in particular levels of the shafts at Maumbury Rings seemed especially anomalous (Bradley 1975, 18-22 and 34-6). More recent investigation of intra-site patterning at Durrington Walls and Mount Pleasant has revealed similar patterns of association and exclusion and has stressed how far formal deposition may be characteristic of specifically 'ritual' monuments (Richards and Thomas 1984). The additional finds from Maumbury Rings do not conflict with the patterns suggested in 1975, and in one respect they extend them. Given the large area excavated between 1908 and 1913, the two groups of carved chalk fragments seem increasingly significant, particularly in view of the specialised character of the finds from the west perimeter. Similar concentrations of chalk balls are recorded from two small areas of the Mount Pleasant palisade trench (Wainwright 1979, 167).

It is a mistake to write off well-recorded excavations just because they took place a long time ago. In many cases their full publication may still be justified. The henge monument at Maumbury Rings still lacks any close parallel and one may never be found. For this

reason we must try to rescue whatever information is available.

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FIELDWORK IN THE UPPER VALLEY OF THE SOUTH WINTERBOURNE

C. J. BAILEY

The cursus on Martin's Down, Long Bredy

Reference to a cursus adjacent to the bank barrow on Martin's Down, Long Bredy,¹ calls for some explanation of its discovery as well as of its subsequent history.

The photograph accompanying the paper was from a coloured slide taken by R. N. R. Peers in 1971 when the grass downland around the barrow had just been broken up by the plough probably for the first time in hundreds of years. The hairpin-shaped feature was noted and by courtesy of the land owner R. J. Maltby measurements were made before the field was sown down. A brief account was published² but in anticipation of excavation the word cursus was deliberately avoided, but mention was made of the potential significance of the discovery in its relation to the bank barrow. The photograph was first published in 1982³ and the feature referred to as a cursus.

Subsequent ploughing no longer revealed the sharp outlines of the ditches seen in 1971. Under grass there is now no trace of the ditches and the position of the inner bank on the north side can only be vaguely identified. Spread of material brought in to fill in the pit has also masked the evidence.

Cultivation has thus greatly changed the aspect of the whole area in the vicinity of the bank barrow. The scheduled barrows are secure but the minor, mainly linear features have been obliterated. The plan accompanying this note (Figure 5) is based on the precultivation evidence and should be compared with the 1971 photograph. Intensity of cultivation is shown by relative densities of shading making it clear that the truncation of the cursus was the result of the combined effect of 18th century ploughing and deeper modern cultivation.

A possible second cursus on Martin's Down, Long Bredy

In March 1984 fresh ploughing enabled the further investigation of a possible cursus east of the Long Bredy Bank Barrow.⁴

At SY 57979118 (Figure 6 X) it was noticed that two greensand blocks, each about 0.5 m square, had been disturbed by the plough. In collaboration with L. Keen and P. J. Woodward these were removed and an area 2 m by 1.5 m excavated to reveal a roughly rectangular pit. Beneath 0.3 m of dark brown earth a layer of 0.4 m of chalk rubble covered a sarsen stone 1.5 m long and 0.85 m across with a thickness of 0.35 m. The stone, which lay flat on the bottom of the pit, was removed by machine with no indication of disturbance in the natural chalk beneath it (Plate 5). The stones were removed to the side of the field where they remain. Nearby, on the fence line, another piece of greensand was recorded, presumably moved to the side of the field at an earlier date.

While the most likely explanation is the burial of stones which interfered with cultivation its possible significance in relation to an area with intense prehistoric activity must not be ruled out. While the sarsen may well be in or near its natural position the nearest source of the greensand is an outcrop 1.5 km to the west-south-west.

The slightly deeper ploughing also again showed the cursus-like feature noted in the 1971 photograph but with two converging alignments (Figure 6 and Plate 4). A machine-cut section at Y showed 0.4 m of dark earth overlying natural chalk with no trace of a ditch. It has since been discovered that this feature is on the line of the pre-turnpike road as shown on 1765 estate maps⁵ (Figure 6). This would seem to rule out prehistoric significance but the cursus-like terminal at Z has yet to be explained.

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JULIAN THOMAS and ALASDAIR WHITTLE

ANATOMY OF A TOMB—WEST KENNET REVISITED

Summary. *The primary and secondary uses of the West Kennet long barrow are reconsidered. In the first phase, dating perhaps to a late period of the Earlier Neolithic, the monument was used for a variety of burial rites, including bone circulation. The patterned deposits may have belonged to a small social group, and detailed knowledge of the tomb contents may have been restricted to such a group. The secondary phase is seen as covering a long span of time from the end of the Earlier Neolithic to the developed stage of the Later Neolithic represented by Avebury and Silbury Hill. The secondary filling of the monument was both gradual and patterned, and the ritual involved may have been part of continued social competition in the area.*

The chambered long barrow at West Kennet has fascinated generations of researchers. From sketches and descriptions by Aubrey and Stukeley in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to the partial excavation by Thurnam in the mid-nineteenth century, to the fuller exploration of the 'business end' by Piggott and Atkinson in the mid-1950s, it has provided scholars with much to describe and discuss. In the most recent authoritative statement, Piggott (1962) saw it as an Earlier Neolithic monument of exotic type, used for a succession of inhumations which were then later partially robbed, principally of skulls and longbones. Subsequently, in the Later Neolithic, the chambers and passages were filled with a secondary blocking and the façade closed in what he considered to be essentially a single act. In his dis-

cussion and interpretation, Piggott's principal concerns were with the processes involved in the formation of both the primary burials and the secondary blocking, and with the chronological and cultural significance of each. Our aim in this paper is to reassess the West Kennet long barrow within the context of some current themes in Neolithic research: structured deposition and local developmental sequences. We hope to show that the formation processes at work in both the primary and secondary phases are still open to argument, and that alternative explanations to some of those offered by Piggott may now be suggested. Attention has recently been redirected to the significance of patterning in deposits of human bone (Shanks and Tilley 1982), and to the relationship between such contents

and tomb architecture (Thorpe 1984, 45). Patterned or structured deposition of artefacts has already been shown to be of considerable importance in the interpretation of Later Neolithic ritual sites (Richards and Thomas 1984). Finally, the need for local sequences has been re-emphasised in several recent publications (e.g., Bradley and Gardiner 1984, *passim*; Whittle 1985) as it has become increasingly apparent that developmental trajectories can vary regionally, whatever the geographical scale of analysis.

Within this analytical framework, we argue that successive Earlier Neolithic inhumations are represented but suggest that exhumation could also be involved. However, we also seek patterning by age and sex in the five chambers. We attempt to understand the significance of this for the users of the tomb and others by considering the tomb as a whole, including its architecture, in its local context set against the available indications of its likely date, relatively late in the Earlier Neolithic period. We argue on artefactual, faunal and stratigraphical grounds that the secondary blocking of the site was carried out over a much longer period in the Later Neolithic. We also suggest significant patterning in pottery deposition in the five chambers according to style and decorative motifs. We consider the possible significance of this alternative longer process in terms of the possible development of the Avebury area in the Later Neolithic, and suggest that West Kennet forms part of the evidence to fill the present gap between the end of the Earlier Neolithic and the developed stage of the Later Neolithic represented by the Avebury henge monument in its final form and by Silbury Hill. Finally, we suggest some means by which further research may be carried out on this monument of enduring

interest. It should be stressed that we are presenting a series of arguments concerning the interpretation of the monument, and that material will be referred to with that aim in mind, rather than a complete reworking of the site report or a full local study.

In the discussion that follows we assume that the monument is so well known that any preliminary re-description of its setting, architecture and contents is quite unnecessary (Figs 1 and 2). That this is so is a result of the clarity of the published excavation report, and we therefore pay full tribute to Professor Piggott, even if we diverge now from many of his views.

The primary phase: successive inhumation, bone-robbing and patterning

While it has been suggested elsewhere that the sequential interment of whole bodies was not the common practice in many tombs and barrows in the British Isles (e.g., Shanks and Tilley 1982, 140; Renfrew 1979, 166–7) it remains extremely difficult to generalise or to claim universal sequences or procedures in collective tomb deposits. It is worth reaffirming that in this north Wiltshire case the dominant procedure may indeed have been the successive interment of fleshed corpses, with earlier burials brushed aside and disarranged. The burials I, II and III in the NE chamber, and I, II and III in the SW chamber are the best illustrations of this. It is of course true that most of the individuals in the tomb are far from complete, and Piggott, following Wells, suggested that skulls and longbones particularly had been removed after initial deposition of bodies in the tomb. He favoured therefore a straightforward acceptance of neither the ossuary nor the successive inhumation theories (1962, 6–7). Because of the relatively good represen-

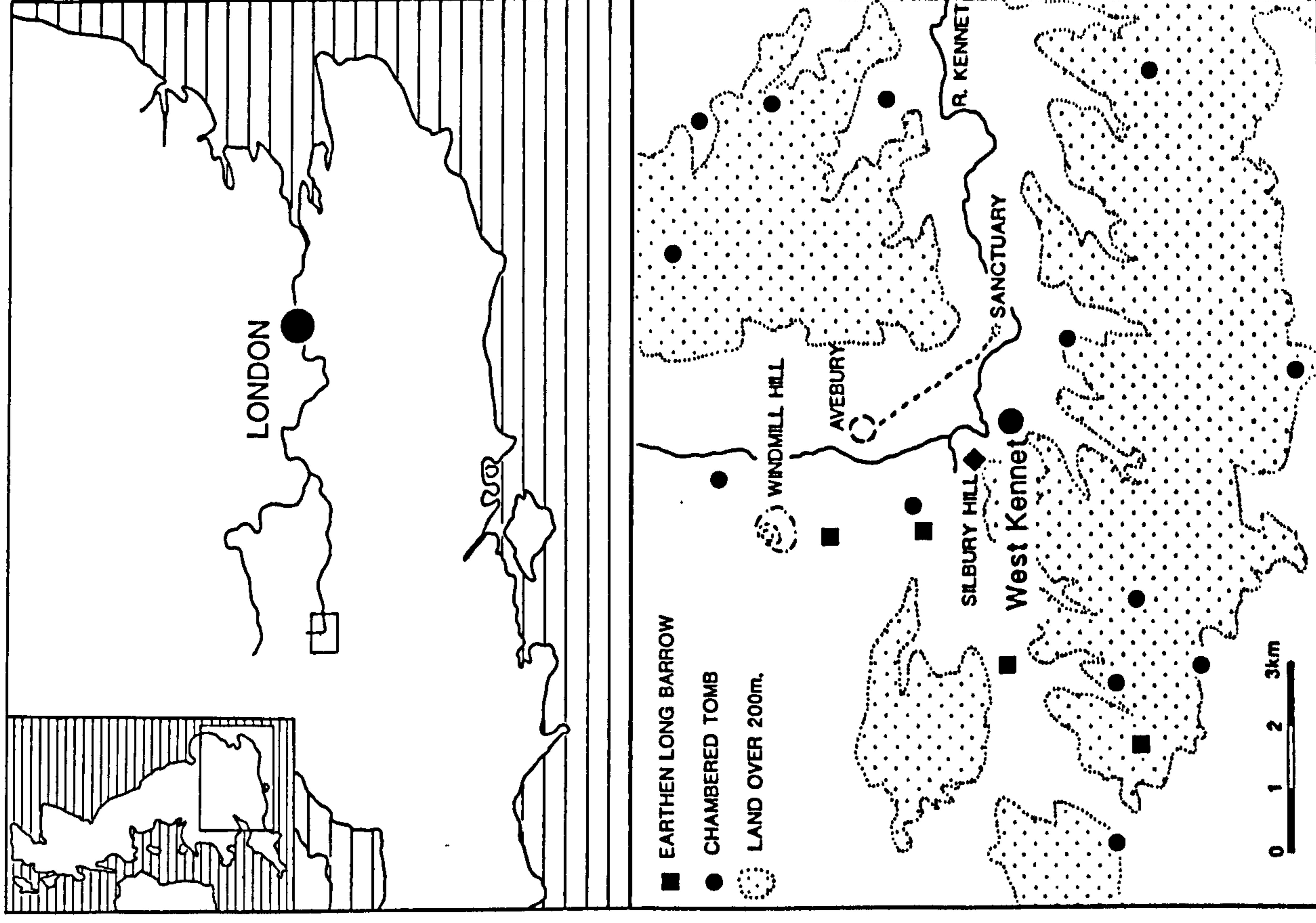


Figure 1
Location map (after Piggott 1962).

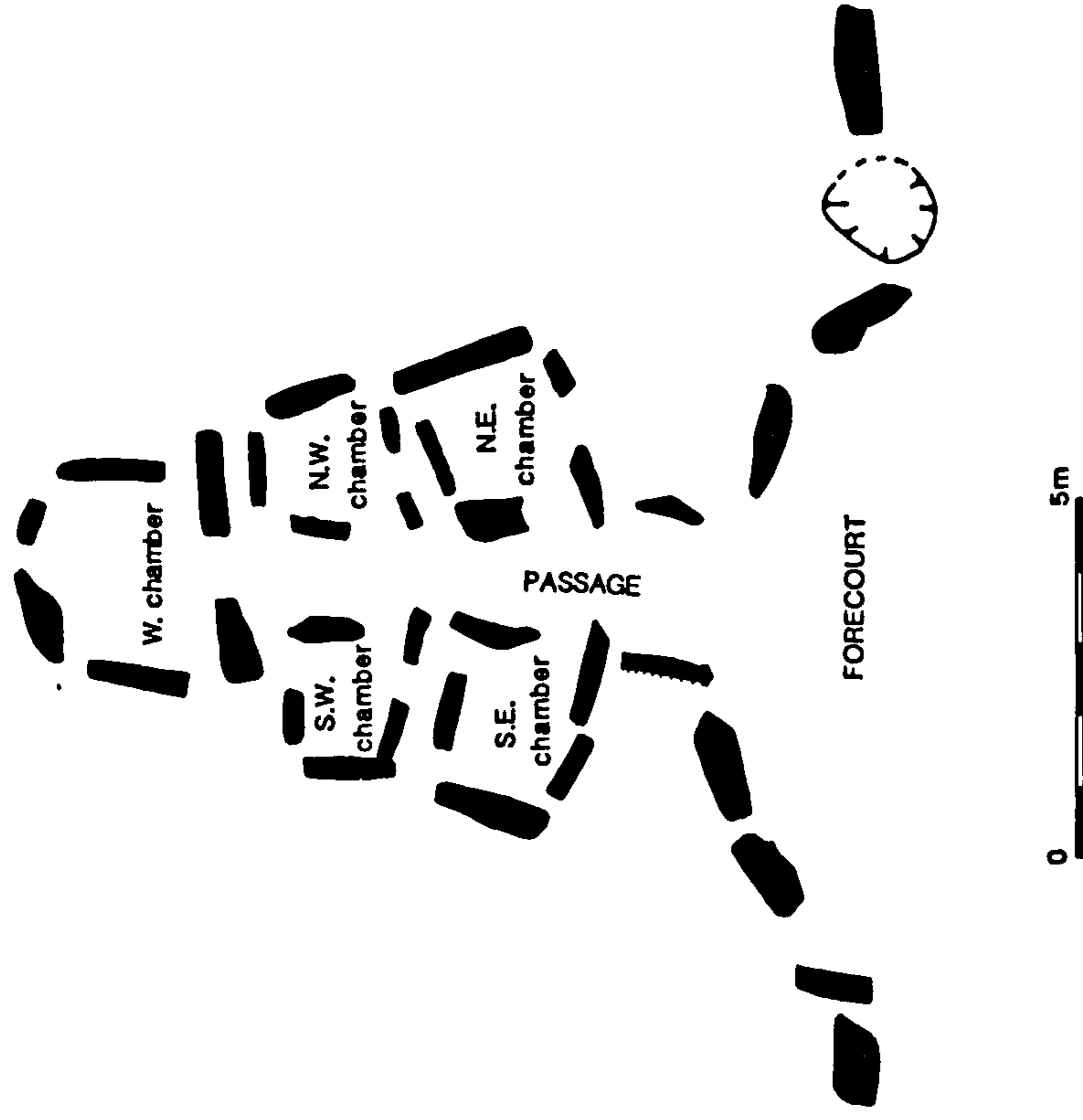


Figure 2

Simplified plan of the chambers (after Piggott 1962).

tation of small bones of the hands and feet, it is unlikely that the incompleteness of bodies is a result of differential preservation, although that is not necessarily a factor which can be entirely discounted. It is also worth noting that some bodies are more incomplete than even the bone-robbing theory would suggest. Examples include burials 5 and 6 in the W chamber (Thurnam's) and several burials in each of the other chambers (Piggott 1962, 6-7). There are also stray bones noted, particularly in

the NE and SE chambers, and also in the passage (Wells in Piggott 1962, 79-80). It seems therefore possible that some excarnation may be represented, making generalisation about even a single tomb risky. It is interesting that the last two chambers mentioned are opposed, and are closest to the entrance. A further factor to consider is whether individuals could be represented in more than one chamber; the assumption thus far has been that each chamber is self-contained in this respect. It may be possible

Chamber	Total no.	Adults	Children	Others
W	6	♂ 5 ♀ 1?		
NW	9	3, 4?	2	
SW	13	4, 5? plus 1 youth	3	
NE	5+	2, 2		1 plus adult fragments
SE	12+	1, 1		10 plus adult fragments

Numbers of individuals in the chambers by age and sex.

however to 'reassemble' individuals from some of the stray parts already mentioned. Perhaps future scientific research can devise means of 'tracing' such individuals.

Whatever processes may be involved before and after deposition, there are several interesting patterns in the bodies in the chambers. The details of these are listed in the excavation report but the patterns themselves did not produce any comment. Shanks and Tilley (1982) restricted themselves for statistical reasons to a consideration of only Fussell's Lodge, Lanhill and Luckington and likewise offered no comment on these striking patterns (nor indeed on others elsewhere). They were illustrated in outline by Kinnes but again with little substantial comment (1981, fig. 6.10 A). Major details of numbers, age and sex in each chamber are set out in Table 1.

It is noticeable that all of the chambers contain children (ranging from infants up to juveniles), but the SE chamber stands out for the ten juveniles contained in it. All of the chambers except the SE have old adults. The proportion of old people amongst the adults is highest in the NE chamber. All the chambers except the W have both sexes. It may be noted that the infant in this chamber was not sexed by Wells. The contents of

most of the chambers are therefore distinctive in some form or another, and there appears also to be some relation with the layout of the chambers. The male-dominated W chamber sits at the terminal position directly facing the entrance. The rather similar SW and NW chambers face each other across the passage, with more or less balanced numbers of adult men and women (in each case interestingly with perhaps one more woman) and few children. The SE and NE chambers face each other across the passage, lying closest to the entrance, and have less balanced contents, the SE with a pair of adults and several juveniles, the NE with two possible pairs of adults, one old and one young, with fragments of a newborn infant. Both, however, contain stray fragments of other adults. In terms of dominant composition therefore one could argue the following sort of schema:

W	male, adult
SW	mixed adult
SE	juvenile
NW	mixed adult
NE	old

Patterning is also evident in the condition of the bodies in the respective chambers and in body-part representation, especially skulls. As already mentioned, there are a few articulated or relatively undisturbed burials in the NE and SW chambers (Piggott 1962, pl. 15a; pl. 17b). In addition there is a young man in the NW chamber complete down to the pelvis, and a partly articulated youth in the SW chamber. Among these only one man is represented, in the SE chamber. In the NE chamber the cremated remains of one male and one female adult were placed over the most complete burial (Lisowski in Piggott 1962, 93). There is thus a considerable contrast with the male burials in the W chamber which as far as can be seen from Thurnam's account were largely complete (Thurnam 1860; Piggott 1962, 2-7). The contrast is further reinforced by the presence with all six burials in the W chamber of skulls, or in the case of the two fragmentary burials of skull fragments. In the other chambers, skulls are rare despite the higher numbers of individuals represented. Thus in the NE chamber there are the skulls of an old man and a young woman, and in the NW those of a young adult male, an old male and an old female; in the SE there are only parts and fragments of adult crania, and in the SW chamber there are a child's skull, and those of a young and an old woman. It is striking finally that all these variations in articulation and disarticulation, completeness and incompleteness are contained in one tomb, in contrast to the earthen long mound tradition, where it may be claimed that there was a chronological succession through the Earlier Neolithic from multiple disarticulated burials to fewer, more articulated burials (Thorpe 1984, 54).

Discussion: the local context

If these patterns seem meaningful, despite the possibility of their having been formed over a long period of time and of the movement of bones out of and even between the chambers, they remain to be interpreted. Even if meanings can be suggested, what certainty is there that they are representational rather than purely symbolic, in the light of the observation that mortuary practices often serve to idealise, distort or invert social reality (Hodder 1982)? This is a profound problem for all burial studies and is not one which can be easily solved in the absence of comparative data in this particular region from settlements and indeed other tombs. One can criticise Shanks and Tilley on this score, for suggesting so firmly that the meaning of the Fussell's Lodge burials was symbolic, 'designed to secure the misrecognition of the arbitrary nature of (power) relations and secure the reproduction rather than the transformation of the social order'; to mystify contradictions; to assert the collective rather than the individual; to deny asymmetry in social relations; to stress group solidarity; and so on (Shanks and Tilley 1982, 151). This smacks somewhat of the assumption of the very features which one is setting out to demonstrate in the first place. So here is a major stumbling block in the interpretation of symbolism in the material record: if the evidence suggests a pattern opposite to that which one would predict, the temptation may be to postulate an inversion of reality in the symbolic. We do not claim to solve this problem, but suggest a response which offers simplicity rather than complexity. Firstly, we stress the need for a contextual approach. We would

argue that it should be possible to determine the kind of message or meaning these burial patterns contain—one which is simple rather than complex—and the nature of the audience for whom they were intended or to whom they were accessible—one which is restricted rather than extensive. This conforms with the view posited by theorists of varying schools that a rigid dichotomy between the real and the symbolic may be more obstructive than helpful, and that the isolated analysis of ritual or symbolism without reference to the historical conditions under which they operate may be a blind alley (Bourdieu 1977; Sahlins 1985).

The kind of meaning suggested by Shanks and Tilley, as described above, is a complex one, and seems to be revealed only after sustained statistical analysis. In just the same way as 'optimal foraging theory' suffers from the implication that hunter-gatherers roamed the countryside, pocket calculators in hand, so too does this approach risk being too subtle by half. Let us start with the question of audience, which is rarely specifically considered. Shanks and Tilley imply that knowledge about tomb contents would be accessible to anyone interested. This is not necessarily the case. Access was certainly possible to chambered tombs like West Kennet, but it was surely limited by physical or occult means (consider, for instance, the role of symbolic carvings in 'protecting' the contents of passage graves: Shee Twohig 1981, 139). Since there is no sign of interference with the human bones by dogs or other scavengers, chambers and probably also passage must have been shut off. The presence of bones of bat, vole, mouse, jackdaw and blackbird may imply that this sealing was only effective against larger intruders (Piggott 1962, 54-5), unless these scraps were introduced with the secondary

filling. It is reasonable to suppose therefore that the chamber contents would have been for the most part concealed. Given that fleshed corpses were being put into the chambers over a period of time, these contents would have been for long somewhat noisome, and there could have been the additional motive of wishing to conceal the transition from body to clean bone (Thorpe 1984, 42), a liminal stage which could well have been considered unpropitious (Van Gennep 1960). In the case of this tomb we would therefore argue that mortuary ritual, or at least important segments of it, was open to only a small portion of the population. The contrast can be made with more public forms such as exposure in enclosure ditch bottoms or indeed flat-grave cemeteries on the continent where marked burials often lay in well-defined rows, and about whose contents much greater public knowledge must have been available. By the same token, this distinction between 'public' and 'private' rites may mark a division between the earthen long mounds and the chambered cairns of Britain. For in the former the simple timber or turf mortuary structure (Kinnes 1975, 19) may have been relatively accessible, and have facilitated removal and circulation of bones prior to the building of the mound, as opposed to the sequential inhumation of individuals in concealed circumstances. Of course, the trend towards complex multi-stage timber mortuary structures, and the movement of the ritual focus to the forecourt and façade, implies a convergence over time in terms both of concealment and the selection of those to be afforded burial. Nonetheless, it is of considerable importance that the megalithic chamber concept was incorporated into the earthen mounds of the Avebury area, marking them off from the rest of Wessex.

TABLE 2

Name	Wilt. No.	Length (feet)
East Kennet	5	345
West Kennet	4	330
The Devil's Den	8	230
Milbarrow	11	215
Adam's Grave	6	200
Easton Down	19	140
Horton Down	20	130
West Woods	15	120
Old Chapel	14	100
Kitchen Barrow	21	100
Shepherd's Shore	18	90 (possibly unchambered)
Monkton Down	22	90 (possibly unchambered)
Manton Down	7	65
The Shelving Stones	12	?
Temple Bottom	10	7 (circular?)

Lengths of local chambered tombs (after Corcoran 1969 and Barker 1985)

On present indications, the primary burial deposits at West Kennet did not form overnight. It is clear that we could be concerned with a considerable period of private ritual inside the monument. Such messages as were available to outsiders are not likely therefore to have been detailed. Indeed, in terms of social strategy it is clear that much was potentially to be gained from the mystification of the relationship between the living and the dead. All that need be impressed upon those lacking access to the tomb would be the strong continuity within the group constituted by the tomb's users. In addition this communication would be reinforced by the tomb's imposing architecture. The West Kennet long barrow, along with the unexplored East Kennet barrow, far exceeds in length—by over 100 feet—all of the other known neighbouring chambered tombs and barrows (Table 2; Corcoran 1969, fig. 6 and appendix A; Barker 1985). The architecture thus serves to dominate as well as to conceal. The

transepted form of chamber layout provides the observer with only one entrance contrasted with the multiple entrances of the lateral chambered type, and this too could be seen as a deliberate form of concealment or confusion.

By contrast, the knowledge of tomb contents would have been detailed for those with access to the tomb; indeed the claims for pattern in the human bone seem to demand a more complex message. It is of course notoriously difficult to estimate the size of such a group of users, and interpretations over past decades have ranged from whole communities to single families. A recent suggestion is that the individuals buried within a tomb need not represent the entire community or social group, but could represent those persons occupying important genealogical positions (Sherratt 1984, 192). We support a smaller rather than a larger group in this case, given the numbers involved set against the likely span of use: because of the concealment and private

ritual implied in the use of the tomb; and because again of the patterning which is perhaps more plausible in a restricted rather than extensive social setting. Suggested terminology for such a group has varied, although depending upon whether we use terms like family or dynasty, or clan or lineage, different connotations might be derived. Greater precision is not necessary for the argument presented here. What is important is that we envisage a group rather smaller than the local community as a whole (whatever the absolute size and geographical distribution), closely bound by kinship and other ties, and probably based on one or more biological families, even if all members of the group were not directly related. Patterning in the human deposits inside West Kennet could therefore reflect the major structural components of such a group. In the absence of detailed settlement data, we simply cannot say whether these are actual or idealised components, and perhaps for present purposes this matters little. On our interpretation, major structural concerns would have included a distinct role for adult males; balance in other respects between adult males and females and perhaps pairs of male and female; the importance of children and infants for group continuity; and distinctions between young, old and immature.

It is worth emphasising that the apparent internal categorisation is reflected in and is complementary to the architecture of the tomb. As Fleming has pointed out (1972; 1973), the architectural layout in separate chambers allows and emphasises segmentation and opposition, as well as the concealment stressed above. It is fundamental to ritual practice that divisions and classifications should be made within the natural and social world, and the use of space is one of the prime ways in which this is achieved

(Turner 1969, 30). Given that much of ritual practice works on the premise that material items introduced into a particular space bring with them certain powers and virtues which they possess (*ibid.*), the spatial patterns which we can identify are potentially of crucial importance. It is clear that the division of conceptual space in megalithic tombs is most accentuated in the transepted type, and thus these tombs contain the greatest potential for the elaboration of ritual practice.

Despite the long history of excavation of Cotswold-Severn tombs we lack good, well-researched comparanda in any reasonable quantity. Nonetheless, there seems to be less patterning of the kind discussed here in laterally chambered tombs. Examples can be quoted from Lanhill in Wiltshire (Keiller and Piggott 1938) and from further afield from Hazelton North in Gloucestershire (Saville 1984) and Ascott-under-Wychwood in Oxfordshire (Benson and Clegg 1978). There seem however to be no such types in the Avebury area (Corcoran 1969, fig. 6; Barker 1985), although some are of uncertain configuration. Information about body disposal in monuments with single terminal chambers is poor generally, and virtually non-existent in the Avebury area. The earthen long barrows of the area probably did not contain burials either, at least in their final form (Ashbee *et al.* 1979). In the present state of imperfect knowledge, West Kennet certainly stands out locally. The only other possible transepted tomb is at Old Chapel on the Marlborough Downs (WIL 14) but the barrow is short (see Table 2), and Stukeley's description of the chamber remains could as well fit a collapsed or ruined terminal chamber as a transepted one (Piggott 1948; Corcoran 1969).

In considering the possible social position of the group which used West Kennet, the

question of the monument's date looms large. Thorpe has suggested that large deposits of disarticulated remains tend to be early in the Neolithic sequence (1984, 54), but we have already seen that this does not fit the complexity of West Kennet. Others have seen the transepted type as not only exotic, as implied in Piggott's use of the term Pornic-Notgrove type (1962), but also as late within the suggested development of Cotswold-Severn tombs (Darvill 1982, 57; Thomas 1984, 173). This view rests partly on the unusual and elaborate chamber form which is seen as an addition to and emulation of a preexisting repertoire, partly on ceramic associations elsewhere in the Cotswolds, and partly on distribution, with most examples lying peripherally to major groups of barrows (Piggott 1962, fig. 20). There is much to recommend this view, though it may be remembered that the transepted form in western France probably begins in the fourth millennium bc. *Prima facie* support for it is also forthcoming in three radiocarbon dates from West Kennet itself, which group around 2800 bc (Gillespie *et al.* 1985). All are on human bone. From the NW chamber came 2875 ± 90 bc (OxA-449); from the NE 2750 ± 80 bc (OxA-450); and from the SW 2830 ± 90 bc (OxA-451). It remains to be established whether these determinations reflect the whole span of the tomb's use, and whether the construction of the tomb was late in the Earlier Neolithic sequence. It is not impossible that West Kennet is of more than one phase. The disparity in tomb length with all other local examples save one has already been noted, and it can readily be perceived from the plan that there are both slight kinks in the ditches and possible signs of a join in the mound (Corcoran 1969, 88). Moreover these lie at about 220–250 feet from the business end, which takes the

mound into the top of the range of other local examples, East Kennet again excluded (Table 2).

The two themes of this discussion begin to converge. The tomb was used by a small social group, and it may lie late in the Earlier Neolithic sequence of the area. It would be plausible to see the emergence of a socially preeminent group at this stage, in a long settled and much cleared landscape (Evans 1972; R. Smith 1984), with at least five enclosures known in the wider local area (Thomas 1984). Such socially preeminent groups would be in conflict and competition with others, for basic resources as well as for social position. Devices used in this milieu would plausibly include imposing tomb architecture with connotations of far-flung contacts, and burial ritual stressing group continuity to outsiders and reflecting major structural concerns to insiders. The later West Kennet is dated, the more explicable is the combination of elements described here. It remains to be seen in the Avebury area whether enclosures too date to this sort of late horizon in the Earlier Neolithic and whether their use was episodic or prolonged, defensive or symbolic. It has been common to see these enclosures as a generalised feature of Earlier Neolithic communities in southern England, but they can also be seen as part of specific contexts and events (Whittle forthcoming). This too supports the notion of specific local circumstances in which the construction of West Kennet long barrow can be set.

It is worth registering one caveat. The discussion here assumes with many others that not only was the group using the tomb smaller rather than larger but that it was local. The presence of oolitic limestone in drystone walling in the tomb however widens the possible orbit of the initial builders at least, beyond the immediate

Avebury area. If stone could be imported for construction from a distance, this may imply rights of access to the tomb for others not resident in the locality. This again raises the question of idealisation in burial practice and recalls ethnographic cases of people dispersed in life who return to a notional centre in death (Hodder 1982). While it is again to be hoped that future scientific research may provide some insight into this problem, it nonetheless remains true that the monument has its physical presence in the Avebury area, and can therefore be discussed in local terms, even if wider terms are eventually appropriate. It may also be suggested that socially preeminent groups did not exist in a vacuum, but supported their position by a network of contacts and alliances beyond their local area.

The secondary phase: the sequence of blocking, and patterns in the deposition of artefacts and bone

At some time after construction the primary form of the use of the tomb lapsed. As with other monuments this constitutes one of the most interesting junctures in its history. What were the circumstances surrounding such a marked change of use? Why did the tomb not go on in use, as happened further afield in the British Isles in the mid third millennium, for example in the Orkneys? A preliminary hypothesis is that the dead in the tomb ceased to be a continually growing group of ancestors located in the present, and became a more distanced group of ancestors, located in the past. Group rituals thus ceased to be concerned with unity with the ancestors, and became concerned with respect for the past. The nature of this respect depends upon the interpretation of the secondary blocking. If this went in at a late stage, as the excavators

believed (Piggott 1962, 77), then it took the form of keeping the tomb contents intact for as much as half a millennium (in radio-carbon years). If the blocking went in gradually, as we will suggest here, then it took the form of gradual deposits over the preexisting burials. We believe that this is more active continuation of use of the tomb is more plausible in the local Later Neolithic context, as we shall seek to show below. It may be readily admitted however that traditions could be maintained over vast periods of time in prehistory. The best example that comes to mind is the mirroring in the top of the ditch sequence at Hamledon Hill, Dorset, of depositions at its base (Mercer 1980).

It is crucial therefore to reexamine the nature of the blocking of the chambers and passage at West Kennet (Fig. 3). It may be remembered that Piggott flirted with the idea that 'secondary' deposits in fact accompanied burials, and could have gone in over a period of time, but later rejected it in favour of the theory of a single, late deposition (1962, 76–7). Much of the argument rests upon the supposed development of the Peterborough ceramic tradition. Curiously this has never been fully published or explored (see I. Smith 1974), and suggested schemes (*ibid.*, 112) certainly risk being too generalised and too little regionalised. Along with others we assume an Ebbsfleet-Mortlake-Fengate succession, but it is worth recording how poorly this is actually established for the Avebury area. At first sight the argument for a single act of blocking appears strong. Sherds of the same pot are scattered through several layers, and different Peterborough styles appear to be in all levels of the secondary blocking (Piggott 1962, 27–9). This even includes a Fengate style vessel (Piggott's P20) in layer 11 of the SE chamber (Piggott 1962, 40). There also

WEST KENNET LONG BARROW

SECTIONS OF BURIAL CHAMBERS

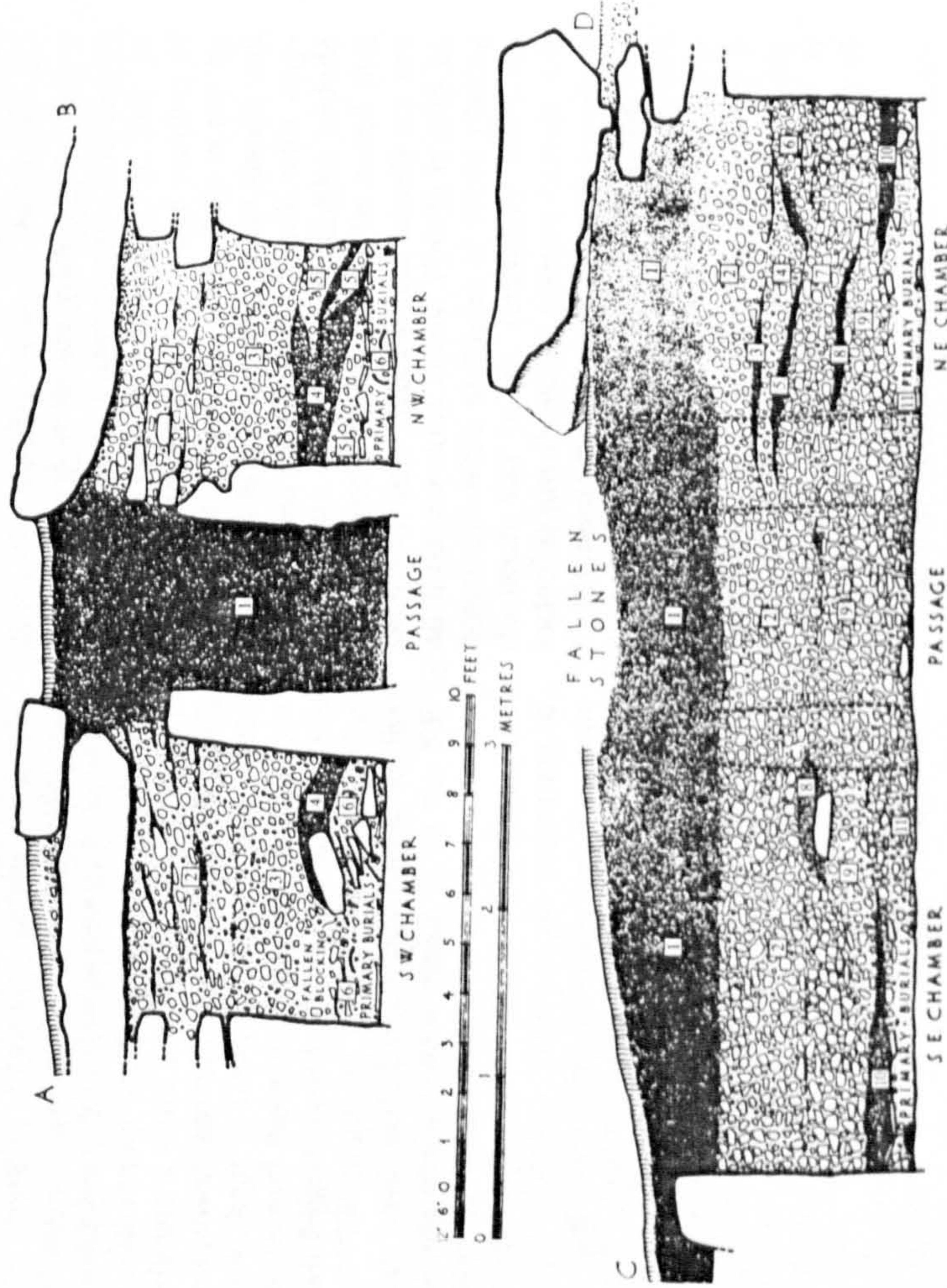


Figure 3

The secondary filling of the chambers (after Piggott 1962; with the permission of HMSO).

appear to be very low deposits of Beaker pottery, such as a sherd of vessel B7 in layer 10 of the NE chamber, and B6 in the same position. Grooved Ware sherds R1 and R3 also occur in layer 4 of the NW chamber. In fact these non-Peterborough sherds may be less significant. Both B6 and R1 are less diagnostic than Piggott suggests. R3 is a sizeable base fragment, but the single sherd of the report's B7 (find no. 128) is small and

although another sherd assigned to B7 was found in the stonehole of Stone 45 of the façade blocking.

Even with these qualifications, the distribution of the Peterborough pottery appears to be decisive. It is time to elaborate the initial suggestion (Thomas 1984, 173) that this is not so. The deposits of chalk, earth and burnt material in the four chambers excavated by Piggott present sufficiently similar stratigraphic sequences for us to suggest that each chamber was subject to equivalent depositional episodes. While we lack the stratigraphy for the intervening areas excavated by Thurnam, it seems reasonable to institute an overall threefold phasing on this basis, as set out in Table 3.

TABLE 3

Phase	SW	NW	SE	NE
1	6	5, 6	11	11
2	3, 4	3, 4	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10
3	2	2	2	2-7

Suggested phasing of the secondary deposits using the report's layers.

Within this framework, it is predominantly Ebbsfleet and Mortlake pottery which occurs earliest. Thus there are sherds of these styles as early as our Phase 1, even though sherds assigned by Piggott to the same vessels may also occur higher. Examples include P1, P2, P4, P17, and P85-89 from the NW chamber, and P68-72 from the SE chamber. A single exception to this has already been mentioned, P20 from layer 11 in the SE chamber. Whether this is a typical piece of Fengate pottery is open to question, though the form is clearly similar. It may also be noted that other Fengate sherds occur in Phases 2 and 3, such as P12,

P13, P14 and P47. The stratigraphic balance is thus in tune with the accepted Peterborough succession. This certainly suggests that the blocking may have been more gradual than the excavators allowed. It is thus possible to suggest different starting dates for different chambers. Thus the NW chamber could have been used first in the secondary phase, with pottery deposited at the same level as the primary burials. Next would come the NE chamber, with Ebbsfleet pottery in stratigraphic Phase 2 (above the primary burials). The position of the W chamber, which also contains Ebbsfleet sherds is unclear; there is some suggestion from Thurnam's account (1860, 414-5) that this occurs as low as the burials. Next would follow the SE chamber, since it lacks Ebbsfleet sherds with the exception of P3, and P68-72 in Phase 1, noted by Piggott as 'Peterborough' seem to be Mortlake in style. The SW chamber virtually lacks pottery; the sherds it does contain are possibly of Mortlake or Fengate and Grooved Ware style. Beaker use of the chambers as suggested above is argued to be late.

In addition to this, there are some six other features of interest in the secondary blocking, which did not receive full attention in the excavation report or are not fully compatible with the preferred interpretation of the secondary blocking in the excavation report. These are deliberate placing of sherds; patterned distribution of sherds in the chambers according to style and decorative motif; the derivation and quantity of sherds involved; the deposition and placing of animal bone; and the dominant quantity of Peterborough pottery as opposed to Grooved Ware or Beakers. These in their turn lead to a discussion of the local context.

Piggott (1962, 29) duly noted instances of the deliberate placing of sherds (and bones) in the angles of the chambers, citing the SE

chamber and the W chamber, where cases had been noted by Thurnam. This feature is an important clue to the process of secondary blocking. Contrary to the view expressed in a review by Case (1963, 254) that the capstones had been pulled aside to allow the secondary blocking to be poured in, it indicates a more careful process. It should be stressed that it is clear from the site finds book, kept in Devizes museum, that there are several more instances of this practice than Piggott records. These include the NE and NW chambers. There was a small flat plain base, with fairly fresh edges, in the packing stones behind Stone 32 in the NE chamber. Other examples in this chamber include site finds number 24, from the south-west corner between the orthostats of the east wall—this includes four flat base sherds, eight wall sherds, and another with paired finger nail impressions. These are grouped by Piggott respectively as simply P28 and P39. In the NW chamber there are four rims and two body sherds from dry-stone walling in the SW corner (site finds no. 299); these are described as 'scraps' and constitute P90. Two body sherds and a fragmentary rim were found amongst the 'blocking stones' of the chamber (site finds number 163). There are several examples from all these chambers cited of sherds amongst the paving stones just above the primary burials. These are particularly noticeable in the NW chamber, where there are at least 25 body sherds and seven rims. Given the overall totals of sherds in the chambers (see below) this is an undue quantity to be the result of chance. Examples found by Thurnam have already been noted. By contrast there seems to be little or none of this feature in the passage. Further examples are to be found in the forecourt area, where sherds in stone holes could be deliberately placed and where 14

sherds including two rims were found in the primary chalk mound at the back of stone 43 (site finds no. 291). In addition to these there are possible cases of deliberate pot smashing. Most of the pottery, as further described below, occurs as small sherds and the overwhelming impression is one of diversity and an originally large number of vessels. In a few instances, duly noted by Piggott (1962, 27), rather more sherds can be assigned to individual vessels with varying degrees of certainty. Examples include P1, P12 and P13, but it may be noted that sherds of these hypothetical vessels are not all from the same layers. Finally it may be noted that while examples of sherd placing do occur low in the secondary blocking, including just above the primary burials, it is by no means clear that all examples were so placed. The examples cited from the NE chamber, P28 and P39, with their early site finds numbers, seem to have been comparatively high up, though assigned to layer 7 and to layers 9 and 10 respectively in the report. The duration of this practice is obviously also critical for an assessment of chamber blocking.

The first feature to note about the structured distribution of sherds in the chambers is that the SW has virtually none. This very striking fact receives little attention in the report, contrasting with the other chambers and even the passage. Given that the chamber contains a black layer and has animal bones and some flints, this is all the more striking and unlikely to be due to chance. Some of the style differences per chamber have already been described in the discussion of the blocking chronology, and can be set out again here (see Table 4). There are also what appear to be significant variations in the kinds of Peterborough decorative motif most commonly found in each of the chambers. While Thurnam commented

able diversity, with twisted cord impressions, finger-nail impressions and parallel horizontal lines dominant, but also with whipped cord, 'bird bone' impressions, and assorted jabs and incisions. The NE chamber has noticeably large quantities of paired finger-nail impressions, with other decorative techniques also represented except for curvilinear elements. The NW chamber has particularly jabs, incisions and incised lines, horizontal zones of jabbing occurring often with horizontal incised lines; herringbone patterns are particularly common. The SE chamber concentrates markedly on an assortment of jabs and incisions; it contains also some twisted cord, but whipped cord is absent. Pits or hollows in the necks of

TABLE 4

Chamber	Styles
W	Ebbsfleet; Mortlake; no Fengate?
NW	Ebbsfleet; Mortlake; no Fengate?
NE	Ebbsfleet; Mortlake; Fengate (Peterborough; Grooved Ware)
SW	No Ebbsfleet except P3; Mortlake;
SE	Fengate

Representation of Peterborough pottery styles in the individual chambers.

(1860, 418) that 'it is needless minutely to describe the character of the pottery, which is unequivocally hand-made, and of the British or Celtic type', this now seems rewarding. The W chamber has consider-

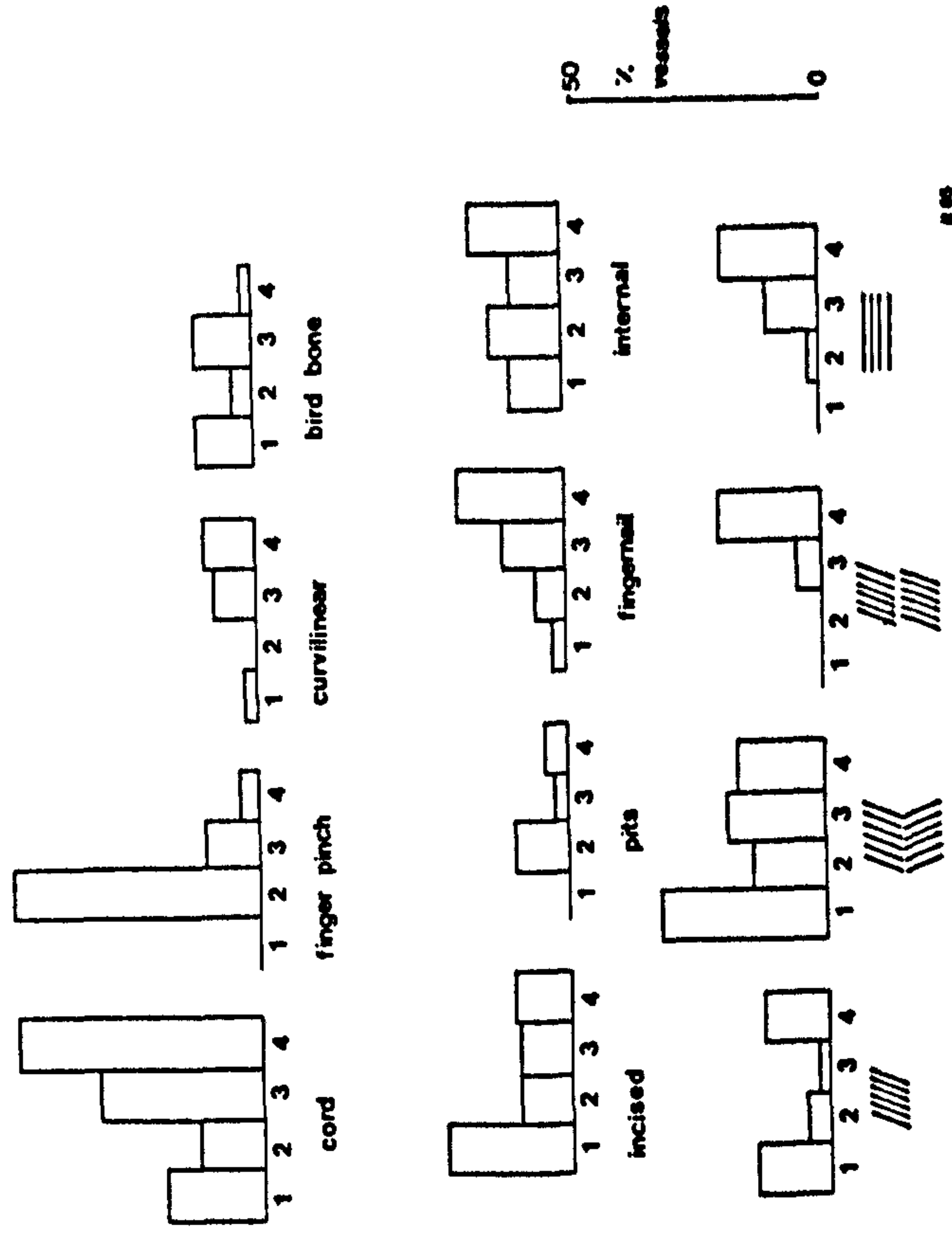


Figure 4

Variation of decorative techniques and stylistic motifs on Peterborough pottery between chambers in the later deposits. 1 = NW; 2 = NE; 3 = SE; 4 = W.

vessels are most common in the NE and W chambers. In summary there is a distinct concentration on certain motifs or techniques in each chamber, and varied diversity—most in the W and NE chambers, and least in the SE (see Fig. 4).

Some of these differences may be chronological, according to the arguments based on style presented above. It is possible however that particular decorative traits contained or conveyed specific meanings or significance and that these were related to groupings according to age, sex and other criteria within groups of users of Peterborough pottery. It is tempting to suppose that the claimed patterns in human bone distribution correlate with the claimed patterns in the distribution around the chambers of different pottery decoration, although there do not appear to be any exclusive correlations between particular age or sex groupings and any particular decorative technique. Twisted cord could be seen as a predominantly male motif, but fingernail incision occurs in the NE chamber as well as the W, with males less dominant in the former case. Nonetheless, in the absence of settlement evidence this might be a rare insight into the possible meaning of third millennium pottery decoration. Alternatively, were the different chambers to be connected in the later phases not with age and sex classes but with particular segments of the restricted social group hypothesised (lineages within an élite clan, for instance) the significance of this decorative diversity might be entirely different, perhaps connected with the traditions of separate groups of local potters. In any case, if the claimed patterning is more than the result of the phased depositional process, it also points to the very structured nature of the blocking process.

Thurnam's comment (1860, 417) that 'the

quantity of coarse pottery was remarkable' is a good introduction to the next aspect. Cunnington (1927) estimated there to be 250–300 sherds from the W chamber, representing a minimum of 50 vessels. Piggott doubled the vessel total for the W chamber and suggested that another 150 were represented in the rest of the chambers. We have counted at least 291 sherds, including 36 Beaker sherds, from the W chamber in the Devizes Museum collection. There must be at least another 560 sherds from the 1955–56 excavations, and in all one must be dealing with a figure in excess of 850 sherds. We have counted about 70 different rims. Given the extreme diversity of the sherds it is quite possible that Piggott's figure of 250 vessels is an under-estimate, but this is extremely difficult to be precise about because of the smallness of the sherds. The great majority are about 5 × 5 cm or less in size. Many of the Peterborough 'pots' listed in the report are rather arbitrary groupings of diverse sherds found close together.

TABLE 5

Chamber	Total sherd nos.	Rims included
NW	109	12
NE	206	13
SW	8	4
E	159	20
W	291	10
Passage	38	2
Forecourt	74	6

Minimum numbers of sherds (inc. Beaker) in Devizes Museum.

The condition of these sherds is variable. Piggott described them as having relatively fresh edges (1962, 27) but we would suggest greater variability than this, since many sherds are rather worn at the edges, and to a

degree also on their surfaces. This is a rather subjective matter, for obvious reasons, but it is also our impression that there are predominantly worn sherds in the W and NW chambers, and a combination of worn and fresh sherds in the NE and SE chambers. The significance of this difference is unclear, although it may point to separate origins for the pottery in each chamber. According to Piggott the bulk of the sherds came from layers 9 and 10 in the NE chamber, layer 10 in the SE and layer 5 in the NW. It is to be noted that layer 10 in the NE and layer 10 in the SE chambers were both 'dirty' black deposits, while layer 9 in the NE and layer 5 in the NW are clean chalk layers. The 'dirty' layer 4 of the NW chamber had rather little pottery (like layer 4 in the SW chamber opposite already noted above). We suggest that this strengthens the case for deliberate additions of pottery to selected and gradual deposits of secondary blocking. Four sorts of pottery deposit can therefore be suggested: deliberate pot smashing and spreading between chambers; deliberate placing of groups of sherds, for instance amongst paving stones above the primary burials, in the angles of the chambers, behind orthostats and in drystone walling of the chambers; deliberate additions to layers of clean or relatively clean (and fresh) chalk rubble; and inclusions in the dirty black layers. The latter category may be accidentally or incidentally included from a source hypothetically from an occupation or culthouse deposit, but since only certain dirty black layers contain significant concentrations, the sherds in this category may also in fact be a deliberate deposit.

In trying therefore to suggest a possible source of this material it may be necessary to separate the pottery from the occupation-like deposits of the dirty black layers. Occupation sites are so far sparse in the

Avebury area. The rather uniformly small sherd size in the West Kennet chambers suggests greater selection than might be expected in occupation contexts, particularly as a proportion at least of these sherds are relatively fresh. A site like Cherhill (Evans and Smith 1983) could nonetheless yield the required sort of matrix, along with animal bones and flint. However since we have argued that the pottery from the West Kennet secondary blocking could have been put in over a period of time, it is no longer absolutely necessary to search for a single source from which it could be derived. It may even be worth considering whether some of the deposits were a consequence of in-situ activities at the tomb. There are other places in the area with similar though not identical pottery assemblages, which might indicate that this kind of practice was not restricted to West Kennet alone. The Sanctuary on Overton Hill is one obvious candidate, with a succession of Windmill Hill, Peterborough and Beaker pottery (Cunnington 1913). The 'occupation site' on the line of the West Kennet Avenue, with mainly Peterborough and Grooved Ware pottery (Smith 1965, 234–5) may also be unusual. Two other candidates published since the excavation report are the old land surfaces beneath two nearby barrows, Avebury G55 to the north-west (I. Smith 1965a) and West Overton G6b on Overton Hill (Smith and Simpson 1966). The latter contained Windmill Hill, Ebbsfleet, Mortlake, Fengate and Grooved Ware sherds as well as a little Beaker pottery. The Windmill Hill and Peterborough sherds were small and fragmentary, the Grooved Ware sherds fresher. It may also be noted that animal bone was sparse and fragmentary; 125 flakes, 4 scrapers, 1 awl and 1 leaf-shaped arrowhead were found, but no cores. This does not appear to be an appropriate

balance of finds for a 'normal' occupation deposit. The same may be true of the other example, Avebury G55, though the sherd numbers are small and the pottery, which includes Windmill Hill, Peterborough, Grooved Ware, and Beaker, is mostly unstratified. The only certain features were pits with Late style Beakers (I. Smith 1965a). Clearly, the assumption that all deposits of pottery encountered in the archaeological record are purely a product of waste disposal is unwarranted (Wellbourne 1984, 22–23).

While we do not claim that unusual and prolonged deposition of this kind was an exclusively north Wiltshire practice it is difficult to parallel four such examples in close proximity in southern England. This

use of pottery moreover recalls the deposition of broken pottery in the chambers, passages and forecourts of megaliths of the mid third millennium in northern Holland, northern Germany and southern Scandinavia (Whittle 1985). This is associated particularly with the Scandinavian passage grave tradition and the *Hunebedden* and *Riesensteingräber* of the north European plain.

The secondary deposits include both human and animal bones, and again there appears to be rather more structure in these remains than the original report might suggest. At the simplest level, the numerical representation of elements of particular species in the different chambers shows considerable variation (see Fig. 5). Dog

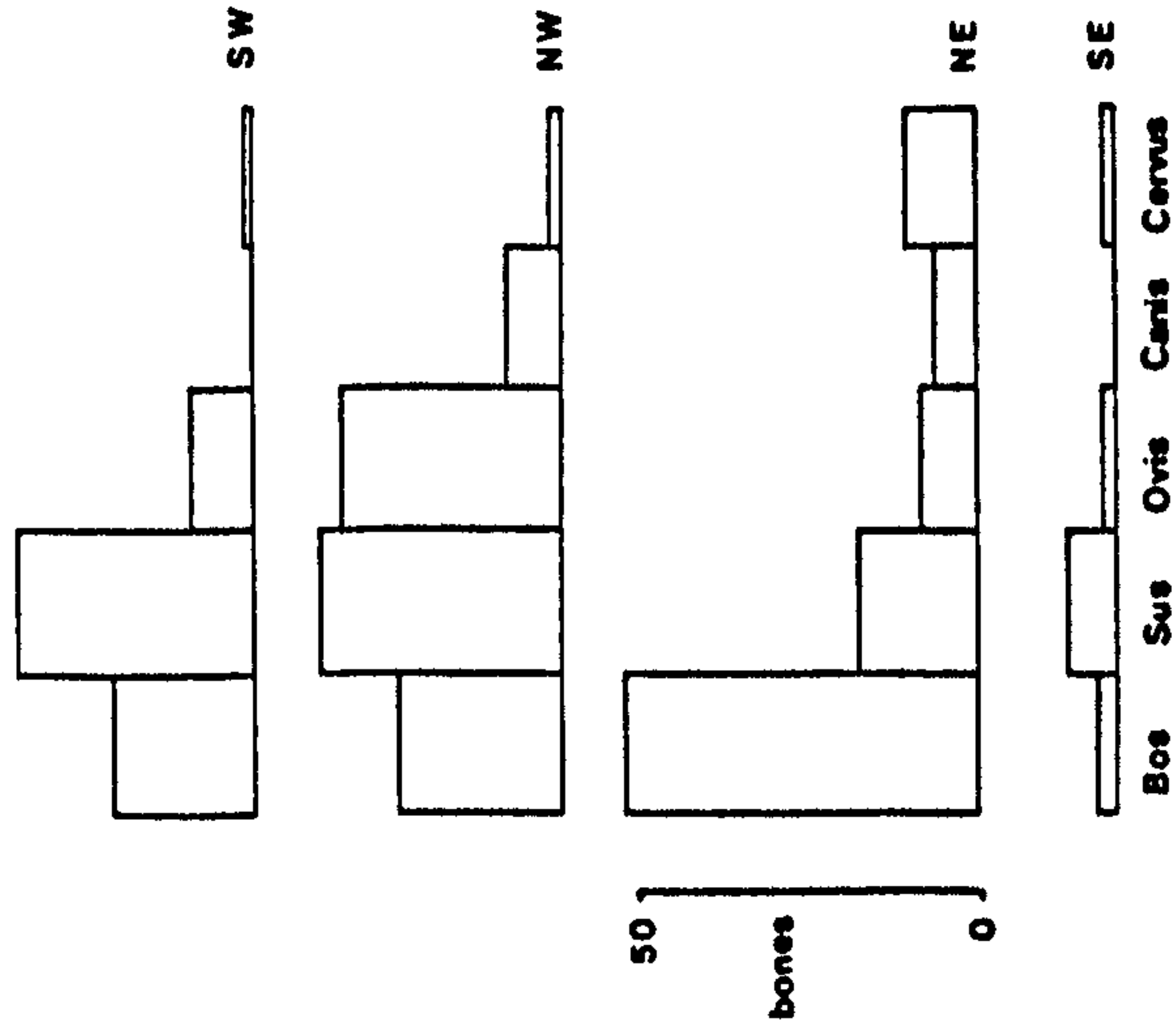


Figure 5
Variation of representation of skeletal elements of different animal species between chambers in the later deposits.

bones are only present in the NE and NW chambers. In the NW, SW and SE chambers, either pig or sheep bones predominate, and only in the NE chamber is there a massive predominance of cattle bones. This is interesting in view of Thorpe's suggestion (1984, 51) that a 'hierarchy' of animals can be detected in Neolithic funerary contexts, for it is the NE chamber which produced in general the richest material assemblage. This may in turn be connected with the prevalence of elder individuals in the primary burials in this chamber. The body-parts of the animals represented also provide considerable information, and suggest that deliberate selection took place. Among the cattle, fragments of skulls, mandibles and hoof bones (cuboids, metapodia and phalanges) are greatly over-represented, bones from 'meaty' parts of the animal (Scapula, Humerus, Pelvis, Femur, Radius, Ulna and Tibia) are well represented, yet other bones (Atlas, Axis, Sacrum, Fibula, Astragalus and Calcaneus) are conspicuous by their absence. Pig and sheep bones repeat the emphasis on 'meat' bones, skulls and mandibles, without such a concentration on foot bones. In view of the survival of fragile elements like the Pelvis, it is doubtful whether this patterning can be blamed upon taphonomic factors. The nature of the faunal assemblage from West Kennet may be attributed to a variety of causal factors: the collection of bones connected with meat-eating, and thus perhaps feasting; the deliberate deposition of the skulls of a number of animals; the deposition of the hides of cattle. The first point requires no further comment at this stage, but the others may need clarification. The recovery of hides from Wessex long barrows is well documented from Fussell's Lodge, Bowl's Barrow, Amesbury 42, Knook 2, Corton, Sherrington 1 and Tilshead Lodge (Grigson in Ashbee 1966). Bone counts at

later ritual sites in Wessex suggest that this depositional practice may extend beyond the long mounds. More locally, three bovid skulls were found in the mound at Beckhampton Road (Ashbee *et al.* 1979) and one in stonehole 6 at the Manton barrow (Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh). The recovery of the skulls, mandibles and teeth of pigs, by comparison, is more frequent in the tombs of the Cotswold-Severn area, examples occurring at Adlestrop Hill (Donovan 1938), Rodmarton (Lysons 1863) and Uley (Crawford 1925, 102–6). Another aspect of the deposition of animal remains at West Kennet which recalls Cotswold-Severn practice is the presence of extremely young or natal pigs and sheep. This can be compared with the bones of a natal sheep found in the south chamber at Hazleton (Saville, *pers. comm.*). So, in parallel with the tomb architecture and the deposition of pottery, the treatment of animal remains at West Kennet recalls and fuses elements from several different points of origin.

There are several examples of bones from the same individual animal in the secondary deposits. Had, as Piggott suggested, the contents of these layers been scraped up from a mortuary house elsewhere, one would expect all traces of structure in the material to have been lost. However, to quote the best example, from layer 3 in the NW chamber (our Phase 2) there were recovered the almost complete remains of a sheep. Judging by the presence of most of the phalanges and all of the tail bones, this animal must have been introduced into the tomb in a fleshed condition at a time well before the final blocking. Furthermore, it seems rather unlikely that the animal crawled in by itself to die; its introduction can only be seen as a deliberate act, and one which is indicative of the nature of the secondary deposits as a whole.

The human remains present a further

problem. If we dispense with the idea that the secondary material was introduced as a single action from a single source elsewhere, we have two possible explanations as to why human remains are found in the later fill. Either the bones were in some way derived from the primary burials, or we must conclude that the continued deposition of human skeletal material formed a part of the activity associated with the later use of the tomb. The former appears unlikely because the bones found in the secondary fills of each chamber bear little relationship to the equivalent primary burials. An example which bears this out is the mandible and scapula of a natal individual found in our Phase 2 of the NE chamber. No such individual is represented in the primary deposits. Nonetheless, it seems possible that the deposition of odd elements of human skeletons in the secondary fill is related to the question of why parts of the primary burials, and in particular skulls and long-bones, are missing. In societies which practice elaborate burial rites, there is frequently a distinction drawn between the transient aspect of the body, the flesh, and the bones (Bloch and Parry 1982). Furthermore, there is an astonishingly widespread belief that the bones themselves represent a store of life and fertility. For instance, Hertz (1960, 57) states that the Indonesians 'believe that a beneficent influence emanates from the bones which protects the village against misfortune and helps the living in their endeavors', while of China Watson states (1982, 155) that 'the living gain some control over the natural environment by planting . . . the bones of their predecessors in conspicuous locations'. To a similar end, in the New Guinea highlands bones are kept in 'head houses' (Strathern 1982, 117). All of this points to a single important point: that once the flesh has corrupted, the bones

of the ancestors change their status and become, in effect, portable artefacts with considerable symbolic power. Braithwaite (1984, 101) draws attention to the deposition of human skeletal material in monumental contexts throughout the Neolithic of southern Britain, and suggests that as time progressed this became more and more related to making reference to the past for ideological purposes. In the case of West Kennet we have evidence which suggests that the selection, circulation and deposition of human skeletal parts was a continuous process over a long period of time. Thus when new monuments were built, they might be connected with the ancestral past by the incorporation of bones into their fabric. In the immediate area of West Kennet an example of this practice would be the human femur (if Neolithic) found in the mound of Silbury Hill by Pass in the last century (Devizes museum records and collection). 'Bone-robbing' might thus be superseded as a concept by 'bone-circulation'.

If we accept that the various deposits of chalk and burnt material in the chambers and passage represent a unified stratigraphic sequence, the significance of the deposition of material items through time is considerable. For it appears that while in the earlier deposits the distributions of pottery, animal bones and human remains were relatively uniform, as time progressed they came to emphasise the northern chambers, and particularly the NE. It is hard to avoid the conclusion that the deposition of these items was being spatially restricted over time, despite the relatively uniform sequence of chalk and dirty black layers (Fig. 6).

Finally it remains to emphasise the overwhelming dominance of pottery of the Peterborough tradition in the secondary deposits. The contrast is obvious even from

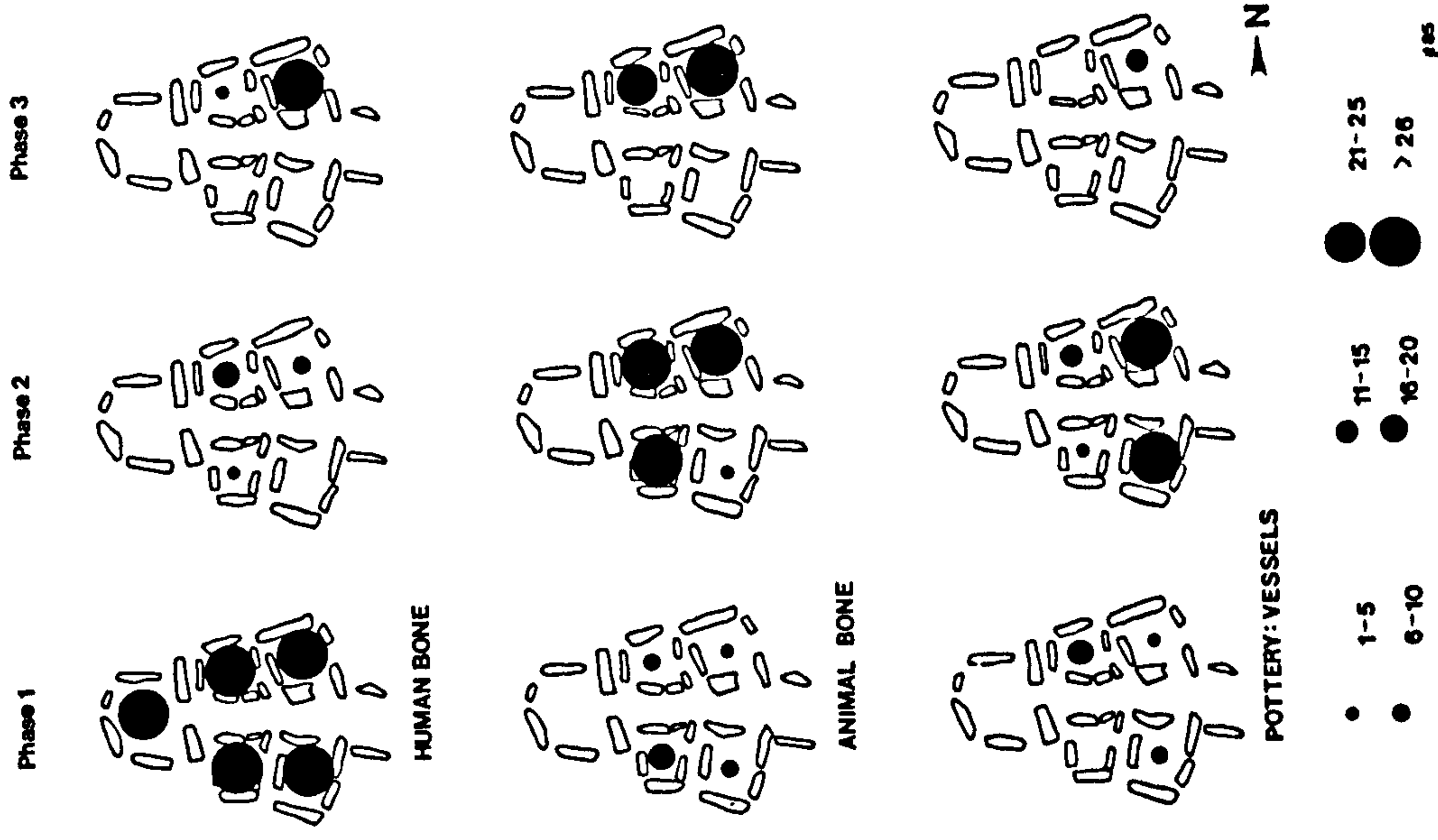


Figure 6

Relative representation of human bones, animal bones and pottery vessels in different phases of the secondary deposits.

the report's catalogue but it can in fact be accentuated by the fact that some of the claimed Grooved Ware and Beaker pots are not wholly distinctive and that many of the Peterborough vessels (P numbers) are collections of disparate sherds quite evidently from different pots. This situation has considerable cultural and chronological implications not addressed in the excavation report. These are best now faced in a wider discussion of the local context in the Later Neolithic of the Avebury area.

Discussion: the local context in the Later Neolithic

The diagnostic Beaker pottery from West Kennet is of Clarke's AOC and E types (B7 and B8 in the report: Piggott 1962, fig. 14; Clarke 1970, nos. 1067–8). According to currently available schemes of Beaker development these should be early and could be dated to around 2000 bc. Clarke also lists (no. 1066) a Beaker of possible S2(W) type from Thurnam's excavations, which should be later, but this may be comparable to the undiagnostic Beaker of the 1955–6 excavations. There is also, as Piggott noted (1962, 73), the Fengate pottery to take into account. The closing of the monument could however be as early as 2000 bc, or not long after, say before 1800 bc. This is somewhat earlier than Piggott's estimate of 1600 BC. We suggest that the monument was finally blocked, with the last deposits in the forecourt infill and façade, in the period when Avebury and Silbury Hill were newly constructed and were being actively maintained, though we readily admit that this question is not fully resolved. Accepting such a date for the present, one has to consider a long interval from the end of the Earlier Neolithic till about 2000 bc, when the prestigious monuments of the

this period. However, the uses to which these monuments were put seem to have varied from one area to another, and thus there is a need for a regional perspective to complement any wider study of the period. In the Avebury context, we suggest that the West Kennet barrow changed its role from that of an actively used repository for the dead to that of a monument containing ancestors no longer fully integrated with the community. The ancestors became a scarce resource, but ritual communication was maintained by the activities which resulted in the secondary deposits. The site is clearly not on its own in this period, say from 26/2500 to 22/2100 bc. Other places of pottery deposition have been described above, such as the Sanctuary, the West Kennet Avenue site, Avebury G55 and West Overton G6b. At least some of the local barrows may belong to this period. There is a date of 2517 ± 90 bc (BM-506b) from the Beckhampton Road barrow, and the latest date from South Street is 2580 ± 110 bc (BM-358b). Neither certainly contained burials, and this use of the mound idea (Whittle 1977, 218) on its own would be compatible with the notion of creating an artificial distance between present and past. This too could be a plausible alternative horizon for the suggested lengthening of the West Kennet mound. It remains to be seen whether any pre-Beaker single burials emerge in the area. The present absence contrasts with sites like Cop Heap, Knook, Winterbourne Stoke 35a and Amesbury 71 (Hoare 1810; Thurnam 1969; Christie 1969) south of the Vale of Pewsey, or those of the Upper Thames (Case and Whittle 1982; Bradley and Holgate 1984) and Cranborne Chase (Bradley *et al.* 1984) (see Kinnes 1979, fig. 4.2). It cannot be assumed that such developments were uniform in every region.

We also suggest that there was a continued use of other monuments in this pre-Avebury phase. Windmill Hill was still in use, and served as a place of deposition of a wide range of imported stone axes. Presumably the enclosure ditches were by now silting up and the banks no longer maintained, showing a different kind of use from its primary role, but they could provide more surprises yet. One notes Ebbsfleet pottery low in the ditch (I. Smith 1965b, fig. 4), and we would not exclude the possibility of recuts in the mid third millennium bc. The Sanctuary had timber settings in this period, which have been claimed as roofed buildings rather than free-standing circles (Piggott 1940). The stone phase of the Sanctuary is presumably late and contemporary with the final Avebury/West Kennet Avenue complex but it is possible that the other stone circles of the area may be earlier. There is Faulkner's Circle on its own near the Avenue (I. Smith 1965b) and other simple ones lie within a few miles (Burl 1979). The inner circles at Avebury could equally belong to a phase before the monumental henge, though Piggott's excavation near the north entrance seems to disprove the possibility of a third northern circle overlain by henge bank and ditch (Piggott 1964; I. Smith 1965b). The first phase of the Avebury bank (Burl 1979, 61, 75; John Evans *pers. comm.*) could be seen not just as a marker for the full-size construction (Burl 1979, 75) but as an independent phase altogether. There is also a puzzling kink in the West Kennet Avenue at the south entrance. This could be seen as a subtle architectural-ritual device, designed to deny processors a clear view of the interior until the last moment before entry, or it may be a sign of changes in plan and earlier phases. It also remains to be fully established whether Silbury Hill was built in one go, or in stages.

Though much remains unknown, these are some of the likely features of the earlier part of the later Neolithic in the Avebury area. There are also some indications of environmental change, which if not in itself an explanation for social developments, is another factor to be taken into account. It has been suggested that weeding and especially bracken control presented problems by this stage (R. Smith 1984) and there has been a recent realisation of the scale of colluviation in the upper Kennet valley, some of which may date to the third millennium bc (John Evans *pers. comm.*).

It is thus possible that the Avebury area may have seen continued social competition after the Earlier Neolithic. However, the evidence from West Kennet might be taken to imply that rather than the conflict which has been suggested in southern Wessex with the formation of a dualistic structure in which ritual and secular authority became separated (Thorpe and Richards 1984; Friedman and Rowlands 1977, 231), the Avebury area achieved stability through the institutionalisation of competition in ritual practice. The West Kennet long barrow could thus represent an arena for competitive ritual activities involving the restricted group entitled to use the monument. The potential of rites associated with the dead for conspicuous consumption has frequently been pointed out (Metcalf 1981; Hickerson 1960). This would certainly explain both feasting and pot-smashing, and could help to explain the progressive distancing of the living from the ancestors. Likewise the gradual spatial restriction of deposition within the tomb might relate to the ascendancy of a particular section within the tomb's users. Such a restriction extends also to the blocking of other tombs in the immediate area, leaving West Kennet (and, potentially, one or two other tombs) alone

interest throughout the Later Neolithic in the Avebury area, and that it was involved in events at its close.

Conclusions

We have suggested that the West Kennet long barrow could have been built late in the Earlier Neolithic period (unless enlarged from an earlier monument). To begin with it was actively used as a repository for the dead of a locally preeminent group. The dead were placed in the tomb as successive inhumations, but some exhumation may have been involved, as well as the removal and possible circulation of bones. There is evident patterning in the distribution of the dead around the chambers, perhaps representing some of the major structural components of the group and a general concern for internal position and categorisation. Communication with outsiders however may have been by means of generalised awareness of group continuity and solidarity, since the burial ritual was concealed and access to it was restricted, rather than by the conveyance of detailed messages. Tomb architecture may have both reinforced the special nature claimed by its users and facilitated the use of the site as an arena for ritual practice. The use of the tomb falls into the context of heightened competition in the earlier third millennium.

In the Later Neolithic the use of the tomb changed. The ancestors within it were made less accessible to the living. The link between past and present was maintained by special deposits made over a very long period of time in the Later Neolithic. These performances may have been controlled by a progressively more restricted segment of society. The secondary blocking was not therefore a single act. Pottery deposition was structured, and particular decorative techniques dominate individual chambers.

This may be an unusual clue to the significance of ceramic style in relation to age, sex or other social divisions. The lengthening of the tomb might belong to this phase. The continued use of the tomb is a useful monitor of continued group differentiation in the area. Other relevant features may include pottery deposits, secondary use of enclosures, timber and stone settings, and even an early phase of the Avebury bank. The unique nature of the secondary deposits at West Kennet is to be seen in relation to this context. The tomb was finally blocked in the period which saw the elaboration of the major monuments of Avebury and Silbury Hill. It remains to be established whether this was final protection for the ancestors of a still dominant group, or the closing down of a redundant monument, redolent with powerful associations and which offered competition to new traditions, either of monument building or of Beaker acquisition and use.

Many problems remain. Continued fieldwork in the area will help to resolve some of them, and it is to be hoped that further radiocarbon dates can be obtained from both primary and secondary phases.

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