Appendices
APPENDIX I  –  SELECT INVESTIGATIONS IN THE STONEHENGE LANDSCAPE

ANTIQUARIAN INVESTIGATIONS

Stonehenge

1620. Duke of Buckingham had an excavation made within Stonehenge.


1666. John Aubrey surveyed Stonehenge and produced his ‘Review’ in 1666, where he described the prehistoric pits, later known as the Aubrey Holes. Aubrey, J, 1693 (edited by J Fowles 1982), Monumenta Britannica. Sherborne, Dorset: Dorset Publishing Co


1721. William Stukeley discovered the Avenue extending beyond Stonehenge Bottom to King Barrow Ridge.


1798. William Cunnington dug under the fallen stones (numbers 56 and 57) at Stonehenge.


1839. Captain Beamish excavated within Stonehenge.


Barrows and related structures


Butterfield Down
1990-3. Mick Rawlings and Andy Fitzpatrick excavated an extensive sequence of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, and later features in advance of the construction of a housing estate on the east side of Amesbury.

Coneybury

Durrington Iron Age and Romano-British settlement

Durrington Walls
1949–51. Marcus Stone, Stuart Piggott, and Allan Booth excavated a section through Durrington Walls along the eastern side of the A345, in advance of pipeline construction. This excavation was subsequently expanded and provided the charcoal for the first radiocarbon determinations on British archaeological material.
Stone, J F S, Piggott, S, and Booth, A, 1954, Durrington Walls, Wiltshire: recent excavations at a ceremonial site of the early second millennium BC. Antiquaries Journal, 34, 155-77

Fargo Plantation
1938. Marcus Stone excavated a mini-henge in the Fargo Plantation. In the centre was a grave containing a skeleton in the upper levels, cremations in cists in the lower, and a later cremation which had disturbed the skeleton.
Stone, J F S, 1938, An early Bronze Age grave at Fargo Plantation near Stonehenge. Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, 48, 357-70

Figheldean Roman settlement
1995. Jacqueline McKinley excavated in advance of the construction of a second pipeline along the west of the Avon Valley.
McKinley, J L, 1999, Further excavations of an Iron Age and Romano-British enclosed settlement at Figheldean, near Netheravon. Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, 92, 7–32

Inhumations and cremations
1919. Frank Stevens excavated a crouched male skeleton at Fargo.
Stevens, F, 1919, Skeleton found at Fargo. Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, 14, 359
1966. Charles Moore excavated a Beaker burial at Larkhill, Durrington.
Moore, C N, 1966, A possible Beaker burial from Larkhill, Durrington. Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, 61, 92
2002. Wessex Archaeology discovered and excavated the 'Amesbury Archer' burial and associated graves.
2003. Wessex Archaeology excavate the 'Boscombe Bowmen' burials.
Fitzpatrick, A P, 2003b, Six more bodies found near grave of 'King of Stonehenge'. Current Archaeology, 16.6 (no. 186), 233

Lesser Cursus
1983. Three cuttings excavation by Julian Richards as part of the Stonehenge Environs Project.

Maddington Farm, Shrewton
1993. Pipeline observation and the excavation of a single trench 45m by 40m by J McKinley and M Heaton for Wessex Archaeology revealed a Romano-British farmstead and associated burial ground.
McKinley, J, and Heaton, M, 1996, A Romano-British farmstead and associated burials at Maddington Farm, Shrewton. Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, 89, 44–72
Netheravon Villa
1907. W Hawley and G Engelheart excavated the remains of a villa at Netheravon during the construction of a military base. Anon, 1930, A villa at Netheravon. Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, 45, 490–1
1996. Excavations connected with the making of a Time Team programme for television reassessed the extent and preservation of the site.

Normanton Down long mortuary enclosure/oval barrow
1958. Trial excavations through the ditch and interior by Ernest Greenfield.
1959. Full excavation by Faith Vatcher following agricultural improvement of the downland revealed an oval causewayed ditch circuit and post-settings at the eastern end.

Packway Enclosure
1991. Alan Graham and Carole Newman excavated a section of the Packway Enclosure ditch, and several adjacent Lynchets during the construction of a pipeline along the Avon Valley.

Pits and pit clusters
1935. Marcus Stone selectively excavated pit clusters at Ratfyn.
1948. Marcus Stone and W E V Young excavated near Woodhenge.
Stone, J F S, and Young, W E V, 1948, Two pits of Grooved Ware date near Woodhenge. Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, 52, 287–306
1968. Faith and Lance Vatcher excavated between the King Barrow Ridge and Stonehenge in advance of cable laying by the Southern Electricity Board. They discovered early Neolithic bowl pottery.
1969. Faith Vatcher excavated two chalk-cut pits on King Barrow Ridge and Stonehenge Bottom during the widening and lowering of the A303. One contained a rich assemblage of late Neolithic material including a pair of incised chalk plaques.
Vatcher, F de M, 1969, Two incised chalk plaques near Stonehenge Bottom, Stonehenge. Antiquity, 43, 310–11
1997. Mike Heaton and Ros Cleal excavated six pits in advance of the surfacing of Track 216 on the Salisbury Plain Training Area at Crescent Copse, Shrewton.
Heaton, M, and Cleal, R M J, 2000, Breaker pits at Crescent Copse, near Shrewton, Wiltshire, and the effects of arboreal fungi on archaeological remains. Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, 93, 71–81

Ratfyn enclosure
1908. A large circular earthwork was excavated during the construction of the railway at Ratfyn. Inhumations positioned at intervals along the ditch were found to possess boot cleats.
Hawley, W, 1928, Report on the excavations at Stonehenge during 1925 and 1926. Antiquaries Journal, 8, 149–76

Robin Hood’s Ball
1936. Nicholas Thomas selectively excavated sections across the two ditches and a causeway of Robin Hood’s Ball.
Thomas, N, 1964, The Neolithic causewayed camp at Robin Hood’s Ball, Shrewton. Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, 59, 1–27

Round barrows
1931. Robert Newall excavated the Amesbury 85 barrow.
Newall, R S, 1931, Barrow 85, Amesbury. Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, 45, 253–61
1929. Maude Cunnington excavated four ploughed-out barrows south of Woodhenge: Durrington 67, 68, 69, and 70.
Cunnington, M E, 1929, Woodhenge. Devizes: George Simpson and Co
1940. A D Passmore excavated Amesbury 101 disc barrow near Stonehenge.
Passmore, A D, 1940, A disc barrow containing curious flints near Stonehenge. Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, 49, 238
1951. A St J Booth excavated Durrington G65b barrow.
Booth, A St J, 1951, Excavation notes. Unpublished manuscript. Salisbury Museum
1956. Paul Ashbee excavated four round barrows: Amesbury G58, G64, G61a, and G72.


1958–60. Charles Green excavated 18 round barrows near Shrewton: Shrewton G5a, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5h, 5i, 5k, 5l, 23, 23a, 24, 25, 28, 29, and 44.


1959. Peter Grimes excavated seven round barrows in the Lake Group: Wilsford cum Lake G36f, G36g, G37, G38, 38a, 38b, and G39.


1959. Patricia Christie excavated the bowl barrow Winterbourne Stoke G30 in the western terminal of the Cursus following agricultural improvements in the area. The barrow was restored to its pre-1958 appearance following the excavation.


1960. E. V. W Field excavated two round barrows west of Normanton Gorse – Wilsford cum Lake G1 and G33.


1960. Paul Ashbee excavated two round barrows, Amesbury G39 and G51. Both barrows were restored to their pre-1960 appearance following the excavations.


1964. Patricia Christie excavated the Winterbourne Stoke G45 barrow at Greenland Farm.


1978–9. Mike Pitts conducted a watching brief at Amesbury 25 and 103 barrows.


1983. Julian Richards excavated Durrington G7 round barrow as part of the Stonehenge Environs Survey.


1987 and 1990. Ros Cleal and Mike Allen investigated the tree-damaged barrows on King Barrow Ridge and near Luxenborough Plantation. The storms of 1987 and 1990 upturned a large number of trees, exposing the archaeology. A total of 39 tree-throw holes in 9 barrows were examined and recorded (Amesbury 18–19, 27–32, and 39).


1992. Mike Allen, Mike Heaton, and Julian Richards conducted a salvage excavation at Durrington 3 round barrow.


**Stonehenge**

1901. Professor William Gowland meticulously recorded and excavated around stone number 56 at Stonehenge.

Gowland, W., 1902, Recent excavations at Stonehenge. *Archaeologia*, 58, 37–82.

1919–26. Colonel William Hawley extensively excavated in advance of restoration programmes at Stonehenge for the Office of Works and later for the Society of Antiquaries. Hawley excavated ditch sections of the Avenue, conducted an investigation of the Slaughter Stone and other stones at Stonehenge, and rediscovered a number of Aubrey Holes through excavation.


Hawley, W, 1924, Fourth report on the excavations at Stonehenge, 1922. *Antiquaries Journal*, 4, 10–9
Hawley, W, 1925, Report on the excavations at Stonehenge during the season of 1924. *Antiquaries Journal*, 5, 21–50

Newall, R S, 1929, Stonehenge, the recent excavations. *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, 44, 348–59


1950–64. A major campaign of excavations by Richard Atkinson, Stuart Piggott, and Marcus Stone involving the re-excavation of some of Hawley’s trenches as well as previously undisturbed areas within Stonehenge.


1978. John Evans re-excavated a 1954 cutting through the Stonehenge ditch and bank to take samples for snail analysis and radiocarbon dating. A well-preserved human burial lay within the ditch fill. Three fine flint arrowheads were found amongst the bones, with a fourth embedded in the sternum.
Evans, J G, 1984, Stonehenge: the environment in the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age, and a Breaker burial. *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, 78, 7–30

1979–80. George Smith excavated in the Stonehenge car-park on behalf of the Central Excavation Unit.

1979–80. Mike Pitts excavated along the south side of A344 in advance of cable-laying and pipe-trenching. In 1979, he discovered a pit belonging to a previously unknown stone close to the Heel Stone. Geophysical survey identified pits along the course of the Avenue. In 1980, Pitts excavated beside the A344 where he discovered a stone floor and the only complete prehistoric artefact assemblage retained from the monument.

1981. The Central Excavation Unit excavated in advance of the construction of the footpath through Stonehenge.

**Stonehenge Avenue (north of the A344 and beyond)**

1919. A narrow cutting by R S Newall in a waterpipe along the south side of the A344.

1923. O G S Crawford and A D Passmore excavated three trenches to confirm the course of the Avenue identified through aerial photography.

1927. R C C Clay excavated two trenches in advance of the Amesbury to Stonehenge road construction at West Farm, Amesbury.
Clay, R C C, 1927, Stonehenge Avenue. *Antiquity*, 1, 342–4


1956. Three further cuttings by R J C Atkinson, two near the River Avon and one northeast of the A344.

1967. Full width of the Avenue explored by F and L Vatcher in the A303/Amesbury bypass east of King Barrow Ridge.

1968. Both ditches recorded by F and L Vatcher in a cable trench north of the A344.


Stonehenge Cursus

1925. Percy Farrer excavated the southern flanking ditch of the Stonehenge Cursus during the cutting of a military pipe-trench.

Farrer, P, 1925. Excavation in the Cursus, July 1925. Unpublished MS, Devizes Museum

1947. Marcus Stone excavated a section through the southern bank and ditch of the Cursus.


1959. Patricia Christie excavated the western terminal of the Cursus.


1983. The Stonehenge Environs Project excavated two small trenches through the south bank and ditch of the Cursus.


Vespasian’s Camp

1987. Kurt Hunter-Mann excavated a section through the ramparts and a sample of the interior of Vespasian’s Camp Iron Age hillfort.


1998. Patricia Christie excavated a section through the western terminal of Vespasian’s Camp Iron Age hillfort.


Wilsford Shaft


Winterbourne Stoke Bronze Age settlement

1967. Faith Vatcher and Lance Vatcher excavated houses, pits, and a ditch at Winterbourne Stoke/Wilsford in advance of road improvements for the A303.


Woodhenge

1926–8. Maude and Benjamin Cunnington excavated Woodhenge after aerial photography had identified its true form in 1925.

Cunnington, M E, 1929. Woodhenge: a description of the site as revealed by excavations carried out there by Mr. and Mrs. B.N. Cunnington, 1926–7–8. Also of four circles and an earthwork enclosure south of Woodhenge. Devizes: Privately published

1970. Single trench through the bank and ditch on the southeast side of the henge.


SURVEYS

1920s. B Laydler delivered an aerial reconnaissance of the Stonehenge area.


1925. Aerial reconnaissance by G Insall discovered Woodhenge.

Insall, G, 1927, Woodhenge. Antiquity 1, 99–100

1930s. B Laydler and W E V Young instigated a ‘fieldwalking’ survey of flint scatters at a domestic site near Stonehenge.

Laydler, B, and Young, W E V, 1938, A surface flint industry from a site near Stonehenge. Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, 48, 51–60

1949–52. Visual inspection and desk-based assessment of the prehistoric monuments for the compilation of the Victoria County Histories.


1979. RCHM surveyed the archaeological monuments originally defined by Richard Colt Hoare and William Cunningham. The study area covered approximately 13 square kilometres around Stonehenge.


1980–84. English Heritage funded Wessex Archaeology to carry out a detailed programme of archaeological field survey and sample excavation within the vicinity of Stonehenge. The study area covered approximately 33 square kilometres.


1988–2000. Survey of archaeological features within the Salisbury Plain Training Area carried out by the RCHM.

McOmish, D, Field, D, and Brown, G, 2002, The field archaeology of the Salisbury Plain Training Area. Swindon: English Heritage


OTHER INVESTIGATIONS

1990–5. Wessex Archaeology evaluated and synthesized for publication all the evidence from primary records and excavation accounts relating to work at and around Stonehenge that was undertaken between 1901 and the mid 1960s.


RECREATION, TOURISM, AND LAND-USE RESEARCH


2002. Wessex Archaeology undertook a survey of the condition of recorded monuments within the World Heritage Site for English Heritage. A total of 661 monuments were considered, 415 of them Scheduled Monuments.