Appendix I

Select Investigations in the Stonehenge Landscape

Draft

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ENGLISH HERITAGE
APPENDIX I
Select Investigations in the Stonehenge Landscape

Antiquarian Investigations

Stonehenge

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

1633-1652. Indigo Jones conducted the first “scientific” surveys of Stonehenge.


1666. John Aubrey surveyed Stonehenge and produced his “Review” in 1666, where he described the prehistoric pits, later known as the Aubrey holes.


1721-1724. William Stukeley surveyed and excavated Stonehenge and its field monuments.

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

1723. William Stukeley discovered the Cursus.


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

1805-1810. William Cunnington dug at Stonehenge on various occasions.


1839. Captain Beamish excavated within Stonehenge.

1874-1877. Professor Flinders Petrie produced a plan of Stonehenge and numbered the stones.


Barrows and related structures

1723. William Stukeley excavated 12 round barrows and a long barrow around Stonehenge for Lord Pembroke.

Atkinson, R J C, 1984, Barrows excavated by William Stukeley near Stonehenge. Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, 79, 244-246

1802-1810. Working mainly for Sir Richard Colt Hoare (but in the early years also H P Wyndham and W Coxe), William Cunnington excavated approximately 200 round barrows in the area of Stonehenge using the shaft technique. In this work he was helped by two labourers (Stephen Parker and his son John Parker) and the draftsman Abraham Crocker.


1808. William Cunnington excavated a richly furnished Wessex I burial at Bush Barrow (Wilsford 5). It contained a skeleton with a large collection of grave goods. These included a bronze axe, three daggers, a stone sceptre, and two gold rhombus’. One of the three daggers had a pommel decorated with gold pins.


1850-1873. John Thurman excavated numerous long barrows, oval barrows, and round barrows in the vicinity of Stonehenge in an effort to recover human skulls for craniometry. Long barrows included Amesbury 42, Winterbourne Stoke 1 and Figeldean 31. Oval barrows
included Netheravon 6, Winterbourne Stoke 53, Wilsford 14, and Wilsford 34.


Thurnham, J., 1869, On leaf and lozenge-shaped javelin heads from an oval barrow near Stonehenge. *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, 11, 40-49


20th Century excavations

**Major excavations alphabetically by site name or monument class**

**Boscombe Down West**

1949. K Richardson excavated under rescue conditions a series of Iron Age and Roman settlements and burial grounds at Boscombe Down West.


**Butterfield Down**

1990-1993. 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**

1949-1951. Marcus Stone, Stuart Piggott and Allan Booth excavated a section through Durrington Walls along the eastern side of the A345, in advance of pipe line construction. This was subsequently expanded. This excavation provided the charcoal for the first radiocarbon determinations on British archaeological material.


1966-1968. Geoffrey Wainwright excavated the line of the A345 in advance of re-alignment.


**Fargo Plantation**

1938. Marcus Stone excavated a mini-henge in the Fargo Plantation. In the center 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 in 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*, 11, 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

**Lesser Cursus**

1983. Three cuttings excavation by Julian Richards as part of the Stonehenge Environments 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

1907. W Hawley and * Engelheart excavated the remains of a villa at Netheravon during the construction of a military base.


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**

1958. Trial excavations through the ditch and interior by Ernest Greenfield.

1959. Full excavation by Faith Vatcher 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**

**Netheravon Villa**
1935. Marcus Stone selectively excavated pits clusters at Ratfyn.


1948. Marcus Stone and W E V Young excavated near Woodhenge.


1968. Faith and Lance Vatcher excavated between the King Barrow Ridge and Stonehenge in advance of the SEB cable trench. They discovered early Neolithic bowl pottery.


1969. Faith Vatcher excavated two chalk-cut pits 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.


1997. Mike Heaton and Ros Cleal excavated 6 pits in advance of the surfacing of Track 21G on the Salisbury Plain Training Area at Crescent Copse, Shrewton.

Heaton, M, and Cleal, R M J, 2000, Beaker 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.


Robin Hood’s Ball

1956. Nicholas Thomas selectively excavated sections across the two ditches and a causeway of Robin Hood’s Ball.


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 plough-out barrows south of Woodhenge - Durrington 67, 68, 69, and 70.

Cunnington, M E, 1929, *Woodhenge*. Devizes: George Simpson and Co


1968. Ernest Greenfield excavated four round barrows, Wilsford cum Lake G51-G54, to the east of The Kite.

Greenfield, E, 1959, Excavation and fieldwork in Wiltshire, 1958, Wilsford Down and Normanton
Down, Amesbury.  *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, 57, 228-9


1958-1960. Charles Green excavated 18 round barrows near Shrewton – Shrewton G5a, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5g, 5h, 5i, 5j, 5k, 5l, 23, 23a, 24, 25, 28, 29, and 44.


1959. Peter Grimes excavated five round barrows and a ring ditch in the Lake Group – Wilsford cum lake G36f, G36g, G37, G38, 38a, 38b, and G39.


1959. Faith Vatcher excavated Amesbury 132 and 133 barrows.

Vatcher, F de M, 1962, Excavation and fieldwork in Wiltshire, 1959, barrows east of Stonehenge Avenue.  *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, 57, 394

1960. E V Field excavated three round barrows on Normanton Down - Wilsford cum Lake G1, G33a and G33.


Vatcher, F. de M, 1962, Excavation and fieldwork in Wiltshire, Winterbourne Stoke, Greenlands Farm.  *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, 58, 241

Gingell, C, 1988, Twelve Wiltshire round barrows excavated in 1959 and 1961 by F de M and H L Vatcher.  *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, 82, 19-76

1961. Patricia Christie excavated two round barrows on Earl's Farm Down – Amesbury G70 and G71.

Christie, P M, 1964, A Bronze Age round barrow on Earl's Farm Down, Amesbury.  *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, 59, 30-45


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


1978-1979. Mike Pitts conducted a watching brief at Amesbury 25 and 103 barrows.

Pitts, M W, 1980, On two barrows near Stonehenge.  *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, 74/75 (1979-80), 181-4


1987 and 1990. Ros Cleal and Mike Allen investigated the tree-damaged barrows on King Barrow Ridge and near Luxborough 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).

Cleal, R C and Allen, M, 1994, Investigation of tree-damaged barrows on King Barrow Ridge and Luxenborough Plantation, Amesbury.  *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, 87, 54-84
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

1919-1926. 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, 1925, Report on the excavations at Stonehenge during the season of 1923. *Antiquaries Journal*, 5, 21-50


Newall, R. S, 1929, Stonehenge, the recent excavations. *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, 44, 348-359


1952. Newall excavated Stones 71 and 72.


1950-1964. 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 and 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 skeleton within the ditch at Stonehenge. 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 beaker burial. *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, 78, 7-30

1979-1980. George Smith excavated in the Stonehenge car park on behalf of the Central Excavation Unit.


1979-1980. 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. 1980. Pitts excavated beside the A344. He discovered a stone floor and the only complete prehistoric artefact assemblage retained from the monument.


1981. The Central Excavation Unit excavated in advance to 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.

1957. 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.

1973. George Smith excavated sections of the southern and northern Avenue ditch between the river Avon and the Amesbury-Stonehenge road.


Stonehenge Cursus

1917. Percy Farrer excavated the southern flanking ditch of the Stonehenge Cursus during the cutting of a military pipe trench.


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


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


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

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

1926-1928. 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.H. Cunnington, 1926-7-8. Also of four circles and an earthwork enclosure south of Woodhenge* Devices: Privately published

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


Surveys

1920s. OGS Crawford recorded monuments within the area of Stonehenge using aerial photography.


1925. Aerial reconnaissance by G Insall discovered Woodhenge.


1930s. B Laidler and W E V Young instigated a ‘field-walking’ survey of flint scatters at a domestic site near Stonehenge.

Laidler, B. and Young, W. E. V., 1938, A surface flint industry from a site near Stonehenge. *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, 48, 151-60


1979. RCHME surveyed the archaeological monuments originally defined by Richard Colt Hoare and William Cunnington. The study area covered approximately 13km² around Stonehenge.


1980-1984. 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 33km².


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


Other Investigations

1990-1995. 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
