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STONEHENGE WORLD HERITAGE SITE LANDSCAPE PROJECT
LAKE DOWN, WILSFORD-CUM-LAKE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

A M Komar

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION

ENGLISH HERITAGE

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STONEHENGE WORLD HERITAGE SITE LANDSCAPE PROJECT

LAKE DOWN WILSFORD-CUM-LAKE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

A M Komar

NGR: SU 118 392

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SUMMARY
Archaeological features on Lake Down, including a barrow group, were surveyed at a scale of 1:1000 in May 2009, as part of the Stonehenge WHS Landscape Project. The survey encompassed twelve barrows and parts of two substantial linear features, each of which comprised a ditch and bank. Unfortunately, recent agricultural land use has levelled any other historic landscape features that may have existed. The barrow cemetery is situated on the summit of an interfluve, which falls steeply to Lake Bottom in the east, and to the south towards Lake village. The cemetery is distinguished from surrounding barrow groups by the presence of four pond barrows, which usually occur only singly elsewhere, and are altogether absent from many barrow cemeteries in and around Wiltshire. The earthwork survey revealed relationships between four of the barrows and demonstrated that the linear ditches were later in date than at least one barrow, and therefore probably later than all. It is probable that most elements of the 'Celtic' field systems to south and north of the surveyed area pre-date the linear ditches, contributing to the time-depth of prehistoric activity on Lake Down.

CONTRIBUTORS
Survey was undertaken by the author, Abby Hunt and Mark Bowden. The figures were prepared by the author, Trevor Pearson and Deborah Cunliffe. The final text was edited by Mark Bowden, incorporating comments from Martyn Barber, Sharon Bishop and David Field.

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English Heritage is grateful to Mr Peter Bailey of the Lake Estate for allowing access to the site.

ARCHIVE LOCATION
The archive is deposited at the NMR, Swindon.

DATE OF INVESTIGATION
May 2009

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Cover Oblique aerial photograph showing the Lake Down barrow cemetery and prehistoric linear ditches from the south on 30th January 2010; the Wilsford barrows are in the wood beyond, Normanton Down and Stonehenge can be seen in the distance and Stonehenge Bottom runs along the right hand side of the picture. (NMR 26556/01 (SU 1139/122) © Crown Copyright: NMR)

Frontispiece: Lake Down from the south-east, photographed 24th September 2005. In the foreground 'Celtic' field system (NMR SU 13 NW 5) extends into cultivated ground to the left. Two Bronze Age linear ditches (NMR SU 13 NW 18; labelled S and T on plans) extend north-westwards, to 'enclose' the Lake Down barrow group (NMR SU 13 NW 48) and its outlier (SU 13 NW 150; G82), which is seen here within an area of cultivation. To the north of the north-eastern linear earthwork, seen in upper right of the photograph, lies another barrow (SU 13 NW 133; G74); this is an outlier to the Wilsford barrow group situated within the wooded area to the north, which is just visible top right. (NMR 24078/004 © English Heritage. NMR)

INTRODUCTION

The earthworks on Lake Down, which lies within the Stonehenge World Heritage Site (WHS), were analytically surveyed in May 2009 as part of the English Heritage Stonehenge WHS Landscape Project (Fig 1). The principal archaeological features are two linear ditches, a 'Celtic' field system and a barrow cemetery. By providing a detailed topographic survey 'to modern standards', the work addresses one of the issues affecting barrow cemeteries in the Stonehenge WHS, furthers Objective 10 of the 'Stonehenge Research Framework' (Darvill 2005) and the fulfilment of Aim 6 of the Stonehenge WHS Management Plan (Young *et al* 2009, 113), and serves to provide greater understanding of this part of the WHS landscape.

Fig 1: Location map of the survey area within the Stonehenge World Heritage Site

The site (Figs 1 and 5) lies 3km due south of Stonehenge and is centred upon NGR SU 118 392, within the Lake Estate in the parish of Wilsford-cum-Lake, Wiltshire. The small village of Wilsford lies some 1.8km to the north-east and Lake 1.5 km to the east. Several farms are situated in sheltered locations nearby: Westfield Farm lies in a combe west of the surveyed area

and Springbottom Farm is less than 1km to the north-east. The area immediately around the barrows is pasture at present but has been subject to ploughing since at least the 1930s; surrounding fields are still under cultivation.

Numbering

The archaeological focus of the survey was on the Lake Down barrow group which, as it is defined today, comprises a cluster of eleven barrows and one outlier. Several numbering systems have been applied to the barrows, from the earliest numbers assigned by excavators like the Reverend Edward Duke, Lord of Lake Manor (Goddard 1907) to the parish numbers first assigned by the Reverend EH Goddard (1913) and revised by Leslie Grinsell (1957); some barrows not recorded by any of these individuals were later recorded by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME 1979). In this report the barrows are referred to by their Grinsell numbers, as that is the most widely used system. A concordance of the numbering systems is given in Table 1.

GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND LAND USE

Lake Down comprises an area of Cretaceous Upper Chalk set between two deposits of valley gravels. The summit of the interfluve lies at *c*100m OD on a similar altitude to Wilsford and other neighbouring Downs, while Rox Hill at 130m OD to the south dramatically overlooks the area. The major drainage feature is Lake Bottom to the east at 65m OD. This is part of Stonehenge Bottom, with its source some 3km to the north-north-east, continuing southward then turning east to join the Avon Valley at Lake. Today the valley is dry but ponds and a number of wells suggest that water is not far below the surface (OS 1976, Geol Survey of Great Britain, sheet 298; OS 1st edition 25" map, sheet 60/6 (1878)); there is said to have been a stream in the 19th century (Watts 1962, 213). Lake Wellhouse, now ruinous, is at SU 1264 3892, just to the east of the survey area; its history is apparently unrecorded though it is marked (but not labelled) on the 1848 Tithe Award map (WHC 451/50MS). The soils on the top of the down are humic rendzinas of the Icknield Association with brown rendzinas of the Andover 1 and 2 Associations on the slopes (Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 6 1983).

Early deeds of Lake refer to this part of the land as pasture (Wiltshire History Centre (WHC), *Abstract of the title of Rev. Edward Duke to the Manor and lands of Lake in the county of Wiltshire*) leased by and to various members of the Duke family. It remained in pasture at least until the end of the Reverend Edward Duke's incumbency as lord of Lake Manor (1895).

The earliest map of the area, John Speed's 1611 *Map of Wiltshire* (WHC), shows villages at both Lake and Wilsford. The manor and its extents is depicted on the Doidge brothers' 1752 *Map of the Manor of Lake belonging to Robert Duke Esq* , which survives in a copy of 1811(WHC 1552/2/2/4H) and to a lesser extent by Andrews and Drury's 1773 *Map of Wiltshire* (WHC, Sheet 5; WANHS 1952). The 1752 map shows this part of the down in pasture while the parcel to the west, West Field, was under arable. Westfield Farm was not apparently in existence at this time, so the reason for the ploughing of this upland extremity of the parish is unclear. The 1848 Tithe Award for Lake (WHC 451/50MS) also depicts areas of pasture on Lake Down, then known as Maiden Down, around the barrows. The 1910 Inland Revenue Valuation (WHC, L8/10/60/6; L8/1/146) shows that the land was still in pasture when its ownership passed from the Duke family to John Lovibond.

The use of the land as pasture first depicted on historic maps persisted until cultivation began some time before 1930 (as indicated on aerial photograph CCC 11828/6357). The land reverted to pasture some time before 2003 (aerial photograph NMR 21962/07). On the summit of the Down the tussocks of long grass which cover the area immediately around the barrow cemetery indicate that it has not been ploughed for some time, while the ant-hills on many of the barrows suggest that they have escaped cultivation for a considerably longer period. Nevertheless, damage to the outside edges of all of the barrows, as well as to the linear ditches, show that cultivation has, in the past, taken place over the entire area. This is confirmed by historic aerial photographs. As well as providing evidence for recent land use within the area, the aerial photographs help to explain why some monuments in the study area seem to

survive only partially, and why they are so weathered, by showing tracks which interfere with the monuments and the plough-edges close to the barrows, which have also been identified by the ground survey. Tracks that link Westfield Farm to fields to the south-east, for example, appear on aerial photographs taken between 1943 and 2005, and correspond to breaches through linear ditches S and T (Fig 5). The changing extent of arable cultivation around the barrows is particularly well illustrated by aerial photographs, e.g. NMR SU 1239/2/159 – 1976, NMR 14953/36 – 1993 and NMR 15767/10 – 1997. The first of these is a particularly useful depiction of how close to the monuments' edges cultivation has sometimes come. All of the photographs can help to explain some of the probable damage to the features observed in the recent survey, although none of them show structures along the linear ditches for which the current survey found evidence. The Down on either side of the linear ditches has been cultivated until only recently. At the time of survey the barrow cemetery and the area to the south-west were grazed by sheep.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Lake is not mentioned at Domesday, though it may have formed a component within the Wilsford entries (Thorn and Thorn 1979, 22.2; 42.7), both of which were listed as having extensive tracts of pasture. Settlement does, however, appear to have been present by 1289, where it is recorded as 'Lak', meaning 'side channel of a river' (Gelling and Cole 2000, 20); this may refer to the settlement visible as earthworks in Lake Bottom (National Monuments Record (NMR) number SU 13 NW 67) some 1km south-east of Lake Down.

Archaeological features appear on some of the early maps of the area; Andrews and Drury's map of 1773 depicts barrows on the southern part of Lake Down. The 1830 map by Greenwood (WHC, 1830 *Wiltshire*) shows barrows which may be related to those on the southern part of Lake Down although, as in the case of the Andrews and Drury map, their configuration differs from that we know to be present between the linear ditches today. John Cary's *New Map of Wiltshire divided into Hundreds* (WHC, 1801) does not show the barrows, and Philip Crocker did not depict the Lake Down barrows on his plans prepared for Sir Richard Colt Hoare. Neither did the Reverend Edward Duke, who excavated the Lake Down barrows, illustrate them. The first accurate depictions of archaeological features on the Down were made by the Ordnance Survey (OS) on the 1st edition 25" map of 1878 (sheet 60/6); this showed ten barrows in a loosely clustered group, two outlying barrows and two large linear earthworks to the east of Westfield Farm. The same features are depicted on subsequent 25" OS maps (Sheet 60, 1901; 1925; 1939), which also show numerous tracks that cross the area and in some cases seem to encroach on the monuments. There are slight differences in the configuration of tracks in the different editions, suggesting changing routes across the Down. There are also instances where the outlying barrows have not been depicted, suggesting either varying degrees of reliability in mapping between editions, or changes in the visibility of the barrows due to vegetation cover. Archaeological Investigators for the OS visited the site in 1972 and revised the published 1:2500 scale mapping (NMR SU 13 NW 48, Antiquity Model (NMR Archive ref 1079518)).

The name of the Lake Down barrow group has itself been a source of confusion in the archaeological literature; this stems partly from Stukeley's use of the name 'Prophet Barrows', by which he meant the cemetery now known as the Lake Group but which was used more loosely by subsequent commentators, and from Hoare's depiction of what is now regarded as the Lake Group (NMR SU 14 SW 51) as a 'group of Barrows on Lake Down' in one of the illustrations in his *Ancient Wiltshire* (1812, opp 207), though in his text he calls them the Lake Group (*ibid*, 209). This is possibly to be explained by the abandonment of the name Maiden Down for the area covered in this report, if the name Lake Down has shifted south-eastwards. However, local topographical nomenclature is also confused by the name West Field for the parcel of land at the extreme west of the parish, a name that was in use by Stukeley's time and which persisted into the mid-19th century at least but which was not used by Hoare, who clearly thought of this area as Lake Down. Ashbee *et al* (1990, 7) refer to the barrows under discussion in this report

as the Lake group but they are currently known as the Lake Down Group, following the RCHME (1979, map 2), and this nomenclature is followed in this report.

Excavation

The barrow cemetery was the focus of antiquarian attention in the early 19th century. Hoare (1812, 213) recorded that the Reverend Edward Duke had excavated a number of barrows at Lake in 1806. This, and Duke's own description of the barrows in the vicinity, as well as his reference to four pond barrows (there are four on Lake Down) led Goddard (1957, 352-3) and Grinsell (1978, 42) to assign all of Duke's barrows (not all of which are within the current survey) to the Lake Down Group. However, Hoare also notes that Duke dug into some of the Lake Group (1812, 212). In his 'Notes on the barrows at Lake', Goddard described Duke's MS notes as pertaining to 'some sixteen barrows in the neighbourhood of Lake House…' (1907, 582), but the lack of detailed records makes it difficult to establish exactly which barrows among the Lake Down Group were targeted by Duke. Although his notebooks describe the excavation of four pond barrows as well as a number of other 'round barrows', it is not possible to identify with certainty which of them were being referred to. Nor is it possible to ascertain which of the finds formerly in the Lake House collection (some of which are now in the British Museum) came from which barrow. Of the sixteen barrows that Duke investigated only a few yielded finds; these are outlined below and described in Table 2.

Duke's barrow 7 yielded a cremation roughly a metre south of the centre in a circular 'cist' (a hole dug into the chalk), and his barrow 6, a central primary cremation within a cist and secondary cremation in an upturned urn (Goddard 1907); they are believed to be barrows Wilsford G75a and 75 respectively. Barrows G77 and 77a are also thought to have been excavated by Duke (Grinsell 1978, 42) but neither is known to have produced finds – the former has been linked to Duke's barrow 15, although there is some confusion between the two.

Duke is thought to have excavated two more pond barrows (*ibid*), which may reasonably be related to G76a and 78. According to Grinsell, the former barrow produced no finds, which together with the results of recent geophysical survey (Flaxman 1996; Cole 1997) might suggest that G78 is Duke's barrow 12, near the centre of which 'and within 1½ ft of the surface was a cist of 1ft in depth and containing burnt bones' (Duke MS Notes). If these two barrows are indeed one and the same, then this is one of only a few of the Lake Down barrows from which finds were recovered. Grinsell (1978, 42) believed barrow G80 to have been Duke's barrow 11, which produced 'a cist of 1 ft in depth containing a very small and rotten urn enclosing burnt bones' near its centre (Duke MS Notes).

Sherds of a food vessel, an axe and bone scraper, as well as bone and antler fragments associated with barrow G74 were recovered in 1898, but are reported as surface finds rather than having been excavated from within the barrow (Blore *et al* 1995, 159). No records of an excavation exist. There appear to be no records of excavations or finds relating to barrows

G76, 79, 81 or 82 (Grinsell 1978, 42) and there are no other records of excavations of the Lake Down barrows either prior to those of Duke or since.

Aerial photography

Archaeological detail visible on aerial photographs of the area has been digitised as part of the National Mapping Project (NMP; Crutchley 2002); the mapped features include extant earthworks, as well as parch marks and crop marks of monuments that have been levelled.

Previously recorded archaeological features comprise the Lake Down barrow group (NMR SU 13 NW 48), the linear earthworks S and T, and two out-lying barrows 74 and 82 (Fig 5). Recent aerial photographs show part of a 'Celtic' field system (NMR SU 13 NW 5) to the east on the brow of the hill between Lake and the Lake Down barrows (frontispiece). The aerial photographic transcription also shows two linear ditches (SU 13 NW 75), one on the north and one on the east side of barrow 80. Nothing of the latter remains on the surface and only very short and weathered portions of the field system are still extant.

To the west of the study area, west of linear S, a mound with a ditch and bank (NMR SU 13 NW 223) was identified from aerial photographs (EH Stonehenge WHS NMP mapping). Its identification as a barrow was dismissed, however and it has been described by the NMR as possible up-cast. Still further to the south-west and some 300m distant lies a bowl barrow (Wilsford G83) which yielded a cremation in a large grave when it was excavated by Haslam in 1959 (*Proc Prehist Soc* 26 1960, 344).

To the east of the barrow cemetery and *c*400m south-east of barrow 74, possible lynchets (NMR SU 13 NW 219) have been identified from aerial photographs, and less than 100m further south-east lie two additional bowl barrows (Wilsford G84 and 84a; NMR SU 13 NW 34). 100m further still is the site of Wilsford G85 and 86, identified by Grinsell as two separate barrows but no longer extant and not visible on aerial photographs.

Geophysical survey

Geophysical survey (ground penetrating radar, magnetometry and resistivity) of pond barrows Wilsford G77, 77a and 78 was undertaken in 1995 (Flaxman 1996; Cole 1997). These surveys aimed to compare a number of pond barrows to that which revealed the Wilsford Shaft in the 1960s (Ashbee *et al* 1989) but was not successful in doing so. It did, however, reveal anomalies interpreted as depressions in the bases of both 77 and 78 which 'may be associated with 19th-century excavations' (Flaxman 1996, 'Conclusion'; Cole 1997, 118) but nothing to suggest the same sort of disturbance within barrow 77a. The geophysical survey of barrow 78 also found an

anomaly just east of its centre which might indicate the location of a pit (Flaxman 1996; Cole 1997, 118) and support the argument that it and Duke's Barrow 12 are one and the same.

Pond barrow G76a was not subject to geophysical survey.

THE EARTHWORKS

The linear earthworks

Two substantial and roughly parallel ditches with intermittent associated banks lie *c*300m apart on Lake Down. The southernmost of these (S) can be traced for over 3.5km and was surveyed for 388m (Figs 2 and 5); it continues as an earthwork beyond the area covered by the current survey for 130m to the north-west and 390m to the south-east, (544m total length) as depicted by the NMP. It varies in width between 7.6m and just over 12m, but has an average width of some 9m. It varies in depth from *c*0.9m in the south-east to *c*1.1m in the north-west. Just 40m south-west of the small bowl barrow 81 it kinks slightly westward, before continuing north-west along the down. It does so deliberately to avoid this barrow.

It presently has three breaches (A, B, and C; Fig 2) none of which appears to be original, and which lead onto slightly raised causeways within and across the earthwork from north-east to south-west. They seem to have been deliberately made by pushing in material from the banks and ditch sides into the centre of the ditch.

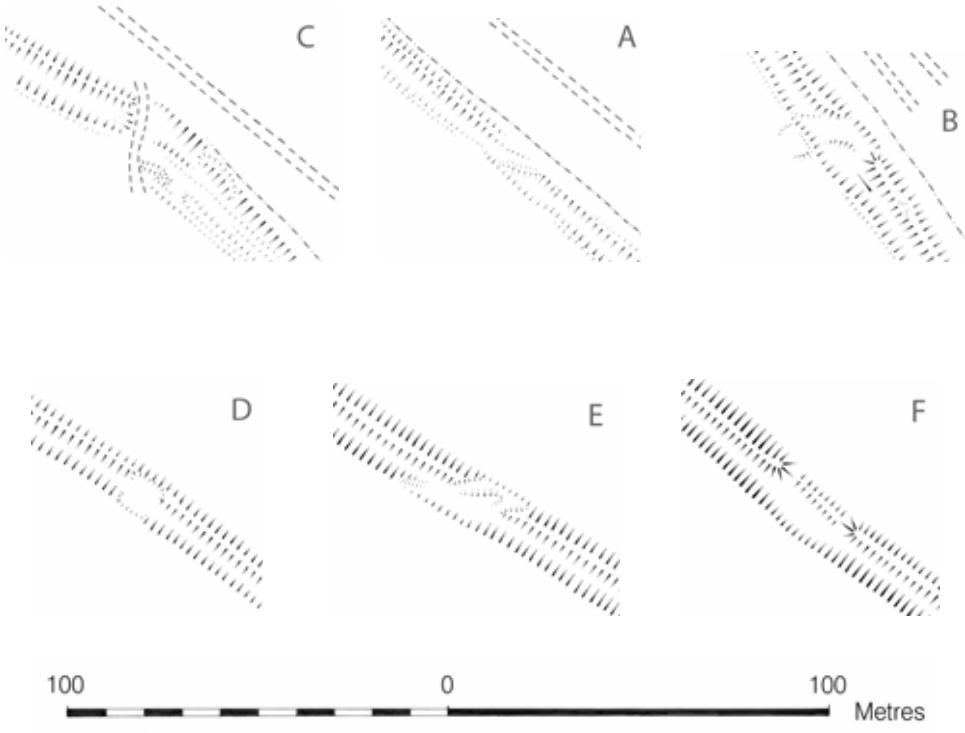

Fig 2: Earthwork survey plans of the breaches through linear ditches S (above) and T (below), reduced to 1:2000; north to top

The northern linear (T; Figs 2 and 5) comprises a ditch with a corresponding bank sometimes on its north-eastern and sometimes its south-western side. It can be traced along the summit of Lake Down and beyond for some 2.5km, and was surveyed on the ground for 474m. It varies in width from 7.4m to *c*8.2m (ditch), and 3.0m to 5.2m (bank). The ditch has a maximum depth of *c*0.8m and the bank a maximum height of *c*1.1m.

Like its southern counterpart, the northern linear earthwork also currently has three breaches; (D, E and F; Fig 2). Breaches D and E each takes the form of a rectangular cut into the north-eastern side of the ditch with what appear to be ramps out of the ditch onto its south-western side. These rectangular cuts and associated slightly raised platforms seem to have been made to accommodate structures of some kind, though no remains of structures can now be seen. The 'ramps' that accompany these are intended to facilitate egress from the possible temporary structures within the ditch. The structures are clearly of recent date; the rectangular cuts are crisp and relatively un-weathered.

Breach F occupies the centre of a north-west to south-east trending dry valley. Tracks, accompanied in some places by remains of post-and-wire fences, run alongside both linears. Aerial photographs dated between 1943 and 2005 also show tracks linking the breaks in both linears. It is unclear if breaches D and E were originally made by or for farm traffic (and when), or whether they were made to house structures and then used as causeways across the linears once the structures had been removed.

The barrows

Twelve barrows were surveyed (four ponds, one disc, one possible bell and six bowls), identified in the text and in Figs 3, 4 and 5 by their individual parish numbers. A concordance with other numbering systems can be found in Table 1. The barrows form a nucleated group, with the exception of two which each lie some 200m distant, one to the north and one to the east. Within the group the barrows are separated by 50m or less, and many appear to be touching or at least closely related; these relationships allow some of the barrows to be treated in pairs.

Barrows 75 and 75a

At the north-west of the group lie round barrows 75 and 75a. Barrow 75a lies immediately to the north of 75 and is much smaller than its neighbour. Its base diameter is *c*9.2m and it is 0.9m high, and although it is almost circular the south side of its bank is notably straight, where it appears to be cut by the ditch of 75, and therefore to pre-date it. Its profile is that of a very shallow bowl, with fairly straight sides and a broad flat summit. The barrow is the north-westernmost of those in this group, and the most recent plough-line observed in the current survey lies close to its northern and western sides.

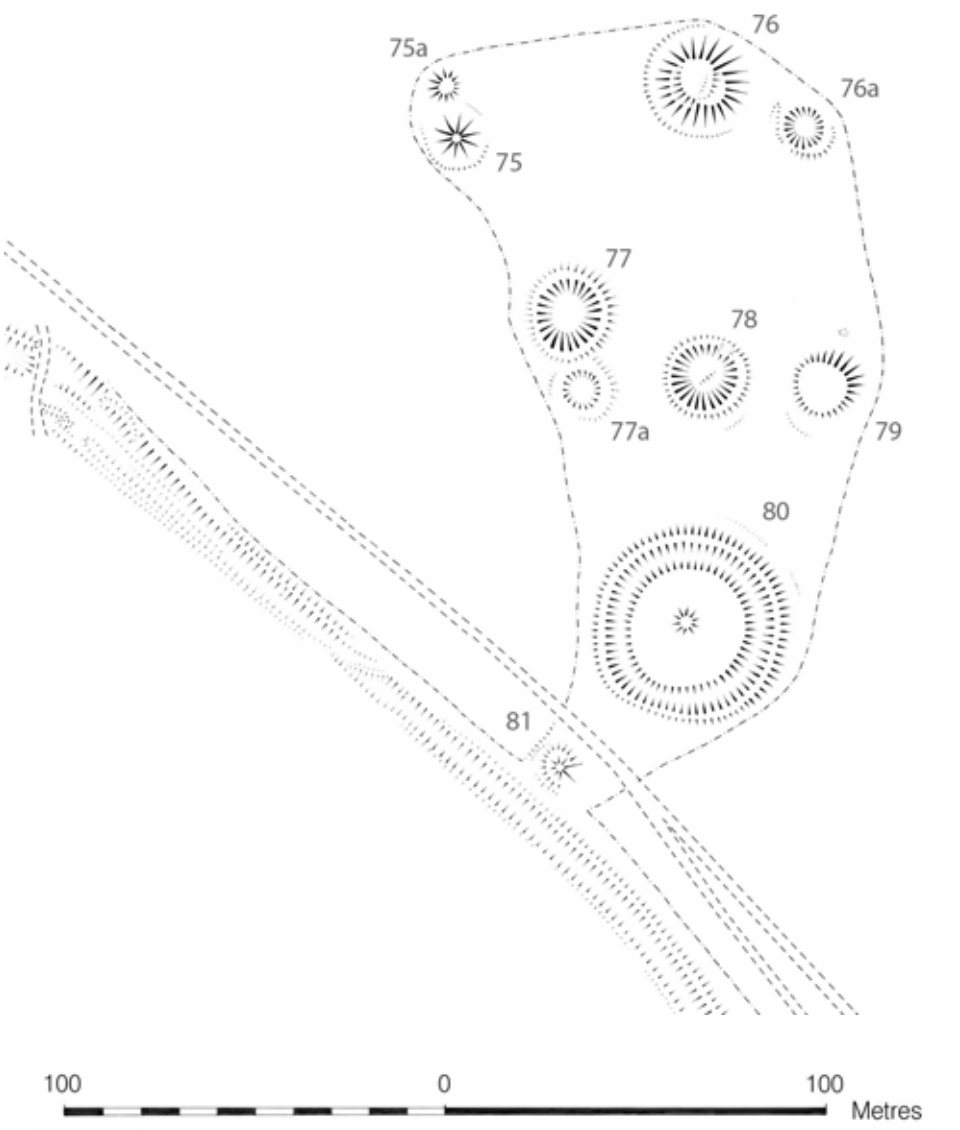

Fig 3: The main Lake Down barrow group; earthwork survey plan reduced to 1:2000; north to top

Barrow 75 is another bowl barrow with a straight-sided and flat-topped profile. It comprises an almost circular mound *c*1.3m high with a base diameter of 13.2m and is surrounded by a shallow ditch 17.8m in diameter, which cuts the southern side of the bank of barrow 75a, the relationship having first been observed during the current field survey. Gaps were observed on the north-west and east sides of the ditch. It is unclear whether these are an original feature of the ditch, or whether they are the result of erosion of the ditch sides caused by animals or cultivation. No hollows or other intrusions were seen in the mound of either barrow during survey.

Barrow 76

Of all the bowl barrows in the group, the profile of barrow **76** most resembles a classic bowl. It is located at the north-east edge of the group, 5m north-west of barrow **76a**, and comprises a mound with a base diameter of 25m and measuring 10m north to south by 8m east to west at the top. It reaches a maximum height of 1.6m, and its western half is surrounded by a slight ditch which attains a maximum depth of 0.2m.

The mound itself is slightly irregular, and has a platform on its south-western side. Its apex is almost flat and is disturbed on the south-west side by a 4.8m by 1.4m depression aligned north-east to south-west, which is clearly cut into the original mound surface.

*Barrow **76a***

This barrow is situated approximately 42m to the north of barrow **79**, and is separated from barrow **76** by *c*5m; it lies south-east of its neighbour. It is the fourth pond barrow in the group and comprises a shallow flat-bottomed hollow with fragmentary remnants of a shallow external bank. The depression measures 10.6m by 10.8m at the top, 5m by 4.7m at the bottom and is only 0.2m deep. The bank remnants survive to a maximum height of 0.1m south of the mound and only 0.05m to the north. To the north-east, on the side closest to the latest plough-edge, the bank does not appear at all. No evidence of disturbance or intrusion into the barrow was observed during the current field survey.

*Barrows **77** and **77a***

The next pair of barrows lies 34m to the south-east. They are both of the pond type and have a physical stratigraphic relationship to each other. Barrow **77** is the largest of its type among the group and is situated immediately north of barrow **77a**. It consists of a depression 0.8m deep and *c*8.7m in diameter, which has regular sides and a flat base, with an encircling external bank which rises some 0.2m above ground level. The width of the almost equally flat-topped bank ranges from *c*1.5 to almost 2m. The feature is not quite circular and measures overall 25.5m north to south and 24.9m east to west. The bottom of the bank splays out slightly on its east side and appears straightened on its south side where it has a direct, if somewhat ambiguous, relationship with barrow **77a**. The southern side of the bank surrounding **77** seems to overlie the low bank of the adjacent barrow, which must therefore be earlier. No cuts into the base or intrusions to the sides of the depression were observed in the survey.

Barrow 77a is the smallest pond barrow among the group and is situated immediately to the south of barrow **77** on ground which slopes gently from west to east. It consists of a depression with a maximum depth of *c*0.4m and diameter of *c*6.6m, which has an irregular shallow profile with almost straight sides and a flat base. It has a barely discernable and

fragmentary external bank which in plan is almost egg-shaped and the total diameter of the monument including the bank is some 16.3m. On its north side, its shallow bank seems to be overlain by the bank of barrow 77. No intrusions into the centre or edges of the feature were observed in the survey.

Barrow 78

Pond barrow 78 lies 10m east of barrow 77a, 8m west of barrow 79, and 20m north of disk barrow 80, and lies central to the group on fairly level ground. It measures 23m east to west and 22m north to south, and consists of a depression *c*1.3m deep, having clearly been excavated into the surrounding geology. Its surrounding bank is *c*0.2m high, and varies in width between 1.5m in the south and *c*2m in the north. The depression has a 5.8m by *c*1.1m intrusion, which reaches a depth of 0.2m, aligned north-east to south-west just south of its centre. As a result of this, the barrow has a somewhat irregular profile, with straight sides and an almost flat but irregular base. There is a *c*3.9m wide breach through the bank on the north-west but no evidence that the material removed in creating this breach has been displaced to elsewhere within the barrow.

Barrow 79

This barrow lies 8m east of barrow 78 and is situated on the eastern edge of the group on ground which slopes from west to east towards Lake Bottom. The mound has a shallow bowl-shaped profile and is quite low, measuring 19m by 17.8m at its base yet reaching a height of only 0.7m. Its eastward-sloping flat summit measures 13.3m by12.6m and is noticeably off centre from its base. Surrounding the mound to its south-west and north-west sides are the remnants of a bank, though the north-western segment is only *c*2.2m long. This bank is almost imperceptible, rising to a meagre 0.15m above the bottom of the mound. There is a small, extremely shallow and irregular-shaped mound, only 0.1m high, to the north of the barrow (Fig 3). It lies comfortably along an arc that can be drawn between the shallow earthworks of the bank extrapolated northwards, and may be a continuation of that bank.

As the easternmost barrow within the cluster it lies close to the most recent plough-edge (see, for example, aerial photograph NMR OS/70130 359-60 24-May-1970), which may account for the fragmentary remains of its surrounding bank. No signs of disturbance to the top of this barrow were observed.

*Barrow **80***

This is the only disc barrow and the largest barrow in the cemetery. It measures 52.9m from north-east to south-west and 52.7m transversely, and is surrounded by a flat-topped bank which varies in width from 2m to 2.7m. Its straighter, southern, edge narrows to 0.9m where a track runs close to it and is slightly shallower to the south-west. The bank and ditch enclose a single mound, which is not centrally placed and which rises to a height of 0.2m above the barrow interior and measures 8.2m north-south and 7.6m east-west. No obvious signs of excavations or other disturbance were observed in the course of the current survey.

*Barrow **81***

This barrow is situated at the south-westernmost point of the cluster. It is presently cut off from the rest of the group by a track which lies on its north-east side and parallel to the south-west linear earthwork (S), and from the linear by a further track which lies along the very north-east edge of the bank. Barrow 81 comprises a mound with a maximum height of 1m that measures 13.8m from north-east to south-west, and 13m transversely. There is a slight berm around the west, north and north-east sides of the mound. The bottom of the mound splays out slightly where the present plough-line seems to cut short its north-east side, and where a feature surveyed as a possible ditch, but which is more likely to be an earlier plough-line, seems to do the same on its south-west side. No external feature is discernable but it is entirely possible that a ditch may once have surrounded this feature and subsequently been lost to cultivation. No intrusions into the summit or sides were seen during survey.

*Barrow **82***

This outlier to the group (Fig 4b) is situated 207m due east of barrow 80, and lies between the linear earthworks (S and T) and almost on the edge of a slope which falls away quite sharply towards Lake Bottom in the north-east, giving it a false crest location when viewed from below. This slope location seems to have influenced its form, as the barrow mound is only *c*0.5m high at its south-west extent, but *c*1.4m above the natural ground level on its north-east side where the surrounding ground level is lowest. There is some evidence of a ditch surrounding the monument, though changes in level are very slight. On the west of the mound there is a vegetation line which seems to continue between the ends of the traces of the ditch. As with the other barrows on the Down, ploughing has taken place right up to the mound edge and has distorted it, causing its sides to erode onto what might be a berm between the mound and ditch on its north-east side; if this is a berm the monument would be better classified as a bell rather than a bowl barrow, its present classification in the NMR (and other Records). No intrusions into the barrow were observed during the recent survey, although there are some signs of rabbit burrowing.

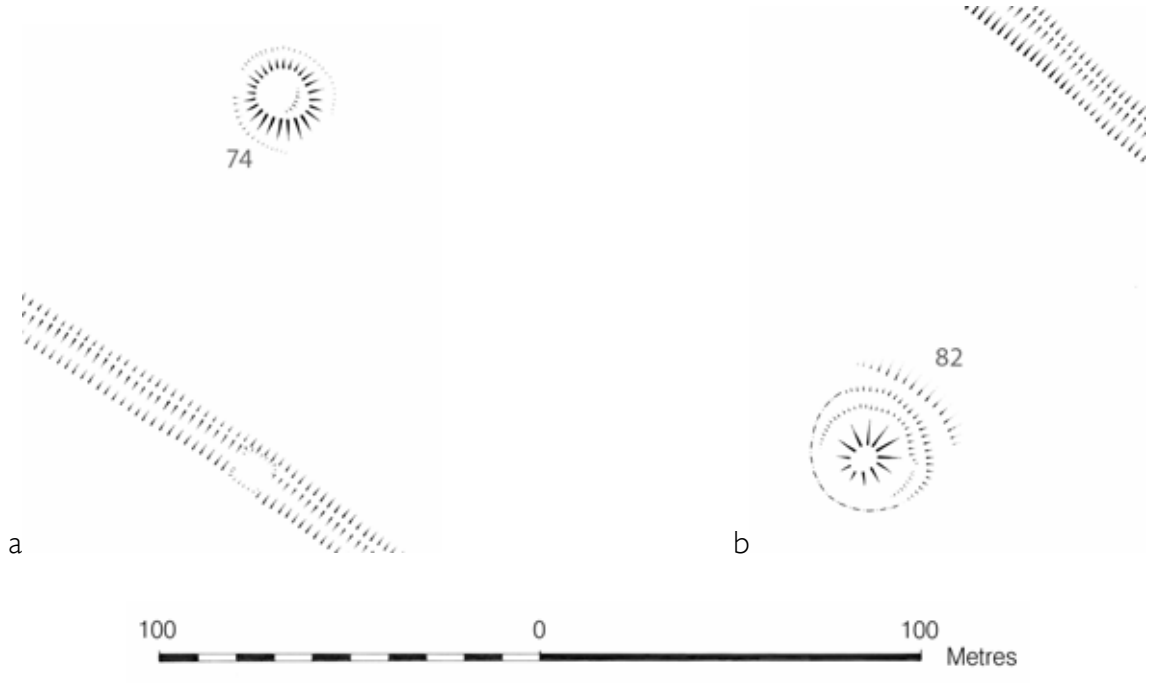

Fig 4: Barrows 74 (4a) and 82 (4b): earthwork survey plans reduced to 1:2000; north to top

Barrow 74

Beyond the northern edge of the Lake Down barrow cemetery and 220m distant lies barrow 74 (Fig 4a). It is separated from the Lake Down group to the south by the north-eastern linear ditch (T). A fence separates it from the Wilsford barrow cemetery to the north, which is less than 100m distant and to which it appears to be an outlier. This barrow has been severely damaged by burrowing rabbits, in addition to which there is evidence that a tree once grew at its centre and that shrubs covered it. All these factors have distorted its shape so it has not been possible to discern any subtle detail. It appears to be bowl-shaped and comprises a mound *c*0.9 m high and 22.6m by 21.1m wide at its base; there are fragmentary and shallow remnants of an external ditch, the outside edge of which lies up to 3m beyond the base of the mound. There is a crescent-shaped depression in the top of the mound, which may indicate the location of an excavation shaft but could simply be the result of extensive tree root action.

A linear feature mapped to the west of this barrow from aerial photographs during the NMP, and shown to extend several metres northwards in the direction of the Wilsford barrow cemetery, was not observed on the ground during the current survey.

'Celtic' fields

To the south of the Lake Down cemetery and at the southern extent of linear ditches (S and T; NMR SU 13 NW 18), in the vicinity of Rox Hill, is a 'Celtic' field system (NMR SU 13 NW 5). This was mapped by the RCHME (1979, map 1) and more detail has been added by the NMP (Crutchley 2002). Some elements of this field system are still visible as slight earthworks but are outside the area of the current survey.

DISCUSSION

The earliest evidence of human activity in the area is a group of Acheulean hand-axes (NMR SU 13 NW 55; finds at Salisbury Museum) found in the valley gravels at Lake, some 1.75km to the south-east, which provide evidence of a Palaeolithic presence in the area, albeit at a little distance from the study area itself. There is no recorded evidence of Mesolithic habitation.

Evidence for occupation of the area before the Bronze Age is largely restricted to surface finds of Neolithic flint tools and rare finds of Neolithic pottery which were recovered from the collection zones walked in the course of the Stonehenge Environs Project. The nearest of the project's collection zones was Area 74 (Richards 1990, 13, fig 8) which lies some 100m west of barrow 81 and stretches south-westward; this zone yielded some worked flint of Neolithic or Bronze Age date, although without any obvious concentrations (*ibid*, 22). Area 82 at Rox Hill, 0.7km to the south-east, yielded similar results. Area 83 near Lake Wellhouse, east and south-east of the cemetery and *c*0.8km distant, and which encompassed the southern extent of the north-eastern linear (T) and the eastern extent of the 'Celtic' field system (NMR SU 13 NW 5) revealed 'an area of highly nucleated activity, within which the highest levels of surface worked flint from the study area were recorded' (*ibid*, 19).

Other evidence of Neolithic activity comes from the two modern excavations near the study area: a trench in the grounds of Lake House in 1996 (Excavation Index 1076761) and the 1958 excavation of barrows Wilsford G51 and 52 (Smith 1991, 13-22) situated north of the Wilsford group. The evidence comprises Neolithic pottery, and burnt and worked flint, which is of the same date as that recovered in the field walking discussed above.

The barrows and their form

The Lake Down cemetery, comprising eleven barrows, is relatively small when compared with others in the vicinity such as the Lake Group (NMR SU 14 SW 51), with 22 barrows, the Winterbourne Crossroads Group (NMR SU 14 SW 35), 27 barrows, or the Wilsford Group (NMR SU 14 SW 51), which is its closest neighbour, with seventeen. However, it is not so much its size that sets it apart from these other barrow cemeteries, as its significantly high proportion of pond barrows (Table 3).

Of the eight Stonehenge barrow groups identified by Grinsell (1978), only three contain pond barrows (though there is also a pond barrow (NMR SU 14 SW 81), now almost levelled, adjacent to the Durrington Firs barrow group), and of those the Lake Down group has the greatest number. North of Amesbury in the Parish of Milston two further cemeteries with pond barrows can be found. The Milston Down group (NMR SU 24 NW 47) has two pond barrows and the Silk Hill group (NMR SU 14 NE 29) has one. No clear correlation between the presence of pond barrows and cemetery layout can be seen either within the Stonehenge area or beyond; some pond barrows occur in linear groups and others in nucleated clusters. There is no evidence to show whether the Lake Down pond barrows pre-date or post-date any other barrows in the cemetery and there seems to be no apparent rule about their location within a cemetery. In the

Silk Hill cemetery the pond barrow is 'immediately adjacent to a disc barrow' (McOmish *et al* 2002, 35) and while a pond barrow in the Winterbourne Crossroads group does cut an adjoining bell barrow (see report in this series), in the Wilsford and Milston Down cemeteries no such association can be identified.

The pond barrows in the Lake Down barrow cemetery seem to be of two distinct forms (Grinsell 1941, 89; 1957, 226). All four have external banks but the two smaller barrows 76a and 77a may also have encircling ditches. In addition, the depths of barrows 77 and 78 show that these barrows were formed by the excavation of a substantial hollow while the depressions of both barrows 76a and 77a seems to lie at almost the same elevation as the surrounding ground surface and suggests that in both their cases a bank was constructed around a very shallow concavity. The seemingly small difference between the two 'pairs' of barrows in the Lake Down group may be more important than at first appears and will be discussed below. It seems that only the shallower type of pond barrow has been investigated in the 20th century.

Modern excavations of pond barrows in Wessex, at Sheep Down, Down Farm and Monkton-up-Wimborne (Dorset) and Snail Down (Wiltshire) (in 1947-9, 1981-2, 2002 and in the 1950s respectively), revealed depressions of similar depths to the two shallower barrows at Lake Down. The Sheep Down barrow seems to have been excavated to a depth of 0.35m, the Down Farm barrow 0.32m and Monkton 0.34m, while the central hollow of the Snail Down pond barrow was dug to a depth of just over 0.3m below the ground level (Atkinson *et al* 1951, 1; Barrett *et al* 1991, 128; French *et al* 2007, 122; Thomas 2005, 89). All contained human cremations within pits cut into the natural chalk (Atkinson *et al* 1951, 1-24; Barrett *et al* 1991,128-34; Thomas 2005, 89-94) and have this in common with at least one of the Lake Down pond barrows from which Duke recovered cremated bone (Duke MS in Goddard 1907, 585), although all three also differ from each other in other ways.

While the Sheep Down example contained over thirty pits, located mostly on the periphery of a flint pavement, the Snail Down pond barrow contained only three pits quite centrally placed, and was without a similar pavement feature (Atkinson *et al* 1951, 1-24; Thomas 2005, 89-94). The Down Farm pond barrow contained numerous pits but those with human remains were all placed around the periphery (Barrett *et al* 1991, fig 4.9) The Monkton pond contained one central and a few peripheral pits and a flint platform (French *et al* 2007, 122-30, 380-9). The Dorset pond barrows contained pits with and without both pots and human remains; that at Snail Down had more modest amounts of burnt bone which have been called 'token' deposits (Thomas 2005, 93). In all instances, the barrows have been considered not primarily sepulchral, but rather places of funerary ritual, the empty pits serving as sites for the exposure of the deceased prior to the chosen burial rite (Atkinson *et al* 1951, 12; Barrett *et al* 1991, 136-8). Perhaps the single deposit of cremated bone in the Lake Down pond barrow is a similar token.

It is possible that the steeply sloping sides of the deeper pond barrows could present difficulties in carrying human remains, or large heavy vessels or goods into the interior, and therefore make these inconvenient as burial places. An additional possible correlation between barrow depth and the presence or absence of a surrounding ditch might also suggest that the two types of pond barrow were built for different reasons. At Lake Down, at least, shallow pond barrows

are encircled by banks and ditches but deeper ones only by a bank. The ditch may provide material for the bank where this is not obtained from the central hollow. The question of the purpose of the deeper pond barrows remains unanswered.

Of note is an apparently unique feature, which has led to a controversial hypothesis on the nature of pond barrows, which differs from that offered by excavators of the pond barrows mentioned above, and any that preceded its discovery. The excavation in 1960 of a feature on Wilsford Down, which revealed a 30m deep shaft with a weathering cone that outwardly appeared very much like other pond barrows (Ashbee *et al* 1990), led to the hypothesis that pond barrows are merely what remains visible of the silted up weathering cones of features like the Wilsford shaft, only sometimes re-used later as places of ritual deposition (*ibid*). Whether the shaft was dug to access water, or for ritual purposes, there are arguments against the idea that man-made shafts lie beneath all pond barrows, not least of which is the absence of shafts from other excavated examples noted above and the irregular number of pond barrows found in association with other round barrows. It is also worth noting that all but one of the other pond barrows are situated at much higher altitudes than the Wilsford example and would necessitate excavation of a far greater volume of chalk to reach the water table. If the shaft was for ritual purposes and designed as a portal to the underworld, as suggested by the excavators of the Wilsford Shaft, then the question arises as to why the Lake Down cemetery, a comparatively modest barrow group, needed four such portals, and why some barrow groups have none.

Another prehistoric shaft was found at Fir Tree Field, Down Farm (Dorset). Unlike the man-made Wilsford Shaft, the Fir Tree Field shaft was a solution hollow utilised for 'ritual' purposes (French *et al* 2007, 76-82, 280-306), but both had weathering cones, contained artefacts (though items recovered from the latter were much older than those in the Wilsford Shaft), and both lay at a fairly low altitudes (*c*65-70m OD); but the differences and similarities between them raise yet more questions about the nature and purpose of pond barrows. It seems clear, from the close proximity of the Fir Tree Field shaft to the pond barrow (Barrett *et al* 1991, 128-38) which is just 170m distant, and the Dorset Cursus, as well as numerous sites of Bronze Age activity near Down Farm, that this natural shaft was already a significant feature in the landscape. It may also be the case that the pond barrow was intended to make reference to the shaft. (For a further discussion of pond barrows, including examples from beyond Wessex, see French *et al* 2007, 125-30.)

The other barrow forms represented on Lake Down have proved somewhat less controversial, have been more widely excavated and are perhaps better understood. The disc barrow is the only one of its type, while five are present in the Wilsford group little more than 200m to the north (see report in this series).

Like the pond barrows, the four bowl barrows also differ in size and form, from the very small and apparently un-ditched barrow **81** to the large barrow **76**, and from those with small platforms at their summits like barrow **75**, to broad platforms such as that of **79**. The outlying barrow **82** may be a bell rather than bowl barrow. It has sustained so much damage from cultivation, however, that it is difficult to be certain from field observation.

All of the surveyed barrows are likely to have been damaged by plough cultivation. Though they have not recently been disturbed by ploughing, as they lie well within the most recent plough-line, a vertical aerial photograph dated to 1970 (OS/70130 359-60) shows cultivation close to many of the barrows. Barrow 77 would thus have sustained damage to most of its bank, except possibly where it appears presently to splay. Interestingly, the splaying occurs on its east side where the bank lies within the present plough-line and on its south side where it meets its southern neighbour and where it has always been protected from cultivation (see same photograph).

The barrows and their date

The round barrow form has a long pedigree and examples are known from the early and middle Neolithic (Leary *et al* 2010; McOmish *et al* 2002, 39; Woodward 2000, 36-7) although the greatest number date to the early and middle Bronze Age. At Lake Down no evidence from field observation or the poor excavation record can be brought to bear on the origins of the cemetery.

A relative chronology between the features on Lake Down can be observed in three instances. Firstly, the ditch of barrow 75 appears to cut that of barrow 75a. Both are bowl barrows. Secondly, the bank of pond barrow 77 seems to overlie that of 77a, also a pond barrow. Finally, the south-western linear S seems to kink to avoid bowl barrow 81. There are no observable relationships between the pond barrows and the bowl barrows here, although elsewhere excavation at Sheep Down (Atkinson *et al* 1951, 11) produced evidence of one pond barrow post-dating a bowl barrow. At Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads one pond barrow post-dates a bell barrow (Winterbourne Stoke G 3a and 4). This, however, is hardly evidence of a trend. The relationship between barrow 81 and the linear ditch (S) certainly suggests that the bowl barrows at least are earlier in date than the linear earthworks, which is what would be expected, given the generally later Bronze Age date of such features.

The relationships between barrows 77 and 77a might suggest that the smaller pond barrows predate the larger, and the relationship between the bowl barrows 75 and 75a may suggest the same. Disc and bell barrows, when excavated, have proved to be of Early Bronze Age date.

Although no pre-barrow features were noted beneath the monuments by Duke, the artefactual evidence from the surrounding area (mentioned above) suggests that the cemetery developed in a landscape already inhabited for several generations. The development continued through the Bronze Age with the laying out of 'Celtic' fields and then the linear ditches.

The linear earthworks and the wider landscape

The extant ditches form part of a wider boundary system, from the Westfield Farm track in the north-west to the 'Celtic' field system near Rox Hill in the south-east. Although on the ground they appear to stop at the track beside Westfield Farm, aerial photographs reveal that they in fact continue north-westwards, albeit in a levelled state, to join extant earthworks near the Lake Barrow cemetery. The linears continue in that direction towards the Winterbourne Stoke crossroads 2.8km distant, until they converge 500m south-east of this, just north of the prehistoric enclosure known as the Diamond. They can be seen as a single earthwork as far as the crossroads (RCHME 1979, map 1).

Some linear ditches on the Salisbury Plain Training Area were re-used as track-ways in the Romano-British period (McOmish *et al* 2002, 65) which might suggest that the linear earthworks on Lake Down, with the flat bottoms of their ditches observed in the current survey, were re-used for a similar purpose, possibly at a similar time. The northern linear is labelled on the Doidge brothers' map as 'part of a Road supposed to be made by the ROMANS', which perhaps supports this and at least suggests that the ditches were flat-bottomed by the mid-18th century. The breaks through the earthworks seen in the current survey also seem to facilitate movement from one side of the ditches to the other and seem to 'funnel' movement into the ditches. Two of these breaches (A and F) seem to be of some antiquity while the others are more recent. The breaches in both earthworks and the tracks which link them can also be seen on aerial photographs (e.g. US/7PH/GP/LOC122) and probably account not only for weathering to the outer edges of the banks of both ditches, but also for damage to the barrows where the tracks skim the outer edges of their banks or mounds.

Evidence of prehistoric occupation has been recovered from both the northern and the southern ends of the large linears and comprised Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flint and sherds of Bronze Age pottery. Although the pottery sherds were comparatively few, at Rox Hill they were found in association with quernstone fragments, which may themselves be associated with occupation of this date, and are often strongly 'associate[ed] with later Bronze Age activity' (Richards 1990, 232). Conversely, the concentration of Roman pottery at Rox Hill also seems to 'correspond well' (*ibid*) with the distribution of these querns. There is a lack of Medieval finds in most of the same areas but an exception is Rox Hill, where fieldwalking yielded a small amount of medieval ceramics; those finds do include tiles, implying the presence of some settlement. This evidence supports the field evidence that the 'Celtic' field systems are at least in part of Bronze Age date, though they probably continued to be used or were expanded in the Roman period, quite probably to serve the settlements suggested by the pottery evidence. Medieval activity seems to have been restricted to the Rox Hill area, which lies west of the deserted medieval settlement at Lake (*ibid*, fig 8, fig 18).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The 1995 geophysical surveys were plagued by poor weather, which had adverse effects on the equipment and resulted in a shallower than planned penetration in most of the features, but one among the Lake Down group (78) and the smaller of the pond barrows from the Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads produced evidence of 'features not inconsistent with the presence of a shaft' (Flaxman 1996, 7). There were also 'puzzling' undulating features noted beneath barrow 77, and both beneath and beyond 78 and the Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads pond barrow, which seem to indicate that there were no shafts. Furthermore, anomalies were detected which could potentially represent antiquarian excavations, while other anomalies seen in barrows 77 and 78 could relate to pits (Cole, 1997).

State-of-the-art geophysical survey techniques could usefully be employed to further this work. Geophysical survey of the areas between the barrows to search for pyres, post-built structures or 'flat' graves would also be valuable. Hand-augured core samples might usefully provide soil profiles within the pond barrows.

METHODS

The survey of the Lake Down barrow group was undertaken in May 2009 over the course of five days. Detail was surveyed using Trimble 5700 survey grade GNSS receivers working in Real Time Kinematic (RTK) mode related to a 5700 receiver configured as an on-site base station. The data were transformed to OSTN02 to a stated accuracy of 0.01m per point by post-processing, using Trimble Geomatics Office software. The transformation was achieved using data downloaded in Rinex format from OS Active base stations. After transformation, the survey was downloaded into Korec's Geosite software to process the field codes and data transferred to AutoCAD software for plotting out for graphical completion in the field at a scale of 1:1000. Additional detail was added to the drawing on polyester film using the tape-and-offset method.

GPS survey was carried out by Abby Hunt and the author; graphical survey was completed by Mark Bowden and the author.

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NMR 21962/07 – 04-Feb-2003
NMR 24078/04 – 24-Sep-2005
NMR 26556/01 – 30-Jan-2010

TABLE 1 Concordance table of numbers applied to earthworks on Lake Down and barrows in the vicinity

Temporary Project ID	NMR No	SMR No	NGR	SAM No	Grinsell No	Other No	Type	Finds	Notes
H	NMR SU 13 NW 123	SU13NW600	SU 1176 3933	W1 60a *c	Wilsford 75	ED 6	Bowl	UrCr x 2	Part of NMR SU 13 NW 48
G	NMR SU 13 NW 124	SU13NW601	SU 1176 3935	W1 60a *c	Wilsford 75A	ED 7	Bowl	Cr x 1	
I	NMR SU 13 NW 125	SU13NW602	SU 1178 3928	W1 60a *c	Wilsford 77#	ED12/ED 14	Pond	Cr X 1?	
J	NMR SU 13 NW 126	SU13NW603	SU 1179 3926	W1 60a *c	Wilsford 77A#	ED 15	Pond	None	
O	NMR SU 13 NW 127	SU13NW604	SU 1180 3915	W1 60a *c	Wilsford 81	/	Bowl	/	
P	NMR SU 13 NW 128	SU13NW605	SU 1182 3920	W1 60a *c	Wilsford 80	ED 11	Disk	UrCr x 1	
K	NMR SU 13 NW 129	SU13NW606	SU 1182 3926	W1 60a *c	Wilsford 78#	ED12/ED14	Pond	Cr X 1?	
N	NMR SU 13 NW 130	SU13NW607	SU 1182 3934	W1 60a *c	Wilsford 76	/	Bowl	/	
L	NMR SU 13 NW 131	SU13NW608	SU 1185 3926	W1 60a *c	Wilsford 79	/	Bowl	/	
M	NMR SU 13 NW 132	SU13NW609	SU 1185 3932	10357/ W1 60a *c	Wilsford 76A	ED 13	Pond	None	
R	NMR SU 13 NW 33	SU13NW610	SU 1185 3959	10358	Wilsford 74	/	Bowl	V, b, f, a	Outlier to Wilsford Group
Q	NMR SU 13 NW 150	SU13NW629	SU 1206 3918	10361	Wilsford 82	/	Bell?	None	Outlier to Lake Down Group
-	NMR SU 13 NW 75	N/A	SU 1201 3967 to SU 1178 3922	N/A	/	/	Ditch		Part of NMR SU 13 NW 18 – now levelled by ploughing
-	NMR SU 13 NW 76	N/A	SU 1201 3967 to SU 1178 3922	N/A	/	/	Ditch		Part of NMR SU 13 NW 18 – condition as above.
S, T	NMR SU 13 NW 18	SU13NW 697 SU13NW 698 SU13NW701	SU 1165 3927 to 1252 3875	10357/ 10490	/	/	Linear		Ditch/bank from Roxhill to North Kite
-	NMR SU 13 NW 11	SU13NW642	SU 1158 3894	10485/ 378*c	Wilsford 83	RCHME W-c-L 101	Round/ destroyed	/	
-	NMR SU 13 NW 34	SU13NW630	SU 1231 3930	10359	Wilsford 84	/	Bowl	/	
-	NMR SU 13 NW 34	SU13NW631	SU12313930	10359	Wilsford 84a	/	Bowl?	/	
-	NMR SU 13 NW 35	SU13NW 633	SU 1239 3922	/	Wilsford 85	/	Pond?	/	
-	NMR SU 13 NW 35	SU13NW 633	SU 1241 3922	/	Wilsford 86	/	Bowl	/	

Temporary Project identifiers are given here to assist researchers using the original field documents in the archive

TABLE 2 Concordance of Pond Barrows

Cemetery Name	NMR Number	NGR Centre	SAM No	Grinsell No	Description
Milston Down	SU 24 NW 77	SU 2050 4607	10177 (group)	Milston 50	A ditched pond barrow
"	SU 24 NW 78	SU 2043 4597	10177 (group)	Milston 45A	A pond barrow found by Grinsell in 1950
Lake Down	SU 13 NW 125	SU 1178 3928	W1 60a *c	Wilsford 77#	Comprises pronounced depression with encircling bank
"	SU 13 NW 126	SU 1179 3926	W1 60a *c	Wilsford 77A#	Comprises slight depression with encircling bank
"	SU 13 NW 129	SU 1182 3926	W1 60a *c	Wilsford 78#	Comprises pronounced depression with encircling bank
"	SU 13 NW 132	SU 1185 3932	10357/W1 60a *c	Wilsford 76A	Comprises slight depression with encircling bank
Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads	SU 14 SW 323	SU 1010 4164	none	Winterbourne-Stoke 3a#	Overlaps and is later than WS4- Not dug. Comprises depression with encircling bank.
"	SU 14 SW 333	SU 1017 4181	none	Winterbourne-Stoke 12#	Not dug. Comprises depression with encircling bank.
Wilsford	SU 13 NW 103	SU 1190 3976	WI 060 *c	Wilsford 63	Lone pond barrow with encircling bank and ditch.
Silk Hill	SU 14 NE 148			Milston 21B	Excavations by Hoare located a cremation accompanied by grave goods.
Snail Down	SU 25 SW 119	SU 2177 5195	none	Collingbourne Ducis 28	Pond barrow – Wilts, excavated by Bowen 1957 - found 3 pits in centre containing burned bone. (Thomas labels it CD 6a , 2005, 11 – Fig 2a)
Durrington	SU 14 SW 58	SU 12 44	none	Durrington 70a	Lone Pond barrow amid Larkhill military development on Durrington Down – Wilts, excavated by Thurnham 1865. Possibly an Anglo-Saxon burial.
Un-named cemetery Durrington – E of Stonehenge Cursus	SU 14 SW 274	SU 1352 4366	none	Durrington 51a	Unexcavated. Ploughed and barely visible.
Outlier to Durrington Firs Group	SU 14 SW 81	SU 1164 4416	10398	Durrington 10	Damaged by military activity after the 1920s.
Sheep Down	SY 68 NW 38* Group No	SY 6070 8901	none	none	Pond barrow on Sheep Down – Dorset, excavated by Atkinson 1947. Revealed 35 pits, 11 with cremation or ceramic deposits.
Not part of cemetery but on Normanton Down	SU 14 SW 153	SU 1086 4148	10478, W 071*	Wilsford 33a - Wilsford Shaft #	Excavated 1960-1962, various. Not assigned to a group but just over 120 NNW of a bowl barrow and a little further away from two others. 900m east of Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads and encircled by several barrows and other barrow cemeteries.

SAM No = (Scheduled Ancient Monument Number), National numbers are shown except those asterisked which are County Numbers.

= Pond barrows subject to geophysical survey as part of the 1995 'radar survey of pond barrows' which aimed to ascertain whether pond barrows nearby the Wilsford shaft covered similar features. (Flaxman 1996)

ED = Duke Number and finds information - Excavated *c*1806 it is *uncertain* that these numbers have been assigned to the correct barrow due to scant excavation records.

TABLE 3 Summary of barrows in comparative cemeteries

Cemetery Name	Cemetery NMR Number	Disk	Bowl	Pond	Bell	Saucer	Long	Uncertain	Unclassified
Lake Down	SU 13 NW48	1	5	4	1	0	0	0	0
Wilsford	SU 13 NW1	5	12 (incl. W74)	1	1	1	0	0	0
Winterbourne Stoke Crossroads	SU 14 SW35	2	8	2	2	0	1	2	0
Milston Down	SU 24 NW47	0	6	2	1	0	0	0	0
Silk Hill	SU 14 NE29/49	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
Snail Down	SU 25 SW 10	4	21	1 - dispersed	3	2	0	0	0
Un-named cemetery Durrington – E of Stonehenge Cursus	SU 14 SW 2	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0
Durrington Down Group	SU 14 SW 71	2	10	1 – dispersed	0	2	0	0	1
Sheep Down	SY 68 NW 38* Group No	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0

Unclassified barrows are those which appear only on aerial photographs.
Uncertain barrows are those interpreted as bowl/bell barrows, or bell/disk barrows.

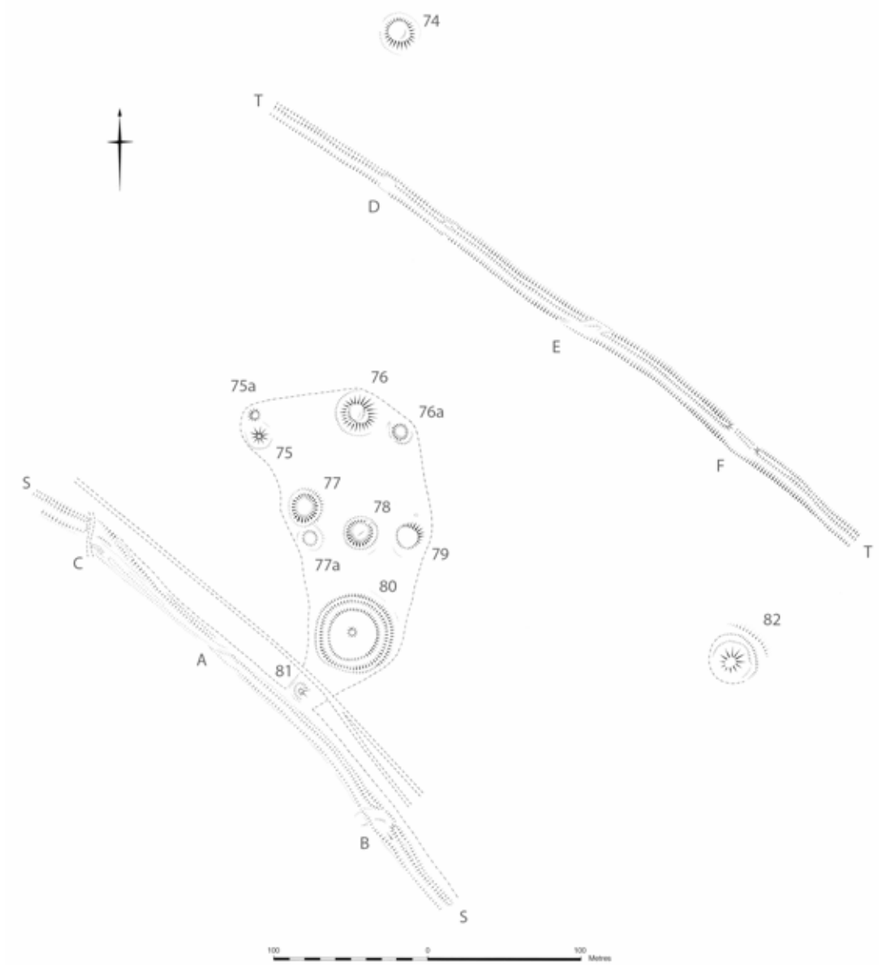

Fig 5: Earthwork survey plan of Lake Down, reduced to 1:4000






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