RPS Planning, Transport and Environment

INDEX DATA	RPS INFORMATION
Scheme Title A36 Salisbury bypass	Details Archaeological survey.
Road Number A36.	Date March 1991.
Contractor Wessex Archaeology.	
County Wiltshire.	
OS Reference SU13.	
Single sided ✓ Double sided	
A3 11 Colour 0	

A36 SALISBURY BY-PASS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MARCH 1991

PREPARED FOR:-

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank all the landowners and tenants whose forbearance and interest greatly contributed to the success of the project.

This survey was directed from the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. The site archive is currently held there under project code W385. It was managed by R Newman and directed in the field by D E Farwell and S Tatler. The report was prepared by R Cleal, D E Farwell and S Tatler with contributions by M Allen, R Newman and K Walker. The illustrations are by S E James and J Cross.

Geophysical surveys Ltd of Bradford undertook the magnetometer surveys around Great Woodbury. The geophysical survey report was written by C Gaffney and J Gater.

The project was financed by the Department of Transport and designed by Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, consulting and designing engineers.

1 . INTRODUCTION

1.1 THE PROJECT

The City of Salisbury, located close to the confluence of five rivers, occupies an area which has been of importance in both prehistoric and historic times. Interesting material remains of past human activity are much in evidence, from the flint implements of the Lower Palaeolithic at Bemerton (see Table 1), to the recently abandoned Second World War buildings of the Harvard Hospital. The proposal to construct a by-pass in such an area was clearly seen as having implications for the archaeological remains. As a result, during the preparation of the route options in the 1980s, a report was commissioned to consider all the information already held by the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) (Bowden 1986). This work encompassed the whole of the Salisbury area, and was taken into account in the route planning of the three routes submitted for public consultation during 1988.

Following this public consultation the Secretary of State for Transport, in November 1989, decided on a preferred route. This incorporated parts of the original three routes, along with an additional section not previously proposed. The new route, which will be referred to as the preferred route throughout this report, is shown in Fig. 1. The entire area traversed by the 17km preferred route is designated as being of Special Archaeological Significance. At its western end, route options are shown on Fig. 1, the southern of the two lines being the preferred route, the northern representing the northernmost of the four modified routes. The alternative routes are discussed in detail in a separate document, 'A36 Salisbury By-Pass Archaeological Survey Supplement'.

The consulting engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, subsequently commissioned Wessex Archaeology to prepare a report on the archaeological implications of the preferred route, which would address in particular the following problems:

(i) the need to establish whether there were archaeological sites along the preferred route which would be affected by the construction of the by-pass, including those within the landscaping areas, and, if so, to suggest appropriate measures to mitigate the effect;

(ii) the need to define areas of interest within the different environments represented and to assess the potential of the dry valley sediments for yielding data on past environments and land- use.

Thus the survey was commissioned to establish the presence or absence, the extent, condition, nature, quality, and date of any archaeological deposits within the ground on which the By-Pass is to be constructed, including land on which landscaping work is to be carried out. Areas of interest within the differing environments of chalk downland, river valleys, and dry valleys were to be defined by the use of suitable techniques.

This report is the result of the work carried out in response to this brief, and consists of three principal elements, background information, results and recommendations.

The aim of the report is to produce information to allow an assessment by others of the need for rescue excavation and the desirability of preserving certain sites *in situ* within the 'protected corridor' for the highway scheme.

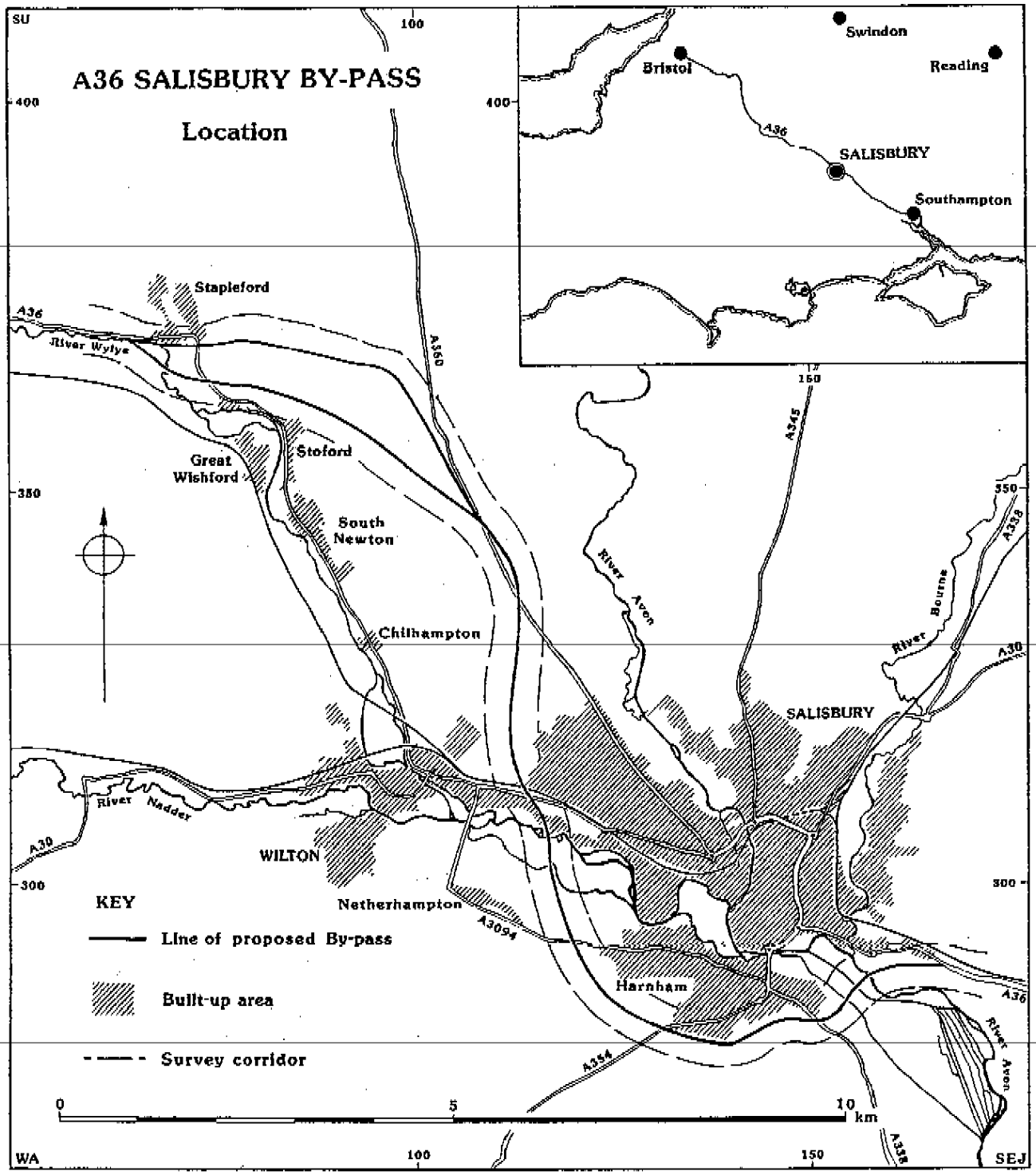


Fig. 1 Site plan showing location of proposed Salisbury By-pass

2. THE BACKGROUND

2.1 THE GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SETTING

The preferred route for the A36 Salisbury By-Pass departs from the present line of the A36 to the north-west of Salisbury between Great Wishford and Stapleford and skirts the City to the west and south (Fig. 1). The western end of the route starts in the alluvium of the Wylye valley south of Serrington and then ascends a chalk ridge which runs in a south-easterly direction. The south-west face of the chalk ridge is cut by a number of steep-sided coombes. The south-eastern end of the ridge is covered by a considerable depth of clay-with-flints. The route leaves the ridge to the north-east of Wilton and descends into the alluvial plain of the Nadder valley between Netherhampton and Bemerton. The route then travels south to cross the Nadder valley by the shortest course, after which a second chalk ridge is encountered. The route ascends the ridge and then swings round to the east, skirting the southern slope, before descending into the Avon valley where it rejoins the existing A36 near Petersfinger.

2.2 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING

As might be expected of an area at the junction of several river valleys, and with access to a range of different environments, the Salisbury area is rich in the material remains of past human activities. Long before the establishment of the new town of New Sarum in the thirteenth century, many generations of people had lived in the area, and had utilised to the full the rich resources of the river valleys of the Wylye, Nadder, Ebble, Avon and Bourne and the surrounding chalk downland. The area's landscape history is, for the most part, only accessible through archaeological remains, many of which are of regional and national, as well as local, importance.

Table 1 presents an outline timechart for the periods discussed below.

Table 1: Time Chart

Period	*Date Range*			*Local Sites*
Industrial Age	AD 1710	-	AD 1950	Gibbs Mew Brewey
Post-medieval	AD 1485	-	AD 1710	Wylye Valley watermeadows
Medieval	AD 1066	-	AD 1485	Salisbury Cathedral
Saxon	AD 420	-	AD 1066	Petersfinger Cemetery
Romano-British	AD 43	-	AD 420	Camp Hill
Iron Age	800 BC	-	AD 43	Old Sarum Hillfort
Bronze Age	2300 BC	-	800 BC	Newton Barrow
Neolithic	4000 BC	-	2300 BC	Stonehenge
Mesolithic	8000 BC	-	4000 BC	Downton
Palaeolithic	*c.* 250000 BC	-	8000 BC	Milford Hill

2.2.1 Palaeolithic

The Palaeolithic (ie 'Old Stone Age') saw the first appearance of people in the area now occupied by the British Isles, and is poorly dated in absolute terms. Other parts of Europe were occupied at an earlier date, but the human occupation of Britain is probably not datable before about 250,000 years ago. Although Wiltshire is not rich in Palaeolithic remains, the Salisbury area is one of only two concentrations in the county. This

concentration of material is made up of a number of smaller foci of finds, mainly at Milford Hill (Salisbury), Bemerton, Britford, and Fisherton (Salisbury) (Roe 1969). All but the last two are datable to the Lower Paleolithic and consist of finds of flaked flint handaxes, and all but Fisherton are on or close to the preferred route of the by-pass.

Concentrations of Palaeolithic finds are known from other river confluences in the country, and it has been suggested that these finds from the Salisbury area represent a series of occupation sites situated to exploit the wildlife living in the marshy conditions at the confluence of the valleys (Borthwick and Chandler 1984, 22).

2.2.2 Mesolithic

This period (ie 'Middle Stone Age') is not well-represented in the area, the only notable site being that at Downton, 7km to the south. This site, discovered during the excavation of a Neolithic settlement, produced 38,000 pieces of struck flint (Radley 1969, 18), including 125 extremely small flint implements (known as microliths) which were probably used as parts of tools. Apart from this, Mesolithic artefacts occur only as occasional finds or small scatters within the county (listed in Wymer 1977, 332-346).

2.2.3 Neolithic

The appearance of farming in the British Isles is generally taken to have occurred at about the same time that pottery began to be made. Both were almost certainly introduced from the Continent. In Britain the earlier Neolithic is best known for its burial mounds (long barrows) and the settlements or ceremonial sites known as causewayed enclosures; some small settlement sites are also known. Barrows and causewayed enclosures often still survive as standing monuments, and Wiltshire, particularly on its chalk downlands, is rich in examples of both (eg West Kennet long barrow and Windmill Hill causewayed enclosure, both near Avebury in north Wiltshire). The later Neolithic is characterised in particular by henge monuments - large circular enclosures, often with massive banks and ditches - which may also survive as earthworks (eg Durrington Walls, north of Amesbury, and Avebury). Stonehenge, although technically a henge monument, is not typical. The remains of settlement sites of both the earlier and later Neolithic tend to be insubstantial and are often discovered by chance. Large scale scatters of struck flint of later Neolithic date are often found, and although these may not be settlements in the sense of villages or farmsteads, they can at least be identified through the systematic collection of artefacts occurring in the ploughsoil, as in the extensive fieldwalking project carried out by Wessex Archaeology in the area around Stonehenge (Richards 1990).

2.2.4 Bronze Age

There is more evidence for Bronze Age activity along the preferred route than there is for the Neolithic. Early Bronze Age settlements are rare everywhere, but the period is well represented in Wiltshire by round burial mounds (round barrows). These occur as both standing mounds and, where ploughed or otherwise destroyed, are often visible in aerial photographs as 'ring ditches'. These circular ditches are the quarry ditches which were dug to provide the material for the mounds. Round barrows occur all over the county, but are concentrated in some localities, including the dense concentration around Stonehenge.

They frequently occur in groups, and some may never have had ditches. In addition flat graves are often found outside or between barrows. Nine ring-ditches and five barrows are identifiable within the preferred route corridor.

Middle Bronze Age settlement tends to be more easily recognisable than that of earlier periods, as large field systems with associated house sites have been attributed to the Bronze Age both in Wiltshire and elsewhere. These too are generally visible in aerial photographs, and, occasionally, on the ground. Again, it is in the Stonehenge area that extensive fieldwalking has identified scatters of Bronze Age pottery in association with such fields (Richards 1990). It is possible that some of the field systems visible in aerial photographs along the preferred route are of this date. It must be borne in mind, however, that field systems were also laid out in the Iron Age and Romano- British periods.

The inhabitants of the Middle Bronze Age settlements often buried their dead in or near barrows, sometimes siting cemeteries on and around existing Early Bronze Age round barrows. There is an example of this close to the preferred route at Heale Hill, Middle Woodford (Musty and Stone 1956).

2.2.5 Iron Age

The remains of this period are much more substantial and widespread in and close to the preferred route corridor than is the case with the earlier periods, and include a hillfort (Great Woodbury) and a neighbouring enclosed settlement (Bersh 1940) which was partially excavated in the 1930S and was one of the most important excavations of its time (Little Woodbury). The area of the City and its immediate surroundings is rich in Iron Age settlement, including Old Sarum which was an Iron Age hillfort before it became a late Saxon settlement and, later, the site of a cathedral. Hillforts and other Iron Age settlements are sited overlooking all the river valleys which converge on the Salisbury area, although no recent or full-scale excavations have been carried out at any of them. Other sites include a settlement at Highfield, Fisherton, which was excavated in the nineteenth century and produced pottery dating from the Middle Iron Age to the Romano-British period, with a large faunal assemblage and much evidence for weaving (Borthwick and Chandler 1984, 30). Closer to the preferred route, a ditch and pits of Iron Age date were recorded on Harnham Hill during road works in the 1930s (Piggott 1939).

An interesting suggestion, although one not yet substantiated, is that a distinctive type of Early Iron Age pottery, known as the scratched-cordoned bowl type, was produced in the Salisbury area, probably utilising the brickearths that are exposed to the north and west of the City (Cunliffe 1984, 245, fig. 6.14, and 6.22). These are crossed by the line of the preferred route and there are at least two Iron Age settlements within the route corridor in this area, at Quidhampton Chalk Pit and Camp Hill.

2.2.6 Romano-British

In contrast to the wealth of evidence for Iron Age settlement in the area, there is little of Romano-British date, although there is some evidence, from Highfield and Old Sarum for instance, that some of the sites occupied in the Iron Age continued in use after the Roman conquest. At Camp Hill the preferred route will cross a possible example of continuous occupation. Both Late Iron Age and Roman settlement evidence was recorded at this site

when the reservoir was built (SMR SU 13 SW 200 and SU 13 SW 300). The relative paucity of evidence for Roman settlement is in puzzling contrast to the large number of Roman roads which converge on the area.

At least five Roman roads meet in the area around Old Sarum (Ordnance Survey 1956), and Old Sarum itself may be the place recorded as Sorviodunum in the Antonine Itinerary (a document of approximately AD 200 which lists places situated along roads). Roads to Mildenhall (Wiltshire), Silchester (Hampshire), and Winchester (Hampshire) converge just to the east of the eastern end of Old Sarum, while the road to the west, towards the lead- mining area of the Mendips, approaches the city through Grovely Wood, and that from Badbury Rings (Dorset) crosses the Avon just below Old Sarum. At least one of these roads, that from Badbury Rings, is certainly known to cross the preferred route of the By-pass, and it is clear that the line of the road from the Mendips must also, although there is no evidence for a metalled road within the route corridor. It has also been suggested (Borthwick and Chandler 1984, 36) that a road may have linked Old Sarum to the port of Clausentum (present day Bitterne, near Southampton) approximately 40km to the south-east; a track across Bishopsdown was in use in the Roman period and if projected south-east would join the line of the A36 at Petersfinger (Borthwick and Chandler 1984, 36).

Small Romano-British settlements, very often with contemporary burial grounds, are known at Bishopsdown, Old Sarum and Highfield, and finds of pottery, metalwork and coins are more widespread. Hints of a more substantial settlement have been discovered at Stratford-sub-Castle where building foundations have been recorded. As this is where one of the roads crosses the Avon it is possible that this is the main settlement of the area. Indeed, it has been suggested that this, rather than the hillfort of Old Sarum, may be the Sorviodunum named in the Antonine Itinerary (Borthwick and Chandler 1984, 35).

Little is known about settlement of this period around the southern and western fringes of Salisbury, but at least some of the field systems are Romano-British, as they can be seen to cross Iron Age features (eg SMR SU03NE607, near Little Wishford).

2.2.7 Saxon

In the county as a whole there is little evidence for early (pagan) Saxon settlements, but as there are pagan Saxon cemeteries in the county this is assumed to be at least in part a result of early settlements having become buried beneath present- day villages (Bonney 1966, 25; Borthwick and Chandler 1984, 37). This has been recently demonstrated at Market Lavington near Devizes, where excavations by Wessex Archaeology have revealed a pagan Saxon cemetery and associated settlement within the area of the medieval and later village (Wessex Archaeology, 1991).

There are a number of Pagan Saxon cemeteries in the Salisbury area such as those found at Winterbourne Gunner and Coombe Bissett and two have been found close to the preferred route corridor at Harnham and Petersfinger; finds of animal bone and grass-tempered pottery at Dairyhouse Bridge may represent the settlement associated with the latter (Borthwick and Chandler 1984, 37). Both the Harnham and Petersfinger cemeteries contain burials recognisable as fifth-century (Bonney 1966, 27).

From the early Saxon period onwards documentary sources become of increasing importance, and there is at least one event in this period which would not have been apparent from the archaeological evidence so far available. A single documentary reference records a battle between the Saxon invaders and the native population in AD 552 at Searoburh. The size and location of the battle is not known, except that it was somewhere in the vicinity of Old Sarum, but it is known that the Saxons were the victors (Chandler 1987, 4).

In the later Saxon period there is little evidence of activity in the area with the exception of two places skirted by the preferred route corridor which are known to have become important in this period. Wilton was the site of a battle against Viking invaders in AD 871, a year in which there were several battles in southern Britain; the invaders were victorious at Wilton, but Wessex remained Anglo-Saxon, under King Alfred (Addyman 1981, 58- 59). Wilton and Britford are known to have been royal manors by the ninth century, and Wilton was made the centre of a Bishopric in AD 909 (Borthwick and Chandler 1984, 37). Wilton was also the site of an important convent, while Britford has one of only five churches in the county noted in the Domesday book; Saxon remains, some dating to the eighth to ninth centuries, are still visible in the church there (RCHM(E) 1987, 9-11, 113).

In the last decades before the Norman conquest there was a close relationship between Wilton and Old Sarum. When Wilton was attacked and burnt by Viking invaders in 1003 some of the inhabitants sought the refuge of the ancient fortified hilltop of Old Sarum, and at least three men - Godwine, Goldus and Saewine - who minted money in Wilton before 1003, are known to have been active at Old Sarum following that year. The seeds of the medieval settlement and later the Cathedral of Old Sarum seem to have been sown at this time of upheaval, and from then onwards settlement appears to have been continuous in and immediately around Old Sarum until the foundation of New Sarum in about AD 1220.

2.2.8 Medieval and later

Salisbury was an important medieval planned town and diocesan centre. To its north-east a pottery industry developed at Laverstock. The rural settlements of this period are largely the same as the existing towns and villages, and therefore have been avoided by the preferred route. There are, however, two interesting possible exceptions to this within the area.

Near Dairyhouse Bridge there is known to have been a medieval settlement called Mummeworth, and at Little Wishford there are earthworks which are all that remains of what is presumed to be a medieval village or hamlet. Desertion of whole villages or parts of villages was a feature of both the medieval and post-medieval periods (Beresford and Hurst 1971). In the case of medieval desertions it was once assumed that many of these were the result of large numbers of the inhabitants having died in the Black Death, but it is now known that the reasons for desertion are more complex than this and were often due to a combination of economic and social factors. Chilhampton to the east of the preferred route is another probable medieval settlement, but here the desertion did not occur until the late nineteenth century and was probably a result of the Agricultural Depression.

Although most medieval villages in the area are still inhabited, it is not only within settlements that traces of medieval life may survive. Over large parts of the country medieval agriculture was organised around common fields, in which villagers held land in strips. As well as arable fields arranged in this way, villages would also hold rights to areas of meadow, and, in Wiltshire, to common grazing on the downland (Borthwick and Chandler 1984, 43).

This system of common fields was replaced quite late in this area, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, by enclosed individually held fields. The former existence and location of common fields can, nevertheless, often be established and traces may occasionally survive on the ground in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks. The likely locations of common fields and meadow in and around the preferred route corridor are shown in Figure 2.

The post-medieval period, like the Middle Ages, has left most trace in the villages, which are largely avoided by the preferred route. In at least three locations, however, there are traces of former water meadows, and these are an important reminder of what was once a widespread and vital technique in the farming life of south Wiltshire. Water meadows, in the technical sense, are not simply meadows which are periodically flooded by natural means, but are land which is deliberately flooded at certain times of year, using complex systems of channels and hatches. The meadows themselves were divided up into parallel beds running at right angles to the contour, and water was introduced into them from a channel cut from the river and running along the upper contour of the meadow. The water was returned to the river through a main drain. The object of the exercise was not to maintain the meadows under stagnant water but to ensure a flow of water over the land at certain regulated times (known as 'drowning'). The construction (or 'floating') of such a system was a long and expensive business, possibly taking several years, and its economic return must therefore have been high. The success of the system depended on a combination of geology and soil types, lie of the land, and economic factors, all of which appear to have been particularly favourable in Dorset, Hampshire, and Wiltshire, where the system may indeed have originated. The date of the first water meadows is unknown, but they are first recorded in the early seventeenth century. The end of the use of water meadows began in the nineteenth century, when the economic system of which they were a part began to break down and culminated in the years between the First and Second World Wars. The main point of the system was to provide early and good grass for sheep, which would be grazed on the rich water meadows during the day and taken back to the arable areas for the night, in order to manure those areas, which, in the days before artificial fertilisers, would soon otherwise have lost their fertility. With the depression in agriculture in the nineteenth century and later developments in artificial fertilisers the whole system changed and the water meadows went out of use and soon fell into disrepair (Atwood 1963). With the exception of a few operating meadows at Downton, to the south of Salisbury, all that now survives are the traces of the considerable earthworks constructed as part of the system, such as those at Stapleford, Bemerton and Petersfinger.

2.2.9 Summary

This review of the archaeology and history of the Salisbury area gives only a very brief resume of the archaeological environment through which the preferred route will pass, but it is sufficient to illustrate the antiquity and importance of the remains known to lie on and

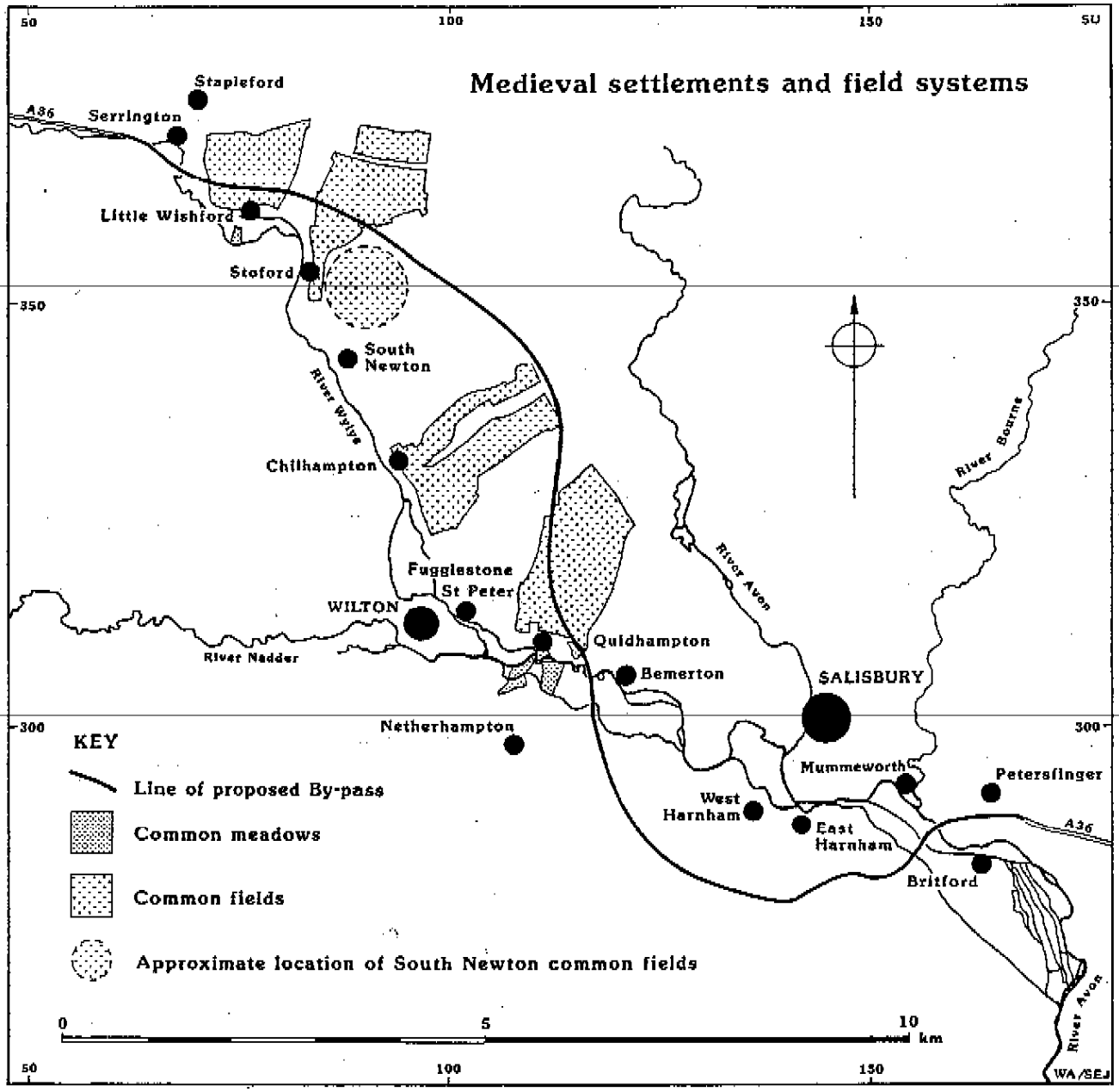


Fig. 2 Site plan showing medieval settlements and field systems

close to its path. The need to place the A36 Salisbury By-Pass within its archaeological setting has long been accepted as essential, in order to appreciate fully the archaeological value of the material likely to be found along the course of the preferred route. Archaeological finds should not be viewed in isolation. This principle was fundemental to the system of site evaluation used by Bowden in his preliminary study of the archaeology within the potential path of the road (Bowden 1986, 7-9), and it is also taken into account in the forming of this report's mitigation proposals (section 5).

3 . METHODOLOGY

The problem of assessing the archaeological remains along the preferred route was approached in two mains ways: by use of documentary sources, and by field survey.

3.1 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

3.1.1 The Sites and Monuments Record

A range of material was consulted starting with the County Council's Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). This is an archaeological register of all known sites and findspots. It formed the basis for Bowden's work in 1986, but a further search was necessary, both to incorporate material which had been recorded since 1986 and to take account of the additional section of route which had not formed part of the three original route options.

3.1.2 Map Search

Following the review of the SMR material, visits were made to the County Records Office to study the post-medieval estate maps and maps relating to the tithe and enclosure awards. This enabled the possible areas of medieval common field systems to be reconstructed and planned. This was important because, although the preferred route is sited to avoid the main areas of medieval settlement, it crosses areas occupied by the associated open fields.

3.1.3 Aerial Photographs

Two sets of aerial photographs, dated 13th March 1985 and 3rd March 1990, and held by the engineering consultants Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, were assessed. Three photographs taken since Bowden's assessment, and held by the National Monuments Record, were also studied. All archaeological features noted were added to those already plotted on the SMR maps.

3.1.4 Geological Survey Results

The Department of Transport made available the logs of a geological survey undertaken by Norwest Holst Soil Engineering Ltd in 1990. These logs were consulted in advance of the archaeological field survey and were particularly useful in the planning of the environmental testing.

3.2 FIELD SURVEY

3.2.1 Fieldwalking

The principal method employed was the systematic collection of artefacts from field surfaces, otherwise referred to as fieldwalking. This is a technique widely and effectively used to locate areas of past activity. It is of particular use in identifying areas of early prehistoric activity, as these often leave little trace except for stone tools and the large quantities of the debris associated with the production of such implements. Wessex Archaeology has in recent years carried out a large scale project, consisting mainly of systematic fieldwalking, in the area around Stonehenge (The Stonehenge Environs Project),

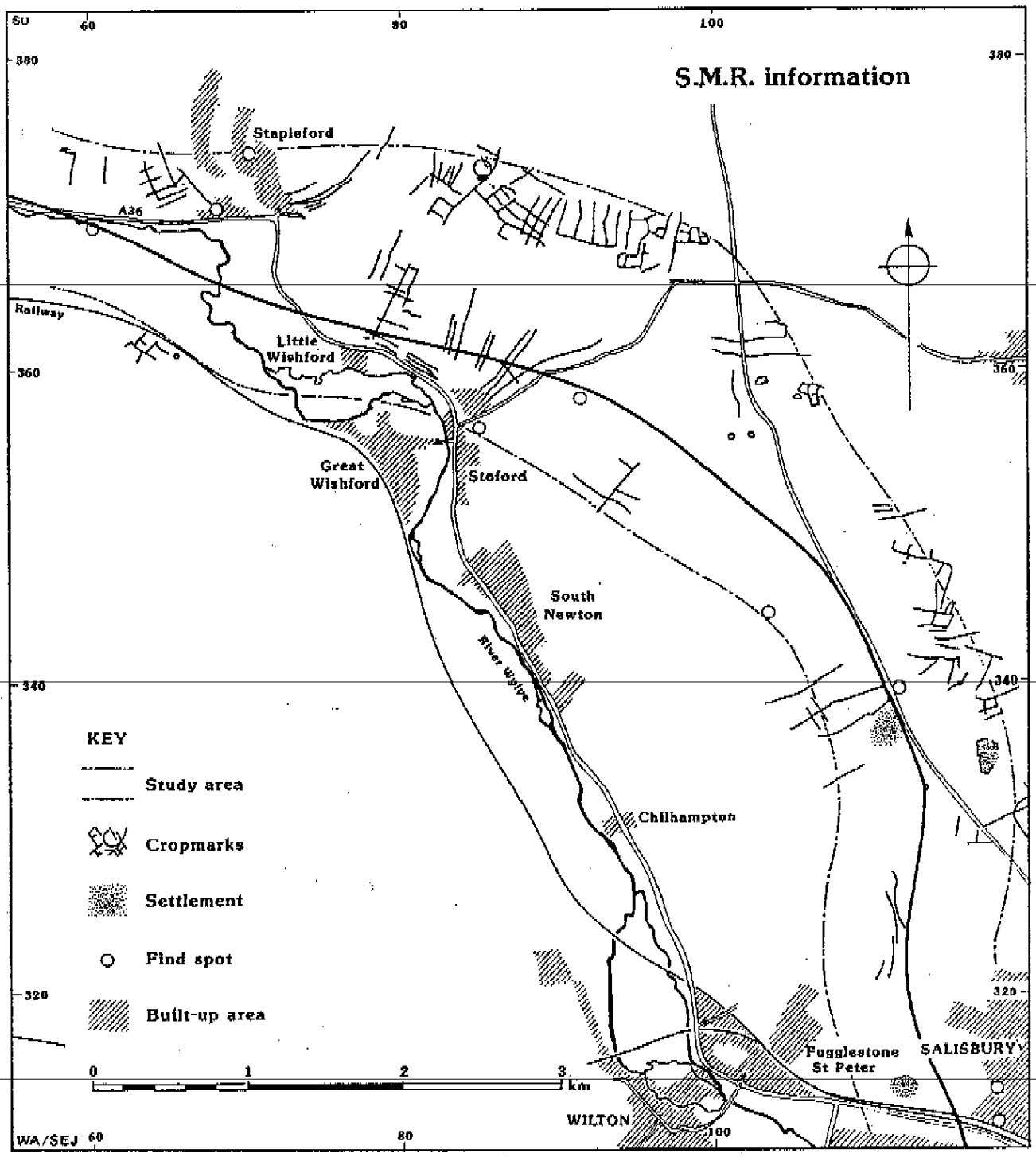


Fig. 3 Location of information from Sites and Monuments Record (S.M.R.), western half of route

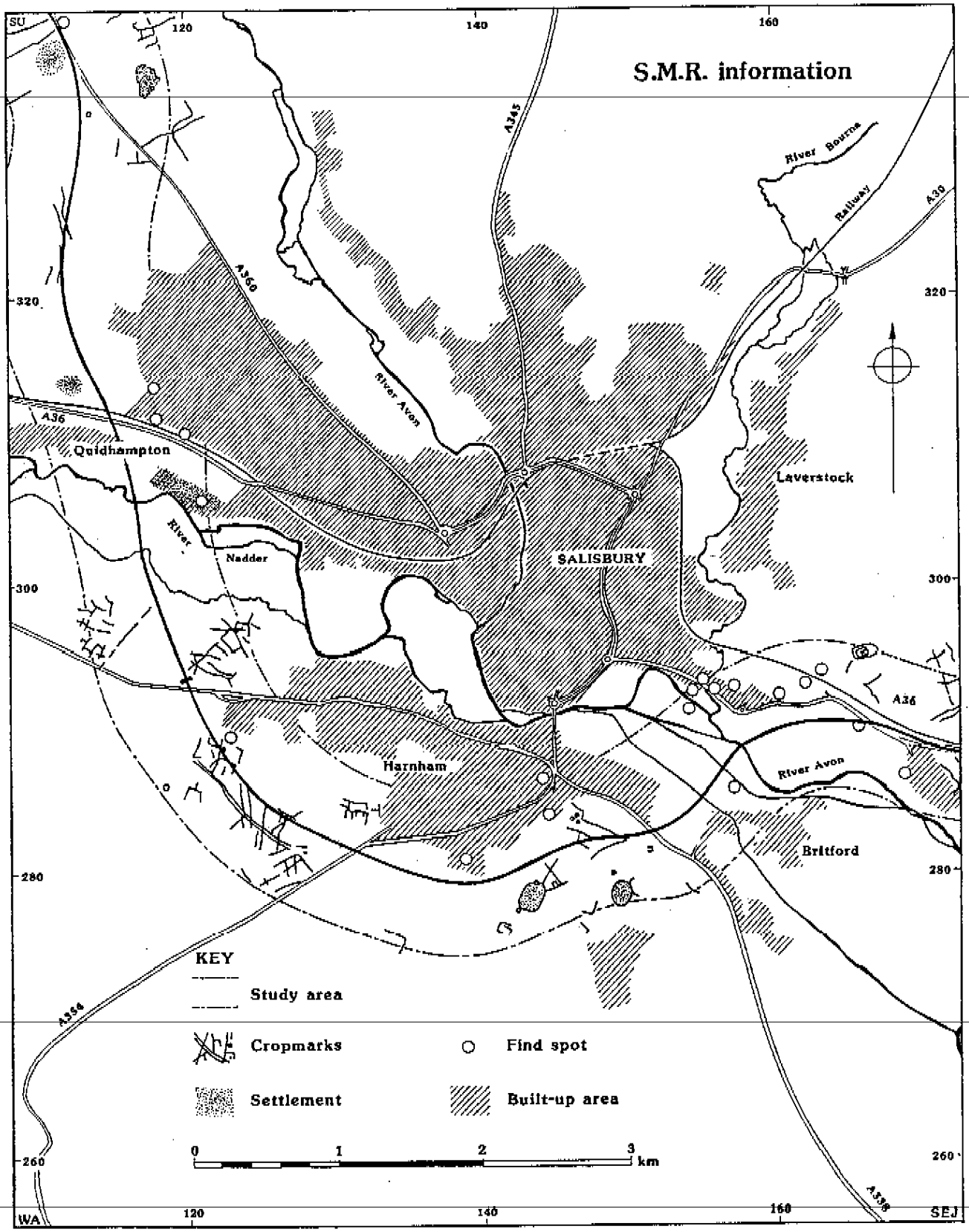


Fig. 4 Location of information from Sites and Monuments Record (S.M.R.), eastern half of route

approximately 7km to the north of the northernmost point of the preferred route (Richards 1990). This produced valuable information about the prehistoric use of the area. Fieldwalking was, therefore, clearly an appropriate technique to apply to the preferred route in order to identify areas of past activity. This was particularly so since large parts of the open land within the preferred route corridor were under arable cultivation and thus suitable for the retrieval of artefacts from the surface of the ploughsoil.

The Stonehenge Environs Project (Richards 1990, 11-14) utilised a 50m by 25m interval grid within a hectare framework aligned on the National Grid. In that survey area a number of sites with extremely high densities of surface finds were encountered. These could then be surveyed intensively using a smaller scale grid where necessary. The area around Stonehenge represents an extraordinarily rich archaeaological landscape and such high densities of material were not expected within the survey area of the preferred route, and therefore such a two-stage method was not considered appropriate. The Kennet Valley Survey (Lobb and Rose forthcoming) covered an area with low densities of surface finds which were successfully assessed using a 25m grid framework. This grid interval was accordingly adopted for the A36 survey. There were, therefore, sixteen collection units per hectare, each 25m long and 25m apart. Assuming a visibility span of 2-2.5m in each transect, this provided a sample of 8-10% of the field surface.

The National Grid was used as the reference framework, within which the hectare formed the main unit for collation and tabulation. The fields themselves were alloted numbers from a continuous sequence, in the order in which they became available. A standard recording sheet was used for each field, on which such variables as soil type and state of ploughing and the collector's name were recorded on separate sheets for each hectare.

It should be noted that grid references used in sections 6.2.4 and for references to hectares in the text, are full ordnance survey coordinates. This follows accepted practice in previous survey projects of this nature. These coordinates can be adjusted to the standard 100 kilometre square ordnance survey SU references for this area of Wiltshire, by extracting the 4000 code from the easting and the 1000 code from the northing, thus hectare 4112/1332 in field 106 would be SU112332 and hectare 4098/1360 in field 107 would be SU098360. To aid the checking of the information given in sections 4 and 5 against other sources of data and reports produced by other organisations, the areas of archaeological significance, affected by the proposed road centre lines, are referred to under both their SMR code (where these exist) and as an Ordnance Survey grid reference.

All artefactual material from all periods was collected apart from animal bone and objects clearly derived from the present use of the field for ploughing and shooting. The majority of the ceramic building material (brick, tile, roof furniture etc.) and pottery was found to be of post-medieval date. Once it had all been counted and weighed, the more recent material was discarded. Its distribution pattern was useful for determining the intensity of recent disturbance, and its collection was considered essential as earlier pottery and ceramic building material could often be recognised only after all the material had been washed. Burnt flint was collected because of its known association with prehistoric settlements, and it too was discarded once it had been counted, weighed and checked for worked pieces. Modern glass and metalwork was also discarded after it had been recorded. Stone was

collected when it was recognised as worked or not local. The unworked, non-local material was discarded after it had been identified. The archive of retained material consists of worked flint and the surviving material from the other categories mentioned above.

3.2.2 Geophysical Survey

The fields to the south of Salisbury, surrounding Great Woodbury, have been taken out of cultivation as part of a 'set-aside' policy. They could not, therefore, form part of the fieldwalking survey. The archaeological potential of this area was given a preliminary assessment by means of a geophysical survey. This involved the scanning of the ground with a magnetometer which is used to monitor fluctuations in the magnetic field. The remains of past human activity such as buried walls, pits and ditches create anomalies in the magnetic field which an experienced operator can distinguish from anomalies caused by geological or pedological variation. A series of radiating transects from the centre of Great Woodbury was used, both to test the method and sample the entire area (section 6.3).

3.3 SOIL TESTING

3.3.1 Auger Survey

The preferred route corridor crosses river valleys in three places: the Wylye valley near Stapleford, the Nadder valley between Netherhampton and Bemerton, and the Avon valley between Britford and Petersfinger. Alluvium is known to mask archaeological deposits, and in such areas the number of sites is often under-estimated. Alluvial and organic (peat) deposits within river valleys are also a rich source of information about past environments as they can preserve remains such as pollen and mollusc shells (Burrin and Scaife 1984; Scaife and Burrin 1983). The aim of the auger survey was, therefore, to assess both the potential of buried archaeological deposits and the palaeoenvironmental (past environment) potential of the river floodplain sequences. To this end an auger survey was carried out at each of the three river valley crossings.

3.3.2 Trial Pits

The principal dry valley systems within the preferred route corridor were investigated in order to assess the potential of the colluvial sediments (hillwash) to provide data pertinent to the past land-use. It has also been established, elsewhere, that colluvial deposits may not only provide paleoenvironmental information but also mask and seal archaeological material (Allen 1988; 1991). The aims of the investigation were, therefore, to locate hillwash deposits in the valleys and record evidence of human activity either caused, or masked, by the colluvium and also to assess the potential of such deposits for determining past landscapes associated with archaeological activities.

4. RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section summarises the results of the archaeological survey under the following sub-headings: **4.2** Documentary research, **4.3** Field survey and **4.4** Soil testing. The concluding part, **4.5** Sites of high archaeological potential, combines the results of the various forms of archaeological survey to provide an overall summary. Colour Figs. 13 to 17, show the locations of survey areas and archaeological information. Throughout the following sections, areas of archaeological significance are referred to in one of two ways. Sites and findspots which have been recorded prior to this survey are followed by their Sites and Monuments Record code, eg. Great Woodbury (SU12NW201). New discoveries are recorded by the number of the fields from which they came, given on Figs. 5 and 6.

Section 6 contains the full results of the archaeological surveys from which section 4 has been distilled. Section 6 should, therefore, be regarded as an internal source of reference and proof of interpretation. Specific cross-references from sections 4 to 6 are given where appropriate, and the general sequence is as follows:

Section 4.2 Documentary research - Section 6.1 for full report and list of Sites and Monuments Record entries.

Section 4.3 Field Survey - Section 6.2 for full report on fieldwalking and section 5.3 for geophysical survey.

Section 4.4 Soil testing - Section 6.4 for full report on river valleys and section 5.5 for dry valleys.

4.2 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

The documentary research resulted in the compilation of an archaeological overview for a 1km width of corridor centred on the preferred route. It also encompassed alternatives proposed for part of the route to the east of Stapleford which were suggested during the course of the study

4.2.1 The Sites and Monuments Record (Figs. 3 and 4, Section 6.1)

The Sites and Monuments Record was found to contain eighty-six entries which were within or immediately adjacent to the survey area. Fifty-seven of these had been assessed by Bowden (1986), who gave them "Overlay Scores" which reflected their importance as individual sites, as members of a local group and as sites in a national context. The scores were then used to calculate the appropriate level of response. The twenty-nine additional entries have been assessed in a similar manner and assigned to one of three response levels. For the full list of entries with response levels see section 6.1.2. Forty-eight of the entries could be dealt with using the lowest level of response (ie Watching Brief). Twenty-seven would require excavation if they were to be affected by the construction of the route , and eleven entries relate to existing Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The eleven entries in the final category comprise four Scheduled Ancient Monuments, with the bulk of the references forming parts of the scheduled area of Great and Little Woodbury. The level of response recommended for the areas crossed by the preferred route is dealt with in detail in section 5, below.

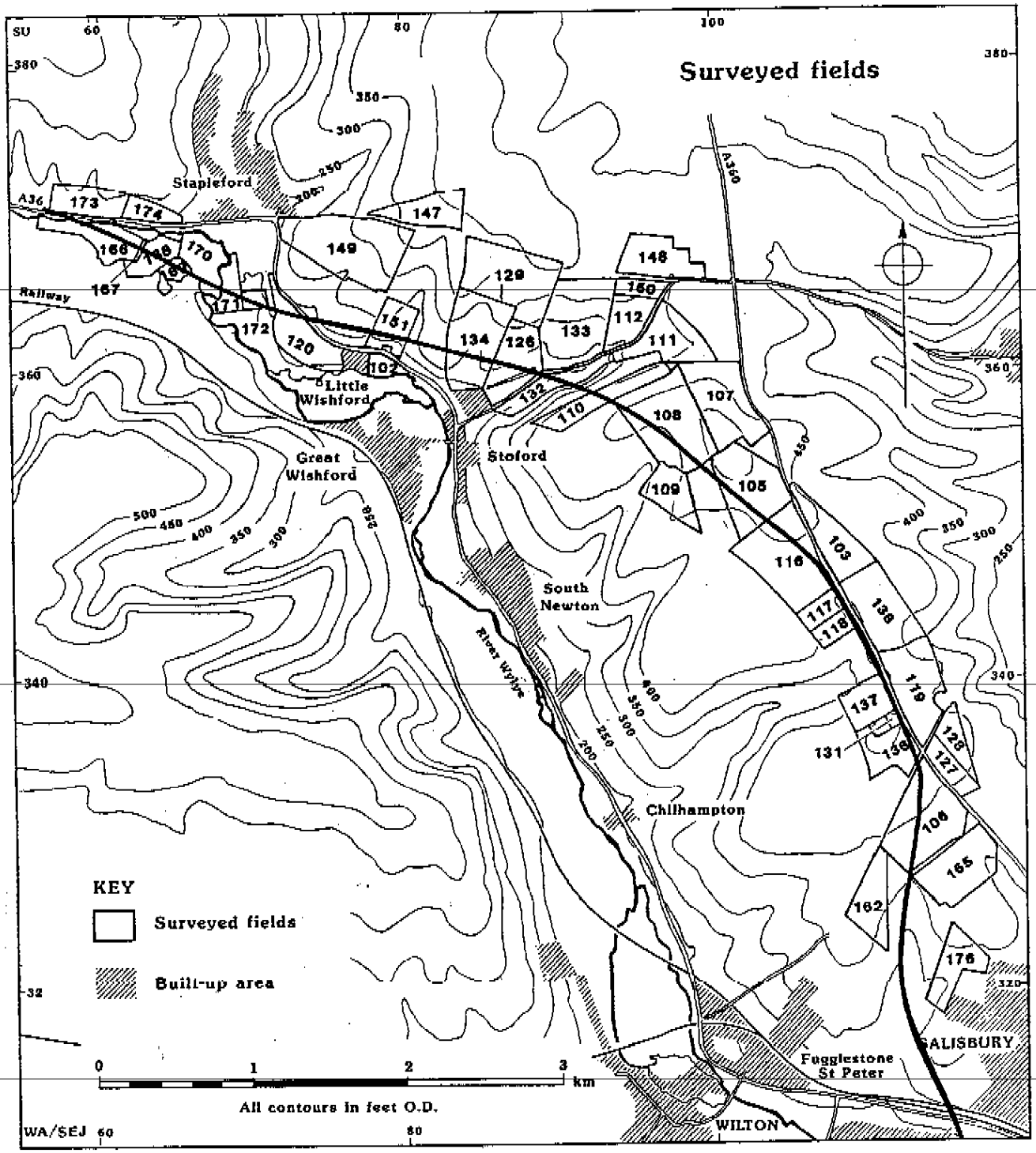


Fig. 5 Location of surveyed fields, western half of route

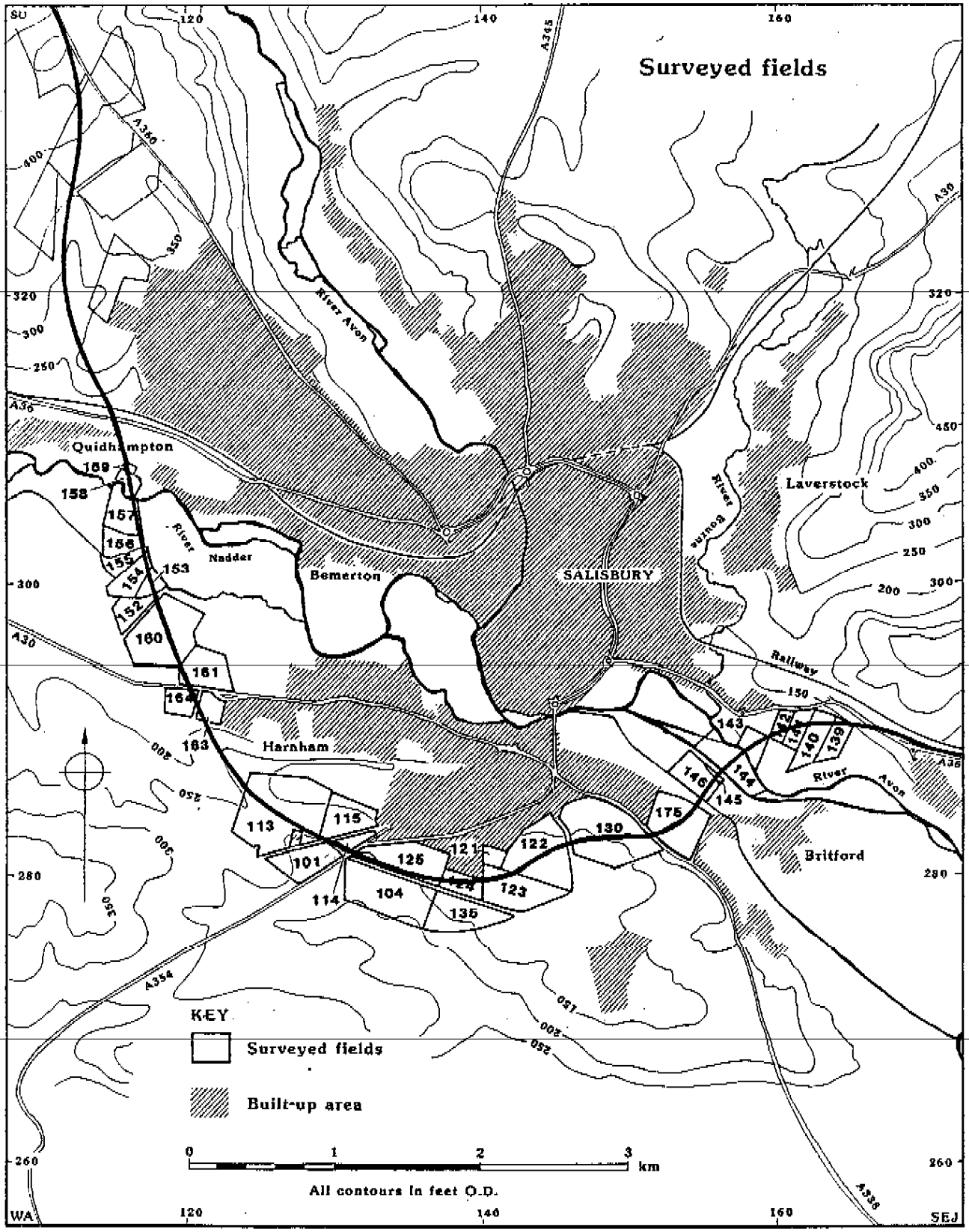


Fig. 6 Location of surveyed fields, eastern half of route

4.2.2 Map Search (Fig. 2)

A study of the post-medieval estate maps enabled the reconstruction of some of the medieval common field systems. By generally avoiding the valley bottoms and crossing the downs, the road route avoids the main areas of medieval settlement, but will cut through the associated common field systems. Observations on the ground later confirmed the impression gained from the aerial photographs that there are no longer any surviving medieval field features, apart from some well preserved strip lynchets to the east of Stapleford (SU03NE608).

4.2.3 The Aerial Photographs

The study of aerial photographs did not lead to the discovery of any new sites, but possible extensions to field systems SU03NE625, SU03NE607, SU03NE639, SU03NE640, SU13SW622 and SU12NW616 were recorded. In a field north of Bemerton Farm the photographs show several amorphous marks with no discernible pattern. They are noteworthy because of their proximity to the village of Bemerton (SU13SW491) and may be indicative of abandoned settlement.

Where the route crosses the river valleys the photographs revealed the surviving traces of extensive watermeadow systems. The irrigated watermeadow became widespread in Wiltshire and Dorset by 1620 and is considered to be the "supreme technical achievement of English farming" (Rackham 1986, 338-40). Although all are now used as pasture or arable the degree of recent levelling and ploughing has not eradicated the physical traces of these systems. They are, in general, best preserved at the eastern end of the route and least preserved at the western end.

4.2.4 Geological survey results

The Department of Transport made available the logs of a geological survey undertaken by Norwest Holst Soil Engineering Ltd in 1990. These logs were carefully studied and the soil depths along the route were noted prior to the archaeological field survey. The information was particularly useful for determining likely areas for environmental testing and the location of areas of variable geology which might affect the survival of surface finds. Over most of the preferred route the logs showed minimal depths of ploughsoil over Chalk, with occasional outcrops of Clay- with-Flints. Well-preserved deposits of archaeologically significant subsoils were not indicated.

4.3 FIELD SURVEY (Figs. 5 and 6, Sections 6.2 and 6.3)

Much of the open land within the survey area was under arable cultivation (approximately 550 hectares out of a maximum area of 1,050 hectares). Fields which were ploughed during the period of study were walked and artefacts which had been brought to the surface were collected. Approximately 400 hectares were assessed in that manner. The collection method followed the system adopted by other survey projects carried out by Wessex Archaeology. The use of a common system allows broad comparisons of results. Fields not ploughed during the period of study were visited and photographed. The state of watermeadow systems and other earthworks, such as at Little Wishford, were noted. In the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Great Woodbury a geophysical survey was undertaken in order to refine and expand the known archaeological information. Section 6.2.3 comprises a full list of all fields surveyed.

4.3.1 Fieldwalking

Table 2 summarises the information for all major finds categories with significant results shown in bold. These results were checked against the information amassed during the documentary research and the appropriate levels of response augmented where necessary.

After studying the distributions of all artefacts collected during the field survey, it was found that significant concentrations of pottery, worked flint and burnt flint occurred in eight of the thirty-eight fields surveyed. Sections 6.2.4 and 6.2.5 contain detailed lists of the material recovered in hectare and material category order respectively.

Pottery

A total of 232 sherds of pottery was recovered of medieval or earlier date. Fifteen were prehistoric, 189 were Romano-British and twenty-eight were medieval. Their exact locations and details are listed in table 3. It should be noted that the overall scarcity of pottery is a reflection of the fragile nature of the material, and its rate of survival within intensively cultivated ploughzones is not good. The entire category is therefore likely to be under represented. A total of fifteen sherds of prehistoric pottery was recovered from eight fields. Of these, only field 148, (to the north of the preferred route and to the north of Chain Drove, hectares 4094/1367 and 4096/1366), contained a significant amount. A total of 189 sherds of Romano-British pottery was recovered from eleven fields. The majority of the sherds came from two fields: Fields 136 (seventy-nine sherds) and 119 (sixty-five sherds). Both fields are adjacent to the known Roman site at Camp Hill, and field 136 is crossed by the preferred route. Small clusters were also recovered from fields 160 (the field is crossed by the preferred route and is adjacent to the Roman road to the north of the present Netherhampton Road) and 138 (to the north of Camp Hill and the preferred route) whilst seven other fields produced only twenty sherds. A total of twenty-eight sherds of medieval pottery was recovered from twelve fields. They generally occurred in single findspots although a small cluster (ten sherds) is noted from field 149 (south of Chain Drove and to the north of the preferred route, hectares 4074/1368, 4076/1368, 4076/1369, 4077/1366, 4077/1367 (four sherds), 4079/1367 and 4080/1368).

Table 2: Major finds categories in field order

Field No.s	No.of Runs	% Empty	Worked Flint (No.)	% Flake	Burnt Flint (gms)	C.B.M (gms)	Pottery Post-med	Pottery Other
101	54	41	16	100	134	345	+	-
103	177	36	36	92	235	830	+	-
104	244	72	55	90	2057	3940	+	+
105	229	37	91	99	2471	306	-	+
106	329	5	967	89	3404	5153	+	+
107	271	4	543	97	23743	2022	+	+
108	361	27	443	94	4157	121	+	+
109	126	11	251	89	3301	464	+	-
110	39	23	36	94	0	0	-	-
111	131	18	154	98	873	166	+	-
112	103	2	69	96	6030	755	+	+
113	417	3	782	95	3688	9087	+	+
114	26	12	16	88	181	699	+	-
115	88	6	105	99	283	796	+	+
116	383	22	201	89 1	4623	960	+	-
117	65	6	164	82	1878	56	+	-
118	61	8	92	90	158	85	+	+
119	162	4	248	923	1320	905	+	+

Table 2: (continued)

Field No.s	No.of Runs	% Empty	Worked Flint (No.)	% Flake	Burnt Flint (gms)	C.B.M (gms)	Pottery Post-med	Pottery Other
120	172	9	119	94	6531	1636	+	+
126	169	33	114	97	290	888	+	+
127	87	43	25	96	2651	416	+	-
132	107	8	169	95	201	1100	+	+
133	360	28	375	97	3580	1079	+	-
135	113	7	236	98	1231	891	+	-
136	150	11	109	95	7611	1606	+	+
138	225	12	149	93	9650	3007	+	+
147	144	4	123	90	9518	2117	+	+
148	154	1	316	96	33476	2508	+	+
149	39	6	5360	94	54860	6572	+	+
150	84	10	68	99	4125	1506	+	-
151	114	6	145	97	1855	2401	+	+
160	272	30	91	88	6182	6020	+	+
161	122	0	35	97	3149	8320	+	-
162	133	16	66	91	56	3317	+	-
163	72	0	68	94	6436	11405	+	-
164	60	0	61	95	3988	14274	+	-
165	198	8	94	86	31697	759	+	-
177	1540	9	100	not collected			-	-

Key to Pottery:

-... Absent
+...Present
Other = medieval, Romano-British and prehistoric pottery.
Please refer to Table 3 for quantities of datable pottery

Table 3: Occurrences of prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval pottery.

Field	Hectare	Type	Comment
107	4102/1357	Prehistoric	LBA (1)
108	4100/1355	"	LBA (1)
119	4112/1340	"	LBA (1)
119	4113/1338	"	LBA? (1)
138	4109/1346	"	LBA (1)
"	4110/1346	"	LBA (1)
147	4083/1370	"	LBA (1)
148	4094/1367	"	LBA (4), ?EIA (1)
"	4096/1366	"	LBA (1)
149	4074/1369	"	LBA (1)
151	4079/1363	"	LBA (1)
105	4101/1350	Romano-British	R-B (1)
"	4102/1352	"	?N.F.(1)
"	4103/1351	"	c-w (1)
106	4113/1334	"	samian (1)
"	4114/1333	"	R-B (1)
107	4100/1360	"	R-B (1), greyware (1)
"	4102/1356	"	samian (1)
118	4107/1343	"	greyware (1)
119	general	"	c-w (4), samian (1)
"	4112/1337	"	c-w (19)
"	4112/1338	"	c-w (25),N.F.(1),LIA/RB (1)
"	4112/1339	"	c-w (7)
"	4113/1337	"	c-w (5)
"	4113/1338	"	c-w (1)
"	4113/1340	"	c-w (2)
126	4088/1360	"	c-w (1)
136	4110/1335	"	c-w (4)
"	4111/1235	"	c-w (6)
"	4111/1335	"	c-w (14), O.M.(1), N.F.(1)
"	4111/1336	"	c-w (33), O.M.(1), N.F.(1)
"	4112/1334	"	c-w (1)
"	4112/1335	"	c-w (1), Ox. (1)

Table 3: continued

Field	Hectare	Type	Comment
"	4112/1336	"	c-w (14), samian (1)
138	4111/1343	"	c-w (3)
"	4111/1344	"	R-B fineware (1), N.F.(1)
"	4111/1346	"	c-w (1)
"	4112/1343	"	c-w (1)
147	4082/1369	"	N.F. (1)
"	4082/1370	"	N.F. (1)
"	4083/1370	"	c-w (3)
148	4094/1366	"	c-w (1), N.F.(1)
"	4095/1366	"	c-w (1)
"	4095/1368	"	c-w (1)
"	4096/1367	"	c-w (1)
160	4116/1296	"	c-w (1)
"	4117/1297	"	c-w (2)
"	4118/1296	"	c-w (1)
"	4118/1297	"	samian (1)
"	4118/1298	"	N.F (1)
"	4119/1294	"	c-w (1)
"	4119/1295	Romano-British	c-w (1)
"	4119/1296	"	c-w (4)
"	4120/1294	"	c-w (2)
"	4120/1295	"	c-w (2), samian (1)
104	4132/1280	Medieval	L.Med (Laverstock) (1)
112	4094/1361	"	L.Med (1)
113	4127/1285	"	L.Med (1)
"	4129/1285	"	L.Med (Laverstock) (1)
115	4132/1284	"	L.Med (Laverstock) (1)
119	4111/1341	"	E.Med (1)
"	4112/1337	"	L.Med (1)
120	4075/1360	"	E.Med (1)
120	4075/1361	Medieval	E.Med (1)
126	4085/1358	"	E.Med (1)
132	4089/1359	"	L.Med (Laverstock) (1)
148	4094/1366	"	Med (1)
"	4094/1367	"	Med 7 (1)
149	4074/1368	"	E.Med (1)
"	4076/1368	"	E.Med (1)
"	4076/1369	"	E.Med (1)
"	4077/1366	"	E.Med (1)
"	4077/1367	"	E.Med (4)
"	4079/1362	"	L.Med (1)
"	4080/1368	"	E.Med (1)
151	4079/1361	"	E.Med (2)
"	4079/1362	"	L.Med (1)
160	4116/1295	"	L.Med (1)
163	Line 1	"	E.Med (1)

Key:

LBA -	Late Bronze Age
LIA -	Late Iron Age
R-B -	Romano-British
N.F. -	New Forest
c-w -	coarseware
O.M. -	Oxford Mortarium
Ox -	Oxford Ware

In addition to the field walking results, four sherds of medieval sandy wares (12th-13th century), probably of local manufacture,were recovered from test-pit 502, context 606 which was located in field 126.

Worked Flint

Worked flint was recovered from every field walked within the survey. An assessment of the variation and significance of the data was made by entering it onto a database by collection unit and general category (core, flake, scraper, retouched flake, other tool). The total number of pieces of worked flint entered onto the database was 7104, which comprised 6597 flakes, 176 cores, 275 tools and retouched flakes and fifty-six pieces of worked burnt flint. There were also seven pieces which probably relate to the manufacture of gunflints. Their occurrence is not surprising as the area represented one of the major gunflint production centres during the eighteenth century and was popular for field sports, as it is today. The tools and retouched flakes could be further subdivided into 155 scrapers, sixteen knives, six piercers, three axes, two arrowheads, one fabricator, one burin, nine unclassified tools and seventy-four retouched flakes. Due to the mixture of diagnostic tools recovered from each area it is impossible to give them specific dates. The overall date range runs from the Mesolithic through the Neolithic to the Bronze Age, with several post-medieval gunflints. Section 6.2.6 contains a piechart and a histogram which illustrate the high proportion of flakes in comparison to other categories of worked flint and the generally low number of flints per collection unit which characterise this data set. Five fields (104, 106, 107, 113 and 148) were found to contain significant concentrations of worked flint. Field 104 (to the south of the preferred route and to the south of Green Lane) contained 255 pieces of worked flint collected from 244 units. In the centre of the southern edge of the field hectare 4133/1277 contained thirty-nine pieces of worked flint, collected from only seven units. This collection included two cores, a scraper, a retouched flake and two gunflints. The general spread of flakes within this field and adjacent field 135 is probably the result of the movement of outlying material from the site of Great Woodbury (SU12NW201) to the north-east. However, the selection of material from hectare 4133/1277 suggests the presence of a localised feature on or near the southern edge of the survey area.

Field 106 (crossed by the preferred route to the south of the Devizes Road/Wilton Avenue crossroads) contained 967 pieces of worked flint collected from 329 units. This is the greatest density of worked flint within the entire survey area. Included within this collection were fifty-three cores, twenty-nine scrapers, six retouched flakes, five knives, one transverse arrowhead, one re-used ground axe, one piercer and two other tools.

Table 4: Worked Flint totals in field order

Field No.s	Cores	Flakes	Scrapers	Retouched Flakes	Other	Total
101	-	15	-	-	1 burnt worked	16
103	3	26	-	-	1 burnt worked	30
104	5	221	13	4	2 gunflints	245
105	-	85	-	1	2 burnt worked	88
106	53	840	29	6	1 tranchet arrowhead 5 knives 1 Axe 1 piercer 2 other tools 6 burnt worked 2 gunflints	946
107	6	512	5	3	2 knives 6 burnt worked	534
108	16	413	9	1	1 knife 1 burnt worked	441
109	9	222	9	9	2 burnt worked 1 hammer/core	252

Table 4: (continued)

Field No.s	Cores	Flakes	Scrapers	Retouched Flakes	Other	Total
110	-	34	-	2	-	36
111	1	151	-	2	-	154
112	2	83	-	1	-	86
113	10	740	11	11	4 burnt worked 3 piercers 1 other tool	780
114	1	14	-	-	1 gunflint	15
115	-	100	-	1	1 burnt worked	102
116	9	166	8	2	3 burnt worked 1 tranchet axe 1 core tool	190
117	17	131	10	2	4 burnt worked	164
118	7	83	1	1	-	92
119	7	220	6	4	1 knife 1 leaf arrowhd 2 burnt worked	242
120	4	109	2	-	1 piercer	116
126	2	108	1	1	-	112
127		1	23	-	-	24
132	2	160	1	3	1 fabricator 1 other tool	168
133	2	359	3	4	1 knife 1 other tool 3 burnt worked	373
135	-	228	4	-	-	232
136	2	102	1	1	1 knife 1 burnt worked 1 ground axe	109
138	1	136	7	2	3 burnt worked 1	49
147	4	109	6	1	1 knife 1 1 burnt worked	22
148	6	302	-	2	5 burnt worked 3 1 core tool	16
149 149	3	339	9	3	1 knife 3 1 piercer 1 other tool 3 burnt worked	60
150	-	48	-	-	1 burnt worked 1 gunflint	50
151	-	140	4	-	1 burnt worked 1	45
160	2	80	5	-	2 knives 1 other tool 1 burnt worked	91
161	-	34	1	-	-	35
162	1	62	3	-	-	66
163	-	64	2	2	-	68
164	-	58	1	1	1 burnt worked	61
165	-	80	4	4	1 knife 3 burnt worked 1 burin 1 gunflint	94

Hectares 4112/1332, 4112/1333, 4113/1332, 4113/1333 and 4114/1332 represent the focus of this concentration in the northern corner of the field, withinfifty-two units. This focus coincided with the position of ploughed-down Bronze Age barrow (SU13SW604). It is possible, therefore, that a stratified sequence of early features and the base of the barrow may still survive.

Field 107 (to the north of the route and to the north of Newton Barrow) contained 543 pieces of worked flint collected from 271 units. This material contained very few cores or tools, and is significant only for a concentration of flakes along the northern edge of the field. In hectares 4098/1360, 4099/1360 and 4100/1360 161 pieces of flint were recovered

from fifteen units. This may represent a spread of material from a settlement associated with field system SU13NW707 which extends further to the north. No concentrations of flint were found around the supposed positions of two bowl barrows in the south of the field (SU13NW674).

Field 113 (crossed by the preferred route over Harnham Hill) contained 782 pieces of worked flint collected from 417 units. The field showed a general spread of flint flakes with one possible concentration in the centre of the field in hectare 4127/1284. Ninety-six pieces of worked flint were recovered from sixteen collection units. This hectare roughly coincides with a junction within field system SU12NW634, and therefore, may represent limited prehistoric settlement activity within an area of agricultural use.

Field 148 (to the north of the preferred route and to the north of Chain Drove) contained 316 pieces of worked flint collected from 154 units. Hectare 4094/1367, on the western edge of the field, contained sixty-three pieces of flint from fourteen collection units. That hectare falls within the area of an extensive field system, SU03NE612, which continues to the north and east of field 148. The localised concentration and generally high density of flake material across the field suggests that field system SU03NE612 may contain both agricultural and settlement elements. Two hundred metres to the north-east of field 148 is a cropmark enclosure, SU03NE605, which may be the source of some of this material.

Burnt Flint

Burnt flint was recovered from every field walked within the 600m wide survey corridor, except for field 110. A total of 241,548g was picked up. Significant quantities were encountered in ten hectares (4074/1367, 4075/1367 and 4080/1368 from field 149, 4095/1366, 4095/1367 and 4095/1368 from field 148, 4112/1337, 4112/1338, 4112/1339 and 4113/1339 from field 119).

Field 119 (to the north-east of the preferred route and Camp Hill) consisted of 162 collection units from which 31,320g of burnt flint were recovered. The density of material dropped sharply towards the northern and southern edges of the field. The concentration was focused on hectare 4112/1339, in which an oval patch of burnt material was visible on the surface. It is likely that this represents *in situ* flint burning, normally taken to indicate the presence of nearby prehistoric settlement activity. While the worked flint from this field did not show any significant concentrations, the presence of seven cores, six scrapers, four retouched flakes, a knife and a leaf-shaped arrowhead among the 248 pieces recovered supports the existence of a nearby settlement.

Field 148 (to the north of the preferred route and Chain Drove) consisted of 154 collection units from which 33,476g of burnt flint were recovered. Most of the material was collected from hectares 4095/1366, 4095/1367 and 4095/1368, a north-south block roughly in the centre of the field. Coupled with the positive result from the worked flint, a concentration in hectare 4094/1367, the presence of settlement activity within field system SU03NE612 seems most likely.

Field 149 (to the north of the preferred route and to the south of Chain Drove) consisted of 396 collection units from which 54,860g of burnt flint were recovered. Significantly high levels of burnt flint were recorded from hectares 4074/1367 and 4075/1367 in the south-west

part of the field and from hectare 4080/1368 in the south-east. It may be that the generally high density of burnt flint across the southern half of the field indicates the presence of settlement activity on a south-west facing slope. The amount and type of worked flint recovered from this field were not significant, and do not confirm or deny this hypothesis.

4.3.2 Geophysical survey (Fig. 7, Section 6.3)

Geophysical survey was undertaken in and around the area of Great Woodbury. The results have served to substantially enhance the information already available on the Sites and Monuments Record. A large number of internal features, mainly pits, and an entrance facing north-west were found within Great Woodbury. Ditches, which probably formed part of an associated field system, have been found in the area around the site. A hitherto unknown ring ditch and trackway were found to the west of the site, adjacent to Harvard Hospital. The presence of barrows and a ring ditch to the north-east (SU12NW602, SU12NW603 and SU12NW604) was confirmed. Transects to the south of Great Woodbury confirmed the presence of a linear feature which runs south-west from the hillfort. Transects close to the small auxillary enclosure to the south of Green Lane showed no further features and suggested that the enclosure itself is slightly to the west of its plotted position. Even so, recent accurate plotting of this feature from aerial photographs does suggest that any re-routing of the road to the immediate south of Great Woodbury would jeopardise the existence of this site.

For a full account of the results of each geophysical survey transect see section 6.3. In summary it can be stated that although additional features have been discovered in the path of the preferred route, its course around Great Woodbury still represents the option most likely to involve the least damage to the archaeological landscape.

4.4 SOIL TESTING (Sections 6.4 and 6.5)

The proposed A36 corridor crosses three river valleys, the Wylye, the Nadder and the Avon. In each case an auger survey was conducted in order to characterise the deposits and assess their archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential as well as to reveal any archaeological deposits buried under accumulated alluvium.

In the case of the dry valleys, the systems within the corridor were investigated to provide data pertinent to past land-use by assessing the colluvial sediments and also to assess whether colluvial accumulation had buried earlier archaeological deposits. The principal dry valleys in the corridor are all situated to the west of Salisbury and are as follows;

1. North-east of Great Wishford, where dry valleys are situated on the south-west facing slopes below late prehistoric field systems (SU03NE612).

2. The head of the coombe at Field Barn, South Newton, adjacent to vestigial traces of a field system (SU03NE640).

3. Dry valley at the base of Stoford Bottom

4. Coombe west of Fugglestone Red Buildings, adjacent to vestigial traces of a field system (SU13SW644) and descending to the river valley, west of Bemerton Heath, immediately north of the present A36.

4.4.1 River valleys

Auger surveys were conducted across the Wylye valley near Stapleford, the Nadder valley between Netherhampton and Bemerton and the Avon Valley between Britford and Petersfinger (Figs. 8, 9 and 10). Auger transects across the river valleys were undertaken by hand augering using a combination of 50mm dutch augers and 40mm screw augers, the boreholes were 50m apart. The auger survey points were located on or close to the centre line of the study area. All sediments were described and full auger logs recorded in the field. Soil colours were obtained in the laboratory from moistened field smears using a Munsell Soil Colour Chart (1975). The auger log summaries are presented in section 6.4.7.

The auger survey across the Wylye revealed a series of highly calcareous to neutral alluvial silts overlying gravels or marls. Nearly all the deposits were moist to wet on recovery. Occasional episodic lenses of peat, humic peaty clays and highly calcareous mollusc-rich silts were also encountered. Some of the deeper sequences may indicate ancient channels and former stream courses. Apart from a general fining of material at the base of the sediments, immediately above the gravels, there seems to be no recognisable major changes within the depositional regime in the floodplain to indicate any broad stratigraphical or chronological sequence.

The Nadder floodplain was augered about 2km upstream of its confluence with the Avon at about the broadest point in the valley; almost 1.5km. The survey revealed simple shallow alluvial and peat sequences. Two deeper, organic sequences were revealed at the northern and southern ends of the auger survey and extend to a maximum depth of 1.7m. The majority of the auger holes revealed shallow calcareous alluvial silts containing chalk pieces and molluscs.

The auger survey across the Avon valley revealed that the sedimentary sequences were relatively shallow (max 1.5m) and the basal material were gravels or calcareous marls. The sequences were predominantly a series of alluvial silts varying from highly calcareous to very organic. The northern side of the floodplain revealed deeper deposits possibly relating to earlier river channels at the base of the relict river cliff. These deposits were also of humic silty nature. The southern end of the auger survey also revealed deeper humic deposits, again possibly related to previous channels. The deeper sequences may represent alluvial sequences that have accumulated through ancient relict river channels and may, therefore, contain relatively long environmental sequences.

Overall the results show typical floodplain deposits, with no recognisable buried old land surfaces or specifically archaeologically significant deposits. Most of the sediments recorded are typical of river beds, river margins or overbank material. The overall sedimentary sequence indicates a long term floodplain with coarser deposits associated with higher energy deposition and the organic silts with rich vegetation on the floodplain or associated with channel edges. Both the Nadder and Avon surveys indicate sequences ideal for further investigation which contain peats or organic material with the potential for enabling the sequence to be dated. The paucity of organic-rich deposits within the Wylye valley survey restricts its potential.

Where molluscs were recorded preservation is variable: fair to good. Fragmentation is high and in some cases it was evident that many of the fresh- and brackish-water molluscs were highly fragmented while the shells of land molluscs were better preserved. Cursory

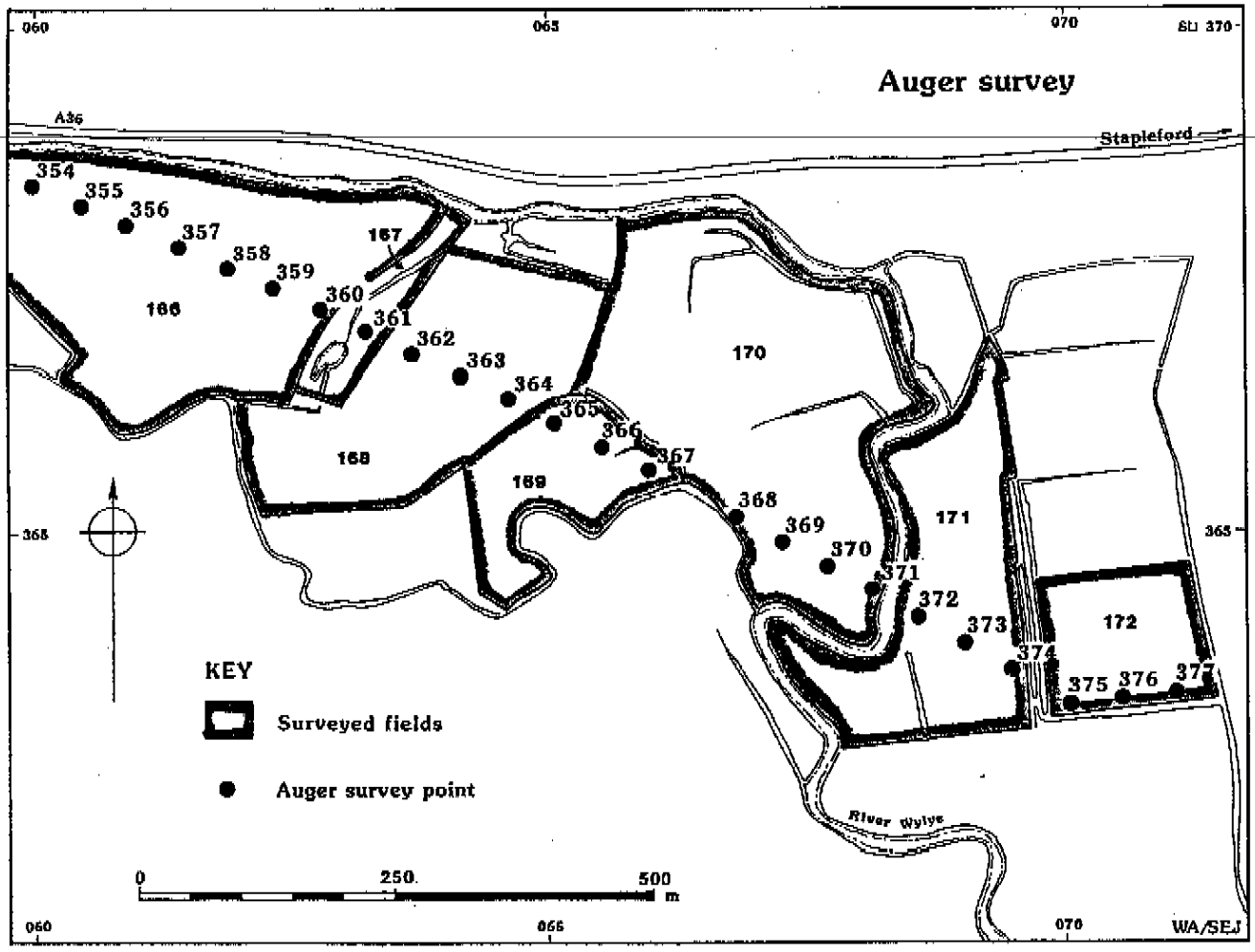


Fig. 8 Location of auger survey points, Wylye valley

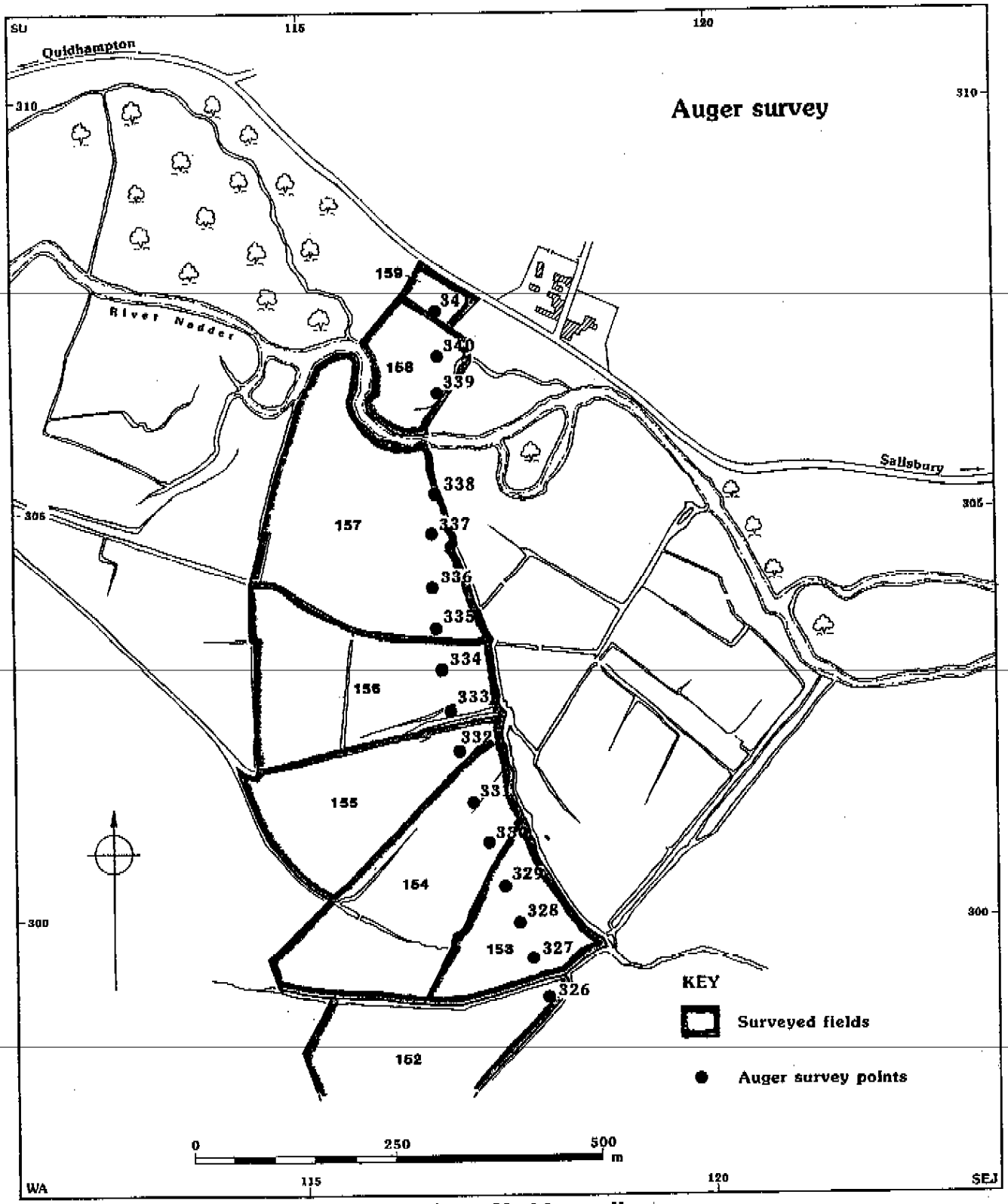


Fig. 9 Location of auger survey points, Nadder valley

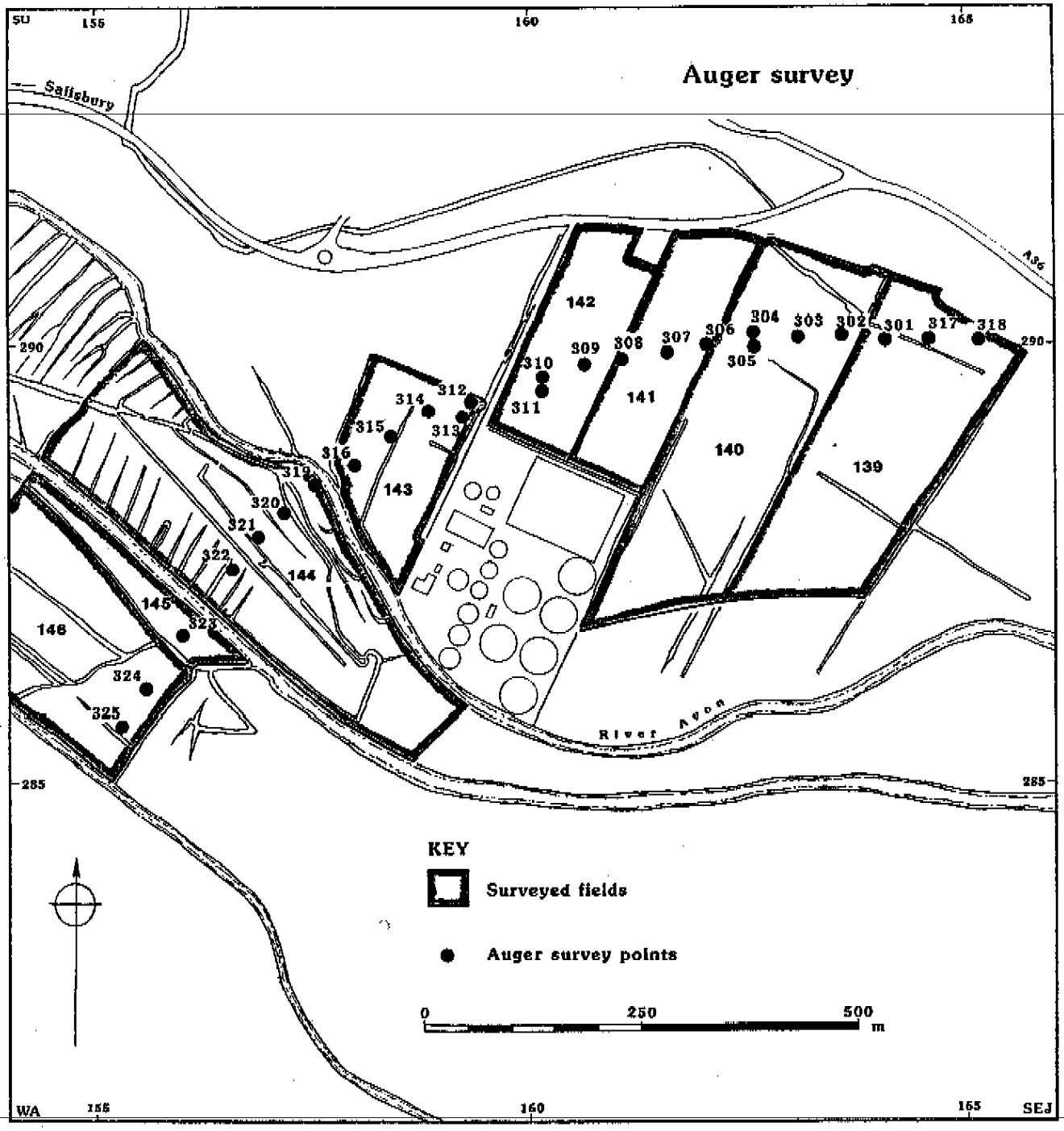


Fig. 10 Location of auger survey points, Avon valley

examination of small auger-recovered samples indicated that most of the deposits are floodplain rather than channel bed sediments. Pollen is preserved in the peats and organic horizons and it is likely that the wet alluvial silts will also preserve pollen. Apart from two pollen samples that were prepared purely to determine preservation, no further work has been undertaken.

4.4.2 Additional river valley work

In field 175, on the south-west side of the Avon Valley, a single auger survey point was placed adjacent to a borehole excavated by Norwest Holst Engineering Ltd for the Department of Transport. Over 2m of silt had been recorded in the borehole record and it was decided that its environmental potential should be investigated. A sample of the silt was scanned and considered to be of post-glacial date but to predate the periods of human activity. The deposit is therefore not of archaeological interest.

An auger survey was carried out across the supposed route of the Roman road south of Bemerton (field 160) in order to attempt to confirm its presence: twelve auger survey points were excavated across the probable line of the Roman road (SU12NW301), at approximately 2m intervals covering a distance of 22m in an attempt to verify its existence and finds its exact position. The auger encountered substantial bands of gravel at relatively high levels (0.30m and less below ground level). The resulting profile did not show clear indications of the prepared surface and side ditches expected from a road. A trial pit was excavated on the line of the auger survey points, but it failed to reveal any trace of a recognisable road surface within the confines of a $1m^2$ pit. It is possible that the gravel may be the result of either upcast from the digging of drainage channels that criss-cross this area or natural fluvial gravel ridges. The road may exist at this location, but the confusing nature of the subsoil makes its recognition, in anything other than an open area excavation, unlikely.

4.4.3 Dry valleys (Section 6.5)

At suitable locations within the valleys, $1m^2$ hand excavated trial pits were dug to assess the hillwash deposits, except in locations where the engineers borehole data indicated the absence of hillwash. A basic context record was made in the field and spot samples taken to provide further pedological description to augment the context record. These samples were also processed for land snails. Presence/absence results from rapid assessment are presented in Table 5.

Great Wishford

No excavation was conducted within the dry valleys in the south- west facing slope of the downs north-east of Great Wishford. In every case the areas of coombe within the survey corridor were seen from on-site inspection to be devoid of colluvium (traces of the underlying chalk were visible on the surface of the ploughsoil). The borehole logs from Norwest Holst Soil Engineering Ltd. showed average depths of only 0.30m of soil above the chalk in this area.

Field Barn, South Newton

The borehole logs from Norwest Holst Soil Engineering Ltd revealed that no colluvium survived and that only 0.30m of a typical thin rendzina soil overlay the chalk within the ploughed valley bottom. On-site inspection of the field confirmed this and accordingly no excavation was carried out.

Stoford Bottom

Two hand-dug trial pits were excavated either side of the track/road in Stoford Bottom at a distance apart of less than 30m. The trial pits were positioned on the centreline of the survey corridor close to boreholes (excavated by Norwest Holst Soil Engineering Ltd) which had revealed considerable depths of subsoil. Both trial pits revealed similar sequences. A series of calcareous and weakly calcareous silty clay colluvial horizons were recognised. Some artefacts were recovered, which included a flint flake, a sherd of hand-made first millennium BC Iron Age pottery and four sherds of medieval pottery indicating that plough disturbance may have led to a mixing of the soil stratigraphy. A series of spot samples were taken from each context, described and the molluscs assessed (see table 5). The Mollusca recorded from the flots are again typical of colluvium and suggest open downland, probably arable with intermittent pastoral elements.

Table 5: Colluvial sequences . Mollusc presence/ absence from Trial pits at Stoford Bottom and near Fugglestone Red Buildings

	Field 176		Field 132			Field 126			
Site	Fuggle		Stoford Bottom						
Test Pit	503		501			502			
Context	608	609	601	602	603	604	605	606	
Sample	731	732	701	702	703	704	705	706	
Vitrea spp	X	X		X					SHADE-LOVING SPECIES
Pomatias elegans							X		CATHOLIC SPECIES
Cochlicopa spp.		X						X	
Trichia hispida	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Pupilla muscorum	X	X	X	X	X			X	
Vertigo spp.					X				OPEN
Vallonia spp.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	COUNTRY
Helicella itala	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SPECIES
Candidula spp.		X			X				
Cecilioides acicula		X		X	X		X	X	BURROWING SPECIES

Fugglestone Red Buildings

Two trial pits were excavated at the base of the valley 50m apart. One trial pit was excavated higher up the valley axis than the other and revealed only 1m of poorly stratified deposits. The second pit contained a stratified colluvial sequence. This 1m sequence comprised a series of calcareous colluvial horizons which overlay a probably truncated old land surface. Two spot samples were taken and assessed (see Table 5). Both samples produced a number of well preserved Mollusca from the flots. The molluscs were predominantly open country

species and typical of colluvial deposits (cf. Bell 1983; Barnes and Allen 1990). Unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered within this sequence, but from the extremely calcareous nature of the hillwash and the presence of Candidula sp. which is considered to be a medieval introduction (Kerney 1966), it is likely that most of this sequence is relatively late in date.

4.5 SITES OF HIGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (FIGS. 11 TO 17)

The following list of areas of high archaeological potential has been derived from a combination of the foregoing sources of information. Their locations are shown in simplified form on Figs. 11 and 12 and the background information is summarised on colour Figs. 13 to 17.

Area 1: A water-meadow system to the south of Stapleford (Fields 166, 167, 168, 169, 170 and 171). Note that the extent shown on Fig. 11 refects the area surveyed by auger and not the full extent of the surviving water-meadow system. ***Post-medieval***

Area 2: Stapleford village and associated fields (SU03NE400, SU03NE608). Field 149 was found to contain both medieval pottery and significant quantities of burnt flint, suggesting prehistoric as well as medieval activity in the area. ***Prehistoric and Medieval***

Area 3: The chalk ridge to the east of Stapleford is covered by extensive field systems (SU03NE612) and associated enclosures (SU03NE605 and SU03NE641). Field 148 provided dating evidence with a concentration of late Bronze Age and early Iron Age pottery. ***Prehistoric***

Area 4: Little Wishford earthworks (SU03NE456). ***Medieval***

Area 5: A field system (SU03NE607) to the west of Little Wishford. ***Romano-British***

Area 6: A concentration of worked flint was found along the northern edge of field 107, which may be associated with field system (SU13NW707) to the north-east, and enclosures (SU13NW693 and SU13NW718) to the east. Two ploughed-down bowl barrows (SU13NW674) and an extant barrow (SU13NW673) lie along the southern edge of the same field. ***Prehistoric (?Bronze Age)***

Areas 7 and 9: Considerable activity occurred at the junction of the A360 Devizes Road and Wilton Avenue. A concentration of Romano-British pottery found in fields 136 and 119 reinforce the previously recorded information of a Roman settlement (SU13SW300), **Area 7.** The Roman settlement overlies an Iron Age enclosed settlement (SU13SW200) and evidence for even earlier activity is present in the form of an oval area of burnt flint in field 119 (NGR SU112339) and a concentration of worked flint in the northern corner of field 106 which coincides with the position of a ploughed out barrow (SU13SW604), **Area 9.** Roman pottery from field 138 (NGR SU111344) and a concentration of worked flint in field 117 (NGR SU107344) may suggest that prehistoric and Roman activity extends north from the focus around fields 136 and 119. A linear earthwork (SU13SW603) approaches the settlement from the south-west. ***Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British***

Area 8: Five hundred metres to the east of the Camp Hill settlement are Celtic field banks (SU13NW600) and a late prehistoric field system (SU13SW641) with associated settlement evidence of Bronze Age (SU13SW151), Iron Age (SU13SW209) and Roman (SU13SW318) date. ***Bronze Age and Romano- British***

Area 10: At Quidhampton there was an Iron Age settlement (SU13SW203) which was discovered during chalk quarrying. ***Iron Age***

Area 11: The settlement of Bemerton (SU13SW491) has archaeological potential. ***Medieval***

Area 12: A water-meadow system to the south of Bemerton (Fields 153, 154, 155, 156, 157 and 158). Note that the extent shown on Fig. 12 reflects the area surveyed by auger and not the full extent of the surviving water-meadow system. ***Post-medieval***

Area 13: Romano-British pottery found in field 160 may indicate activity associated with a known Roman road (SU12NW301). ***Romano-British***

Area 14: To the north-west of Harnham is an undated field system (SU12NW625) and two ring ditches (SU12NW609 and SU12NW624). ***Prehistoric***

Area 15: A concentration of worked flint in the centre of field 113 is probably associated with an extensive field system (SU12NW634). The field system coincides with a linear feature (SU12NW632) and two ring ditches (SU12NW631 and SU12NW633). ***Prehistoric***

Area 16: Field 104 contained a concentration of worked flint on its southern boundary. ***Prehistoric***

Areas 17, 18 and 19: To the south of Salisbury lies the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Great and Little Woodbury. Great Woodbury, **Area 17**, consists of a univallate hillfort of Iron Age date (SU12NW201) with some finds of Roman date from the upper levels of the defensive ditch (SU12NW300). Within the scheduled area are two ring ditches (SU12NW606 and SU12NW607). To the south-west is a rectangular enclosure with entrances and internal features (SU12NW644). Little Woodbury, **Area 18**, is an enclosed settlement of Iron Age date (SU12NE200 and SU12NW202). Immediately to the north of Little Woodbury is a ring ditch (SU12NW636). Immediately to the north of Great and Little Woodbury there are two barrows (SU12NW602 and SU12NW603) two ring ditches (SU12NW604 and SU12NE615) and a possible ring ditch (SU12NW610), **Area 19**. The geophysical survey of Great Woodbury covered parts of fields 122, 123, 124 and 130, and the results are to be found in sections 3.3.2 and 5.3. ***Bronze Age/Iron Age***

Area 20: A water-meadow system to the south of Petersfinger (Fields 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145 and 146). Note that the extent shown on Fig. 12 refects the area surveyed by auger and not the full extent of the surviving water-meadow system. ***Post-medieval***

Area 21: At the confluence of the Rivers Avon and Bourne lay the medieval village of Mummeworth (SU12NE463). Pottery of early medieval date has been found nearby (SU12NE405). ***Saxon- Medieval***

Areas 22 and 23: Near Petersfinger there are two sites of high archaeological potential; an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (SU12NE400) and a sub-rectangular enclosure (SU12NE601). ***Medieval and Prehistoric***

Of these, areas 1, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17-19 and 21 will be affected by the preferred route. The level of archaeological response suggested for each area is considered in section 5, following. Also considered in the mitigation section are the areas of Mount Pleasant and the valley side west of Fugglestone Red Buildings. While neither area scored highly in archaeological potential, and so are not mentioned above, both areas are worthy of a limited archaeological response.

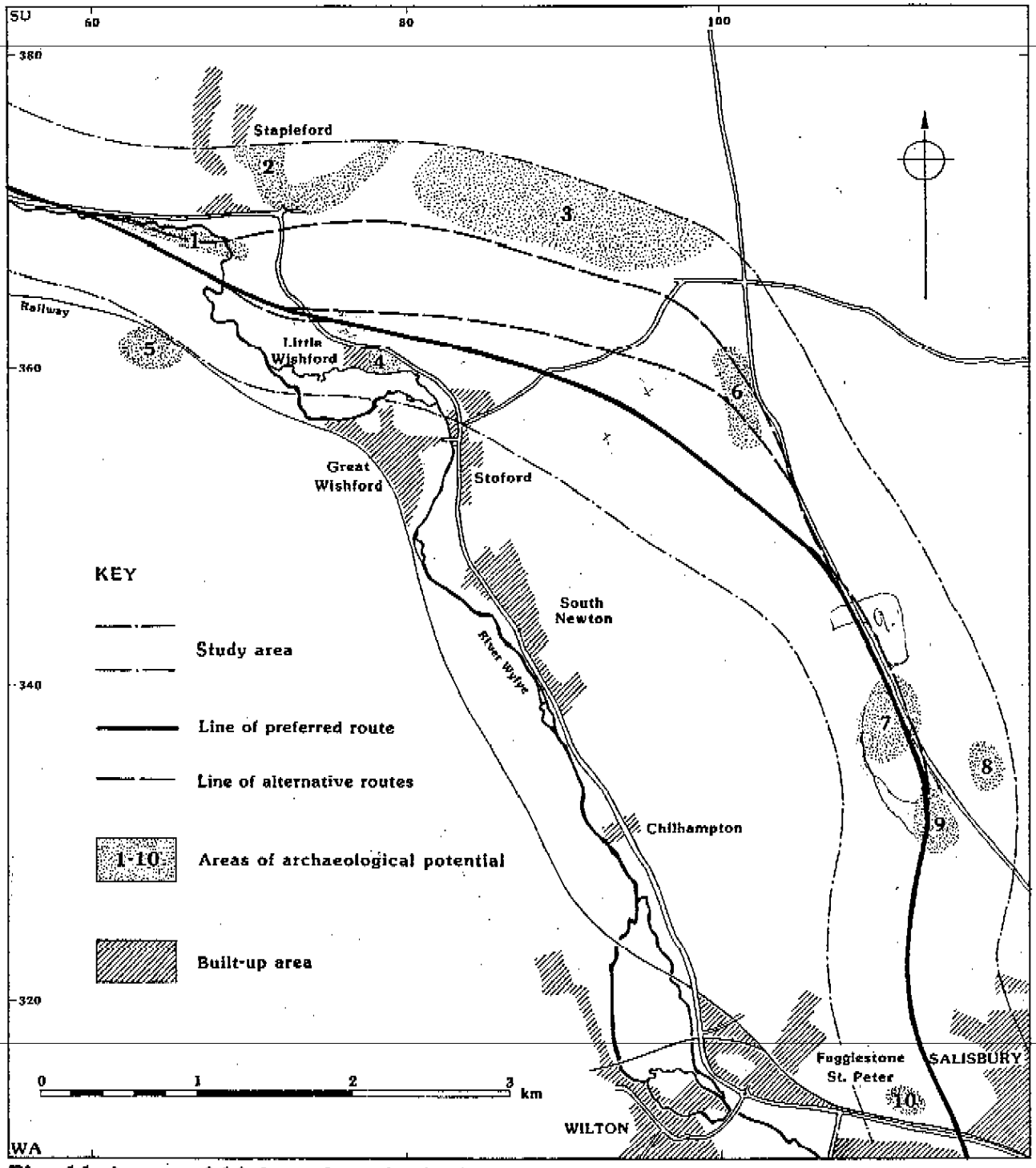


Fig. 11 Areas of high archaeological potential, western half of route

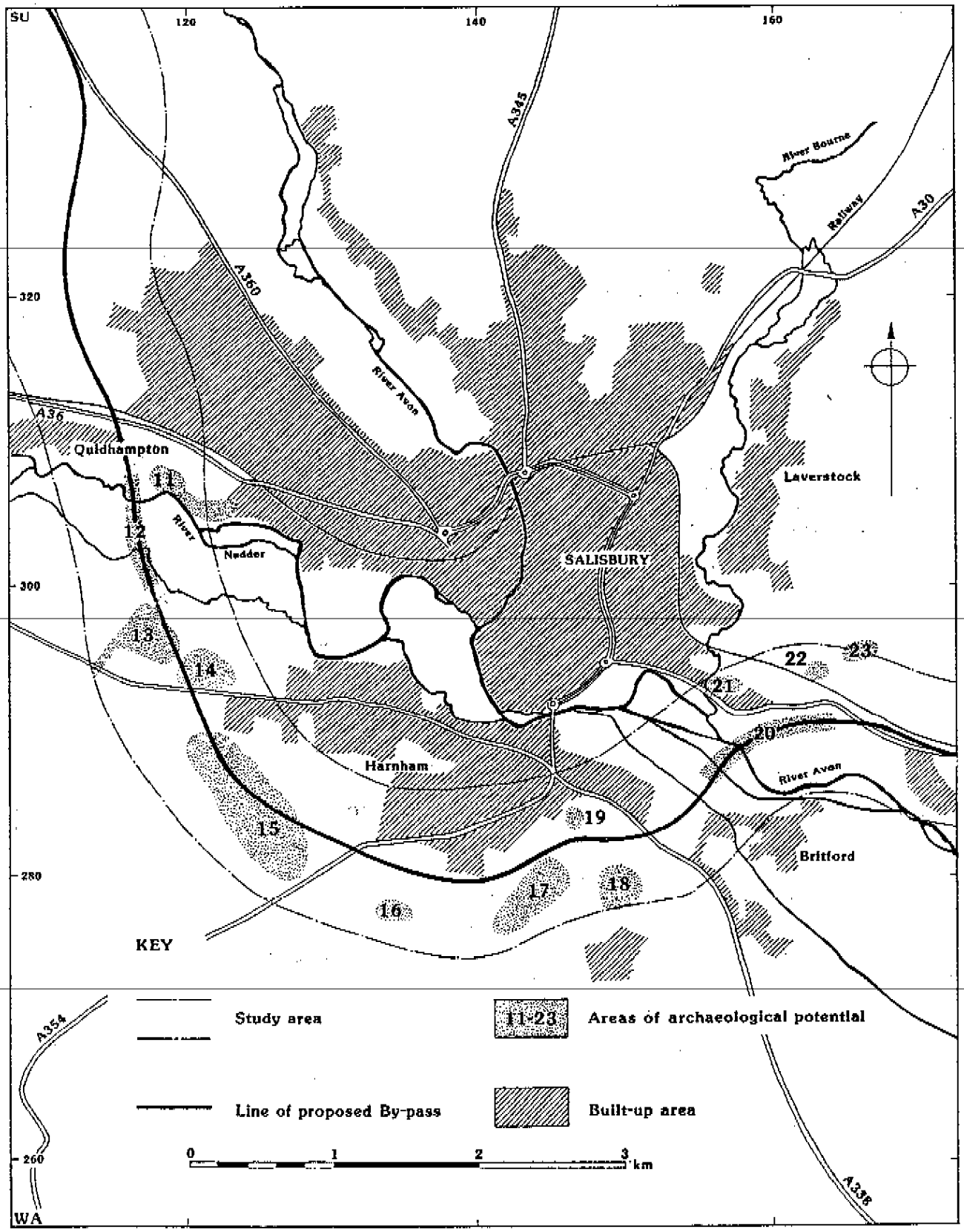
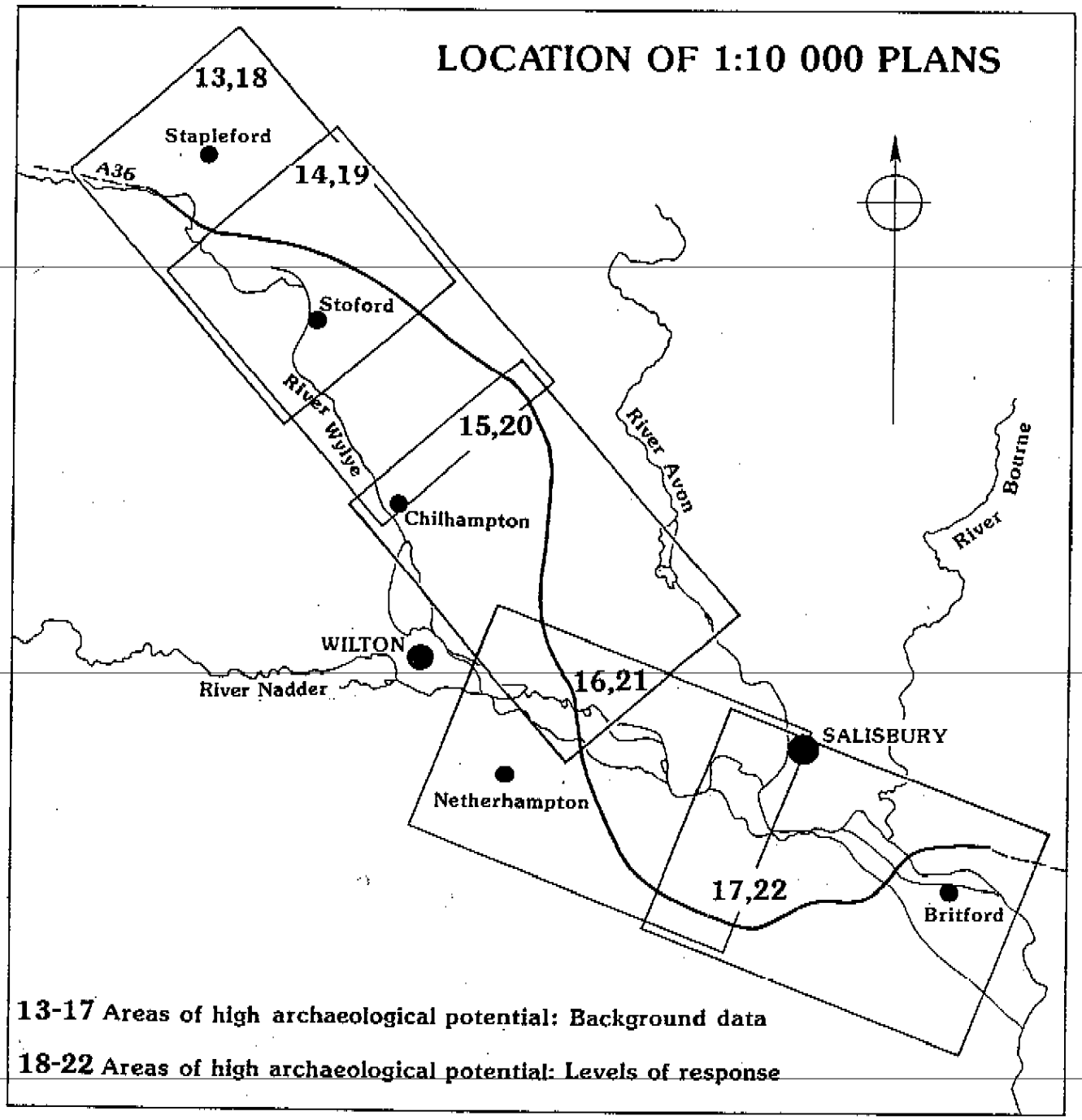


Fig. 12 Areas of high archaeological potential, eastern half of route



13-17 Areas of high archaeological potential: Background data

18-22 Areas of high archaeological potential: Levels of response

KEY TO FIGS. 13-17

Field boundaries

Walked — Geophysical survey

Augered — Observed

Sites and Monuments Record


Field systems


Enclosures


Settlements

Barrows/Ring ditches

Spot finds

Occurrence of pottery

Prehistoric

Romano-British

Medieval

Occurrence of significant amounts of:

Worked flint

Burnt flint

Auger holes

Test pits

By-pass routes:

Preferred route

Crouch Barn route

Modified Crouch Barn route

Chain Drove route

Modified Chain Drove route

Modified Fugglestone Red route

5. MITIGATION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The areas of archaeological potential have been colour-coded according to level of response on Figs. 18 to 22. For the sake of completeness these figures show the suggested alternative routes and all the areas of archaeological potential encountered in the survey areas. The levels of response have been simplified to three options; preservation, preservation by record, and monitoring during construction. Sites to be preserved are limited to those already registered as Scheduled Ancient Monuments and so deemed of national importance and afforded legal protection: no such sites are directly affected by the preferred route. Sites to be preserved by record would require excavation prior to construction work; they include all sites considered to be of considerable importance within the context of the archaeological background of the Salisbury area, and for which their potential data value is sufficient to merit detailed further investigation. Sites to be monitored would require a watching brief involving the presence of one or more archaeologists on site while topsoil and, where appropriate, subsoil was being removed; they include all sites considered to be of local importance but not of sufficient potential or of degree of preservation to merit detailed further investigation. The definition of excavation or watching brief as an archaeological response does not imply that the response is favoured instead of preservation, but only that they are the appropriate options where preservation is not a viable alternative.

The terms 'excavation' and 'watching brief' imply the following conditions. An excavation would take place in advance of any construction work and would be controlled by an archaeologist. A mechanical excavator would be used to remove as much recently-disturbed soil and/or modern ploughsoil as possible within the area designated for excavation. Along much of the preferred route this would involve the removal of between 0.20m and 0.45m depth of ploughsoil to reveal the underlying chalk and/or other subsoil layers. Features of archaeological potential would be revealed at that level, cut into the subsoil or chalk. These features would be excavated by hand and fully recorded to produce drawn, written, and photographic records. A report would be produced following the study of the features and their associated artefacts and environmental evidence. A watching brief implies the provision for archaeological work concurrent with the removal of topsoil layers from the course of the route by the construction contractors. Adequate opportunity and time should be allowed for archaeologists to record and, if necessary, excavate by hand a sample of features revealed during the course of the work. The watching brief would not need to continue during the removal of material formed prior to the periods of archaeological interest; for example, during the extraction of the underlying chalk. It should be noted that excavation would involve groundwork across the full width of the area within which construction work is anticipated. Where excavation is suggested over large areas, it is cost-effective for the scope of works to be refined by evaluation work. This involves the use of a mechanical excavator to strip ploughsoil and/or disturbed deposits from trenches positioned at set intervals within the area. A 2% sample by area is often suggested in cases where this type of work is implemented in fulfilment of planning consent restrictions. After studying the distribution and nature if the features of archaeological interest encountered in the evaluation, it may be possible to limit full excavation to specific areas of high archaeological potential within the total sampled area.

Thirteen areas of archaeological potential are crossed by the course of the preferred route. These are listed in Table 6, in an approximately west-east order, together with their suggested levels of appropriate archaeological work. An additional document dealing with the archaeological implications of the alternative routes has been prepared, and they are not, therefore, dealt with here.

As can be seen from the following table and from Figs.18 to 22 there are eight areas within which a watching brief is indicated, four areas which would require excavation and one which would benefit from a mixture of both techniques. In each case the length of the section involved has been given in parentheses at the end of the location entry. The total length affected is 9,300m, of which 7,350m would be served by watching brief and 1,950m by excavation.

5.2 WATCHING BRIEFS

Almost half of the suggested watching brief section (3,400m) comprises watermeadows within the three river valleys to be crossed by the route (Fig. 18.1, 20.8, and 22.13). Although embankments will be used for these crossings, the subsoil deposits of interest at these points are shallow. Damage, to these deposits, if only from compaction and topsoil stripping, is to be expected as the extensive nature of the watermeadows makes their avoidance impossible. It is therefore to be hoped that a watching brief, especially at those points where existing channels are realigned or otherwise modified, would enable details of exposed soil sequences to be recorded and further samples to be taken.

As the preferred route crosses the lower slopes of Chain Hill, it will cut an extensive field system (SMR SU03NE 639). This field system is not considered to be well preserved and can be adequately recorded by a watching brief (Fig.18.2).

Although the chalk downland at Mount Pleasant is only 150m wide, it does extend for at least 500m to the east and west of the preferred route (Fig.18.3). It is therefore difficult to avoid, especially as a shift to the west is blocked by the village of Stoford and a shift to the east would bring the route into contact with Newton Barrow, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and concentrations of worked flint discovered by field walking. A watching brief over this short section would therefore seem to be an acceptable option.

The field system to the west of the Fugglestone Red Buildings is not particularly extensive, especially in relation to the axis of the route (Fig.20.6). The field system could be adequately recorded by watching brief if the course of the route down the dry valley towards Quidhampton proves too difficult to alter.

The nearby Iron Age settlement discovered during chalk quarrying has, of course, been largely destroyed (Fig.20.7). A watching brief is, however, indicated in order to deal with any outlying or associated features. Although the area in question is of limited extent, the route at this point is passing between existing areas of housing at Bemerton Heath and Quidhampton, and it is unlikely that there would be sufficient room to avoid this area of interest.

The field system on Harnham Hill is extensive and its value is enhanced by its potential association with two ring ditches (SMR SU12NW 631 and 633) and a linear feature (SMR SU12NW 632) (Fig.22.11). A watching brief should provide the opportunity to study the structure and date of the field system and so throw more light on the nature of the association.

5.3 GREAT WOODBURY SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT (FIG.22.12)

The preferred route has been positioned so as to avoid the area of Scheduled Ancient Monument 298 which includes the hillfort at Great Woodbury, the settlement at Little Woodbury and other associated features. The route cannot be positioned farther to the north without disturbing the outskirts of Harnham, and to run to the south of the Scheduled Ancient Monument would involve cutting through a small rectangular enclosure (SMR SU12NW 644) which would itself require excavation. The route is therefore archaeologically acceptable given the lack of viable alternatives. As it stands, the route has been shown to cross a field system (SMR SU12NW 635) and a number of features revealed by the geophysical survey. The presence of ring ditches and barrows to the north and south of the route suggests that further traces of prehistoric activity may be encountered. Given the richness of the archaeological landscape to the south of Salisbury this is unavoidable. It is therefore suggested that archaeological interest would be best served by a mixture of excavation in advance of construction work and watching brief during the removal of topsoil. The areas of excavation would be targeted at the locations of known features, with about 700m in length excavated in four short sections. English Heritage would be informed as a a matter of course of the nature and extent of any works likely to affect Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

5.4 EXCAVATIONS

In addition to the areas to be excavated adjacent to Great Woodbury, four other areas totalling a 1,250m length of the route, are potentially worthy of excavation. In order to more closely define the areas for excavation each site would require further evaluation. This would necessitate the use of destructive techniques, such as machine trenching, which have purposely been avoided during this assessment.

At Camp Hill and immediately to the south of the Devizes Road/Wilton Avenue crossroads two contiguous areas of excavation, 500m and 250m in length respectively, are required in order to deal with a Late Iron Age settlement (SMR SU13SW 200), a Roman settlement (SMR SU13SW 300), a late prehistoric field system (SU13SW 605), a ploughed down barrow (SMR SU13SW 604) and concentrations of both worked flint and Romano-British pottery (Fig.20.4 and 20.5). In order to avoid this area of concentrated activity the preferred route would have to be moved by at least 300m to the west. It would then disturb only the field system, however, it would also then be outside the parameters of the field survey corridor. Any movement of the route to the east would encounter other areas of high archaeological potential. In view of the need for a road junction at this point and its expanded area of impact, the possibility of moving the route far enough to avoid all the archaeological material seems remote. Full excavation would allow the retrieval of an acceptably complete record of this prior to its destruction.

To the north of Netherhampton Road two contiguous areas of excavation are proposed. The northern area includes a section across a Roman Road (SMR SU12NW 301) and occurrences of Romano-British pottery in the adjacent field giving a maximum length to be considered of 400m. To the south are two ring ditches (SMR SU12NW 609 and 624) which occur within 100m of each other (Fig.21.9 and 21.10). Since the projected course of the Roman Road crosses the preferred route almost at right angles, it cannot be avoided. The spread of Romano-British pottery in the adjacent field does not show obvious concentrations which could be avoided. Parts of the field have been quarried away and backfilled in recent times. This means that not all of the area within the length to be considered will contain surviving deposits of archaeological interest. The two ring ditches do represent a localised area of archaeological potential and could be avoided, if possible, by moving the route by 100m to the west or 250m to the east.

From the foregoing it can be appreciated that the preferred route does not represent an insoluble threat to the archaeological record. Indeed, given the richness of the archaeology of this region, the survey suggests that the preferred route crosses relatively few areas of high archaeological potential.

Table 6: Areas of archaeological potential crossed by the preferred route. (N.B Site numbers as in Figs. 18 to 22)

LOCATION	NATURE OF EVIDENCE	RESPONSE
1. River Wylye South of Stapleford NGR SU065367 (1,300m)	Extant remnants of post-medieval water meadow system. Unassociated find of neolithic worked flint (SMR SU03NE 101).	Watching Brief
2. Chain Hill lower slopes - Stoford Bottom (from SU 075364 to SU 093362) (1,100m)	Prehistoric sherd found on surface of field 151. Route cuts across field system SU03NE 639.	Watching brief
3. Mount Pleasant NGR SU094350 (150m)	Surviving section of chalk downland with corresponding potential for survival of archaeological information.	Watching Brief
4. Camp Hill NGR SU111338 (500m)	Late Iron Age settlement (SMR SU13SW 200) and Roman settlement (SMR SU13SW 300) revealed by reservoir construction. Late prehistoric field system (SMR SU13SW605). Roman pottery concentration in field 136 (NGR SU111336).	Excavation
5. Devizes Road/Wilton Road crossroads NGR SU113333 (250m)	Ploughed down barrow (SMR SU13SW 604). Concentrations of worked flint in field 106 centred on SU113333.	Excavation
6. West of Fugglestone Red Buildings NGR SU111328 (600m)	Field system (SMR SU13SW 644).	Watching Brief

Table 6: (continued)

LOCATION	NATURE OF EVIDENCE	RESPONSE
7. Quidhampton Chalk Pit NGR SU113315 (400m)	Iron Age settlement exposed by chalk quarrying (SMR SU13SW 203). Some surviving elements may be encountered.	Watching Brief
8. Nadder River South of Bemerton NGR SU116305 (900m)	Extant remnants of post-medieval water meadow system.	Watching Brief
9. Roman Road NGR SU118298 (450m)	Road from Old Sarum to Badbury Rings (SMR SU12NW 301). Romano-British pottery in field 160 (NGR SU119296).	Excavation
10. Meadow Dairy Cottages NGR SU120294 (150m)	Two ring ditches (SMR SU12NW 609 and 624)	Excavation
11. Harnham Hill NGR SU125285 (1,100m)	Late prehistoric field system (SMR SU12NW 634).	Watching Brief
12. Great and Little Woodbury NGR SU144278 (1,400)	Late prehistoric field system (SMR SU12NW 635). Linear features revealed by geophysical survey probably associated with Great Woodbury enclosure.	Watching Brief/ Excavation
13. Avon River South of Petersfinger NGR SU164290 (1,200m)	Extant remnants of post-medieval water meadow system. Unassociated finds of Romano-British pottery (SMR SU12NE 300).	Watching Brief

6. APPENDICES

6.1 THE SITES AND MONUMENT RECORD

6.1.1 Discussion and summary

The Sites and Monuments Record was found to contain a total of eighty-five sites (including find spots) which were within or immediately adjacent to the survey area. This is considerably more than when Bowden (1986) carried out his assessment due to changes in the aligment and size of the study area. They comprise twenty-one find spots (single, associated and unassociated), twenty-three field systems (the majority believed to be of late prehistoric date), nine ring-ditches and five barrows, ten enclosures, eight settlements, four linear features (probably ditches), one Iron Age hillfort (Great Woodbury), one Roman Road, one Anglo-Saxon cemetery (removed by quarrying) and one unclassified feature.

While all of these sites represent some activity of archaeological interest, many of them, particularly unassociated find spots and undated field systems, serve only as general indications of archaeological potential. However, at a number of locations within the study area associated groups of sites and sites of known date and/or good preservation have been recorded. These represent areas of high archaeological potential and are considered in further detail.

The sites are discussed from west to east.

Approximately one kilometre to the west of Little Wishford, on the southern side of the Wylye valley, lies a Romano-British field system (SU03NE607) which overlies Iron Age earthworks. This is located on the southern edge of the survey area.

At Little Wishford there are remains of settlement earthworks (SU03NE456), some of these being of medieval date but some relating to buildings still standing in the nineteenth century. These have recently been surveyed by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments.

A Saxon spearhead found at Stapleford (SU03NE400) is indicative of the antiquity of this settlement and its archaeological potential. The well-preserved strip lynchets (SU03NE608) to the east of the village form further evidence of medieval activity in this area.

An extensive prehistoric field system (SU03NE612) runs for approximately two kilometres along the chalk ridge to the east of Stapleford. Associated enclosures (SU03NE605 and SU03NE641) lie within it. A similar association, in this case two rectangular enclosures (SU13NW693 and SU13NW718) with a field system (SU13NW707), occurs further along the chalk ridge to the south- east. Approximately 200m to the south of field system SU13NW707 are two ploughed-down Bronze Age bowl barrows (SU13NW674) and an extant Bronze Age barrow (SU13NW673).

Adjacent to the A360 Devizes Road the construction of Camp Hill reservoir uncovered traces of both an enclosed Iron Age settlement (SU13SW200) and a Romano-British settlement (SU13SW300). A ploughed-down Bronze Age barrow (SU13SW604) lies about

250m to the south of the reservoir and 500m to the east of it is a field system (SU13SW641) with associated settlement evidence of Bronze Age (SU13SW151), Iron Age (SU13SW209) and Roman (SU13SW318) date.

At Quidhampton, evidence for an Iron Age settlement (SU13SW203) was discovered during quarrying operations.

The village of Bemerton (SU13SW491) is of considerable antiquity, and the immediate area is of high archaeological potential.

A Roman road (SU12NW301) from Old Sarum to Badbury Rings runs across the Nadder valley.

To the north-west of Harnham is an undated field system (SU12NW625) which has two probable prehistoric ring ditches (SU12NW609 and SU12NW624) near its southern end.

On the chalk ridge to the south-east of Harnham there is an extensive, probable prehistoric, field system (SU12NW634). A double ditched linear feature (SU12NW632) runs through this field system. Two ring ditches (SU12NW631 and SU12NW633) also occur within this area.

To the south of Salisbury lie two Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Great Woodbury and Little Woodbury. Great Woodbury is a univallate hillfort of Iron Age date (SU12NW201) with some finds of Roman date from the upper levels of the defensive ditch (SU12NW300). Within the scheduled area are two ring ditches (SU12NW606 and SU12NW607). To the south-west is a rectangular enclosure with entrances and internal features (SU12NW644). Little Woodbury is an enclosed settlement of Iron Age date (SU12NE200 and SU12NW202). Immediately to the north of Little Woodbury there is a ring ditch (SU12NW636). Within half a kilometre to the north of Great and Little Woodbury there are two Bronze Age barrows (SU12NW602 and SU12NW603), two ring ditches (SU12NW604 and SU12NE615) and a possible ring ditch (SU12NW610).

At the confluence of the Rivers Avon and Bourne lay the medieval village of Mummeworth (SU12NE463). Pottery of medieval date has been found nearby (SU12NE405).

Near Petersfinger there are two sites of high archaeological potential; an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (SU12NE400) and a probable prehistoric sub-rectangular enclosure (SU12NE601).

6.1.2 List of Sites and Monuments Records (SMR)

SMR No.	Site type	Period	WA Field	National Grid Reference
SU03NE 101	SCAF	NE	166	SU060369
	1 flint roughout & 1 flake.			
	Response: Watching Brief			
301	ISOF	RB		SU085356
	Part of a Bronze prick spur dating to the 3rd-4th century AD.			
	Response: Watching Brief			
304	SCAF	RB		SU07033736
	2 coins- Bronze Antoniniani.			
	Response: Watching Brief			
400	ISOF	EM		SU06863702
	Pagan Saxon iron spearhead from the garden of Bridge House.			
	Response: Watching Brief			
455	SETL	LM		SU06803700
	1314, probably `Suthampton Stapleford`.			
	Response: Watching Brief			
456	SETL	LM	102	SU07683610
	Lytle Wisheford c AD1570, earthworks observed.			
	Response: Excavation			
605	ENCL:OVAL	LP		SU08513726
	(?)Enclosure, semi circular cropmark, visible on APs but not located on ground.			
	Response: Excavation			
607	FLDS	RB		SU05003540
	Field system of 250 acres obliterating Iron Age earthworks.			
	Response: Excavation			
608	FLDS	MD		SU076371
	Strip lynchets on APs, well preserved on steep hillside.			
	Response: Watching Brief			
612	FLDS	LP	147,148	SU090373
	Extensive field system, soilmarks.			
	Response: Watching Brief			
613	FLDS		110	SU09133580
	Lynchets.			
	Response: Watching Brief			
619	FLDS		151,149	SU08153606
	Strip lynchets, mostly ploughed out.			
	Response: Watching Brief			

SMR No.		Site type	Period	MA Field	National Grid Reference
SU03NE	625	FLDS	LP	173,174	SU062380
		Parts of extensive field system, soilmarks.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	639	FLDS	LP	126,133,134	SU08503610
		Field system, soilmarks.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	640	FLDS			SU09403520
		Field system.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	641	ENCL	LP		SU08753685
		Enclosure.			
		Response: Excavation			
SU13NW	673	ROBR:BOWL	BA	107	SU10283557
		Excavated barrow, primary inhumation, amber bead, perforated animal teeth, partly ploughed.			
		Response: Scheduled Ancient Monument 148			
	674	ROBR:BOWL	BA?	107	SU101355
		2 small flat bowl barrows excavated 1805, not found by OS in 1972.			
		Response: Excavation			
	693	ENCL:RECT			SU10653579
		Trapezoidal enclosure amidst field system. South side only intact.			
		Response: Scheduled Ancient Monument 382			
	707	FLDS	LP	107	SU109364
		Extensive field system, Iron Age sherd found on surface of lynchet.			
		Response: Scheduled Ancient Monument 383			
	718	ENCL:RECT	LP		SU10353592
		Enclosure.			
		Response: Excavation			
SU13SW	50	ISOF	ME	119	SU11153395
		Flint pick.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	150	ISOF	BA		SU10343440
		Barbed and tanged arrowhead.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	151	SETL	BA		SU11693358
		Pits and ditches revealed by pipetrench, two features contained LBA pottery.			
		Response: Excavation			
	200	ENST	IA	136	SU11103380
		Late IA enclosed settlement revealed by reservoir construction.			
		Response: Excavation			

SMR No.		Site type	Period	WA Field	National Grid Reference
SU13SW	203	SETL	IA		SU11253145

Pits, V-shaped ditch, and two unaccompanied crouched inhumations exposed by chalk quarrying.
Response: Watching Brief

	204	ISOF	IA		SU118314

Silver on copper coin struck by Faustus Cornelius Sulla c63- 62 BC, found in 1950.
Response: Watching Brief

	209	SETL	IA		SU11693358

Pits and ditches revealed by pipetrench, burnt stone, animal bone, ? early Iron Age pottery.
Response: Excavation

	300	SETL	RB	136	SU11103375

Settlement revealed by reservoir construction, including sherds, painted plaster, quern and remains of oven.
Response: Excavation

	318	GROF	RB		SU11693358

Surface scatter of RB pottery.
Response: Excavation

	467	ISOF	LM		SU11853120

Bronze personal seal, 13th-14th century.
Response: Watching Brief

	468	ISOF	LM		SU12003107

Iron arrowhead, socketed without barbs and a strongly marked midrib. Probably 13th century.
Response: Watching Brief

	477	ISOF	LM		SU121306

15th century iron spear.
Response: Watching Brief

	491	SETL	LM		SU124305

Bimerton AD 1089. Area defined by RCHM.
Response: Watching Brief

	600	FLDS	LP	119	SU118340

Celtic field banks, field system of 100 acres.
Response: Excavation

	603	LIFT:S			SU100328

Linear earthwork approaching IA and RB settlement on Camp hill.
Response: Excavation

	604	ROBR:BOWL	LP	106	SU113334

(?)Barrow.
Response: Excavation

SMR No.		Site type	Period	MA Field	National Grid Reference
SU13SW	605	FLDS	LP	137	SU10403365
		Field system, lynchets.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	622	FLDS	LP		SU11183486
		Field system.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	641	FLDS	LP		SU11703363
		Possible field system, RB sherds on surface, IA and BA finds from pipetrench.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	642	LIFT:S			SU11703306
		(?)linear feature, intersects with field system.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	644	FLDS		162	SU11173280
		Linear elements of a field system.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	649	FLDS	LP	165,106	SU11853310
		Field system crossed by linear feature.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
SU12NW	201	HILF	IA	122,123	SU144278
		Univallate hillfort yielding haematite coated and belgic wares.			
		Response: Scheduled Ancient Monument 298			
	202	ENST:OVAL	IA	122,123	SU14982789
		Settlement excavated 1938-9. Site enclosed by ditch, and 2 huts were found inside.			
		Many pits and postholes. Animal bones, burnt flint and pottery.			
		Response: Scheduled Ancient Monument 298			
	204	SETL	IA		SU123290
		Sherds and animal bones in bottom of ditch.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	300	GROF	RB		SU144278
		Abundant pottery from upper 2 zones of hillfort ditch filling.			
		Two coins - a Tetricus AD270-4 and a Constantine 2nd as Caesar AD330-35.			
		Response: Scheduled Ancient Monument 298			
	301	PATH	RB	160	SU100278
		Roman Road from Old Sarum to Badbury Rings.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	490	SCAF	LM		SU139281
		Floor tiles.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	492	ISOF	LM		SU14402863
		English counter of Edward 1st AD1272-1307 found in garden.			
		Response: Watching Brief			

SMR No.		Site type	Period	WA Field	National Grid Reference
SU12NW	602	ROBR:BOWL	BA?	130	SU14612838

Bowl barrow excavated in 1854. Barrow was disturbed but central cairn, charcoal and bones of pig and dog recovered.
Response: Excavation

	603	ROBR:BOWL	BA?	130	SU14642838

Bowl barrow.
Response: Excavation

	604	RING	BA?	130	SU14652833

Ring ditch, almost certainly a ploughed out barrow.
Response: Excavation

	606	RING	LP	123	SU14242775

Double ring ditch.
Response: Scheduled Ancient Monument 298

	607	RING	LP	123	SU14352795

Ring ditch within Great Woodbury.
Response: Scheduled Ancient Monument 298

	609	RING	LP	161	SU11992936

Cropmark of ring ditch.
Response: Excavation

	610	RING			SU14442840

Ring ditch? thought dubious by OS.
Response: Excavation

	615	FLDS		101	SU125279

Field system.
Response: Watching Brief

	616	FLDS			SU125270

Field system.
Response: Watching Brief

	623	FLDS	LP	152	SU114298

Field system confirmed by fieldwork.
Response: Watching Brief

	624	RING	LP	161	SU12052938

Ring ditch.
Response: Excavation

	625	FLDS		161	SU122294

Field system.
Response: Watching Brief

	631	RING			SU11882861

Ring ditch.
Response: Excavation

SMR No.		Site type	Period	WA Field	National Grid Reference
SU12NW	632	LIFT		113	SU12052880
		Double ditched linear feature.			
		Response: Excavation			
	633	RING	LP		SU12272887
		Small ring ditch.			
		Response: Excavation			
	634	FLDS	LP	113,115	SU125285
		Field system.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	635	FLDS	LP	130	SU148283
		Soilmarks of field system.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	636	RING	LP		SU14902801
		Ring ditch.(?)Iron Age hut or Bronze Age barrow.			
		Response: Scheduled Ancient Monument 298			
	644	ENCL:RECT	LP		SU14272764
		Rectangular enclosure with annexe to N and internal features.			
		Possible entrances to W and S.			
		Response: Excavation			
	647	FEAT			SU14752765
		L-shaped feature.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	655	LIFT:S	LP		SU148279
		Soilmark of ditches.			
		Response: Scheduled Ancient Monument 298			
SU12NE	51	ISOF	ME		SU162293
		Flint pick or tranchet axe.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	52	ISOF	ME		SU16012923
		Flint axe or adze.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	100	SCAF	NE		SU155292
		A polished flint axe & pperforated quartzite hammerstone.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	104	SCAF	NE		SU155293
		Flint axe unpolished also butt end of another flint axe.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	200	ENST:OVAL	IA	131	SU155292
		Enclosure with antennae and internal features, cropmark, excavated.			
		Response: Scheduled Ancient Monument 298			

SMR No.		Site type	Period	WA Field	National Grid Reference
SU12NE	203	SCAF	IA		SU169287
		Sherds, small glass bead.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	300	SCAF	RB	131	SU16582901
		Bead rim, New Forest & red ware with scratch decoration.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	400	BURY	EM		SU16312938
		Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery at Petersfinger.			
		Response: Excavation			
	405	GROF	EM		SU157293
		13 sherds & animal bone found in trial excavation. No structures found.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	456	ISOF	LM		SU157286
		Circular bronze seal found in garden of Fishing Lodge, Britford.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	463	SETL	LM		SU155292
		Lost village of Mumworth is Mummeworth in 1250. 15th/16th century perambulation in Hoare says it was situated at confluence of Rivers Avon and Bourne.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	601	ENCL:RECT	LP		SU16602948
		Sub- rectangular enclosure with extremely dubious internal features.			
		Response: Excavation			
	608	FLDS	LP		SU175294
		(?)Field system, part at SU16602930 may be an anti-tank ditch.			
		Response: Watching Brief			
	615	RING	LP	130	SU15112817
		Penannular ring ditch, cropmark.			
		Response: Excavation			
	616	FLDS			SU154279
		Field system vaguely visible in arable on A.P.			
		Response: Watching Brief			

KEY TO SMR ENTRIES:

Site type	
BURY	BURIAL
ENCL:RECT	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE
ENST	ENCLOSURE WITH SETTLEMENT EVIDENCE
FEAT	UNCLASSIFIED FEATURE
FLDS	FIELD SYSTEM
GROF	ASSOCIATED FINDS
HILF	HILLFORT
LSOF:S	LINEAR FEATURE:SINGLE
PATH	TRACKWAY OR ROAD
RING	CIRCULAR FEATURE
ROBR:BOWL	BOWL BARROW
SETL	SETTLEMENT
SCAF	UNASSOCIATED FINDS

Period:	
PA	PALAEOLITHIC
ME	MESOLITHIC
NE	NEOLITHIC
BA	BRONZE AGE
IA	IRON AGE
RB	ROMANO BRITISH
EM	EARLY MEDIEVAL
LM	LATE MEDIEVAL
PM	POST MEDIEVAL

SMR	SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD
WA	WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY

6.2 FIELDWALKING

6.2.1 Method

Much of the open land within the survey area was under arable cultivation. The fields walked were selected purely on the grounds of availability within the period of the study. The collection method followed the system adopted by other survey projects carried out by Wessex Archaeology. The use of a common system allows broad comparisons of results.

The National Grid was used as the reference framework, the hectare formed the main unit for collation and tabulation. The fields themselves were numbered in a continuous sequence, in order of their availability. A standard recording sheet was used for each field, on which such variables as soil type, topography, state of ploughing, type of crop and weather were noted. Local topographic features, variations in soil type, state of ploughing and the collector's name were recorded on separate sheets for each individual hectare.

The Stonehenge Environs Project (Richards 1990) utilised a 50m interval grid within the hectare framework. In that survey area a number of sites with extremely high densities of surface finds were encountered. These could then be surveyed intensively using a smaller scale grid where necessary. Such high densities of material were not expected within the survey area of the proposed route of the A36 By-pass, and therefore such a two stage method was not considered appropriate. The Kennet Valley Survey (Lobb and Rose forthcoming) covered an area with low densities of surface finds which were successfully assessed using a 25m grid within the hectare framework. This grid interval was adopted for the A36 survey. There were, therefore, sixteen collection units per hectare, each 25m long and 25m apart. Assuming a visibility span of 2-2.5m in each transect, this provided a sample of 8-10% of the total affected field surface.

The fields to the south of Salisbury, surrounding Great Woodbury, until recently, have been taken out of cultivation as part of an agricultural "set- aside" policy and could not, therefore, form part of the fieldwalking survey. The archaeological potential of this area was given a preliminary assessment by means of a geophysical survey. A series of radiating transects from the centre of Great Woodbury was used, both to test the method and sample the entire area.

6.2.2 Results

Thirty-three fields were assessed using collection units 25m long and 25m apart. A further five were walked using alternative methods; field 110 was a narrow strip along a steep slope walked at 50m intervals east-west with 25m pick-up intervals north- south, fifteen 25m long collection units in field 177 were scanned while a geophysical survey was being undertaken, and fields 161, 163 and 164 were walked while the crop was partly grown and were assessed by walking along the tramlines left bare by the tractor. These were at approximately 10m intervals and thus gave an acceptable coverage. A total of 6,159 25m collection units were walked. The tramlines walked in fields 161, 163 and 164 accounted for the equivalent of a further 254 collection units. A grand total of 6,413 collection units or the equivalent of approximately 400 ha were directly assessed. The actual number of hectares wholly or partially assessed was 555. This apparent discrepancy is a reflection of the large number of hectares within which less than the full complement of sixteen collection units were walked.

All artefactual material from all periods was collected apart from animal bone and objects clearly derived from the present use of the field for ploughing and shooting. The majority of the ceramic building material (brick, tile, roof furniture etc.) and pottery was found to be of post-medieval date. Once it had all been counted and weighed, the more recent material was discarded. Its distribution pattern was useful for determining the intensity of recent disturbance, and its collection was considered essential as earlier pottery and ceramic building material could often be recognised only after all the material had been washed. Burnt flint was collected because of its known association with prehistoric settlements, and it too was discarded once it had been counted, weighed and checked for worked pieces. Modern glass and metalwork was also discarded after it had been recorded. Stone was collected when it was recognised as worked or not local. The unworked, non-local material was discarded after it had been identified. The archive of retained material consists of worked flint and the surviving material from the categories mentioned above.

A summary of the collected material, whether subsequently discarded or not, is given below in section 6.2.4. It should be noted that a large number of hectares did not contain the full complement of sixteen collection units. This occurred where a hectare coincided with an existing field boundary or the edge of the 600m wide survey corridor. Hectares from fields 161, 163 and 164, which were not walked to a standard grid, are marked with a *. This list was used to derive average values for a 25m collection unit for each hectare. The results of the findings are shown in distribution plans for the following categories; prehistoric, Roman and medieval pottery, worked flint, burnt flint and ceramic building material.

Pottery (Figs. 23 and 24)

A total of 232 sherds were found to be of medieval or earlier date. Fifteen were prehistoric, 189 were Romano-British and twenty-eight were medieval. It should be noted that the overall scarcity of pottery is a reflection of the fragile nature of the material, and its rate of survival within intensively cultivated ploughzones is not good. The entire category is therefore likely to be under represented.

Prehistoric pottery.

A total of fifteen sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from eight fields. Of these, thirteen were Late Bronze Age, one tentatively second millenium BC and one possibly Early Iron Age in date. The number of sherds is too small to allow significant conclusions; however, whereas most of the findspots occurred as single sherds, a cluster of five Late Bronze Age and one Early Iron Age sherd is noted from field F148, (4094/1367, 4096/1366).

Fields found to contain prehistoric pottery: 107, 108, 119, 138, 147, 148, 149 and 151.

Romano-British pottery.

A total of 189 sherds of Romano-British pottery was recovered from eleven fields. The majority of these (153 sherds) cannot be dated more closely within the Roman period. Of the 189 sherds, 173 are coarsewares; the remainder consists of finewares, including samian,

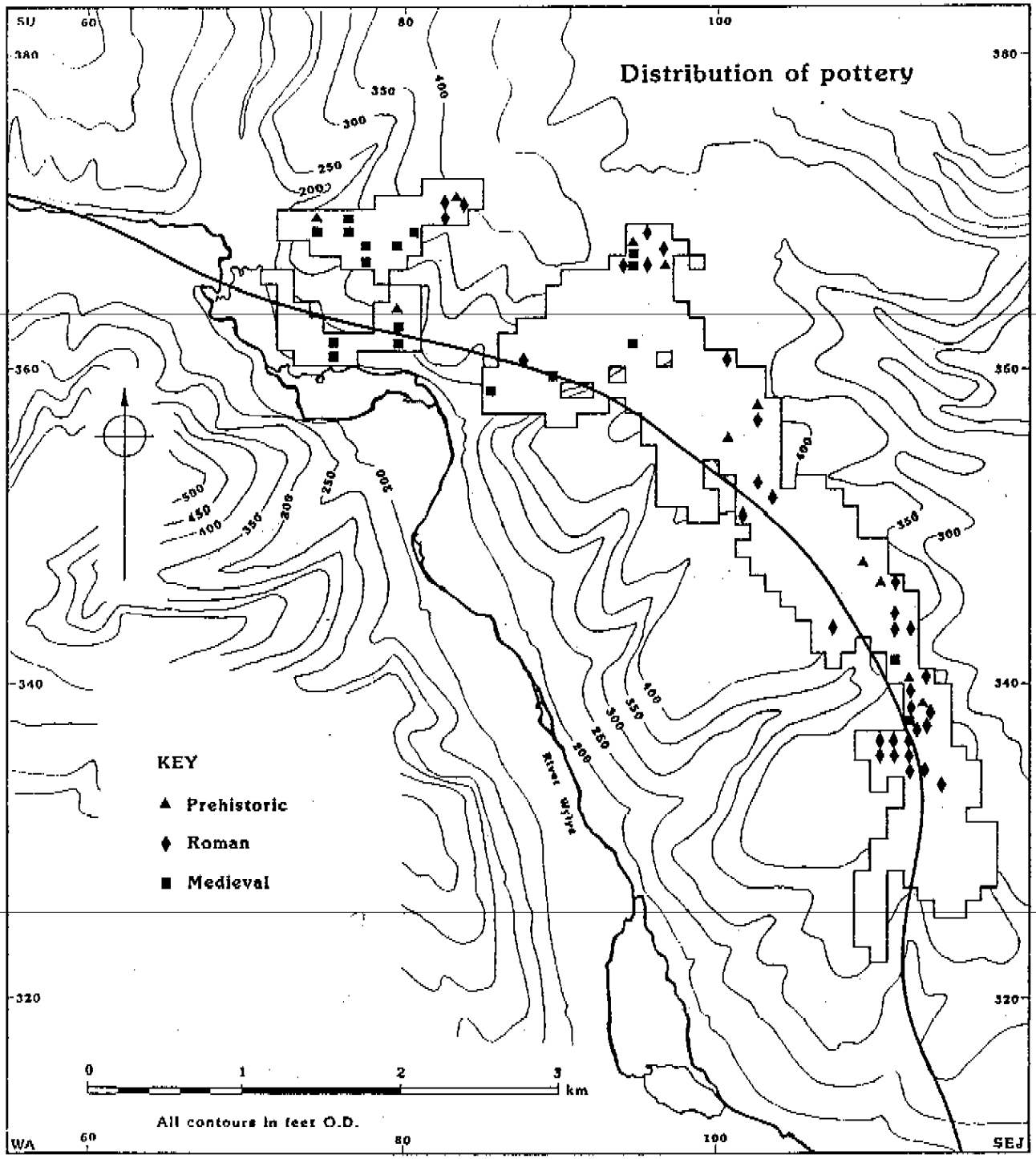


Fig. 23 Distribution of pottery, presence/absence by hectare, western half of route

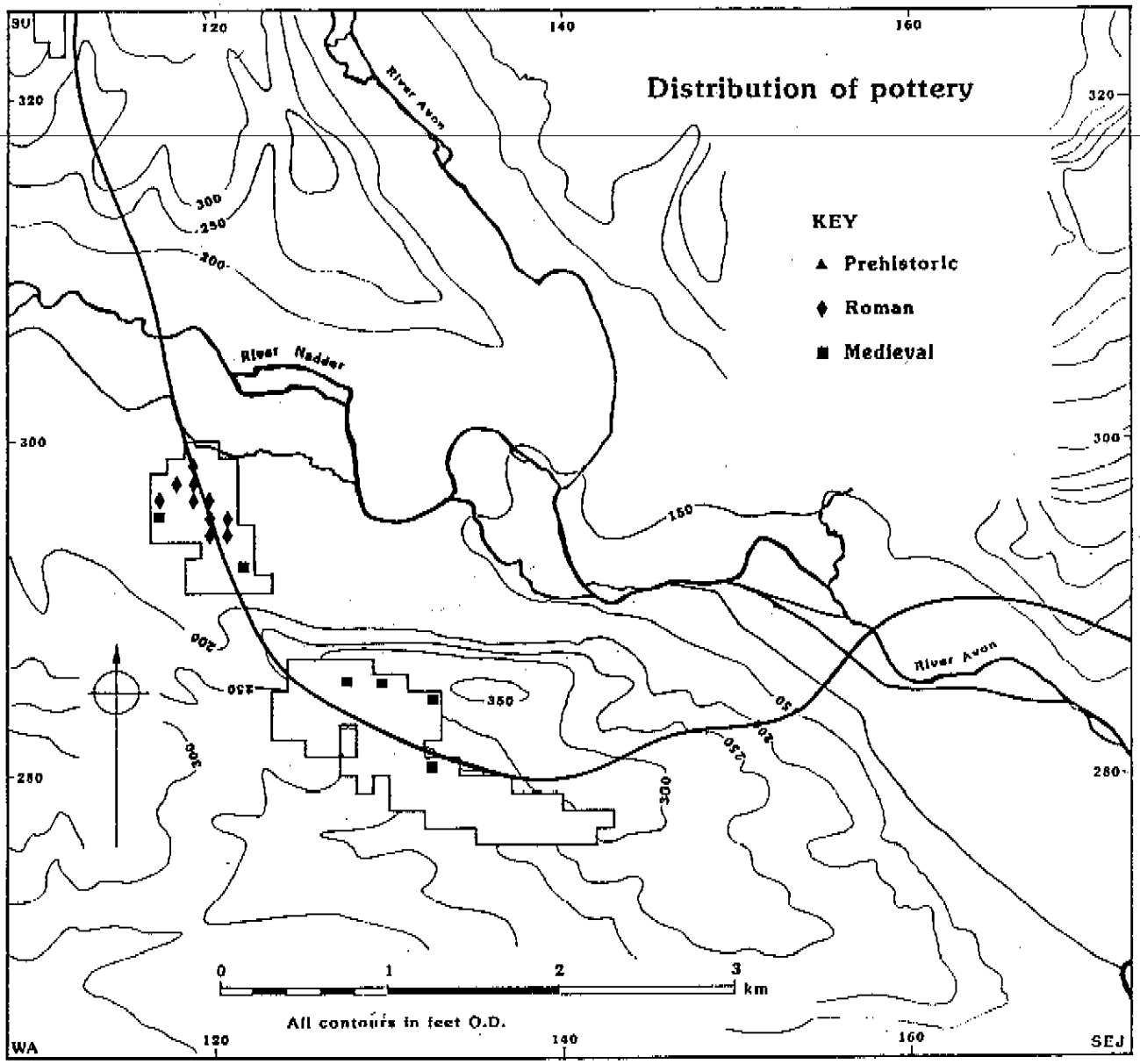


Fig. 24 Distribution of pottery, presence/absence by hectare, eastern half of route

New Forest finewares and colour coated wares, and Oxford mortaria. These diagnostic wares can be more closely dated. Where material is diagnostic, it was found in small numbers, and generally both early and late Roman material was present in the same fields.

Unlike the prehistoric pottery, the distribution of the Romano- British material was uneven, with the majority of sherds coming from two fields: Fields 136 (seventy-nine sherds) and 119 (sixty- five sherds). Small clusters were also recovered from fields 160 (eighteen sherds) and 138 (seven sherds) whilst seven other fields produced only twenty sherds.

Fields found to contain Romano-British pottery: 105, 106, 107, 118, 119, 126, 136, 138, 147, 148 and 160.

Medieval pottery.

A total of twenty-eight sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from twelve fields. Of these, seventeen were early medieval (11- 13th century), nine later medieval (13th-15th century) and two undiagnostic. They generally occurred in single findspots although a small cluster (ten sherds) is noted from Field 149 (4074/1368, 4076/1368, 4076/1369, 4077/1366, 4077/1367 (four sherds), 4079/1367, 4080/1368). Four of the late medieval sherds are from Laverstock-type glazed jugs.

Fields found to contain medieval pottery : 104, 112, 113, 115, 119, 120, 126, 132, 148, 149, 151, 160 and 163.

In addition to the field walking results, four sherds of medieval sandy wares (12th-13th century), probably of local manufacture, were recovered from test-pit 502, context 606.

Worked Flint (Figs. 25 and 26)

Worked flint was recovered from every field walked within the 600m wide survey corridor. An assessment of the variation and significance of the data was made by entering it onto a database by collection unit and general category (core, flake, scraper, retouched flake, other tool). The total number of pieces of worked flint entered onto the database was 7104, which comprised 6597 flakes, 176 cores, 275 tools and retouched flakes and fifty- six pieces of worked burnt flint. There were also seven pieces which probably relate to the manufacture of gunflints. Their occurrence is not surprising as the area represented one of the major gunflint production centres during the eighteenth century. The tools and retouched flakes could be further subdivided into 155 scrapers, sixteen knives, six piercers, three axes, two arrowheads, one fabricator, one burin, nine unclassified tools and seventy-four retouched flakes. Due to the mixture of diagnostic tools recovered from each area it is impossible to give them specific dates. The overall date range runs from the Mesolithic through the Neolithic to the Bronze Age, with several post-medieval gunflints. The nature of the worked flint assemblage is graphically illustrated in two figures: Fig. 27 shows the high proportion of flakes in comparison to other categories of worked flint and Fig. 28 shows the generally low number of flints per collection unit which characterise this data set.

Six fields (106, 107, 109, 117, 135 and 148) were found to contain an average of two or more pieces of worked flint per collection unit. The worked flint from seven fields (106, 109, 114, 116, 117, 160 and 165) was found to contain more than 10% of material other than simple

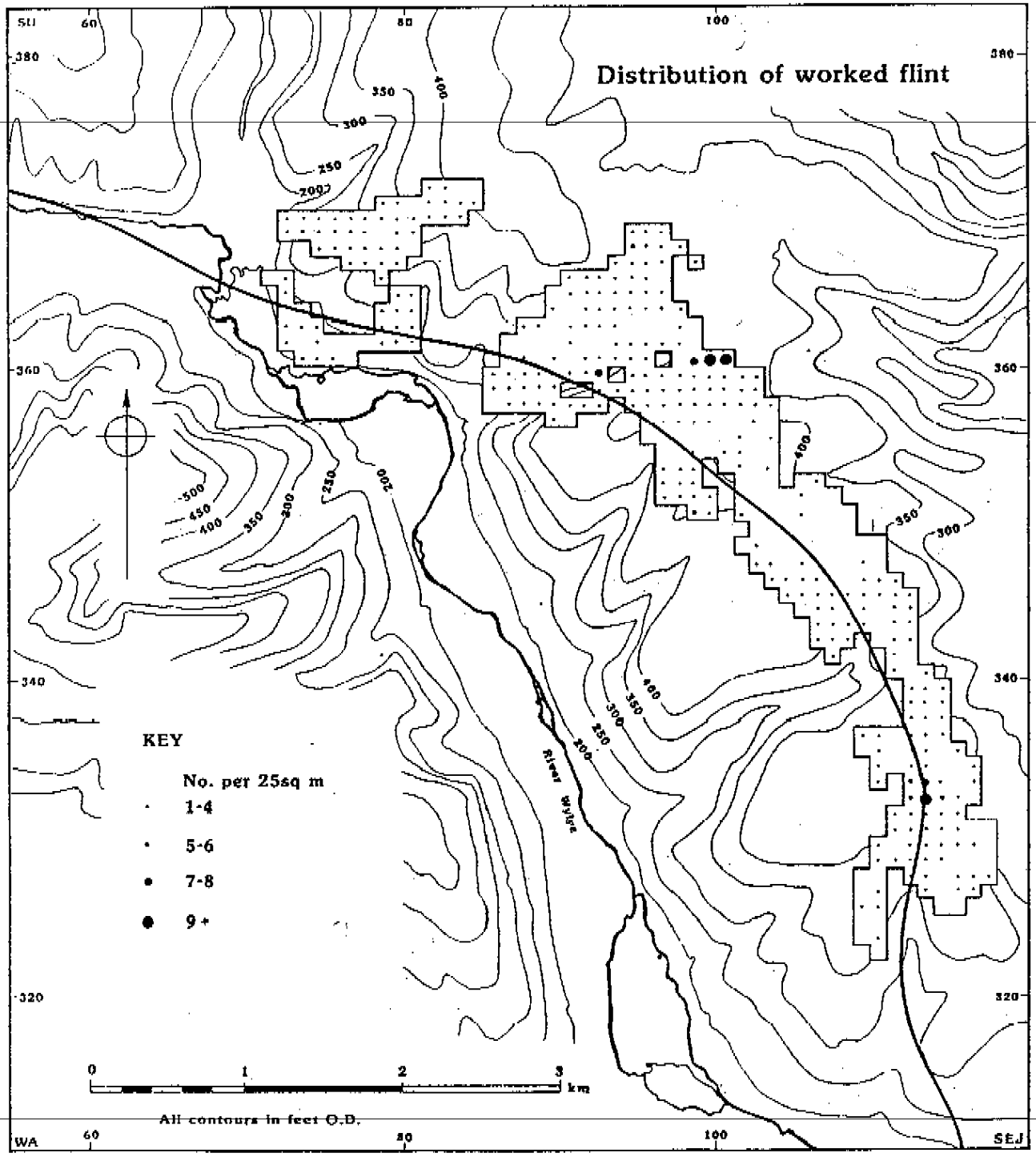


Fig. 25 Distribution of worked flint, western half of route

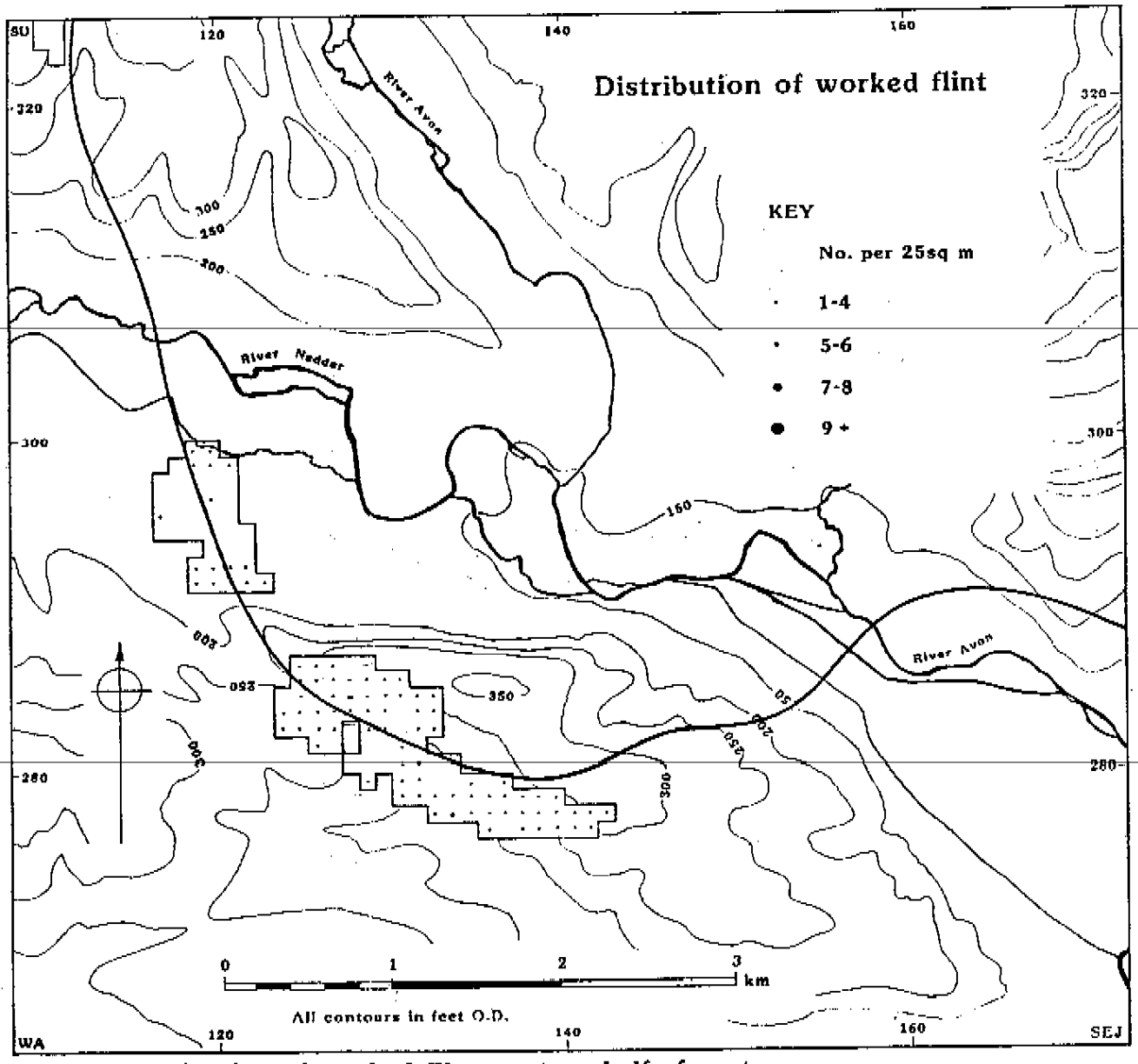


Fig. 26 Distribution of worked flint, eastern half of route

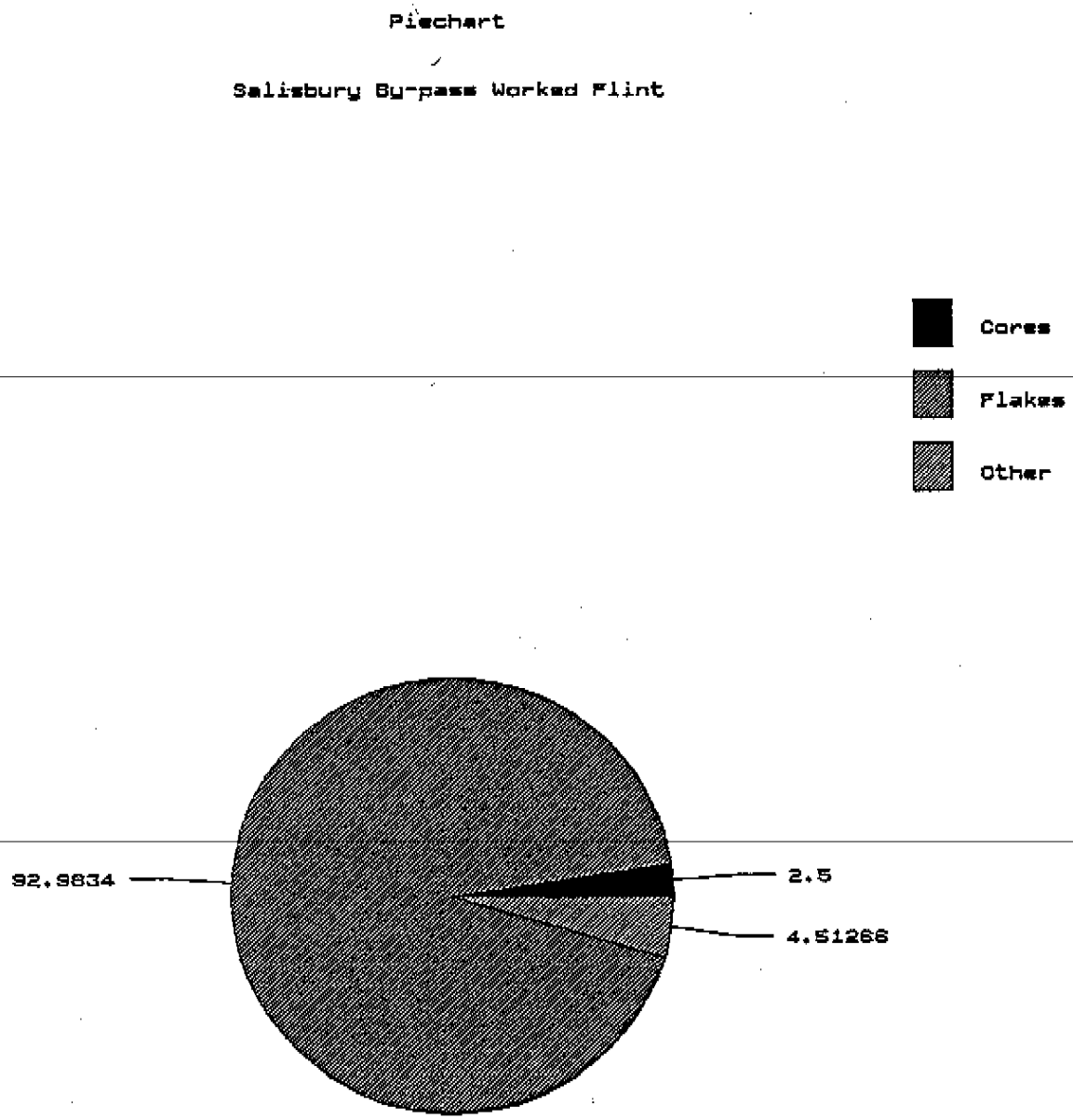


Fig. 27 Piechart showing proportion of cores:flakes:other

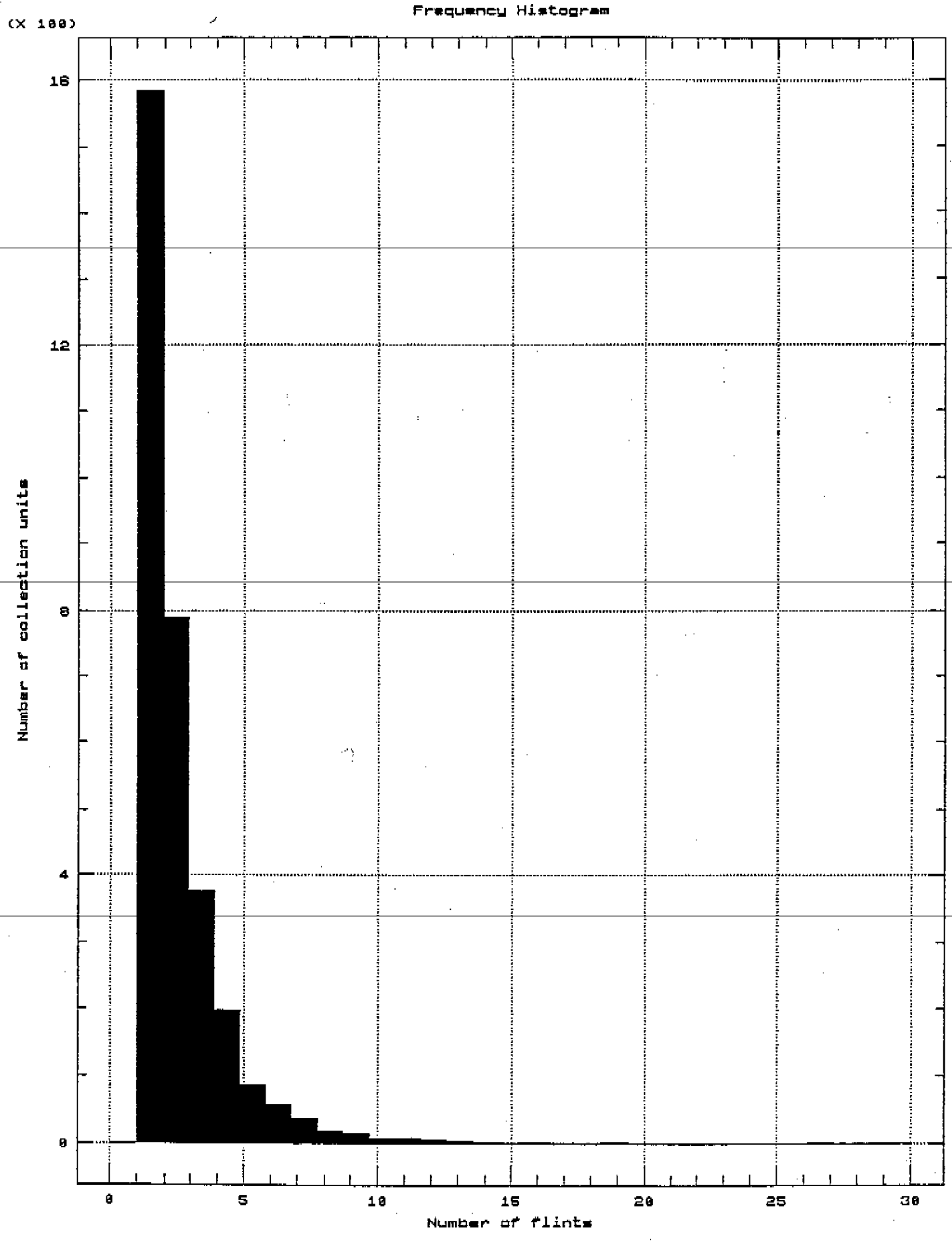


Fig. 28 Frequency histogram showing numbers of flints per collection unit

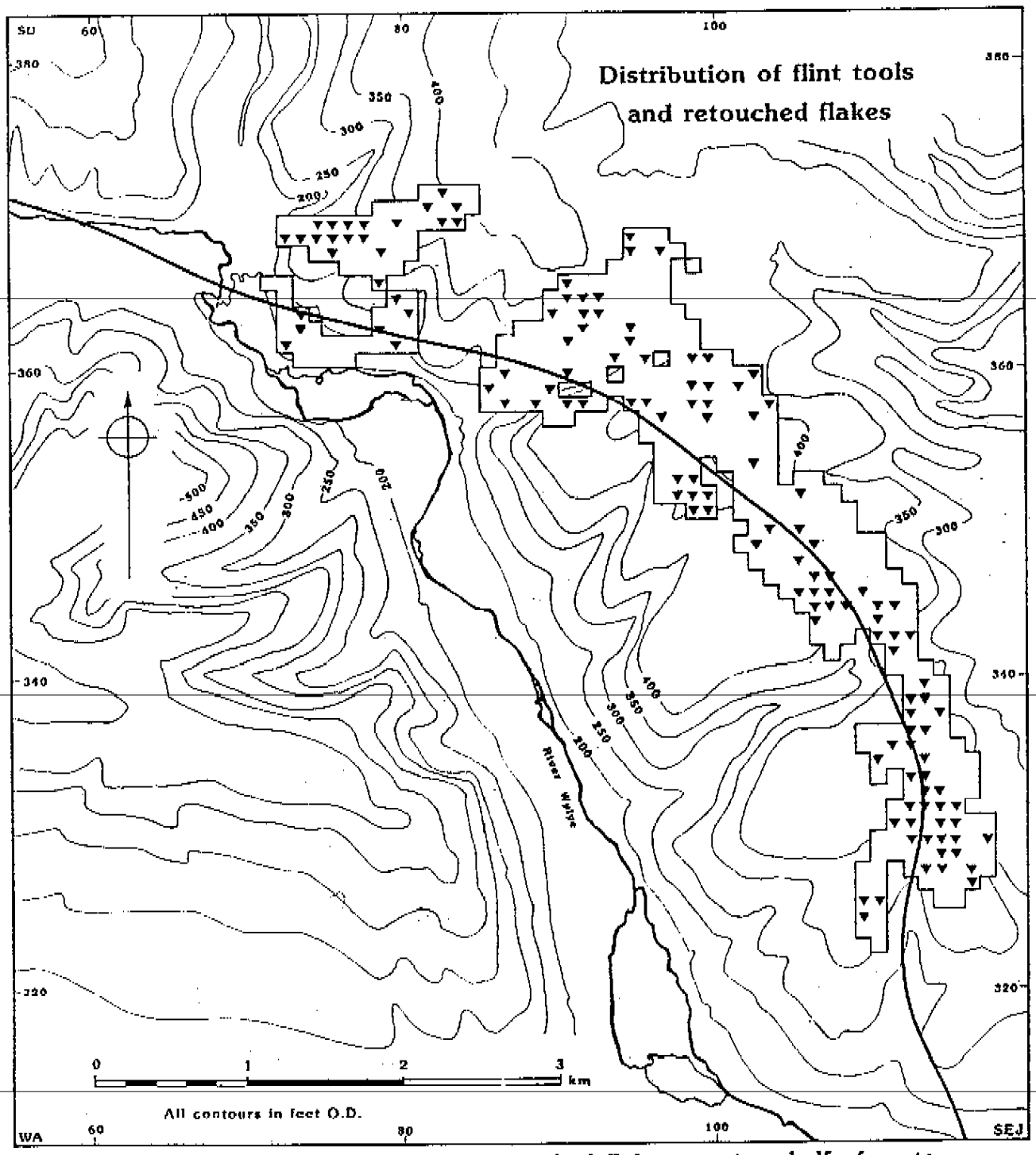


Fig. 29 Distribution of flint tools and retouched flakes, western half of route

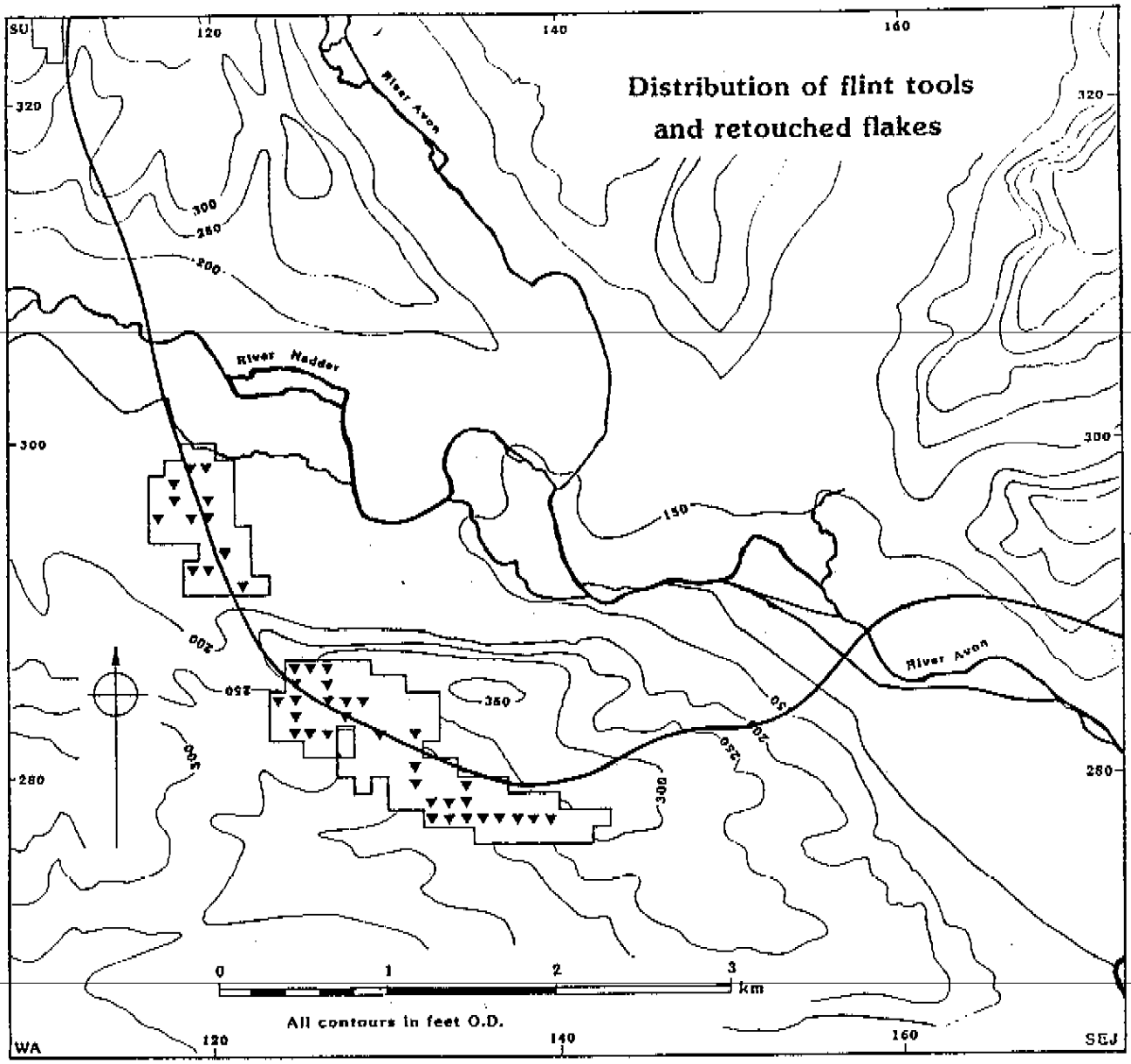


Fig. 30 Distribution of flint tools and retouched flakes, eastern half of route

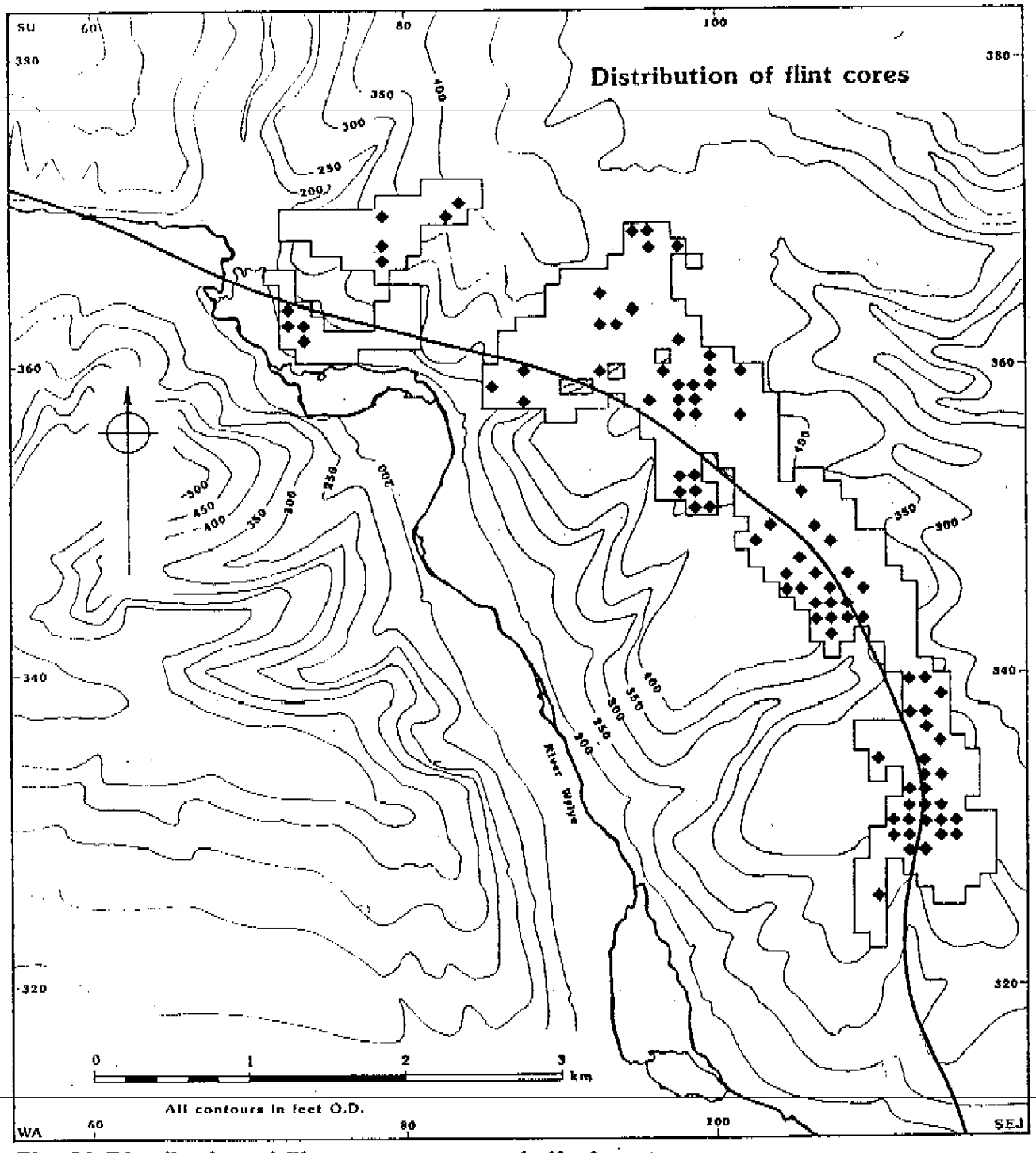


Fig. 31 Distribution of flint cores, western half of route

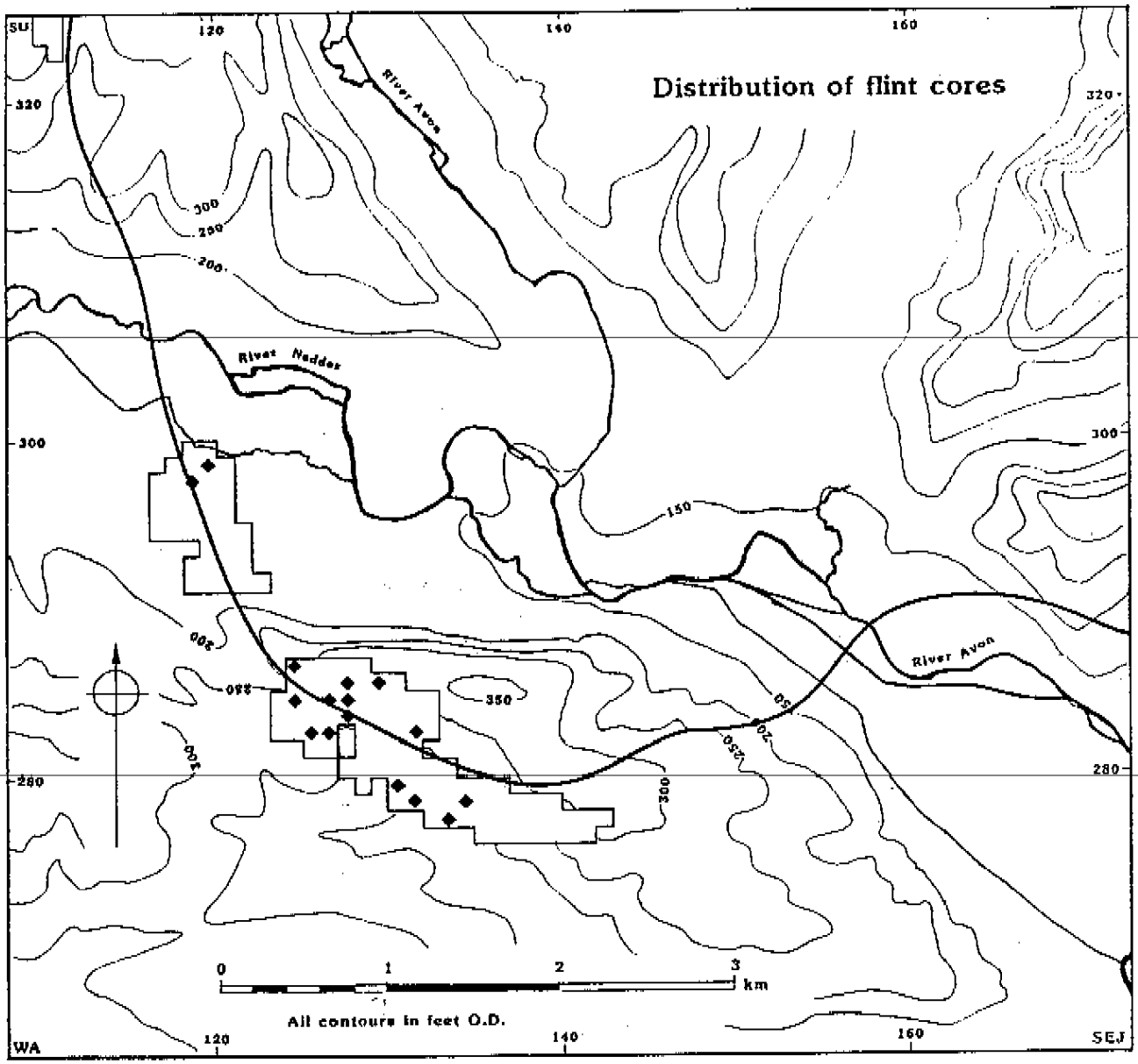


Fig. 32 Distribution of flint cores, eastern half of route

flakes. These initial results suggested that fields 106, 109 and 117 required further investigation. This assumption was checked by considering the averages for all the hectares. In thirteen hectares (4092/1359 from field 132, 4094/1367 from field 148, 4098/1350 from field 109, 4098/1360, 4099/1360 and 4100/1360 from field 107, 4112/1332, 4112/1333, 4113/1332, 4113/1333 and 4114/1332 from field 106, 4127/1284 from field 113 and 4133/1277 from field 104) there was an average of five or more pieces of worked flint per collection unit. The presence/absence of cores and tools were plotted by hectare as distribution plans (Figs. 29-32) but overall concentrations were not recognised. Selected worked flint concentrations were plotted by collection unit but this improvement in scale did not result in a corresponding gain in information. The results from the overall averages per hectare were therefore used and fields 104, 106, 107, 109, 113, 117, 132 and 148 are considered further.

Field 104 contained 255 pieces of worked flint collected from 244 units. In the centre of the southern edge of the field hectare 4133/1277 contained thiry-nine pieces of worked flint, collected from only seven units. This collection included two cores, a scraper, a retouched flake and two gunflints. The general spread of flakes within this field and adjacent field 135 is probably the result of the movement of outlying material from the site of Great Woodbury (SU12NW201) to the north-east. However, the selection of material from hectare 4133/1277 suggests the presence of a localised feature on or near the southern edge of the survey area.

Field 106 contained 967 pieces of worked flint collected from 329 units. This is the greatest density of worked flint within the entire survey area. Included within this collection were fifty- three cores, twenty-nine scrapers, six retouched flakes, five knives, one transverse arrowhead, one re-used ground axe, one piercer and two other tools. Hectares 4112/1332, 4112/1333, 4113/1332, 4113/1333 and 4114/1332 represent the focus of this concentration in the northern corner of the field, within which 346 pieces of worked flint were collected from fifty-two units. Fig. 33 shows a contour plot of the flint recovery rates for this area. This focus coincided with the position of ploughed-down Bronze Age barrow (SU13SW604). It is possible, therefore, that a stratified sequence of early features and the base of the barrow may still survive.

Field 107 contained 543 pieces of worked flint collected from 271 units. This material contained very few cores or tools, and is significant only for a concentration of flakes along the northern edge of the field. In hectares 4098/1360, 4099/1360 and 4100/1360 161 pieces of flint were recovered from fifteen units. This may represent a spread of material from a settlement associated with field system SU13NW707 which extends further to the north. No concentrations of flint were found around the supposed positions of two bowl barrows in the south of the field (SU13NW674).

Field 109 contained 251 pieces of worked flint collected from 126 units. Hectare 4098/1350, at the southern edge of the survey area, was found to contain thirty-four pieces of flint from seven collection units. Although the field contained a reasonable amount of flint and a good proportion of cores and tools, the overall impression is of a general spread of material indicating activity close to, but not in, the field.

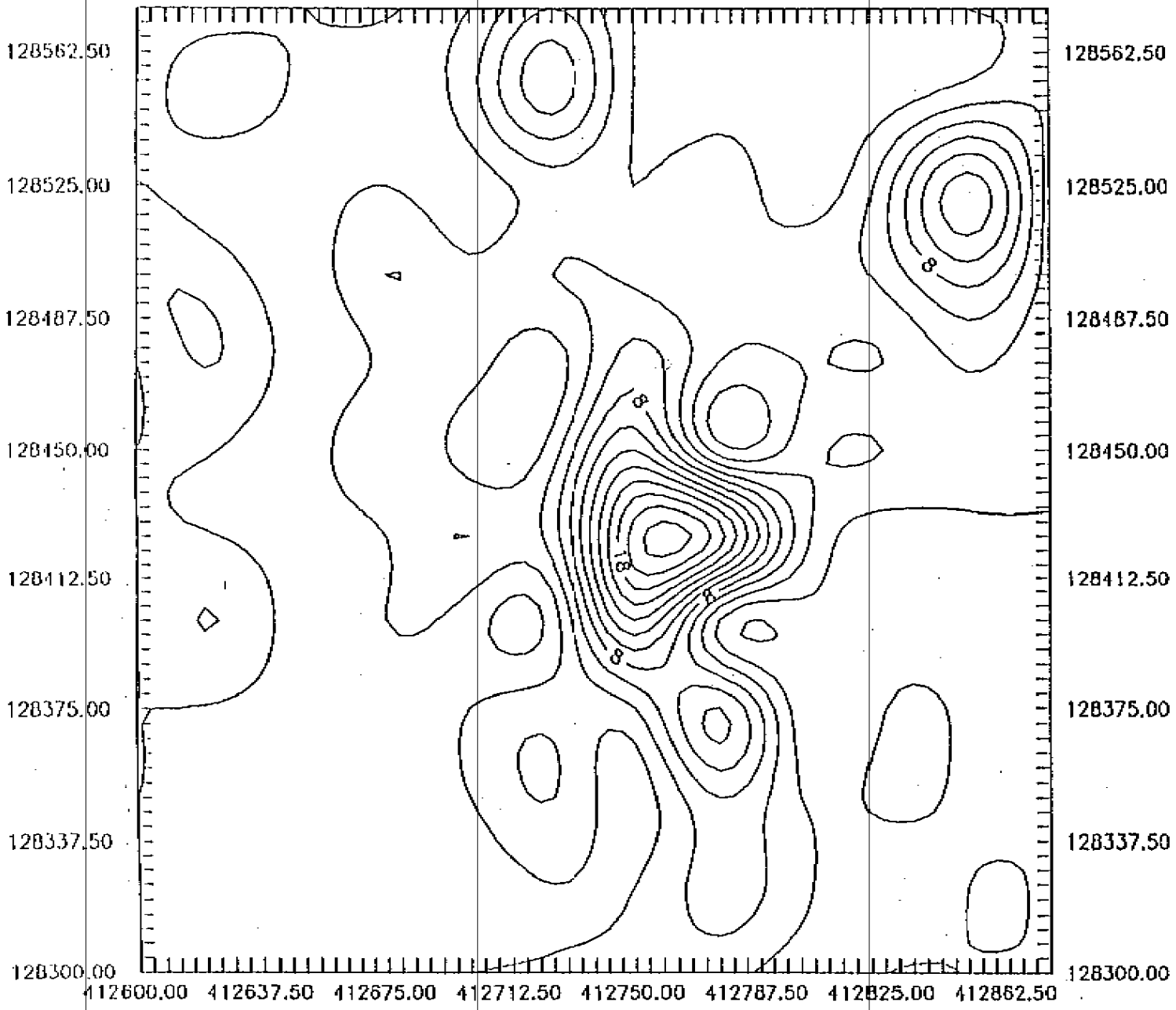


Fig. 33 Contour plot of pieces of worked flint per collection unit in part of field 106

(numbers indicate National Grid reference)

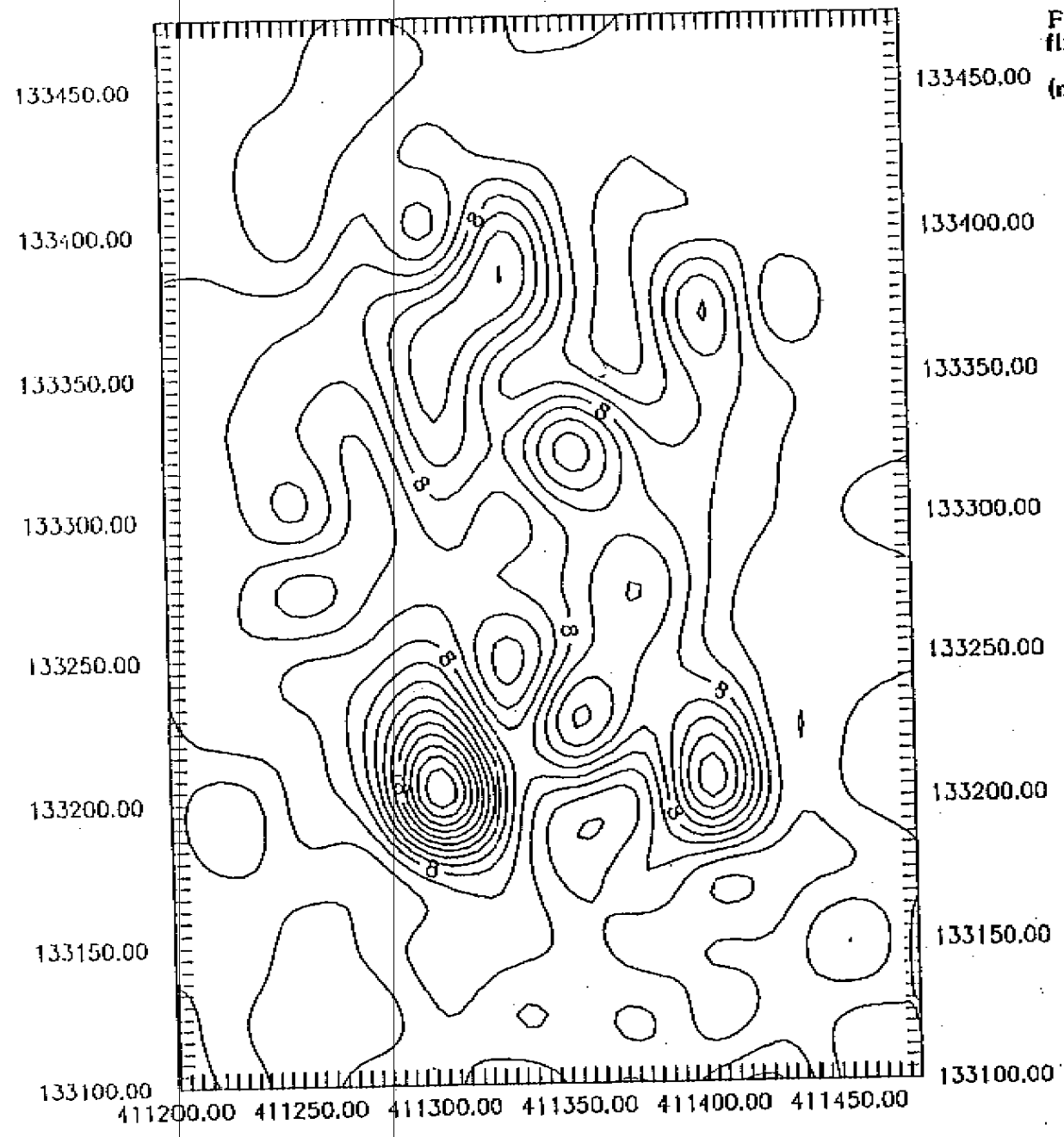


Fig. 34 Contour plot of pieces of worked flint per collection unit in part of field 113

(numbers indicate National Grid reference)

Field 113 contained 782 pieces of worked flint collected from 417 units. The field showed a general spread of flint flakes with one possible concentration in the centre of the field in hectare 4127/1284. Ninety-six pieces of worked flint were recovered from sixteen collection units. Figure 34 shows a contour survey of the recovery rates for the area. This hectare roughly coincides with a junction within field system SU12NW634, and therefore may represent limited prehistoric settlement activity within an area of agricultural use.

Field 117 contained 164 pieces of worked flint collected from sixty-five units. This density of material is complemented by the highest proportion of cores and tools encountered in the survey. The adjoining fields to north and south contained considerably less material. Most of the material was found in the western half of the field and suggests the presence of prehistoric activity on or near to the western edge of the survey area.

Field 132 contained 169 pieces of worked flint collected from 107 units. The apparent concentration of material in hectare 4092/1359 cannot be considered significant as only two collection units were available for study.

Field 148 contained 316 pieces of worked flint collected from 154 units. Hectare 4094/1367, on the western edge of the field, contained sixty-three pieces of flint from fourteen collection units. That hectare falls within the area of an extensive field system, SU03NE612, which continues to the north and east of field 148. The localised concentration and generally high density of flake material across the field suggests that field system SU03NE612 may contain both agricultural and settlement elements. Two hundred metres to the north-east of field 148 is a cropmark enclosure, SU03NE605, which may be the source of some of this material.

Two artefacts of diagnostically early form were recovered. A tranchet axe was found in hectare 4107/1346 in field 116. This type of tool was used during the Mesolithic period. A burin was found in hectare 4115/1328 in field 165. Burins occur in a wide variety of forms during the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods.

Burnt Flint (Figs. 35 and 36)

Unworked flint that has been obviously burnt, indicated by fracture lines and discolouration, was collected as it is an indication of human activity involving the use of fire. Whether the burning of the flint was a deliberate process (i.e. for heating water or to facilitate breaking it up for various uses, such as temper for pottery) or accidental (i.e. it being present in the ground in the vicinity of a fire) cannot be determined but its presence has been shown to be indicative of nearby settlement.

Burnt flint was recovered from every field walked within the 600m wide survey corridor, except for field 110. In total 241,548g was picked up. An assessment of the variation and significance of the data was made by creating an average weight recovered for a 25m collection unit per hectare. These figures were then used to produce a mean of 36g and a standard deviation of 82g for all the averages within hectares. An average weight per 25m collection unit greater than the overall average plus three standard deviations was found in eleven hectares (4074/1367, 4075/1367 and 4080/1368 from field 149, 4095/1366, 4095/1367 and 4095/1368 from field 148, 4112/1337, 4112/1338, 4112/1339 and 4113/1339 from field

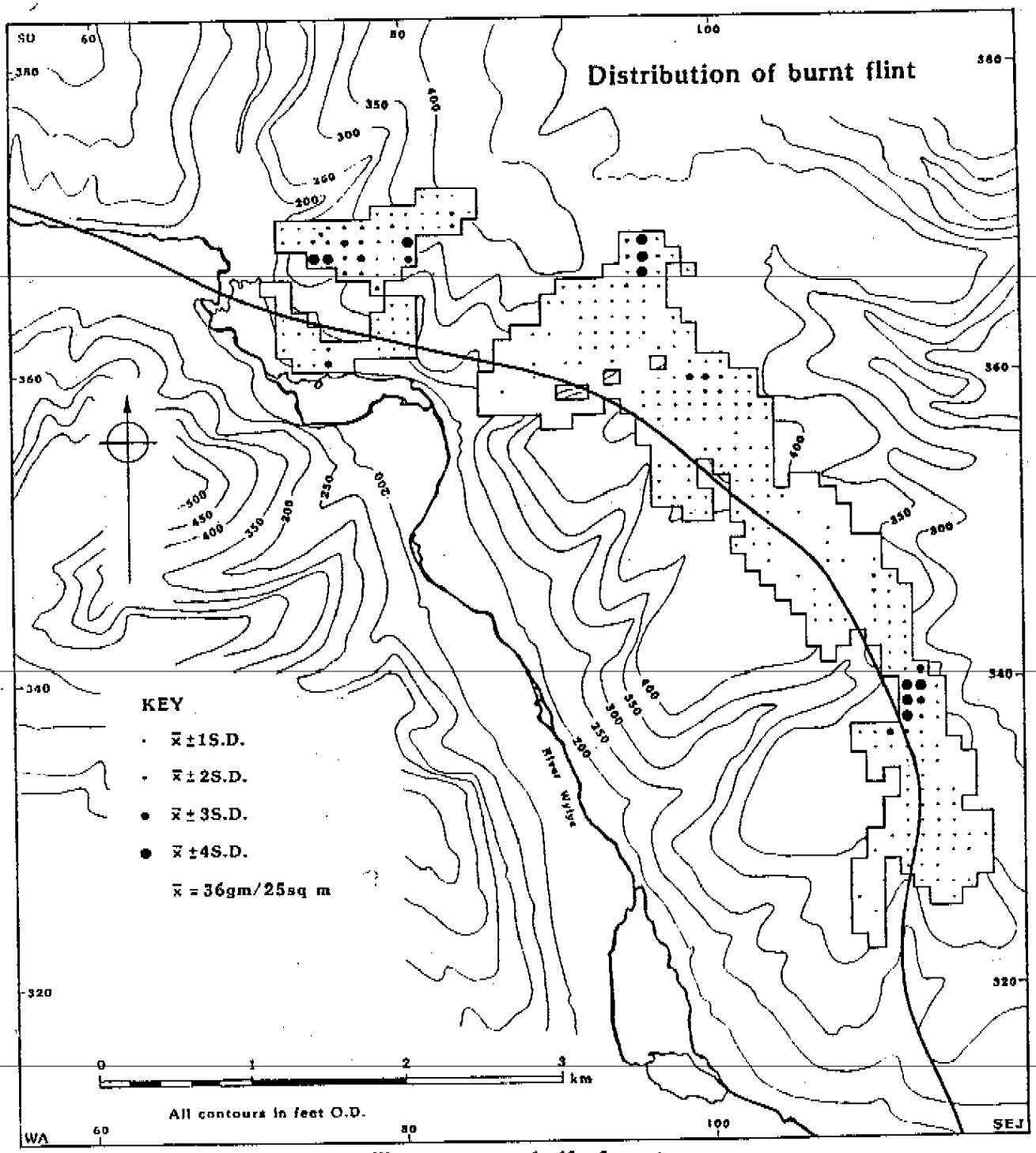


Fig. 35 Distribution of burnt flint, western half of route

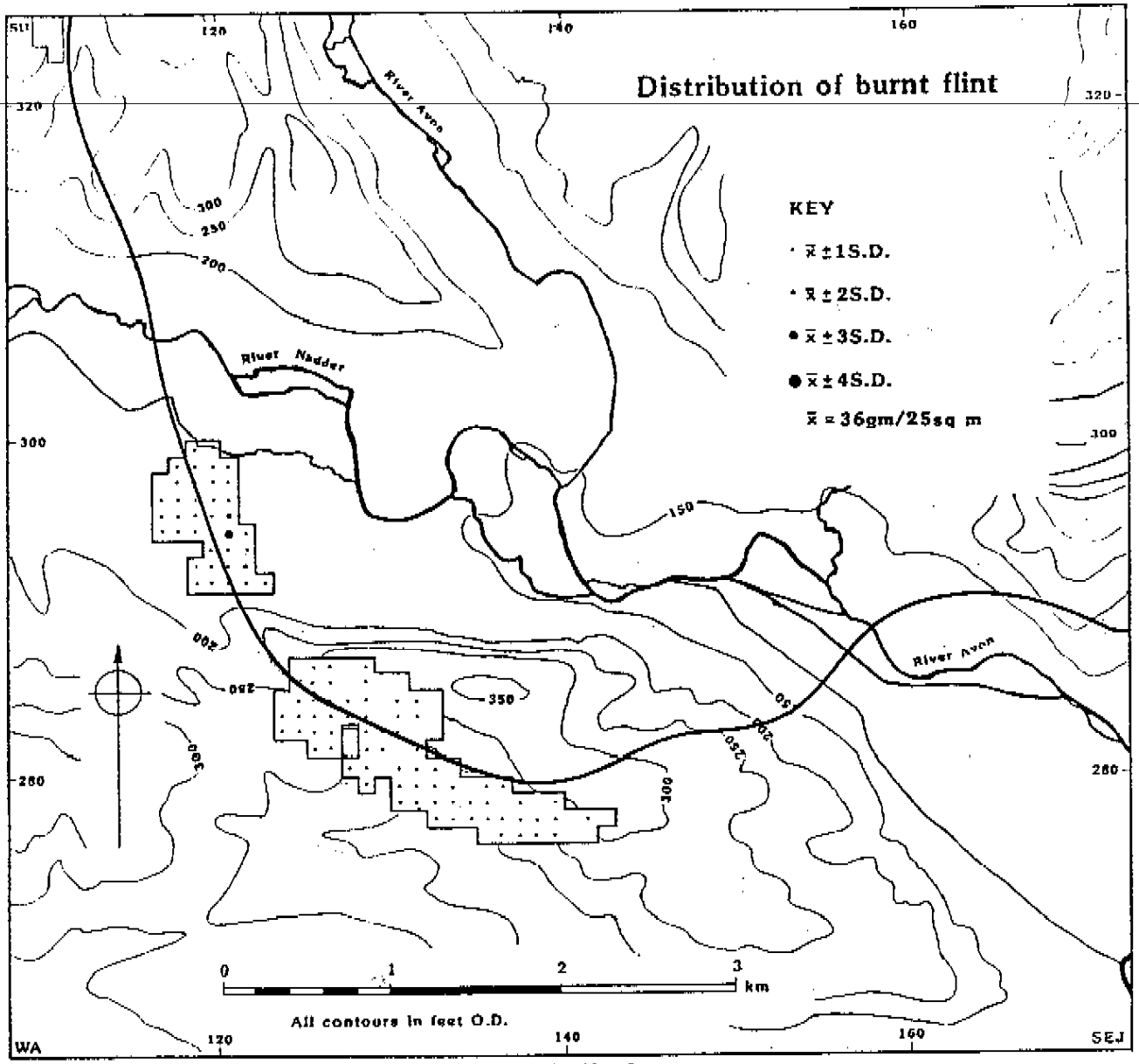


Fig. 36 Distribution of burnt flint, eastern half of route

119 and 4120/1294 from field 160). Hectare 4120/1294 consisted of only one collection unit and therefore cannot be considered as a reliable result. The other nine hectares each contained eight or more collection units and can be considered in more detail.

Field 119 consisted of 162 collection units from which 31,320g of burnt flint were recovered. The majority of the material came from hectares 4112/1337, 4112/1338, 4112/1339 and 4113/1339 in the centre of the field. The density of material dropped sharply towards the northern and southern edges of the field. The concentration was focused on hectare 4112/1339, in which an oval patch of burnt material was visible on the surface. It is likely that this represents an in situ burnt mound, normally taken to indicate the presence of nearby prehistoric settlement activity. While the worked flint from this field did not show any significant concentrations, the presence of seven cores, six scrapers, four retouched flakes, a knife and a leaf-shaped arrowhead among the 248 pieces recovered supports the existence of a nearby settlement.

Field 148 consisted of 154 collection units from which 33,476g of burnt flint were recovered. Most of the material was collected from hectares 4095/1366, 4095/1367 and 4095/1368, a north-south block roughly in the centre of the field. Coupled with the positive result from the worked flint, a concentration in hectare 4094/1367, the presence of settlement activity within field system SU03NE612 seems most likely.

Field 149 consisted of 396 collection units from which 54,860g of burnt flint were recovered. Significantly high levels of burnt flint were recorded from hectares 4074/1367 and 4075/1367 in the south-west part of the field and from hectare 4080/1368 in the south-east. It may be that the generally high density of burnt flint across the southern half of the field indicates the presence of settlement activity on a south-west facing slope. The amount and type of worked flint recovered from this field were not significant, and do not confirm or deny this hypothesis.

Ceramic Building Material (Figs. 37 and 38)

Ceramic building material was recovered from every field walked within the 600m wide survey corridor, except for field 110. In total 107,512g was picked up. A single piece of Romano-British roof tile was recognised from field 147 (hectare 4078/1370). Pieces which could not be positively identified as post-medieval or later were retained. Nineteen fields (113, 114, 115, 116, 119, 126, 132, 136, 138, 147, 149, 150, 151, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164 and 165) contained pieces retained for this reason. No significant concentrations were recognised.

The vast majority of the material was found to be of post- medieval or later date. Its distribution was used to assess the degree of recent disturbance to the fields surveyed. The data was sorted by creating an average weight recovered for a 25m collection unit per hectare. These figures were then used to produce a mean of 12g and a standard deviation of 16g for all the averages within hectares. An average weight per 25m collection unit greater than the overall average plus three standard deviations was found in twelve hectares (4102/1359 from field 107, 4110/1325 from field 162, 4112/1345 from field 138, 4113/1334 from field 106, 4114/1327, 4116/1328, 4117/1327 and 4117/1329 from field 165, 4116/1333 from field 127, 4116/1295 and 4120/1297 from field 160 and 4133/1277). Four of those hectares (4102/1359, 4112/1345, 4117/1327 and 4133/1277) contained less than eight

collection units and therefore cannot be considered as reliable results. Concentrations from fields 106, 127, 160, 162 and 165 are left for further consideration. Fields 161, 163 and 164 are also considered, since the reconstructed run averages were higher than the overall mean plus three standard deviations.

In field 106 the concentration occurred in the northern corner of the field at the junction of the A360 and Wilton Avenue. It is likely that this represents recent disturbance at this point.

In field 127 the concentration occurred in the hectare next to the present buildings at Hill Farm and are likely to be the result of recent construction work.

Field 160 showed evidence of recent tipping and of general landfill. The concentrations of material in hectares 4116/1295 and 4120/1277 are almost certainly the result of that recent activity.

The concentration in field 162 did not have an obvious recent explanation. However, the material was found to be of post- medieval or later date and can only serve to suggest that the field has been disturbed in the recent past. The low quantities of worked and burnt flint recovered from the field may also reflect this.

The two hectares with high concentrations of ceramic building material in the centre of field 165 have no obvious recent explanation. As suggested for the adjacent field, 162, this may reflect recent disturbance which could have had some effect on the recovery of worked and burnt flint.

Fields 161, 163 and 164 form a contiguous group to the north and south of the A3094 near Netherhampton. The generally high concentrations of post-medieval and modern ceramic building material acused to produce a mean of 12g and a standard deviation of 16g for all the averages within hectares. ross these fields, suggests a proportionally high degree of modern disturbance. This should be borne in mind when assessing the apparent lack of prehistoric finds from field 161, in which two ring ditches (SU12NW609 and SU12NW624) and a field system (SU12NW625) have been plotted.

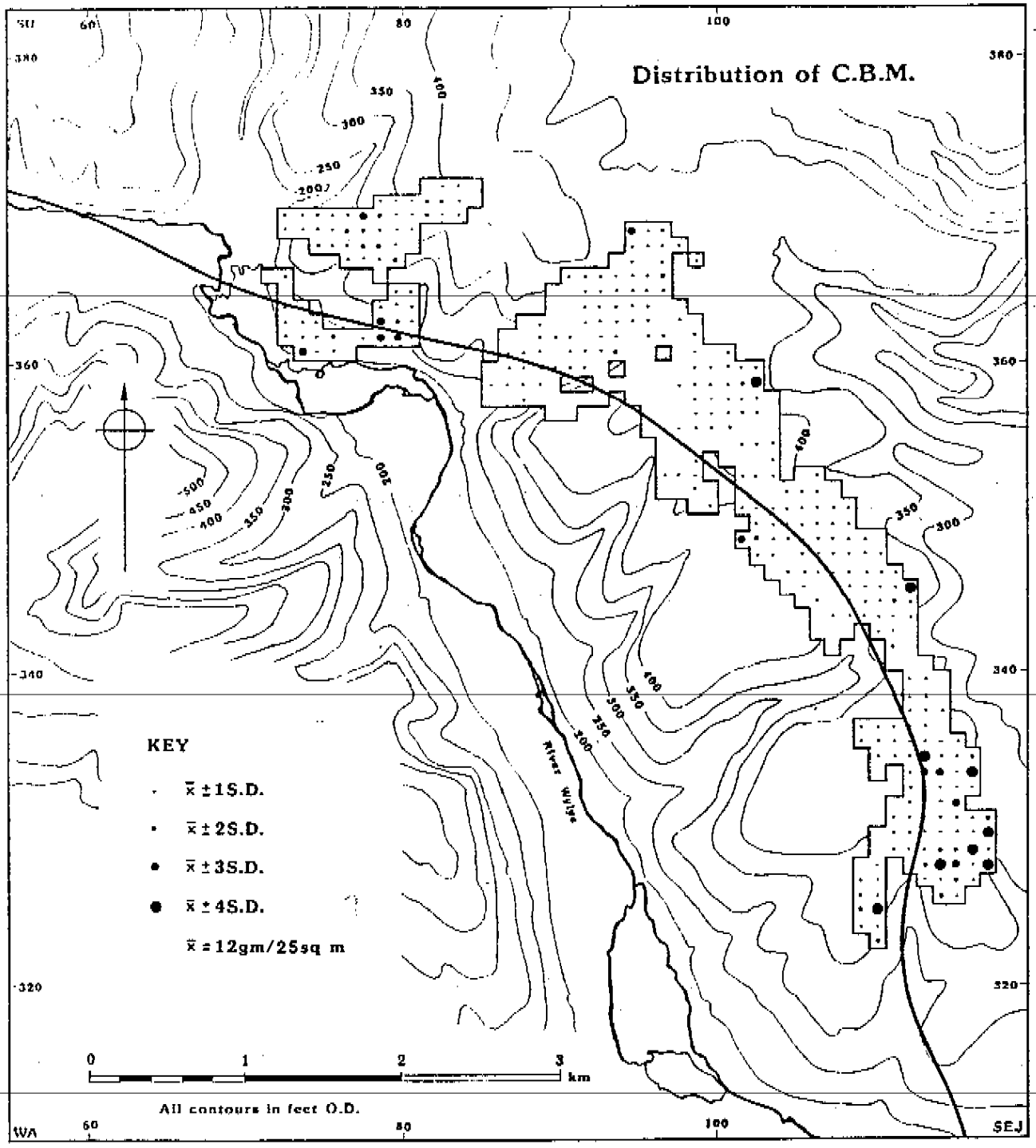


Fig. 37 Distribution of Ceramic Building Material, western half of route

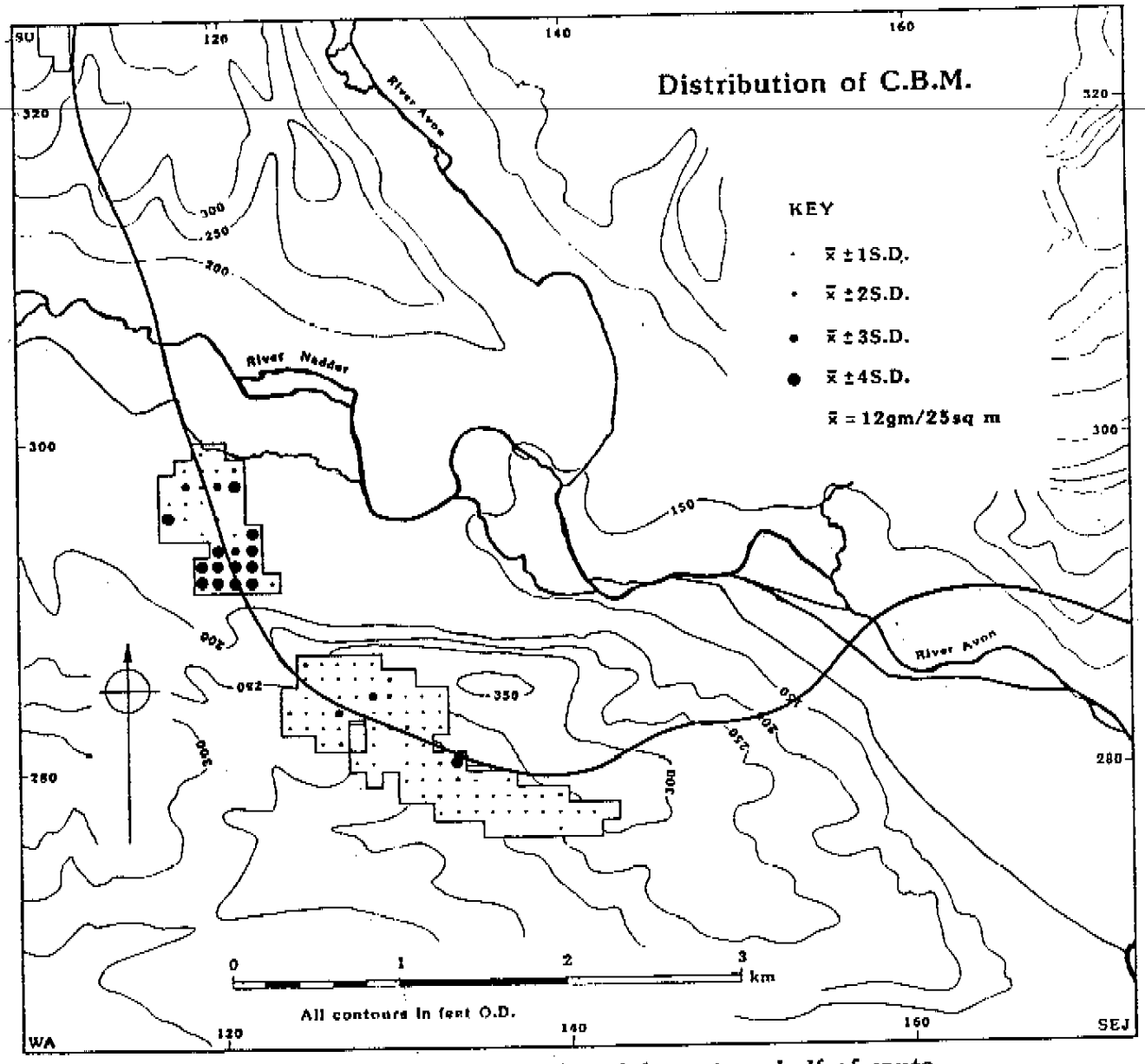


Fig. 38 Distribution of Ceramic Building Material, eastern half of route

6.2.3 List of fields surveyed

NB Finds totals include material from intensive collection and stray finds from initial surveys.

Field 101 Area: 6 hectares Grid Reference 4128/1281
Condition: arable, disc cut
Soil type: silt loam with some flint pebbles on the surface
Topography: central dry coombe running north-south
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
SMR references: SU12 NW 615
Land Owner: Mrs Jowett
Tenant: as above
Results: 54 runs walked, of which 41% were empty in the field.
16 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 11 flakes, 4 broken flakes and 1 worked burnt flint. 134g of burnt flint, 345g of CBM, 83g of glass, 2 iron objects and 8 sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered.

Field 102 Area: 3 hectares Grid Reference 4078/1360
Condition: pasture, short cropped
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: general slope south down to river, possible hut terraces
Method: RCHM survey
Known information: possible site of Little Wishford settlement, SU03NE 456
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: Mr Parsons

Field 103 Area: 12 Hectares Grid Reference 4108/1349
Condition: arable, freshly ploughed
Soil type: silt loam with frequent natural flint fragments on the surface
Topography: generally flat, situated on brow of ridge
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
Land Owner: Mr S Rasch
Tenant: Mr G Leveridge
Results: 177 runs walked, of which 36% were empty in the field.
36 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 3 cores, 16 flakes and 17 broken flakes. 235g of burnt flint, 830g of CBM, 18g of stone, 3g of glass and 9 sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered.

Field 104 Area: 15 Hectares Grid Reference 4133/1279
Condition: arable, freshly ploughed
Soil type: silt loam with natural flint fragments on the surface
Topography: general slope to south
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals. Also three geophysical transects aligned approximately north-south, 140m long and 20m wide.
Land Owner: Mrs P Whittle
Tenant: as above
Results: 244 runs walked, of which 7% were empty in the field.
255 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 3 cores, 2 core fragments, 146 flakes, 83 broken flakes, 5 retouched flakes, 14 scrapers

and 2 gunflints. 2057g of burnt flint, 3940g of CBM, 756g of stone, 631g of glass, 4 iron objects, 1 sherd of medieval pottery and 34 sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered.

Field 105 Area: 16.5 Hectares Grid Reference 4103/1352
Condition: pasture, freshly rotavated
Soil type: silt loam with natural flint fragments on the surface
Topography: generally flat with gently slope down to south and east
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
Borehole information: TP20- Topsoil 0.25, Chalk. TP21- Topsoil 0.20, Chalk.
Land Owner: Wilton Estates
Tenant: Mr J H Swanton
Results: 229 runs walked, of which 37% were empty in the field.
91 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 61 flakes, 27 broken flakes, 1 retouched flake and 2 pieces of worked burnt flint. 2471g of burnt flint, 306g of CBM, 4g of stone, 25g of glass, 2 iron objects and 3 sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered.

Field 106 Area: 21 Hectares Grid Reference 4114/1331
Condition: arable, ploughed and harrowed
Soil type: heavy clay loam
Topography: generally flat with slight slope down to the south
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
SMR references: SU13 SW 604, SU13 SW 649
Borehole information: TP29- Topsoil 0.35, Sand and gravel 0.95, Clay 4.60, Chalk. TP30- Topsoil 0.30, Silt 1.15, Clay 4.70, Chalk. TP32- Topsoil 0.30, Sand and gravel 0.50, Gravel 5.00, Chalk. TP33- Topsoil 0.30, Gravel 0.60, Clay 3.70, Chalk. TP34- Topsoil 0.30, Gravel 0.55, Clay 4.50, Chalk. TP105- Topsoil 0.30, Silt 0.60- 0.70, Silt 1.20- 4.80, Chalk. BH24- Topsoil 0.10, Silt 1.50, Clay 3.70, Clay 4.90, Chalk. BH103- Topsoil 0.30, Clay 1.30, Chalk. BH23S- Topsoil 0.75, Clay 5.50, Chalk.
Land Owner: Wilton Estates
Tenant: Mr T Goodman
Results: 329 runs walked, of which 5% were empty in the field.
967 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 39 cores, 19 core fragments, 490 flakes, 373 broken flakes, 6 retouched flakes, 30 scrapers, 10 other tools and 6 pieces of worked burnt flint. 3404g of burnt flint, 5153g of CBM, 680g of stone, 763g of glass, 8 iron objects, 45 sherds of post-medieval pottery and 2 sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered.

Field 107 Area: 17 Hectares Grid Reference 4101/1358
Condition: arable, drilled and rolled
Soil type: clay loam
Topography: undulating
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
SMR references: SU13 NW 673,674,718.

Land Owner: Wilton Estates
Tenant: Mr J H Swanton
Results: 271 runs walked, of which 4% were empty in the field.
543 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 4 cores, 2 core fragments, 326 flakes, 195 broken flakes, 3 retouched flakes, 5 scrapers, 2 other tools and 6 pieces of worked burnt flint. 23743g of burnt flint, 2022g of CBM, 107g of stone, 84g of glass, 2 iron objects, 15 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 3 sherds of Romano-British pottery and 1 sherd of prehistoric pottery were recovered.

Field 108 Area: 24 Hectares Grid Reference 4098/1356
Condition: arable, freshly ploughed
Soil type: clay loam
Topography: undulating
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
Borehole information: TP17- Topsoil 0.20- 0.40, Chalk. TP18- Topsoil 0.20, Silt 0.30, Chalk. TP19- Topsoil 0.25, Chalk. BH16s- Topsoil 0.50, Chalk. BH18- Topsoil 0.40, Chalk. BH107.
Land Owner: Wilton Estates
Tenant: Mr S H Swanton
Results: 361 runs walked, of which 27% were empty in the field.
443 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 12 cores, 4 core fragments, 272 flakes, 143 broken flakes, 1 retouched flake, 9 scrapers, 1 other tool and 1 piece of burnt worked flint. 4157g of burnt flint, 121g of CBM, 154g of stone 32g of glass, 1 iron object, 1 sherd of post-medieval pottery and 1 sherd of prehistoric pottery were recovered.

Field 109 Area: 8.5 Hectares Grid Reference 4098/1352
Condition: arable, rolled and drilled
Soil type: light silt loam
Topography: steep south-west facing slope
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
Land Owner: Wilton Estates
Tenant: Mr J H Swanton
Results: 126 runs walked, of which 11% were empty in the field.
251 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 6 cores, 4 core fragments, 134 flakes, 87 broken flakes, 9 retouched flakes, 9 scrapers and 2 pieces of burnt worked flint. 3301g of burnt flint, 464g of CBM, 22g of stone, 24g of glass 1 sherd of post-medieval pottery were recovered.

Field 110 Area: 8 Hectares Grid Reference 4094/1359
Condition: arable, ploughed
Soil Type: clay loam
Topography: steep north-west facing slope
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 50m grid with 25m collection intervals.
SMR references: SU03 NE 613,
Borehole information: TP16- Topsoil 0.20, Silt 0.30, Chalk.

Land Owner: Wilton Estates
Tenant: Mr J H Swanton
Results: 39 runs walked, of which 23% were empty in the field.
36 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 22 flakes, 12 broken flakes and 2 retouched flakes.

Field 111 Area: 9 Hectares Grid Reference **4097/1362**
Condition: arable, rolled and drilled
Soil type: fine silt loam
Topography: steep-sided west-facing dry coombe
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: Mr R Huntley
Results: 131 runs walked, of which 18% were empty in the field.
154 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 1 core, 86 flakes, 65 broken flakes and 2 retouched flakes.
873g of burnt flint, 166g of CBM, 34g of stone, 97g of glass and 7 sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered.

Field 112 Area 6.5 Hectares Grid Reference **4095/1363**
Condition: pea crop stalks dead in field, not ploughed
Soil type: fine mixed loam
Topography: steep south facing slope
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant Mr R Huntley
Results: 103 runs walked, of which 2% were empty in the field.
69 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 2 cores, 43 flakes, 23 broken flakes and 1 other tool.
6030g of burnt flint, 755g of CBM, 46g of stone, 18g of glass, 5 sherds of post-medieval pottery and 1 sherd of medieval pottery were recovered.

Field 113 Area: 30 Hectares Grid Reference **4126/1284**
Condition: arable, harrowed
Soil type: mixed loam
Topography: south facing slope
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
SMR references: SU12 NW 634.
Borehole information: TP45- Topsoil 0.20, Chalk. TP46- Topsoil 0.20, Chalk. BH106- Topsoil 0.25, Chalk.
Land Owner: Mrs P Whittle
Tenant: as above
Results: 417 runs walked, of which 3% were empty in the field.
782 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 8 cores, 2 core fragments, 466 flakes, 280 broken flakes, 11 retouched flakes, 11 scrapers and 4 other tools. 3688g of burnt flint, 9087g of CBM, 59g of stone, 273g of glass, 2 iron objects, 52 sherds of post-medieval pottery and 2 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.

Field 114 Area: 2.5 Hectares Grid Reference 4131/1282
Condition: arable, harrowed
Soil type: fine silt loam
Topography: flat
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
Borehole information: TP47- Topsoil 0.25, Silt 0.50, Chalk. TP49- Topsoil 0.20, Silt 0.35, Chalk. TP50- Topsoil 0.25,
Silt 0.50, Chalk. BH44S- Topsoil 0.70, Chalk. BH45S- Topsoil 0.60, Chalk.
Land Owner: Mrs P Whittle
Tenant: as above
Results: 26 runs walked, of which 12% were empty in the field.
16 pieces of flint were recovered: 1 core, 11 flakes, 3 broken flakes and 1 gunflint. 181g of burnt flint, 699g of CBM, 46g of stone, 116g of glass and 14 sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered.

Field 115 Area: 6.5 Hectares Grid Reference 4131/1284
Condition: arable, ploughed and harrowed
Soil type: light silt loam
Topography: south facing slope
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
SMR references: SU12 NW 634.
Land Owner: St Nicholas hospital
Tenant: Mr W W Bright
Results: 88 runs walked, of which 6% were empty in the field.
105 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 62 flakes, 41 broken flakes, 1 retouched flake and 1 piece of worked burnt flint. 283g of burnt flint, 796g of CBM, 84g of stone, 31g of glass, 9 sherds of post-medieval pottery and 1 sherd of medieval pottery were recovered.

Field 116 Area: 25 Hectares Grid Reference 4105/1348
Condition: arable, ploughed
Soil type: clay loam
Topography: flat ridge
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
Borehole information: TP22- Topsoil 0.25, Chalk. TP23- Topsoil 0.30, Chalk. TP24- Topsoil 0.30, Chalk.
TP25- Topsoil 0.50, Chalk. BH19s- Topsoil 0.40, Chalk. BH20- Topsoil 0.40, Chalk. BH22s- Topsoil 0.25,
Clay 0.80, Chalk.
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: Mr P J Swanton
Results: 383 runs walked, of which 22% were empty in the field.
201 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 9 cores, 2 core fragments, 106 flakes, 67 broken flakes,
2 retouched flakes, 10 scrapers, 2 other tools and 3 pieces of worked burnt flint. 1462g of burnt flint,
3960g of CBM, 29g of stone, 194g of glass and 14g of post-medieval pottery were recovered.

Field 117 Area: 4.5 Hectares Grid Reference 4107/1344
Condition: arable, ploughed
Soil type: clay loam
Topography: flat ridge
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
Land Owner: Wilton estate
Tenant: Mr P J Swanton
Results: 65 runs walked, of which 6% were empty in the field.
164 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 11 cores, 6 core fragments, 80 flakes, 53 broken flakes, 2 retouched flakes, 10 scrapers and 2 pieces of worked burnt flint. 1878g of burnt flint, 56g of CBM and 1 sherd of post-medieval pottery were recovered.

Field 118 Area: 4.5 Hectares Grid Reference 4108/1343
Condition: arable, ploughed
Soil type: clay loam
Topography: flat
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
Land Owner: Wilton estate
Tenant: Mr P J Swanton/Mr T Goodman?
Results: 61 runs walked, of which 8% were empty in the field.
92 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 6 cores, 1 core fragment, 51 flakes, 32 broken flakes, 1 retouched flake and 1 scraper. 158g of burnt flint, 85g of CBM, 1 sherd of post-medieval pottery and 1 sherd of Romano-British pottery were recovered.

Field 119 Area: 16 Hectares Grid Reference 4113/1339
Condition: arable, ploughed
Soil type: clay loam
Topography: undulating
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
SMR references: SU13 SW 50, 600.
Borehole information: TP26- Topsoil 0.20- 0.50, Chalk. TP27- Topsoil 0.55, Clay 1.10- 1.25, Chalk. TP28- Topsoil 0.25, Clay 0.90, Chalk.
Land Owner: Lord Chichester
Tenant: Manager Mr B Allen
Results: 162 runs walked, 4% empty in field.
248 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 3 cores, 4 core fragments, 137 flakes, 90 broken flakes, 4 retouched flakes, 6 scrapers, 2 other tools and 2 pieces of worked burnt flint. 31320g of burnt flint, 905g of CBM, 5 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 2 sherds of medieval pottery, 62 sherds of Romano-British pottery and 1 sherd of prehistoric pottery were recovered.

Field 120 Area: 13 Hectares Grid Reference 4074/1362
Condition: arable, ploughed
Soil type: fine clay loam
Topography: slopes to south down to river, end of spur at western end

Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
Borehole information: TP5- Topsoil 0.25, Silt 0.45, Chalk 1.70, Limestone 4.70. BH65s- Topsoil 0.30, Clay 0.85, Sand 1.40, Gravel 3.50, Chalk. BH101- Topsoil 0.40, Chalk.
Land Owner: Wilton Estates
Tenant: Mr P G M Parsons
Results: 172 runs walked, of which 9% were empty in the field.
119 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 1 core, 3 core fragments, 66 flakes, 46 broken flakes, 2 scrapers and 1 other tool. 6531g of burnt flint, 1636g of CBM, 111g of stone, 4 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 4 sherds of medieval pottery and 1 sherd of Romano-British pottery were recovered.

Field 121 Area: 2 Hectares Grid Reference 4140.50/1280.50
Condition: area levelled as grassed amenity area
Topography: flat terraced
Method: visual inspection only, not assessed
Land owner
Tenant

Field 122 Area: 17 Hectares Grid Reference 4144/1282
Condition: set aside after cereal crop, recently cut
Topography: slope down to north
Method: geophysical transects radiated across field, surface inspection of field
SMR references: SU12 NW 201/300 (part of SAM).
Borehole information: TP56- Topsoil 0.20, Chalk. TP57- Topsoil 0.20, Chalk. TP58- Topsoil 0.25, Chalk. BH49s- Topsoil 0.30, Chalk. BH50s- Topsoil 0.20, Chalk.
Land Owner: Mrs N C Hunt and Mrs A M Wright
Tenant: Mr C Hunt
Results: 7 flint flakes and 2 broken flint flakes were recoverd from random surface inspection.

Field 123 Area: 15.5 Hectares Grid Reference 4143/1279
Condition: set aside after cereal crop, recently cut
Topography: flat top of ridge
Method: geophysical survey radiated from centre of Great Woodbury, surface inspection of field
SMR references: SU12 NW 201, SU12 NW 300, SU12 NW 606, SU12 NW 607.
Borehole information: TP55s- Topsoil 0.80, Clay 1.10, Silt 3.25, Gravel 8.20, Chalk. BH47s- Topsoil 0.40, Chalk. BH48s- Topsoil 0.20, Chalk.
Land Owner: Mrs N C Hunt and Mrs A M Wright
Tenant: Mr C Hunt
Results: 5 flint flakes and 2 broken flint flakes were recoverd from random surface inspection.

Field 124 Area: 5.8 Hectares Grid Reference 4139/1279
Condition: set aside after cereal crop, recently cut
Topography: slope down to south
Method: single geophysical transect

Borehole information: TP53- Topsoil 0.20, Chalk. TP54- Topsoil 0.20, Chalk. BH46s- Topsoil 0.40, Chalk.
Land Owner: Mrs N C Hunt and Mrs A M Wright
Tenant: Mr C Hunt

Field 125 Area: 16 Hectares Grid Reference 4135/1281
Condition: set aside after cereal crop, recently cut
Topography: slope down to south
Method: single geophysical transect
Borehole information: TP51- Topsoil 0.20, Chalk. TP52- Topsoil 0.20, Chalk.
Land Owner: Mrs N C Hunt and Mrs A M Wright
Tenant: Mr C Hunt

Field 126 Area: 16 Hectares Grid Reference 4087/1362
Condition: arable, ploughed
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: steep slope down to south-east
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
SMR references: SU03 NE 639.
Borehole information: TP13- Topsoil 0.40, Chalk. TP14- Topsoil 0.60, Chalk. BH11s- Topsoil 0.20, Chalk. BH12s- Topsoil 0.60, Chalk. BH13s- Topsoil 0.80, Clay 1.35, Chalk.
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: Mr R Huntley
Results: 169 runs walked, of which 33% were empty in the field.
114 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 2 cores, 72 flakes, 38 broken flakes, 1 retouched flake and 1 scraper. 290g of burnt flint, 888g of CBM, 8g of stone, 15 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 1 sherd of medieval pottery and 1 sherd of Romano-British pottery were recovered.

Field 127 Area: 5.6 Hectares Grid Reference 4115/1334
Condition: arable, disced and harrowed
Soil type: clay loam
Topography: flat
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
Land Owner: Lord Chichester
Tenant: Manager Mr B Allen
Results: 87 runs walked, of which 43% were empty in the field.
25 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 1 core fragment, 17 flakes and 7 broken flakes. 265g of burnt flint, 1416g of CBM, 12g of stone and 2 sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered.

Field 128 Area: 4 Hectares Grid Reference 4115/1336
Condition: arable, disced
Soil type: clay loam
Topography: flat

Method: surface scanned by walking four lines parallel to the edge of the field.
Land Owner: Lord Chichester
Tenant: Manager Mr B Allen
Results: 11 flint flakes, 4 broken flint flakes and 1 core tool rough-out were recovered.

Field 129 Area: 23 Hectares Grid Reference 4088/1365
Condition: arable, harrowed
Soil type: silty loam
Topography: south facing dry coombe running down centre of field
Method: scanned northern edge of field. Large amount of natural flint nodules on surface, finds not apparent
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: Mr P G M Parsons
Results: further work not undertaken in view of lack of finds and steep slopes of coombe

Field 130 Area: 19 Hectares Grid Reference 4148/1283
Condition: set aside
Soil type: clay loam
Topography: general slope to north, dry valley running through centre of field
Method: geophysical survey
SMR references: SU12NW 602, SU12NW 603, SU12NW 604, SU12NW 635, SU12NE 615.
Borehole information: TP59A- Topsoil 0.20- 0.60, Chalk. TP60- Topsoil 0.25, Chalk. TP61- Topsoil 0.50, Chalk. TP62- Topsoil 0.25, Chalk. TP63- Topsoil 0.25, Chalk. TP64- Topsoil 0.20, Chalk. TP65- Topsoil 0.10- 0.30, Chalk. TP103- Topsoil 0.30, Chalk. BH51s- Topsoil 0.30, Chalk. BH52SA- Topsoil 0.30, Chalk. BH53s- Topsoil 0.20, Chalk. BH251- Chalk.
Land Owner: H N Tilley and Mrs H W Tilley
Tenant: manager C Hunt
Results: 2 flint flakes were recoverd from random surface inspection.

Field 131 Area: 1.8 Hectares Grid Reference 4111.50/1337.50
Condition: set aside
Soil type: clay loam
Topography: flat
Method: restivity survey undertaken. Scanned for surface finds
SMR references: SU03 NE 200, SU03 NE 300.
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: North Hill Farms manager T Goodman

Field 132 Area: 8 Hectares Grid Reference 4089/1359
Condition: arable, ploughed
Soil type: silty loam
Topography: generally slope down to north-west
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
Borehole information: TP5- Topsoil 0.25, Silt 0.45, Chalk 1.70, Limestone 4.70. BH6S- Topsoil 0.80, Chalk. BH101- Topsoil 0.40, Chalk.
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: R Huntley
Results: 107 runs walked, of which 8% were empty in the field.
169 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 1 core, 1 core fragment, 99 flakes, 62 broken flakes, 3 retouched flakes, 1 scraper and 2 other tools. 201g of burnt flint, 1100g of CBM, 189g of stone, 10g of glass, 2 iron objects, 5 sherds of post-medieval pottery and 1 sherd of medieval pottery.

Field 133 Area: 24 Hectares Grid Reference 4091/1363
Condition: arable, ploughed
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: south facing slope with dry coombe
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
SMR references: SU03NE 639

Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: R Huntley
Results: 360 runs walked, of which 28% were empty in the field.
375 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 1 core, 1 core fragment, 223 flakes, 139 broken flakes,
4 retouched flakes, 3 scrapers, 2 other tools and 2 pieces of burnt worked flint.
3580g of burnt flint, 1079g of CBM, 39g of stone, 17g of glass, 1 iron object and 1 sherd of post-medieval pottery w

Field 134 **Area: 23 Hectares** **Grid Reference 4085/1363**
Condition: arable, harrowed and rolled
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: steep south facing slope with coombe
Method: field visited but not walked, slopes steep and surrounding fileds not productive.
SMR references: SU03NE 639
Borehole information: TP10- Topsoil 0.45, Chalk. TP11- Topsoil 0.20, Chalk. TP12- Topsoil 0.20, Chalk.
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: P G N Parsons

Field 135 **Area: 8 Hectares** **Grid Reference 4132/1278**
Condition: arable, harrowed
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: south facing slope
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m
grid with 25m collection intervals. Also four geophysical transects
aligned approximately north-south, 140m long and 20m wide.
SMR references: SU12NW644
Land Owner: Lord Radnor
Tenant: Longford Farms Ltd
Results: 113 runs walked, of which 7% were empty in the field.
236 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 156 flakes, 76 broken flakes and 4 scrapers.
1231g of burnt flint, 891g of CBM, 162g of stone, 196g of glass, 1 iron object and 14 sherds
of post-medieval pottery.

Field 136 **Area: 10.5 Hectares** **Grid Reference 4111/1336**
Condition: arable, rolled and seeded
Soil type: clay loam
Topography: flat
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
SMR references: SU13SW 200 and 300
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: North Hill Farms manager T Goodman
Results: 150 runs walked, of which 11% were empty in the field.
109 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 1 core, 1 core fragment, 48 flakes, 55 broken flakes,
1 retouched flake, 1 scraper and 2 other tools. 7611g of burnt flint, 1606g of CBM, 1440g of stone,
194g of glass, 3 iron objects, 7 sherds of post-medieval pottery and 84 sherds of Romano-British pottery.

Field 137 Area: 8.5 Hectares Grid Reference 4110/1339
Condition: arable, stubble
Soil type: clay loam
Topography: steep slope to north
Method: field visited and photographed as not ploughed
SMR references: SU13SW 605
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: North Hill Farms manager T Goodman

Field 138 Area: 16 Hectares Grid Reference 4111/1345
Condition: arable, drilled and rolled
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
SMR references:
Borehole information:
Land Owner: S A C Rasch
Tenant: manager G Leveridge
Results: 225 runs walked, of which 12% were empty in the field.
149 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 1 core, 89 flakes, 47 broken flakes, 2 retouched flakes, 7 scrapers and 3 pieces of burnt worked flint. 9650g of burnt flint, 3007g of CBM, 161g of stone, 118g of glass, 4 iron objects, 22 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 6 sherds of Romano-British pottery and 4 sherds of prehistoric pottery.

Field 139 Area: 5 Hectares Grid Reference 4164/1289
Condition: pasture
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat with remnants of watermeadow system
Method: augered at 50m intervals
Borehole information: BH66s
Auger records: 301, 317, 318
Land Owner: R G C Clarke
Tenant: as above

Field 140 Area: 6 Hectares Grid Reference 4163/1290
Condition: pasture
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat with remnants of watermeadow system
Method: augered at 50m intervals
Auger records: 302, 303, 304, 305
Land Owner: R G C Clarke
Tenant: as above

Field 141 Area: 3 Hectares Grid Reference 4161/1289
Condition: pasture
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat with remnants of watermeadow system

Method: augered at 50m intervals
Borehole information: BH65s- Topsoil 0.30, Clay 0.85, Sand 1.40, Gravel 3.50, Chalk.
Auger records: 306, 307, 308
Land Owner: St Nicholas Hospital
Tenant: R P & D Hounslow

Field 142 Area: 2 Hectares Grid Reference 4160/1290
Condition: pasture
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat with remnants of watermeadow system
Method: augered at 50m intervals
Borehole information: BH63s- Topsoil 0.80, Peat 1.70, Gravel 4.00, Chalk. BH64s- Topsoil 1.40, Gravel 5.50, Chalk.
Auger records: 309, 310, 311
Land Owner: R G C Clarke
Tenant: as above
Results: 1 broken flint flake was recovered from auger 309.

Field 143 Area: 2.5 Hectares Grid Reference 4159/1289
Condition: pasture
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat with remnants of watermeadow system
Method: augered at 50m intervals
Borehole information: BH60s- Topsoil 0.20, Gravel 7.30, Chalk. BH62s- Topsoil 0.80, Clay 1.00, Silt 1.70, Gravel 6.00, Chalk.
Auger records: 315, 316
Land Owner: R G C Clarke
Tenant: as above

Field 144 Area: 9 Hectares Grid Reference 4157/1288
Condition: pasture
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat with extant watermeadow system
Method: augered at 50m intervals
Borehole information: BH55s- Topsoil 0.80, Clay 1.10, Silt 3.25, Gravel 8.20, Chalk. BH61s- Topsoil 0.50, Peat 1.30 Sand and gravel 3.00, Chalk.
Auger records: 319, 320, 321, 322
Land Owner: Mrs P Whittle
Tenant: as above

Field 145 Area: 1 Hectare Grid Reference 4156/1287
Condition: pasture
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat with infilled remnants of watermeadow system
Method: augered at 50m intervals
Borehole information: BH58- Topsoil 0.40, Silt 0.70, Sand 1.80, Gravel 3.25, Clay 4.00, Gravel with clay.
Auger record: 323

Land Owner: Mrs P Whittle
Tenant: as above

Field 146 Area: 6.5 Hectares Grid Reference 4155/1286
Condition: pasture
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat with extant watermeadow system
Method: augered at 50m intervals
Borehole information: BH57- Topsoil 0.60, Clay 1.30, Sand 2.30, Gravel 4.90, Chalk.
Auger records: 324, 325
Land Owner: R P & D Hounslow
Tenant: as above

Field 147 Area: 10.5 Hectares Grid Reference 4082/1370
Condition: arable, rolled and drilled
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: gentle slope down to south and west
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
SMR references: SU03NE 612
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: P G N Parsons
Results: 144 runs walked, of which 4% were empty in the field
123 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 4 cores, 78 flakes, 32 broken flakes, 1 retouched flake, 6 scrapers, 1 other tool and 1 piece of burnt worked flint. 9518g of burnt flint, 2117g of CBM, 53g of stone, 41g of glass, 4 iron objects, 1 sherd of post-medieval pottery, 5 sherds of Romano-British pottery and 1 sherd of prehistoric pottery.

Field 148 Area: 11 Hectares Grid Reference 4096/1367
Condition: arable, rolled and drilled
Soil type: silt - clay loam
Topography: flat
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
SMR references: SU03NE 612
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: R Huntley
Results: 154 runs walked, of which 1% were empty in the field
316 pieces of flint were recovered: 5 cores, 1 broken core, 227 flakes, 75 broken flakes, 2 retouched flakes, 1 other tool and 5 pieces of worked burnt flint. 33476g of burnt flint, 2508g of CBM, 731g of stone, 26g of glass, 2 iron objects, 14 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 2 sherds of medieval pottery, 5 sherds of Romano-British pottery and 5 sherds of prehistoric pottery.

Field 149 Area: 27 Hectares Grid Reference 4078/1368
Condition: arable, rolled and drilled
Soil type: silt loam

Topography: slope down to south, head of coombe
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
SMR references: SU03NE 619
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: P G M Parsons
Results: 396 runs walked, of which 5% were empty in the field
360 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 2 cores, 1 broken core, 249 flakes, 90 broken flakes, 3 retouched flakes, 9 scrapers, 3 other tools and 3 pieces of worked burnt flint. 54860g of burnt flint, 6572g of CBM, 217g of stone, 70g of glass, 1 iron object, 15 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 9 sherds of medieval pottery and 1 sherd of prehistoric pottery.

Field 150 **Area: 6 Hectares** **Grid Reference 4095/1365**
Condition: arable, ploughed
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: slight south facing slope
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
Land Owner: Wilton Estates
Tenant: R Huntley
Results: 84 runs walked, of which 10% were empty in the field
68 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 48 flakes, 18 broken flakes, 1 gunflint and 1 piece of worked burnt flint. 4125g of burnt flint, 1506g of CBM, 14g of stone, 37g of glass and 9 sherds of post-medieval pottery.

Field 151 **Area: 7 Hectares** **Grid Reference 4079/1363**
Condition: pasture, drilled and rolled
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: moderate slope to south
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
SMR record: SU03NE 619
Borehole information: BH7- Topsoil 0.20, Clay 1.95, Chalk. BH9- Topsoil 0.55, Chalk. TP7- Topsoil 0.15, Silt 2.55, Chalk. TP8- Topsoil 0.70, Silt 1.25, Chalk. TP101- Topsoil 0.35, Chalk.
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: P G M Parsons
Results: 114 runs walked, of which 6% were empty in the field
145 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 109 flakes, 31 broken flakes, 4 scrapers and 1 piece of worked burnt flint. 1855g of burnt flint, 2401g of CBM, 72g of stone, 10g of glass, 16 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 1 sherd of medieval pottery and 1 sherd of prehistoric pottery.

Field 152 **Area: 5 Hectares** **Grid Reference 4116/1298**
Condition: pasture
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat with remnants of watermeadow system
Method: augered at 50m intervals

SMR record: SU12NW 623
Auger record: 326
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: E Perrott

Field 153 Area: 2.5 Hectares Grid Reference 4118/1300
Condition: pasture
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat with remnants of watermeadow system
Method: augered at 50m intervals
Auger records: 327, 328, 329
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: E Perrott

Field 154 Area: 4 Hectares Grid Reference 4117/1301
Condition: pasture
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat with remnants of watermeadow system
Method: augered at 50m intervals
Auger records: 330, 331
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: E Perrott

Field 155 Area: 6 Hectares Grid Reference 4115/1300
Condition: pasture
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat
Method: augered at 50m intervals
Auger records: 332
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: E Perrott

Field 156 Area: 3 Hectares Grid Reference 4116/1303
Condition: pasture
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat with extant watermeadow system
Method: augered at 50m intervals
Auger records: 333, 334
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: J House

Field 157 Area: 5.5 Hectares Grid Reference 4115/1305
Condition: pasture
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat with extant watermeadow system
Method: augered at 50m intervals
Borehole information: BH39- Topsoil 0.35, Clay 1.20, Gravel 3.20, Chalk.
Auger records: 335, 336, 337, 338
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: J House

Field 158 Area: 1.5 Hectares Grid Reference 4116/1306
Condition: pasture
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat with remnants of watermeadow system
Method: augered at 50m intervals
Borehole information: BH38- Topsoil 0.50, Gravel 5.75, Chalk.
Auger records: 339, 340
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: Bemerton Farms

Field 159 Area: 0.5 Hectares Grid Reference 4116.50/1307.50
Condition: pasture
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat
Method: augered at 50m intervals
Borehole information: BH36a- Topsoil 0.95, Made ground 1.50, Gravel 3.75, Gravel 4.50, Chalk.
Auger record: 341
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: Bemerton Farms

Field 160 Area: 19 Hectares Grid Reference 4119/1297
Condition: arable, ploughed and rolled
Soil type: humic loam
Topography: flat with remnants of watermeadow system
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals. Augering and test pit digging was used over the projected line of the Roman road.
SMR references: SU12NW 301
Borehole information: BH104- Topsoil 0.60, Clay 1.00, Gravel 1.30, Clay 1.75, Gravel 4.45, Chalk.
Auger records: 342-353
Land Owner: Trustees of R T Cook settlement
Tenant: Bemerton Farms
Results: 272 runs walked, of which 30% were empty in the field.
91 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 2 cores, 50 flakes, 30 broken flakes, 5 scrapers, 3 other tools and 1 piece of worked burnt flint. 6182g of burnt flint, 6020g of CBM, 121g of stone, 164g of glass, 5 iron objects, 21 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 1 sherd of medieval pottery, 15 sherds of Romano-British pottery and 2 sherds of prehistoric pottery.

Field 161 Area: 8 Hectares Grid Reference 4121/1294
Condition: arable, crop about 0.10m high
Soil type: humic loam
Topography: flat with slight east-west ridge
Method: the western part of the field was scanned by walking up the tramlines. 19 were scanned.
SMR references: SU12NW 609, 624 and 625

Land Owner: Trustees of R T Cook settlement
Tenant: Bemerton Farms
Results:
35 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 24 flakes, 10 broken flakes and 1 scraper. 3149g of burnt flint, 8320g of CBM, 84g of stone, 24g of glass, 1 iron object, 5 sherds of post- medieval pottery and 5 sherds of modern pottery.

Field 162 Area: 20 Hectares Grid Reference 4111/1325
Condition: arable, crop about 0.10m high
Soil type: clay loam
Topography: flat western edge, steep sided dry valley in centre.
Method: western edge fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals. Steep-sided coombe not walked.
SMR references: SU13SW 644
Borehole information: BH103- Topsoil 0.30, Clay 1.30, Chalk. TP34- Topsoil 0.20, Clay 1.70, Chalk. TP34- Topsoil 0.30, Gravel 0.55, Clay 4.50, Chalk.
Land Owner: Wilton Estate.
Tenant: North Hill Farm, Manager T Goodman
Results: 133 runs walked, of which 16% were empty in the field
66 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 1 core, 27 flakes, 33 broken flakes and 3 scrapers. 56g of burnt flint, 3317g of CBM, 68g of stone, 148g of glass, 2 sherds of post-medieval pottery and 3 sherds of modern pottery.

Field 163 Area: 2 Hectares Grid Reference 4122/1292
Condition: arable, crop about 0.20m high
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat
Method: the field was scanned by walking up the tramlines. 12 were scanned.
Borehole information: TP42- Topsoil 0.30, Chalk (reworked) 3.20, Sand and gravel 4.50, Chalk.
Land Owner: Mr & Mrs R T Cooke and Mrs P Lowrie
Tenant: Bemerton Farms
Results:
68 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 43 flakes, 21 broken flakes, 2 retouched flakes and 2 scrapers. 6436g of burnt flint, 11405g of CBM, 124g of stone, 242g of glass, 2 iron objects and 38 sherds of post-medieval pot

Field 164 Area: 3 Hectares Grid Reference 4120/1292
Condition: arable, crop about 0.15m high
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat
Method: the field was scanned by walking up the tramlines. 10 were scanned.
Borehole information: BH40s- Topsoil 0.20, Silt 1.50, Clay 1.80, Chalk. BH41s- Topsoil 0.25, Silt 1.10, Clay 1.40, Gravel 1.50, Gravel 3.20,Trial pit complete at 3.20.
Land Owner: Mr & Mrs R T Cooke and Mrs P Lowrie
Tenant: Bemerton Farms

Results:
61 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 45 flakes, 13 broken flakes, 1 retouched flake, 1 scraper and 1 piece of burnt worked flint. 3988g of burnt flint, 14274g of CBM, 307g of stone, 269g of glass, 3 iron objects and 49 sherds post- medieval pottery.

Field 165 Area: 13.5 Hectares Grid Reference 4116/1328
Condition: arable, rolled and drilled
Soil type: clayey silt loam
Topography: flat
Method: fieldwalked to an Ordnance Survey north-south aligned 25m grid with 25m collection intervals.
SMR references: SU13SW 649
Land Owner: Wilton Estate
Tenant: North Hill Farm manager T Goodman
Results: 198 runs walked, of which 8% were empty in the field
94 pieces of worked flint were recovered: 1 core, 52 flakes, 28 broken flakes, 4 retouched flakes, 4 scrapers, 2 other tools, 1 gunflint and 3 pieces of worked burnt flint. 3169g of burnt flint, 7759g of CBM, 237g of stone, 294g of glass, 5 iron objects, 3 sherds of post- medieval pottery and 3 sherds of modern pottery.

Field 166 Area: 10 Hectares Grid Reference 4061/1369
Condition: pasture
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat with slight remnants of watermeadow system
Method: augered at 50m intervals
SMR references: SU03NE 101
Borehole information: BH1- Topsoil 0.25, Clay 0.80, Clay 1.60, Gravel 3.60, Chalk. BH2- Topsoil 0.10, Clay 1.15, Gravel 4.30, Chalk. BH3- Topsoil 0.60, Clay 1.50, Gravel 2.60, Gravel 4.60, Chalk.
Auger records: 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360
Land Owner: R J Moore and sons
Tenant: as above

Field 167 Area: 0.5 Hectares Grid Reference 4063.50/1368
Condition: pasture
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat
Method: augered at 50m intervals
Auger records: 361
Land Owner: R J Moore and sons
Tenant: as above

Field 168 Area: 4 Hectares Grid Reference 4064/1368
Condition: pasture
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat with remnants of watermeadow system
Method: augered at 50m intervals

Auger records: 362, 363, 364
Land Owner: R J Moore and sons
Tenant: as above

Field 169 Area: 2 Hectares Grid Reference 4065/1367
Condition: pasture
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat with remnants of watermeadow system
Method: augered at 50m intervals
Auger records: 365, 366, 367
Land Owner: R A Hurst
Tenant: as above

Field 170 Area: 6.5 Hectares Grid Reference 4067/1366
Condition: pasture
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat with slight remnants of watermeadow system
Method: augered at 50m intervals
Borehole information: BH4- Topsoil 0.60, Clay 1.40, Sand 1.70, Silt 1.80, Sand 5.30, Chalk.
Auger records: 368, 369, 370
Land Owner: R A Hurst
Tenant: as above

Field 171 Area: 4 Hectares Grid Reference 4069/1365
Condition: pasture
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat with extant watermeadow system
Method: augered at 50m intervals
Borehole information: BH5- Topsoil 0.30, Clay 1.00, Gravel 5.00, Chalk.
Auger records: 372, 373, 374
Land Owner: Mrs G M Young
Tenant: Mrs E R Rhind-Tutt

Field 172 Area: 2 Hectares Grid Reference 4070/1365
Condition: pasture
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: flat with extant ridge and furrow
Method: augered at 50m intervals
Borehole information: TP3- Topsoil 0.40, Gravel 0.55, Gravel 3.10, No excavation beyond 3.10 due to collapse.
Auger records: 375, 376, 377
Land Owner: Mrs G M Young
Tenant: Mrs E R Rhind-Tutt

Field 173 Area: 6 Hectares Grid Reference 4060/1371
Condition: arable, crop 0.10m high
Soil type: mixed loam
Topography: steep south facing slope
Method: visited only, too steep to be worth walking

SMR references: SU03NE 625
Land Owner: R J Moore and sons
Tenant: as above

Field 174 Area: 4.5 Hectares Grid Reference 4063/1371
Condition: arable, ploughed and rolled
Soil type: mixed loam
Topography: steep south facing slope
Method: visited only, too steep to be worth walking
SMR references: SU03NE 625
Land Owner: R J Moore and sons
Tenant: as above

Field 175 Area: 14 Hectares Grid Reference 4153/1283
Condition: Pasture
Soil type: Mixed loam.
Topography: Gentle slope to North- East.
Method: Single auger.
Borehole information: BH55s- Topsoil 0.80, Clay 1.10, Silt 3.25, Gravel 8.20, Chalk.
Auger records:378
Land Owner: Mrs N.C.Hunt

Field 176 Area: 10 Hectares Grid Reference 4115/1321
Condition: Arable, root crop.
Soil type: Mixed loam.
Topography: Dry valley sloping down to South- West
Method: Two hand dug test pits.
Land Owner: Wilton Estate.
Tenant: North Hill Farms, manager T.Goodman.
Results: 1 flint flake and 1 broken flint flake were recovered.

Field 177 Area: 4 Hectares Grid Reference 4145/1276
Condition: arable, crop about 0.10m high
Soil type: silt loam
Topography: south facing slope
Method: Three fieldwalked transects, 125m long with 25m collection units, aligned approximately north-south at 90m intervals (only worked flint was collected). Also two geophysical transects aligned approximately north-south, 140m long and 20m wide.
SMR reference: terminal of ditch associated with Great Woodbury ancient monument to the north.
Land Owner: Lord Radnor.
Tenant: Longford Farms Ltd.
Results: 15 runs walked, of which 40% were empty in the field.
9 pieces of worked flint were recovered, all flakes.

6.2.4 Summary of material collected in hectare order

Grid Reference (Hectare)	Runs	Worked Flint (No.)	Burnt Flint (gms)	CBM (gms)	Stone (gms)	Glass (gms)	Iron (No.)	Pottery (No.)	Field Number
4071 1365	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
4072 1361	10	10t	31	5	12	-	-	-	120
1362	16	14c	79	10	-	-	-	1pm	120
1363	16	5c	202	59	-	-	-	-	120
1364	13	10	-	6	68	-	-	-	120
1365	2	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	120
1368	4	6t	43	20	-	-	-	-	149
1369	6	4	7	17	-	-	-	-	149
4073 1360	3	2	15	174	-	-	-	-	120
1361	16	7c	-	156	-	-	-	-	120
1362	16	25tc	272	97	2	-	-	1md	120
1363	12	12t	153	24	-	-	-	-	120
1368	15	15t	633	88	-	-	-	-	149
1369	16	19	434	110	-	-	-	-	149
4074 1360	10	6	204	147	-	-	-	-	120
1361	16	10	682	200	26	-	-	2pm	120
1362	10	5	136	91	3	-	-	-	120
1367	10	11	2840	65	-	-	-	1pm	149
1368	16	18t	2123	86	-	-	-	1med	149
1369	16	19t	1380	27	-	-	-	1pre	149
4075 1360	12	7	2541	224	-	-	-	1med	120
1361	12	4	2216	433	-	-	-	1med1pm	120
1367	16	21t	6017	238	-	-	-	1pm	149
1368	16	11t	2182	179	16	-	1	2pm	149
1369	16	13t	2048	211	-	-	-	1pm	149
4076 1360	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
1361	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
1366	12	9	1634	250	-	-	-	-	149
1367	16	18	2973	307	-	-	-	1md1pm	149
1368	16	14t	3855	470	-	-	-	3pm1med	149
1369	15	19t	2985	130	-	-	-	1md1med	149
4077 1361	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	151
1366	16	15	2108	147	26	-	-	1med	149
1367	16	8	3264	623	-	43	-	1pm4med	149
1368	16	12t	3066	411	-	-	-	-	149
1369	12	20t	1814	679	-	-	-	2pm	149
4078 1361	8	10	33	422	-	-	-	2md	151
1362	14	15t	179	677	3	-	-	1md1pm	151
1363	6	4	143	86	4	-	-	-	151
1365	10	8t	1708	135	6	-	-	-	149
1366	16	9c	150	60	-	-	-	-	149
1367	16	11tc	1087	464	-	18	-	-	149
1368	16	4	692	214	-	-	-	-	149
1369	11	10c	373	412	-	-	-	-	149
1370	6	3	288	36	-	-	1	-	147
4079 1361	12	19t	51	693	11	-	-	6md1pm2med	151
1362	16	19	203	668	14	7	-	1med	151
1363	16	24	255	83	-	-	-	1md1pm1pre	151
1364	7	16t	107	77	-	-	-	2md	151
1366	14	24	933	504	-	5	-	-	149

Grid Reference (Hectare)	Runs	Worked Flint (No.)	Burnt Flint (gms)	CBM (gms)	Stone (gms)	Glass (gms)	Iron (No.)	Pottery (No.)	Field Number
4079 1367	16	12	1351	212	138	-	-	1med	149
1368	16	12	1371	57	31	-	-	1md	149
1369	10	10t	1563	28	-	-	-	-	147/149
1370	10	10	130	168	10	-	-	-	147
4080 1361	4	3	23	24	-	-	-	-	151
1362	12	8	22	67	-	1	-	1md	151
1363	16	25t	430	195	-	-	-	1md	151
1364	1	2	104	6	-	-	-	-	151
1367	6	2	1504	-	-	4	-	-	149
1368	14	8	3998	217	-	-	-	1med	149
1369	9	7	837	215	-	-	-	-	147/149
1370	15	5	317	53	46	-	-	-	147
4081 1369	8	5	125	308	-	-	-	-	147
1370	16	18t	508	585	-	39	3	-	147
1371	3	3	11	1	-	-	-	-	147
4082 1369	8	7tc	461	37	7	-	-	1rb	147
1370	16	12	1843	596	-	-	-	1rb1md	147
1371	8	9t	31	7	-	-	-	-	147
4083 1369	12	14t	1838	24	-	-	-	-	147
1370	16	19tc	2519	258	-	-	-	3rb1pre	147
1371	11	5	1222	42	-	2	-	-	147
4084 1370	4	3	112	-	-	-	-	-	147
1371	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	147
4085 1357	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1pm	126
1358	9	10tc	-	28	-	-	-	2pm1med	126
1359	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	126
4086 1357	5	21t	-	2	-	-	-	-	132
1358	16	9	24	387	-	-	-	6pm	126
1359	16	18t	-	100	-	-	-	-	126
1360	15	15	-	64	-	-	-	1md	126
1361	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2pm	126
4087 1357	9	13	-	35	11	-	-	1md1pm	132
1358	11	23c	-	34	74	-	-	-	126/132
1359	16	9c	-	46	-	-	-	1pm	126
1360	16	17	-	35	8	-	-	-	126
1361	16	7	-	-	-	-	-	1md	126
1362	16	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	126
4088 1357	1	3t	-	-	-	-	-	-	132
1358	15	10	-	99	-	-	-	-	132
1359	9	16	16	81	-	-	-	-	126/132
1360	12	4	66	50	-	-	-	1pm1rb	126
1361	12	4	-	53	-	-	-	-	126
1362	8	6	200	62	-	-	-	-	126
4089 1356	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
1357	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
1358	4	7t	-	1	23	-	1	1pm	132
1359	14	17	56	273	-	10	-	1med	132
1360	12	12	-	-	-	4	-	-	133
1361	14	3	-	36	-	-	-	-	133
1362	16	4	90	-	-	-	-	1pm	133
1363	11	10t	-	-	-	-	-	-	133
1364	7	1	106	-	-	-	-	-	133

Grid Reference (Hectare)	Runs	Worked Flint (No.)	Burnt Flint (gms)	CBM (gms)	Stone (gms)	Glass (gms)	Iron (No.)	Pottery (No.)	Field Number
4090 1356	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
1357	5	5t	-	-	10	-	-	-	110
1359	10	11t	-	82	50	-	-	-	132
1360	12	5	34	13	-	-	-	-	133
1361	16	12t	-	162	-	-	-	-	133
1362	16	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	133
1363	16	7	-	-	-	8	-	-	133
1364	16	24t	17	-	-	-	-	-	133
1365	13	24t	78	288	-	-	-	-	133
4091 1357	5	4t	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
1359	7	7	-	118	6	-	-	1md	132
1360	12	9	45	95	-	-	-	-	132/133
1361	16	5	172	-	-	-	-	-	133
1362	16	11t	34	117	22	-	-	-	133
1363	16	12t	81	32	-	-	-	-	133
1364	16	28t	253	40	-	-	-	-	133
1365	16	21	127	19	13	-	-	-	133
4092 1357	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
1358	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
1359	2	14c	-	-	-	-	-	-	132
1360	13	9	-	168	9	-	-	1md	132/133
1361	15	5	64	70	-	-	-	-	133
1362	16	29c	201	67	-	-	-	-	133
1363	16	24t	319	14	-	-	-	-	133
1364	16	37tc	496	73	4	5	-	-	133
1365	16	24	595	12	-	-	-	-	133
4093 1358	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
1360	8	9t	120	255	16	-	1	1md	132
1361	10	9	456	47	-	-	-	-	112/132
1362	14	8c	438	74	6	-	-	1pm1md	112/133
1363	14	23	726	84	6	-	1	2pm	112/133
1364	15	31	546	102	-	-	-	-	112/133/150
1365	16	11	219	9	-	-	-	-	133
1366	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1pm	148
4094 1357	3	11t	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
1358	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	108/110
1359	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
1360	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	111/132
1361	11	30t	81	81	-	-	-	1med	111/112/132
1362	16	1t	757	61	-	6	-	-	112
1363	16	25c	1247	12	8	4	-	-	112
1364	16	16	1283	80	-	3	-	1md	112/150
1365	16	22	2386	62	-	-	-	-	150
1366	11	28	770	8	-	-	-	2pm1med2rb	148
1367	14	63t	2206	296	730	4	-6md1pm1med5pre		148
1368	9	29tc	1592	430	-	-	-	1pm	148
4095 1355	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
1356	8	6	51	-	-	-	-	-	108
1357	16	32tc	48	-	-	-	-	-	108
1358	16	10	134	-	21	-	-	-	108
1359	6	6	-	-	-	7	-	-	108/110
1360	4	7t	-	-	-	-	-	-	111

Grid Reference (Hectare)	Runs	Worked Flint (No.)	Burnt Flint (gms)	CBM (gms)	Stone (gms)	Glass (gms)	Iron (No.)	Pottery (No.)	Field Number
4095 1361	16	24	-	61	14	67	-	-	111
1362	8	3	407	12	-	4	-	-	111/112
1363	15	13	738	341	26	3	-	-	112
1364	16	11	426	315	-	-	-	1md1pm	112/150
1365	12	13	490	282	14	21	-	-	150
1366	12	11	10588	-	1	-	-	1pm1rb	148
1367	16	20c	4979	83	-	1	-	-	148
1368	16	52c	7008	431	-	-	-	1pm1rb	148
4096 1351	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
1352	13	10	350	106	11	-	-	-	109
1353	7	6	35	-	-	-	-	-	109
1354	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
1355	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
1356	16	23t	122	-	-	-	-	-	108
1357	16	18	33	-	-	-	-	1pm	108
1358	16	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
1359	7	13c	17	-	-	-	-	-	108/110
1360	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
1361	16	19	125	34	-	-	-	2md2pm	111
1362	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	2md	111
1363	12	13	-	-	-	-	-	1md	111
1364	10	5	101	235	-	9	-	1md1pm	112/150
1365	12	5	93	532	-	9	-	2md2pm	150
1366	11	24	900	130	-	-	-	1pre	148
1367	16	30t	2969	238	-	4	1	1rb	148
1368	16	21	1538	575	-	-	1	-	148
4097 1351	11	40tc	293	-	-	-	-	-	109
1352	16	19tc	-	105	-	-	-	1md	109
1353	13	15	399	3	-	-	-	-	109
1354	14	3	-	-	-	14	-	-	108
1355	16	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	108
1356	16	16c	88	4	-	-	-	-	108
1357	16	10c	244	-	-	-	-	-	108
1358	16	47c	341	70	-	-	-	-	108
1359	13	25	1117	-	-	-	-	-	108
1360	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111
1361	15	16c	31	-	13	-	-	-	111
1362	16	27	504	54	-	21	-	-	111
1363	9	12	167	-	7	5	-	-	111
1367	16	25c	315	139	-	-	-	1pm	148
4098 1350	7	34tc	96	-	-	16	-	-	109
1351	16	48tc	514	90	11	-	-	-	109
1352	16	35tc	430	70	-	-	-	-	109
1353	11	7	452	50	-	-	-	-	109
1354	16	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
1355	16	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	108
1356	16	37c	178	-	-	-	-	-	108
1357	16	65tc	409	-	-	-	-	-	108
1358	16	53tc	1257	-	63	-	-	-	108
1359	14	34	3614	68	2	18	-	-	107
1360	9	59t	941	110	10	19	-	-	107/111
1361	8	3	-	17	-	-	-	-	111

Grid Reference (Hectare)	Runs	Worked Flint (No.)	Burnt Flint (gms)	CBM (gms)	Stone (gms)	Glass (gms)	Iron (No.)	Pottery (No.)	Field Number
4098 1362	5	2	46	-	-	-	-	-	111
1366	16	11	611	178	-	17	-	-	148
4099 1350	10	24tc	330	40	-	-	-	-	109
1351	4	8t	402	-	-	8	-	-	109
1354	14	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	108
1355	16	4	7	-	50	-	-	-	108
1356	16	12t	98	1	-	-	-	-	108
1357	16	14t	491	39	-	-	-	-	107
1358	16	65tc	2224	102	18	8	-	2pm	107
1359	16	41c	3919	62	18	-	-	-	107
1360	4	83tc	225	-	-	-	-	-	107
4100 1353	3	1	61	-	-	-	-	-	105
1354	6	5	236	-	20	-	-	-	105/108
1355	16	6	-	29	-	18	-	1ph	108
1356	16	3	182	-	-	12	-	-	107
1357	16	17	994	30	12	-	-	-	107
1358	16	37	2001	135	3	-	-	1pm	107
1359	16	27	2937	175	30	4	-	-	107
1360	2	19	144	25	-	2	-	2rb	107
4101 1348	5	2	32	236	-	18	-	1pm	116
1350	6	6	434	27	-	-	1	1rb	105
1351	10	1	26	-	-	-	-	-	105
1352	14	6	89	24	-	-	-	-	105
1353	16	12	80	2	-	12	-	-	105
1354	16	16	100	20	-	3	-	-	105
1355	10	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	105/107
1356	16	7c	65	56	-	-	-	2pm	107
1357	16	13	199	331	-	10	-	2mod,1pm	107
1358	16	19t	1144	51	-	-	2	-	107
1359	16	13c	1225	156	-	-	-	-	107
4102 1347	6	5t	-	160	-	-	-	-	116
1348	16	15c	432	487	-	2	-	1pm	116
1349	13	4	271	288	-	-	-	-	105/116
1350	16	3	86	94	-	10	-	-	105
1351	16	4	93	-	-	-	-	-	105
1352	16	8	82	24	-	-	-	1rb	105
1353	16	5t	143	-	-	-	-	-	105
1354	15	2	68	27	-	-	1	-	105
1355	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	105/107
1356	15	15t	728	5	3	4	-	1rb	107
1357	14	12	1876	259	-	-	-	1md3pm2ph	107
1358	10	27	99	92	-	-	-	-	107
1359	4	16t	545	299	-	-	-	1pm	107
4103 1346	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	116
1347	15	10	68	157	19	-	-	1pm	116
1348	16	6	116	273	-	8	-	1pm	116
1349	16	3tc	190	205	3	-	-	-	116
1350	15	3	59	62	-	-	-	-	105/116
1351	16	2	335	2	4	-	-	1rb	105
1352	16	6	186	78	-	-	-	-	105
1353	16	7	28	8	-	-	-	-	105
1354	6	1	124	-	-	-	-	-	105

Grid Reference (Hectare)	Runs	Worked Flint (No.)	Burnt Flint (gms)	CBM (gms)	Stone (gms)	Glass (gms)	Iron (No.)	Pottery (No.)	Field Number
4103 1355	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	107
1356	11	4	94	27	-	7	-	1pm1md	107
1357	3	3t	84	-	11	-	-	-	107
4104 1345	5	3c	-	-	-	-	-	-	116
1346	15	15c	-	136	-	-	-	-	116
1347	16	6	-	-	-	14	-	-	116
1348	16	4	-	83	-	-	-	2md1pm	116
1349	16	3	-	305	-	44	-	-	116
1350	16	5	-	174	-	-	-	1md1pm	116
1351	8	1	212	25	-	-	-	1pm	105/116
4105 1344	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	116/117
1345	16	12tc	-	24	-	-	-	-	116
1346	16	8	32	29	-	28	-	-	116
1347	16	8tc	-	50	-	-	-	-	116
1348	16	7	-	130	-	7	-	-	116
1349	16	3t	-	337	4	-	-	-	116
1350	16	10	48	95	3	-	-	3md	116
1351	8	4tc	-	119	-	22	-	-	103/116
1352	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
4106 1342	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
1343	11	41tc	249	-	-	-	-	-	117/118
1344	14	59tc	1426	17	-	-	-	1pm	116/117
1345	15	12t	147	-	-	-	-	-	116
1346	16	15tc	-	103	-	6	-	-	116
1347	16	5	92	169	-	-	-	-	116
1348	15	6t	-	66	-	-	-	-	116
1349	15	2c	-	72	-	2	-	1md	116/103
1350	13	5	-	8	7	3	-	2pm	116/103
1351	15	1	-	39	-	-	-	1pm	103
1352	1	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	103
4107 1341	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
1342	13	11c	-	5	-	-	-	-	118
1343	14	29c	22	13	-	-	-	1rb	117/118
1344	15	31tc	203	-	-	-	-	-	117
1345	14	19tc	-	-	-	6	-	-	116/117
1346	14	5t	-	41	-	37	-	-	116
1347	16	6	63	148	-	-	-	-	103/116
1348	15	4c	27	352	11	-	-	2pm	103/116
1349	16	1	171	12	-	-	-	-	103
1350	16	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	103
1351	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
4108 1342	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
1343	15	18c	36	33	-	-	-	-	118
1344	13	28tc	100	34	-	-	-	1md	117/118
1345	12	8	37	30	-	-	-	-	117/138
1346	8	2c	162	7	-	-	-	2pm	116/138
1347	16	2	37	56	-	-	-	1pm	103
1348	16	2	-	60	-	-	-	-	103
1349	15	3	-	23	-	-	-	-	103
1350	5	1	-	86	-	-	-	-	103
4109 1323	7	2	-	118	-	3	-	-	162
1324	12	3t	-	413	-	10	-	-	162

Grid Reference (Hectare)	Runs	Worked Flint (No.)	Burnt Flint (gms)	CBM (gms)	Stone (gms)	Glass (gms)	Iron (No.)	Pottery (No.)	Field Number
4109 1325	11	11t	9	87	-	-	-	-	162
1326	8	3	-	24	-	-	-	-	162
1327	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162
1335	6	2	-	29	-	-	-	-	136
1336	10	7	48	109	-	3	-	1md	136
1343	5	6c	70	11	-	-	-	-	118/138
1344	12	8	392	57	-	-	-	2pm	118/138
1345	16	10tc	778	89	-	-	-	-	138
1346	16	8	854	239	-	-	-	2md1pm1pr	138
1347	12	6	-	147	3	-	-	-	103/138
1348	14	1	-	64	-	-	-	1mod2pm	103
4110 1322	5	-	-	91	19	53	-	-	162
1323	16	9	-	693	-	-	-	-	162
1324	16	6	38	274	49	-	-	-	162
1325	16	10tc	-	1116	-	80	-	-	162
1326	16	8	-	172	-	-	-	3pm	162
1327	16	5	-	329	-	2	-	2pm	162
1328	8	9	9	-	-	-	-	1pm	162
1329	1	1	-	-	-	31	-	-	106
1333	2	4	-	-	-	13	-	-	136
1334	16	14tc	-	99	-	-	-	-	136
1335	16	16	40	53	94	2	-	2md4rb	136
1336	12	11	405	221	10	-	-	1pm6rb	136
1342	9	3t	-	80	-	-	-	1pm	138
1343	16	5t	150	176	18	-	1	1md1pm	138
1344	16	2t	-	54	-	3	-	1md2pm	138
1345	15	22	3182	137	3	3	-	-	138
1346	14	18	1666	140	-	-	-	1pre	138
1347	7	3	269	110	-	5	-	1md	103/138
1348	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
4111 1328	6	12	-	18	-	-	-	-	106
1329	16	24c	23	114	-	-	-	-	106
1330	8	16tc	-	30	6	1	-	3md	106
1331	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	106
1334	11	4	-	53	-	-	-	-	136
1335	16	3t	536	38	183	32	1	16rb	136
1336	13	4	2822	214	931	4	-	1pm35rb	136
1340	4	3	306	-	-	-	-	-	119
1341	12	6t	204	24	-	-	-	1med	119
1342	16	11t	76	113	7	-	-	2pm	138
1343	16	8	492	317	110	-	1	1md3rb	138
1344	16	13t	458	618	-	18	-	1md2rb	138
1345	10	6	394	130	-	-	2	1md1pm	138
1346	5	3	17	83	-	-	-	2pm1rb	138
4112 1327	4	8	25	-	-	8	-	-	106
1328	16	22c	224	81	13	-	1	1pm1md	106
1329	16	25tc	36	28	-	-	-	-	106
1330	16	18tc	133	326	4	84	-	-	106
1331	16	43tc	52	131	93	44	-	2md2pm	106
1332	6	27c	133	86	16	31	-	2md	106
1333	4	22t	154	60	13	-	-	1md1pm	106
1334	11	6	155	197	-	25	1	1rb	136

Grid Reference (Hectare)	Runs	Worked Flint (No.)	Burnt Flint (gms)	CBM (gms)	Stone (gms)	Glass (gms)	Iron (No.)	Pottery (No.)	Field Number
4112 1335	16	9t	28	175	118	61	-	2rb	136
1336	14	15t	2510	330	-	31	1	1pm15rb	136
1337	8	10tc	3653	116	102	23	-	23rb1med	119/136
1338	12	30t	3982	60	-	-	-	27rb	119
1339	8	16c	5346	149	-	-	-	7rb	119
1340	6	2	310	-	-	-	-	1pre	119
1341	10	4	762	-	-	-	-	-	119
1342	11	10t	492	5	-	42	-	-	119/138
1343	14	13	236	226	-	13	-	1md1rb	138
1344	6	10	201	149	20	9	-	-	138
1345	1	1	-	122	-	25	-	2pm	138
4113 1326	3	3	6	19	-	-	-	-	165
1327	12	9t	146	434	18	-	-	-	165
1328	13	46c	12	278	20	18	-	1md1pm	106
1329	16	21t	201	83	36	-	-	-	106
1330	16	13c	88	166	39	-	-	1pm	106
1331	16	49tc	28	132	30	20	1	4md	106
1332	13	114tc	472	78	4	7	3	-	106
1333	13	103tc	452	589	70	86	1	4md4pm	106
1334	10	32tc	547	698	108	14	1	1md1pm1rb	106
1335	8	12	90	131	2	-	-	1pm1rb	127/136
1336	13	30tc	108	37	-	-	-	3md	119
1337	16	21c	2356	157	-	-	1	5rb2pm	119
1338	16	29t	4230	151	-	-	-	1rb1pre	119
1339	16	35tc	6627	180	-	-	-	-	119
1340	13	16	3225	-	-	-	-	2rb	119
4114 1325	4	-	-	139	4	-	-	-	165
1326	15	2	63	398	-	4	-	3pm	165
1327	16	3t	34	1073	40	18	-	2pm	165
1328	11	18t	1266	370	15	-	1	1md	106/165
1329	15	36tc	120	184	3	6	-	1pm	106
1330	16	55tc	17	216	81	16	-	2md	106
1331	16	32tc	216	88	36	21	-	1md1pm	106
1332	16	80t	86	195	13	199	1	2md1pm	106
1333	8	26c	-	444	42	4	-	1rb	106/127
1334	13	3	120	192	-	6	-	-	106/127
1335	16	2c	180	210	-	-	-	-	127
1336	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	119/127
1337	12	31t	416	31	-	-	-	-	119
1338	12	11c	297	-	-	-	-	1pm	119
1339	4	2	282	-	-	-	-	-	119
4115 1325	5	2	18	62	-	-	-	-	165
1326	16	8	354	619	19	-	-	-	165
1327	16	8	-	752	18	4	-	-	165
1328	16	5t	419	515	15	9	1	-	165
1329	11	15tc	174	23	35	67	-	-	106/165
1330	16	39tc	93	116	3	97	-	1pm1md	106
1331	16	27t	24	742	30	67	-	2md2pm	106
1332	11	22	148	107	20	1	-	-	106/127
1333	14	1	-	57	12	-	-	-	127
1334	13	2	-	79	-	-	-	-	127
1335	2	1	-	19	-	-	-	-	127

Grid Reference (Hectare)	Runs	Worked Flint (No.)	Burnt Flint (gms)	CBM (gms)	Stone (gms)	Glass (gms)	Iron (No.)	Pottery (No.)	Field Number
4116 1294	5	1	53	-	-	5	-	-	160
1295	16	9t	220	1222	2	8	2	3pm1med	160
1296	12	2	111	277	-	-	-	1md1rb	160
1297	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
1326	9	6t	79	165	-	-	-	-	165
1327	16	11t	-	398	6	1	1	-	165
1328	16	6	128	1519	16	28	-	3pm	165
1329	15	13	80	296	35	120	-	2md	165
1330	3	1	-	53	-	-	-	-	165
1332	6	1	-	24	-	-	-	1pm	127
1333	13	8	-	780	-	-	-	-	127
1334	1	1	-	34	-	-	-	1pm	127
4117 1294	8	2	136	-	-	-	-	-	160
1295	16	1	100	54	17	-	-	-	160
1296	16	1t	11	71	-	-	-	-	160
1297	14	1t	186	669	18	-	-	2md2rb	160
1298	3	1	254	31	-	-	1	1pm	160
1327	6	4	-	443	-	7	-	-	165
1328	8	1	-	83	10	3	-	2pm	165
1329	8	3t	402	506	6	35	1	-	165
1330	1	-	-	33	-	-	1	-	165
4118 1291*	-	2	91	94	1	3	-	1pm	164
1292*	-	2t	35	66	-	4	-	-	164
1294	7	3	96	10	-	-	-	-	160
1295	16	7t	393	-	-	-	-	-	160
1296	16	4	65	257	22	-	-	1rb	160
1297	16	3c	14	556	3	-	-	2pm1rb	160
1298	13	7t	140	389	-	-	-	1md3pm1rb	160
1299	2	1	100	24	-	-	-	-	160
4119 1291*	-	-	33	334	6	7	-	1pm	164
1292*	-	1t	66	305	7	7	-	1pm	164
1293*	-	-	39	69	-	-	-	-	161
1294	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1rb	160
1295	16	7t	193	188	-	-	-	1rb	160
1296	16	13t	58	-	-	-	1	1md4rb	160
1297	16	1	11	835	31	12	2	3pm	160
1298	16	12tc	209	137	-	43	-	1md	160
1299	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
4120 1291 *	-	1	65	199	6	3	-	1pm	164
1292 *	-	1	83	257	6	2	-	-	164
1293 *	-	-t	22	63	1	-	-	-	161
1294	1	-	578	-	-	-	-	2rb	160
1295	8	2	1533	-	-	48	-	1md3rb1pre	160
1296	12	2	1367	-	-	48	-	-	160
1297	16	5	168	1068	18	-	-	1md	160
1298	7	4	86	232	10	-	-	1pm	160
4121 1291 *	-	1t	123	170	1	3	-	-	164
1292 *	-	1	129	219	1	5	-	1pm	164
1293 *	-	-	26	81	1	-	-	-	161
1294 *	-	-	26	81	1	-	-	-	161
4122 1291 *	-	2	58	28	4	1	-	1pm	164
4123 1282	7	7	76	11	-	-	-	-	113

Grid Reference (Hectare)		Runs	Worked Flint (No.)	Burnt Flint (gms)	CBM (gms)	Stone (gms)	Glass (gms)	Iron (No.)	Pottery (No.)	Field Number
4123	1283	10	11	127	343	3	-	-	1md1pm	113
	1284	4	10t	-	-	-	-	-	-	113
4124	1282	16	25t	118	149	-	-	-	1pm	113
	1283	16	33t	381	251	-	15	-	4md	113
	1284	16	35tc	219	145	-	-	-	1md3pm	113
	1285	14	51t	56	290	-	42	-	3pm	113
	1286	9	33tc	-	312	-	-	-	-	113
4125	1281	8	10	305	86	-	-	-	1pm	113
	1282	16	25tc	54	54	-	-	-	1pm	113
	1283	16	19	262	140	-	-	-	5pm	113
	1284	16	20	99	384	-	-	-	1pm	113
	1285	16	50	61	218	-	-	-	1md1pm	113
	1286	12	25t	37	142	-	-	-	-	113
4126	1281	6	2	129	223	-	-	-	-	113
	1282	16	16tc	124	436	-	-	-	1md3pm	113
	1283	16	13	141	783	-	-	-	2pm	113
	1284	16	30tc	281	373	-	-	-	-	113
	1285	16	25t	167	362	-	-	-	-	113
	1286	12	9t	81	167	22	-	-	-	113
4127	1280	5	-	29	50	-	-	-	2md	101
	1283	13	41tc	56	268	-	-	-	2pm	113
	1284	16	96tc	163	422	-	-	-	2md	113
	1285	16	38c	-	330	-	-	1	1med	113
	1286	8	3	-	44	-	-	-	1pm	113
4128	1279	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	101
	1280	16	5	79	192	-	-	1	2pm1mod	101
	1281	7	2	20	18	-	-	1	1mod	101
	1282	14	17	52	263	-	-	1	1md2pm	113
	1283	16	13	84	234	-	150	-	3md1pm	113
	1284	16	19t	100	841	28	-	-	1md1pm	113
	1285	16	48	149	301	-	-	-	1pm	113
	1286	4	5	82	61	-	-	-	-	113
4129	1280	6	1	-	-	-	48	-	2pm	101
	1281	15	1	62	-	-	33	-	-	101
	1282	8	6t	80	350	3	23	-	1md4pm	113/115
	1283	9	5	-	253	-	-	-	1md	113
	1284	13	11	-	374	3	40	-	1pm1md	113
	1285	12	32c	204	516	-	8	-	1med	113
4130	1278	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	2md	104
	1279	4	4c	76	35	-	17	-	-	104
	1280	4	4	34	46	-	58	-	-	104
	1281	9	6	-	23	13	6	-	1md	101/114
	1282	12	4	7	453	33	4	-	4md1pm	114/115
	1283	16	7	69	170	-	2	-	-	115
	1284	12	13	172	74	84	5	-	1md1pm	115
	1285	2	4	-	-	-	4	-	1md	115
4131	1278	10	10c	136	66	158	16	1	-	104
	1279	16	9t	105	416	-	76	-	2md1pm	104
	1280	14	18t	88	356	-	117	-	6md	104
	1281	2	1	174	5	-	-	-	-	114
	1282	10	7tc	-	262	-	112	-	7md	114/115
	1283	16	11	23	172	-	-	-	1pm	115

Grid Reference (Hectare)	Runs	Worked Flint (No.)	Burnt Flint (gms)	CBM (gms)	Stone (gms)	Glass (gms)	Iron (No.)	Pottery (No.)	Field Number
4131 1284	14	31	19	128	-	4	-	1md1pm	115
4132 1277	1	3t	68	1	186	-	-	-	104
1278	16	32t	376	474	97	81	1	1md1pm	104
1279	16	4	64	167	-	11	-	1md	104
1280	9	2	210	336	40	91	1	1med3mod2pm	104
1282	4	11	-	69	-	-	-	2md	114
1283	13	12	-	103	-	7	-	1md	115
1284	6	19	-	20	-	-	-	1med	115
4133 1277	7	39tc	52	105	238	-	1	1pm	104
1278	16	21t	67	129	37	2	-	1md	104
1279	16	6	87	505	-	16	-	1md4pm	104
1280	2	-	-	235	-	9	-	-	104
4134 1277	11	8t	25	77	-	-	-	-	104
1278	16	25tc	98	222	-	73	-	1pm	104
1279	16	11t	-	261	9	37	-	-	104
4135 1276	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	104
1277	16	9t	116	231	3	22	-	1md1pm	104
1278	16	11	166	111	10	-	-	2pm	104
1279	7	3	40	-	-	5	-	1md	104
4136 1276	3	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	104/135
1277	16	21t	258	96	9	-	-	1md	104/135
1278	15	12	-	43	-	-	-	-	104
1279	2	2	10	28	8	-	-	1md	104
4137 1276	4	13	59	-	-	60	-	-	135
1277	16	48t	71	151	98	-	-	1md	135
1278	11	14	53	156	-	-	-	1md2pm	135
4138 1276	4	6	32	-	-	-	-	-	135
1277	16	38t	471	120	-	71	-	2md1pm	135
1278	7	6	-	132	11	11	-	-	135
4139 1276	4	11	52	37	-	-	-	-	135
1277	16	33t	300	57	44	27	-	-	135
1278	2	4	132	70	-	-	-	1pm	135
4140 1276	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	135
1277	13	28	-	44	-	32	1	4md1pm	135
4141 1276	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	135
1277	6	12	23	124	-	-	-	-	135
4142 1277	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	135

NB: material totals are expressed as weight (gms) or numbers of pieces (No.) collected per hectare, except for those hectares marked * which were not walked on a 25m grid. For those hectares an average amount per 25m run has been calculated and entered into the table.

Key to abbreviations:
t.....presence of tool or retouched flake
c.....presence of core or core fragment
pre ... Prehistoric
rb .... Romano-British
med ... Medieval
pm .... Post-medieval
md .... Modern

6.2.5 Summaries of finds by categories

Clay Pipe

A total of nine fragments of clay pipe was recovered from six fields. The clay pipe was washed, counted, weighed and retained. All nine pieces are undiagnostic stem fragments, although one (F164 - line 9) has a portion of the spur present, indicating a date of late 17th century or later (R.Cleal pers. comm.).

Fields: 106, 107, 113, 120, 138, 164.

Hectares : 4072/1363, 4099/1359, 4108/1346, 4113/1333, 4129/1283, F164 lines 3,7, & 9.

Glass

All glass recovered was washed, counted and weighed. The bulk of the glass was discarded, having proved to be post-medieval. A total of 25 pieces from 13 fields was retained having been selected on the basis of a possible Roman or medieval date (determined by morphology and condition). Exceptions to this were two post-medieval items (a bottle and a stopper) which were retained because they were complete. The glass retained consisted of 17 vessel fragments, two bottle fragments (one complete), four window fragments, one stopper, and one blue annular bead (SF 1002, 4098/1359).

Glass was retained from ;

Fields: 106, 107, 113, 116, 119, 122, 136, 138, 148, 149, 160, 163, 164.

Hectares : 4079/1366, 4096/1367, 4098/1359, 4104/1349, 4109/1336, 4111/1330, 4112/1338, 4112/1342, 4113/1332, 4113/1333, 4114/1334, 4114/1329, 4114/1431, 4114/1332, 4119/1248, 4128/13282, 4129/1284, F163 lines 1&8, F164 line 5.

Slag

A total of nine pieces of slag was recovered from seven fields. All slag was counted and retained. Of these, five are probably ferrous, one possibly glass, and three unknown.

Fields : 101, 104, 106, 107, 116, 119, 149.

Hectares :4078/1369, 4101/13459, 4106/1347, 4113/1334, 4113/1337, 4114/1334, 4130/1281, 4132/1279, 4133/1278.

Stone

During the field walking, stone was collected if it was believed to be either non-local (ie. not of the immediately underlying geology of either chalk or clay with flint), or if it was worked. All stone recovered was washed, counted and weighed. Fifteen pieces of worked or "foreign" stone from eight fields were retained. The majority of these are undiagnostic pieces of possibly worked or polished stone. There are, however, three probable quern fragments, both from field 136 (4110/1335 and 4111/1336).

Stone was retained from ;

Fields : 132, 135, 136, 138, 148, 149, 163.

Hectares : 4075/1367, 4078/1358, 4089/1358, 4091/1359, 4094/1367, 4110/1335, 4111/1336, 4111/1343, 4112/1335, 4112/1337, 4137/1277, F163 line 9.

Ceramic Building Material

All CBM was collected during the field walking. It was then washed, counted, weighed and scanned (L.N. Mepham). All material shown by its morphology and firing to be post-medieval was then discarded. Any pieces which were diagnostic of a particular earlier period (for example tegulae) were retained. Also retained were any pieces whose irregularity, fabric, and/or firing, indicated they might be medieval or earlier in age. A single piece of possible tegula was recovered from field 147 (4078/1370).

CBM was retained from ;

Fields : 113, 114, 115, 1116, 119, 126, 132, 136, 138, 147, 149, 150, 151, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165.

Pottery

All pottery was collected during the field walking. It was then washed, counted, weighed and scanned (L.N. Mepham). All modern (19th - 20th century) mass-produced wares were then discarded. Earlier (17th - 18th century) post-medieval wares consisting largely of earthenwares from the Verwood area were retained. Details of the modern and earlier post- medieval material are in archive. A total of 232 earlier sherds was retained, of which 15 were prehistoric, 189 were Romano-British and 28 were medieval.

Prehistoric.
A total of 15 sherds of prehistoric pottery was recovered from eight fields. Of these, 13 were Late Bronze Age, one tentatively second millenium BC and one possibly Early Iron Age in date. The number of sherds is too small to allow significant conclusions; however, whereas most of the findspots occurred as single sherds, a cluster of five LBA and one possible EIA sherd is noted from field F148 (4094/1367, 4096/1366).

Fields: 107, 108, 119, 138, 147, 148, 149, 151.

Romano-British
A total of 189 sherds of Romano-British pottery was recovered from 11 fields. The majority of these (153 sherds) cannot be dated more closely within the Roman perid. Of the 189 sherds, 173 are coarsewares; the remainder consists of finewares, including samian, New Forest finewares and colour coated wares, and Oxford mortaria. These diagnostic wares can be more closely dated. Where material is diagnostic, it was found in small numbers, and generally both early and late Roman material was present in the same fields.

Unlike the prehistoric pottery, the distribution of the Romano-British material was uneven, with the majority of sherds coming from two fields: Fields 136 (79 sherds) and 119 (65 sherds). Small clusters were also recovered from fields 160 (18 sherds) and 138 (7 sherds) whilst seven other fields produced only 20 sherds.

Fields : 105, 106, 107, 118, 119, 126, 136, 138, 147, 148, 160.

Medieval.
A total of 28 sherds of medieval pottery was recovered from 12 fields. Of these, 17 were early medieval (11- 13th century, nine later medieval (13th- 15th century) and two undiagnostic. They generally occurred in single findspots although a small cluster (10 sherds) is noted from Field 149 (4074/1368,4076/1368, 4076/1369, 4077/1366, 4077/1367,(4 sherds), 4079/1367, 4080/1368). Four of the late medieval sherds are from Laverstock - type glazed jugs.

Fields : 104, 112, 113, 115, 119, 120, 126, 132, 148, 149, 151, 160, 163.

In addition to the field walking results, four sherds of medieval sandy wares, (12th - 13th century) probably of local manafacture, were recovered from test-pit 502, context (606).

Iron

All iron was collected during the field walking, and then counted and scanned. Iron fragments which were obviously modern and which could be identified were then discarded, with the exception of horsehoes. Seventeen fragments of iron were retained. Of these nine are horseshoe fragments, three are large rings, one a square fitting, and four other objects are unidentified.

Fields : 106, 108, 111, 116, 119, 127, 128, 132, 133, 135, 138, 147, 160, 165.

Copper Alloy

Four copper alloy objects were recovered during the field walking, from three fields. These consisted of two post-medieval coins, one D-shaped buckle and half of a large ring fitting.

Fields : 107, 149, 165.

Hectares : 4101/1357 (2), 4077/1366, 4117/1329.

6.3 FIELD SURVEY: GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

Report on the Geophysical Surveys around Great Woodbury

(The following descriptions and interpretations are based on reports prepared by the staff of Geophysical Surveys Ltd of Bradford).

6.3.1 Introduction

The magnetic surveys described in this report comprise sample transects centred on the site of Great Woodbury and transects to the south of Green Lane (which is to the south of Great Woodbury).

Great Woodbury was investigated using a radial sampling scheme, devised by Wessex Archaeology, based on the notional centre of the site as plotted from aerial photographs. The aerial photograph evidence for the site indicated a large ditched enclosure, with several ditches radiating from the main ditch. Prior to the magnetometer survey aerial photographic evidence suggested that there were ditches and ring ditches in the area around the site. The reason for using transects was to define the position of the defences of the site, and find evidence for archaeological activity within, or beyond, the monument itself. The transects were of varying length with a width of 20m.

The area to the south of Green Lane was investigated using transects aligned north-south and placed, where possible, at approximately equal intervals. The only known archaeology in this area was an enclosure located from aerial photographs (SMR SU12NW 644). The transects were 140m long and 20m wide.

The machine used was a Geoscan FM36 with ST1 automatic trigger. The magnetic readings were logged at 0.5m intervals along one axis (in 1.0m traverses, 800 readings per 20m X 20m grid) over the survey areas. The data was then transferred to a Compaq SLT/286 and stored on 3.5" floppy discs. Field plots were produced on a portable Hewlett Packard Thinkjet. Further processing off-site was carried out on a Dell 386 linked to appropriate printers. The display formats used were as follows:

'X-Y plot - a line representation of the data. Each successive row of data is equally incremented in the Y axis, to produce a 'stacked' profile effect.

Dot-Density. In this display minimum and maximum cut-off levels are chosen. Any value that is below the minimum cut-off value will appear 'white', whilst any value above the maximum cut-off value will appear 'black'. Any value that lies between these two cut-off levels will have a specified number of dots depending on the relative position between the two levels.

Grey-Scale. This format divides a given range of readings into a set number of classes. These classes have a predefined arrangement of dots, the intensity increasing with value. This gives an appearance of a toned or grey scale.

6.3.2 Investigations to the East of Odstock Road

This is the primary focus of the survey. It comprises six linear transects, and one small 40x40m survey, next to the present Harvard Hospital.

Transect 1 (Fig. 39)

This is the second longest of the transects undertaken on this site. The main ditch of the site was located at about 90m from the notional centre point of the survey. Within the confines of the site are numerous isolated anomolies. These probably indicate the positions of individual pits. Some of the pits are very large, circa 4m in diameter. Directly outside of Great Woodbury several smaller pits probably exist. There are no further major features until 340m from the centre point, where a ditch crosses the transect. Similarly, another anomaly crosses at 400m.

Transect 2 (Fig. 40)

This survey transect was 380m in length. Fortuitously, the suvey was placed over an entrance to the site, about 90m from its assumed centre. There appears to be little suggestion of major activity directly behind the entrance. However, outside the enclosure there is clear evidence for a series of ditches. There is a long, linear anomaly obliquely crossing the survey transect. Although the response is 'interrupted', it is likely that this is a function of the 'strike-angle' rather than a true representation of the physical remains. This anomaly presumably represents an axial ditch attached to the main ditch, as seen on some of the aerial photographs. An anomaly of much weaker strength crosses this ditch. There are a few possible pits in the survey area. There are a parallel set of anomalies close to the boundary with Harvard Hospital. These presumably represent a trackway.

Transect 3 (Fig. 41)

This transect was 240m in length, and located the main ditch at about 100m from the centre point. Within the enclosed area there is a substantial number of pits and at least one short length of curving ditch. Directly outside of the main ditch is a linear anomaly, presumably relating to a former field system. A parallel anomaly can be seen at the end of this survey transect. In the area between 140-190m from the centre point there is an unusual level of noise that may be archaeological in origin. The anomalies apparently relate to former pits and lengths of ditch. It is thought that there may be some disturbed area of ground within the second field, north of the main enclosure. This should be confirmed at some later stage.

Transect 4 (Fig. 42)

This is the longest of the survey transects; 500m in length. The enclosure ditch is approximately 95m from the centre point. On both sides of the ditch are further, slighter anomalies. Again, these should represent ditch features. The most striking aspect of the results from this survey transect is the lack of pit-type anomalies within the enclosure. At about 200m from the central point there is a ditch-type anomaly, indicating a former field boundary. The wider area surveyed at the northern end of the transect was intended to locate a possible barrow. However, in the area surveyed, there was no trace of an anomaly that would be associated with such a feature. The anomaly running through the northern extension is probably due to ferrous material. It is possible that the anomaly could be due to barbed wire in an old field boundary.

Transect 5 (Fig. 43)

This survey transect was 300m in length. Again, the main enclosure ditch was located at about 100m from the central point. A substantial number of large pits were noted within the enclosed area. It is possible that there is a small ditch within the enclosure. There are three lengths of ditch outside the main enclosure, all on differing alignments. There are few other anomalies of archaeological potential.

Transect 6 (Fig. 44)

This transect was 220m in length, with the enclosure ditch approximately 120m from the centre point. There is some evidence for the existence of pits within the enclosure. There is clear evidence for a ditch running approximately east-west from the enclosure ditch.

Transect 7 (Fig. 45)

A recent evaluation by Wessex Archaeology of the grounds of Harvard Hospital had indicated the presence of prehistoric material, including a ditch. It was decided that a small detailed area would be investigated at the end of Transect 2, immediately outside the present confines of the hospital, where the ditch was found. Whilst there was no suggestion that the ditch continued into the field under question, other anomalies of interest were found. In particular, there is clear evidence for a ring ditch and a trackway. The latter is probably the continuation of the anomaly seen in Transect 2. There is a poorly defined area of activity to the south-east of the ring ditch.

Ditch ?

6.3.3 Investigations to the West of Odstock Road

Two areas were investigated to the west of Odstock Road. The first was a detailed survey to establish the location of two presumed barrows. The second was a 'scanning' transect undertaken to establish the existence, or otherwise, of possible field boundaries identified on aerial photographs.

Transect 8 (Fig. 46)

This was the detailed survey described above. It is clear that the main barrow was easily identified, producing a relatively strong anomaly. The presumed second barrow has also been identified. However, the latter is only clipped by the eastern edge of the survey area. The main anomaly has several internal anomalies that may be of archaeological interest.

Transect 9 (Fig. 46)

The interpretation of the scanning undertaken by two operators across the length of this transect was very difficult. As suggested above, the level of the response from the most enhanced features was very small. This makes scanning very difficult as the identification of significant anomalies becomes very subjective. Only one anomaly was thought to be important and a 20x20m grid was placed around it. The detailed survey, however, did not establish any archaeological activity, the anomaly being an isolated high reading. The

scanning, therefore, proved inconclusive in the identification of presumed field boundaries. It is likely that only detailed survey would identify the low level anomalies associated with these features.

6.3.4 Investigations to the South of Green Lane

To the south of green Lane nine sample transects were investigated, each 140m in length and 20m wide. The only known archaeological sites within the sample transects is aerial photographic evidence for an enclosure at the southern edge of Transect 13.

Transect 10 (Fig. 47)

This is the easternmost transect in the survey area. The results indicate an amount of ferrous disturbance, which is probably modern. Certainly, the northern disturbance is due to the wire fence at the edge of the field. The 'high-low' response across the transect is characteristic of a metal pipe. There are a few possible archaeological anomalies that may indicate the position of pits. It must be noted that these anomalies are isolated, and therefore may not be archaeological in origin.

Transect 11 (Figs. 48 and 49)

Ther are clearly anomalies of archaeological interest in this transect. At the northern end of the transect there is a strong positive anomaly that indicates a former field boundary, of unknown date. To the south of this anomaly is a faint sub-linear anomaly. The line representation of data on Fig. 48 reveals that this anomaly is very weak. It may be important to note that this weak anomaly does apparently respect the strong linear one, in that the former appears to terminate short of the latter. This suggests that they may have contemporary use. Further to the south in this transect there is an unusual negative anomaly, again best seen on the line representation. Such an anomaly could indicate either a bank, or possibly even a wall.

Transect 12 (Fig. 50)

There are few anomalies of archaeological interest in this transect.

Transect 13 (Figs. 51 and 52)

This transect was surveyed over the approximate position of the enclosure identified by aerial photography. The results indicate very few anomalies, although there are a number of possible pits. There is no evidence to suggest the presence of an enclosure situated in the southern part of the survey transect. However, there are a number of slight anomalies that have been highlighted in the northern part of the survey.

Transect 14 (Fig.53)

There is clear ferrous disturbance at the northern edge of this survey area. There are few anomalies of archaeological interest in this transect.

Transect 15 (Fig. 54)

Again, there is some ferrous interference at the northern edge of the survey area. There is, however, one very clear anomaly, also in the northern prt of the survey area. If this is archaeological then this anomaly could represent a massive pit. Throughout the rest of the survey area there are occasional anomalies that may be archaeological.

Transect 16 (Fig. 55)

There are few, if any, anomalies of archaeological interest within this sample area.

Transect 17 (Fig. 56)

There is a clear linear anomaly in the centre of the sample transect. The orientation and strength is similar to the linear anomaly located in transect 11. There are a few other anomalies that may also be of archaeological interest.

Transect 18 (Fig. 57)

The small amplitude anomalies in the northern part of the transect are probably due to modern dumping.

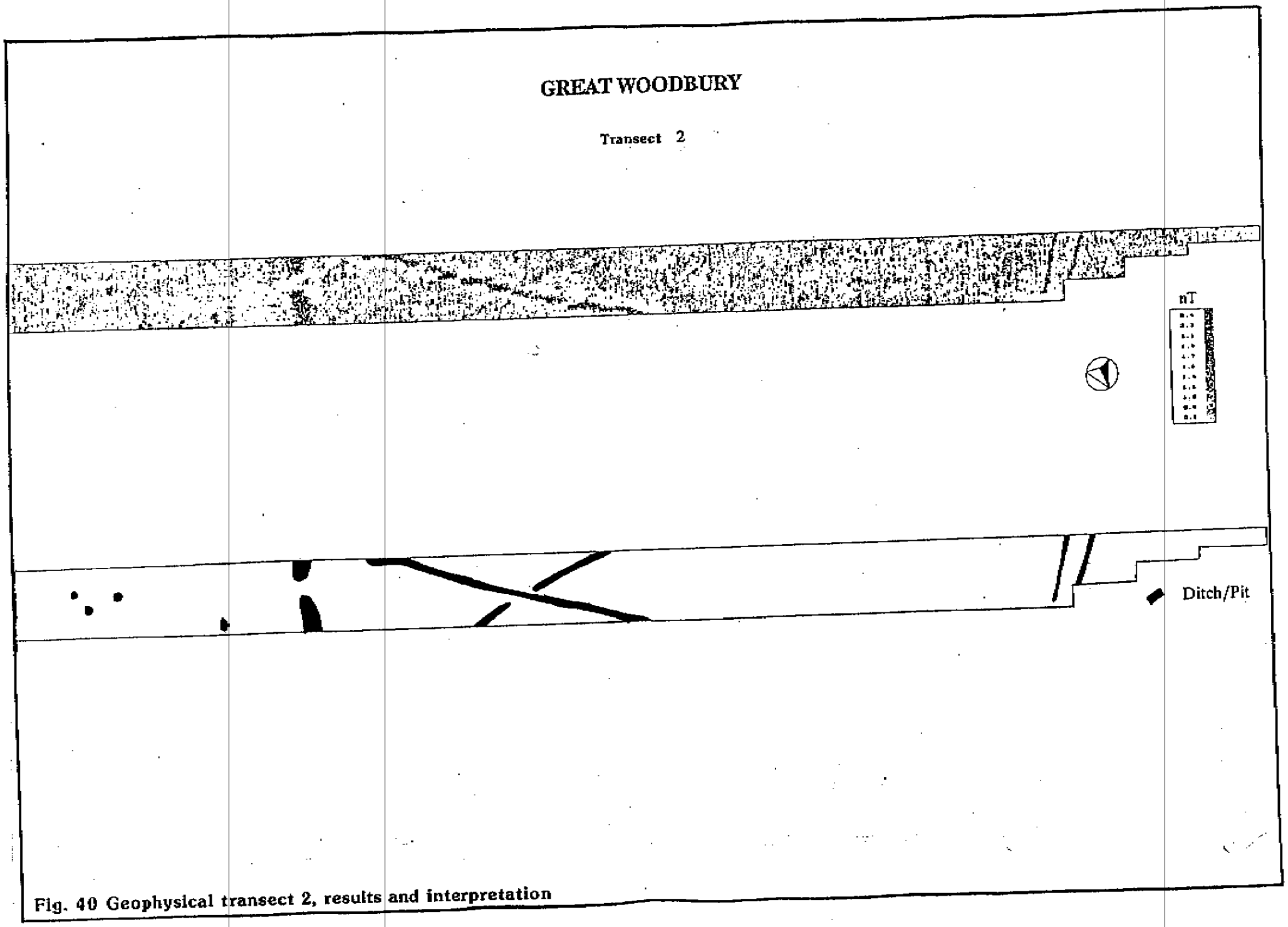


Fig. 40 Geophysical transect 2, results and interpretation

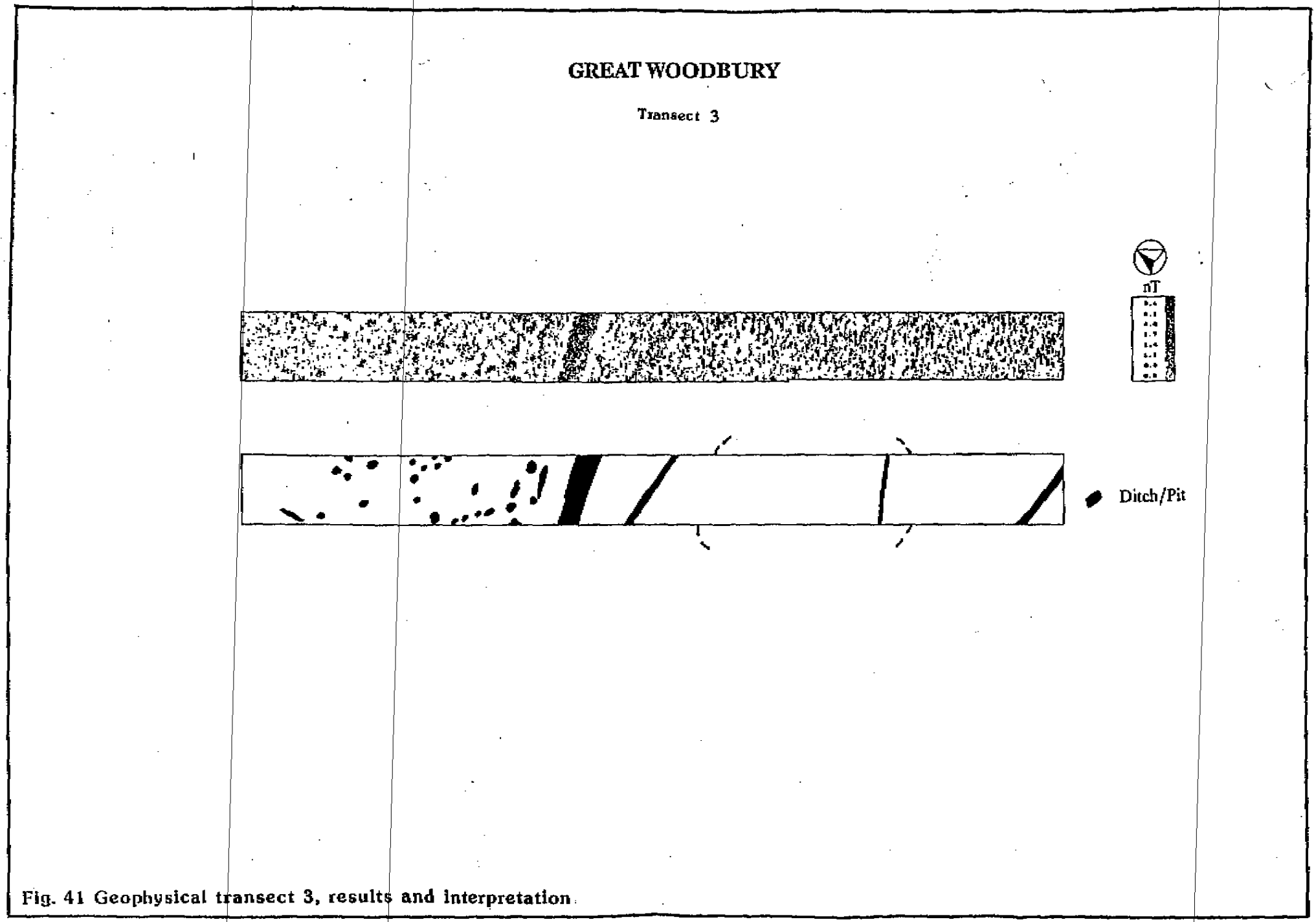


Fig. 41 Geophysical transect 3, results and interpretation

GREAT WOODBURY

Transect 4

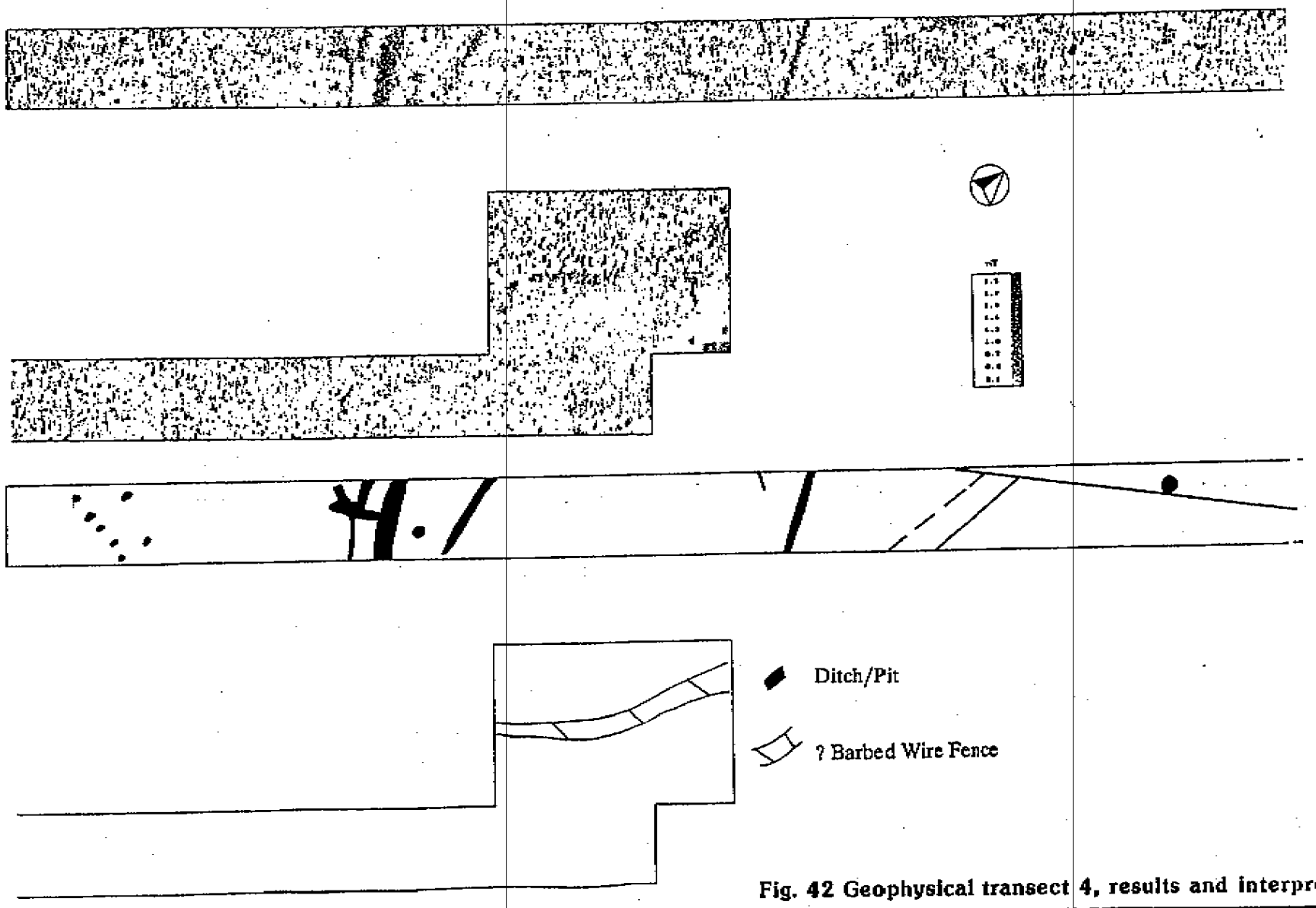


Fig. 42 Geophysical transect 4, results and interpretation

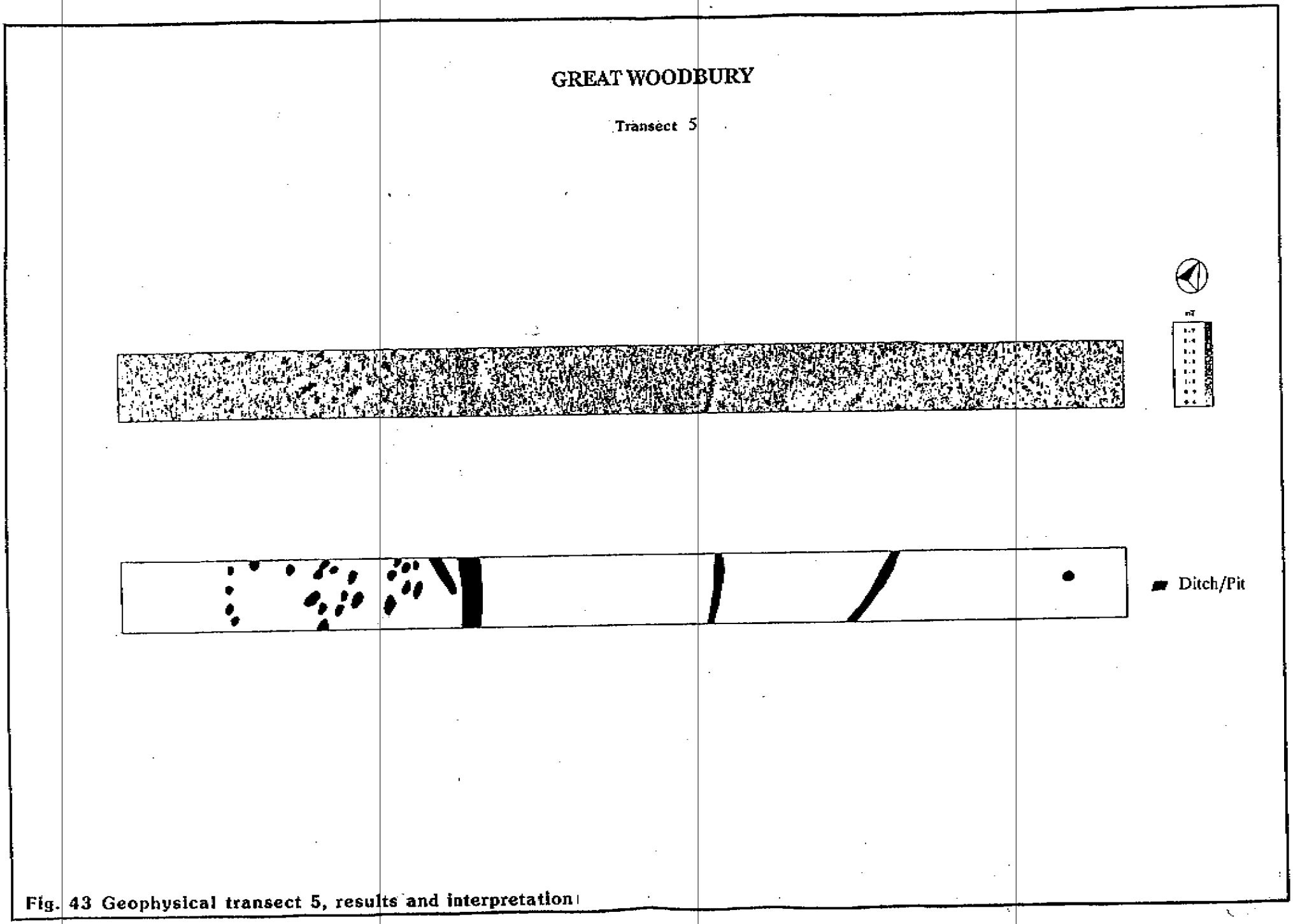
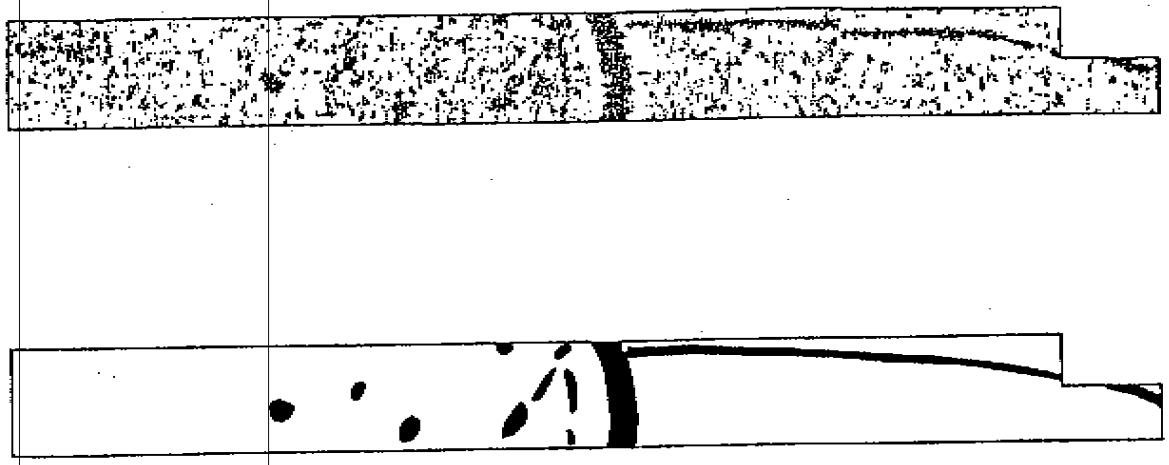


Fig. 43 Geophysical transect 5, results and interpretation

GREAT WOODBURY

Transect 6

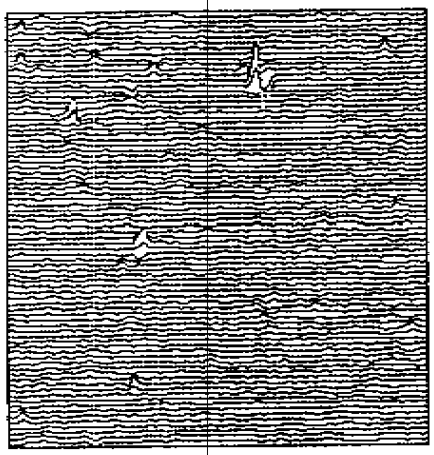


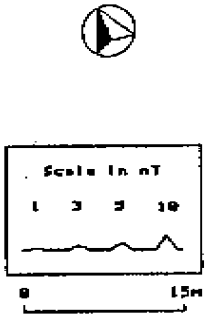
Ditch/Pit

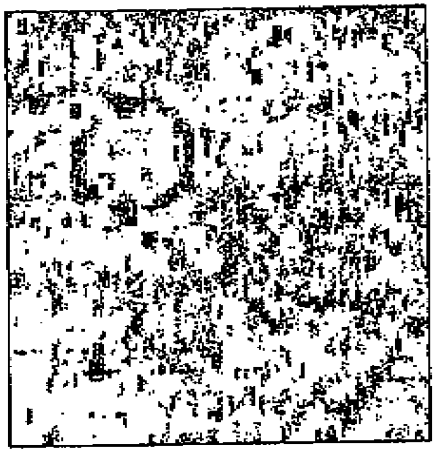
Fig. 44 Geophysical transect 6, results and interpretation

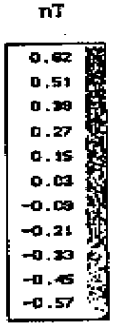
GREAT WOODBURY

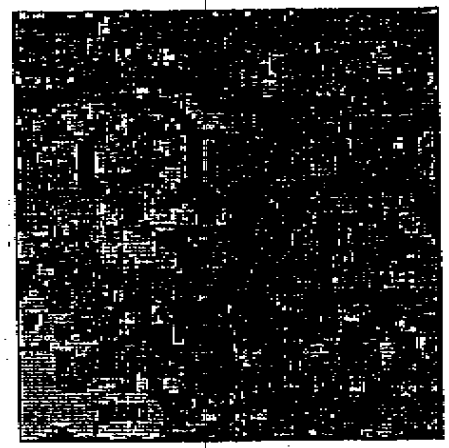
Transect 7

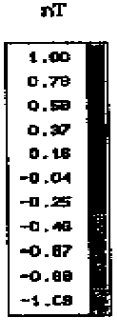


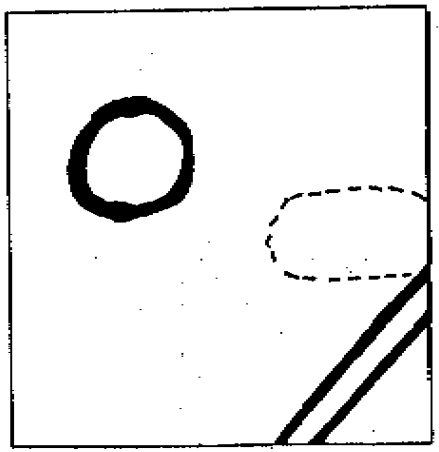










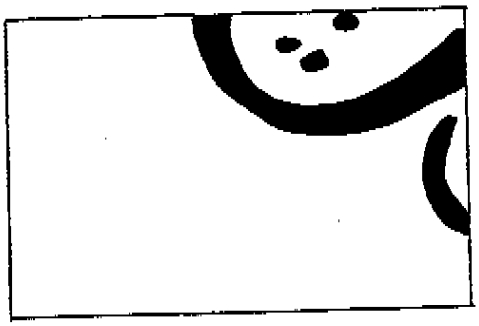


Ditch/Pit

Fig. 45 Geophysical transect 7, results and interpretation

GREAT WOODBURY

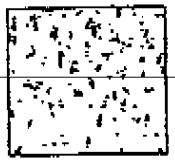
Transect 8



Range: 0.5 - 2.5 nT

Ditch/Pit

Transect 9



Range: 0.5 - 2.5 nT

Fig. 46 Geophysical transects 8 and 9, results and interpretation

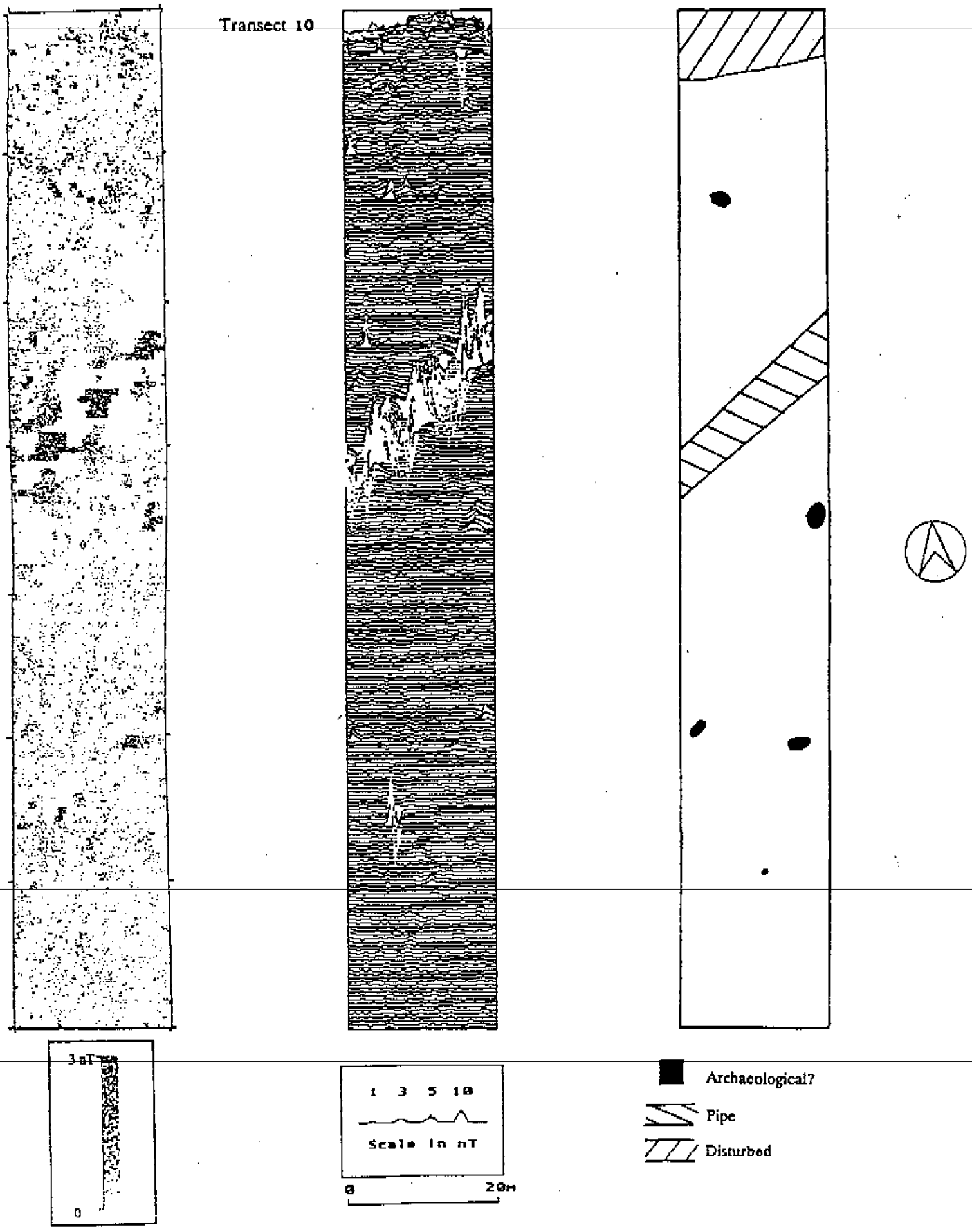


Fig. 47 Geophysical transect 10, results and interpretation

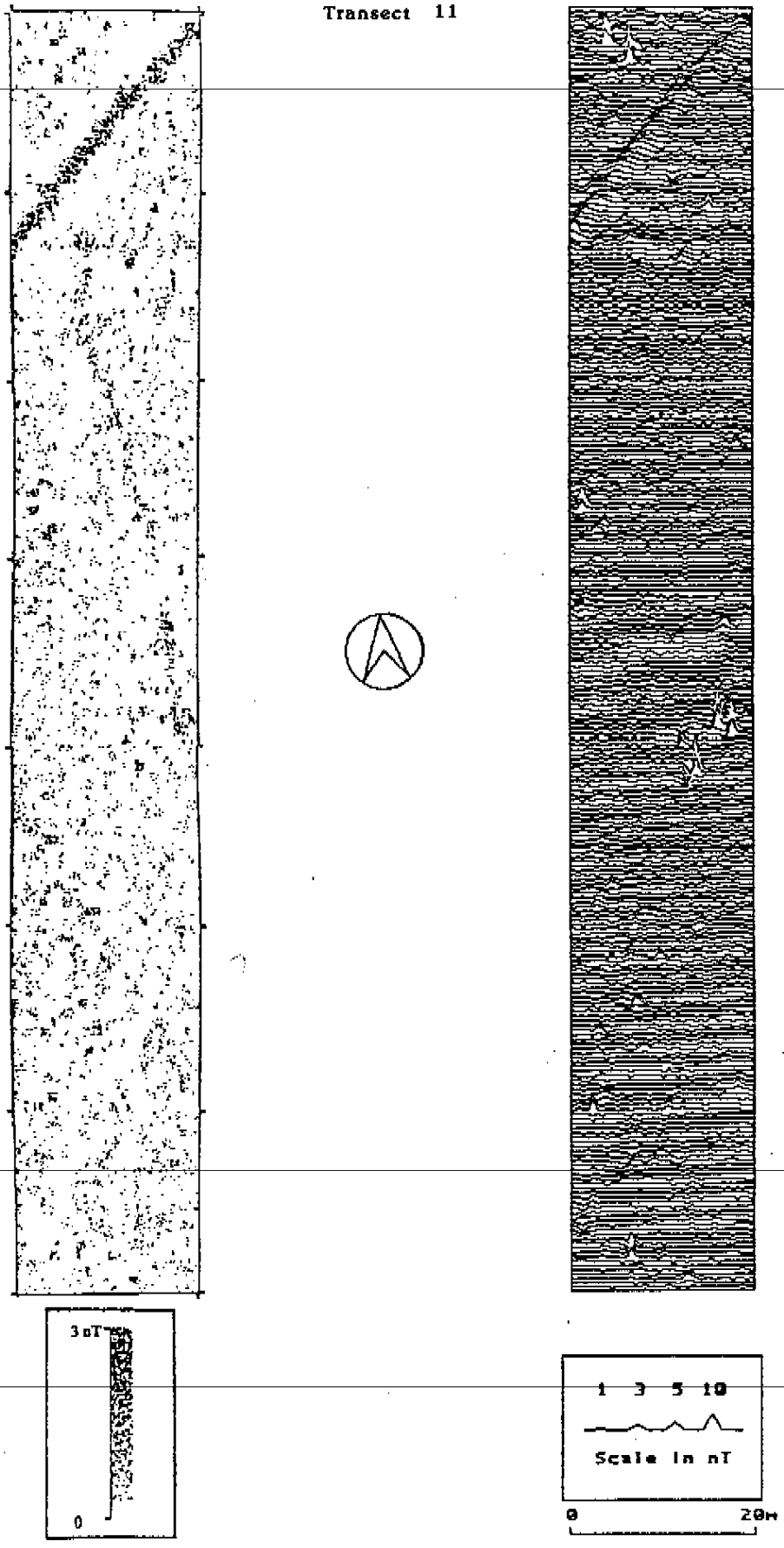


Fig. 48 Geophysical transect 11, results

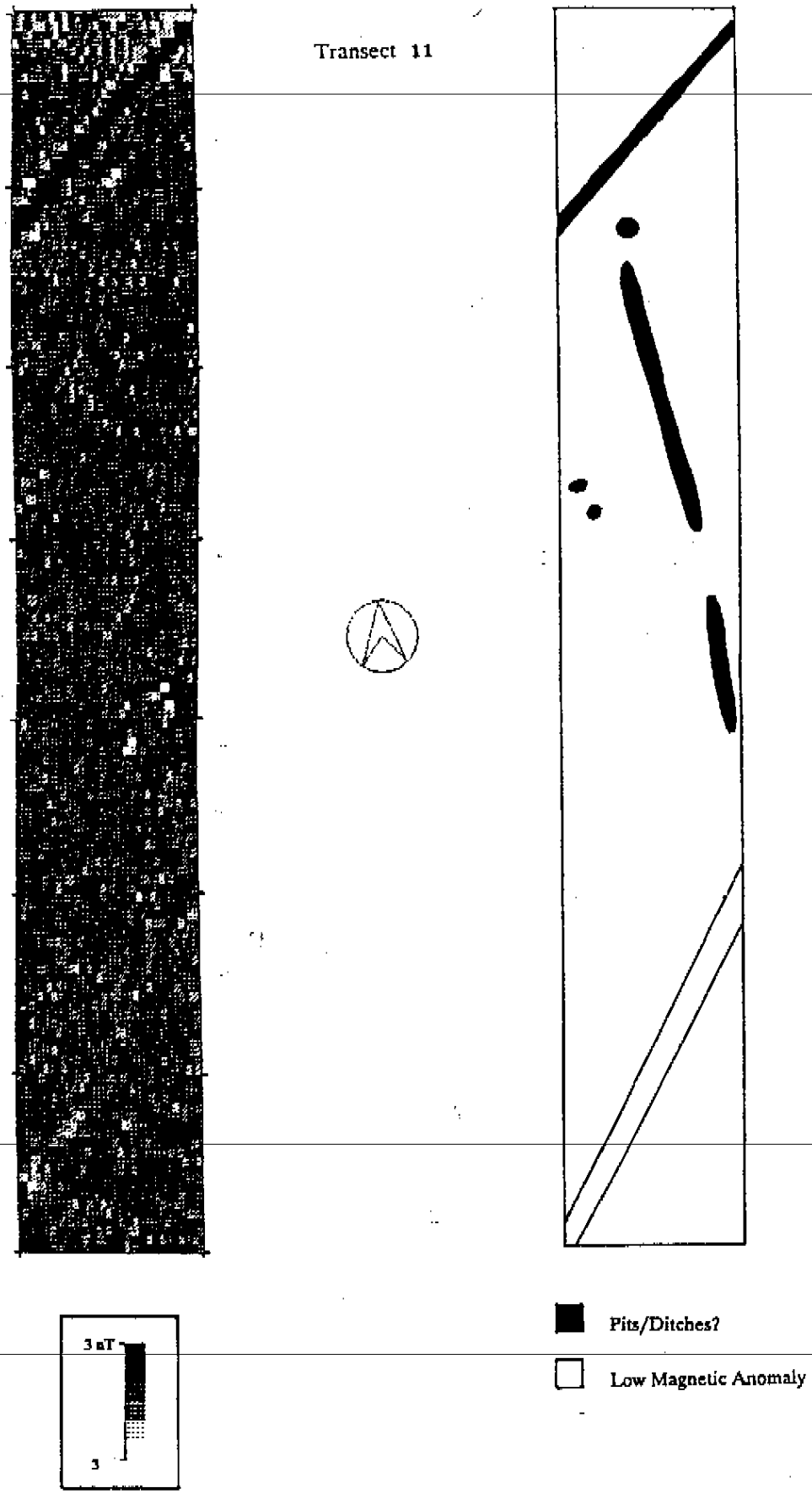


Fig. 49 Geophysical transect 11, results and interpretation

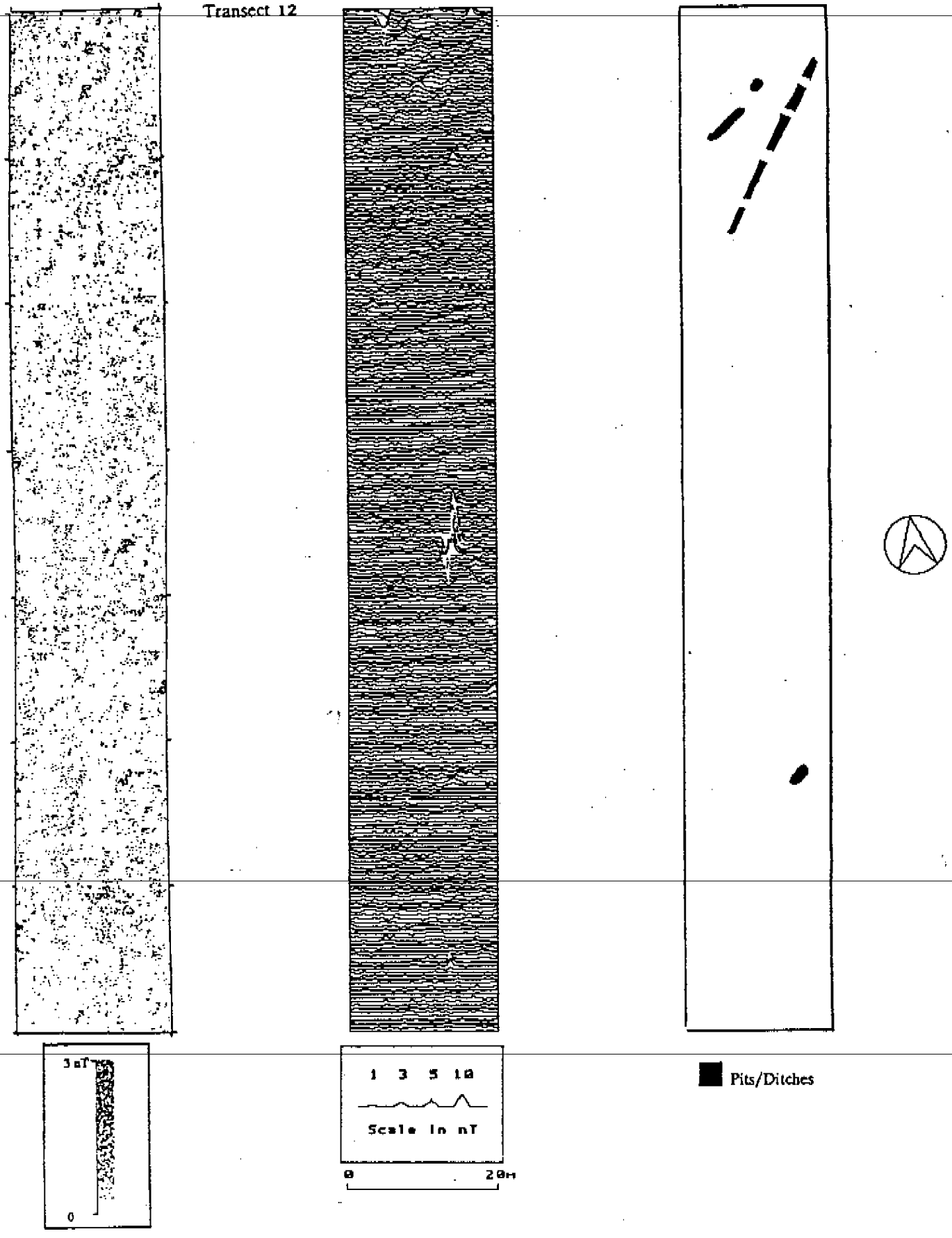


Fig. 50 Geophysical transect 12, results and interpretation

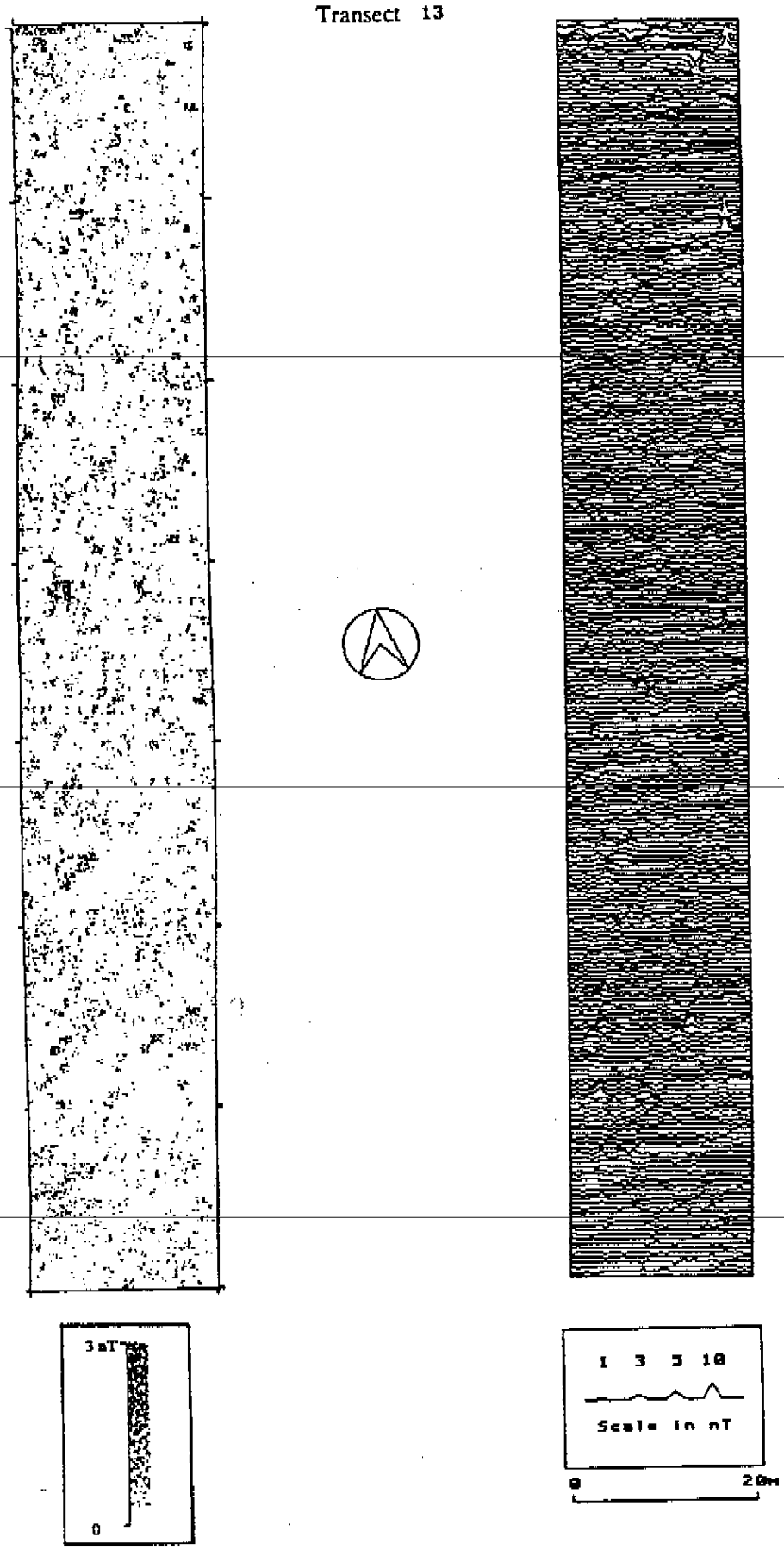


Fig. 51 Geophysical transect 13, results

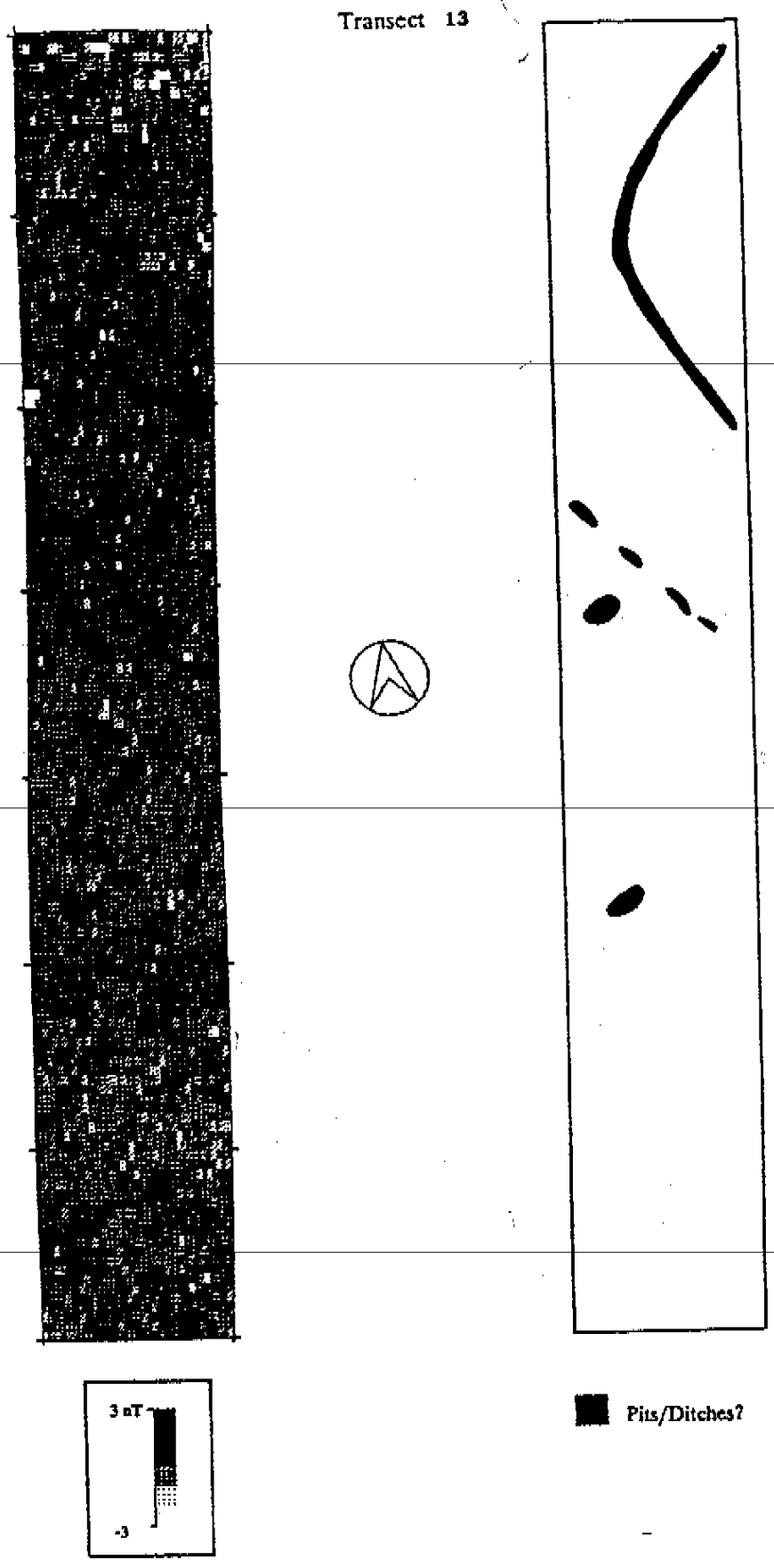


Fig. 52 Geophysical transect 13, results and interpretation

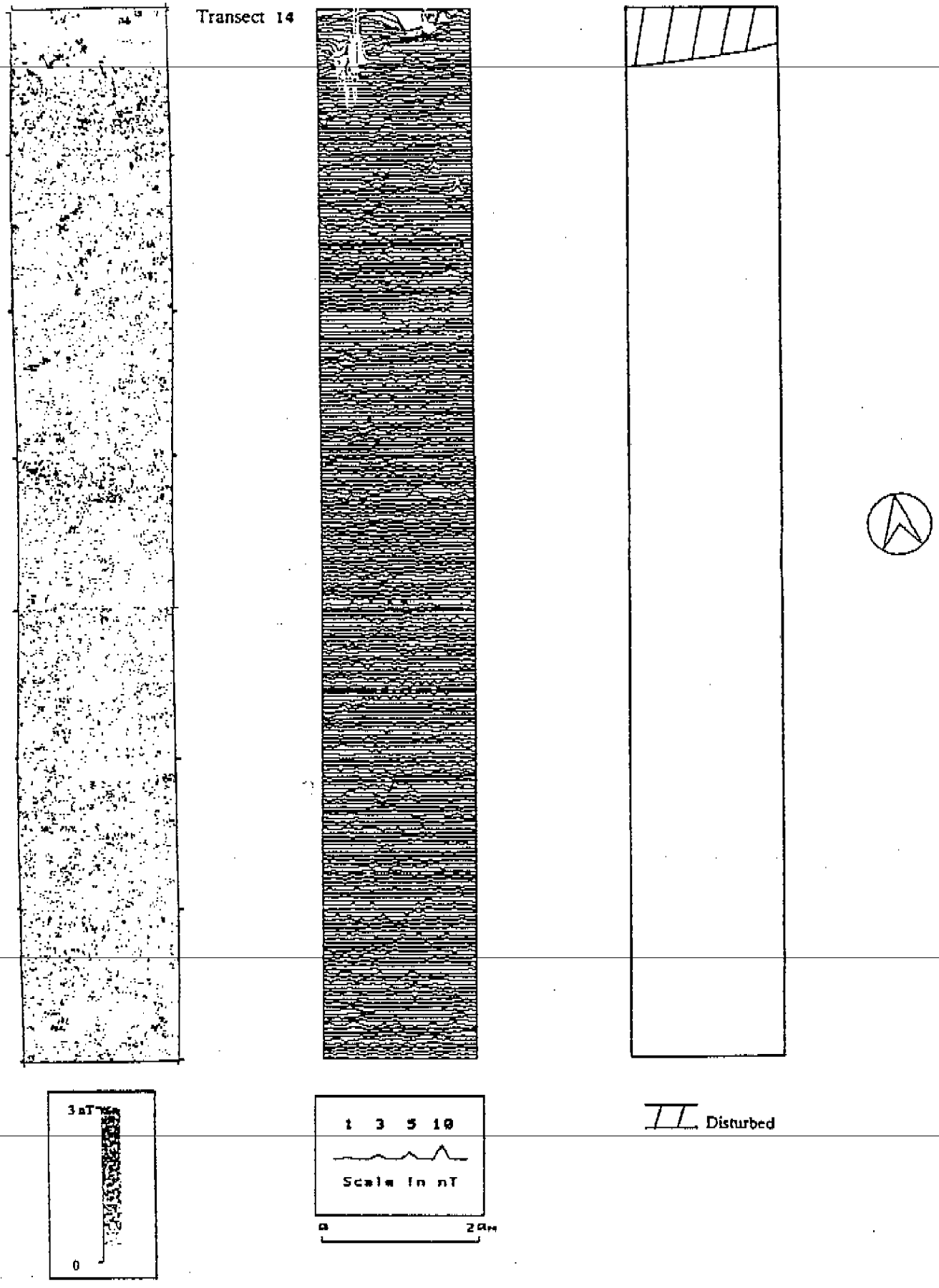


Fig. 53 Geophysical transect 14, results and interpretation

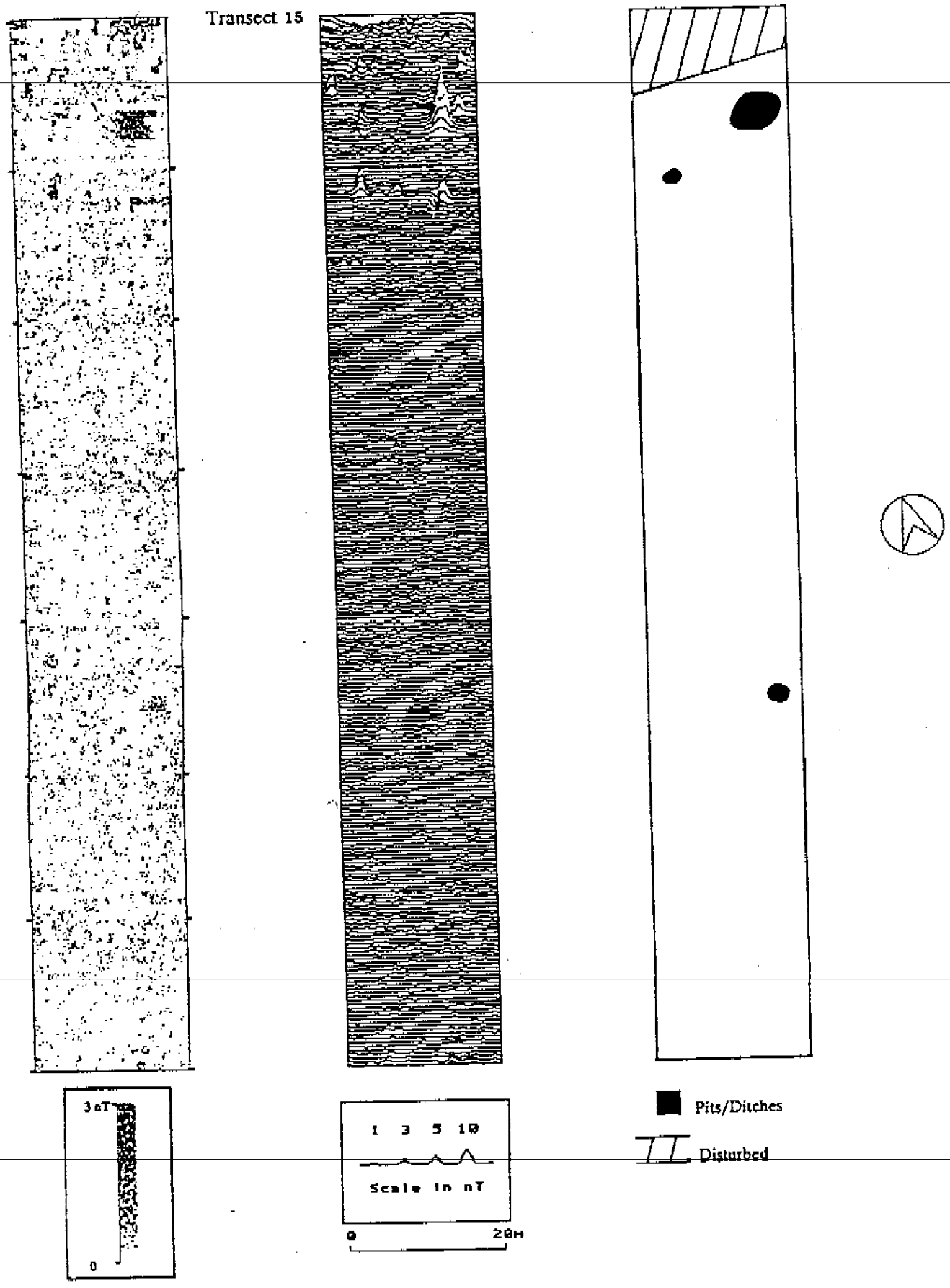


Fig. 54 Geophysical transect 15, results and interpretation

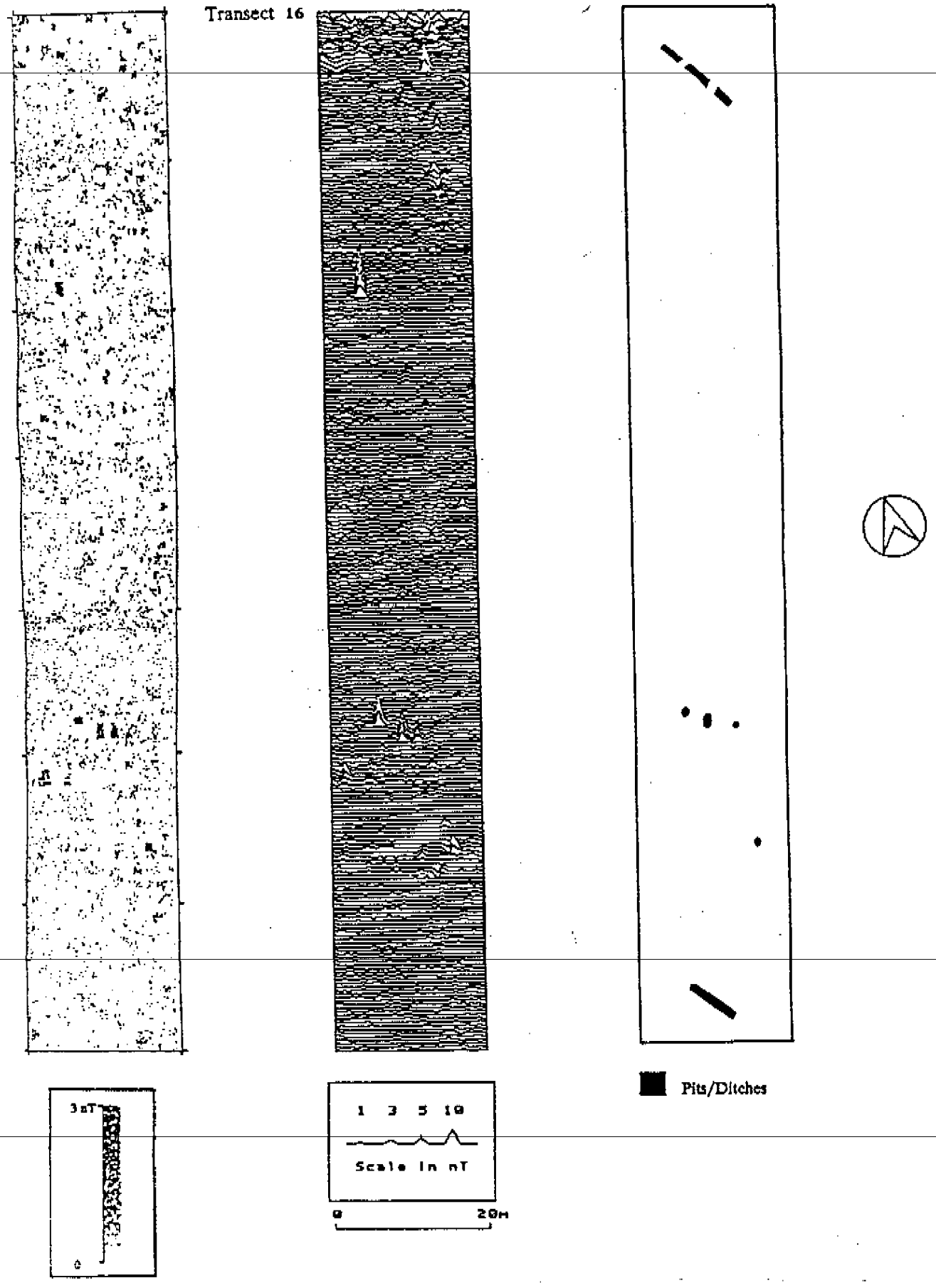


Fig. 55 Geophysical transect 16, results and interpretation

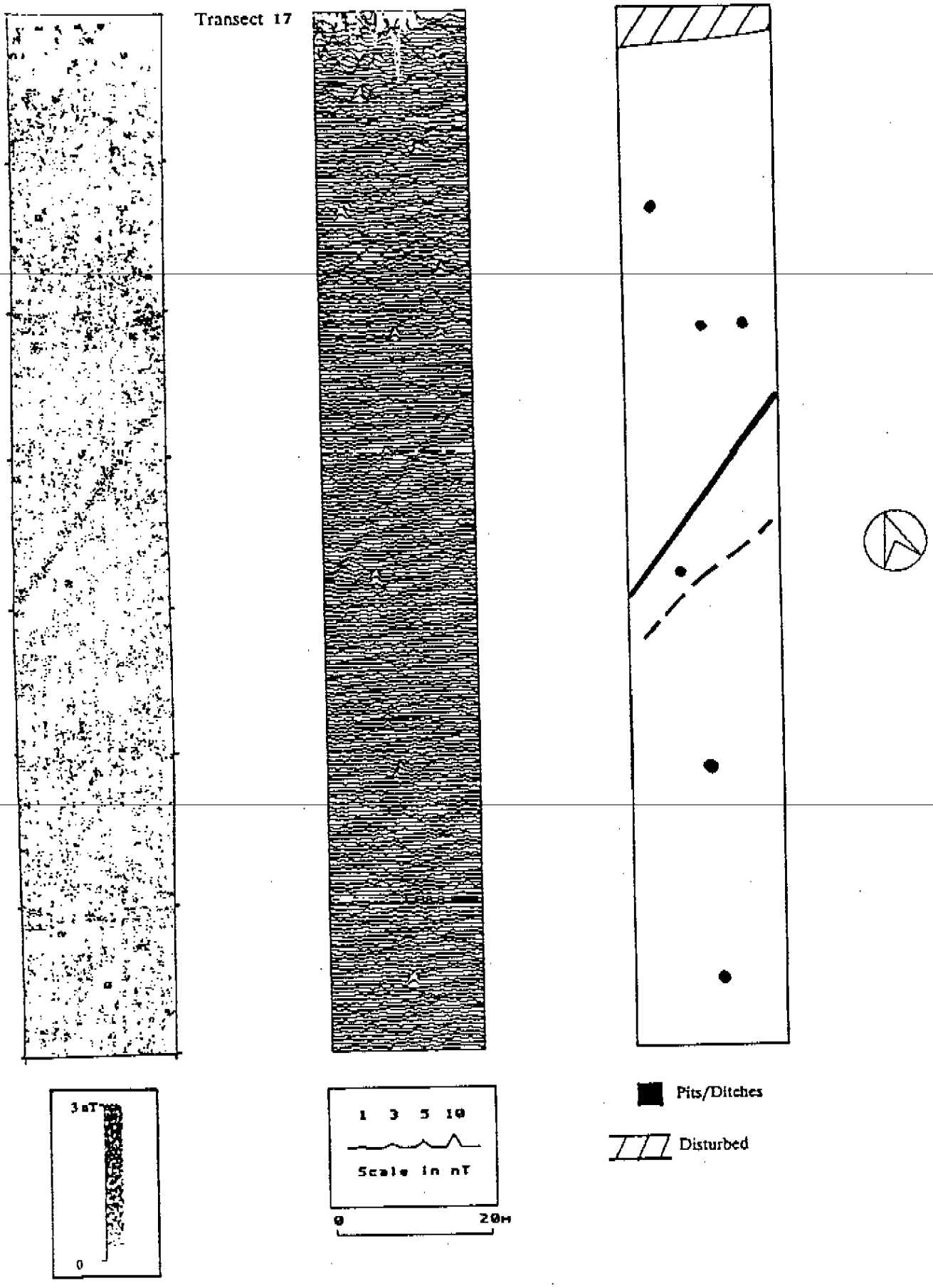


Fig. 56 Geophysical transect 17, results and interpretation

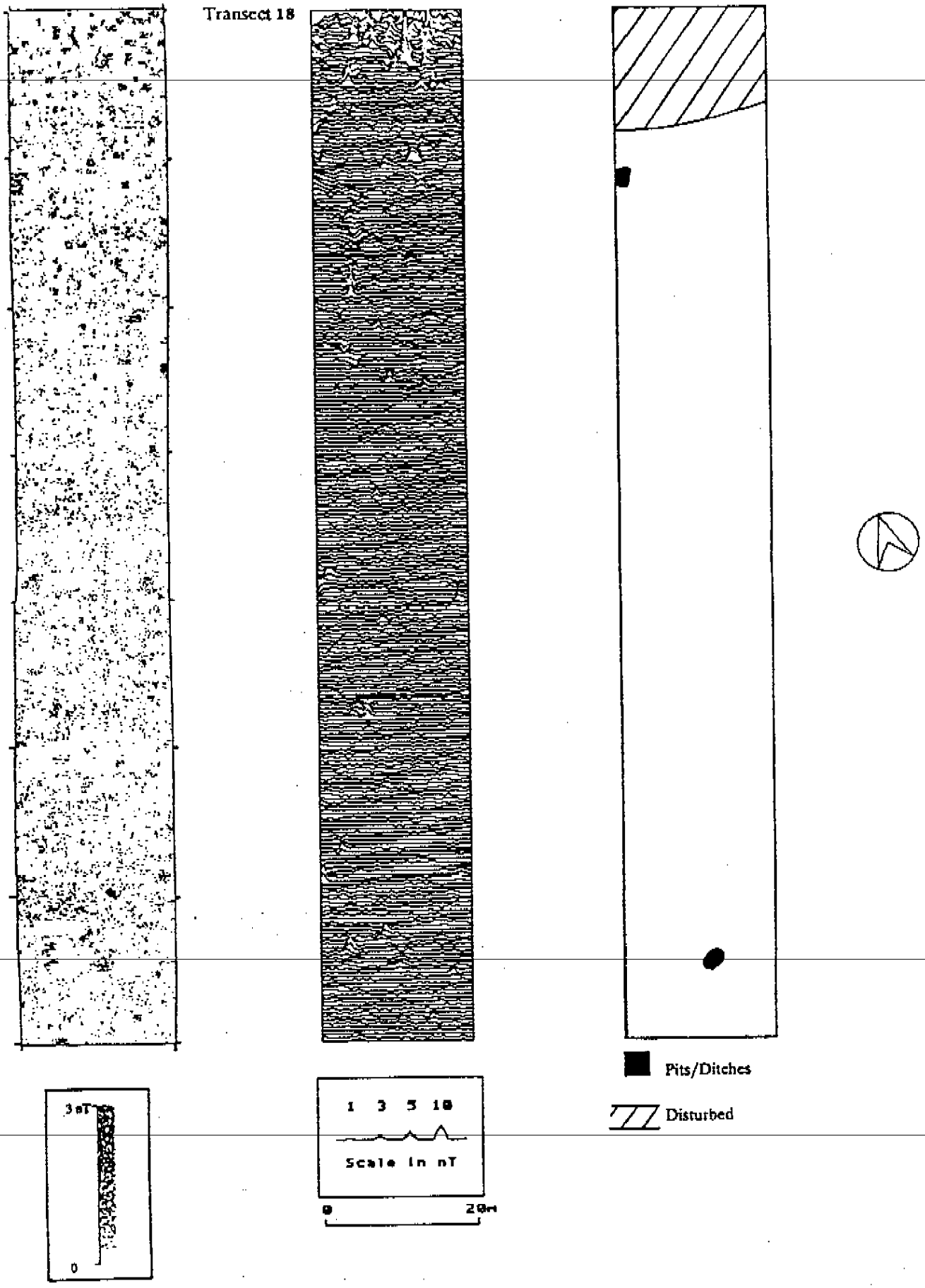


Fig. 57 Geophysical transect 18, results and interpretation

6.3.5 Conclusions

The surveys in and around the site of Great Woodbury have proved most valuable in defining the limits of the monument. Also, areas of considerable activity have been identified within parts of the interior of Great Woodbury. The evidence for activity in the area around the site has been significantly extended. The geophysical results have indicated a complex of field systems, some probably associated with the monument itself. The location of the ring ditch, next to Harvard Hospital, may indicate further similar remains in the immediate area.

The surveys south of Green Lane revealed few anomalies of archaeological interest. Given the excellent magnetic responses obtained from the archaeology in the fields north of Green Lane, it would be surprising if major archaeological features had not been detected in the transects to the south, assuming that such features existed. The failure to detect the enclosure within Transect 13 may be an error due to aerial photograph transcription.

It must be remembered that the anomalies located in this survey indicate only a sample of the archaeological remains within the area.

6.4 SOIL TESTING: RIVER VALLEYS

6.4.1 Introduction

The proposed A36 corridor crossed river valleys at three locations. In each case an auger survey was conducted in order to characterise the deposits and assess their archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential. Alluvium has been shown in many areas to mask archaeologically significant deposits and sites (eg Runnymede see Needham and Maklin 1991) and thus archaeological sites are often under-represented in such locations. Further, alluvial and organic deposits within river valleys also have a high palaeoenvironmental potential (cf. Burrin and Scaife 1984; Scaife and Burrin 1983). The aim of the auger survey was, therefore, to assess both the potential of buried archaeological deposits and the palaeoenvironmental potential of the river floodplain sequences.

6.4.2 Method

Auger surveys were conducted across the Wylye valley near Stapleford, the Nadder valley between Netherhampton and Bemerton and the Avon Valley between Britford and Petersfinger. Auger transects across the river valleys were undertaken by hand augering using a combination of 50mm dutch augers and 40mm screw augers, the boreholes were 50m apart. The auger survey points were located on or close to the centre line of the study area. All sediments were described and full auger logs recorded in the field. Soil colours were obtained in the laboratory from moistened field smears using a Munsell Soil Colour Chart (1975).

6.4.3 Results

Wylye Valley near Stapleford (Fig. 8)

The auger survey across the Wylye was conducted to the south of Stapleford at the confluence of the Till and Wylye rivers. The Wylye valley at this location is a straight incised valley approximately 500m wide. At the confluence of the Till and Wylye rivers the valley is overlooked by three blocks of downland. To the north are Cow Down (Steeple Langford) and Stapleford Down, and to the south is Ebsbury Hill. The floodplain is flat and low lying with extensive watermeadow systems, redundant mill leats and modern drainage channels. The present day surface is regularly flooded. The chalk downs rise steeply from the valley floor onto free draining soils. Twenty-four auger survey points (nos 354-377) were excavated over a distance of 1.2km.

The auger survey revealed a series of highly calcareous to neutral alluvial silts overlying gravels or marls. Nearly all the deposits were moist to wet on recovery. Occasional episodic lenses of peat, humic peaty clays and highly calcareous mollusc rich silts were also encountered. Some of the deeper sequences (viz 363, 367) may indicate ancient palaeochannels and former stream courses. All deposits were bottomed onto gravels or calcareous marl and although the maximum depth recorded was 2.0m the average sequence was less than 0.85m. Apart from a general fining of material at the base of the sediments, immediately above the gravels, there seems to be no recognisable major changes within the depositional regime in the floodplain to indicate any broad stratigraphical or chronological sequence.

Nadder valley (Fig. 9)

The Nadder floodplain was augered about 2km upstream of its confluence with the Avon at about the broadest point in the valley; almost 1.5km. The Nadder itself flows along the northern edge of the floodplain, though other channels, mill leats and watermeadow systems flow to the south. The chalkland slopes to the north and south rise relatively gently from the floodplain. Sixteen auger survey points (nos 326-341) were excavated over a distance of 0.85km.

The auger survey across the flat Nadder floodplain revealed simple shallow alluvial and peat sequences. Two deeper, organic sequences were revealed at the northern and southern ends of the auger survey and extend to a maximum depth of 1.7m The majority of the auger holes revealed shallow calcareous alluvial silts containing chalk pieces and molluscs. Depths rarely exceeded 1m and in most cases were bottomed on to gravels which were impenetrable by hand augering. Two particularly shallow auger records (335 and 336) may represent a old road surface, the gravels encountered being constructional and therefore sealing earlier alluvial deposits. Alternatively they may represent a natural fluvial gravel ridge associated with ancient stream channel edges.

Avon Valley near Petersfinger (Fig. 10)

The auger survey across the Avon valley was undertaken to the south east of Salisbury where the Avon is augmented by series of other semi-natural and canalised river courses together with a myriad of both existing and relict drainage channels of former water meadows. The chalk downs to the south rise gently from the floodplain to the Iron Age site at Little Woodbury, whilst the north side of the valley at Petersfinger is a low, steep sided relict river cliff. Twenty-five auger survey points (nos 301- 325) were excavated over a distance of 1.15km.

The sedimentary sequences were relatively shallow (max 1.5m) and the basal material were gravels or calcareous marls. The sequences were predominantly a series of alluvial silts varying from highly calcareous to very organic. In two particular locations humic peaty deposits were recovered and one borehole (314) produced a carbonised seed of Rosacaea cf. sorbus sp - i.e. Whitebeam, Wild Service Tree or Rowan (P. Hinton dett.). The northern side of the floodplain revealed deeper deposits possibly relating to earlier river channels at the base of the relict river cliff. These deposits were also of humic silty nature. Two samples were prepared for pollen at Southampton University from the peat horizons in auger holes 301 and 325. In both cases pollen was present and well preserved.

The southern end of the auger survey also revealed deeper humic deposits, again possibly related to previous channels. The deeper sequences may represent alluvial sequences that have accumulated through ancient relict river channels and may, therefore, contain relatively long environmental sequences.

6.4.4 Summary

Overall the results show typical floodplain deposits, with no recognisable buried old land surfaces or specifically archaeological significant deposits. The occurrence, however, of charcoal and more specifically a carbonised seed, does indicate human activity in the immediate vicinity. Most of the sediments recorded are typical of river beds, river margins

or overbank material. The overall sedimentary sequence indicates a long term floodplain with coarser deposits associated with higher energy deposition and the organic silts with rich vegetation on the floodplain or associated with channel edges.

Where molluscs were recorded preservation is variable; fair to good. Fragmentation is high and in some cases it was evident that many of the fresh- and brackish-water molluscs were highly fragmented while the terrestrial shells were better preserved. Cursory examination of small auger recovered samples indicated that most of the deposits are floodplain rather than channel bed sediments. Species such as Bithynia tentaculata, Lymnaea truncatula and Anisus leucostoma are all typical of calcareous streams and gentle rivers and can tolerate river edge habitats whilst Ancylus fluviatilis is more typical of swiftly flowing water, although it is found in ponds and lakes. Most of the terrestrial species noted e.g. Zonitiodes sp. and Vallonia pulchella are common in wet, dank grass and thus not uncommon in floodplains. It is interesting to note that even in a cursory examination it was possible to tentatively recognise several molluscan communities throughout the sequences providing some evidence for changing conditions within the floodplain.

Pollen is preserved in the peats and organic horizons and it is likely that the wet alluvial silts will also preserve pollen. Apart from the two initial pollen samples that were prepared purely to determine preservation, no further work has been undertaken.

6.4.5 Additional auger survey work

In field 175, on the south-west side of the Avon Valley, a single auger survey point (378) was placed adjacent to a borehole excavated by Norwest Holst Engineering Ltd for the Department of Transport. Over 2m of silt had been recorded in the borehole record and it was decided that its environmental potential should be investigated. A sample of the silt was scanned and considered to be of post-glacial date but to predate the periods of human activity. The deposit is therefore not of archaeological interest.

Auger survey across the Roman road south of Bemerton (field 160):

Twelve auger survey points (nos 342-353) were excavated across the probable line of the Roman road (SU12NW301), at approximately 2m intervals covering a distance of 22m in an attempt to verify its existence and finds its exact position. The auger encountered substantial bands of gravel at relatively high levels (0.30m and less below ground level). The resulting profile did not show clear indications of the prepared surface and side ditches expected from a road. Trial pit 505 (section 6.5.5) was excavated on the line of the auger survey points, but it failed to reveal any trace of a recognisable road surface within the confines of a 1X1m square pit. It is possible that the gravel may be the result of either upcast from the digging of drainage channels that criss-cross this area or natural fluvial gravel ridges. The road may be at this location, but the confusing nature of the subsoil makes its recognition in anything other than an open area excavation unlikely.

6.4.6 The potential of the alluvial and peat sequences

Archaeological Potential

Alluvium can be seen as both a blanket which covers large areas, rendering whole landscapes invisible to the archaeologist, and as a unit in which evidence of the landscape history, human activity and chronology are encapsulated. For the purposes of this survey the base geology is considered to be the gravels as they were impenetrable by hand augering. Although it is possible that such facies seal earlier alluvium, the information from engineering boreholes does not show this. On the whole, the alluvium and peat sequences are relatively shallow, but depth of deposits does not necessarily equate with the length of time over which they had accumulated. It is possible that some of the sequences recorded within the auger survey may span several thousands of years.

The survey produced no evidence of intact extensive buried old land surfaces. Furthermore cursory examination of the mollusca did not indicate evidence of dry terrestrial episodes. Although no buried land surface was recorded, this does not rule out the possibility (or even probability) of other archaeological evidence relating to low level, specialised archaeological activities; the evidence for which might be exceptionally well preserved.

This survey did not pinpoint any archaeological activity within the river valleys, however, the remarkable recovery of a carbonised seed from the tip of an auger (auger hole 314), given the tiny probability of an auger retrieving one isolated seed, may be indicative of a larger seed assemblage.

In conclusion there does not seem to be any evidence of extensive archaeological sites or deposits within the river valley bottoms and only limited and tentative evidence for localised areas of activity. This does not, however, suggest that there is no archaeological activity within these floodplains, but only that sites or centres of activity are likely within the limited augered transects.

Palaeoenvironmental potential

A landscape appraisal, which covers changes in the river valleys, use of alluvial areas and the broader downland background, helps to place archaeological sites within a general environmental framework and augment site specific environmental data.

The organic horizons have been proven to contain pollen despite being flushed with calcareous water and thus it is likely that the fine grained deposits will also contain pollen. The occurrence of identifiable land and fresh-water shells in even small samples indicates the potential for recovering enough shells to determine environmental and habitat change through time. The presence of biological material is good and thus the potential for palaeoenvironmental analysis is high. It is likely that palaeoenvironmental investigations of the flood plain deposits will enable interpretation of a detailed landscape appraisal; changes in the nature, vegetation and resources in the river valleys, use of the alluvial areas, as well as a broader downland environmental background which will enable the archaeological sites on the downland to be placed within a general landscape and environmental framework. Site specific data will also be augmented.

The potential for palaeoenvironmental landscape reconstruction can, however, only be realised if long detailed sequences can be dated. In this respect work is restricted to sequences with enough organic material to enable radiocarbon determinations. Dated sequence should also chosen to relate to specific landscapes in which known, or investigated archaeological features exist in order to provide and environmental context for these archaeological activities and thus maximise the use of environmental data. The potential for providing detailed palaeoenvironmental sequences is high from all three of the floodplain auger surveys. However, the paucity of organic rich deposits within the Wylye valley survey severely restricts the possibility of dating any sequence. Furthermore, it is on the downs above this valley that most of the significant archaeological sites, especially prehistoric, are located (see Fig. 3).

In conclusion, both the Nadder and Avon valley surveys indicate sequences ideal for palaeoenvironmental investigation which, in both cases, contain peats or organic material with potential for enabling the sequence to be dated. Furthermore, both of these locations encompass known archaeological activity. The Nadder, for instance, has known prehistoric and Iron Age activity immediately to the north of Bemerton, Roman sites around and on the floodplain as well as the known early medieval settlement of Bemerton itself (Fig. 2). Adjacent to the survey area of the Avon valley are the known prehistoric enclosure complexes of the Woodbury's and Bronze Age barrows, while on the north side of the floodplain other enclosures and Saxon activity are recorded (Fig. 4). In both of these instances any palaeoenvironmental sequence can, potentially, also enhance the knowledge of the archaeologically rich landscape.

6.4.7 Summary of auger records

Auger survey point 301

0-0.20m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, silty loam.
0.20-0.30m	10YR 5/3 brown, silty clay.
0.30-0.95m	10YR 2/1 black, humic peat.
0.95-1.05m	2.5Y 4/2 dark greyish brown, fine silt.

Auger survey point 302

0-0.20m	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown, peaty loam.
0.20-0.85m	10YR 2/1 black, humic silty peat.
0.85-0.90m	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown, silt.
0.90m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 303

0-0.40m	10YR 2/2 very dark brown, humic loam.
0.40-0.41m	10YR 4/1 dark grey, silt.
0.41m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 304

0-0.30m	10YR 2/2 very dark brown, humic loam.
0.30-0.35m	mottled chalk marl.

Auger survey point 305

0-0.15m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, loam.
0.15-0.35m	mottled silty clay.
0.35-0.80m	2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown, chalk marl.
0.80m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 306

0-0.15m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, loam.
0.15-0.25m	disturbed silt loam.
0.25-0.40m	10YR 5/3 brown, gleyed silt clay.
0.40-0.70m	2.5Y 8/2 white, chalk marl.
0.70m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 307

0-0.15m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, loam.
0.15-0.25m	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, silty loam.

Auger survey point 308

0-0.15m	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, loam.
0.15-0.20m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, silty loam.

Auger survey point 309

0-0.20m	10YR 4/3 brown, loam.
0.20-0.35m	flint gravel bands.
0.35m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 310

0-0.20m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, fine loam.
0.20m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 311

0-0.40m	mixed silty clay loam, becomes gleyed from 0.15m.
0.40-0.50m	silty clay.
0.50-0.70m	10YR 2/1 black, peat.
0.70-0.75m	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, silt.
0.75-1.10m	10YR 8/1 white, marl.

Auger survey point 312

0-0.15m	loam.
0.15-0.20m	brown silty loam.

Auger survey point 313

0-0.40m	mixed loam.
0.40-0.50m	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, clay.
0.50m-	chalk marl.

Auger survey point 314

0-0.30m	mixed silty clay loam.
0.30-0.50m	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown, humic silty clay.
0.50-0.60m	chalk marl.

Auger survey point 315

0-0.30m	silty loam with flint gravel.
0.30-0.50m	marl.
0.50-0.60m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, silty loam.
0.60-0.80m	10YR 8/2 white, sandy loam marl.
0.80m-	10YR 8/3 very pale brown, sandy chalk marl.

Auger survey point 316

0-0.10m	humic loam.
0.10-0.20m	10YR 4/3 brown, silty clay loam.
0.20-0.40m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, silty clay.
0.40m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 317

0-0.20m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, loam.
0.20m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 318

0-0.15m	10YR 4/3 brown, loam.
0.15-0.30m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, silty clay.
0.30m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 319

0-0.20m	silty loam.
0.20-0.75m	10YR 5/3 brown, clayey silt.
0.75-0.95m	10YR 6/3 pale brown, sand.
0.95m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 320

0-0.10m	silty loam.
0.10-0.25m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, clayey silt.
0.25-0.50m	10YR 4/3 brown, silty clay.
0.50-0.95m	10YR 6/3 pale brown, silty clay.
0.95-1.20m	10YR 5/2 greyish brown, sandy silt.
1.20m-	10YR 7/1 light grey, sand.

Auger survey point 321

0-0.10m	silty loam.
0.10-0.25m	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty clay.
0.25-0.50m	10YR 5/3 brown, silty clay.
0.50-0.70m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, clay.
0.70-1.10m	10YR 2/1 black, peat.
1.10m-	10YR 3/3 dark brown, clay.

Auger survey point 322

0-0.15m	silty loam.
0.15-0.30m	10YR 5/3 brown, clayey silt.
0.30-0.55m	10YR 5/3 brown, very clayey silt.
0,55-0.70m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, silty clay.
0.70-0.75m	gravel.
0.75-0.90m	10YR 2/2 very dark brown, organic silty clay.
0.90m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 323

0-0.10m	silty loam.
0.10-0.30m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, clayey silt.
0.30m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 324

0-0.15m	silty loam.
0.15-0.45m	10YR 4/3 brown, clayey silt.
0.45-0.55m	10YR 2/2 very dark brown, organic silt.
0.55-0.70m	10YR 2/2 very dark brown, organic silt.
0.70-0.90m	10YR 5/3 brown, clayey silt.
0.90-1.20m	2.5Y 7/2 light grey, sand.

Auger survey point 325

0-0.15m	silty loam.
0.15-0.35m	10YR 4/3 brown, clayey silt.
0.35-0.45m	10YR 2/2 very dark brown, organic silty clay.
0.45-0.80m	10YR 2/1 black, peat.
0.80-1.20m	10YR 7/2 light grey, very clayey silt.

Auger survey point 326

0-0.20m	10YR 5/3 brown,sandy loam.
0.20-0.45m	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, silty loam.
0.45-0.80m	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown, silty clay.
0.80-1.10m	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown, clayey silt.
1.10m-	10YR 8/3 very pale brown, marl.

Auger survey point 327

0-0.30m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, silty loam.
0.30-0.50m	10YR 2/2 very dark brown, peaty silt.
0.50-1.30m	10YR 2/2 very dark brown, peat.
1.30-1.70m	10YR 7/1 light grey, clayey silt.
1.70m-	10YR 8/1 white, ver clayey silt.

Auger survey point 328

0-0.40m	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown, silty loam.
0.40-0.60m	10YR 2/1 black, clayey silt.
0.60-1.10m	10YR 4/3 brown, very clayey silt.
1.10m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 329

0-0.35m	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown, silty loam.
0.35-0.55m	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown, clayey silt.
0.55-0.90m	10YR 8/3 very pale brown, marl.
0.90m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 330

0-0.35m	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam.
0.35-0.50m	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown, clayey silt.
0.50m-	10YR 5/3 brown, silty clay with gravel.

Auger survey point 331

0-0.20m	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown, clayey loam.
0.20-0.50m	2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown, clayey silt.
0.50-0.75m	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, silty clay.
0.75-0.95m	10YR 7/1 light grey, marl.
0.95m-	marl with gravel.

Auger survey point 332

0-0.20m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, silty loam.
0.20-0.50m	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown, clayey silt.
0.50-0.80m	10YR 6/2 light brownish grey, silty clay.
0.80m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 333

0-0.25m	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam.
0.25-0.40m	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, clayey silt.
0.40m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 334

0-0.30m	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam.
0.30-0.50m	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, sandy silt.
0.50-0.75m	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown, sandy clay.
0.75-0.85m	10YR 7/6 yellow, sandy silt.
0.85m-	10YR 8/2 white, marl.

Auger survey point 335

0-0.20m	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown, silty loam.
0.20m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 336

0-0.20m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, silty loam.
0.20m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 337

0-0.30m	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown, silty loam.
0.30-0.70m	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty clay.
0.70-1.00m	10YR 5/2 greyish brown, sandy clay.
1.00m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 338

0-0.40m	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown, silty loam.
0.40-0.75m	10YR 4/3 brown, silty clay.
0.75-1.20m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, clayey silt.
1.20m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 339

0-0.30m	10YR 5/2 greyish brown, silty loam.
0.30-0.70m	10YR 5/2 greyish brown, clayey silt.
0.70-1.10m	10YR 2/1 black, peat.
1.10m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 340

0-0.30m	10YR 2/2 very dark brown, silty loam.
0.30-0.70m	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, clayey silt.
0.70-1.00m	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown, silty clay.
1.00m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 341

0-0.80m	10YR 2/2 very dark brown, silty loam.
0.80-1.70m	10YR 2/1 black, peat.
1.70m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 342

0-0.30m	10YR 5/3 brown, silty loam.
0.30-0.40m	10YR 5/3 brown, clayey silt loam.
0.40m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 343

0-0.25m	10YR 6/3 pale brown, silty loam.
0.25-0.60m	10YR 4/3 brown, silty loam.
0.60-0.70m	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, clayey silt loam.
0.70m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 344

0-0.20m	10YR 5/3 brown, silty loam.
0.20-0.30m	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, silty loam.
0.30m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 345

0-0.25m	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam.
0.25-0.30m	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, sandy silty loam.
0.30m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 346

0-0.20m	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam.
0.20-0.30m	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, sandy silt loam.
0.30m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 347

0-0.20m	10YR 4/3 brown, silty loam.
0.20-0.50m	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, clayey silt loam.
0.50m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 348

0-0.40m	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam.
0.40m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 349

0-0.40m	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, silty loam.
0.40m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 350

0-0.40m	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, silty loam.
0.40m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 351

0-0.30m	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown, silty loam.
0.30m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 352

0-0.30m	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, silty loam.
0.30m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 353

0-0.30m	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, silty loam.
0.30-0.70m	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown, sandy silt loam.
0.70-0.75m	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown, clayey silt loam.
0.75m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 354

0-0.50m	10YR 5/3 brown, clayey silt loam.
0.50-0.90m	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, silty loam.
0.90-1.20m	10YR 6/2 light brownish grey, calcareous silt.
1.20m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 355

0-0.25m	10YR 5/2 greyish brown, clayey silt loam.
0.25-0.55m	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, silty clay.
0.55-0.80m	10YR 4/1 dark grey, very clayey silt.
0.80-0.90m	10YR 8/2 white, marl.

Auger survey point 356

0-0.30m	10YR 4/3 brown, silty loam.
0.30-0.50m	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, silty clay.
0.50-0.70m	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, calcareous silt.
0.70-0.80m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, clayey silt.
0.80m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 357

0-0.30m	10YR 4/3 brown, silty loam.
0.30-0.50m	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, silty clay.
0.50-0.70m	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, silt.
0.70-0.80m	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, clay.
0.80m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 358

0-0.30m	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, silty loam.
0.30-0.50m	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, calcareous silt.
0.50-0.60m	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, clayey silt.
0.60m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 359

0-0.30m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, silty loam.
0.30-0.40m	10YR 4/3 brown, clayey silt.
0.40-0.50m	10YR 4/1 dark grey, silty clay.
0.50m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 360

0-0.25m	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam.
0.25-0.45m	2.5Y 4/2 dark greyish brown, silt.
0.45-0.60m	10YR 2/2 very dark grey, clayey silt.
0.60m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 361

0-0.25m	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam.
0.25-0.50m	10YR 4/3 brown, clayey silt.
0.50m-	10YR 7/4 very pale brown, marl.

Auger survey point 362

0-0.20m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, silty loam.
0.20-0.30m	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown, silty clay.
0.30m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 363

0-0.30m	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam.
0.30-0.50m	10YR 6/3 pale brown, calcareous silt.
0.50-0.70m	10YR 2/2 very dark brown, peat.
0.70-1.30m	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown, sandy silt.
1.30-1.90m	10YR 4/1 dark grey, sandy silt.
1.90m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 364

0-0.20m	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam.
0.20-0.50m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, silty loam.
0.50-0.65m	10YR 5/2 greyish brown, silt.
0.65-1.20m	10YR 5/3 brown, silt.
1.20m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 365

0-0.30m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, silty loam.
0.30-0.50m	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, clayey silt.
0.50-0.70m	10YR 5/2 greyish brown, clayey silt.
0.70m-	marl.

Auger survey point 366

0-0.10m	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam.
0.10-0.30m	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, clayey silt.
0.30-0.50m	10YR 5/2 greyish brown, silt.
0.50-0.70m	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, silt.
0.70-0.90m	10YR 6/2 light brownish grey, calcareous silt.
0.90m-	marl.

Auger survey point 367

0-0.15m	10YR 5/3 brown, silty loam.
0.15-0.30m	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, silt.
0.30-0.90m	10YR 6/2 light brownish grey, calcareous silt.
0.90-1.60m	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, silt.
1.60-2.00m	10YR 4/1 dark grey, silt.
2.00m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 368

0-0.20m	10YR 4/3 brown, silty loam.
0.20-0.35m	10YR 6/2 light brownish grey, calcareous silt.
0.35-0.55m	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, silt.
0.55-0.80m	10YR 5/2 greyish brown, silt.
0.80m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 369

0-0.20m	10YR 4/3 brown, clayey silt loam.
0.20-0.70m	10YR 6/2 light brownish grey, silt.
0.70m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 370

0-0.20m	10YR 4/3 brown, silty loam.
0.20-0.50m	10YR 5/3 brown, clayey silt.
0.50-0.75m	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown, peaty silt.
0.75-1.00m	10YR 5/2 greyish brown, silty clay.
1.00m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 371

0-0.30m	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam.
0.30-0.75m	10YR 5/3 brown, silt.
0.75-1.20m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, peaty silt.
1.20m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 372

0-0.20m	10YR 4/3 brown, clayey silt loam.
0.20-1.00m	10YR 5/3 brown, clayey silt.
1.00m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 373

0-0.30m	10YR 3/2 greyish brown, clayey silt loam.
0.30-0.50m	10YR 7/3 very pale brown, clayey silt.
0.50-1.10m	10YR 3/1 very dark grey, silty clay.
1.10m-	10YR 8/2 white, marl.

Auger survey point 374

0-0.15m	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam.
0.15-0.30m	10YR 5/3 brown, clayey silt.
0.30-0.50m	10YR 7/2 light grey, silty clay.
0.50-0.80m	10YR 2/1 black, peat.
0.80m-	gravel.

Auger survey point 375

0-0.25m	silty loam.
0.25-0.45m	clayey silt.
0.45m-	marl.

Auger survey point 376

0-0.20m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, silty loam.
0.20-0.35m	10YR 4/1 dark grey, clayey silt.
0.35-0.50m	10YR 3/3 dark brown, silty clay.
0.50m-	10YR 8/1 white, marl.

Auger survey point 377

0-0.25m	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, silty loam.
0.25-0.35m	10YR 8/3 very pale brown, clayey silt.
0.35-0.55m	10YR 3/1 very dark grey, silty clay.
0.55m-	10YR 8/2 white, marl.

Auger survey point 378

0-0.20m	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty loam.
0.20-0.80m	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, silty clay.
0.80m-	10YR 7/4 very pale brown, calcareous sandy silt.

6.5 SOIL TESTING: THE DRY VALLEYS

6.5.1 Introduction

The principal dry valley systems within the corridor were investigated in order to assess the potential of the colluvial sediments to provide data pertinent to the past land-use . Further, it has been demonstrated that colluvial deposits may not only provide palaeoenvironmental information but may also mask and seal cultural horizons (Allen 1988; 1991).

The principal valleys in the corridor are all situated to the west of Salisbury and are as follows;

1. North-east of Great Wishford, where dry valleys are situated on the south-west facing slopes below late prehistoric field systems (SU03NE612).

2. The head of the coombe at Field Barn, South Newton, adjacent to vestigial traces of a field system (SU03NE640).

3. Dry valley at the base of Stoford Bottom

4. Coombe west of Fugglestone Red Buildings, adjacent to vestigial traces of a field system (SU13SW644) and descending to the river valley, west of Bemerton Heath, immediately north of the present A36.

The investigations aims were to locate hillwash deposits in the valleys and record evidence of human activity either caused, or masked, by the colluvium and also to assess the potential of such deposits for determining past landscapes associated with archaeological activities.

6.5.2 Method

At suitable locations within the valleys recorded above, $1m^2$ hand excavated trial pits were dug to assess the hillwash deposits, except in locations where the engineers borehole data indicated the absence of hillwash. A basic context record was made in the field and spot samples taken to provide further pedological description to augment the context record. These samples were also processed for land snails following the methodology outlined by Evans (1972). One kilogram of air-dried soil was placed in a bucket with water and the soil disaggregated by both gentle agitation and the addition of hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2). The floating shells were decanted on to a sieve of 0.5mm mesh aperture and the residues washed through a nest of sieves of 5.6mm, 2mm, 1mm and 0.5mm mesh aperture. For the purposes of assessment, and in order to determine shell preservation and potential environmental change within the sequences, only the flots were examined (see Table 4). This provides a crude indication of mollusc numbers as only the complete shells float, often most shells are only apical fragments which require extraction from the 0.5mm, 1mm and 2mm residues under a stereo-binocular microscope. Although this rapid scan method will be biased towards the more complete and durable shells, a basic presence absence will enable changes within the assemblages to be detected.

6.5.3 Results

Great Wishford

No excavation was conducted within the dry valleys in the south- west facing slope of the downs north-east of Great Wishford. In every case the areas of coombe within the survey corridor were seen from on-site inspection to be devoid of colluvium (traces of the underlying chalk were visible on the surface of the ploughsoil). The borehole logs from Norwest Holst Soil Engineering Ltd. showed average depths of only 0.30m of soil above the chalk in this area.

Field Barn, South Newton

The borehole logs from Norwest Holst Soil Engineering Ltd revealed that no colluvium survived and that only 0.30m of a typical thin rendzina soil overlay the chalk within the ploughed valley bottom. On-site inspection of the field confirmed this and accordingly no excavation was carried out.

Stoford Bottom (Fields 126 and 132)

Two hand-dug trial pits (501 and 502) were excavated either side of the track/road in Stoford Bottom at a distance apart of less than 30m. The trial pits were positioned on the centreline of the survey corridor close to boreholes (ecavated by Norwest Holst Soil Engineering Ltd) which had revealed considerable depths of subsoil. Both trial pits revealed similar sequences, though trial pit 501 was deeper being a maximum of 1.1m. A series of calcareous and weakly calcareous silty clay colluvial horizons were recognised. Some artefacts were recovered, and although the basal layer (606) of trial pit 502 produced a flint flake and a sherd of hand-made first millennium BC Iron Age pottery, they were accompanied by four sherds of medieval pottery indicating that plough disturbance may have led to a mixing of the soil stratigraphy. A series of spot samples were taken from each context, described and the molluscs assessed. The Mollusca recorded from the flots are again typical of colluvium and suggest open downland, probably arable with intermittent pastoral elements.

Fugglestone Red Buildings (Field 176)

Two trial pits were excavated at the base of the valley 50m apart. Trial pit 504 was excavated higher up the valley axis and just beyond a minor ridge and revealed 1m of poorly stratified deposits. The second pit (503) contained a stratified colluvial sequence. This 1m sequence comprised a series of calcareous colluvial horizons which overlay a probably truncated old land surface. Two spot samples (731 and 732) were taken and assessed, but no sample from the basal layer was available. Both samples produced a number of well preserved Mollusca from the flots. The molluscs were predominantly open country species and typical of colluvial deposits (cf. Bell 1983; Barnes and Allen 1990). The presence of the single shade-loving species Vitrea spp., which according to Cameron and Morgan-Huws (1975) should be re- classified as catholic, is common in long grassland and is of interest as it is not a species regularly found in abundance in colluvial deposits. Unfortunately no dating

evidence was recovered within this sequence, but from the extremely calcareous nature of the hillwash and the presence of Candidula sp. which is considered to be a medieval introduction (Kerney 1966), it is likely that most of this sequence is relatively late in date.

6.5.4 The potential of the colluvial sequences

The valleys within the corridor display relatively shallow colluvial sequences. Both the artefacts and environmental evidence indicate that these sequences could be relatively late and not contain a prehistoric component. It is possible that the size of the valleys has facilitated severe truncation of the older colluvial deposits by large scale storm events and episodic erosion (cf. Allen 1988; 1991). There is a hint of earlier evidence in both valleys sampled. At Fugglestone Red Buildings the possible relict and truncated old land surface may be prehistoric and the sherd of Iron Age pottery from Stoford Bottom suggests an element of prehistoric erosion. In view of the density of archaeological sites, and field systems in particular, one must conclude that the paucity of deposits in these valleys is not due to a lack of erosion; in fact quite the reverse. The magnitude of both the valleys and the activity in the area was such that any sediments eroded into the valleys were, subsequently, removed from this temporary reservoir location. It is, therefore, likely that extensive colluvial deposits may exist elsewhere in the valleys, outside the corridor investigated, or have been flushed into the river system.

The nature of the hillwash examined indicates that at these specific locations it is unlikely that any preserved cultural horizons exist. Furthermore, the environmental and landscape evidence is limited to a relatively short chronological sequence (probably medieval and later) and no significant environmental variation could be detected in the test samples assessed.

Further fieldwork will be difficult to target at this stage but the likelihood of localised colluvial deposits should not be ignored during the schemes construction.

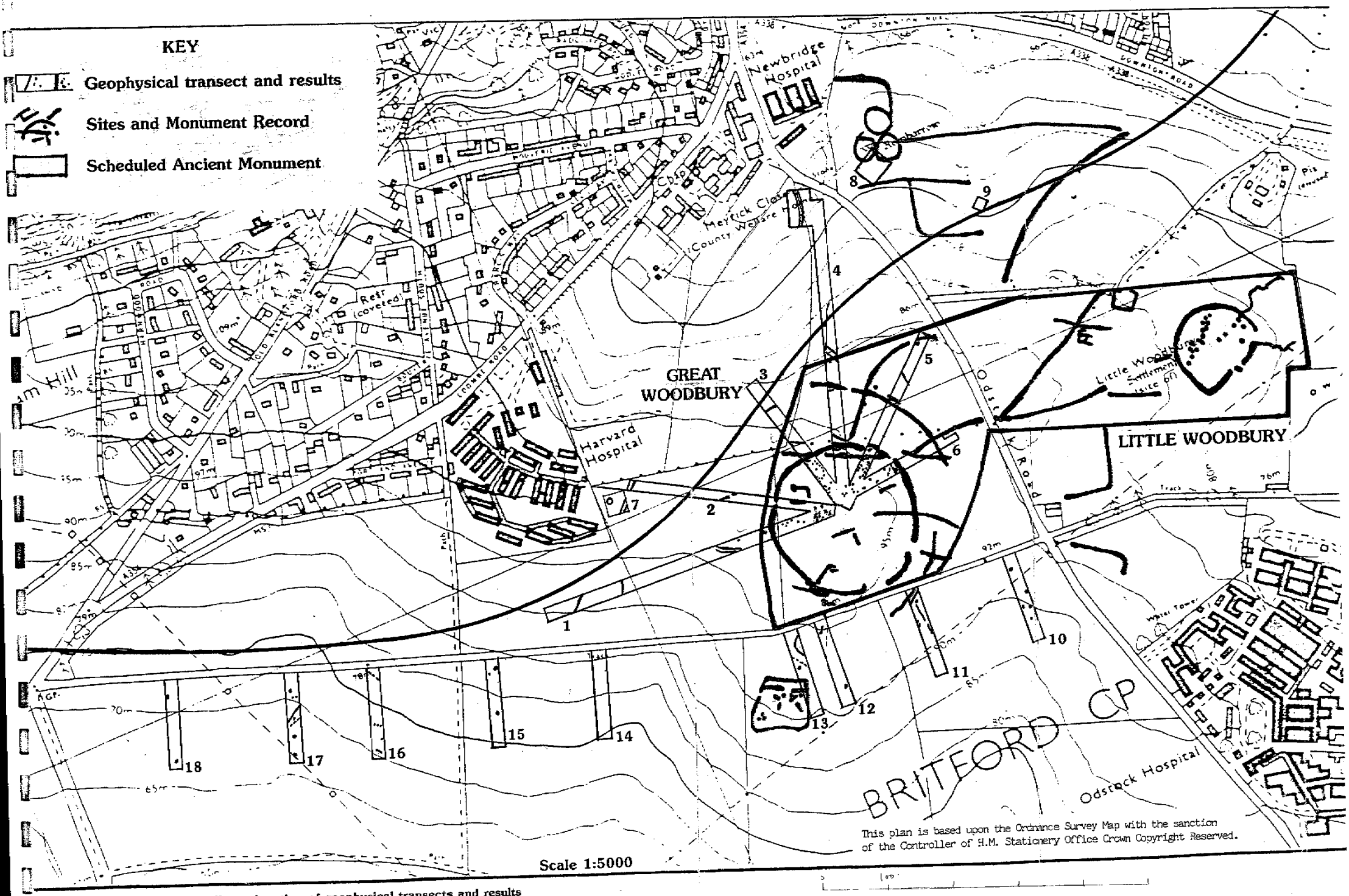


Fig. 7 Great Woodbury, location of geophysical transects and results

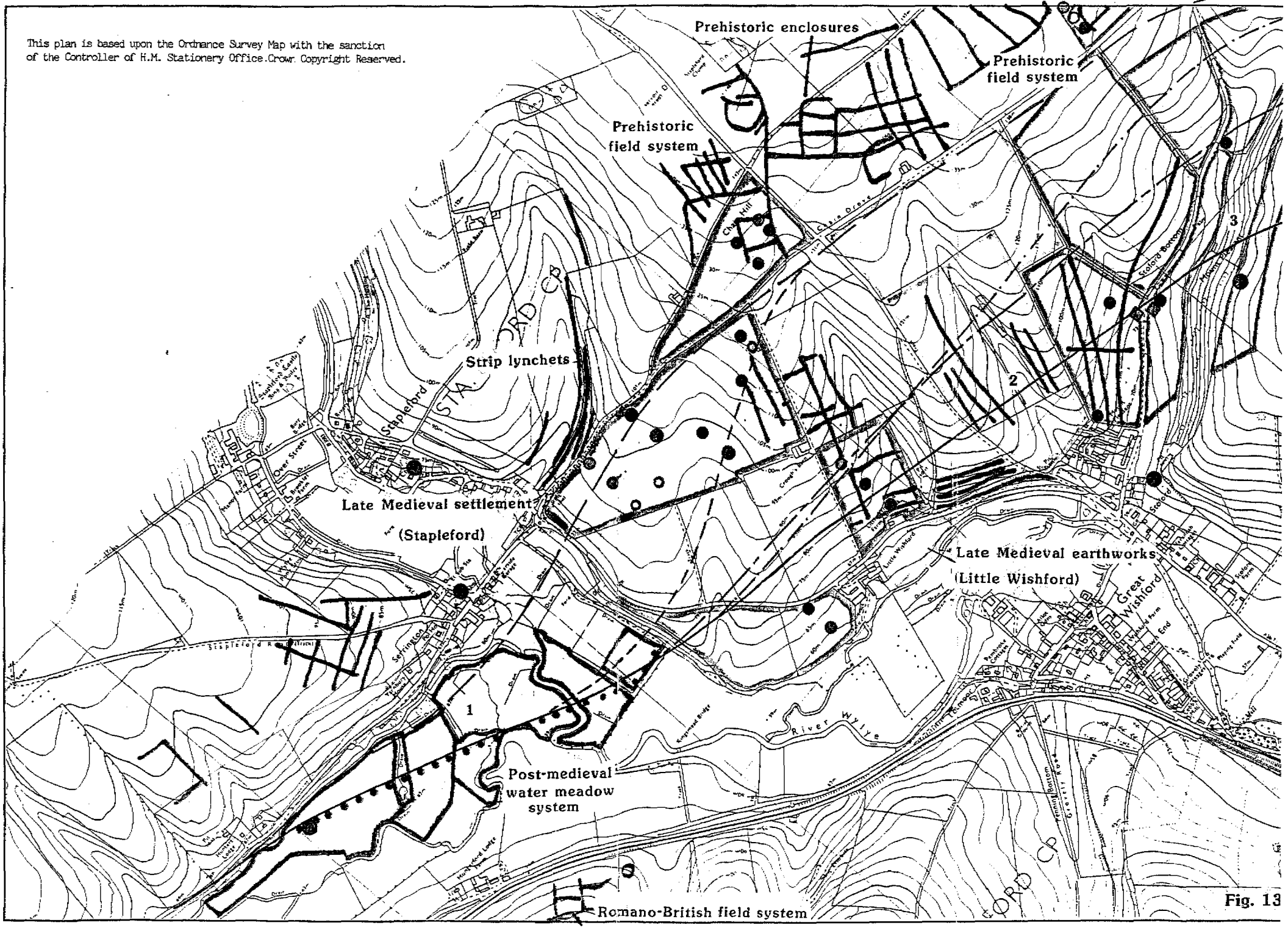


Fig. 13

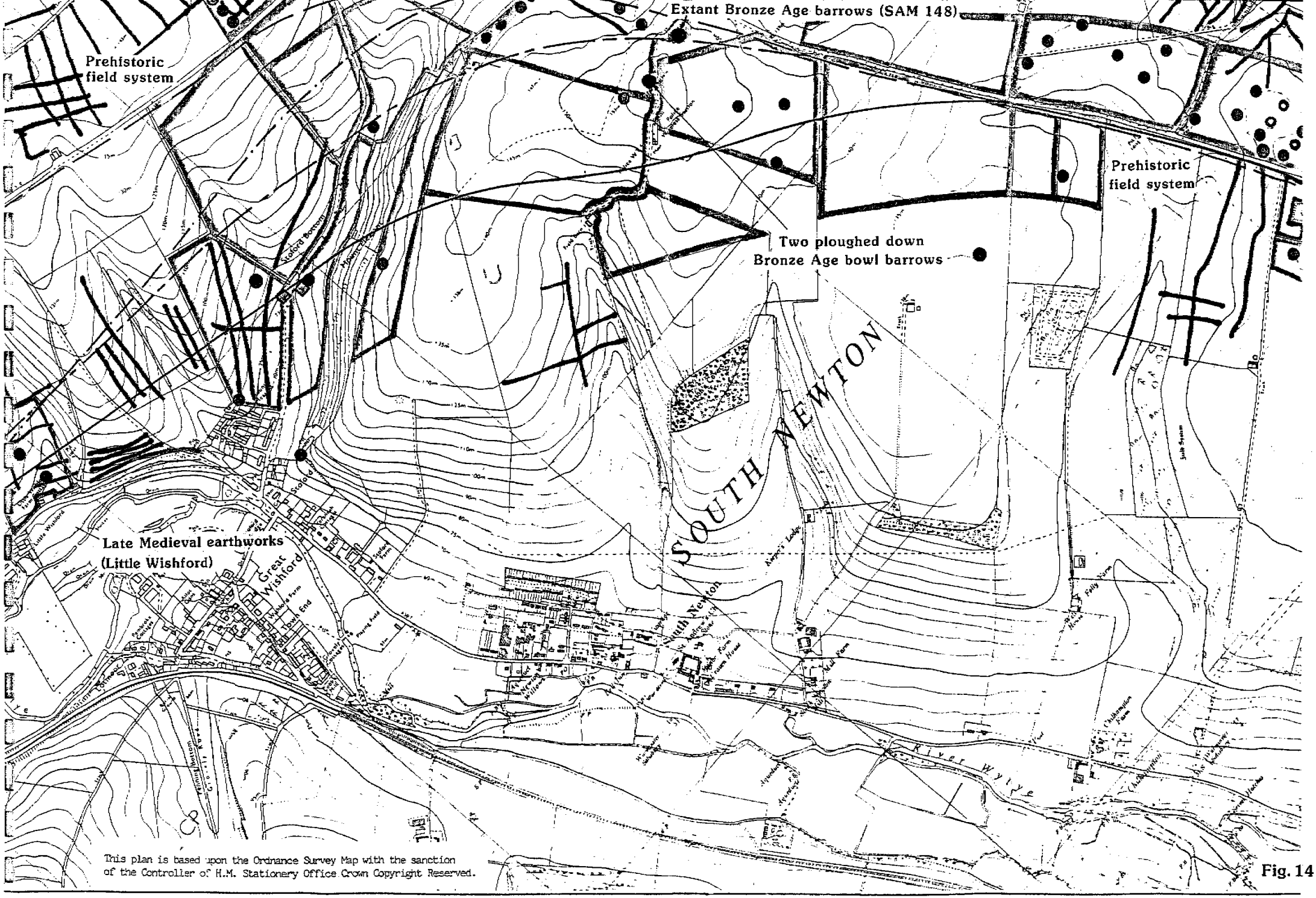


Fig. 14

Scale 1:10,000

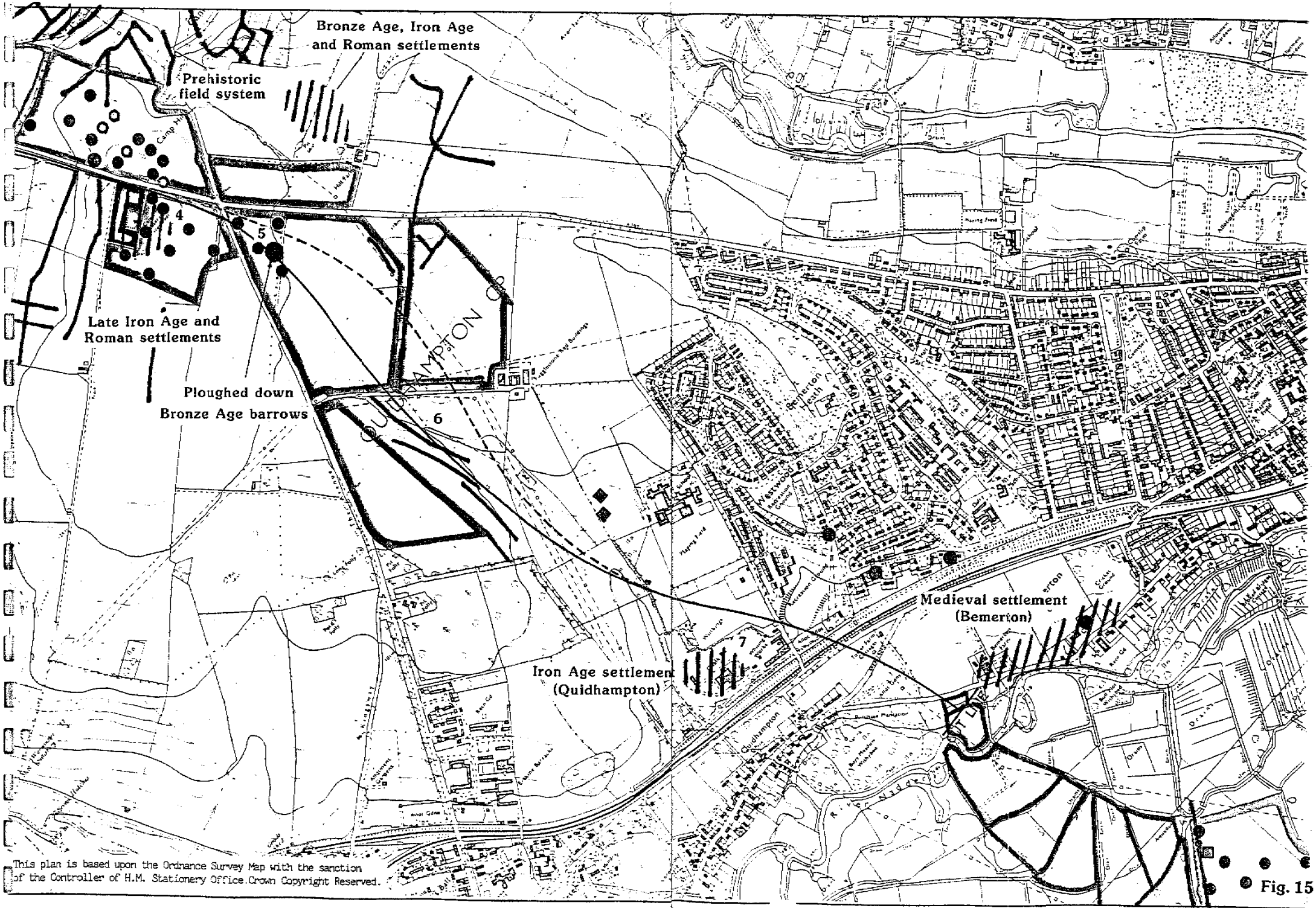


Fig. 15

Scale 1:10,000

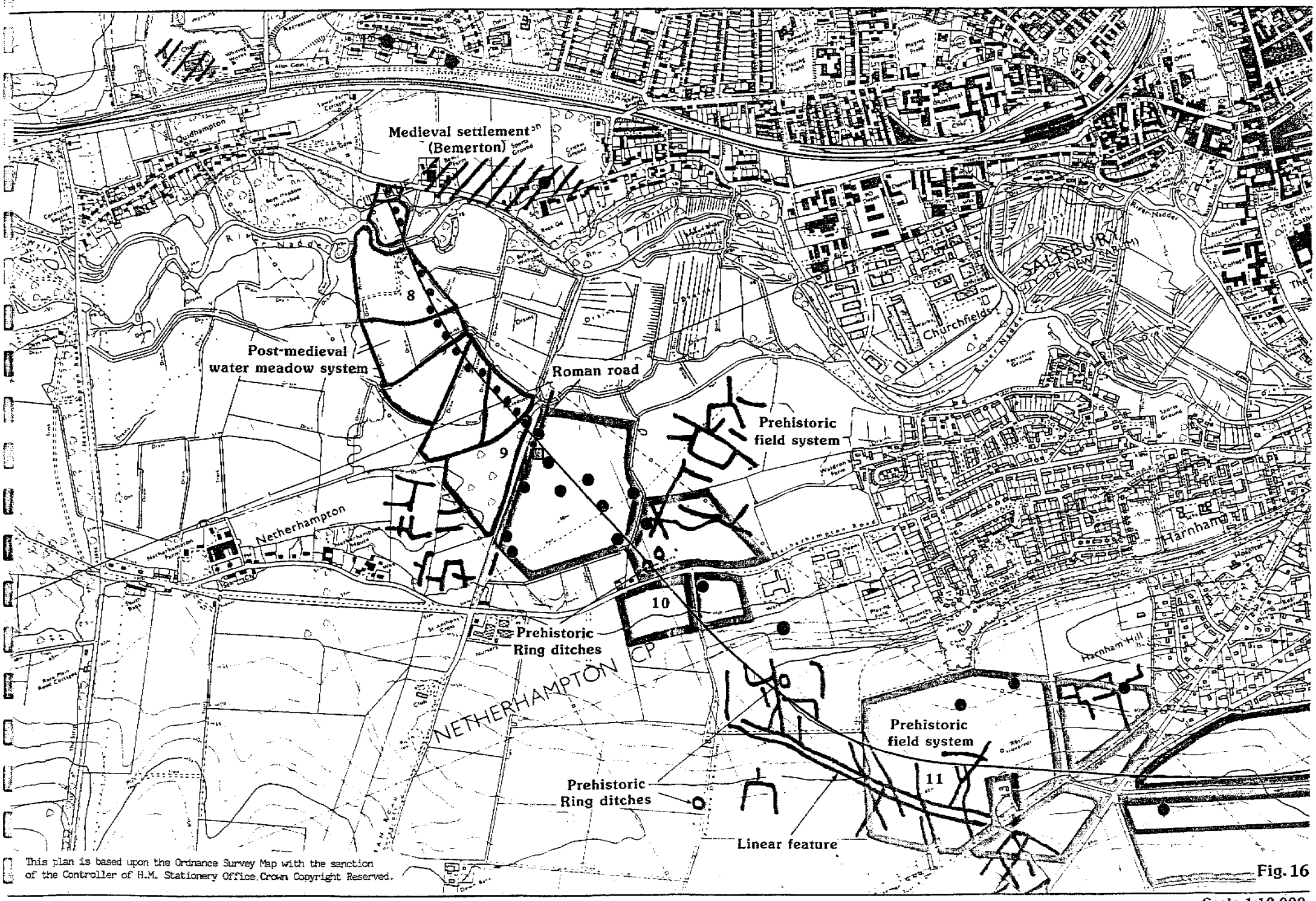


Fig. 16

Scale 1:10,000

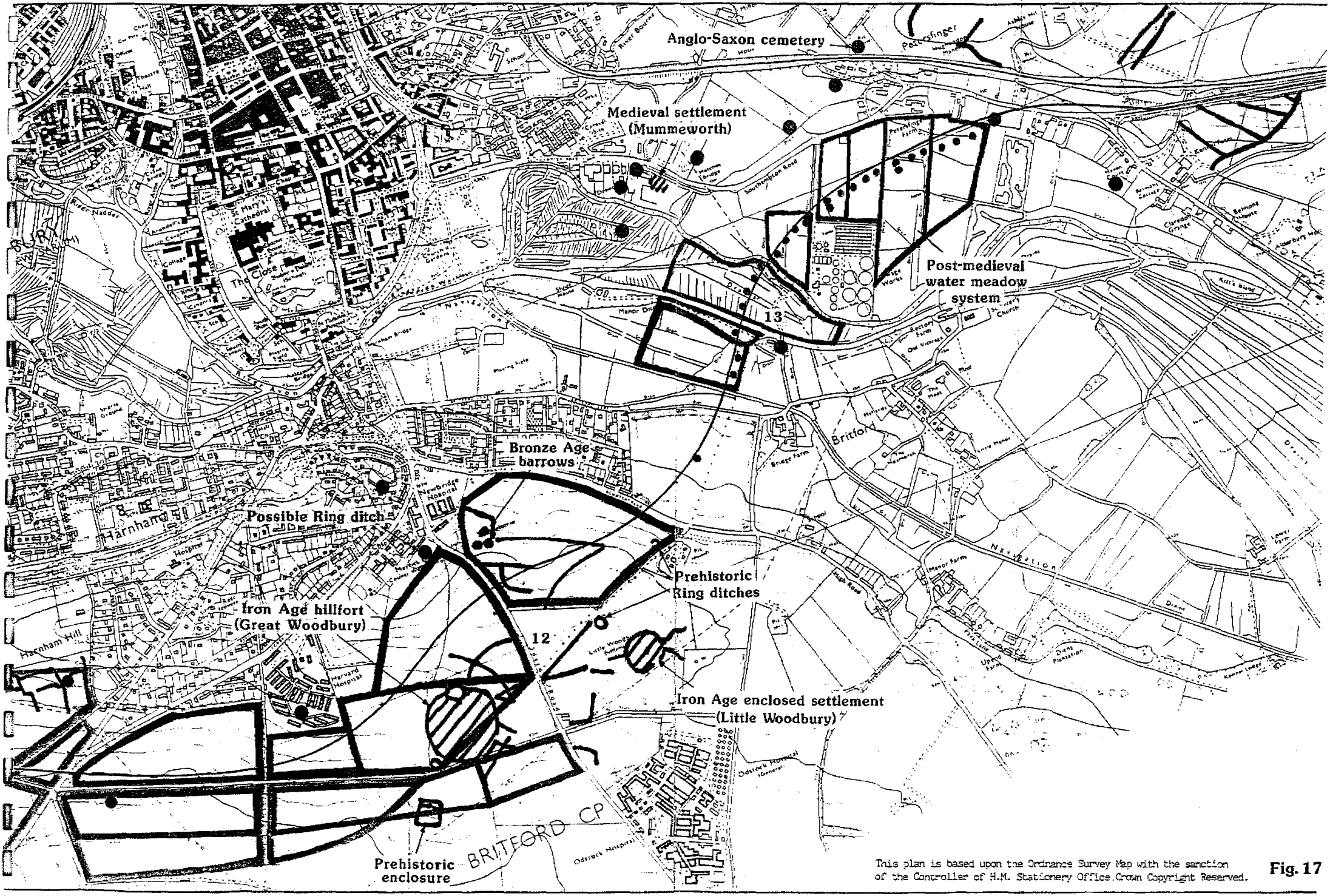


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Fig. 17

Scale 1:10,000

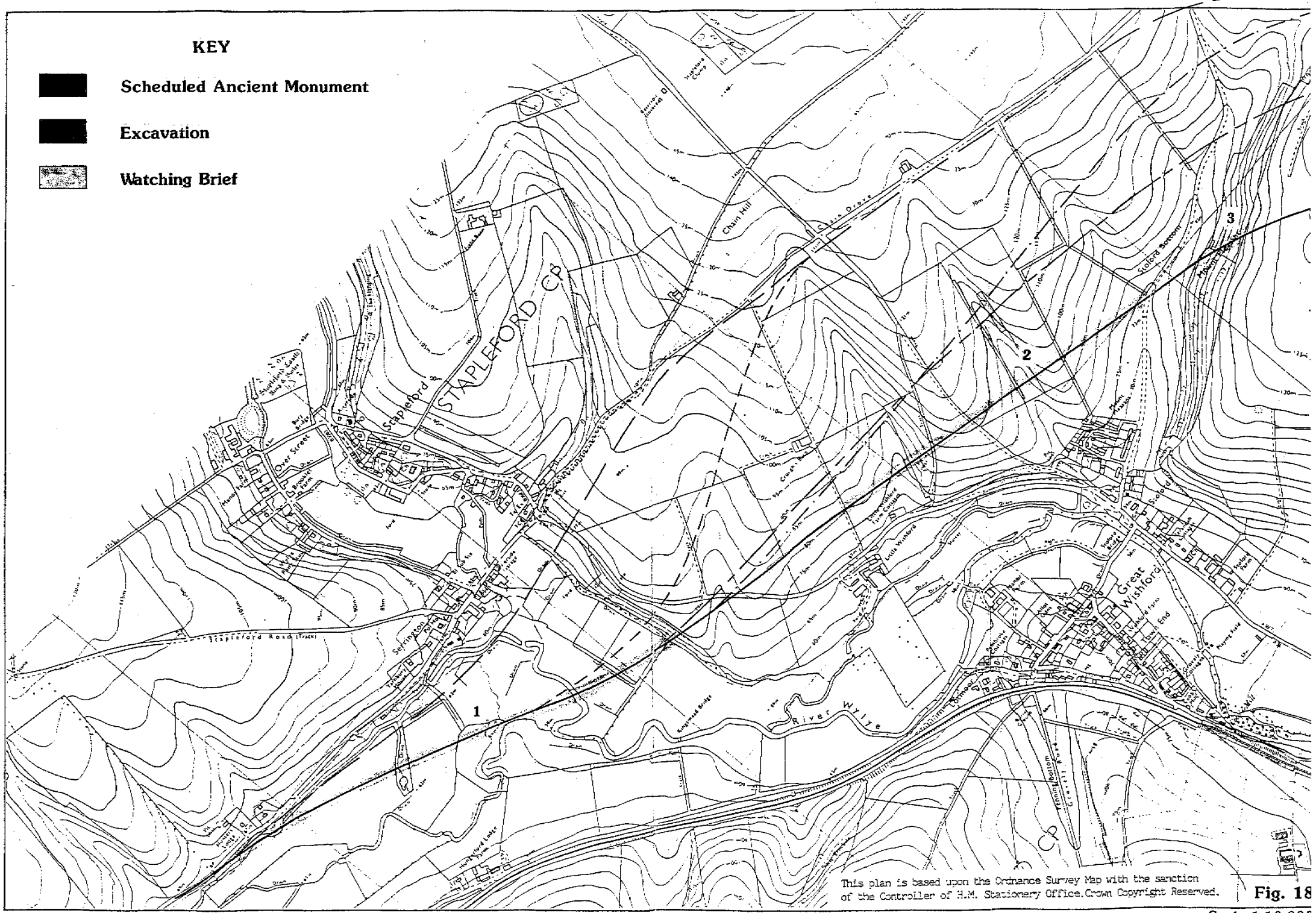

Fig. 18

Scale 1:10.000

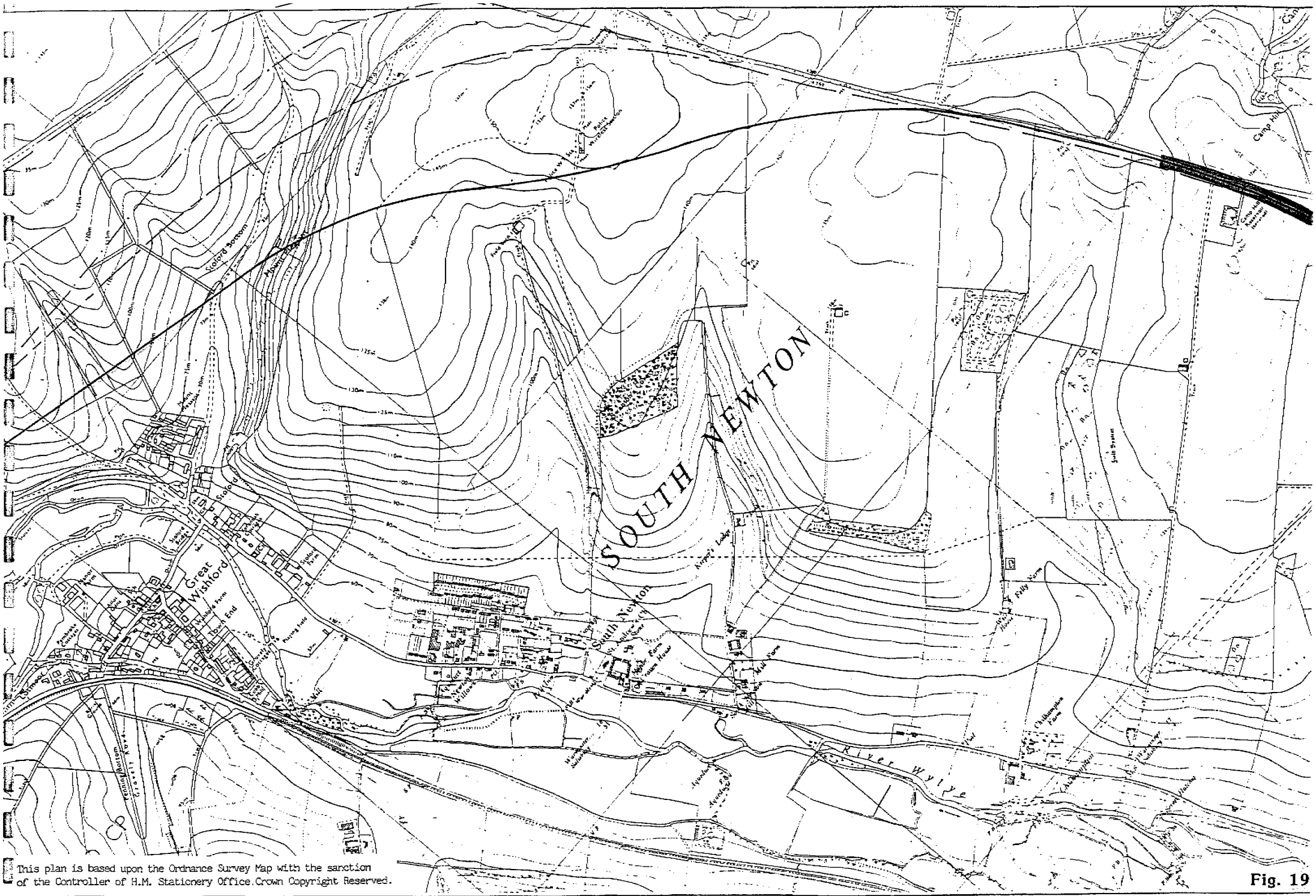

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Fig. 19

Scale 1:10,000

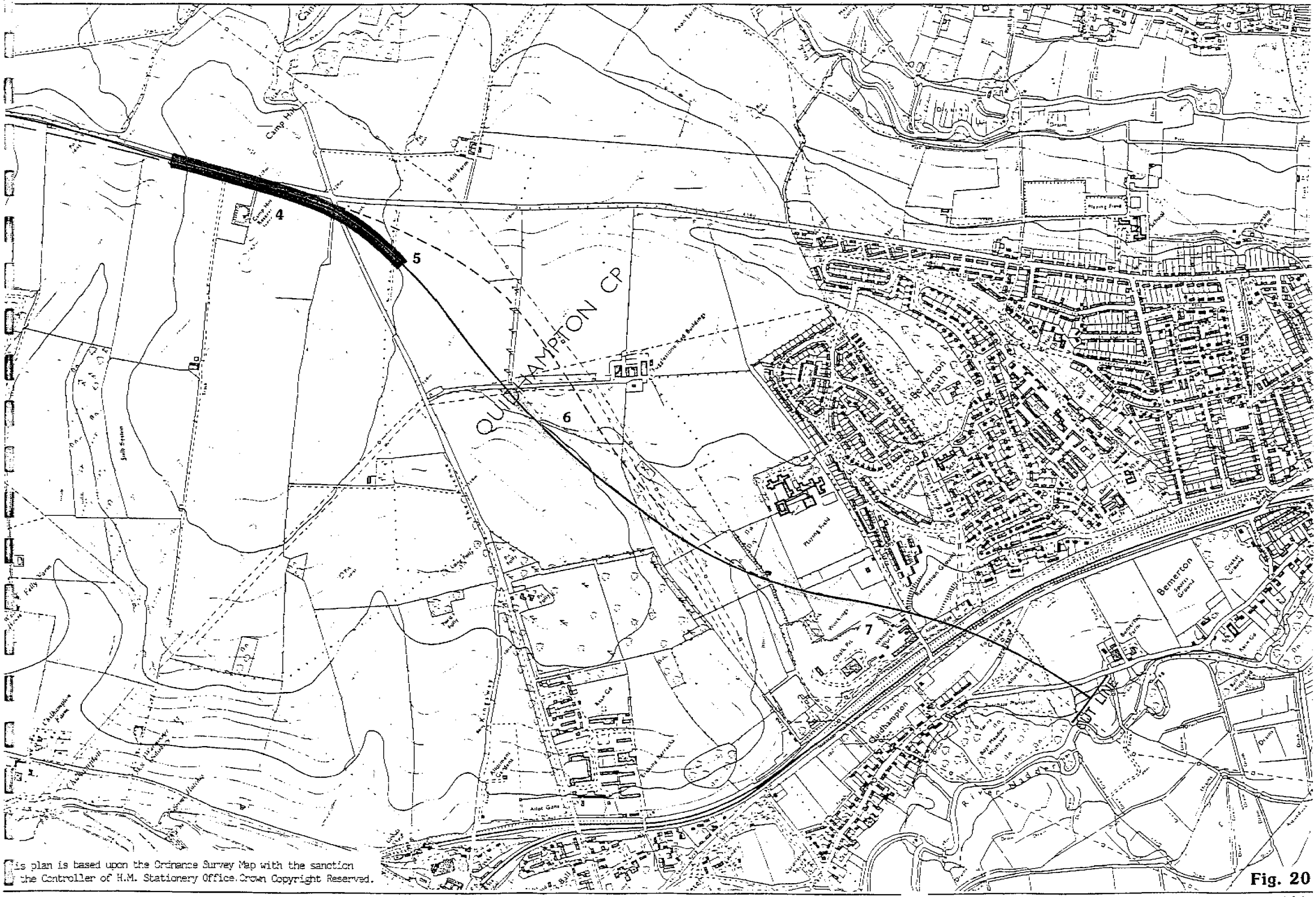

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Fig. 20

Scale 1:10,000

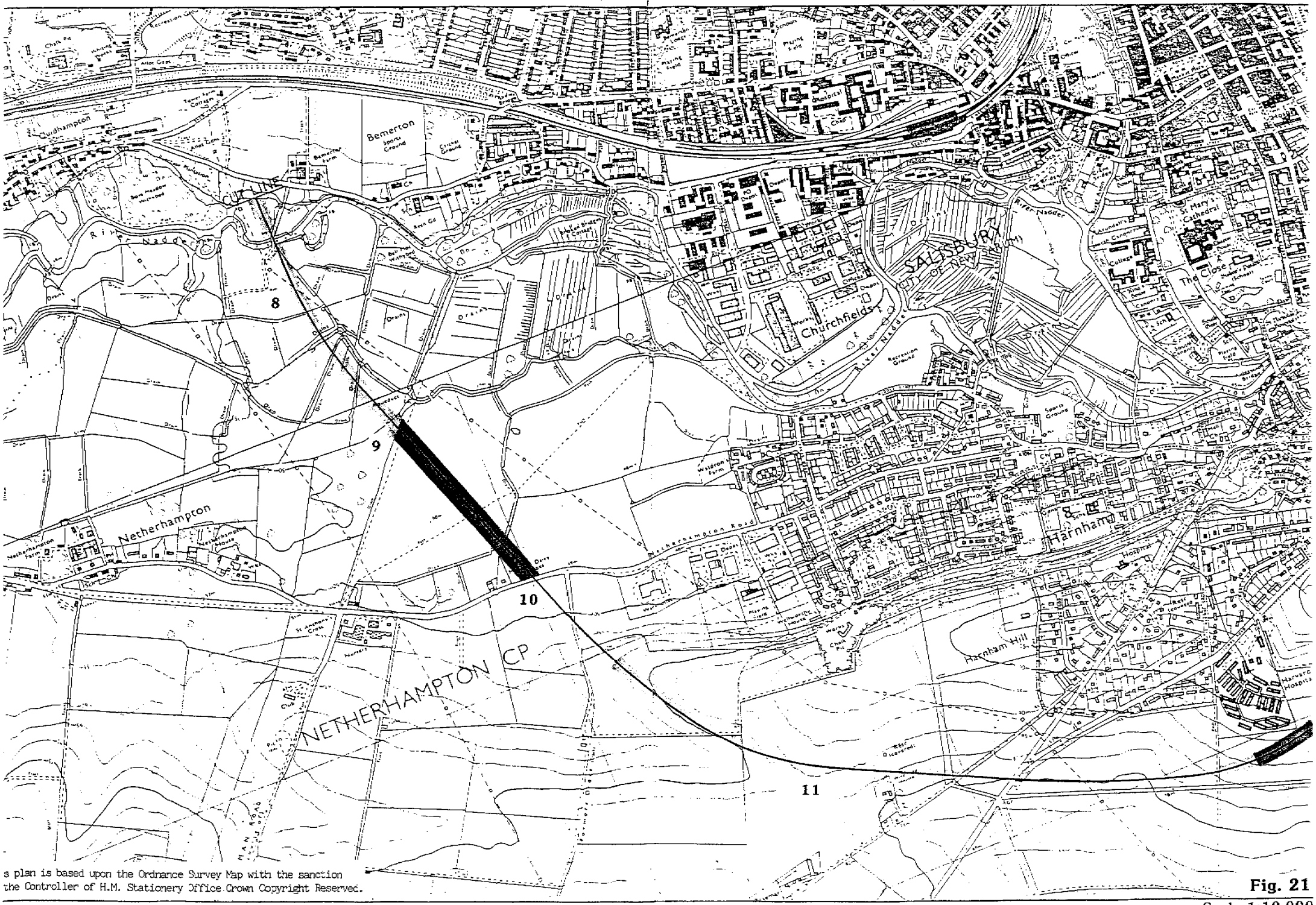

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Fig. 21

Scale 1:10,000

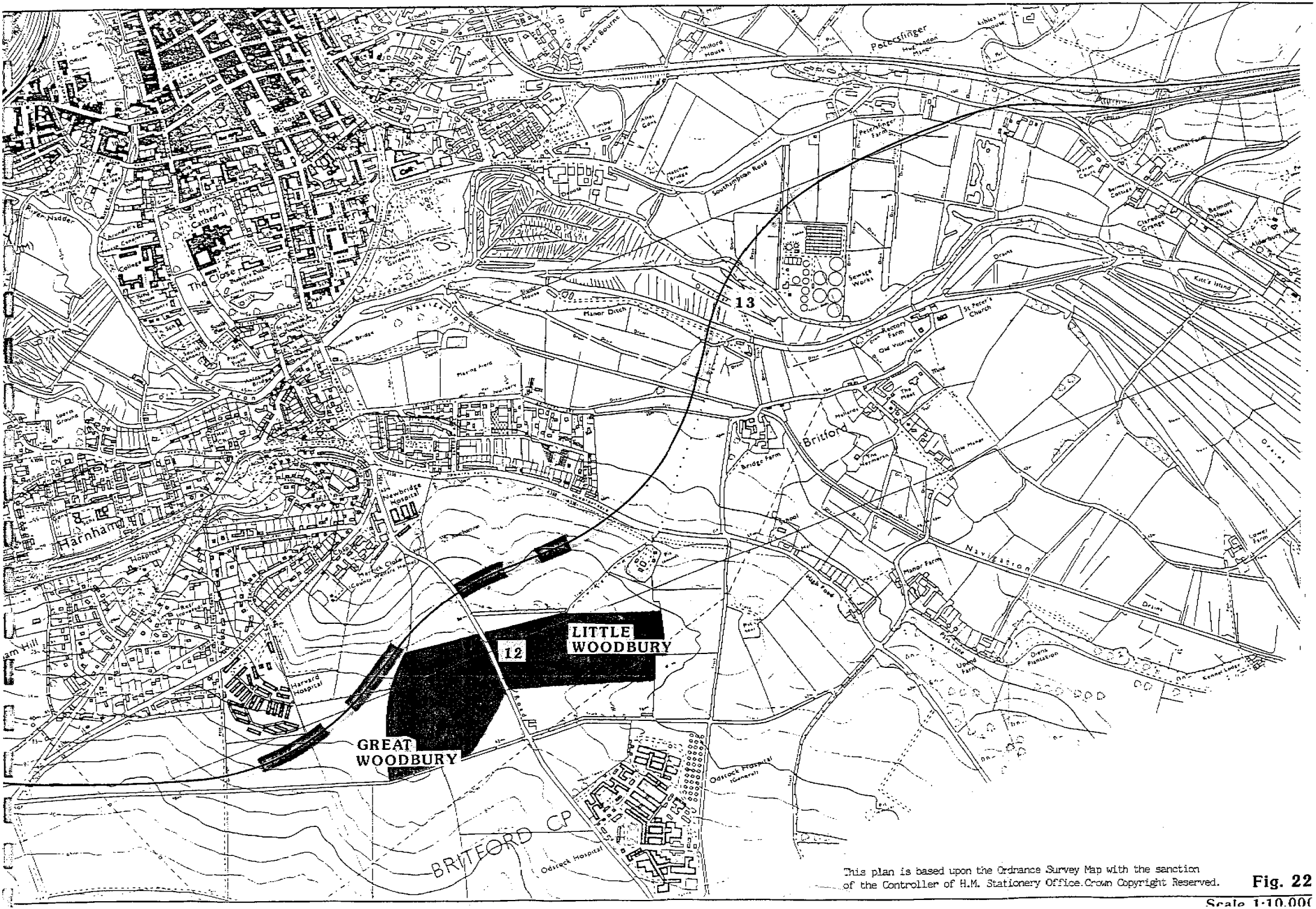

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Fig. 22

Scale 1:10,000