Wessex Archaeology

A303 Stonehenge
Archaeological Surveys

Archaeological Evaluation Report: Area C1

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A303 STONEHENGE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Archaeological Evaluation Report
Area C1

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SUMMARY

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Highways Agency to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the Preferred Route of the A303 Stonehenge Improvement in Wiltshire. This report presents the results of the evaluation of Area C1, part of a single field which lies immediately to the north of the A303, south of Parsonage Down and west of Scotland Lodge at NGR SU 065 439.

Evidence from aerial photographs, fieldwalking and geophysical survey indicated the survival in Area C1 of an enclosure complex of likely prehistoric and Roman date, together with a multi-period field system, extending over some 5 ha. The evaluation comprised the excavation of six trenches, each 50m x 5m, targeted on the basis of previous surveys to evaluate the character, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains across the site.

All six of the trenches excavated contained archaeological features, as suggested by the previous surveys. The features revealed range from small post holes to large boundary ditches, and include a large number of storage and rubbish pits, shallow ditches and gullies, burials, the remains of an enclosure bank, structural remains, and the ephemeral remains of medieval field systems. The archaeological material recovered from these features includes pottery, animal bone, human remains, coins, burnt flint, ceramic building material such as tile and brick, and a single flint tool. These date from the Bronze Age (c. 2400 –700 BC) to the medieval period (AD 1066 – 1499).

The first significant occupation of the site occurred in the Early Iron Age (700 – 400 BC). A large (1.3 ha) oval enclosure encircled by a deep V-shaped ditch with an internal bank, clearly contained an Early Iron Age settlement. A rectilinear subsidiary enclosure on the north-eastern side appears to be broadly contemporary. However, a small number of Early Iron Age features excavated beyond the enclosures, together with the relatively high proportion of residual Early Iron Age pottery found across the site, may point to an earlier, unenclosed phase of settlement.

The features excavated within these enclosures include a large number of substantial pits, probably dug initially as storage pits. A number of these pits contain unusual or ‘structured’ deposits associated with their disuse or backfilling, including dumps of animal bone, flint, or occasionally articulated animal remains.

The settlement continued to be occupied throughout the Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43). Post holes and ring gullies of Iron Age roundhouses, Iron Age burials, and pits containing pottery dated to the Middle Iron Age (400 – 100 BC) and Late Iron Age (100 BC – AD 43) were recorded both inside and outside the main, oval enclosure. The settlement seems to have expanded in the Late Iron Age with the creation of further enclosures to the south.

Settlement on the site seems to have continued during the Roman period, although it seems unlikely that the oval enclosure was still in use. A small rectangular enclosure added to the north-west of the enclosure complex may have been dug in the Late Iron Age or Early Roman period: the ditch of this enclosure was certainly almost completely silted up by the Late Roman period, when two graves were dug through the ditch fills. Other Roman features excavated include ditches and pits, scattered across the site; a few pieces of box flue tile recovered from the surface of the field, suggest the presence of substantial Roman buildings nearby.

The site seems to have been abandoned as a settlement after the Roman period, and by the medieval period, the land was under cultivation.

The evaluation has demonstrated the survival of a comprehensive range of settlement features, spanning one millennium of occupation, much of it apparently continuous. The complete extent of the settlement within field 17 has also been confirmed; crop marks to the south of the A303 show field boundaries, but no extension to the enclosure complex. The preservation of the archaeological remains on the site was generally good, and in places exceptional.

The range of features, the degree of preservation and the suggested continuity of occupation are unusual in a single site within Wiltshire, making the remains of at least regional importance. Given that the settlement also appears largely complete, the remains may be considered of national importance.

The evaluation has successfully located and investigated the principal components of the enclosure complex as predicted by the aerial photographic evidence and the geophysical survey and the validity of the trenching strategy adopted has also been demonstrated. A high degree of confidence may therefore be attached to the results.

The illustrative design presents a southern route option for the Winterbourne Stoke Bypass, which would pass centrally through the enclosure complex. The area affected would be some 25% of the approximate area of the complex and some 42% of the area of the main enclosure. The alignment of the illustrative design, if constructed, would thus affect a large proportion of the enclosure complex, and would substantially damage the archaeological integrity of the buried remains.

Development of the road design here should focus on the preservation of this site of national importance *in situ*. This may be best achieved by avoidance through a change in the horizontal alignment of the illustrative design. Alternatively, a change in the vertical alignment of the road might allow the partial burial of the remains beneath an embankment. In the event that design alterations cannot ensure the preservation *in situ* of the entire site, it may become necessary to archaeologically excavate and record part of the site. The extent of such work required would depend on the alignment selected and its effect on the archaeological integrity of the site.

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The co-operation of the landowner, Robin Parsons, is gratefully acknowledged.

The advice and comments provided by Roy Canham (Wiltshire County Council), Amanda Chadburn (English Heritage) and Bob Bewley (National Monuments Record) are also gratefully acknowledged.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Chris Moore. The evaluation was directed in the field by Nicholas Cooke, assisted by Tara Fairclough. This report was prepared by Nicholas Cooke and Chris Moore. The finds were assessed by Rob Court, the animal bone by Pippa Smith, and the environmental samples by Sarah F. Wyles and Michael J. Allen. The illustrations were prepared by Linda Coleman.

A303 STONEHENGE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Archaeological Evaluation Report
Area C1

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Background

1.1.1. Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Highways Agency, through their design consultants, Mott MacDonald, to undertake archaeological field evaluation along the Preferred Route of the A303 Stonehenge Improvement in Wiltshire (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2. An illustrative design for the proposed road improvement has been prepared by Mott MacDonald. This broadly follows the published Preferred Route but includes amendments where necessary to comply with highways standards and reduce environmental impacts. A programme of archaeological field evaluation has been developed to inform the development of the road design, and to support the assessment of the likely impacts of the road on the cultural heritage.

1.1.3. An overall Field Evaluation Strategy (Wessex Archaeology 2001a) sets out the background and principles for the evaluation programme. Archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with this and a site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2001b). Both the Strategy and the WSI were submitted for comment to English Heritage, the National Trust and the County Archaeological Officer.

1.1.4. This document sets out the project background, results and conclusions for the archaeological evaluation of Area C1 (**Figure 1**), to the west of Winterbourne Stoke. The evaluation of the areas surrounding Area C1 is described in detail in a separate report (Wessex Archaeology 2001c)

1.1.5. Fieldwork was undertaken between 24 September and 17 October 2001.

1.2. Site Description

1.2.1. Area C1 comprises part of a single field (scheme field no. 17), which lies immediately to the north of the A303, south of Parsonage Down and west of Scotland Lodge at NGR SU 065439 (Figure 1). The field is currently under arable cultivation and at the time of fieldwork was under stubble.

1.2.2. The Area lies on the eastern end of a low spur at some 125m aOD (above Ordnance Datum), the land dropping into dry valleys to the north (Parsonage Down) and south, and to the east into the valley of the River Till. The underlying geology comprises Middle Chalk.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. Archaeological Appraisal

2.1.1. The *A303 Stonehenge Archaeological Appraisal* (Wessex Archaeology 2001d) identified two known sites within Area C1. These are GIS Site 10, part of an undated field system that extends to the north and west across Parsonage Down and to the south of the A303, and Site 25, a multi-period complex of oval and rectilinear enclosures, pits and hollows revealed by aerial photography (**Figure 1**). In addition, Site 8, two probable Iron Age pits, one containing a flexed human burial, is of uncertain location and could relate to Area C1. Previous surveys in Area C1 have included geophysical survey and fieldwalking, the results of which are summarised in the *Appraisal*.

2.1.2. The principal complex in Area C1 comprises a series of rectilinear enclosures surrounding a large oval enclosure (Site 25), with other linear features suggesting boundary earthworks and trackways, while much of the area is covered by a rash of pit-like features. Finds from fieldwalking suggest that it has a late prehistoric origin. The small rectangular enclosures were thought to possibly date to the Middle Bronze Age or Romano-British, whilst the morphology of the oval enclosure was thought to suggest a Late Bronze Age date. The pit like-features (possibly including Site 8) were considered indicative of Early-Middle Iron Age activity. The quantity of burnt flint from the fieldwalking pointed to other activity during these periods.

2.1.3. The nature of the soil marks visible on aerial photographs (APs) was thought to suggest considerable erosion. Preservation across the area was viewed as likely to be variable, with darker areas seen on the APs possibly representing the accumulation of soil in hollows, and hence better protection for underlying features.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. Trenching Strategy

3.1.1. In accordance with the WSI, a total of six trial trenches, each 50m x 5m, was excavated in the locations shown on **Figure 1**. The illustrative design here deviates from the published Preferred Route alignment in order to meet highways standards and the trench location was therefore designed to evaluate both these differing alignments and to assess the potential benefits or disbenefits of a more northerly alignment option. Thus, trenches 3 and 6 were located within the illustrative design alignment, trenches 4 and 5 along the published Preferred Route alignment, and trenches 1 and 2 to evaluate a more northerly alignment.

3.1.2. The locations of the trenches were principally targeted on features identified by previous surveys and on apparently blank areas within the enclosure complex. The total area covered by the trenches was to be *circa* 1,500 sq. m, representing a sample of some 3% of the approximate area of Site 25.

3.2. Aims and Objectives

3.2.1. The general aims and objectives of the evaluation were set out in the *Field Evaluation Strategy* (Wessex Archaeology, 2001a). Site specific objectives were detailed in the written scheme of investigation for the site (Wessex Archaeology, 2001b). These were:

- To confirm the nature of the geophysical anomalies, where targeted;
- To confirm the presence or absence of archaeological remains in areas that appear blank;
- To identify if possible the nature of the Middle Bronze Age activity;
- To identify if possible the nature of the Late Bronze Age activity;
- To identify if possible the nature of the Iron Age activity;
- To identify if possible the nature of the Romano-British activity; and
- To assess the degree of preservation of remains across the whole road corridor.

3.2.2. In addition to these general aims and objectives, a number of trench specific objectives were identified, relating to the investigation of particular cropmarks or geophysical anomalies identified in previous work. These objectives are reviewed in section 5 below.

4. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

4.1. Excavation and Survey.

4.1.1. Trench locations were surveyed using a Total Station (EDM) and located to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. All trenches were opened by a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket, working under the constant supervision of a qualified archaeologist. Topsoil and buried subsoils were removed as a series of shallow spits down to the top of apparently undisturbed natural deposits or to the top of any archaeological deposits or features. Spoil was stockpiled at a safe distance from the trench edge. Where practicable, spoil was scanned for artefacts.

4.1.2. All archaeological and modern features were planned using a Total Station (EDM), and post processed using AutoCAD Map software. A sample of the archaeological features and deposits in each trench was cleaned, recorded and excavated by hand in order to characterise the nature, date and condition of the remains. No attempt was made to excavate complex areas of intercutting stratigraphy in order not to compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which might be otherwise preserved, or that might be better excavated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation.

4.1.3. Deposits sealing the archaeology were recorded in detail in order to establish comparative levels of preservation and truncation; each trench profile being recorded both at a scale of 1:50 and in greater detail at intervals along its length.

4.1.4. Spoil removed from the trenches was scanned with a metal detector in order to facilitate the recovery of unstratified metal objects. All features were also scanned in order to identify the potential for buried metal artefacts within archaeological horizons.

4.1.5. All written, drawn and photographic records were compiled in accordance with the Wessex Archaeology Fieldwork Recording Manual. Hand drawn records of individual interventions were tied in to the National Grid with the use of the Total Station (EDM) and subsequently digitised.

4.2. Variations

4.2.1. All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the site specific WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2001b), except for the following variations:

- the alignment of Trench 1 was altered slightly in order to provide a perpendicular section across the main enclosure ditch; and
- trench 5 was extended a further 10m to the west, exposing more internal features within the large oval enclosure: the final length of the trench was therefore 60m.

5. RESULTS

5.1. Trench 1

5.1.1. Trench 1 was targeted on the western rectilinear enclosure identified both in aerial photographs and in the geophysics survey (**Figure 1**). The objectives of this trench were to investigate the character, function and date of the western rectilinear enclosure, to examine the anomalies identified to the east of this ditch, and to examine a cropmark feature at the western end of this trench, beyond the enclosure. The re-alignment of this trench (see 4.2.1 above) meant that the third of these aims was no longer practical, however.

5.1.2. Excavation of the trench revealed a similar distribution of features to that expected from the non-intrusive surveys. The enclosure ditch 114 was located, along with a parallel gully 104 to the east (**Figure 2**). Only two of the remaining features, both shallow tree throws, recorded in the trench were identified from the geophysics survey. A thin layer of colluvial subsoil was identified sealing the chalk in the central third of the trench, and this roughly corresponds with a 'shadow' visible on the aerial photographs. Some plough damage was noted at the eastern end of the trench, where ploughmarks were visible cutting the chalk bedrock.

5.1.3. The western enclosure ditch comprised a deep, U-profiled feature containing two fills. Both fills indicated a slow silting sequence, with the lower fill pointing to the existence of an internal (eastern) bank for the ditch. No dateable material was recovered from the fills; however, inhumation burials of Late Roman date were found to have been dug through the fills of the silted ditch in both slots excavated. Burial 117 was made within a grave dug 1.09m into the chalk, aligned south-north along the line of the ditch. The

northern half of the burial was exposed and recorded, revealing the legs flexed to the east, with hobnails present around the feet. Finds recovered from the grave backfill comprised animal bone, burnt flint and sherds of Romano British pottery; a single residual sherd of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the upper fill of the grave. Burial 125 was dug to a depth of 1.01m. A single hobnail was recovered, indicating a Late Roman date, associated with a human toe bone. The human bone in both graves was left *in situ*. The presence of the burials prevented the excavation of the full profile of the enclosure ditch.

5.1.4. A shallow north-south gully, 104, lay some 7m to the east of the enclosure ditch, on a similar alignment. This was shallow with a U-shaped profile and contained a single fill. Finds recovered from this feature included animal bone, pottery and a hobnail, and point to a Roman date.

5.1.5. Four further features were excavated in trench 1. All of these were interpreted as tree throw holes. Only one of these, 113, contained any dated material – two sherds of Roman pottery. Land snails recovered from this feature comprise a mixed assemblage of open country and shade-loving species.

5.2. Trench 2

5.2.1. Trench 2 was targeted primarily on features visible in the geophysics plot, and was designed to investigate the character, function and date of the northern oval enclosure ditch, and the level, nature and date of activity represented by the linear and pit-type features within and beyond the northern part of the enclosure (**Figure 1**). The aerial photographs of the site show the area targeted by this trench obscured by a dark 'shadow'. Machine excavation of the trench revealed that this shadow was likely to be caused by the presence of colluvial subsoil over much of this area, filling an apparently natural undulation in the chalk geology.

5.2.2. Removal of the topsoil and the colluvial subsoil revealed an array of archaeological features (**Figure 3**). The north-western quarter of the trench, to the north west of the dip in the natural chalk, contained no archaeological features. The undulation in the chalk contained a mass of intercutting features including the enclosure ditch of the main, oval enclosure, while the south-eastern third of the trench was dominated by discrete features including pits, postholes and tree throws. There was some evidence for plough damage at the south-eastern end of the trench where the topsoil was thinner and the plough had scarred the natural chalk.

5.2.3. Hand excavation and recording targeted features with clearly defined edges. At the south-eastern end of the trench, excavation focussed on an array of postholes, which appear to represent the remains of at least one building, with 8 or 9 postholes possibly representing the post settings for a roundhouse some 7.8m in diameter, with a possible four-post porch structure to the south-east. Twenty-seven putative postholes were identified in this area of the trench, of which some thirteen were investigated. All of these were confirmed as shallow postholes, although there was some variation both in

form and depth, even within those forming the suggested roundhouse. Only one posthole, 245, contained any pottery, two small sherds of Early/Middle Iron Age date. Given the occurrence of similarly sized sherds as residual material elsewhere on the site, the posthole cannot be dated closely on the presence of these two sherds; nevertheless, the structure seems likely to date to the Iron Age.

5.2.4. Two storage pits were excavated to the north of the roundhouse. The southerly of these, 253, was 0.78m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. This contained some ten fills, all of which appear to represent episodes of dumping or deliberate backfill, including three dumps of chalky material which may have acted as sealing deposits. Material recovered from these layers included animal bone, Early/Middle Iron Age pottery, burnt flint, and a piece of quernstone. Pit 213 was an extremely deep feature, with steep sides: excavation ceased at 1.2m for health and safety reasons, and augering located the pit base at a depth of some 1.6m. Thirteen deposits were excavated in the pit, indicating a pattern of deliberate dumping of material interspersed with periods of more gradual silting. No dated material was recovered from these layers, although both animal bone and burnt flint were present.

5.2.5. To the west of 213 lay a series of intercutting pits containing large quantities of burnt flint in their upper fills. A section was excavated through three of these, pits 206, 208 and 210, to investigate their relationships and to characterise and date them. All three pits were relatively shallow, a maximum of 0.3m deep. The earliest of these, 208, contained animal bone and Early or Middle Iron Age pottery, whilst the layer sealing these, which contained much burnt flint, also contained sherds of Early Iron Age pottery. The function of these pits is unclear. They appear to be unrelated to the spread of material sealing them, which may represent the settling of burnt waste products into an undulation.

5.2.6. The oval enclosure ditch, 275, was V-shaped in profile and some 1.7m deep (**Figure 3**). It contained four different fills, which appear to demonstrate a natural silting sequence. The secondary fill, 273, contained a small quantity of mineralised coprolites; these contained bone and cereal remains, and are probably from a pig or dog. Snail samples taken from the fill sequence for this ditch to establish the surrounding environment immediately prior to and after its creation were dominated by open country species, although shade-loving species were also present, particularly in the lower fills.

5.2.7. The mounded remains of the foundation to a bank were identified to the south of the enclosure ditch, filling a possible quarry hollow, 283. The bank material, comprising layers of chalk rubble and clay loam, was mounded up immediately to the south of the ditch and lay directly on the exposed chalk. The southern end of the bank material had been disturbed by a later tree throw, 288. Archaeological material recovered from the layers of the bank included animal bone, a flint scraper and Early Iron Age pottery. The survival of the bank material was very localised, with no traces of the bank surviving against the western section of the trench. Combined with the

substantial nature of the ditch, the presence of the bank may point to the initial creation of this enclosure as a defensive feature.

5.2.8. Two features were later cut through the silted up enclosure ditch. Pit 287, to the south, was a sub rectangular pit 0.52m deep, containing two fills. The upper of the two fills contained animal bone, burnt flint, Early/Middle Iron Age pottery and a human neonate femur: the pottery from this feature may be residual, however, as this pit is likely to have been dug through the remains of the enclosure bank. To the north of the ditch, pit 269 partially truncated the deposits within the silted up ditch. This contained animal bone and sherds of Middle/Late Iron Age and Late Iron Age pottery.

5.2.9. Two features were excavated to the north of the enclosure ditch, within the natural hollow in the chalk. The larger of these, a small ovoid pit 290, contained a single, rapidly accumulated fill from which a number of early Iron Age sherds of pottery were recovered, along with both struck and burnt flint. Posthole 266 to the north of this contained a single undated fill. This feature, along with those that surround it clearly represent the extent of the archaeological remains in the trench. No features were identified in the trench north of this depression.

5.3. Trench 3

5.3.1. Trench 3 was targeted on the western stretch of the enclosure ditch and on two features visible in the geophysics plot for the area (**Figure 1**). The enclosure and a parallel ditch seen here on the aerial photographs appeared to form a droveway and this, together with an apparent absence of features suggested an entrance into the oval enclosure. The objectives of the trench were to investigate the character, function and date of the western oval enclosure ditch; the level, nature and date of activity represented by the anomalies to the east of the enclosure ditches; and the apparent absence of features around the possible entrance to the enclosure.

5.3.2. A large number of archaeological features were identified in trench 3, many of them apparently intercutting (**Figure 4**). It was apparent that, as with trench 2, much of the archaeology in trench 3 was sealed by a buried subsoil, 301, which again appeared as a ‘shadow’ in the aerial photographs and may have masked the features from the geophysical survey. Only the western end of the trench was not sealed by this subsoil. Here, there was evidence for truncation of the archaeology in the form of ploughscars in the chalk. This area was also crossed by the cut of a modern pipeline, noted on the aerial photographs. A metal detector scan of the excavated spoil heaps from this trench produced two Late Roman bronze coins – one dated to the late third century and a second to the late fourth century.

5.3.3. As with trench 2, hand excavation and recording targeted a sample of features with clearly defined edges, which could be adequately investigated within the confines of the trench.

5.3.4. At the western end of the trench, a steep sided, flat-bottomed ditch 305, identified both in aerial photographs and by the geophysical survey, is almost

certainly the same feature excavated in trench 4 (409). It contained a single slowly formed deposit, which contained two small sherds of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery: these may well be residual, as ditch 409 was well dated to the Late Iron Age (see below), although it too contained residual sherds of pottery. Ditch 305 seems to have formed the western boundary of a trackway or droveway, the eastern boundary of which was probably formed by the bank of the oval enclosure (the ditch having almost certainly silted up by this period). At this point the droveway would have been some 16m wide.

5.3.5. In the space between ditch 305 and the enclosure ditch 312, feature 316 appears to have been the terminus of a ditch or an elongated pit. This appears to have silted naturally over a long period of time. Finds from two of the three fills suggest a Middle or Late Iron Age date for this feature. Pit 308, and an associated curving gully, 313, were both irregular in plan and profile. The gully appeared to respect the pit, and contained two small sherds of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery within its single fill. The form and profiles of these two features make it impossible to judge their function clearly.

5.3.6. Two slots were excavated through the enclosure ditch in trench 3. The northern section through the ditch 312 revealed a well defined V-shaped ditch 1.1m deep and containing two fills. Although somewhat shallower than the enclosure ditches excavated in trenches 2 and 5, the fill sequence was similar and pointed to a gradual silting of the ditch. Pottery and animal bone recovered from the fills confirmed an Early Iron Age date for its construction and use. The same sequence of fills was identified in section 343, excavated to establish the stratigraphic relationships between the ditch and the pits along its eastern edge (and thus not bottomed). Two fills were identified in 343, with Early/Middle Iron Age pottery recovered from the lower, and Early Iron Age pottery from the upper, along with animal bone and burnt and worked flint.

5.3.7. As in trench 2, there was evidence for quarrying activity in the area prior to the creation of the enclosure, as ditch 343 clearly cut a large, shallow, flat bottomed pit, 340. This had completely silted up before it was partially cut away by the digging of the ditch. The fills of this shallow pit or hollow contained animal bone but no datable material, and were truncated by a deeper pit, 337. This may have been dug as a storage pit and contained three very chalky fills, suggesting gradual erosion of the sides while the feature remained open for some period of time; no dateable material was recovered. The upper fill of 337 was in turn cut by a shallow ovoid feature, 333, which contained a single fill – a deliberate dump of material which included the skull and mandibles of a large dog, as well as burnt flint and Early Iron Age pottery. The former may have formed part of a 'structured' or placed deposit. The use of dog skulls and remains in placed deposits on Iron Age sites is well documented, and is mirrored elsewhere on the site. These pits form part of what is clearly an extensive area of intercutting pits.

5.3.8. To the north-east of this, a sub-circular pit, 323, contained a few pieces of burnt flint in its single fill. To the south-east of this, a similar pit, 322, was roughly circular, with steep sides and a flat base, containing two shallow

fills. The lower of these appeared to represent a deliberate dump of chalk rubble, sealed by a second rapidly deposited layer containing animal bone, burnt flint and pottery suggesting an Early Iron Age date.

5.3.9. Immediately to the east of this lay a shallow U-profiled ditch, 307, which appeared to terminate in the section excavated. The single silty fill, formed over a long period of time, contained animal bone, burnt flint and five sherds of pottery. Four of these sherds could be dated to the Late Iron Age or Romano-British period, whilst the fifth was a residual sherd of Early/Middle Iron Age date.

5.3.10. Two intercutting linear quarry hollows or ditches, 324 and 325, dominated the eastern half of the trench. These were sealed by subsoil layer 301, a very distinctive topsoil-derived tertiary deposit. The earlier of the two features, 325, a steep sided and flat bottomed hollow some 3.5m wide and 0.7m deep, almost completely truncated an earlier ditch, 326. Although two fills were recorded in 326, both were heavily truncated, and neither contained any finds. Hollow 325 may have been dug to create a working hollow or to extract chalk, and allowed to silt up naturally, although there is some evidence for episodes of dumping within the five deposits recorded in the feature. Animal bone, burnt flint and Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from primary fill 355, whilst 350, the upper layer of this hollow, contained animal bone and sherds of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery. Layer 350 was cut both by the western edge of quarry hollow or ditch 324, and by a shallow, steep-sided scoop created to contain the burial of a small dog, 357. The skeleton of the dog was substantially complete, although part of the vertebral column was missing. Cut marks noted on the distal tibia of the skeleton suggest that the dog may have been skinned prior to burial. It is uncertain whether this represents a special placed deposit, or the disposal of waste, although a large number of flint nodules were recovered from the feature, and may represent the remains of a small cairn over the grave.

5.3.11. A further dog burial was partially recovered from the subsoil layer 301, which sealed 324/325. This was only visible in the trench section above the backfilled hollow/ditch 324; because of its location in the stratigraphic sequence, this dog burial is likely to be post-Roman in date or later.

5.3.12. The later quarry hollow, 324, was similar in form to 325, although slightly larger at 5m wide and 0.75m in depth. As with 325, its fill sequence points to a general slow silting interspersed with occasional dumping of material. Pottery suggests a broad Early/Middle Iron Age date for the use and abandonment of this feature. Other finds from these fills included animal bone and a substantial amount of burnt flint (over 26kg, the most from a single layer on the site) recovered from 345, the substantial tertiary fill of this ditch.

5.3.13. The function of these hollows is somewhat uncertain. Both are apparently linear, steep sided and flat-bottomed. Although both have an irregular profile, this seems likely to represent a single episode of quarrying, rather than a series of pitting episodes. Without further work, their interpretation

must be regarded as tentative, although numerous Iron Age sites in the region have contained similar hollows.

5.3.14. Much of the eastern end of trench 3 was densely packed with intercutting features. Two slots were excavated through these features in order to assess the density and nature of the archaeological remains. The southerly of these revealed a sequence of three intercut features. A small undated posthole, 368, which contained a single fill, was cut by a shallow, steep sided, flat-bottomed pit, 365, also undated, which contained two similar fills of dumped material. This was in turn cut by a V-shaped ditch, 362, containing large amounts of pottery in both its fills. The upper fill, 363, contained 117 sherds of pottery, with diagnostic sherds of Mid and Late Roman date. Residual sherds of Early/Middle Iron Age and Early Roman pottery were also recovered. The lower fill, 364, contained 72 sherds of pottery, predominantly dated to the Roman period and including a sherd of Early Roman samian ware was also recovered. Other finds from these layers included animal bone, burnt flint, fired clay, and two worked bone pins. These deposits represent the largest concentration of Roman material recovered from the site.

5.3.15. The northerly slot revealed a complex of nine intercutting pits. The earliest of these, 328 and 386, were both too truncated for their original form to be discerned. The deepest pit within the complex, 327, was the next to be dug. This steep sided, flat bottomed pit may have functioned as a storage pit, and contained six layers. These predominantly represent layers of dumped material, although the lowest layer, 370, may represent silting associated with the use of the pit. This layer also contained a partial dog burial – the articulated front legs, one showing a severe joint infection, along with two vertebrae and half a mandible. This is almost certainly a placed or 'structured' deposit, possibly representing the ritual closing of the pit. Other finds from this layer included sherds of Early Iron Age pottery. Environmental sampling has indicated that the pit may have been used as a grain storage pit (see environmental report below).

5.3.16. Pits 327 and 329 were relatively shallow pits with steep sides and flat bases, and each contained a single rapidly formed fill. The fill of 329 contained animal bone, burnt flint and early Iron Age pottery. Pit 331 contained no finds, and was cut by a similarly sterile pit, 378, which also contained a single rapidly accumulated fill. This was cut by a large, shallow sub-circular pit, 330, which contained a single fill with animal bone, burnt flint and early Iron Age pottery. The final phase of pits excavated consisted of 382 and 384, both undated, similarly sized circular concave pits.

5.3.17. The complex sequence of pit digging in this area points to the potential problems in assessing the overall level of archaeology on the site. Clearly, there are likely to be areas of complex archaeological stratigraphy elsewhere on the site. Trench 3 also highlights the limitations of the non-intrusive survey work, as neither aerial photography nor geophysics were capable of identifying the extreme density of archaeology here (see section 8.4 below).

5.4. Trench 4

5.4.1. Trench 4 was targeted to investigate the character, function and date of the western ditch of the southern rectilinear enclosure and the anomalies identified within and beyond the enclosure. The archaeology revealed within this trench (**Figure 5**) was similar to the distribution suggested by the geophysics survey (**Figure 1**), although individual features were often difficult to identify from the geophysics plot.

5.4.2. None of the features revealed at the western end of the trench, beyond the enclosure ditch, appear to be archaeological in origin. All had a light coloured fill and many showed the crescent form characteristic of tree throws. Excavation of one of the larger features, 435, confirmed this interpretation; no anthropogenic material was recovered from its fill.

5.4.3. To the west of the enclosure ditch, a parallel small ditch, 409, produced a sherd of Late Iron Age pottery as well as several dated to the Early/Middle Iron Age. This ditch is likely to be the same feature identified as 305 in trench 3.

5.4.4. The main enclosure ditch 408 was steep sided and flat based, and contained a sequence of three fills. Pottery recovered from all three fills confirms an Early/Middle Iron Age date for the creation and silting of this ditch. Once this ditch had completely silted up, it was re-cut with a shallower, U-profile with two fills, both containing pottery dated to the Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British periods. Clearly, this boundary was in use for a considerable period of time, and was recut in order to re-establish the boundary in late prehistory.

5.4.5. A number of archaeological features were identified within the enclosure, of which a sample was excavated in order to characterise their date and range.

5.4.6. A shallow storage pit, 407, contained two slowly formed deposits, the lower of which produced sherds of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery and a number of large flint nodules placed on the base of the pit. The latter may have formed part of a ‘structured deposit’ (see below). A tree throw, 418, adjacent to this pit was undated.

5.4.7. Further to the east a bell shaped pit, 434, with a flat base was probably initially used as a storage pit. Once it had gone out of use, a number of large flint nodules had been placed on the base of the pit, and the pit partially backfilled with waste material, including a large portion of hearth lining, animal bone, burnt flint, and pottery dating to the Late Iron Age or Early Roman periods. These dumps were then sealed with two layers of rammed chalk, and the pit was then allowed to silt up gradually. Environmental samples taken from the dump layers contained large quantities of charred grain, together with some chaff and weed seeds, while a sample from the final silting layer produced notably less charred grain.

5.4.8. Five of a small group of postholes (428 etc.) identified towards the eastern end of the trench were excavated. None of these contained any dated material, and all were relatively shallow and ephemeral. No pattern is evident in the distribution of these postholes, although they lie within a relatively well-defined area and the possibility that these represent part of a structure should not be discounted.

5.4.9. Several pits were identified at the eastern end of the trench, of which four were excavated. Three of these, 410, 411 and 425, were roughly sub-circular pits with steep sides and flat bases. All had been deliberately backfilled and all seem to date to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period (although the only pottery recovered from 410 comprised seven sherds of early Iron Age and Middle Iron Age pottery, this pit was recorded as cutting pit 411, which contained Roman pottery in its fill sequences).

5.4.10. The easternmost pit, 404, was a shallow oval pit with two fills, neither of which was dated by artefacts. This pit is similar in form to a number of other pits from the site (notably pits 505 and 513 in trench 5), which are unlikely to have functioned as storage pits, but may have had a related function.

5.5. Trench 5

5.5.1. Trench 5 was targeted to investigate the character, function and date of the eastern stretch of the oval enclosure ditch, the eastern rectilinear ditch and on features visible in the geophysics plot for the area, notably a series of pits thought to be aligned on the rectilinear enclosures (**Figure 1**). The correlation between the geophysics plot and the excavated archaeology is particularly strong in this trench, with a number of the discrete features excavated being clearly identifiable on the geophysics plot.

5.5.2. The majority of the features revealed within the oval enclosure (towards the western end of the trench) were circular or sub-circular pits (**Figure 6**), several of which appeared to cut a curvilinear gully. Sample excavation revealed that a steep sided, flat bottomed storage pit, 503, and the gully 504, were both cut by 505, a shallow circular concave pit. Only the steep sided, flat bottomed gully contained dateable material, pottery of Early/Middle Iron Age date. Further to the east, the gully was cut by a substantial storage pit, 514. An inverted cow skull had been placed in the clean base of the steep sided, flat bottomed pit, which was then backfilled with a sequence of ashy deposits. The seven fills contained a range of finds including animal bone, burnt flint and pottery, which suggested a Middle Iron Age date for the backfilling of the pit. A sample taken from the darker basal fill of the pit, 526, was relatively rich in grain and charred weed seeds.

5.5.3. Pit 513 was of shallow sub circular form, similar to 404 and 505. Neither of its two deliberate backfills provided any information on its function, although pottery recovered from the lower fill indicated that it was likely to have been in use in the Early/Middle Iron Age.

5.5.4. A large storage pit 527 was not fully excavated for health and safety reasons; augering suggested that it was some 1.53 m deep. The pit appeared to have

been partially backfilled with dumps of chalk rubble interspersed with layers of burnt material, before being allowed to silt up naturally. The thicker of these burnt deposits was sampled for charred plant remains and produced high levels of charred grain, chaff and weed seeds. A sample taken from the first of the natural silting episodes, 535, also produced similarly high quantities of charred grain and weed seeds.

5.5.5. Pit 527 was cut by a later pit, 515, filled by a sequence of natural deposits interspersed with episodes of deliberate dumping. The pottery from this pit points to an Early/Middle Iron Age date for this backfilling. The final act of backfilling, layer 529, included a frontal bone of a cow placed near the base of the deposit: this may also be part of a 'structured deposit'.

5.5.6. An elongated oval shaped pit, 518, lay to the east of these features. This contained a single fill, which produced large amounts of burnt flint, pottery and a fragment of quernstone. Although the pottery was mostly of Early/Middle Iron Age date, a single sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery suggests these are residual. The function of this pit, which is unusual in form, is uncertain.

5.5.7. The oval enclosure ditch, 543, was found to be remarkably similar in profile to the sections excavated in both trenches 2 and 3, with a similar fill sequence representing a gradual silting of the ditch. Land snails were recovered in low numbers from a series of samples, all open country species. The ditch appeared to have been recut, with pottery recovered from this possible recut dated to the Middle Iron Age as well as to the Early/Middle Iron Age. The middle of the three fills of the recut, 541, comprised chalk fragments, suggesting the erosion of a bank placed on the inside (i.e. the western edge) of the ditch.

5.5.8. A cluster of features was excavated immediately to the east of the enclosure ditch. The earliest of these, 576, was thought to be the terminus of a gully continuing beyond the trench, to the south. This contained a single fill, with pottery dated to the Early/Middle Iron Age. A ditch, 578, of similar profile terminated just to the north of 576. It too contained a single fill, but the pottery recovered suggested that this feature was of Roman date, suggesting that the two ditches are unrelated despite their apparent proximity.

5.5.9. Ditch 578 was partially truncated by a shallow, flat-bottomed pit, 574. Pottery from the two fills of this pit also suggested a Roman date, although residual sherds of Early and Middle Iron Age pottery were also recovered. This pit was cut in turn by a later posthole, 571, which produced residual sherds of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery from its two fills. This posthole is one of ten potential postholes identified in this area; these do not appear to form a coherent structural pattern, however.

5.5.10. With the exception of these features, and the line of pits to the west of the rectilinear enclosure ditch, the area between the two enclosures was largely devoid of archaeological features. A single undated posthole, 567, was excavated in this area. A number of plough scars point to a degree of modern truncation in this area of higher ground.

5.5.11. Towards the eastern end of the trench, a line of three pits was identified parallel to the rectilinear enclosure ditch. Two of these were investigated. Storage pit 547 contained 11 fills, representing a combination of deliberate dumps interspersed with gradual silting episodes, containing pottery dateable to the Early Iron Age, together with animal bone and burnt flint. Pit 552 was much shallower, and similar in form to pit 513. This contained a single fill and was dated by pottery to the Middle Iron Age.

5.5.12. The ditch (554) which defined the western side of the rectilinear enclosure was a steep sided, roughly V shaped ditch some 0.6m deep. The three fills excavated accumulated gradually and tiplines of chalk material suggested the presence of a bank to the east of the ditch. A single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the upper fill, together with a hobnail of Roman date: as this deposit represents the final silting of the ditch, neither of these finds need necessarily date the ditch.

5.5.13. As suggested from the geophysical survey, no significant archaeological features within the rectilinear enclosure were exposed in the trench; the two features seen were both ephemeral and almost certainly natural in origin.

5.6. Trench 6

5.6.1. Trench 6 was targeted to investigate the character, function and date of the northern stretch of the eastern rectilinear enclosure ditch and on anomalies identified by geophysics survey within and beyond the enclosure (**Figure 1**). Excavation of the trench revealed the enclosure ditch, along with a ring gully and several pits (**Figure 7**). There was some evidence of plough damage in the central third of the trench.

5.6.2. The northern enclosure ditch, 612, showed two phases of gradual silting, but produced no dating evidence. Two features were cut through the partially silted ditch. The first of these, 610, contained the crouched burial of a juvenile, laid on its left-hand side. Two small sherds of pottery recovered from the fill covering the burial dated to the Early/Middle Iron Age. As the remains were vulnerable to plough damage, the skeleton was lifted under a Home Office licence. To the west of grave 609, pit 616 contained a single fill, from which a number of bones from a human hand were recovered. Clearly, the line of this enclosure ditch had been targeted for the interment of human remains, as with the western rectilinear enclosure ditch.

5.6.3. To the south of the enclosure ditch, a deep sub-ovoid pit, 645, contained a second burial, an adult, also flexed on the left-hand side. A very small sherd of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from the backfill of this grave, which also contained a large flint nodule, placed directly above the head of the deceased. In view of the protection afforded by the depth of the pit, the burial was left *in situ*, with the flint nodule replaced above the head.

5.6.4. Immediately to the south of this burial lay the penannular drip gully for an Iron Age roundhouse, dated to the Early/Middle Iron Age. Two undated postholes, 619 and 621, may also form part of this structure. The absence of

the gully against the eastern edge of the trench suggests that the entrance to the building probably lay to the south-east.

5.6.5. The drip gully was truncated to the south-east by the excavation of a complex of intercutting pits. Pit 630, excavated in order to characterise and date the complex, was clearly open for a considerable period of time, as the sides and base were heavily weathered, and the fills showed evidence for collapses of the sides of the feature. The remaining fills represent slow silting episodes interspersed with deliberate dumps, including large dumps of daub, fired clay and burnt flint.

5.6.6. At the southern end of the trench, a steep sided, flat-bottomed storage pit, 627, contained two fills, representing slow silting episodes. The upper fill, 629, contained pottery of Late Iron Age or Early Roman date. Both fills also contained animal bone and burnt flint. The pit was cut by one of a number of similar tree throws identified in this part of the trench.

6. FINDS

6.1. Introduction.

6.1.1. The evaluation recovered a significant quantity of finds from the six trenches. The finds have been cleaned and quantified by material type within each context; overall totals are given in **Table 1**. Pottery has been spot dated and quantified by broad ware group. Burnt, unworked flint has been discarded following quantification.

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Burnt Flint	2,567	214,030
Burnt Stone	51	6,131
Ceramic Building Material	6	653
Fired Clay	72	14,525
Worked Flint	79	913
Glass	1	24
Pottery	768	13,255
Worked Stone	3	1,151
Iron	36	427
Copper alloy	3	11
Human Bone	273	1,364
Animal Bone	1,754	11,223
Shell	1	2

Table 1: Finds totals by material type.

6.2. Pottery

6.2.1. The pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the site. **Table 2** gives a breakdown of the pottery by chronological period. The assemblage shows a ceramic sequence, albeit intermittent, from Early Iron Age to late Roman.

Spot Date	Number	Weight (g)
Early / Middle Iron Age	430	5978
Late Iron Age / Romano-	335	7144
Medieval and Post-medieval	3	133
TOTAL	**768**	**13,255**

Table 2: Pottery totals by spot date.

Early / Middle Iron Age (c. 700 to 100 BC)

6.2.2. Approximately one quarter of the pottery assemblage dates from the Early Iron Age (25.2% of the total assemblage by weight). The average sherd weight for this period is 17 grammes; the sherds are generally in good condition and probably represent largely refuse from nearby settlement activities. A variety of fabric types are present, including sandy, shell-tempered, oolitic and flint-tempered wares. Recognisable vessel forms include coarseware jars and long-necked, fineware bowls, some of which have been red-finished ('haematite coated'). These forms are characteristic of the All Cannings Cross-Meon Hill ceramic tradition, which has a date range from the 5th to the 4th centuries BC (Cunliffe 1991, fig. A:6; Cunliffe 1995, 17-18). There is only one decorated sherd, from a coarseware jar with a finger impressed shoulder.

6.2.3. The pottery identified as Middle Iron Age constitutes a much smaller group (10% by weight of the total). Only eleven contexts contained pottery that could be firmly dated to this period, which has been identified on the basis of fabric (mainly sandy wares) and vessel form (rounded vessels, one with a distinctive expanded rim).

6.2.4. A number of sherds can only be broadly dated, in the absence of diagnostic material, as Early/Middle Iron Age; fabrics are mainly sandy with one oolite-tempered sherd.

Late Iron Age and Romano-British (c. 100 BC to AD410)

6.2.5. Pottery of this period was recovered from 20 contexts. The Late Iron Age is marked by a distinct change in ceramic tradition, with a decline in sandy fabrics and the appearance of grog-tempered fabrics of Savernake type, in distinctive vessel forms. This ceramic tradition is found across north Wiltshire and beyond from the 1st century BC to at least the 2nd century AD (Swan 1975). Vessel forms present here include necked and bead rimmed jars, some with cordons.

6.2.6. Much of the grog-tempered pottery occurred with more 'Romanised' wares. This part of the assemblage is dominated by coarse greywares, almost certainly from more than one source; vessel forms are utilitarian bowls and dishes, of which few are closely datable although drop-flanged bowls (mid 3rd/4th century AD) were recognised. There are also a handful of sherds of

Black Burnished ware from the Poole Harbour area of Dorset. Finewares are represented by five sherds of samian.

Medieval and Post-Medieval

6.2.7. One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered, a coarse sandy ware; and two post-medieval sherds (coarse redware and creamware).

6.3. Ceramic Building Material

6.3.1. Only six pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered, of which five came from the topsoil around trench 5. This included two identifiable fragments of Romano-British box flue tile, which may indicate the presence of a substantial building in the vicinity. The remaining four pieces are undiagnostic.

6.4. Fired Clay

6.4.1. The majority of the fired clay derived from two dumps (contexts 514: 14,273 g; and 632: 2,103 g). Both of these groups appear to be structural in origin, e.g. hearth/pit lining or upstanding structures. Many of the pieces from context 632 carry wattle impressions. The remaining fired clay occurred in small quantities in several contexts across the site.

6.5. Worked and Burnt Flint

6.5.1. The lithic assemblage utilises raw material from a chalk source and is in a variable condition, including both patinated and unpatinated pieces, and ranging from relatively fresh to heavily rolled and edge-damaged. There is only one tool, a scraper (context 279), which is not chronologically distinctive. The remainder of the assemblage consists of flake material, but including one blade (context 620; in the packing of an Iron Age posthole). In the absence of diagnostic material this small assemblage cannot be closely dated, although flake morphology and technology employed (broad, squat flakes struck using hard hammer technique) would imply a Bronze Age date.

6.5.2. Burnt, unworked flint was recovered in some quantity, particularly from trenches 2 (37,987 g), 3 (68,861 g) and 5 (89,129 g). Burnt flint is intrinsically undatable, but is often associated with prehistoric activity; in this instance, most of the burnt flint came from Iron Age contexts (187,461 g), with a smaller proportion from Roman contexts (66,746 g).

6.6. Other Finds

Worked Stone

6.6.1. There are three pieces of worked stone; two (joining) from 260 and one from 519. Both objects may have derived from quernstones; the fragment from 519 is in greensand.

Worked Bone

6.6.2. Two worked bone objects (object nos. **1** and **2**) were recovered from late Roman context **363**. Both objects appear to be points, although object **1** is broken, with the pointed end missing; this piece has incised decoration. Object **2** appears to be a pig fibula pin (MacGregor 1995, fig 64:39), perhaps used as a clothes fastener.

Metalwork

6.6.3. The iron objects found are predominantly nails, either hobnails or structural nails. There is also one horseshoe and one unidentified object

6.6.4. Two Roman coins were found, both unstratified (object nos. **5** and **6**). The first is a Barbarous Radiate (AD 270-290) and the second a Gloria Romanorum (AD364-378). Both were found by metal detector survey on the topsoil of trench 3.

6.6.5. In addition, a copper alloy stud or rivet came from 416, the only fill of an undated tree throw.

Glass

6.6.6. A modern bottle stopper came from the topsoil of trench 5.

6.7. Human Bone.

Four human inhumations were identified on site; the excavated remains of three of these burials were left *in situ*. Burial 609 was recovered as it was vulnerable to damage.

6.7.1. The remains of three individuals were examined. Inhumation 609 represented the burial of a subadult *c.* 14-16 years in age, whilst other human bones recovered comprised redeposited bone from a neonate and an adult. The only evident pathology from any of the human bone examined is *cribra orbitalia* (pitting in orbital vaults, believed indicative of iron deficiency anaemia) in 609. The human bone was recovered from the following contexts:

609: Most of an inhumation burial of a subadult c. 14-16 yr.
617: 3 middle & 1 distal finger palanx of an adult
285: left proximal femur of a neonate

6.7.2. The human bone recovered from the site is in generally good condition. The bone recovered from burial 609 is moderately root marked, but the overall condition of the human bone from all contexts suggests that it was not significantly eroded prior to its burial.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. A programme of environmental sampling was undertaken to identify the survival, nature and range of preserved charred and land snail remains, and to assess the potential of these to aid in the interpretation and understanding of the site and associated activities, its setting and economy, within the wider landscape.

7.2. Method

7.2.1. Sampling was undertaken to provide a full suite of analytical samples, with bulk samples taken from a range of dated features and context types, augmented with targeted contexts sampled for land snails.

7.2.2. A series of 8 bulk samples of between 15 and 20 litres was processed from a range of feature types for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal. The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods, with the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh and the residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 - x30 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and charcoal remains.

7.2.3. A series of 15 samples was taken for the recovery of land snails. Samples of between 929g and 1,500g were processed by standard methods for land snails (Evans 1972). The flots were rapidly scanned under a x 10 - x 30 stereo-binocular microscope for shell preservation and species representation.

7.2.4. Six bulk samples were taken from the grave (610) for the recovery of smaller human bones (**Table 3**). Soil was passed through sieves of 4mm, 2mm and 1mm mesh and the human bone recovered was added to that obtained from hand excavation (see 6.7 above).

Feature type/ No.	Context	Sample	size litres
610 sk609	611	9	2
610 sk609	611	10	1.4
610 sk609	611	11	0.6
610 sk609	611	12	0.9
610 sk609	611	13	0.5
610 sk609	611	14	22
Total			**27.4**

Table 3: List of samples sieved for recovery of human bone

7.3. Charred Plant Remains and Charcoal

7.3.1. The flots from the bulk samples were generally small (average flot size for a 10 litre sample is 60 millilitres), with between 15% and 85% rooty material and high numbers of uncharred weed seeds, which can be indicative of stratigraphic movement.Charred grain fragments were observed in seven of the eight bulk samples, and large amounts in five of these (**Table 4**). Three samples contained charred chaff fragments, one of them a large quantity of pieces. Charred weed seeds were recorded in six samples, and in high numbers in three of these. Molluscs were present in all eight samples and small mammal bones in three pit samples. Charcoal fragments of greater than 5.6 mm were retrieved in small quantities from three pit samples. The charcoal was mainly large wood fragments.

				Flot						Residue
Feature type/ no	Context	Sample	size litres	flot size ml	Grain	Chaff	Weed seeds uncharred charred	Charcoal >5.6mm	Other	Charcoal >5.6mm
Early/Middle Iron Age										
Pit										
514	526	1	18	40 [6]	A	-	c	A*	C	Moll-t (A) Smb (C)	-
527	535	2	15	50 [27.5]	A*	B	a	A	C	Moll-t (A) Smb (A)	1
527	537	3	15	40 [10]	A*	A	a	A	C	Moll-t (A)	1
327	370	20	20	10 [4]	A	-	a	C	-	Moll-t (A)	-
Late Iron Age										
Pit										
434	432	4	18	20 [10]	A	C	a	C	-	Moll-t (A) Smb (C)	-
434	430	8	20	120 [66]	C	-	a*	-	-	Moll-t (A)	-
Undated										
Tree throw										
107	108	5	15	40 [34]	-	-	a	-	-	Moll-t (A)	-
Colluvial subsoil										
	301	21	15	40 [34]	B	-	a*	C	-	Moll-t (A)	-

KEY: A** = exceptional, A* = 30+ items, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (h) = hazelnuts, smb = small mammal bones

NOTE: [1]flot is total, but flot in superscript = ml of rooty material. [2]Unburnt seed in lower case to distinguish from charred remains

Table 4: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

7.4. Land Snails

7.4.1. Columns of contiguous samples were taken through two enclosure ditch profiles, 543 and 275, augmented by spot samples from tree throw hollows and a shallow colluvial layer 301 (**Table 5**).

7.4.2. Five samples through enclosure ditch 543 all produced low shell numbers and only three species were recorded, all of which were open country (Evans 1972, 194-7). A similar sample sequence through enclosure ditch 275 produced higher shell numbers in the flots, and although dominated by open

country species, the presence of shade-loving species was also noted, especially in the earlier fills.

7.4.3. The undated tree throw hollow 107 produced too few shells to allow comment, but the Roman tree throw hollow 113 contained moderate shells, and a mixed assemblage.

7.4.4. The colluvial layer 301 contained typically open country species.

PHASE	Early/Middle Iron Age											Undated		Roman	
SAMPLE	19	18	17	16	15	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	5	6	7
CONTEXT	544	544	544	544	544	274/3	273	273	273	272/3	271/2	301	108	111	112
FEATURE	543	543	543	543	543	275	275	275	275	275	275		107	113	113
FEATURE TYPE	Enclosure ditch					Enclosure ditch						sub-soil	tree throw	tree throw	tree throw
DEPTH (m)	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.6-1.7	1.4-1.5	1.2-1.3	1.0-1.1	0.8-0.9	0.6-0.7	spot	spot	0.3	0.3
WEIGHT (g)	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	929	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
Open country species															
Pupilla muscorum	-	C	+	-	C	B	B	B	C	B	B	B	C	C	C
Vertigo spp.	-	-	-	-	-	C	C	-	C	-	-	C	-	-	-
Helicella itala	-	-	-	-	C	B	B	B	C	A	B	A	C	C	A
Vallonia spp.	C	B	C	B	-	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	C	B	-
Catholic species															
Trichia hispida	-	-	-	-	-	B	C	C	C	C	B	C	-	C	C
Pomatias elegans	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-
Cochlicopa spp.	-	-	-	-	-	C	C	-	-	C	-	-	-	C	-
Shade-loving species															
Carychium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-
Discus rotundatus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	C
Acanthinula	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-
Punctum pygmaeum	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	C
Oxychilus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-
Aegopinella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	C	C	C
Vitrea	-	-	-	-	-	B	-	C	C	C	-	-	-	C	C
Ena	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-
Burrowing species															
Cecilioides acicula	b	a	-	c	a	c	c	-	c	b	a	a	a	a	a
Approx **totals**	3	6	1	5	2	80	65	65	35	30	30	50	9	75	20

KEY: A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (+) = present

Table 5: Assessment of land snails

7.5. Animal Bone

7.5.1. All of the hand retrieved animal bone was scanned and counted, and the presence of ageing, butchery and taphonomic information noted. The condition of the animal bone was also assessed using a scale of 1 (bone surface in pristine condition) to 5 (bone surface removed by weathering), as this information may have an impact on the quality of information that can be collected. Four dog skeletons were recovered, and to avoid over-inflation of this species during comparison these were counted as 1 and will be discussed separately.

7.5.2. A total of 843 bones was recovered by hand from the excavations. The proportion of identifiable fragments is high, especially within contexts from ditches and pits (see **Table 6**).

Feature type	Total	No. Ident.	% Ident.
Pit	409	232	57
Ditch	315	201	64
Other	119	45	38
All features	843	478	57

Table 6: Animal bone identification by feature type.

7.5.3. This compares with a proportion of only 30% identifiable from the Iron Age hillfort at Battlesbury Bowl, near Warminster (Wessex Archaeology 1999), and is more consistent with the 57% from the small assemblage from the Iron Age settlement at Beeches Barn, near Everleigh, Witlshire (Powell and Smith, in prep.). The condition of the animal bone affects its identification and the amount of additional information that can be gained from the assemblage. The condition of much of the assemblage was excellent to average (1-3), which implies that the quality of information to be gained from this group of bones will be generally high (see **Table 7**)

Feature type	Condition					No of contexts
	1	2	3	4	5	
Pit	3	21	20	11	5	60
Ditch	1	9	10	5	3	28
Other		1	8	2	2	13

Table 7: Animal bone condition by feature type

7.5.4. The proportion of the main domestic animals shows that sheep or goat is the most numerous species, followed by cattle, dog, horse and pig (see **Table 8**).

	Horse	Cattle	Sheep /goat	Pig	Dog
Number	29	152	206	19	55
%	6	33	45	4	12

Table 8: Animal bone by species

7.5.5. This pattern also holds true if the assemblage is broken down by phase (see **Table 9**).

% of species represented	Iron Age	Romano-British
Horse	6	7
Cattle	31	36
Sheep	42	55
Pig	5	2
Dog	15	

Table 9: Animal bone by phase and species.

7.5.6. This pattern of sheep husbandry is common for upland chalk sites and similar proportions were noted at Battlesbury Bowl (Wessex Archaeology 1999), as well as Beeches Barn and the nearby settlement at Chisenbury Warren (Powell and Smith, in prep.).

7.5.7. If the different species are looked at in relation to feature type it can be seen that the pattern noted by Maltby (1981) and Wilson (1996) of cattle bones being recovered more often from ditches and sheep/goat from pits holds true for this group (**Table 10**).

	Ditch	**Pit**
Horse	5	9
Cattle	39	33
Sheep	46	52
Pig	5	4
Dog	5	2

Table 10: Animal bone by feature type.

7.5.8. Other species recovered include one antler fragment from red deer, two possible roe deer tibiae, three amphibian skeletons, two rodents and one bird bone.

Taphonomy

7.5.9. Of the 105 contexts containing animal bone, 36 (34%) were noted as containing bone that had been chewed by dogs. Very little burning was noted on the bone (0.4%), and few cut marks: as the animal bone was only scanned for this assessment it is likely that the incidence of cut marks will increase during a more detailed analysis

Special deposits

7.5.10. Four dog skeletons or partial skeletons and a group of nine sheep mandibles were recovered from what may be termed special deposits (see **Table 11**).

Context	**Feature**	**Deposit**	**Comments**
301	Colluvium	Partial dog skeleton	
332	Fill of pit	Dog skull and mandibles	Large specimen
357	Inhumation in top of ditch	Dog skeleton	Small specimen with cut marks on the distal tibia suggesting skinning
370	Base of pit	Partial dog skeleton	Pathology on distal humerus, proximal radius and ulna suggesting severe infection
573	Pit	Group of nine sheep mandibles	From animals of a range of different ages.

Table 11: Special deposits of animal bone.

7.5.11. Other possible 'special' deposits include 4 very fragmentary cattle skulls found within pits (context 526, 529, 539, 628).

7.5.12. The variation in size of the dog skeletons is interesting; full metrical analysis would clarify the range of dog types found on site.

7.6. Discussion

7.6.1. Preservation of charred remains in the Iron Age pits was generally good. The presence of grain, chaff and weed seeds provides the potential to examine feature function, site activities, site economy and site function. The chaff can provide an indication of the crop processing tasks undertaken on site and how these relate to grain being prepared from the field for market, long term storage, or consumption. The weed seeds have the potential to determine the nature of the tilled soils, and thus the location of the fields, as well as the autumn or spring sowing.

7.6.2. Whilst the dumped or placed deposits in the Early/Middle Iron Age pits are rich in remains, there is no clear differentiation between the samples from these contexts and those from secondary fills. However, the secondary fill of Late Iron Age pit 434, context 430, is notably poor in charred remains, compared to primary fill 432. Such differentiation between fills may be significant, as material from the secondary fills is likely to represent more general activities in the vicinity, whilst that from placed deposits may be specific. Detailed further analysis might allow some differentiation in terms of species composition or presence.

7.6.3. The charcoal present in Early/Middle Iron Age pits from trench 5 is likely to relate to the burning of wood on domestic fires. Species identification has the potential to provide information about the structure and type of the local woodlands, and of any evidence of management; coppicing or pollarding. As with the charred plant remains, there is the potential to consider the possibility and difference between remains from domestic or more specific activities represented in the pits.

7.6.4. The undated tree throw, 107, is devoid of any charred remains, from which we can conclude that it was not an open feature during the main occupation phase: it must either pre-date, or considerably post-date, the main activity phases. Similarly, the colluvial layer was poor in charred remains, principally because it post-dates the main phases of activity represented on site. The land snails from this deposit are, however, significant.

7.6.5. The land snails from the Early/Middle Iron Age contexts are moderately preserved and there is undoubted potential to characterise the nature of the landscape, i.e. open country vs. scrub vs. woodland. However, the combination of only moderate, though statistically viable, shell numbers in enclosure ditch 275, combined with erroneous sampling across horizon and context boundaries, reduces the interpretative value of this sequence. The possibility of high-resolution interpretation of land-use may remain if shell numbers in the residues are high enough in the main fill (context 273), but the opportunity of high-resolution change through time (cf. Allen 1997, 138-

9) has been lost. Nevertheless, a sequence through Iron Age features in this landscape is only paralleled by a sampled sequence within Vespasian's Camp (Allen 1999). There is also potential to define the nature of the open environment in terms of land-use, i.e. arable vs. trampled and short-grazed grassland, vs. longer rough pasture. The definition of these land-use types, and any changes within them, are important in understanding the function of the site and its wider setting

7.6.6. The interpretation of the presence of, and the land-use represented by, the colluvial layer 301 is important, and the land snail analysis has the potential to confirm this.

7.6.7. Tree throw hollow 113 contained Roman pottery, and is thus dated to this period or later. The presence of tree throw hollows in the Romano-British period is of interest in defining the more precise nature of the landscape and land-use, and of any landscape change, which may be correlated with the ditch sequences.

7.6.8. The particle size in the sieved fractions, and particularly the differentiation between coarse (>5.6mm) chalk and flint fractions recorded during sample processing, will help in defining the nature, and thus the rate of accumulation of, Iron Age and Romano-British ditch fills (cf. Allen 1995; Bell 1990; Evans 1972, 321-328).

7.6.9. Further study of the animal bone assemblage can add to the picture of Iron Age husbandry on Salisbury Plain. Battlesbury Bowl (Wessex Archaeology 1999) and the smaller settlements excavated by Entwistle (in prep.) will provide useful comparanda. The assemblage is in good condition and metrical, ageing and spatial analysis can be undertaken. The potential of the animal bone assemblage for further detailed analysis is high.

7.7. Conclusions

7.7.1. The presence of a relatively large Iron Age settlement in the Stonehenge environs is important in view of the lack of any recently-excavated sizeable assemblages from comparable sites within the area. The site therefore provides an unparalleled opportunity to examine something of the Iron Age environment, economy and activities in this part of the Salisbury Plain landscape, which have previously only been surmised by proxy. Further analysis (see 8.5 below) of charred plant remains, land snails and animal bone from these assemblages can provide information for Iron Age activity and land-use currently lacking from knowledge of the Stonehenge environs.

8. DISCUSSION.

8.1. Summary

8.1.1. All six of the trenches excavated contained archaeological features, as suggested by the previous surveys. The features revealed range from small post holes from buildings to large boundary ditches, and include a large

number of storage and rubbish pits, shallow ditches and gullies, burials, the remains of an enclosure bank, and the ephemeral remains of medieval field systems. The archaeological remains recovered from these features include pottery, animal bone, human remains, coins, burnt flint, ceramic building material such as tile and brick and a single flint tool. These date from the Bronze Age (c. 2400 –700 BC) to the medieval period (AD 1066 – 1499).

8.1.2. The dated finds from the site suggest that the first significant occupation of the site occurred in the Early Iron Age (700 – 400BC). A large, oval enclosure covering an area of some 1.3 ha encircled by a deep, V-shaped ditch with an internal bank, clearly contained an Early Iron Age settlement. A rectilinear enclosure on the north-eastern side may have been created at the same time or shortly after: this clearly does not have the defensive strength of the oval enclosure, and presumably served as a subsidiary enclosure. A small number of Early Iron Age features excavated beyond the enclosures, together with the relatively high proportion of residual Early Iron Age pottery found across the site, may point to an earlier, unenclosed phase of settlement, however.

8.1.3. The features excavated within these enclosures include a large number of substantial pits. These were probably dug initially as storage pits, used for storing grain and other foodstuffs, but may have been subsequently re-used as rubbish pits. A number of these pits contain unusual or 'structured' deposits associated with their disuse or backfilling. These special deposits often comprise dumps of animal bone, flint, or occasionally articulated animal remains.

8.1.4. The settlement continued to be occupied throughout the Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43). Post holes and ring gullies of Iron Age roundhouses, Iron Age burials, and pits containing pottery dated to the Middle Iron Age (400 – 100 BC) and Late Iron Age (100 BC – AD 43) were recorded both inside and outside the main, oval enclosure. The settlement seems to have expanded somewhat in the Late Iron Age, with the creation of further enclosures to the south.

8.1.5. Settlement on the site seems to have continued during the Roman period, although it seems unlikely that the oval enclosure was still in use. A small rectangular enclosure added to the north-west of the enclosure complex may have been dug in the Late Iron Age or Early Roman period: the ditch of this enclosure was certainly almost completely silted up by the Late Roman period, when two graves were dug through the ditch fills. Other Roman features excavated include ditches and pits, scattered across the site, whilst a few pieces of box flue tile, usually used in the heating systems of substantial Roman buildings, were recovered from the surface of the field to the north of trench 5. Although a broad range of features and material were found, the excavated evidence is insufficient to allow the nature, intensity and continuity of settlement during the Roman period to be confidently discerned. The apparent disuse of the main enclosure, the silting of the north-western enclosure ditches during the Roman period and the suggestion of a

Roman date for a tree hole in trench 1 suggests that this settlement activity may have been intermittent.

8.1.6. The site seems to have been abandoned as a settlement after the Roman period, and by the medieval period, the land was under cultivation. A negative lynchet (field boundary) identified in trench 3 truncated remains of Iron Age and Roman date and is therefore assumed to be of medieval or early post-medieval date. Documentary evidence suggests that Area C1 lay within an area of open field cultivation associated with Winterbourne Stoke during the medieval period. There is no placename evidence to indicate that any remnant enclosures survived, suggesting that any traces of these had been completely eradicated by early medieval times.

8.1.7. In conclusion, the evaluation has enabled a detailed and targeted examination of the archaeological remains in Area C1, both in terms of their presence, nature and date, and in terms of their preservation and survival. It is clear that the archaeology of the site spans over a millennium of settlement, much of it apparently continuous, and that the archaeological material is both comprehensive and generally well preserved across the area evaluated.

8.2. Preservation of Archaeological Remains

8.2.1. The preservation of the archaeological remains on the site was generally good, and in places exceptional. It is understood that until some 20 years ago the field had rarely been ploughed in modern times. There was some evidence for recent plough damage of features, notably in the areas where the chalk was highest. However, there were other areas, notably in trenches 2 and 3, where undulations in the chalk, both manmade and natural, have allowed the evolution of a colluvial subsoil, which, whilst masking the archaeological remains from aerial photography and geophysical survey, has also served to protect them from degradation by ploughing. Evaluation of adjacent fields (Area A) has identified considerably more plough damage here.

8.2.2. It is clear that whilst the level of preservation varies across the site, there are no particular areas in which the archaeological remains can be said to be better or worse preserved. For example, while the subsoil in trench 3 has preserved the majority of the features at the eastern end of the trench, the negative lynchet in which this subsoil has formed has significantly truncated the archaeological features towards the western end of the trench. As a result, the features here were significantly more shallow than those encountered elsewhere on the site.

8.2.3. Substantial areas of ‘shadow’ visible on the aerial photographs were not investigated during the evaluation; these are located within the rectilinear enclosure to the north-west, north-east and south-east of the main enclosure and are likely to be further areas of deep subsoil. The subsoils encountered in trenches 2 and 3 both proved to have masked complex arrays of archaeological features and, although these areas were situated within the main settlement enclosure, the potential for other areas of subsoil to similarly mask remains must be considered.

8.3. Assessment of Importance

8.3.1. The written scheme of investigation reviewed the Monument Interest Value (MIV) calculated in 1995 (Blore et al 1995), for two known sites in Area C1, the extensive field system (Site 10) and the enclosure complex (Site 25). The scores allocated were:

GIS Site 10: Multi-period field system						
Survival	Potential	GV (cluster)	GV(Assoc.)	Diversity	SAM/MPP prop	**Total**
2	3	1	2	3	X	**27**
GIS Site 25: Prehistoric and Romano-British enclosure complex						
Survival	Potential	GV (cluster)	GV(Assoc.)	Diversity	SAM/MPP prop	**Total**
1	3	1	2	3	X	**24**

8.3.2. The scoring of the field system (Site 10) suggested a Moderately Important value. The WSI suggested that the MIV for the components of the field system potentially affected by the road in Area C can be re-scored as follows:

GIS Site 10: Multi-period field system						
Survival	Potential	GV (cluster)	GV(Assoc.)	Diversity	SAM/MPP prop	**Total**
1	1	1	2	1	X	**8**

8.3.3. This scoring would grade the field system in Area C1 as of Minor Importance. The field evaluation in Area C1 has not provided any additional evidence to support any further re-scoring in relation to Site 10.

8.3.4. The 1995 scoring of the enclosure complex (Site 25) also suggested a Moderately Important value. The field evaluation has demonstrated the survival of a wide range of settlement features spanning a millennium of occupation (much of it continuous), generally well preserved and in places exceptionally so. The extent of the settlement also appears to lie wholly within field 17, as crop marks to the south of the A303 suggest some associated field boundaries, but no extension to the enclosure complex itself.

8.3.5. The range of features, the degree of preservation and the suggested continuity of occupation are unusual in a single site within Wiltshire (R. Canham, pers. comm.), suggesting that the remains are of at least regional importance. Given that the settlement appears largely complete, with good to exceptional preservation across the site, the remains may be considered for protection as a scheduled monument of national importance.

8.3.6. The results of the evaluation therefore support the re-scoring of the MIV for the enclosure complex as follows:

GIS Site 25: Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and enclosure complex						
Survival	Potential	GV (cluster)	GV(Assoc.)	Diversity	SAM/MPP prop	**Total**
3	3	1	2	3	X	**32**

8.3.7. This score of 32 out of a possible 54 would rank the monument as of High Importance; were the site to be scheduled as a monument of national importance, the criterion applied by Blore et al would increase the MIV to 41, further emphasising its importance.

8.4. Confidence Rating

8.4.1. The evaluation has successfully located and investigated the principal components of the enclosure complex as predicted by the aerial photographic evidence and the geophysical survey. The general aims and objectives of the evaluation, as set out in the Strategy and WSI, have therefore been fulfilled. In particular, the nature of the geophysical anomalies, the presence or absence of remains in areas that appear blank, and the degree of preservation across the site have been assessed and the date and nature of the activity has been confirmed. The specific objectives set for each trench have also been achieved.

8.4.2. Although the presence of the enclosure complex had been identified from soil marks visible on aerial photographs, and geophysical survey had further aided characterisation of the site as a likely prehistoric settlement, the evaluation encountered a range, distribution and density of archaeological features that exceeded expectations. Many archaeological features were visible as soil marks on the aerial photographs. However, the large areas of the site covered by the buried subsoils seen in trenches 2 and 3 appeared as dark 'shadows' which obscured parts of the site; these proved to have masked the densest concentrations of features encountered in the evaluation.

8.4.3. Similarly, a number of features excavated in the evaluation were not identified by the geophysical survey. Again, the presence and variable depth of the subsoils, combined with the density of the archaeological features, has contributed to an under-representation of features in the results of the survey. In particular, geophysical survey cannot give a reliable indication of the density of small or ephemeral features on a site of such complexity. Nevertheless, the geophysical survey was successful in identifying the extent of the archaeological site and providing some indication of the likely nature and density of the remains present.

8.4.4. The evaluation has demonstrated both the validity of the trenching strategy adopted and the need for targeted trial trenching to evaluate archaeological remains predicted by non-intrusive techniques. The use of wide trial trenches in particular has allowed a greater understanding of the complexity of the remains present, which further supports an assessment of the importance of the site. A high degree of confidence may therefore be attached to the results.

8.5. Potential for Further Analysis

8.5.1. Clearly, the evaluation of Area C1 has identified archaeological remains of at least regional importance. Whilst the purpose of the evaluation is to further inform decisions relating to the development of the road design, the data sets recovered do have the potential for further analysis. In particular, the animal bone, charred plant remains and land snail assemblages can contribute to understanding of both the function of the site itself, and the environment and economy of the wider Iron Age landscape in the Stonehenge environs, an area for which such evidence is currently very limited.

8.5.2. Should further investigation and recording become necessary in Area C1, the evaluation data sets can contribute to any associated programme of analysis. In the event that no such further investigation is carried out, however, the importance of some of the evaluation data sets nevertheless merits some further analysis and publication of the results. It is therefore suggested that, should the site be preserved *in situ*, provision should be made as part of the mitigation strategy for limited further analysis of the data from this evaluation, including radio-carbon dating of the recovered burials, followed by the publication of the results.

8.6. Recommendations for Mitigation

8.6.1. The Illustrative Design presents a southern route option for the Winterbourne Stoke Bypass. This would pass centrally through the enclosure complex (**Figure 1**). Initially the road is at grade, but, within the limits of Site 25, from about chainage 2600, it begins to descend into a shallow cutting as the topography rises. The area of the enclosure complex affected by the Illustrative Design would vary in width (from fence line to fence line) from 50m to 55m, over a length of some 240m. The area affected would thus be approximately 1.25ha, representing some 25% of the approximate area of Site 25 (*c*. 5ha). Within the main oval enclosure, the area affected would be *c.* 0.55 ha, some 42% of the enclosed area (*c*. 1.3 ha).

8.6.2. The alignment of the illustrative design, if constructed, would thus affect a large proportion of the enclosure complex, and would substantially destroy the archaeological integrity of the buried remains. Government guidance indicates that the preservation *in situ* of archaeological remains of national importance, whether protected as scheduled monuments or not, is a prime consideration.

8.6.3. The preservation of the site may be best achieved by avoidance through a change in the horizontal alignment of the illustrative design. The evaluation has shown that the enclosure complex extends southwards to the existing A303, with no significant variation in the degree of preservation or importance of the remains across the site. The evaluation suggests that the northern extent of the site is well-defined in trench 2, as predicted by the aerial photographic evidence: this is supported by recent geophysical survey. Options for avoidance will therefore need to consider an alignment to the north of trench 2, or to the south-east of the site.

8.6.4. Preservation *in situ* might also be achieved through a change in the vertical alignment of the road, allowing the partial burial of the remains beneath an embankment. The feasibility of this would depend on the alignment selected and the area of remains that would be affected, and may be regarded as a second-best solution.

8.6.5. In the event that design alterations cannot ensure the preservation *in situ* of the entire site, it may become necessary to archaeologically excavate and record part of the site. The extent of such work required would depend on the alignment selected and its effect on the archaeological integrity of the site.

9. ARCHIVE

9.1. Location of Archive

9.1.1. It is intended that the project archive, including written, drawn, photographic and material elements (together with a summary of the contents of the archive), will be deposited with the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, Salisbury, upon completion of the post-fieldwork programme. Wessex Archaeology will finalise an agreement regarding deposition of the archive with the landowner and the Museum. The site archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Portway House, Salisbury, under the project code 50157.

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11. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench 1		Max Depth: 1.2m	Length: 50m	Width: 5m
No.	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth**	**Associated finds and samples**
100	Layer	Topsoil	0.28m	
101	Layer	Subsoil in trench 1	0.10m	
102	Layer	Natural chalk in trench 1	N/A	
103	Fill	Fill of [104]. Light mid grey brown silty clay with v. common chalk rubble, angular <50mm.	0.20m	Animal Bone, 2 pieces of Iron and RB Pottery.
104	Gully	Linear feature with straight steep sides and a flat base.	0.20m	
105	Fill	Fill of [106]. Mid-Yellow Brown silt loam soil containing Moderate small rounded chalk (pea grit) and occasional small to medium angular and sub-angular chalk.	0.23m	
106	Tree throw	Filled with 105. Sub-circular tree throw	0.23m	
107	Tree throw	Filled with 108. Irregular oval shaped pit. Displays characteristic form of tree throw. No anthropogenic remains in only fill.	0.30m	
108	Fill	Fill of [107]. Light brown/grey silty clay soil containing 70-80% chalk rubble <8mm dia and 10% pea chalk.	0.30m	Sample # 8
109	Tree throw	Filled with 110. Tree throw. Irregular both in form and profile.	0.20m	
110	Fill	Fill of [109]. Light grey brown silty clay soil containing common chalk <30mm and rare flint <120mm.	0.20m	
111	Fill	Fill of [113]. Mid yellow brown silty loam soil containing 10% pea-grit, 10% sub-angular flint pebbles and 5% sub-rounded chalk.	0.50m	RB Pottery. Sample # 6
112	Fill	Fill of [113]. Light brown/off white silty loam and chalk soil containing 50% chalk and 20% pea-grit. Redeposited natural.	0.50m	Sample # 7
113	Tree throw	Filled with 111 and 112. Irregular cut of a treethrow. Classic "c" shaped tree throw. Sampled for snails.	0.50m	
114	Enclosure ditch	Filled with 115, 116. Cut of ditch forming boundary to rectilinear enclosure. Ditch aligned NNW-SSE.	0.43m	
115	Fill	Fill of [114]. Mid-light grey brown relatively loose/soft silty clay soil containing moderate flint <=30mm, occasional flint <=70mm, frequent chalk lumps <=40mm and chalk flecks. Sub-rounded and sub-angular and rounded.	0.20m	
116	Fill	Fill of [114]. Mid grey brown relatively soft silty clay containing chalk lumps <=30mm, chalk flecks and moderate flint <=40mm, occasional flint <=160mm. – Angular, sub-angular and sub-rounded.	0.33m	
117	Grave	Filled with 118, 119, 120, 121. A grave cut aligned south-north. Cut through the fills of silted enclosure ditch [114]. Contained a flexed Late Roman burial wearing hobnailed boots (118) with its head to the south. Only legs of inhumation exposed. Depth of burial sufficient to protect it from plough, therefore recorded and left *in situ*. A similar burial was identified immediately to the north.	1.09m	
118	Human skeleton	Fill of [117]. A flexed burial orientated S-N and positioned on its right hand side. Bone is of a yellowish colour and is in very good condition. Hobnails observed around the feet suggest a Late Roman date	N/A	

119	Fill	Fill of [117]. No soil matrix. Frequent chalk fragments <=120mm – like chalk rubble. Predominantly angular and sub-rounded. Chalk rubble backfill of grave.	0.34m	23 Hobnails.
120	Fill	Fill of [117]. Mid-light grey brown relatively loose silty clay containing frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk lumps <=80mm, chalk flecks and occasional sub-angular flint <=80mm.	0.40m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, and RB Pottery.
121	Fill	Fill of [117]. Mid-light grey brown relatively loose/soft silty clay soil containing moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk lumps <=50mm, chalk flecks, moderate sub-angular and angular flint <=60mm and occasional sub-rounded flint <=150mm.	0.40m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, CBM, 4 pieces of Iron, and EIA & RB Pottery.
122	Fill	Fill of [125]. Mid brown silt loam soil containing abundant (40%) small rounded and sub-rounded chalk fragments, occasional angular chalk fragments and occasional medium sized angular flint nodules.	0.19m	
123	Fill	Fill of [125]. Light brown silt loam soil containing very abundant (80%) small and medium angular and sub-angular chalk fragments and occasional small rounded chalk fragments (pea-grit).	0.21m	
124	Fill	Fill of [125]. No soil matrix. Dump of loose chalk and flint nodules (small and medium angular and sub-angular) and also large angular chalk and flint nodules. This represents material used to backfill the grave.	0.63m	1 Iron hobnail
125	Grave	Filled with 122, 123, 124. Grave cut dug through completely silted ditch [128] One of at least two graves targeted on this ditch. Contains a south-north aligned skeleton (1 toe identified – left in-situ) The single hobnail recovered suggests a late Roman date.	1.01m	
126	Fill	Fill of [128]. Brown silt loam soil containing occasional small round and sub-rounded chalk fragments, and rare large angular flint nodules.	0.20m	Animal Bone.
127	Fill	Fill of [128]. Mid grey brown silt loam soil containing abundant small rounded and sub-rounded chalk fragments, and medium and large angular flint nodules.	0.41m	Animal Bone.
128	Ditch	Filled with 126, 127. Cut of ditch forming boundary to rectilinear enclosure. Ditch aligned NNW-SSE.	0.44m	

Trench 2		Max Depth: 1.2m	Length: 50m	Width: 5m
No.	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth**	**Associated finds and samples**
200	Layer	Topsoil. Greyish brown sandy clay with rare small chalk flint inclusions.	0.25-0.35m	
201	Layer	Subsoil. Greyish brown sandy clay. Rare small flint and chalk inclusions. Contains burnt flint. 10 to 25 cms deep. Subsoil layer. Runs along the entire length of the trench.	0.10-0.25m	
202	Layer	Pale yellowish brown; sandy clay/chalk mix. Frequent chalk inclusions, rare flint inclusions.This layer appears to be a mixture of subsoil and chalk, visible in the dip of the trench.	0.10-0.30m	
203	Layer	Off white chalk. Chalk natural.	N/A	
204	Posthole	A roughly circular posthole cut with moderate to steep irregular sides and an irregular base. Filled with 205	0.15m	
205	Fill	Light brown/grey, sandy clay chalk mix. Fine to medium chalk fragments and medium angular flint pieces. Fill of posthole 204.	0.15m	
206	Pit	Filled with 207. Sub-circular pit with moderate sides and a concave base.	0.30m	

207	Fill	Mid to light brownish grey silt. 60 to 70% chalk, less than 30mm.	0.25m	Animal Bone.
208	Pit	Filled with (227) and (209). Sub-circular pit with straight sides and a flat base. The earliest pit in the sequence of [208], [210] and [212].	0.30m	
209	Fill	Fill of [208]. A mid to light greyish brown silt with 80% chalk <50mm and occasional flint <100mm.	0.30m	Animal Bone, and E/MIA Pottery.
210	Pit	Filled with 211 and 228. A shallow pit, cuts pit [208].	0.30m	
211	Fill	Fill of [210]. Light yellowish brown silty clay. Very common chalk <40mm.	0.15m	
212	Fill	Fill of [206]. Dark brownish grey sandy clay with occasional flint <60mm.	0.20m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, and EIA Pottery.
213	Pit	Filled with 214 – 226. A sub-circular pit with regular, steep sides. It was not bottomed. The pit was dug to 1.20m and augered to 1.60m.	1.20m+	
214	Fill	Fill of [213]. A greyish white silty clay with abundant chalk inclusions. Abundant angular chalk fragments and very rare flint inclusions.	0.25m+	
215	Fill	Fill of [213]. Yellowish brown silty clay, rare small chalk fragments and rare charcoal.	0.08m	
216	Fill	Fill of [213]. Dark greyish brown silty clay, c. 70-80% chalk fragments.	0.15m+	Burnt Flint.
217	Fill	Fill of [213]. Very dark greyish brown silty clay with rare small chalk fragments and rare charcoal flecks.	0.05m	
218	Fill	Fill of [213]. Greyish brown silty clay with abundant chalk fragments.	0.15m	Burnt Flint
219	Fill	Fill of [213]. Greyish brown silty clay with moderate amounts of small chalk fragments.	0.17m	Burnt Stone.
220	Fill	Fill of [213]. Greyish brown silty clay with abundant chalk fragments and very rare flint inclusions.	0.20m+	Animal Bone, and Burnt Flint.
221	Fill	Fill of [213]. Greyish brown silty clay containing moderate amounts of chalk fragments, very rare flint inclusions.	0.31m	Burnt Flint.
222	Fill	Fill of [213]. Very dark greyish brown silty clay with very rare small chalk fragments and rare charcoal flecks.	0.06m	
223	Fill	Fill of [213]. Dark greyish brown silty clay with abundent chalk fragments, rare flint inclusions.	0.28m	Animal Bone, and Burnt Flint.
224	Fill	Fill of [213]. Dark brown greyish brown silty clay with rare small chalk fragments.	0.10m	Animal Bone.
225	Fill	Fill of [213]. Dark greyish brown silty clay with abundent chalk fragments, rare flint inclusions.	0.15m	Animal Bone, and Burnt Flint.
226	Fill	Fill of [213]. Dark greyish brown silty clay containing moderate chalk fragments, rare flint inclusions.	0.30m	Animal Bone, and Burnt Flint.
227	Fill	Fill of [208]. Mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions <30mm.	0.10m	
228	Fill	Fill of [210]. Dark grey silty clay loam with chalk flecks and occasional flint <40mm.	0.12m	
229	Posthole	Filled with 230. A roughly circular posthole with moderate to steep irregular sides and an irregular base.	0.10m	
230	Fill	Fill of [229]. Light grey brown sandy clay chalk mix with medium chalk fragments and medium to large angular flint pieces.	0.10m	
231	Posthole	Filled with 232. Circular posthole with steep sides and a flat base.	0.15m	
232	Fill	Fill of [231]. Mid brown grey silty loam containing common chalk fragments <40mm.	0.15m	

233	Posthole	Filled with 234. The cut of a roughly circular posthole with steep and irregular sides and an irregular base.	0.21m	
234	Fill	Fill of [233]. A light grey brown silty clay chalk mix with medium chalk fragments and medium to coarse angular flint pieces.	0.21m	
235	Posthole	Filled with 236. A circular posthole with very steep sides and a flat base.	0.23m	
236	Fill	Fill of [235]. A mid grey silty clay with occasional flint <80mm. Possible flint packing.	0.34m	
237	Posthole	Filled with 238. A circular posthole with vertical sides and a concave base.	0.11m	
238	Fill	Fill of [237]. A mid brown grey silty loam with occasional chalk <30mm.	0.11m	
239	Posthole	Filled with 240 and 254. A circular posthole with steep sides and a flat base.	0.20m	
240	Layer	Fill of [239]. A mid grey brown silty loam with sparse chalk <30mm.	0.20m	
241	Posthole	Filled with 242. A circular posthole with steep sides and a concave base.	0.21m	
242	Fill	Fill of [241]. A mid brown grey silty clay with sparse chalk <30mm.	0.21m	Burnt Flint.
243	Posthole	Filled with 244. A circular posthole with straight and moderate sides and a flat base.	0.12m	
244	Fill	Fill of [243]. A mid to light grey/brown silty clay with sparse chalk <20mm.	0.12m	
245	Posthole	Filled with 246. A circular posthole with moderate and concave sides and a concave base.	0.09m	
246	Fill	Fill of [245]. A mid grey brown silty loam with occasional chalk pea grit.	0.09m	E/MIA Pottery.
247	Posthole	Filled with 248. A circular posthole with steep straight sides and a flat base.	0.09m	
248	Fill	Fill of [247]. A mid brown silty loam with rare chalk pea grit <20mm.	0.09m	
249	Posthole	Filled with 250. A circular posthole with moderate sides and a flat base.	0.12m	
250	Fill	Fill of [249]. A mid brown silty loam with quite common chalk <30mm.	0.12m	
251	Posthole	Filled with 252. A circular posthole with step sides and a concave base.	0.12m	
252	Fill	Fill of [251]. A mid grey brown silt with rare flint <40mm and chalk pea grit in the base.	0.12m	
253	Pit	Filled with 255 - 264. A circular pit with vertical sides and a flat base.	0.78m	
254	Fill	Fill of [239]. A pale grey silt, 90% chalk rubble <40mm. Packing for a posthole.	0.20m	
255	Fill	Fill of [253]. A very light brown silty sand with 30 to 40% chalk rubble and some flint nodules.	0.12m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, and E/MIA Pottery.
256	Fill	Fill of [253]. A light grey silty clay loam with 30-40% chalk rubble, 10-20% pea grit.	0.20m	Animal Bone, and Burnt Flint.
257	Fill	Fill of [253]. A mid to light silty clay with 60-70% chalk rubble and 10-15% pea grit.	0.18m	
258	Fill	Fill of [253]. A very dark brown/grey silty clay loam with 5-10% chalk rubble, 5-10% pea grit.	0.15m	Animal Bone, and E/MIA Pottery.
259	Fill	Fill of [253]. A mid grey silty clay with 60-70% chalk rubble, 20-25% pea chalk.	0.18m	

260	Fill	Fill of [253]. A dark grey brown silty clay with 15-20% chalk rubble, 10-15% pea chalk.	0.08m	Burnt Flint, EIA Pottery, and Worked Stone.
261	Fill	Fill of [253]. A mid grey/brown silty clay with 60-70% chalk rubble and 20-30% pea chalk.	0.18m	
262	Fill	Fill of [253]. A mid to dark grey brown silty clay with 20-30% chalk rubble, 5-10% pea chalk.	0.10m	
263	Fill	Fill of [253]. A very light grey/brown sandy clay with 20-25% chalk rubble and 70-80% pea chalk.	0.40m	
264	Fill	Fill of [253]. A mid brown grey silty clay loam with 15-20% chalk rubble, 5-10% pea chalk, 2-5% flint nodules.	0.35m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, and EIA Pottery.
265	Posthole	Filled with [266]. A roughly circular posthole with irregular sides and base.	N/A	
266	Fill	Fill of [265]. A light grey brown sandy clay mix with fine to medium chalk fragments and large flint pieces.	N/A	
267	Fill	Topsoil see 200	0.30m	
268	Fill	Fill of [269]. A dark greyish brown friable silty clay loam with chalk/ flint fragments that are of a fine to coarse size and are sub-angular to sub-rounded. 5% sparse and poorly sorted.	0.45m+	Animal Bone, and MLI/LIRB Pottery.
269	Pit	Filled with 268. A steep sided and well defined pit that cuts ditch [275]. The pit was not fully excavated.	0.45m+	
270	Fill	Fill of [275]. A greyish brown friable silty loam. Sub-angular to sub-rounded – fine to coarse gravel - chalk/flint, moderately sorted.	0.30m	
271	Fill	Fill of [275]. A light brownish grey silty loam. There was abundant (<50%) chalk/flint fragments that were angular to sub-angular and fine to coarse.	0.10m	Sample # 22
272	Fill	Fill of [275]. A light brownish grey firm silty clay loam. It contains 20% sub-angular to sub-rounded chalk/flint fragments that are moderately sorted.	0.20m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, and EIA Pottery. Sample # 23
273	Fill	Fill of [275]. Light brownish grey silty clay loam. Abundant (50%) chalk/flint fragments that were sub-angular to sub-rounded.	1.40m	Samples # 24, 25 & 26
274	Fill	Fill of [275]. Very pale brown silty clay. The context contained 10% well sorted rounded chalk gravel.	0.10m	Animal Bone , and EIA Pottery. Sample # 27
275	Enclosure ditch	Filled with 270 – 274. A linear 'V' shaped ditch with steep sides, slightly irregular on the south side and a flat narrow base.	1.70m	
276	Layer	Bank material. Fill of [283]. A Chalk rubble layer composed of very soft chalk with occasional bioturbation intrusions. The upper part of the fill is disturbed by agricultural action.	0.15m	
277	Layer	Bank material. Fill of [283]. Greyish brown chalk rubble and silty loam. Abundant (50%) and moderately sorted chalk rubble, sub-angular to angular. The upper part of the layer is disturbed by plough action.	0.31m	
278	Layer	Bank material. Fill of [283]. Chalk and soil – greyish brown silty clay loam. 40% sub-angular to sub-rounded chalk rubble.	0.29m	
279	Layer	Bank material. Fill of [283]. Dark yellowish brown compact clay loam. Sub-angular rounded coarse gravel unevenly distributed – 5% in the north side to 20% in the south side.	0.25m	Animal Bone, Flint, and EIA Pottery.
280	Layer	Bank material. Fill of [283]. A greyish brown silty clay loam. 40% chalk/flint sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel inclusions.	0.20m	

281	Layer	Bank material. Fill of [283]. Brown silty clay loam. 25% poorly sorted, sub-angular to sub-rounded chalk/flint coarse gravel.	0.20m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint and EIA/EMI Pottery.
282	Fill	Bank material. Fill of [283]. A greyish brown compact silty clay. 5% sub-angular to sub-rounded fine chalk fragments.	0.05m	
283	Ditch/Quarry pit	A linear cut with steep - near vertical - sides, with a flat base that slightly undulates. This was dug shortly before the cutting of the enclosure ditch [275] and the construction of the associated bank. Physically contains the layers of this bank, but these are not strictly stratigraphic fills of this cut.	0.65m	
284	Fill	Fill of [283]. Mixed layer – caused by the tree root disturbance at the southern end of the bank layers.	0.29m	
285	Fill	Fill of [287]. Grey tenacious silty clay. 25% sub-angular to sub-rounded chalk/flint fragments.	0.45m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, Human Bone, and E/MIA Pottery.
286	Fill	Fill of [287]. Light grey silty clay with sub-rounded, moderately sorted coarse chalk/flint gravel.	0.15m	
287	Pit	Filled with 285 and 286. Sub-rectangular pit with vertical sides and a flat base. Not fully excavated.	0.52m	
288	Tree throw	Tree throw. Disturbing the fills of a ditch bank.	0.30m	
289	Fill	Fill of [290]. Grey brown silty clay with occasional medium angular and sub-angular chalk fragments.	0.20m	Burnt Flint, Flint, and EIA Pottery.
290	Pit	Filled with 289. An oviod pit with moderate and concave sides (but a small step in the west) and a regular and concave base.	0.20m	

Trench 3		Max Depth: 1.2	Length: 50m	Width: 5m
No.	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth**	**Associated finds and samples**
300	Layer	Topsoil. A very dark greyish brown loose silt loam soil. Size fine to course gravel sparse 5% (over 301) to moderate over natural chalk. Angular/sub-rounded moderately to poorly sorted. Top 5cm slightly darker (due to organic material). Areas of topsoil directly over natural chalk has greater frequency of chalk inclusions.	0.25m	Animal Bone, 2 pieces of Cu Alloy, 1 piece of Iron, and EIA/RB/LRB Pottery.
301	Layer	Subsoil. Brown silty clay loam - friable. Size fine to coarse gravel. 5% sparse to 10% moderate. Poorly sorted. A colluvial layer which thins out in an Easterly direction (downslope).	0.05-0.15m	Animal Bone. Sample # 21
302	Fill	Fill of [303]. Fill of modern cut/interface very sharp.	0.20m	
303	Modern feature	Filled with 302. Modern field drain	0.20m	
304	Fill	Fill of [306]. Brown silty clay loam friable/compact. Size fine to coarse gravel sub-angular - sub-rounded moderately sorted 30% very common.	0.35m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, and E/MIA Pottery.
305	Ditch	Filled with 304. Steep sided well defined, flat bottomed cut.	0.55m	
306	Fill	Fill of [307]. A dark brown sandy silty loam soil containing very occasional small/medium angular flint nodules and very few small rounded/sub-rounded chalk fragments.	0.27m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, and E/MIA/LIRB/RB Pottery.
307	Ditch	Filled with 306. Linear; moderate - slightly concave; irregular (with two deeper concave areas). Irregularly profiled ditch, running roughly N-S.	0.27m	
308	Pit	Filled with 309. Sub-Circular; Broad shallow pit, with irregular sides, ranging from nearly flat to vertical in places. The pit also has an irregular outline in plan.	0.30m	

309	Fill	Fill of [308]. A light brown grey silty clay soil containing 30-40% chalk rubble <60mm max diam., 5-10% pea-chalk, and 2-5% flint ,50mm max diam.	0.30m	Burnt Flint.
310	Fill	Fill of [312]. Brown silt loam – friable. Chalk/flint fragments; size fine to coarse gravel; angular to sub-angular; common 25%; moderately sorted.	0.35m	Animal Bone, and Burnt Stone.
311	Fill	Fill of [312]. Light brownish grey silt clay loam - loose/friable. Chalk/flint fragments; size fine to coarse gravel; angular to sub-rounded; abundant 50%+; poorly sorted.	0.60m	Animal Bone, and EIA Pottery.
312	Ditch	Filled with 310, 311. Steep V-shaped ditch well defined at machine cut surface.	1.40m	
313	Ditch	Filled with 314. Curvilinear ditch which appears to run between two sub-circular pits (in a NE-SW alignment). At the North end this ditch seems to respect (and curve round) the North end of pit [308] - cutting it slightly.	0.20m	
314	Fill	Fill of [313]. A mid brown grey silty clay soil containing 70-80% chalk rubble <40mm max. diam. And 5-10% pea grit.	0.20m	E/MIA Pottery.
315	Layer	White chalk natural.	N/A	
316	Ditch	Filled with 317, 318, 319. Curved terminus of ?linear located towards West end of Tr3.	0.40m	
317	Fill	Fill of [316]. A very dark grey brown silty clay soil containing sparse sub-angular flint <50mm and rare chalk lumps <30mm.	0.20m	Animal Bone, and MLI/LIRB Pottery.
318	Fill	Fill of [316]. A mid-dark grey-brown silty clay soil containing quite common sub-angular chalk <30mm and occasional sub-angular flint <80mm.	0.30m	Animal Bone, and EIA/E/MIA Pottery.
319	Fill	Fill of [316]. A light brown soil amid 95% chalk rubble <50mm.	0.30m	
320	Fill	Fill of [322]. A mid grey brown silt loam soil containing moderate small rounded chalk fragments (pea grit) and rare medium sized angular chalk fragments.	0.14m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, and EIA Pottery.
321	Fill	Fill of [322]. A light grey brown sandy silt loam soil containing abundant small and medium angular and sub-angular to rounded chalk fragments (make up c.80% of deposit).	0.18m	
322	Pit	Filled with 320, 321. Roughly circular steep sided shallow pit located against the southern section of Tr3.	0.26m	
323	Pit	Filled with 389. A shallow sub-circular pit, with irregular side slopes ranging from near vertical on the South side to near flat on the north-east side.	0.35m	
324	Ditch/Quarry hollow	Filled with 344 - 348. Wide ditch or hollow, roughly aligned N-S.	0.75m	
325	Ditch/Quarry hollow	Filled with 350 - 355. Linear/quarry hollow, roughly aligned NNE-SSW.	0.70m	
326	Ditch	Filled with 360, 361. Small ditch, cut by [325]	0.40m	
327	Storage pit	Filled with 370 - 375, 388. Bell shaped storage pit which became a waste pit after primary use. Cut into an area of high density pitting activity. This pit had a partial dog burial in the base fill.	1.00m	
328	Storage pit	Filled with 376. Shallow circular storage pit, cut by bell shaped pit [327], oval pit [329], and pit [330].	0.17m	
329	Storage pit	Filled with 377. Oval pit with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Cuts the bell shaped pit [327], and is cut by pit [330].	0.35m	
330	Storage pit	Filled with 381. Oval cut of large/shallow pit, which cuts [378], [331] and appears to cut [329].	0.47m	

331	Pit	Filled with 380. The cut of a steep sided circular pit, which is cut by a similar shaped pit [378], both of which are cut by [330]. Possibly a large posthole.	0.53m	
332	Fill	Fill of [333]. Brown silty clay – friable; Chalk - flint fragments; size fine to coarse gravel; Sub-angular to sub-rounded; Poorly sorted; frequency 10% (moderate).	0.30m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, and EIA Pottery.
333	Pit	Filled with 332. Semicircular/oval cut/re-cut of pit - no clear indication of function.	0.30m	
334	Fill	Fill of [337]. Light grey silt - loose. Chalk rubble (99% of layer); Fine to coarse gravel; Sub-angular/sub-rounded; Occasional flint cobbles; poorly sorted frequency abundant 50%+.	0.30m	
335	Fill	Fill of [337]. Brown silty clay - friable. Chalk/flint fragments; Size fine gravel; Sub-angular/sub-rounded; Poorly sorted; Frequency - abundant 50%+.	0.18m	
336	Fill	Fill of [337]. Light grey silt – loose Chalk rubble; Size fine to coarse gravel; Angular - sub-angular; Poorly sorted; abundant 50%+.	0.40m	
337	Pit	Filled with 334, 335, 336. Sub-rectangular cut pit truncated by later feature [333] –feature appears to be cut into large shallow feature [340]. Cut well defined.	0.70m+	
338	Fill	Fill of [340]. Yellowish brown silty clay loam. Chalk/flint fragments; fine to coarse gravel; Angular – sub-rounded; Moderately sorted; Common 20%.	0.30m	Animal Bone.
339	Fill	Fill of [340]. Pale brown silty clay -compact. Chalk and flint fragments; Size fine to coarse gravel; Sub-angular/sub-rounded.	0.35m	
340	Pit	Filled with 338, 339. Possible sub-rectangular pit truncated by later pit [337]. Remaining edges of cut well defined, but insufficient part of edges exposed to define shape.	0.90m	
341	Fill	Fill of [343]. Brown silt loam – friable. Chalk/flint fragments; size fine to coarse gravel; angular to sub-angular; common 25%, moderately sorted.	0.35m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, Flint, and EIA Pottery.
342	Fill	Fill of [343]. Light brownish grey silt clay loam - loose/friable. Chalk/flint fragments; size fine to coarse gravel; angular to sub-rounded; abundant 50%+; poorly sorted.	0.60m	E/MIA Pottery.
343	Ditch	Filled with 341, 342. Steep V-shaped ditch well defined at machine cut surface.	1.40m	
344	Fill	Fill of [324]. A very dark grey/black silt soil containing rare flint <60mm and occasional pea grit.	0.17m	
345	Fill	Fill of [324]. A very dark grey silt soil containing sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <60mm, quite common chalk flecks and rare sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk <40mm.	0.25m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, Flint, and EIA Pottery.
346	Fill	Fill of [324]. A light/mid brownish grey silty clay containing very common sub-angular chalk <40mm, rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <80mm, and common pea-grit (chalk).	0.34m	Animal Bone, and MIA Pottery.
347	Fill	Fill of [324]. A mid brown grey silty clay soil containing quite sparse sub-angular chalk lumps <30mm, common chalk pea-grit, and rare flint <80mm.	0.12m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, Flint, and EIA Pottery.
348	Fill	Fill of [324]. A mid brown grey silty clay soil containing quite common chalk <30mm, and pea-grit.	0.15m	
350	Fill	Fill of [325]. A mid/dark brownish grey silt loam soil containing quite sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <50mm, common chalk pea-grit, and quite sparse chalk sub-angular <30mm.	0.25m	Animal Bone, Flint, and E/MIA Pottery.

351	Fill	Fill of [325]. A mid brown grey silty clay soil containing common sub-angular chalk rubble <40mm, common chalk pea-grit, occasional flint <40mm, and rare charcoal flecks.	0.20m	
352	Fill	Fill of [325]. A mid grey brown soil containing quite common sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk lumps <40mm, occasional flint <30mm, and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.22m	
353	Fill	Fill of [325]. A mid/dark brownish grey clay silt soil containing quite sparse chalk <30mm and occasional flint <30mm.	0.20m	
354	Fill	Fill of [325]. A dark brown silty loam soil containing sparse chalk lumps <40mm and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.12m	
355	Fill	Fill of [325]. A mid grey brown silty clay soil containing quite common sub-angular chalk <50mm and occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <70mm.	0.15m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, Flint, EIA Pottery, and Shell.
356	Grave	Filled with 357. Sub-circular; steep; flat. Cut of dog burial cut into top fill of ditch [325]. One of several in area.	0.28m	
357	Fill	Fill of [356]. A mid/dark grey silty clay soil containing common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <90mm and chalk pea-grit. Fill of dog inhumation burial - deliberate backfill. Quantity of uniformly largeish flints points to possible small cairn.	0.28m	Animal Bone.
358	Ditch	Filled with 359. A smaller ditch cut into [324], roughly N-S.	0.40m	
359	Fill	Fill of [358]. A mid brown grey silty clay soil containing quite common chalk <30mm. And chalk pea-grit.	0.40m	
360	Fill	Fill of [326]. A dark brown silty clay soil containing sparse chalk <30mm and rare sub-rounded flint <50mm.	0.10m	
361	Fill	Fill of [326]. A mid brown silty clay soil containing quite common chalk rubble <40mm and chalk pea grit.	0.33m	
362	Ditch	Filled with 363, 364. A V shaped Roman ditch, cuts pit [365].	0.70m	
363	Fill	Fill of 362. A dark grey brown silt soil containing quite sparse chalk <30mm, occasional flint <50mm and occasional chalk flecks. Upper fill.	0.40m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, Fired Clay, Flint, and E/MIA/LIRB/ERB/LRB Pottery.
364	Fill	Fill of 362. A very dark grey silty loam soil containing occasional flint <150mm and sparse sub-angular chalk <30mm. Lower fill.	0.30m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, Flint and LIRB/ERB/RB Pottery.
365	Pit	Filled with 366, 367. Sub-circular, steep sided pit cutting smaller pit [368] and being cut by ditch [362].	0.50m	
366	Fill	Fill of [365]. A dark brownish grey silt loam soil containing quite sparse chalk <20mm, common chalk pea-grit and rare flint <40mm.	0.35m	Animal Bone, and Burnt Flint.
367	Fill	Fill of [365]. A mid grey silty clay soil containing quite common chalk rubble and degraded chalk.	0.18m	
368	Pit	Filled with 369. Small pit with single fill cut by pit [365].	0.30m	
369	Fill	Fill of [368]. A dark brown grey silt loam soil containing quite common pea-grit (chalk) and occasional chalk <30mm.	0.30m	Animal Bone, and Burnt Flint.
370	Fill	Fill of [327]. A dark grey silty clay soil containing 5% chalk rubble <20mm diam., and 10-15% pea chalk. Contained the remains of a partial dog burial - 2 articulated legs (front), 2 vertebrae, and half a mandible.	0.11m	Animal Bone, and EIA Pottery. Sample # 20
371	Fill	Fill of [327]. A mid grey brown silty clay loam soil containing 10-20% chalk rubble <40mm diam., and 5-10% pea chalk.	0.38m	Burnt Flint.

372	Fill	Fill of [327]. A dark grey brown silty clay soil containing 20-25% chalk rubble <20mm max diam., and 20% pea chalk.	0.30m	Burnt Flint.
373	Fill	Fill of [327]. A mid brown-grey silty clay soil containing 20-30% chalk rubble <60mm diam., 5% flint nodules <100mm max diam., and 10-15% pea chalk.	0.33m	Burnt Flint.
374	Fill	Fill of [327]. A dark brown-grey silty clay loam soil containing 2-5% chalk rubble <50mm diam., 10-15% pea chalk. This is probably the same deposit as (388), but has been cut by [329].	0.20m	
375	Fill	Fill of [327]. A mid grey brown silty clay loam soil containing 5-10% chalk rubble <30mm max diam., and 10% pea chalk.	0.20m	
376	Fill	Fill of [328]. A mid brown sandy silty clay loam soil containing 5-10% chalk rubble <50mm diam., and 5-10% pea chalk.	0.17m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, and E/MIA Pottery.
377	Fill	Fill of [329]. A dark brown silty clay loam soil containing 5-10% chalk rubble <30mm, and 10-15% pea chalk.	0.35m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, Flint, and EIA Pottery.
378	Pit	Filled with 379. Cut of a small circular pit, which exists within the confines of (380) (pit [331]). Possibly a re-cut. Cut by [330].	0.30m	
379	Fill	Fill of [378]. A mid brown sandy silty clay soil containing 10-15% chalk rubble <20mm diam., and 5-10% pea-chalk.	0.30m	
380	Fill	Fill of [331]. A very light grey/brown silty clay soil containing 60-70% chalk rubble <40mm max diam., 5-10% pea chalk.	0.53m	
381	Fill	Fill of [330]. A mid grey brown sandy silty clay loam soil containing 50-60% chalk rubble <50mm diam., 2-5% flint nodules <100mm, and 10-20% pea-chalk.	0.47m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, and EIA Pottery.
382	Pit	Filled with 383. Cut of a relatively small circular shallow pit. Cuts (381).	0.35m	
383	Fill	Fill of [382]. A dark/mid brown silty clay soil containing 20-30% chalk rubble <30mm diam., 2-5% flint nodules <100mm diam., and 10-15% pea-chalk.	0.35m	Burnt Flint.
384	Pit	Filled with 385. Small sub-circular flat bottomed pit, which cuts (381).	0.20m	
385	Fill	Fill of [384]. A mid brown sandy silty clay soil containing 15-20% chalk rubble <20mm diam., and 10-15% pea-chalk.	0.20m	
386	Pit	Filled with 387. Shallow pit of uncertain form. Early pit within this complex - almost completely destroyed by later pitting. Badly truncated by pits [329] and [331].	0.23m	
387	Fill	Fill of [386]. A light grey sandy silty loam soil containing 2-5% chalk rubble <20mm diam., and 10-20% pea-chalk.	0.23m	
388	Fill	Fill of [327]. A grey brown silty clay loam soil containing 2-5% chalk rubble <50mm diam., and 10-15% pea-chalk. The same deposit as [374], but is separated by [329].	0.18m	
389	Fill	Fill of [323]. A mid brown-grey silty clay soil containing 40-50% chalk rubble <60mm max diam., a few sparse flint fragments <50mm max dia, and 10-15% pea-chalk.	0.35m	Burnt Flint.

Trench 4		Max Depth: 1m	Length: 50m	Width: 5m	
No.	**Interpretation**	**Description**		**Depth**	**Associated finds and samples**
400	Layer	Topsoil of trench 4. Mid brown/grey silty clay loam. Common chalk flecks <30mm and flint<40mm. Evidence of recent ploughing.		0.20-0.30m	

401	Layer	Natural chalk. Very well preserved 'blocky' chalk.	N/A	
402	Fill	Fill of [404]. Mid brown silty clay with 10% subangilar chalk (20mm by 15mm by 15mm), 15% angular flint (60mm by 45mm by 20mm).	0.21m	Burnt Flint.
403	Fill	Fill of [404]. Light to mid brown clayey silt. 15% rounded chalk fragments, 10% sub-angular flint pebbles.	0.22m	
404	Pit	Filled with 402 and 403. An oval pit with steep and straight sides and a flat base. It contained pottery, bone and burnt flint.	0.34m	
405	Layer	Fill of [407]. Dark brown silty clay (relatively loosely compacted). Occasional small angular and sub-angular chalk fragments, some very occasional small angular flint pebbles.	0.25m	Animal Bone, and Burnt Flint.
406	Fill	Fill of [407]. Dark yellowish brown silty loam. Moderate (15%) amount of small and medium sized chalk fragments, many rounded or sub-rounded.	0.49m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, Flint, and E/MIA Pottery.
407	Storage pit	Filled with 405 and 406. A roughly circular pit with very steep and straight sides. The base is slightly concave and irregular in places.	0.54m	
408	Enclosure ditch	Filled with 419, 420, 421. A linear with moderately steep and straight sides and a flat base. The cut of the enclosure ditch orientated NW - SE. Recut by [449]	0.76m	
409	Enclosure ditch	Filled with 424. Cut of flat bottomed enclosure ditch aligned NW-SE, parellel and c.0.5m to the East of [408].	0.25m	
410	Storage pit	Filled with 412, 413. Sub-circular pit with moderately steep sides and a concave base.	0.45m	
411	Pit	Filled with 414, 415. Sub-circular pit with vertical sides. Possibly dug as a storage/rubbish pit.	0.66m	
412	Fill	Fill of [410]. A dark greyish brown silty clay soil containing occasional flint <60mm, occasional chalk lumps <30mm, and rare flint <200mm.	0.30m	Animal Bone, and EIA/MIA Pottery.
413	Fill	Fill of [410]. A mid grey brown silty clay soil containing quite common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and chalk <60mm.	0.20m	
414	Fill	Fill of [411]. A dark grey brown silty clay soil containing occasional flint <150mm and occasional chalk <30mm.	0.32m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, Flint, and LIRB/RB Pottery.
415	Fill	Fill of [411]. A mid/dark brownish grey silty clay soil containing common chalk <50mm and occasional flint <40mm.	0.40m	EIA/E/MIA Pottery.
416	Fill	Fill of [418]. A yellowish brown silty loam soil containing frequent (25%) small angular flint and chalk inclusions.	0.36m	Cu. Alloy stud.
417	Fill	Fill of [418]. A light brown silt loam soil containing 80% small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk fragments.	0.06m	
418	Tree throw	Filled with 416, 417. Irregular sided cut, almost certainly created by the bole of a falling tree. The chalk on the 'inside' of this cut is poor, and is likely to have been disturbed as part of this action.	0.39m	
419	Fill	Fill of [408]. A light - mid grey brown soft silty clay soil containing frequent sub-rounded/sub-angular chalk lumps <=50mm and chalk flecks.	0.08m	E/MIA Pottery.
420	Fill	Fill of [408]. Mid brown grey compact silty clay. Occasional flint (sub-angular, angular and sub-rounded) <0.05m. Moderate chalk lumps (sub-rounded) <0.05m. Lots of pea-grit.	0.10m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, Flint, and E/MIA Pottery.

421	Fill	Fill of [408]. A mid grey brown soft silty clay soil containing moderate sub-angular/sub-rounded flint <=50mm, moderate sub-rounded chalk <=50mm, and chalk flecks.	0.10m	Burnt Flint, and E/MIA Pottery.
422	Fill	Fill of [449]. A mid grey brown soft silty clay soil containing moderate sub-angular flint (large!) <=100mm, moderate sub-angular/sub-rounded chalk <=30mm, and chalk flecks.	0.16m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, EIA/LI/LIRB Pottery.
423	Fill	Fill of [449]. A mid grey brown soft (relatively) silty clay soil containing moderate sub-angular/sub-rounded flint <=80mm + one extremely large <220m flint nodule, frequent sub-angular/sub-rounded chalk <=50mm and chalk flecks.	0.38m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, and LIRB Pottery.
424	Fill	Fill of [409]. A mid grey brown relatively soft silty clay soil containing moderate sub-angular/sub-rounded flint <=50mm, moderate sub-rounded chalk lumps <=50mm, and chalk flecks also.	0.25m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, and E/MIA/LI Pottery.
425	Pit	Filled with 426, 427. Sub-circular pit with very steep/vertical sides and a flat base.	0.53m	
426	Fill	Fill of [425]. A mid/dark grey brown silty clay soil containing occasional flint <60mm and occasional chalk <30mm.	0.25m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, Flint, and E/MIA/LIRB Pottery.
427	Fill	Fill of [425]. A light brown grey silty clay soil containing very common chalk rubble <60mm and common flint <200mm.	0.30m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, Flint, and LIRB pottery.
428	Posthole	Filled with [429]. Circular posthole within group of similar shallow postholes at the East end of Tr4.	0.12m	
429	Fill	Fill of [428]. A mid brown - grey silty clay soil containing 5-10% chalk rubble <20mm and <5% flint <10mm max diam.	0.12m	Animal Bone.
430	Fill	Fill of [434]. A mid brown clayey silt soil containing 5% sub-angular flint pebbles (36mm x 35mm x 30mm) and 1% rounded chalk inclusions (5mm x 4mm x 2mm).	0.20m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, Flint, RB Pottery. Sample # 8
431	Fill	Fill of [434]. Off white chalk.20% brown soil and 1% sub-angular flint pebbles.	0.23m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, Flint, and EIA/LIRB Pottery.
432	Fill	Fill of [434]. A dark brown clayey silt soil containing 5% rounded chalk fragments (7mm x 6mm x 6mm) and 1% sub-angular flint pebbles (44mm x 38mm x 16mm). There was a dump of burnt clay in the bottom of this deposit	0.39m	?Hearth lining, Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, Flint, and MLI/LIRB Pottery. Sample # 4
433	Fill	Fill of [434]. A mid/dark brown clayey silt soil containing 30% rounded and angular flint nodules of all sizes, 1% rounded pea-grit, and 5% rounded chalk fragments.	0.30m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, Flint, and MLI/LIRB Pottery.
434	Storage pit	Filled with 432, 433, 430, 431, 445, 446. Oval bell shaped pit with flat base.	1.02m	
435	Tree throw	Filled with 436. Irregular tree throw.	0.20m	
436	Fill	Fill of [435]. A mid grey brown relatively compact silty clay soil containing frequent angular, sub-angular chalk lumps <=60mm, moderate sub-angular flint <=80mm, and lots of pea-grit.	0.20m	
437	Fill	Fill of [438]. A dark brown silt loam soil containing occasional small rounded and sub-rounded chalk fragments.	0.14m	

438	Posthole	Filled with 437. Small shallow steep-sided ovoid posthole.	0.14m	
439	Fill	Fill of [440]. A dark brown silt loam soil containing occasional angular and sub-angular chalk fragments.	0.12m	
440	Posthole	Filled with 439. Irregular sub-ovoid shallow posthole.	0.12m	
441	Posthole	Filled with 442. A shallow circular posthole situated in the Eastern third of Tr4.	0.10m	
442	Fill	Fill of [441]. A mid brown/grey silty clay soil containing 15-20% chalk <30mm diam., and <5% flint <20mm diam.	0.10m	
443	Posthole	Filled with 444. A shallow circular pit, probably a posthole, with a large flint nodule at the base.	0.12m	
444	Fill	Fill of [443]. A mid brown-grey silty clay soil containing 60-70% flint nodules <140mm diam., and 1-5% chalk <10mm diam.	0.12m	
445	Fill	Fill of [434]. A mid-light brown clayey silt soil containing 15% rounded chalk fragments, and 1% pea-grit.	0.25m	
446	Fill	Fill of [434]. A mid – light brown clayey silt soil containing 15% rounded chalk fragments.	0.13m	
447	Posthole	Filled with 448. Very shallow circular posthole, with some disturbance around the edges.	0.06m	
448	Fill	Fill of [447]. A mid brown - grey silty clay soil containing chalk <20mm max diam., and 15-20% pea-chalk.	0.06m	
449	Enclosure ditch	Filled with 422, 423. Shallow U profiled re-cut of enclosure ditch [408].	0.50m	

Trench 5		Max Depth: 1.2m	Length: 50m	Width: 5m
No.	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth**	**Associated finds and samples**
500	Layer	Topsoil - less chalky and flinty where overlying surviving subsoil. A mid grey brown silty clay soil containing quite common chalk lumps and <50mm and occasional flint <50mm.	0.20-0.30m	CBM, Flint, Glass, 1 piece of Iron, and EIA/LIRB/ERB/ RB/PM Pottery.
501	Layer	Subsoil. A light brown silty clay loam soil containing quit common chalk lumps <30mm, chalk flecks, and occasional flints <40mm.	0.10m	
502	Layer	Natural chalk.	N/A	
503	Pit	Filled with 507, 506. Sub-circular pit with steep sides and a flat base. Cut by shallow pit [505].	0.43m	
504	Gully	Filled with 508, 509. Steep sided regular curvilinear gully which is cut by shallow pit [505].	0.36m	
505	Pit	Filled with 510. Shallow sub circular pit cutting pit [503] and gully [504].	0.12m	
506	Fill	Fill of [503]. A mid greyish brown very silty clay soil containing very common chalk lumps <50mm, and occasional flint <50mm.	0.30m	
507	Fill	Fill of [503]. A mid brown grey silty clay soil containing quite common chalk lumps <30mm, and rare flint <30mm.	0.20m	Animal Bone, and Burnt Flint.
508	Fill	Fill of [504]. A mid/dark grey brown silty clay soil containing quite common chalk rubble.	0.25m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, and E/MIA Pottery.
509	Fill	Fill of [504]. A light/mid brown grey silty clay soil containing 80% chalk rubble.	0.35m	Animal Bone, and Burnt Flint.
510	Fill	Fill of [505]. A mid grey brown silty clay soil containing occasional chalk <30mm and rare flint <30mm.	0.12m	
511	Fill	Fill of [513]. A mid grey brown sandy silty loam soil containing moderate medium sized chalk fragments (angular and poorly sorted).	0.10m	Animal Bone.

512	Fill	Fill of [513]. A dark grey brown sandy silty clay soil containing frequent small to medium sub-angular and angular chalk fragments (poorly sorted) and occasional medium to large flint nodules.	0.21m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, and E/MIA Pottery.
513	Pit	Filled with 511, 512. A shallow steep sided sub-circular pit of unknown function.	0.28m	
514	Pit	Filled with 520 - 526. Sub-circular pit with slightly undercutting sides and flat base. This pit cuts gully [504].	0.90m	
515	Pit	Filled with 529 – 533. Steep-sided ovoid pit with concave base, dug into slight hollow left by an almost completely backfilled pit [527].	0.73m	
516	Gully	Filled with 517. Steep sided regular gully with one fill. Same gully as [504].	0.25m	
517	Fill	Fill of [516]. A mid grey brown silty clay soil containing very common mostly angular chalk rubble <40mm and occasional flint.	0.25m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, 1 piece of Iron, and E/MIA Pottery.
518	Pit	Filled with 519. Shallow, flat bottomed ovoid pit of uncertain function.	0.40m	
519	Fill	Fill of [518]. A mid grey brown silty clay soil containing very common chalk rubble <100mm, and occasional flint <120mm.	0.40m	Burnt Flint, E/MIA/LIRB Pottery, and Worked Stone.
520	Fill	Fill of [514]. A mid grey to brown silty loam soil containing 10-15% chalk and flint lumps >5mm to <40mm, and 10-15% pea-chalk.	0.35m	Animal Bone, and MIA Pottery.
521	Fill	Fill of [514]. A dark brown-grey sandy/silty loam soil containing a few chalk/flint fragments <30mm, and some (<10%) pea-chalk.	0.55m	
522	Fill	Fill of [514]. A mid to light sandy brown sandy loam (very loose) soil containing a few small chalk fragments <20mm, and 10-15% pea-chalk inclusions.	0.75m	Burnt Flint, and Fired Clay.
523	Fill	Fill of [514]. A light brown sandy loam soil containing a few larger flint nodules (up to 80mm diam.), and 10-15% pea-chalk.	0.85m	Animal Bone.
524	Fill	Fill of [514]. A mid to light brown sandy loam soil containing 1 chalk fragment 30mm diam.	0.75m	
525	Fill	Fill of [514]. A light brown sandy loam soil containing <2% small chalk fragments <30mm.	0.87m	
526	Fill	Fill of [514]. A dark brown rich silty loam soil containing <10% chalk/flint nodules 20-30mm diam.	0.90m	Animal Bone, and EMI Pottery. Sample # 1
527	Storage pit	Filled with 534 - 540. Sub-rectangular; vertical-sided Pit excavated against Northern baulk of site. Not bottomed due to depth of feature, but base located with auger.	1.53m	
528	Layer	A mid yellowish brown sandy loam soil containing occasional small rounded and sub-rounded chalk fragments. Layer forming in shallow left by settling of fills in pits [527] and [515], which it is likely to post-date by quite some period of time. Probably formed as a result of ploughing, so therefore similar in character to colluvial subsoils.	0.20m	Animal Bone, and 4 pieces of Iron.
529	Fill	Fill of [515]. A yellowish brown sandy loam soil containing abundant inclusions of small to medium angular and sub-angular chalk. The frontal bone of a cow placed near the base of this deposit possibly shows this to be a 'closing deposit' for this pit.	0.30m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, and Fired Clay.

530	Fill	Fill of [515]. A dark yellowish brown sandy silt loam soil containing abundant small to medium (<50%) rounded and sub-rounded chalk fragments, occasional broken flints (angular and small, but not struck).	0.20m	Animal Bone, and E/MIA Pottery.
531	Fill	Fill of [515]. 100% chalk. Dump of ?recently quarried chalk is partially filled pit.	0.22m	
532	Fill	Fill of [515]. A dark yellowish brown silt loam soil containing moderate small sub-rounded and rounded chalk fragments (pea-grit) and occasional medium angular chalk fragments, and very occasional flints (broken and angular).	0.28m	
533	Fill	Fill of [515]. A mid brown sandy silt loam soil containing abundant small to medium angular and sub-angular chalk fragments.	0.15m	
534	Fill	Fill of [527]. A mid brown sandy loam soil containing occasional small and medium rounded and sub-rounded chalk fragments.	0.12m	
535	Fill	Fill of [527]. A dark brown silt loam soil containing very occasional small rounded chalk fragments.	0.41m	Sample # 2
536	Fill	Fill of [527]. A grey brown silt loam soil containing abundant small rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk fragments.	0.08m	
537	Fill	Fill of [527].A very dark grey silt loam soil containing very occasional chalk fragments (pea-grit: small and rounded). Relatively thick burnt layer, containing much burnt flint. Sampled for CPR and charcoal.	0.19m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, Fired Clay, and MIA Pottery. Sample # 3
538	Fill	Fill of [527]. A yellow brown silty loam soil containing very abundant small rounded and sub-rounded chalk fragments.	0.15m	
539	Fill	Fill of [527]. A very dark grey silty loam soil containing occasional small flint nodules (angular) and small angular chalk fragments. Too thin to sample for environmental remains.	0.14m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, and EIA Pottery.
540	Fill	Fill of [527]. A yellowish brown sandy silt loam soil containing very abundant small and medium chalk fragments (angular and sub-angular). This deposit was not fully excavated, but an auger hole driven into it suggested that it was another 30cm deep and was the lowest fill in the pit.	0.65m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, Fired Clay, and EIA Pottery.
541	Enclosure ditch	Filled with 542, 545, 546. Re-cut of earlier linear [543], with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	0.80m	
542	Fill	Fill of [541]. A greyish brown silt loam containing moderate (10%) poorly sorted, fine to coarse gravel in size, sub-angular – angular chalk fragments and occasional flint cobbles.	0.20m	Burnt Flint, and Flint.
543	Enclosure ditch	Filled with 544. Steep sided V profiled enclosure ditch, subsequently re-cut as [541]. Cut well defined on surface.	1.70m	
544	Fill	Fill of [543]. Light brownish grey, loose to compact silty clay loam. Chalk fragments; fine to coarse gravel; sub-angular to sub-rounded; abundant (50%+); poorly sorted. Occasional flint cobbles. Sampled for the recovery of snails.	0.75m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, and EIA Pottery. Sample #'s 15, 16, 17, 18, 19
545	Fill	Fill of [541]. Light brownish grey friable silty clay loam. Chalk fragments; size coarse to medium gravel; sub-rounded to sub-angular; abundant (50%+); poorly sorted.	0.10m	
546	Fill	Fill of [541]. Greyish brown friable - silt loam. Chalk fragments; size fine to coarse gravel; sub-rounded to angular; moderate (10%); poorly sorted. Occasional flint cobbles.	0.30m	Animal Bone, and EIA/E/MIA Pottery.

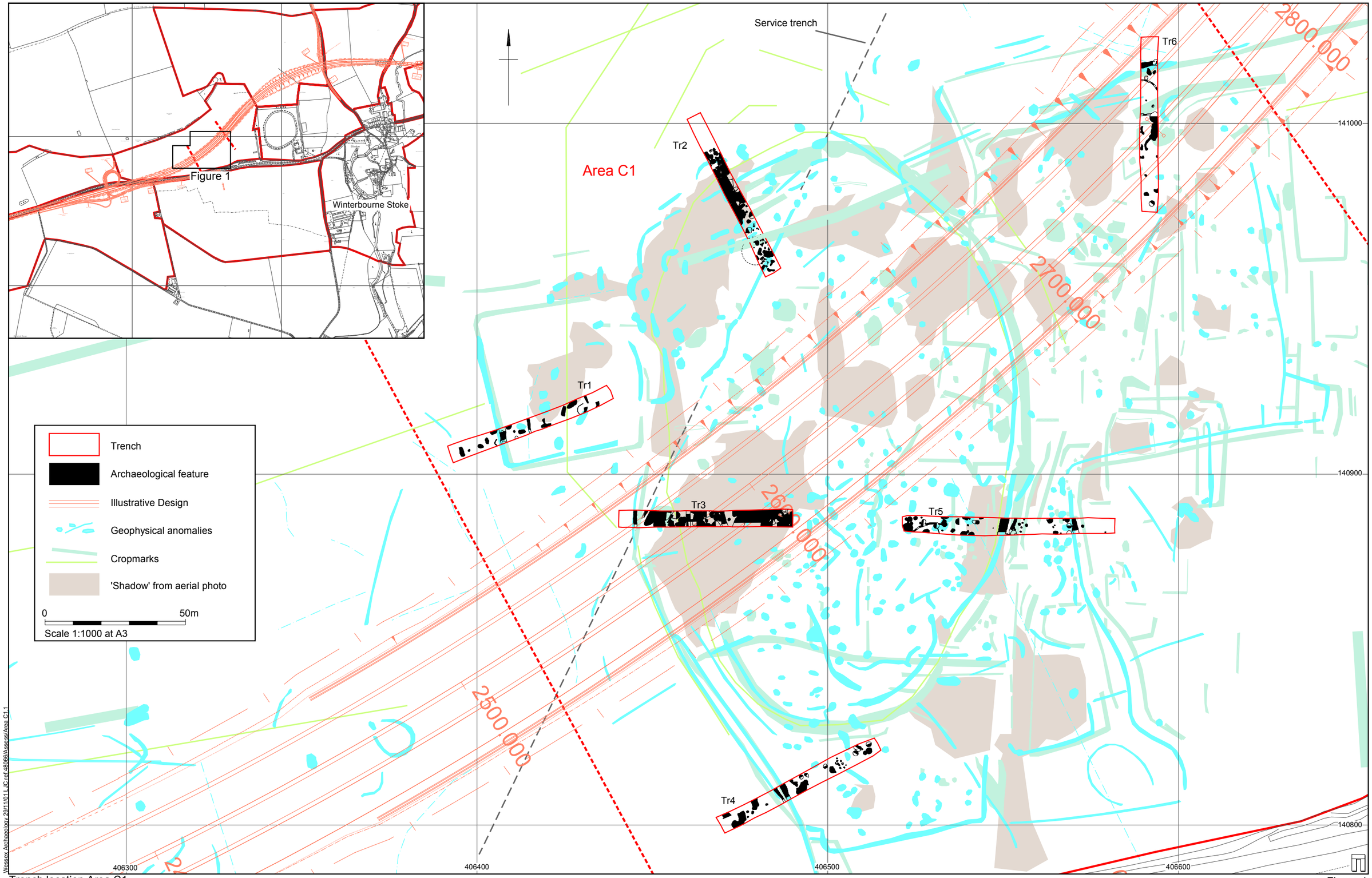
547	Pit	Filled with 548 - 551, 555 - 561. Sub-circular; undercut pit with flat base.	1.00m	
548	Fill	Fill of [547]. A mid brown grey silty clay soil containing quite common sub-angular chalk lumps <30mm, occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flint <60mm, and pea-grit.	0.30m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, Flint, and EIA Pottery.
549	Fill	Fill of [547]. A mid greyish brown silty clay soil containing occasional chalk lumps <40mm and common chalk pea-grit.	0.10m	
550	Fill	Fill of [547]. A mid grey silty clay soil containing rare chalk lump <30mm and occasional charcoal specks.	0.10m	
551	Fill	Fill of [547]. A mid brownish grey silty clay soil containing quite common chalk lumps <60mm and occasional flint <50mm.	0.15m	
552	Pit	Filled with 553. Sub-circular pit cut, moderately steep sides and concave base.	0.19m	
553	Fill	Fill of [552]. A light greyish brown clayey silt soil containing approx. 5% sub-angular (only slightly rounded) chalk fragments 10-40mm diam. and approx. 7% local chalk flint nodules and fragments 50-70mm diam.	0.19m	Burnt Flint, Flint, and MIA Pottery.
554	Enclosure ditch	Filled with 562, 563, 564. Straight sided, slat bottomed enclosure ditch running North-South. Rough V-shape, steeper on East side, with a gradual then steep slope on the West side.	0.60m	
555	Fill	Fill of [547]. A mid/dark brownish grey silty clay soil containing rare chalk and flint <20mm.	0.15m	Animal Bone.
556	Fill	Fill of [547]. A light/mid grey-brown silty clay soil containing c.75% chalk rubble <70mm.	0.15m	
557	Fill	Fill of [547]. A mid grey brown (silty clay?) soil containing occasional chalk and flint <60mm and occasional charcoal lumps.	0.25m	
558	Fill	Fill of [547]. A mid brown silty clay soil containing occasional chalk <10mm.	0.20m	
559	Fill	Fill of [547]. A mid/dark brown grey silty clay soil containing occasional chalk and flint <40mm and quite common charcoal lump <20mm.	0.10m	Animal Bone, and Flint.
560	Fill	Fill of [547]. A mid brown silty clay soil containing occasional chalk <10mm. Similar to (558).	0.30m	
561	Fill	Fill of [547]. A mid brownish grey silty clay soil containing occasional sub-rounded flint <60mm and occasional chalk <30mm.	0.20m	
562	Fill	Fill of [554]. A mid brown grey silty clay soil containing small chalk flecks <5mm and small flint nodules up to 100mm max diam.	0.35m	Animal Bone, Human Bone, and EIA Pottery.
563	Fill	Fill of [554]. A light – mid brown grey silty clay soil containing 60-70% chalk rubble and <10% pea-chalk.	0.50m	Burnt Flint.
564	Fill	Fill of [554]. A mid-light brown grey silty clay soil containing 30-40% chalk rubble, 5-10% flint fragments <60mm max diam., and 1-5% pea-chalk.	0.60m	
565	Posthole	Filled with 566. Undated circular shallow posthole with lots of packing (flint and chalk lumps)	0.18m	
566	Fill	Fill of [565]. A mid grey silty clay soil containing c.50% packing (sub-angular chalk and flint <150mm).	0.18m	Burnt Flint.
567	Posthole	Filled with [568]. Sub-circular, steep sided posthole cut.	0.20m	
568	Fill	Fill of [567]. A mid grey brown silty clay soil containing quite common flint <120mm (packing) and occasional chalk <30mm.	0.20m	Burnt Flint, and Flint.
569	Fill	Fill of [571]. A dark greyish brown friable silt loam soil containing chalk fragments; size fine to medium gravel; sub-angular to sub-rounded; well sorted; sparse (5%).	0.15m	

570	Fill	Fill of [571]. A light brownish grey loose silty clay loam soil containing abundant (50%+), poorly sorted sub-angular to rounded chalk fragments size fine to coarse gravel and frequent flint cobbles (packing). Remains of packing after removal of post.	0.30m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, and E/MIA Pottery.
571	Posthole	Filled with 569, 570. Circular posthole with near vertical sides and concave base.	0.55m	
572	Fill	Fill of [574]. A greyish brown friable silt loam soil containing occasional flint cobbles and pooly sorted moderate (10%) sub-rounded sub-angular chalk fragment size fine to coarse gravel.	0.40m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, Flint and EIA/MLI/LIRB Pottery.
573	Fill	Fill of [574]. A light brownish grey loose to compact silty clay loam soil containing occasional large flint cobbles and poorly sorted abundant (50%) sub-angular to sub-rounded chalk fragments fine to coarse gravel in size.	0.40m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, Flint, and E/MIA/RB Pottery.
574	Pit	Filled with 572, 573. Roughly circular pit with moderate to near vertical sides and irregular base. Cut by later posthole [571].	0.90m	
575	Fill	Fill of [576]. A pale brown silt loam soil containing poorly sorted sparse (5%) angular to sub-angular chalk fragments coarse to medium gravel in size.	0.30m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, and E/MIA Pottery.
576	Ditch	Filled with 575. Ditch terminus with moderately sloping sides and slightly concave base, possibly related to similar adjacent feature [578].	0.45m	
577	Fill	Fill of [578]. A brown friable silt loam soil containing occasional flint cobbles and moderately sorted very common (30%) sub-angular to rounded chalk fragments of a coarse to medium gravel.	0.27m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, and RB Pottery.
578	Ditch	Filled with 577. Ditch terminus with very steep sides and flat base. Cut by later pit [574].	0.27m	

Trench 6		Max Depth: 1.2m	Length: 50m	Width: 5m
No.	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth**	**Associated finds and samples**
600	Layer	Topsoil in Trench 6. A mid brown silty loam soil containing 5% sub-angular and angular flint.	0.25m	
601	Layer	Subsoil in Tr6. A light yellow brown silty loam soil containing 10% chalk fragments and 10% pea-grit.	0.10m	
602	Layer	Chalk natural.	N/A	
603	Ring ditch	Filled with 604. Curvilinear ring ditch with moderately steep sides and concave base. The feature was excavated in two other places see [605] and [607]. This ditch curves Eastwards and then to the South-East.	0.08m	
604	Fill	Fill of [603]. A mid brown grey silty clay soil containing 30% chalk rubble <20mm, and 5% pea-chalk.	0.08m	
605	Ring ditch	Filled with 606. Curvilinear; moderate; shallow/concave. 1m section through ring ditch. This cut represents the central section this side of the ditch, which graudally becomes deeper towards the entrance in SE. Curves to SE.	0.08m	
606	Fill	Fill of [605]. A mid brown-grey silty clay soil containing 15-20% chalk rubble <30mm max diam., and 1 flint fragment <20mm diam.	0.08m	Animal Bone.
607	Ring ditch	Filled with 608. Curvilinear; steep sided ditch with flat base. 1m section through South-East side of ring ditch. This represents the deep side of this ditch.	0.25m	

608	Fill	Fill of [607]. A mid brown-grey silty clay soil containing 15% chalk rubble <40mm max diam., and 5% flint rubble <50mm max diam.	0.25m	Burnt Flint, and E/MIA Pottery.
609	Human skeleton	Fill of [610]. A crouched burial of ?juvenile.	N/A	Human Bone.
610	Grave	Filled with 609, 611. Oval grave cut with steep straight sides and a flat base. Appears to be cut through lower fill of ditch [612]/(613)	0.20m	
611	Fill	Fill of [610]. A mid brown clay loam soil containing quite common chalk <30mm, and occasional flint <40mm.	0.20m	Animal Bone, Fired Clay, and E/MIA Pottery. Sample #'s 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
612	Ditch	Filled with 613, 614, 615. An East-West ditch with moderately steep sides and flat base. Section excavated contained grave [610] and pit [616]. Rest of ditch may well characterised by such additions.	0.30m	
613	Fill	Fill of [612]. A mid grey brown clay silt soil containing occasional chalk <30mm, and occasional flint <30mm.	0.20m	
614	Fill	Fill of [612]. A mid/dark greyish brown clay loam soil containing rare chalk and flint <30mm.	0.20m	
615	Fill	Fill of [612]. A mid grey brown clay silt soil containing occasional chalk <30mm, and occasional flint <30mm. Same as (613), separated by grave cut [610].	0.10m	
616	Pit	Filled with 617. Sub-circular; vertical sided pit, cut through partially silted ditch [612]. Fill contains human phalanges.	0.40m	
617	Fill	Fill of [616]. A mid brown clay loam soil containing quite common flint and chalk <40mm and occasional charcoal. Contained part of a human hand	0.40m	Animal Bone, Flint, Human Bone, and Charcoal.
618	Fill	Fill of [619]. A mid brown silt loam soil containing occasional small angular and sub-angular chalk fragments. Almost certainly a secondary fill. Unclear whether the post rotted in-situ or whether it was removed.	0.09m	
619	Posthole	Filled with 618. A shallow ovoid posthole with moderately steep sides and a concave base located roughly in the middle of a ring gully for a roundhouse in Tr6.	0.09m	
620	Fill	Fill of [612]. A mid brown silt loam soil containing occasional small rounded and sub-rounded chalk fragments, and very occasional large angular flint nodules (used as packing).	0.22m	Flint.
621	Posthole	Filled with 620. Ovoid posthole with moderately steep – sides and a concave base. Its location within the trench suggests that it may have acted as a posthole for the roundhouse.	0.22m	
622	Ring ditch	Filled with 626, 623. Curvilinear cut of ring ditch. This part of the ring ditch appears more irregular than cuts [603], [605], and [607]. This may be due to the much more disturbed natural it cuts in this area of the trench.	0.15m	
623	Fill	Fill of [622]. A mid to dark grey-brown silty clay soil containing 5-10% chalk fragments <20mm max diam., 20-30% pea-chalk.	0.10m	
624	Ring ditch	Filled with [625]. Curvilinear; moderate; flat. Cut of ring ditch (IA roundhouse). Fairly shallow compared to other section through this ring ditch.	0.07m	
625	Fill	Fill of [624]. A mid brown grey silty clay soil containing 5-10% chalk rubble <20mm.	0.07m	EIA Pottery.
626	Fill	Fill of [622]. A mid brown grey silty clay soil containing chalk rubble <30mm max diam.	0.06m	

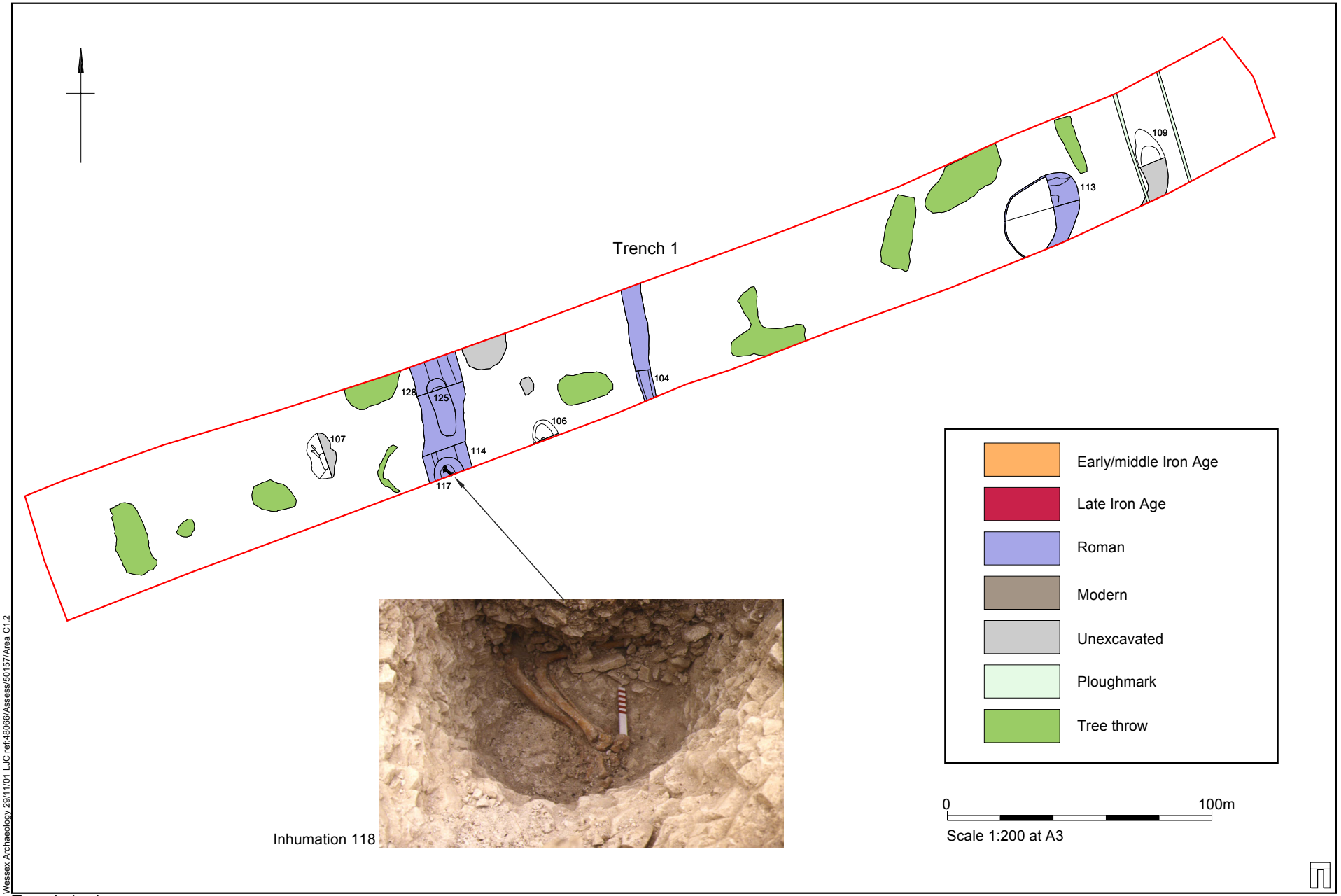
627	Pit	Filled with 628, 629. Cut of steep sided, flat bottomed pit of unknown function.	0.74m	
628	Fill	Fill of [627]. A mid brown grey relatively soft silty clay soil containing frequent sub-angular/sub-rounded chalk <=40mm, occasional angular flint <=50mm, chalk flecks, and one big flint nodule <100m.	0.27m	Animal Bone, and Burnt Flint.
629	Fill	Fill of [627]. A mid brown grey relatively soft silty clay soil containing mederate angular/sub-angular flint <=150mm, moderate sub-angular flint <=50mm, moderate chalk lumps <=50mm, and chalk flecks.	0.53m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint and LIRB/RB Pottery.
630	Storage pit	Filled with 631 - 642. A large collapsed sub circular bell pit with vertical or undercut sides and an undulating base.	1.03m	
631	Fill	Fill of [630]. A dark greyish brown silty clay soil containing occasional flint <100mm, and chalk flecks.	0.20m	Animal Bone, Burnt Flint, Fired Clay, Flint, and E/MIA Pottery.
632	Fill	Fill of [630]. A mid/dark grey brown clay loam soil containing quite common chalk rubble <25mm.	0.18m	Fired Clay.
633	Fill	Fill of 630. A mid grey brown silty clay soil containing very common to common sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk <30mm, and occasional sub-angular flint <60mm.	0.34m	Animal Bone, and Burnt Flint.
634	Fill	Fill of [630]. A mid brownish grey silty clay soil containing very common chalk rubble <40mm and occasional flint <80mm.	0.20m	Animal Bone, Burnt Stone, Flint, and EIA Pottery.
635	Fill	Fill of [630]. A light/mid brownish grey silty clay soil containing common chalk pea-grit, occasional chalk rubble <20mm, and rare flint <30mm.	0.15m	
636	Fill	Fill of [630]. A mid grey brown silty clay soil containing quite common chalk sub-angular and sub-rounded <30mm and pea-grit.	0.20m	
637	Fill	Fill of [630]. A dirty white chalk rubble. 99% angular chalk rubble and degraded chalk <100mm.chalk rubble deposited by overcut/side collapse.	0.30m	
638	Fill	Fill of [630]. A dirty white chalk rubble. 95% chalk <70mm and degraded chalk. Overhang/side collapse.	0.10m	
639	Fill	Fill of [630]. A mid grey brown silty clay soil containing quite sparse chalk and flint <40mm.	0.11m	Animal Bone.
640	Fill	Fill of [630]. A light grey silty clay soil containing quite sparse chalk lumps <20mm.	0.14m	
641	Fill	Fill of [630]. A mid grey brown silty clay quite common sub-angular chalk and flint <80mm.	0.20m	
642	Fill	Fill of [630]. A dirty white chalk rubble. 99% chalk rubble <80mm.	0.15m	
643	Fill	Fill of [645]. A mid brown silty loam soil containing >50% chalk. The deposit contained a large flint nodule over the head of (644).	0.50m	Flint, 1 piece of Iron, and E/MIA Pottery.
644	Human skeleton	Fill of 645. A flexed burial of an adult. Just to the North of a roundhouse. The skeleton was recorded, but not lifted. The upper jaw was missing. Burial flexed on left hand side, skull to the East, right hand on knee, and left hand flexed to left of torso.	N/A	
645	Grave	Filled with 643, 644. Sub-rectangular; vertical sided grave cut with a flat base.	0.50m	



Wessex Archaeology 29/11/01 LJC ref:48066/Assess/Area C1.1

Trench location Area C1

Figure 1



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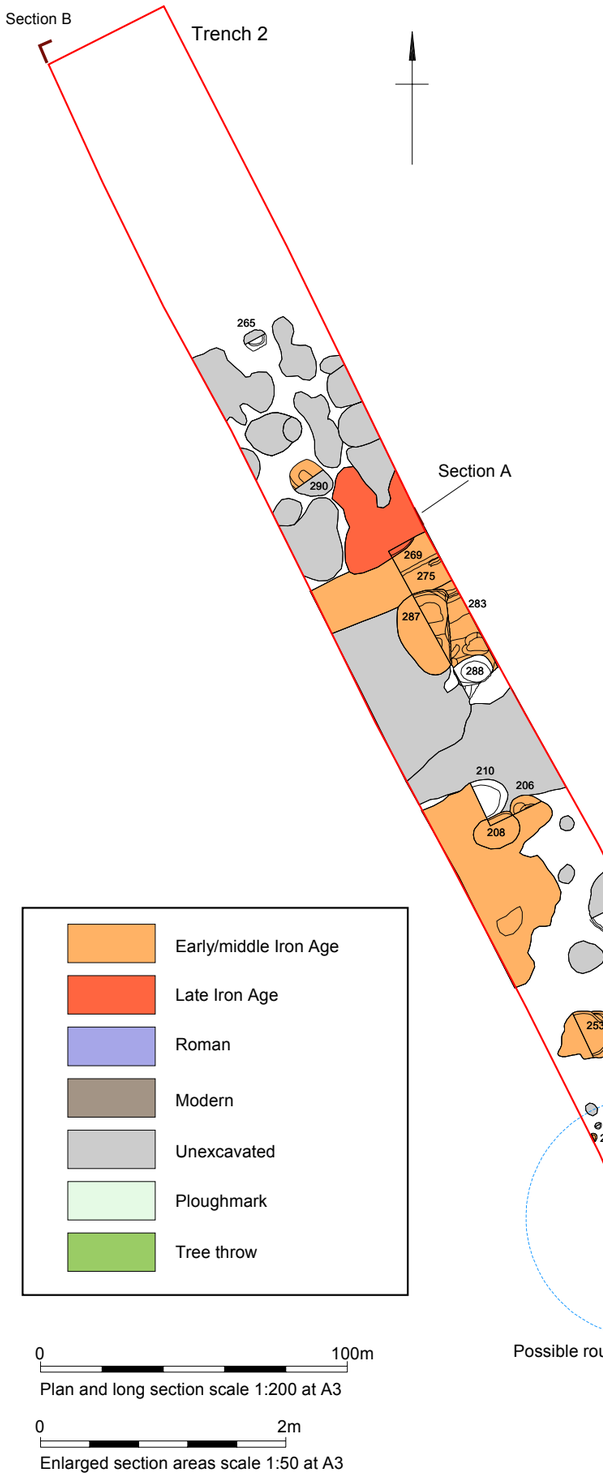
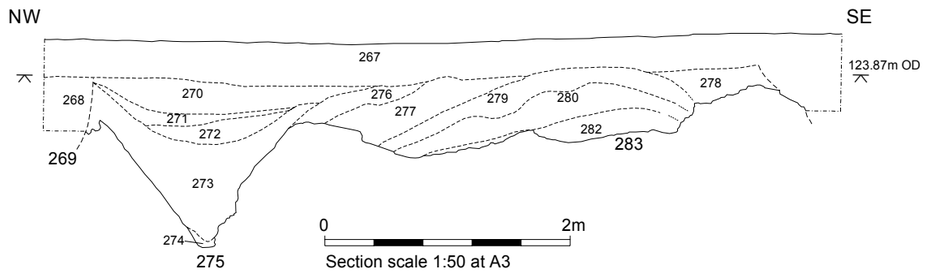
Trench 1; plan

Figure 2



Trench 2, Section A



Detail of oval enclosure ditch and bank, Trench 2

Trench 2, Section B

Trench 2 ; plans and selected sections

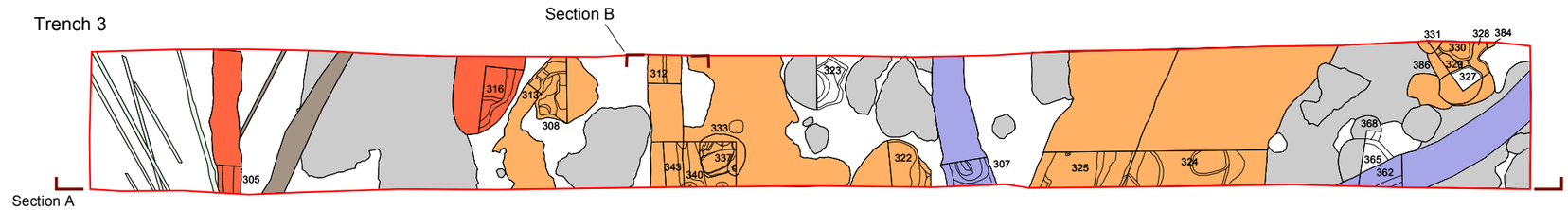
Figure 3

Early/middle Iron Age
Late Iron Age
Roman
Modern
Unexcavated
Ploughmark
Tree throw

Trench 3

Section B

Section A



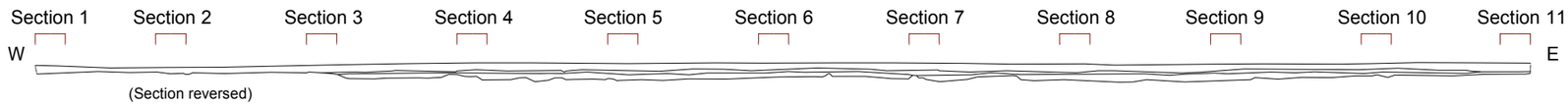
0 100m

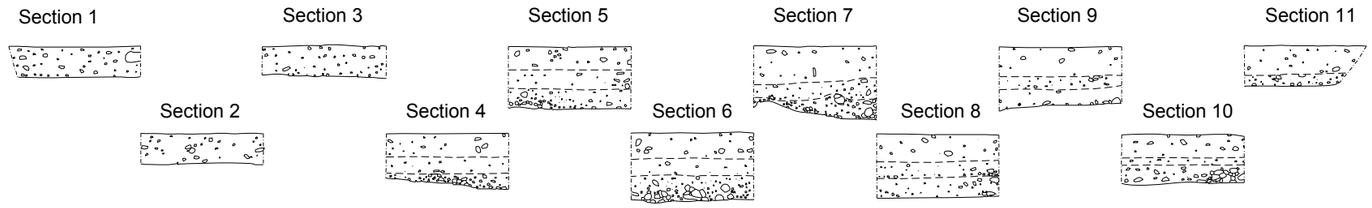
Plan and long section scale 1:200 at A3

0 2m

Enlarged section areas scale 1:50 at A3

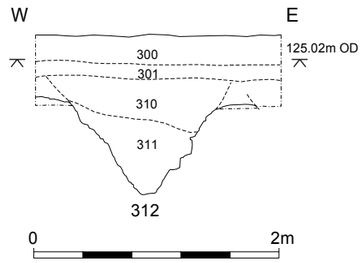
Trench 3, Section A





Trench 3 from the East

Trench 3, Section B



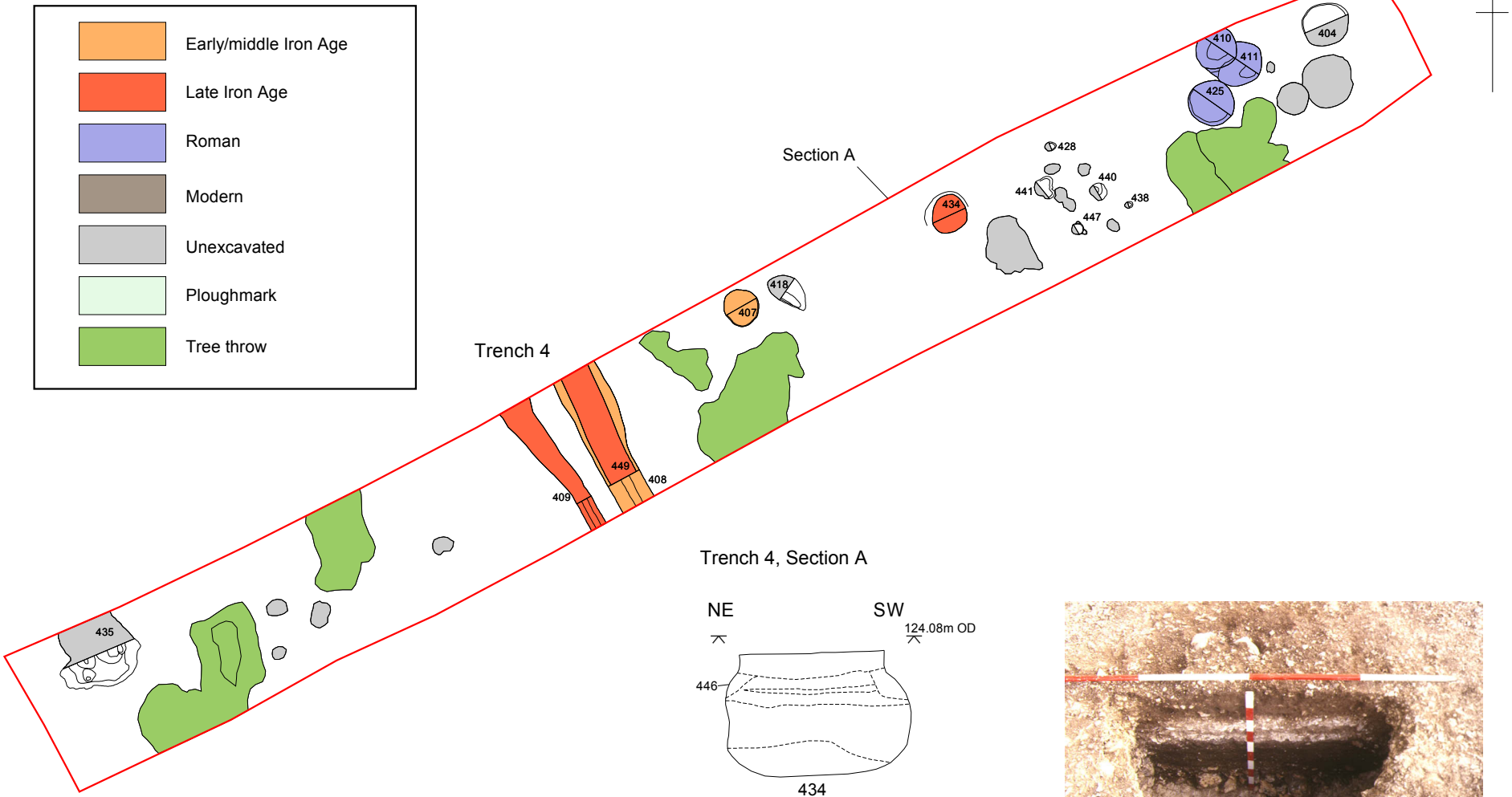
Section scale 1:50 at A3

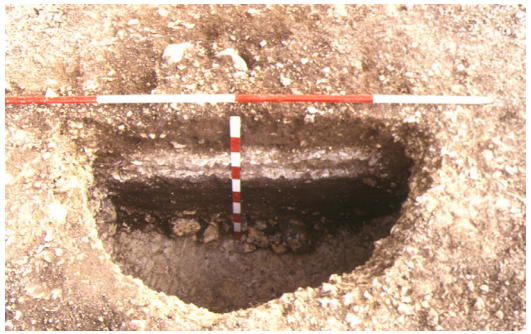
Pits 337 and 340 with ditch 343 on left

Quarry hollows 324 and 325

Trench 3; plan and selected sections

Figure 4

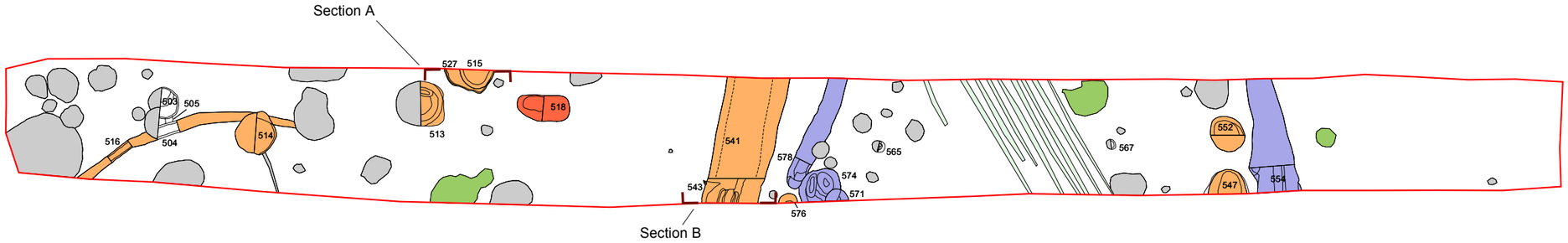



Pit 434

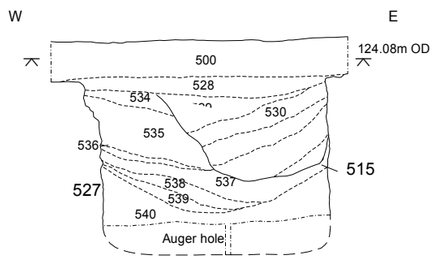
Trench 4; plan and selected section

Figure 5

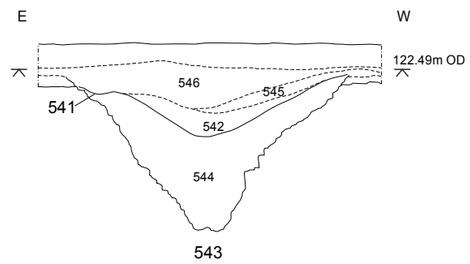
Trench 5

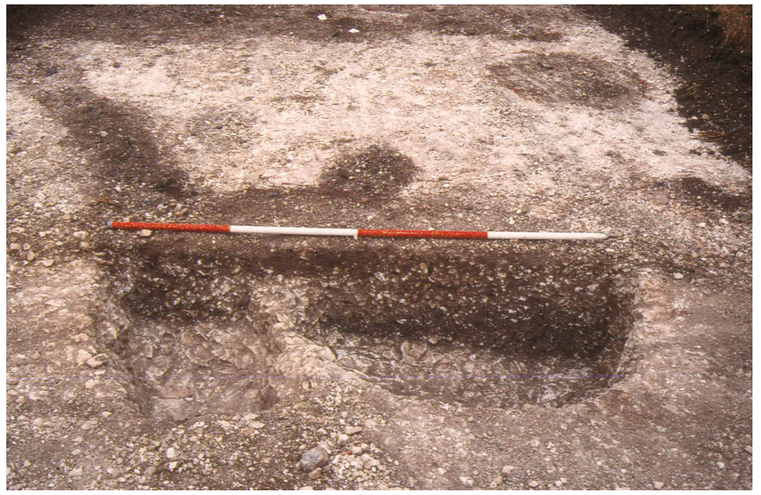


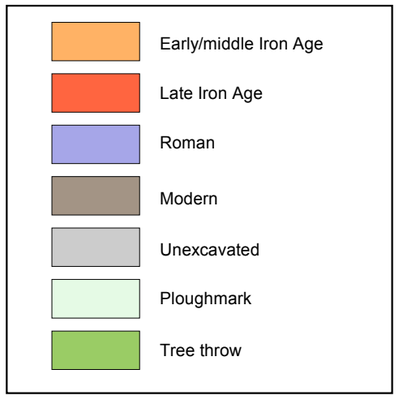
Trench 5, Section A

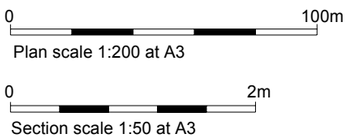


Trench 5, Section B




Gully 504 and pits 503 and 505





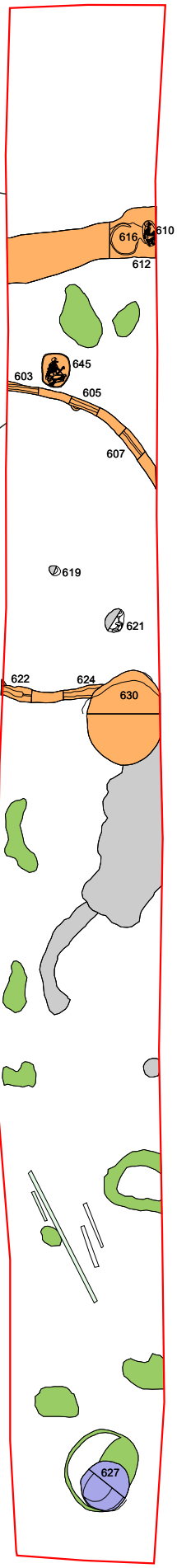
Trench 5; plan and selected sections

Figure 6

Inhumation 609

Inhumation 644

Trench 6



Early/middle Iron Age
Late Iron Age
Roman
Modern
Unexcaveated
Ploughmark
Tree throw

0 100m

Scale 1:200 at A3

Wessex Archaeology 29/11/01 LJC ref:48066/Assess/50157/Area C1.7

Trench 6; plan

Figure 7

Area C1

Tr1

Tr2

Tr3

Tr4

Tr5

Tr6

2800.000

2700.000

2600.000

2500.000

141000

140900

140800

406400

406500

406600

Early/middle Iron Age

Late Iron Age

Roman

Modern

Unexcavated

Ploughmark

Tree throw

Illustrative Design

Geophysical anomalies

Cropmarks

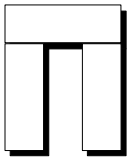
0 100m

Scale 1:1000 at A3

Wessex Archaeology 29/11/01 | JC ref:49066/Assess/50157Area C1.8

Trenches 1-6; phased trench plans

Figure 8



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