

*Wessex Archaeology*

# A303 Stonehenge Archaeological Surveys

Archaeological Evaluation Report  
Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4

Draft

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**A303 STONEHENGE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS**

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Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4**

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# A303 STONEHENGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

## Archaeological Evaluation Report Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4

### SUMMARY

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Balfour Beatty/Costain JV (BBC-JV) on behalf of the Highways Agency to undertake further archaeological evaluation of the Preferred Route of the A303 Stonehenge Improvement in Wiltshire. This document presents the results of the further archaeological evaluation of Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4, located as follows:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>Appraisal Area</u>
Area 1	North of A303 west of Winterbourne Stoke, south of Parsonage Down	SU 058407	Area A
Area 2	North of A303 west of Scotland Lodge, south of Parsonage Down	SU 065439	Area C
Area 3	North of Winterbourne Stoke, west of River Till	SU 073414	Areas E and G
Area 4	North of A303, east of River Till	SU 082415	Area J

Evidence from aerial photographs and geophysical survey indicated the presence of a multi-period field system extending across Areas 1, 2 and 3, together with an undated rectilinear enclosure in Area 2, and two long-distance land divisions of probable prehistoric date and medieval strip fields in Area 4. Geophysical survey suggested the survival of an extensive array of possible pit and linear features in Area 2, with lesser numbers of possible features in Areas 3 and 4; no anomalies of likely archaeological origin were found in Area 1. Previous fieldwalking of the evaluation areas did not identify any significant concentrations of material, although slight concentrations of medieval material were found in the west of Area 3 (Appraisal Area E); these were thought to derive from manuring of fields close to a focus of settlement in the vicinity of Scotland Lodge. Previous evaluation south of Area 2 revealed a later prehistoric/Romano-British enclosed settlement (Area C1) and a small number of undated pits and ditches beyond this (Area C), with slight traces of activity south of Area 1 (Area A).

The evaluation comprised the excavation of 64 trial trenches, targeted on the basis of previous surveys to evaluate the character, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains across Areas 1-4. A notably sparse distribution of archaeological features was found, with little dating evidence. The majority of features encountered in the trenches were of natural origin, principally tree throws.

Archaeological features were recorded in 24 of the trenches. The majority of these are undated and comprise mostly agricultural boundaries, notably a series of negative lynchets in Areas 2, 3 and 4. **The earliest features encountered are likely to be two prehistoric land divisions in Area 4. Although undated, one of these is probably related to the known later Bronze Age settlement at Longbarrow Crossroads; the other may have been in use during the Romano-British period.** Possible settlement-related

activity in Area 2 comprised an enclosure ditch and associated pit and a single posthole, all undated; no evidence was found for any activity associated with the adjacent enclosed settlement (Area C1). Iron Age finds from a pit and tree throw north of Manor Farm in Area 3, together with an undated boundary ditch, may also suggest settlement-related activity. An enclosure ditch in Area 4, dated to the later prehistoric or Romano-British period, may be related to a group of ring ditches seen to the south of the Proposed Route here on aerial photographs. The lynchets in Areas 2, 3 and 4 form part of extensive series of strip fields visible on aerial photographs and are likely to be of medieval date, representing open-field arable cultivation to the north-west and north-east of Winterbourne Stoke. The few finds recovered across the evaluation areas include burnt flint, Late Neolithic/Bronze Age flintwork, a fragment of quernstone of later prehistoric date and pottery of later prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval dates.

Considerable variation in the natural drift geology was apparent across the evaluation areas, ranging from clay-with-flints (Areas 1 and 3) and weathered chalk (Areas 2, 3 and 4) to periglacial solifluction or coombe deposits (Area 3); a loess deposit was encountered in Area 3. Colluvial deposits were encountered in Areas 3 and 4, with those in Area 4 being deeper and more extensive. In Area 4, the sedimentary sequence included moderately deep deposits of largely homogeneous unbanded, silty colluvium including buried soils, argillic brown earths and periglacial calcareous coombe deposits. Although the colluvial sequence probably represents a considerable time period – possibly Bronze Age to medieval – and reflects changes in local land-use, very few artefacts were recovered, suggesting an absence of settlement in the immediate vicinity, with the area being both cultivated and used for pasture within a wider settlement landscape.

A preliminary assessment of importance indicates that the majority of the remains located by the evaluation are of Minor Importance. However, the sedimentary sequence in Area 4 has the potential to provide a detailed local landscape history and may, therefore, be regarded as of Moderate Importance.

The preservation of the archaeological remains was generally moderate and was fairly consistent across the evaluation areas, with the greatest truncation apparent in hilltop locations in Area 4. The majority of the archaeological features recorded were predicted by the geophysical survey, although many anomalies proved to be of natural origin or could not be correlated with features; no features were recorded in apparently blank areas. Cropmarks proved generally less reliable predictors of archaeological features; experience in adjacent evaluated areas (notably Areas B, D, and L) suggests that cropmarks may reflect material contained in the ploughsoil, rather than subsurface features.

The results suggest that a reasonable reliance may be placed on the geophysical survey and cropmark evidence as a means of predicting substantial archaeological remains, although there was frequently some dislocation between the features identified and the positions of anomalies or cropmarks. It is considered unlikely that substantive remains may have been missed by the evaluation. However, the proximity of known settlement evidence in Area 2 and south of the A303 adjacent to the eastern extremity of Area 4 indicates that the discovery of further remains should be

anticipated in these areas. Nevertheless, a reasonable degree of confidence may be attached to the results.

The Proposed Route presents a diversion from the existing A303 carriageway to the north, with a western access to Winterbourne Stoke located in Area 1. The new road will pass through Area 2 in a cutting, moving onto an embankment through the western part of Area 3 before returning to cutting east of the Shrewton Road, which will pass over the main carriageway on an embankment and viaduct. The River Till is crossed on a viaduct and embankment, the road passing into shallow cutting east of this before rising through an extensive chalk coombe towards the existing A303 on an embankment. Construction of the road sections in cutting will destroy any archaeological remains. Construction on embankment is likely to involve removal of topsoil and exposure of remains. Proposed areas for landscaping and environmental enhancement were not included in the areas evaluated, but may also involve removal of topsoil.

The archaeological remains identified by the evaluation are scattered and of Minor Importance. Preservation *in situ* is not, therefore, merited and provision should be made for the location, identification and recording of the remains, prior to construction. This may be achieved by means of a watching brief during topsoil stripping in most instances. However, it is recommended that provision should be made for 'strip and record' investigation of limited areas at the following locations where archaeological remains may be anticipated, in order to ensure that any remains are exposed under archaeological control:

- Area 2 – rectilinear enclosure and road trace to north of enclosed settlement (ch. 2250-2800);
- Area 3 – possible droveway and associated pit north of Manor Farm (ch. 3775-3935); and
- Area 4 – possible field system west of proposed bridleway (ch. 4600-4750) and area of possible activity associated with prehistoric land division at eastern end of area (ch. 5300-5600).

The colluvial sequence in the chalk coombe in Area 4 is considered to be of Moderate Importance. Further investigation of this is recommended, in order to examine the buried land surface, determine the nature of the local land-use history and relate this to the wider social interpretation of the landscape.

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**Archaeological Evaluation Report  
Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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The co-operation of the land owners/managers in facilitating access for the evaluation is gratefully acknowledged.

The advice and comments provided during the course of the fieldwork by Roy Canham of Wiltshire County Council are also gratefully acknowledged.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Chris Moore. The evaluation was directed in the field by Paul Gajos and David Godden, assisted by Steve Thompson and Cornelius Barton. This report was prepared by Chris Moore and David Godden with Michael J. Allen. The finds were assessed by Rachael Seager Smith. Michael J. Allen assessed the land snails and provided sediment descriptions and interpretations. The illustrations were prepared by Linda Coleman.

# A303 STONEHENGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

## Archaeological Evaluation Report Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4

### 1 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

#### 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Balfour Beatty Costain JV (BBC-JV) on behalf of the Highways Agency to undertake further archaeological evaluation of the Preferred Route of the A303 Stonehenge Improvement in Wiltshire.

1.1.2 A series of archaeological surveys including fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching has been undertaken previously during Stages 1 and 2 of the scheme. Further field evaluation was required in selected areas in order to take account of amendments to the design of the scheme and to inform the development of a mitigation strategy. This document sets out the project background, results and conclusions of the further archaeological evaluation of Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4 (**Figure 1**), to the west, north and east of Winterbourne Stoke.

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 2002a).

1.1.4 The evaluation of adjacent areas, referred to as Areas A, B, C, C1 and D, was undertaken previously and is described in detail in separate reports (Wessex Archaeology 2002b and c).

1.1.5 Fieldwork was undertaken between 6 and 29 January 2003.

#### 1.2 Site Description

1.2.1 Four areas were identified for further field evaluation. These were located in the following Archaeological Areas as defined in the Archaeological Appraisal (Wessex Archaeology 2001b):

Area	Location	Appraisal Area	Fields	Extent
Area 1	North of A303 west of Winterbourne Stoke, south of Parsonage Down	Area A	13	0.3ha
Area 2	North of A303 west of Scotland Lodge, south of Parsonage Down	Area C	17	4.7ha
Area 3	North of Winterbourne Stoke, west of River Till	Areas E and G	21, 28, 29, 27, 43	6.65ha
Area 4	North of A303, east of River Till	Area J	48, 56, 63	7.9ha

- 1.2.2 Area 1 comprises part of Stage 2 Appraisal Area A in scheme field no. 13, which lies immediately to the north of the A303, west of Winterbourne Stoke and south of Parsonage Down at NGR SU 058407. Area 1 lies on the crest and north-facing slopes of an east-west orientated ridge at between 140m and 125m aOD (above Ordnance Datum).
- 1.2.3 Area 2 comprises part of Appraisal Area C in 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. Area 2 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.
- 1.2.4 Area 3 comprises parts of appraisal areas E and G in scheme field nos. 21, 28, 29, 27, 43, located to the north of Winterbourne Stoke and west of the River Till (NGR SU 073414). The land in Area E forms a dry valley running south-eastwards from Parsonage Down, falling from *c.* 100m aOD to a low point at the B3083 Shrewton Road of *c.* 80m aOD. Area G occupies a south-east facing valley side at *c.* 80m aOD.
- 1.2.5 Area 4 comprises part of Appraisal Area J in scheme field nos. 48, 56 and 63, located on the north side of the A303, east of Winterbourne Stoke (NGR SU 082415). The fields are situated above the floodplain of the River Till on a spur rising over the affected length of the route from *c.* 80m aOD to *c.* 95m aOD. A redundant double-hedged trackway divides fields 48 and 56.
- 1.2.6 The Areas contain no Scheduled Monuments and lie outside the World Heritage Site (WHS). A listed milestone is recorded in the northern verge of the A303 at SU 058 407 (no. 4/230, Grade II), adjacent to Area 1.
- 1.2.7 The underlying geology comprises Middle Chalk. At the time of the evaluation, the arable fields in Areas 1, 2 and 3 were under stubble, with sown grass in the eastern part of Field 21. In Area 4, Fields 56 and 63 were under arable cultivation. All other fields in Areas 3 and 4 were laid to grass.

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 The general archaeological background to Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4 is described in the A303 Stonehenge Archaeological Appraisal (Wessex Archaeology 2001b, Areas A, C, E, G and J) and is not repeated here.
- 2.1.2 All Areas have also been the subject of previous geophysical survey, together with a review of aerial photographic (AP) evidence. Parts of all Areas have also been subject to fieldwalking surveys. Trial trenching has been undertaken previously in Areas 1 and 2. This section summarises the results of these previous surveys.

## **2.2 Archaeological Appraisal**

2.2.1 The Archaeological Appraisal identified eleven sites within Areas A, C, E and G, from aerial photographic evidence:

- Site 8, two pits imprecisely located, one containing a flexed human burial, to south-west of Proposed Route in Area C;
- Site 10, part of an undated field system, probably containing both prehistoric and medieval elements, extending across the Proposed Route in Areas A and C, to the north and west across Parsonage Down and eastwards in to Areas E and G;
- Site 23, an undated square feature on the Proposed Route in Area C, comprising at least three contiguous enclosures visible on APs;
- Site 25, a multi-period complex of oval and rectilinear enclosures, pits and hollows to the south of the Proposed Route in Area C;
- Site 26, two ring ditches seen on APs in north-west of Area E, beyond the Proposed Route;
- Site 27, two ring ditches seen on APs in north-west of Area E, beyond the Proposed Route;
- Site 28, an E-W orientated linear feature, a possible boundary, seen on APs within the field system (Site 10) to the north of the Proposed Route in Area E;
- Site 29, a ring ditch visible on APs close to the eastern edge of Area C, to the south of the Proposed Route;
- Site 72, a probable medieval strip field system seen on APs and in geophysical survey on the Proposed Route in Area J (Fields 48 & 56);
- Site 112, a sinuous linear ditch visible on APs on the Proposed Route in Area J (Field 48), probably a prehistoric land division, part of an extensive complex;
- Site 115, two possible ring ditches in Area J (Field 48) to the south of the Proposed Route, recorded on OS and recent APs.

2.2.2 Monument Interest Values (Blore *et al.* 1995) calculated for the known sites indicate that these are all of Minor Importance. However, review of these values following previous evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2002b and c) indicates that Site 25 is of Major Importance.

## **2.3 Previous Surveys**

2.3.1 Geophysical survey (GSB 1999/139, 2001/82, 2001/111) identified features of definite archaeological potential plus weaker linear trends and pit type anomalies, some of which reflect features plotted from APs.

2.3.2 Fieldwalking was undertaken in 2000 and 2001 (Wessex Archaeology 2002d) over a narrow corridor adjacent to the existing A303 in Areas A and E. A low level of material was recovered, but included Romano-British pottery from Area A and medieval pottery from Area E; no significant concentrations of artefacts were noted, however.



- 2.3.3 Parts of Area C were fieldwalked in 1994 (Wessex Archaeology 1994). Late Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman material was recovered from the vicinity of the enclosure complex (Area C1, Site 25).
- 2.3.4 Parts of Areas G and J were fieldwalked in 1999 (Wessex Archaeology 2000). A low level of material was recovered and no significant concentrations of artefacts were noted.
- 2.3.5 A re-examination of aerial photographic evidence by English Heritage in 2000-1 did not identify any additional sites in any of the Areas.
- 2.3.6 Watching briefs carried out during geotechnical site investigations in 2000-1 (Wessex Archaeology 2002e) and 2002-3 (Wessex Archaeology 2003) located elements of Sites 23 and 25 in Area C and Site 112 in Area J, together with undated cart ruts in field 63 (Area J).
- 2.3.7 The previous trial trenching survey (Wessex Archaeology 2002b) comprised the excavation of eight trial trenches in Area A and twenty in Area C. The enclosure complex in Area C1 (Site 25) was evaluated separately by means of six larger trenches (Wessex Archaeology 2002c). In Area C1, evaluation confirmed the presence of settlement activity ranging from the Early Iron Age to the later Roman periods, with unusually good levels of archaeological survival.
- 2.3.8 Elsewhere in Areas A and C, a notably sparse distribution of features was found, with little dating evidence. The majority of features encountered were of natural origin, principally tree throws. Although no particular foci of activity were identified, three areas were suggested where further archaeological remains might be anticipated:
- In Area A, an undated ditch and pit and a small, unstratified assemblage of pottery of Early Iron Age and Romano-British date, together with two undated postholes to the south of the A303 (Area B), might suggest some limited settlement activity nearby.
  - In Area C, a late Bronze Age storage pit close to the A303 suggests settlement activity in the vicinity.
  - Two possible ring ditches seen on geophysics in Area C were identified as undated gullies, which may represent ploughed-out round barrows, of probable Bronze Age date.
- 2.3.9 A preliminary assessment of importance indicated that all of the remains identified in Areas A and C were of Minor Importance; the evaluation produced no evidence to support any re-scoring of the previously known sites (except Site 25 – see 2.2.2 above).
- 2.3.10 The preservation of the archaeological remains was found to be highly variable and had been affected by plough damage in particular. This plough damage was worst in Area A, suggesting that archaeological survival here has been badly affected by an intensive modern arable regime.



2.3.11 The majority of the archaeological features recorded were predicted by the geophysical survey. However, many anomalies proved to be of natural origin and a number of features were encountered that had not been predicted by the geophysics. Also, many cropmark features could not be identified in the trenches, suggesting that the cropmarks seen in these areas reflect material within the ploughsoil rather than subsurface features.

### 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

#### 3.1 Trenching Strategy

3.1.1 A total of 64 trial trenches was proposed in the WSI, as follows:

Area	Appraisal Area	Survey area (ha)	Proposed no. of trenches		Proposed trench area (sq m)	% sample
			50x1.8m	10x10m		
1	A	0.3	2	-	180	6%
2	C	4.7	15	1	1,450	3%
3	E, G	6.65	17	4	1,930	3%
4	J	7.9	20	5	2,300	3%
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>19.55</b>	<b>64</b>		<b>5,860</b>	<b>3%</b>

3.1.2 All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the WSI except for the following variations:

- Trenches 14 and 15 were re-orientated to avoid a known water pipe in Area 2;
- Trench 38 was extended by 10m to intersect a cropmark feature at its eastern end; and
- Trench 49 was extended in the field to form an L-shaped trench.

#### 3.2 Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The general aims and objectives of the field evaluation survey were set out in the *Field Evaluation Strategy* (Wessex Archaeology 2001a). Site-specific objectives were set out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (Wessex Archaeology 2002a). These were (within the limits of the specified techniques and trench disposition):

- To investigate the nature of the various targeted geophysical anomalies.
- To investigate the nature of various targeted geophysical anomalies.
- To confirm the absence of archaeological remains in areas that appear blank on the geophysical survey.
- To identify and date elements of the extensive field system lying to the north of Winterbourne Stoke (Site 10).
- To investigate the nature and date of an undated square enclosure (Site 23).
- To identify any evidence of settlement of Iron Age or Roman date that had been suggested by earlier trial trenching (Area A).

- To assess the degree of preservation of remains along 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 Mechanical Excavation**

4.1.1 All trenches were marked out on the ground and scanned using a CAT prior to the commencement of work.

4.1.2 Topsoil and overburden were removed using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, working under the constant direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist.

4.1.3 The topsoil and overburden were removed in a series of spits down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon.

4.1.4 Following completion of archaeological recording and inspection by external monitors, all trenches were carefully backfilled in a series of machine-consolidated spits.

### **4.2 Hand Excavation**

4.2.1 All features of whatever origin requiring clarification were cleaned by hand and recorded in plan at an appropriate scale. Sufficient of the features located were investigated by hand in order to fulfil the aims of the project. In general, all features thought likely to be of archaeological origin were excavated. Where features were thought to be of natural origin, this was confirmed by the excavation and recording of one or two examples in each trench, as appropriate.

4.2.2 Care was taken not to compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits that might be better excavated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation.

### **4.3 Recording**

4.3.1 All archaeological features and deposits encountered during the evaluation were recorded by Wessex Archaeology using *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system.

4.3.2 A plan at an appropriate scale was prepared, showing the areas investigated and their relation to more permanent topographical features.

- 4.3.3 A representative section of each trial trench was recorded at an appropriate scale.
- 4.3.4 Other plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits will be drawn as necessary at 1:10, 1:20 and 1:50 as appropriate. Drawings will be made in pencil on permanent drafting film.
- 4.3.5 The spot height of all principal features and levels were calculated in metres relative to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places.
- 4.3.6 A full photographic record was created using both monochrome prints and colour transparencies.
- 4.3.7 An environmental sampling strategy was developed during the course of the project. This broadly followed best practice developed by Wessex Archaeology during the Stonehenge Environs Project and was adopted throughout the Stage 1 evaluations. The strategy also took into account English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2002) and the recommendations contained in *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations* (Association for Environmental Archaeology 1995).
- 4.3.8 The project archive was prepared in accordance with procedures outlined in *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992) and in accordance with the requirements of the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, who were consulted by Wessex Archaeology prior to commencement of the investigation.

## **5 RESULTS**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 This section presents a summary of the principal archaeological features and deposits investigated. The objectives leading to the initial positioning of each trench or group of trenches are also reviewed.
- 5.1.2 A catalogue of the features and deposits found in each trench is presented in **Appendix 1** and detailed descriptions are available in the project archive.

### **5.2 Geology**

- 5.2.1 Considerable variation in the natural drift geology was apparent across the evaluation areas, ranging from clay-with-flints (Areas 1 and 3) and weathered chalk (Areas 2, 3 and 4) to periglacial solifluction or coombe deposits (Area 3); a loess deposit was encountered in Area 3.

### 5.3 Area 1

#### *Trenches 1-2*

- 5.3.1 Trenches 1-2 were positioned to investigate an area proposed for junction construction (**Figure 1**). Geophysical survey here did not identify any anomalies of likely archaeological origin. No features of archaeological origin were revealed in either trial trench.

### 5.4 Area 2

#### *Trench 3*

- 5.4.1 Trench 3 (**Figure 1**) had been positioned to investigate a linear cropmark feature, part of an extensive field system (Site 10). No features of archaeological origin were revealed, however.

#### *Trench 4-6*

- 5.4.2 Trenches 4-6 (**Figure 1**) were positioned to investigate possible activity associated with a curvilinear geophysical anomaly and a rectilinear enclosure also visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs (Site 23). Three features of probable prehistoric date were identified in Trenches 5 and 6, a pit and two south-west to north-east aligned ditches; no features were found in Trench 4.
- 5.4.3 In Trench 5, ditch 508 corresponded to the enclosure ditch seen on APs and in the geophysical results. This was 1.75m wide and 1.15m deep, forming a V-profile with steep sides and a square-cut slot at the base (**Figure 9**). The fills suggest that a bank may have existed on the northern side, external to the enclosure. A small quantity of poorly-preserved cattle bone was recovered, but no datable finds; the cattle bone may represent secondary deposition of midden material (see section 6 below). *A ditch of similar profile was recorded during the watching brief on further geotechnical investigations here in 2002; again, no finds were recovered (Wessex Archaeology 2003, 6, TP 139).*
- 5.4.4 A linear ditch (609) on the same alignment in Trench 6 to the east was notably smaller in dimensions (typically 0.60m wide and 0.67m deep), but nevertheless appears to represent an extension of enclosure ditch 508. Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age pottery and burnt flint was recovered from one of the upper fills of the ditch here, together with fragments of unworked stone and moderately well-preserved cattle bone.
- 5.4.5 Within the enclosure in Trench 5, pit 503 was sub-rectangular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (**Figure 9**). A fragment of a later prehistoric quernstone was recovered from one of the upper fills of the pit.

#### *Trench 7*

- 5.4.6 Trench 7 (**Figure 1**) was positioned to investigate an apparently blank area in the geophysical survey. A single possible posthole (707) was recorded, together with a tree throw and other root disturbance. No finds were recovered.

#### *Trenches 8 and 9*

- 5.4.7 Trenches 8 and 9 (**Figure 2**) had been positioned to investigate the nature of linear cropmark features (part of Site 10), where these were intersected by the trenches. No features were revealed in either trench.

#### *Trenches 10 and 11*

- 5.4.8 Trenches 10-11 (**Figure 2**) had been positioned to investigate an apparently blank area on the geophysical survey; Trench 10 intersected a suggested linear cropmark feature. No features were revealed in either trench, however.

#### *Trench 12*

- 5.4.9 Trench 12 (**Figure 2**) had been positioned to investigate possible activities associated with ferrous anomalies and a pit-type anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey. A series of suggested linear cropmark features was also intersected by the trench. No features were revealed, however.

#### *Trenches 13-15*

- 5.4.10 Trenches 13-15 (**Figure 2**) had been positioned to investigate weak linear geophysical trends. A tree throw and other root disturbances were noted in Trench 13 but no archaeological features were revealed.

#### *Trenches 16 and 17*

- 5.4.11 Trenches 16 and 17 (**Figure 2**) had been positioned to investigate an apparently blank area on the geophysical survey; Trench 16 also intersected a series of parallel linear cropmark features. No features were revealed in either trench, however.

#### *Trench 18*

- 5.4.12 Trench 18 (**Figure 3**), situated on the eastern end of the ridge in Area 2, had been positioned to investigate a series of roughly parallel east-west linear features recorded on the geophysical survey and visible as crop mark features, part of the extensive cropmark field system recorded on the WHS GIS (Site 10). These features were found to represent two adjacent negative lynchets (1805), representing relict field boundaries of prehistoric or medieval date following the contours of the slope here. No positive (upstanding bank) element was present and no dating evidence was recovered. Site 10 includes both rectilinear prehistoric field systems and linear fields of likely medieval date.

## 5.5 Area 3

### *Trench 19*

- 5.5.1 Trench 19 (**Figure 3**) had been positioned to investigate an east-west linear feature recorded on the geophysical survey and visible as a crop mark feature, again part of Site 10. An east to west aligned negative lynchet (1906) was recorded coincident with the crop mark feature; this is presumably also the origin of the geophysical anomaly. Although no positive element survived in Trench 19, a plough-reduced relict bank was visible to the west on the surface of Field 17 (Area 2), apparently coincident with a line on the Ordnance Survey base mapping. Two possible relict ploughsoil horizons were recorded in section only; an assemblage of burnt flint, a worked flint flake and a quantity of slag or clinker of likely modern origin was recovered from one of these.

### *Trench 20*

- 5.5.2 Trench 20 (**Figure 3**) had been positioned to investigate possible pit-type or ferrous geophysical anomalies. No features were revealed, however.

### *Trenches 21-24*

- 5.5.3 Trenches 21-24 (**Figure 3**) had been positioned to investigate three linear crop marks forming part of the extensive field system (Site 10). A north to south aligned lynchet (2103) in Trench 21 and an east to west aligned lynchet (2206) in Trench 22 (**Figure 9**) coincided with two of the cropmark features. No positive elements survived of either feature. A parallel linear feature predicted in Trench 21 on the geophysical survey and as a cropmark could not be identified. In Trench 22, a possible feature proved on investigation to be a tree throw. No features were found in Trenches 23 or 24.

### *Trenches 25 and 26*

- 5.5.4 Trenches 25 and 26 (**Figure 4**) had been positioned to investigate anomalies interpreted as possible linear and pit-type or natural features. A tree throw was noted in Trench 26 but no archaeological features were revealed. The natural drift geology in Trenches 25 and 26 was composed of a distinctive periglacial solifluction or 'coombe' deposits, producing a typically 'striped' or banded effect: this may account for the geophysical anomalies targeted here.

### *Trenches 27 and 28*

- 5.5.5 Trenches 27 and 28 (**Figure 4**) had been positioned to investigate weak linear and pit-type anomalies. No features were revealed, however. The natural drift geology in Trench 27 was again characterised by banded periglacial coombe deposits, also apparent in the southern part of Trench 28. A shallow (0.1m) colluvial deposit was recorded downslope in Trench 28; no

artefacts were associated with this. Worked and burnt flints were recovered from the ploughsoil in this trench.

#### *Trench 29*

- 5.5.6 Trench 29, situated on the crest of a rise to the east of the Shrewton Road had been positioned to investigate possible pit-type geophysical anomalies (**Figure 4**). No archaeological features were revealed. However, a deposit of windblown loess (2905) was recorded in a periglacial solution hollow at the northern end of the trench (see below). Worked flint was recovered from the ploughsoil in this trench.

#### *Trenches 30-31*

- 5.5.7 Trenches 30-31 (**Figure 4**) were positioned to investigate weak linear and pit-type geophysical anomalies. No features were revealed in either trench, however. The sedimentary sequence here was much deeper (up to 1.2m) than in the trenches west of the Shrewton Road, comprising colluvial brown earths over weathered chalk and coombe deposits.

#### *Trenches 32-33*

- 5.5.8 Trenches 32-33 (**Figure 4**) had been positioned to investigate any activity falling just outside the area of the geophysical survey; both trenches intersected linear cropmark features. No archaeological features were found in either trench, however. Sedimentary sequences in Trench 32 were again deep (1.2m), with a possible buried soil formation recorded between shallow (0.5m) bands of colluvium. Deposits in Trench 33 were much shallower (0.6m) and contained no colluvium, the drift geology here comprising clay with flints and periglacial coombe deposits.

#### *Trenches 34-39*

- 5.5.9 Trenches 34-39 (**Figures 4 and 5**) had been positioned to investigate weak linear and pit-type geophysical anomalies. Trench 38 was extended to the east by 10m, in order to investigate a linear crop mark feature.
- 5.5.10 No features were found in Trenches 34 or 35. The natural here comprised weathered chalk, with no colluvium or coombe deposits.
- 5.5.11 Trenches 36 and 37 revealed a north to south aligned ditch (3604, 3705) predicted in the geophysical survey as a weak trend. Worked flint flakes were recovered from this in Trench 36. To the south, Trench 37 was further downslope and deposits here were much deeper (1.2m+). The ditch here was considerably truncated here and sealed beneath a colluvial deposit.
- 5.5.12 Trench 38, situated on a relatively area on a south-facing slope above the Till valley, revealed a shallow pit (3803) and possible cart tracks (3808) aligned north-north-west to south-south-east; a small ditch (3816) was probably a later disturbance along the line of these cart tracks, which were undated. The crop marks suggest that the possible track feature extended north towards the



hilltop, possibly forming part of a droveway. Pit 3803 (**Figure 9**) was large (2m in length) but relatively shallow (0.35m). Finds of worked and burnt, unworked flint, animal bone and pottery of Iron Age date were recovered from this feature.

- 5.5.13 No archaeological features were found in Trench 39. A sole possible feature was found to be a tree throw; finds from this comprised small quantities of burnt flint, worked flint and a single sherd of Iron Age pottery. A sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the ploughsoil.

## 5.6 Area 4

### *Trench 40*

- 5.6.1 Trench 40 (**Figure 5**) had been positioned to investigate pit-type geophysical anomalies. An east to west aligned negative lynchet (4004) was revealed. This feature is assumed to relate to 4108 and 4204 in Trenches 41 and 42 respectively. No positive element was present. No trace of the pit-type features suggested by the geophysics was found.

### *Trench 41*

- 5.6.2 Trench 41 (**Figure 5**) had been positioned to investigate an extensive linear cropmark feature thought to be a prehistoric land division (Site 112). A west-north-west to east-south-east aligned ditch (4102) and an east to west aligned negative lynchet (4108) were recorded, together with three intercutting ditches (4110, 4112, 4115).

- 5.6.3 Ditch 4102 corresponded to the predicted cropmark boundary feature (Site 112), surviving 2.20m wide and 0.71m deep. Worked flint flakes were recovered, but no more closely datable finds. **However, a ditch encountered here during the watching brief on the geotechnical site investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2002e, 6, TP39) produced two sherds of Romano-British greyware from its uppermost fill; the lower fill suggested a bank on the northern side of the ditch.**

- 5.6.4 The three intercutting ditches were similarly aligned east to west and north-west to south-east. All were broad (1.7m – 6m wide) and shallow (0.25m maximum depth). Burnt flint was the only find recovered from these ditches. recovered from its single fill.

- 5.6.5 Lynchet 4108 is assumed to be part of that recorded in Trench 40 as 4004, following the contours of the valley side here; undiagnostic ceramic building material was recovered from its single fill. The feature was not predicted from either geophysics or cropmarks.

### *Trenches 42-48*

- 5.6.6 Trenches 42-48 (**Figure 6**) were positioned to investigate a series of weak linear trends, pit-type and ferrous geophysical anomalies. Trenches 42 and 48 also intersected linear cropmark features.



- 5.6.7 Two negative lynchets (4204, 4208) and a ditch (4206) were noted in Trench 42. All were aligned east to west. Lynchet 4204 is likely to be the same feature recorded as 4004 and 4108 in Trenches 40 and 41; post-medieval pottery was recovered from this feature. Lynchet 4208 and ditch 4206 were broadly coincident with one of the linear cropmarks intersected by the trench; no trace of any feature relating to a second cropmark was found, however.
- 5.6.8 A north-east to south-west aligned lynchet (4803) was found in Trench 48. This was parallel to further linear features seen to the south as cropmarks, on geophysical survey and in Trench 49.

*Trench 49*

- 5.6.9 Trench 49 (**Figure 6**) had been positioned to investigate linear crop marks and pit-type geophysical anomalies. A perpendicular extension to this trench was excavated at the south-eastern end.
- 5.6.10 A negative lynchet (4903) and two ditches were revealed. One of the ditches and the lynchet were coincident with linear cropmark features and geophysical anomalies; a further linear anomaly could not be located and no trace of the pit-type anomalies was found.
- 5.6.11 Ditch 4907 (**Figure 9**) was aligned north-east to south-west and was broadly coincident with one of the cropmarks. Pottery of Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age and Romano-British dates was recovered from this feature, together with burnt flint, worked flint and animal bone (cattle, sheep and pig). The animal bone was badly eroded, suggesting secondary deposition of material, perhaps from a midden. This ditch was also seen in Trench 50 (5008) and may be part of a curvilinear possible enclosure or boundary ditch seen as a cropmark extending south-west from Trench 49. This may be related to a group of three or more ring ditches (Site 115), representing ploughed-out round barrows of likely Bronze Age date, visible as cropmarks about 80m south of Trench 49.
- 5.6.12 Lynchet 4903 was aligned north-east to south-west, parallel to that seen in Trench 48 (4803) and to a series of cropmarks apparently forming a series of strip fields extending southwards beyond the A303 (Site 72). No finds were recovered from the lynchet. Although undated, the strip fields here appear to overlie the cropmark enclosure ditch and ring ditches south of Trench 49 and, south-west of the A303, also extend across the line of the probable prehistoric land division seen in Trench 41. This suggests an historic, probably medieval date, for the strip field system.
- 5.6.13 Ditch 4905 was aligned north-west to south-east, parallel to the extant hedged boundary between fields 48 and 56 and survived to a depth of only 0.20m. No finds were recovered, but the feature is likely to be related to the present field boundary.

#### *Trench 50*

- 5.6.14 Trench 50 (**Figure 6**) had been positioned to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly, an apparent continuation of one of those seen in Trench 49. Two ditches were recorded.
- 5.6.15 Ditch 5008 was aligned north-east to south-west, apparently forming a continuation of ditch 4907 seen in Trench 49 and broadly coincident with the geophysical anomaly and a suggested cropmark feature. Although ditch 5008 survived as a much shallower feature than 4907, Trench 50 was situated to the east of the extant field boundary between Fields 48 and 56, Field 56 being notably lower at this point. Ditch 5008 was cut by a modern ditch, 5003, aligned north-west to south-east, parallel to the adjacent extant field boundary.

#### *Trench 51*

- 5.6.16 Trench 51 (**Figure 7**) had been positioned to investigate three parallel linear crop marks, two of which were also recorded in the geophysical survey. These features apparently form part of an extensive series of possible strip fields extending across Field 56.
- 5.6.17 Two negative lynchets (5103, 5105) were revealed in this trench, both aligned north to south, parallel with the cropmarks; lynchet 5103 appeared to coincide well with one of the cropmarks. No finds were recovered.

#### *Trenches 52 and 53*

- 5.6.18 Trenches 52 and 53 (**Figure 7**) had been positioned to investigate pit-type geophysical anomalies. Trench 53 also intersected a linear cropmark, orientated roughly north-west to south-east. This had not been detected by the geophysical survey but was roughly parallel with an extensive linear boundary feature visible on both APs and geophysics about 100m to the north.
- 5.6.19 No archaeological features were revealed in either trench. However, colluvial deposits were recorded, increasing in depth from 0.20m in Trench 52 to 1.2m+ in Trench 53. The deeper sequence in trench 53 contained a buried topsoil some 1.30m beneath the modern ground surface.

#### *Trenches 54 and 55*

- 5.6.20 Trenches 54 and 55 (**Figure 7**) were positioned to investigate the same linear crop mark feature targeted in Trench 53, together with linear and pit-type geophysical anomalies. In Trench 54 a lynchet (5412) aligned north-west to south east and two tree throws were recorded. The lynchet coincided with the targeted geophysical anomaly and may be related to those recorded in Trench 55 to the east. Colluvial deposits here

exceeded 1m in depth and included a buried soil (see section 7 below). No finds were recovered.

- 5.6.21 Two adjacent lynchets (5503, 5505) aligned east to west in Trench 55 coincided with the targeted geophysical anomaly; 5505 is probably a continuation of 5412. Ceramic building material, animal bone and burnt flint were recovered from lynchet 5503, but no datable finds. A flint scraper only broadly datable to the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age was recovered from lynchet 5505. Colluvium 0.90m deep overlay a buried argillic brown earth (5511). Finds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, a flint scraper and burnt flint were recovered from the buried soil.

#### *Trenches 56-58*

- 5.6.22 Trenches 56-58 (**Figures 7 and 8**) were positioned to investigate a series of linear and pit-type anomalies seen in the geophysical survey. Both trenches contained colluvial deposits of about 1m in depth with buried soils (**Figure 10**). No archaeological features were found in Trenches 56 or 57. However, a sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from colluvium in Trench 57, with a struck flint from the buried soil.
- 5.6.23 Trench 58, was situated further upslope and no colluvium was present. A negative lynchet (5803) aligned north to south was noted, broadly coinciding with the targeted geophysical anomaly. No finds were recovered.

#### *Trench 59*

- 5.6.24 Trench 59 (**Figure 8**) had been positioned to investigate an extensive linear crop mark, probably part of a long-distance land division of likely prehistoric date. This was revealed as ditch (5904, **Figure 9**), aligned north-west to south-east; this feature was also seen in Trench 63 to the east. No finds were recovered.

#### *Trenches 60-62*

- 5.6.25 Trenches 60-62 (**Figure 8**) had been positioned to investigate weak linear trends and pit-type geophysical anomalies. An array of roughly parallel cart tracks or ruts (6103, 6105, 6107, 6204, 6206) aligned approximately north to south was recorded in Trenches 61 and 62. Similar tracks or ruts were recorded close by during the watching brief undertaken during the 2001 geotechnical investigations (Wessex Archaeology 2002e, 7, TP54). No finds were recovered and these features are probably of modern agricultural origin; Grant's Barn, an agricultural building of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, formerly stood alongside the A303 less than 100m to the south.

#### *Trench 63*

- 5.6.26 Trench 63 (**Figure 8**) had been positioned to investigate the long-distance cropmark boundary feature also examined in Trench 59 (5904), together with possible pit-type geophysical anomalies. A single ditch (6303) was revealed, aligned north-west to south-east and corresponding to the location of the

cropmark feature. Struck flint, only broadly datable to the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age, was recovered from the lower fill of the ditch.

#### *Trench 64*

5.6.27 Trench 64 (**Figure 8**) had been positioned to investigate weak linear geophysical anomalies. An extensive array of possible pit-type anomalies was present within 100m to the north, extending south of the A303; previous evaluation here (Area L, Wessex Archaeology 2002d) had identified features and finds of Middle Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British date close by, consistent with peripheral settlement activity. No features were revealed, however.

## **6 FINDS**

### **6.1 Introduction**

6.1.1 The evaluation recovered a relatively small quantity of artefacts in a limited range of material types. All the finds have been cleaned and quantified by material type within each context; this information is summarised in **Table 1** below. The pottery has also been spot-dated and quantified by broad ware group. The burnt flint, unworked stone and cinder/clinker fragments have been discarded; all the other material types have been retained.

**Table 1:** Finds totals by material type

<b>Material</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>
Animal Bone	29	322
Pottery	24	108
<i>Middle – Late Bronze Age</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Late Bronze Age – Middle Iron Age</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>82</i>
<i>Romano-British</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Medieval</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Post-medieval</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>
Glass	3	49
Ceramic Building Material	3	36
Stone	4	1689
Worked Flint	110	1235
Burnt Flint	84	4197
Cinder/clinker	48	511

### **6.2 Animal Bone**

6.2.1 Animal bone was recovered in small quantities from Trenches 5, 6, 38, 49 and 55. The bones are mostly of cattle; burnt sheep bone was recovered from the probable Iron Age pit in Trench 38. The later prehistoric or Romano-British possible enclosure ditch (4907) in Trench 49 produced bones of cattle, sheep and pig.

6.2.2 The condition of this material varied from moderate to poor. Bones from Trenches 5 (enclosure ditch 508) and 49 (enclosure ditch 4907) were notably badly eroded, suggesting secondary deposition, perhaps of midden material, in these ditch contexts.

### **6.3 Pottery**

6.3.1 The pottery provides the primary dating evidence but was only found in very small quantities in Trenches 6, 38, 39, 42, 49, 55 and 57. Only one featured sherd was recovered; all the others have been dated on fabric grounds alone.

6.3.2 The only featured sherd, a small fragment from the top of a rounded rim in a coarse limestone tempered fabric, was found in Trench 6 (context 606). Middle to Late Bronze Age sherds containing limestone are known from Stonehenge itself (Cleal 1995, 359, fabric C2), but unfortunately this sherd is too small to be dated with any greater precision. The Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age sherds predominantly occurred in a range of flint-tempered fabrics, well paralleled in this area (Cleal and Raymond 1990; Cleal 1995), while two were made in fine sand-with-organic tempered wares.

6.3.3 The three Romano-British sherds were found in Trenches 49 and 57. These occurred in grog-tempered and sandy grey ware fabrics, again part of the standard range of products found in this area although none can be dated more closely within the Roman period. The medieval and post-medieval sherds were found in Trenches 39 and 42 respectively.

### **6.4 Glass**

6.4.1 All three pieces of glass were found in Trench 50 and derive from post-medieval bottles.

### **6.5 Ceramic Building Material**

6.5.1 Only three small, undiagnostic pieces of ceramic building material were found, in Trenches 41 and 55.

### **6.6 Stone**

6.6.1 A piece of a Greensand quern was found in pit 503 in Trench 5. Unfortunately, the piece is too small and damaged to be certain whether it derived from a saddle or rotary quern stone. Although no quern production centres are known, the closest outcrops of Greensand occur in the Nadder valley (Geological Survey of Great Britain 1976, 1:50000 drift sheet 298), approximately 12 km to the south-west of the site.

6.6.2 Three fragments (probably originally joining) of fossiliferous limestone were found in ditch 609 (Trench 6). These may have been used as building stone, but showed no obvious signs of working and were discarded after quantification. It is probable that these, too, derived from the Portland and Purbeck Beds in the area around Tisbury to the south-west of the site.

## **6.7 Worked and Burnt Flint**

- 6.7.1 The flint assemblage largely comprises flake and broken flake material. Only two tools, both scrapers (from Trenches 53 and 55), were noted, in addition to one broken but probably retouched flake from Trench 42. Most pieces were patinated to a light grey colouring and the raw material used seems to derive exclusively from locally available chalk flint. The condition of the assemblage varied from good to fair, although edge damage was noted on a few pieces. In the absence of chronologically diagnostic pieces, the assemblage can only be broadly dated to the Late Neolithic to Bronze Age periods.
- 6.7.2 Burnt, unworked flint was found in Trenches 6, 19, 27, 38, 39, 41, 46, 49 and 55 with slight concentrations in Trenches 46, 49 and 55 (35, 22 and 15 pieces respectively). This material cannot be dated but its presence is generally interpreted as indicative of prehistoric activity.

## **6.8 Cinder/clinker**

- 6.8.1 All this material was found in a ploughsoil layer in Trench 19. It is likely to be of relatively recent date and may well represent the cook-house fire of one of the army units so frequently active in this area throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## **7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

### **7.1 Introduction**

- 7.1.1 The trial trenching identified colluvial sequences in dry valleys in Area 3 (east of the Shrewton Road) and Area 4 (Field 56). The sediments were described in the field. Four monoliths were taken from two of the trenches in Area 4 (Trenches 53 and 57) and a single sample from a trench in Area 3 (Trench 29) to facilitate detailed soil description and sub-sampling for soil micromorphology and/or pollen assessment where appropriate. The undisturbed monoliths have been retained to allow more detailed sedimentological and pedological description at a later date.
- 7.1.2 A series of samples for the recovery and assessment of land snails was also taken from three trenches in Area 4 (Trenches 53, 54 and 57), in order to provide information about the sediment history and its potential relation to local human activities.

### **7.2 Sediments**

#### *Introduction*

- 7.2.1 Holocene colluvial deposits were recorded in two dry valleys; one crossing the Shrewton Road in Area 3, and the other debouching directly into the Till Valley floodplain in Area 4. The valley deposits from each Area are summarised below.

- 7.2.2 The local area comprises generally rolling downland of Middle Chalk, mapped as supporting humic rendzinas of the Icknield Association and brown rendzinas of the Andover 1 Association (Jarvis *et al.* 1984; Findlay *et al.* 1984).

#### *Area 3*

- 7.2.3 The land west of the Till Valley includes a minor dry valley (bisected by the B3083 Shrewton Road) and very small coombe or shallow tributary valleys. The latter are too small to be recorded by mapping even at 1:1000 scale, but are likely to be receptors of hillwash (cf. Bell 1981; Allen 1988).
- 7.2.4 Trenching in the valley bottom both east and west of the Shrewton Road (Trenches 28-37, see section 5 above and **Appendix 1**) revealed shallow (0.6-0.8m), non-calcareous brown rendzinas and non-calcareous colluvial brown earths over chalk, coombe deposits, and clay-with-flints (*sensu lato*). On the northern valley side (Trench 29) a stone-free buff silt loess deposit was recorded. Deposits of pure or re-worked loess are rare and highly localised.
- 7.2.5 The colluvium occurs as relatively shallow deposits in the valley bottom, shallow coombes and footslope locations. A 'stony hillwash', which sometimes supports a buried soil (Trench 32) or seals a buried soil (Trench 37), is sealed by a 'stoneless hillwash'. All the colluvium is non-calcareous, indicating that erosion is derived from clay-with-flints and/or thicker soils upslope. The loess-derived soils here are highly susceptible to erosion and relatively deep (1.5m+) and extensive colluvial deposits might be expected: the shallow hillwash in Area 3 may indicate a low level of human activity in the vicinity.
- 7.2.6 The nature and distribution of the hillwash here suggests a relatively uniform sedimentary history. Erosion of probably tilled land has resulted in deposition of stony hillwash. Small-scale localised stases were apparent, enabling some immature soil formation, followed by further erosion of non-stony soils. No major activity resulting in gullying, gravel fans or banded hillwash was noted and the clearance and tillage implied here does not seem to represent intensive activity.
- 7.2.7 Incipient buried soils were present within the colluvium. These are not long-term or exceptionally well-developed horizons. Their intermittent preservation suggests that burial was not complete. These horizons have a slightly greater potential to contain evidence of human activity, as they represent longer time periods than the colluvial deposits. However, the lack of artefacts recovered suggests little anthropogenic activity.

#### *Area 4*

- 7.2.8 The dry valley in Area 4 (Winterbourne Stoke Down) is sinuous and typically asymmetrical, running north-westwards into the southern floodplain of the Till valley. The northern valley side is the more pronounced, steeper, shorter slope. Trenches across and along the valley bottom have exposed



relatively shallow (*c.* 1.2m) colluvial deposits extending the full length of the valley (Trenches 53-57, see section 5 above and **Appendix 1**) but restricted to a narrow band on the valley floor (**Figure 10**). The colluvial profiles are consistent throughout the valley and are characterised by asymmetrical profiles, with the centre of the palaeo-valley lying predominantly immediately beneath the steeper, northern slope.

7.2.9 Summary sediment descriptions from Trenches 53-57 are presented in **Appendix 2**. The colluvium is ubiquitously:

- very silty, indicating a high loessic content;
- weakly calcareous, with few chalk pieces, indicating erosion from former moderately deep or undisturbed calcareous soils on the slopes with possibly local clay-with-flint or Tertiary deposits capping hilltops); and
- homogeneous and lens-free, suggesting low-energy constant erosion rather than high-energy episodic events (Allen 1992).

7.2.10 The profiles and summary descriptions recorded allow a sedimentary history to be postulated, as follows.

7.2.11 Throughout the valley bottom, calcareous coombe deposits are present, representing periglacial weathering of the valley sides prior to 10,000 BP (**Appendix 2**, Unit 5). These represent cold stage (periglacial) environments inhospitable for habitation, barren of most vegetation. In the base of the valley, flint gravels (Unit 3b) probably represent the erosion of flints down the valley side and along the valley axis by overland water flow during the last phase of the cold stage or the first stage of the postglacial, as a result of rising temperatures.

7.2.12 Soils formed over the landscape during warming climates and the Atlantic postglacial climatic optimum (see **Appendix 3**), leading to expansion of deciduous woodlands. This in turn led to soil development from thin rendzina soils to brown earths (Fisher 1991, fig 2.3) and ultimately, under woodland conditions, to palaeo-argillic brown earths or brown forest soils (Units 3 and 4). Some of the treehollows recorded in the valley trenches may be related to woodland development during this time. The palaeo-argillic brown earths here seem to have developed through the flinty gravel, with translocated clay being deposited in hollows in the chalk and at the base of the soil profile. Brown earths were more extensive in the valley edges and sides, forming a stony B-horizon in the flinty gravel (Unit 3b), and a less stony A-horizon (Unit 3a).

7.2.13 Clearance of the woodland resulted in increased erosion and the loss of soils from the valley sides, with localised truncation and reduction of soil profiles in the valley bottom. Most of the hillwash (Units 1 and 2) is an indirect result of human activity, such as vegetation clearance, tillage and even erosion under grassland. The inception of these colluvial units may be related to wider landscape events. For example, initial colluviation may be due to vegetation clearance (Unit 2b) and the onset of tillage (Unit 2a), sealing the



former soil (Unit 3); more extensive tillage subsequently resulted in soil thinning and deposition of a more calcareous hillwash (Unit 1).

- 7.2.14 Throughout this process there is evidence of changing local soils. The character of the colluvium changes from darker, stone-free, weakly calcareous deposits, becoming more stony and calcareous (Units 2b to 2a, to 1b to 1a to 1\*). This strongly suggests tillage and associated thinning of soils by erosion, from weakly calcareous brown earths (?Unit 2b) to thinner, more calcareous soils with more stones derived from the chalk natural (such as thinner brown earths and rendzinas).
- 7.2.15 Very few artefacts were recovered from the colluvial sequences in Area 4; these were restricted to deposits in Trenches 55 and 57 and include struck flint Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and Romano-British pottery. It is assumed that artefacts become incorporated into hillwash as a result of manuring of fields and the subsequent erosion of those soils. This in turn assumes that the soils required and received manuring, that the manure contained domestic artefacts (Fenton 1981) and that settlement occurred within relatively close proximity to the fields. The paucity of finds here, therefore, suggests an absence of settlement and a low level of activity in the vicinity.
- 7.2.16 The lack of artefacts recovered may in part be attributed to the evaluation methodology. Machine trenching is not conducive to the recovery of small, stratified artefacts in essentially homogeneous deposits over 1m thick. Elsewhere, artefacts have been recovered by controlled hand excavation of colluvium and the distributions of these finds have aided in defining the age of the deposits (Allen 1988; 1992); even where such excavation was not undertaken, numerous artefacts were recovered during hand cleaning of the sections and on examination of the spoil. In Area 4, however, the very small numbers of artefacts recovered suggest that even controlled hand excavation of the colluvial profiles here is unlikely to yield sufficient artefacts to enable viable distributions to be created and examined.
- 7.2.17 Despite the low level of activity implied by the lack of artefacts, the inception of hillwash – and the lower deposits at least – is likely to be of prehistoric date. The main colluvium (Unit 2) is likely to be of later Bronze Age – Iron Age date and may relate to the extensive known field systems in the area. The more calcareous hillwash (Unit 1) is likely to be post-Iron Age to medieval in date.

*Potential for further investigation*

- 7.2.18 The lack of artefacts within the largely undifferentiated colluvial sequences in Area 3 suggests only limited potential for the presence of any archaeological site within or under the sequence. Furthermore, the Proposed Route impact here is restricted to a defined corridor; while this will leave much of the valley sediment record intact, it will also restrict any opportunity for structured study of the palaeo-environmental and land use history by way of mitigation.

7.2.19 In contrast with Area 3, the entire valley colluvium in Area 4 falls into the Proposed Route impact corridor. The sedimentary sequence in Area 4 represents an extended period of time from postglacial to medieval and, therefore, has the potential to provide a detailed local landscape history. Again, the paucity of artefacts suggests an absence of settlement and a low level of anthropogenic activity. However, the non-site situation of these deposits will have removed biases from human occupation habitats and enables interpretation of the outfield and broader (presumably farmed) landscape. The sediments have also indicated their potential to bury stabilisation horizons. Although these may not represent sites as such, because the buried surface may represent a considerable period of time, the potential for them to contain evidence of even transient human activity is high. While the paucity of artefacts recovered in the evaluation may preclude the possibility of dating the sequence by artefact distributions, optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) may resolve an absolute date, although its application on such sequences is novel and as yet unproven.

### 7.3 Pollen

7.3.1 Pollen does not survive well in aerated calcareous soils (Dimbleby 1985; Scaife 1987). Even well-preserved buried Bronze Age soils on the chalk at King Barrow Ridge were found to be devoid of pollen (Scaife in Cleal and Allen 1994). Transported calcareous sediment such as hillwash have been demonstrated to either not preserve pollen or to contain exceptionally biased assemblages dominated by robust exines of *Taraxacum* (Scaife pers. comm.). The potential for pollen survival in the colluvium here is, therefore, considered to be very low and no assessment has been undertaken accordingly.

7.3.2 However, slightly higher potential exists for pollen preservation in the *in situ* buried soils and argillic brown earth profiles. It is recommended that targeted assessment should be considered following completion of any mitigation fieldwork. The monolith samples retrieved during the evaluation should be stored to facilitate this.

### 7.4 Land snails

#### *Method*

7.4.1 A series of 22 samples of 1000 - 2000g were processed by standard methods (Evans 1972) for land snails. The flots were rapidly assessed by scanning under a x10 - x 30 stereo-binocular microscope to provide some information about shell preservation and species representation. The numbers of shells and the presence of taxonomic groups were quasi-quantified (**Appendix 4**).

#### *Results*

7.4.2 Land snails are well preserved throughout the sequences. A probable treehollow in Trench 54 contained assemblages dominated by shade-loving species, which contrasted with all assemblages recovered from the overlying colluvial sequences. Shell numbers are moderate, and these assemblages

have the potential to provide a detailed picture of the local woodland (open woodland, closed woodland, deciduous woodland) and the opportunity of comparing this with other woodland habitats in southern England and rare Boreal assemblages as seen at Stonehenge (Allen 1994).

- 7.4.3 The colluvial sequences in Trenches 57 and 53 produced moderate to high shell numbers. All assemblages were typically dominated by open country species (cf. Allen 1994; 1997a). Analysis of these has the potential to define the precise nature of the local and valley-side open environment (long grassland, short-grazed grassland, or tilled) and identify changes and stasis within this sequence.

## 8 DISCUSSION

### 8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 Evaluation of Areas 1-4 revealed a sparse distribution of archaeological features, with little dating evidence. The majority of features encountered were of natural origin, principally tree throws. Archaeological features were recorded in 24 of the 64 trenches. The majority of these are undated and comprise mostly agricultural boundaries, notably a series of negative lynchets in Areas 2, 3 and 4. Possible settlement-related activity was confined to one location in Area 2 and a second in Area 3.

- 8.1.2 The earliest features recorded are probably two ditched land divisions in Area 4. The more extensive of these, seen in Trenches 59 and 63 (**Figures 8 and 9**), extends south-eastwards from the River Till along the northern edge of the dry valley, forming part of a co-axial system of land divisions apparently focussed around the later Bronze Age settlement excavated at Longbarrow Crossroads. Apparent breaks in the geophysical and cropmark traces of this undated feature (at ch. 5230 and ch. 5330) may be of significance in understanding the development and/or utilisation of this landscape. A second land division (Site 112), seen in Trench 41 (**Figure 5**) and extending southwards across the A303, may be part of the same landscape; Romano-British pottery recovered from an upper fill of this ditch during the watching brief suggests either that this may represent a later element, however.

- 8.1.3 In Area 2, possible settlement-related activity comprised an enclosure ditch (part of Site 23) and associated pit in Trenches 5 and 6, and a single posthole in Trench 7, all undated (**Figures 1 and 9**). The three-sided, open rectilinear enclosure (Site 23) is situated prominently on the top of the ridge that runs through Area 2, with its open (eastern) end facing the Late Iron Age – Romano-British enclosure complex (Site 25, Area C1). The form of both the enclosure ditch and the pit was similar to that encountered within the settlement complex and some functional relationship between the sites seems likely; the paucity of finds precludes further interpretation, however. Trenches (10-16, **Figure 2**) to the north of the settlement complex (Site 25) found no evidence for any associated activity beyond the enclosures here.

- 8.1.4 Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age and Romano-British pottery was recovered from an enclosure ditch in Area 4 seen in Trenches 49 and 50 (**Figures 6 and 9**). This feature may form part of an enclosure around a group of three or more ploughed-out barrows (Site 115) visible as ring ditches on aerial photographs to the south of the evaluation area. Enclosed barrow cemeteries are prominent nearby on hilltop locations to the north at Fore Down and The Coniger. However, it is uncertain whether such enclosures are contemporary with the barrows, or are of medieval date and associated with warrening, for example: the finds evidence here may suggest that the barrows (Site 115) were enclosed by the Roman period and may have been ploughed from that time.
- 8.1.5 Iron Age pottery and animal bone from a pit and tree throw situated on a gentle, south-facing slope above the floodplain north of Manor Farm in Area 3 (**Figures 5 and 9**), together with an undated boundary ditch close by to the west, may suggest some settlement-related activity here.
- 8.1.6 The lynchets in Areas 2, 3 and 4 (**Figures 3, 5-7 and 9**) clearly form part of extensive series of strip fields visible on aerial photographs (Sites 10 and 72) and are likely to be of medieval, rather than prehistoric, date, representing open-field arable cultivation to the north-west and north-east of Winterbourne Stoke.
- 8.1.7 Holocene colluvial deposits were recorded in two dry valleys, in Areas 3 and 4. In Area 3, the shallow sequences are the product of erosion of tilled land, with no evidence intensive anthropogenic activity and no finds. In Area 4, deep colluvial sequences were restricted to a narrow band on the valley floor (**Figure 10**). The presence of treehollows and argillic brown earths suggests these deposits are of some antiquity, originating in postglacial woodlands. Subsequent woodland clearance and tillage are represented in the changing soils. Although the colluvial sequence in Area 4 probably represents a considerable time period, possibly Bronze Age to medieval, and reflects changes in the local land-use, very few artefacts were recorded. This may suggest an absence of settlement in the immediate vicinity, with the area being both cultivated and used for pasture within a wider settlement landscape.

## **8.2 Preservation of Archaeological Remains**

- 8.2.1 The preservation of the archaeological remains was generally moderate and was fairly consistent across the evaluation areas, with the greatest truncation apparent in hilltop locations in Area 4. The survival of lynchets in Areas 2, 3 and 4 indicates that degradation of the archaeological resource from arable cultivation along this section of the Proposed Route is not yet complete; indeed, although no traces of banks were recorded, surface traces were discernible in at least one example in Area 2.

## **8.3 Assessment of Importance**

- 8.3.1 Monument Interest Values (MIVs) have been previously calculated (Blore et al 1995) for the known sites within Areas A, C and E. Elements of two of

these known sites were encountered during the evaluation; the MIVs previously calculated for these are shown in **Table 2**. These suggest that the known sites are all of Minor Importance.

Site	Type	Survival	Potential	GV (cluster)	GV (assoc.)	Diversity	SAM/MPP	Total
10	Fields	1	1	1	2	1	X	8
23	Enclosure	1	2	1	2	1	X	11
72	Strip fields	1	2	1	2	1	X	11
112	Boundary ditch	2	1	1	1	1	X	8
115	Ring ditches	1	2	1	1	1	X	8

**Table 2: Review of Monument Interest Values**

8.3.2 The evaluation has located an extensive scatter of remains, including elements of Sites 10 and 23. A preliminary assessment of the importance of all the remains located by the evaluation is presented in **Table 3** below.

Trench	Type	Survival	Potential	GV (cluster)	GV (assoc.)	Diversity	SAM/MPP	Total
5/6	Site 23 – undated enclosure/ pit – related to Site 25?	2	2	1	2	1	X	14
7	Undated posthole	1	1	1	1	1	X	5
18/19/21/22	Lynchets – medieval? Part of Site 10	1	1	1	2	1	X	8
36/37	Prehistoric ditch	1	1	1	2	1	X	8
38	IA pit – assoc. with ditch in Tr 36/37?	1	1	1	2	1	X	8
38	Undated track/cart ruts	1	1	1	1	1	X	5
40/41/42	Lynchets – medieval?	1	1	1	2	1	X	8
41	Site 112 – prehistoric boundary ditch	2	1	1	1	1	X	8
42	Undated ditch	1	1	1	1	1	X	5
48/49	Lynchets - part of Site 72	1	1	1	2	1	X	8
49/50	Late prehistoric/RB ditch – associated with Site 115 (ring ditches)?	2	1	1	2	1	X	11
51/54/55/58	Lynchets – medieval?	1	1	1	2	1	X	8
52-57, 59	Colluvial sequence – BA-medieval?	2	3	1	2	2	X	22
59/63	Prehistoric boundary ditch	2	1	1	2	1	X	11
61/62	Cart ruts – post-medieval/modern?	1	1	1	1	1	X	5

KEY: BA = Bronze Age, RB = Romano-British

**Table 3: Preliminary assessment of importance**

8.3.3 The preliminary assessment of importance indicates that all of the remains located are of Minor Importance, with the exception of the colluvial sequence recorded in Area 4 (Field 56), which is of Moderate Importance. The evaluation has confirmed the survival of both the enclosure ditch and an associated pit forming part of Site 23 and it is suggested that a revision of the previous scoring is merited here. However, the suggested re-scoring (**Table**

3) does not accord Site 23 any increase in the previous grading of 'Minor Importance'. The evaluation has not provided any evidence to support the re-scoring of any of the other previously known sites (**Table 2**).

#### **8.4 Confidence Rating**

8.4.1 The evaluation has located a limited range of archaeological features across Areas 1-4. The general aims and objectives of the evaluation, as set out in the WSI, have therefore been met.

8.4.2 The majority of the archaeological features recorded were predicted by the geophysical survey, although many anomalies proved to be of natural origin or could not be correlated with features. The areas that appeared blank on the geophysical survey plans proved to be lacking any major archaeological features. The one possible posthole found during the evaluation came from such an area, however, emphasising the possibility of smaller or more ephemeral archaeological traces remaining in these areas.

8.4.3 Cropmarks proved generally less reliable predictors of archaeological features. Experience in adjacent evaluated areas (notably Areas B, D, and L) suggests that cropmarks may reflect material contained in the ploughsoil, rather than subsurface features.

8.4.4 The results suggest that a reasonable reliance may be placed on the geophysical survey and cropmark evidence as a means of predicting substantial archaeological remains, although there was frequently some dislocation between the features identified and the positions of anomalies or cropmarks.

8.4.5 In view of the relatively high sampled percentage (3%) of the evaluation area it is considered unlikely that substantial archaeological remains have been missed. However, further small features are likely to occur sporadically throughout the evaluation areas and there is some potential for features to be buried within the deep colluvial sequences encountered in Area 4. The proximity of known settlement evidence in Area 2 and south of the A303 adjacent to the eastern extremity of Area 4 indicates that the discovery of further remains should be anticipated in these areas. Nevertheless, a reasonable degree of confidence may be attached to the results.

#### **8.5 Potential for Further Analysis**

8.5.1 The archaeological features that were recorded have little potential for further analysis.

8.5.2 Micromorphological study of the undisturbed soil and sediment sequences sampled in Area 4 has the potential to provide important information about the landscape history of the site. This can be supported by analysis of the land snails associated with these sequences. It is recommended that any further assessment or analysis of sediments or snails should await the completion of any further stage of field intervention, in order to allow optimum selection of samples.



8.5.3 Although the argillic brown earths and buried soils in Area 4 also offer some potential for pollen preservation, this is unlikely in the present samples: further consideration of this should be conducted as part of any further investigations.

## 8.6 Recommendations for Mitigation

8.6.1 The Proposed Route presents a diversion from the existing A303 carriageway to the north through Area 2, with a western access to Winterbourne Stoke located in Area 1. The new road will pass through Area 2 in a cutting (ch. 2200-3100), moving onto an embankment through the western part of Area 3 (ch 3100-3500) before returning to cutting west of the Shrewton Road, which will pass over the main carriageway on an embankment and viaduct. The River Till is crossed on an embankment and viaduct (ch. 3950-4350), the road passing into shallow cutting east of this (ch. 4350-4800) and rising through the extensive chalk coombe towards the existing A303 on an embankment (ch. 4800-5550).

8.6.2 Construction of the road sections in cutting will destroy any archaeological remains. Construction on embankment is likely to involve removal of topsoil and exposure of remains; construction of the embankment through the dry valley in Area 4 may involve the removal of parts of the colluvial sequences here. Proposed areas for landscaping and environmental enhancement were not included in the areas evaluated, but may also involve removal of topsoil.

8.6.3 The archaeological remains identified by the evaluation are scattered and of Minor Importance. Preservation *in situ* is not, therefore, merited and provision should be made for the location, identification and recording of the remains, prior to construction. This may be achieved by means of a watching brief during topsoil stripping in most instances. However, it is recommended that provision should be made for 'strip and record' investigation of limited areas at the following locations where archaeological remains may be anticipated, in order to ensure that any remains are exposed under archaeological control:

- Area 2 – rectilinear enclosure and road trace to north of enclosed settlement (ch. 2250-2800);
- Area 3 – possible droveway and associated pit north of Manor Farm (ch. 3775-3935); and
- Area 4 – possible field system west of proposed bridleway (ch. 4600-4750) and area of possible activity associated with prehistoric land division at east end of area (ch. 5300-5600).

8.6.4 The colluvial sequence in the chalk coombe in Area 4 is considered to be of Moderate Importance. Further investigation of this is recommended, in order to examine the buried land surface, determine the nature of the local land-use history and relate this to the wider social interpretation of the landscape. It is recommended that any investigation strategy should address the following aspects:

- Examination of the buried soil - this stabilisation horizon represents a preserved portion of prehistoric palaeo-landscape. This could be excavated in plan after mechanical removal of colluvial overburden, to examine the possibility of human action and to examine the nature of this palaeo-surface.
- Landscape and land-use history – the palaeo-landscape could be defined by a series of vertical samples for snails through the complete colluvial and buried soil sequences, in conjunction with soil micromorphology and, where appropriate, pollen samples. Treehollows beneath the buried soil could also be mapped, sampled and (where possible) dated.
- Chronological framework - the sequences are undated. Given the low level of artefacts recovered during the evaluation, dating an OSL sequence though this in close conjunction with soil micromorphology and land snail study could allow a more detailed landscape history to be compiled.



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## 10 APPENDIX 1 : TRENCH SUMMARIES

### TRENCH 1 Dimensions: 50x2x0.30m max depth

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
101	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing common chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.30m	
102	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.30+	

### TRENCH 2 Dimensions: 50x2x0.25m max depth

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
201	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing common chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.20m	
202	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.20+	

### TRENCH 3 Dimensions: 50x2x0.25m max depth

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
301	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.20m	
302	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.20+	

### TRENCH 4 Dimensions: 50x2x0.25m max depth

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
401	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
402	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.25+	

### TRENCH 5 Dimensions: 50x2x0.30m max depth

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
501	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
502	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.25+	
<b>503</b>	<b>Pit cut. Oval in plan, 1.5x1.1x0.65m deep with almost vertical sides and a slightly concave base.</b>	<b>0.25-0.90</b>	
504	Lowest fill in pit 503. Pale brown and cream silty clay and chalk mix with frequent flints.	0.30-0.90	
505	Fill in pit 503. Mid brown silty clay with chalk. Contains frequent flints.	0.40-0.70	
506	Fill in pit 503. Very dark brown silty clay containing frequent flints and occasional charcoal fragments.	0.35-0.55	Quernstone fragment
507	Top fill in pit 503. Mid brown silty clay very similar to ploughsoil 501, ie tertiary fill.	0.25-0.40	
<b>508</b>	<b>Ditch cut. Aligned approx NE-SW. 1.7m wide and 1.1m deep with moderate sloping sides and a V-shaped profile with a small square toe.</b>	<b>0.25-1.35</b>	
509	Lowest fill in ditch 508. White chalk fragments, (1-5cm) with occasional flints. Primary fill.	1.15-1.35	
510	Fill in ditch 508. White chalk fragments, (1-5cm). Primary fill.	1.10-1.20	

511	Fill in ditch 508. Pale brownish orange silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments (1-5cm). Primary fill.	0.90-1.10	
512	Fill in ditch 508. Pale orangey brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments (1-5cm) and moderate flints. Secondary fill.	0.25-0.90	
513	Fill in ditch 508. Pale orangey brown silty clay with frequent flints and occasional chalk fragments (1-5cm). Secondary fill.	0.60-0.80	
514	Fill in ditch 508. Pale orangey brown silty clay with frequent flints and moderate chalk fragments (1-5cm). Secondary fill.	0.25-0.80	
515	Fill in ditch 508. Pale brownish orange silty clay with frequent flints and moderate chalk fragments (1-5cm). Secondary fill.	0.50-0.70	Bone
516	Fill in ditch 508. Pale orangey brown silty clay with frequent flints and moderate chalk fragments (1-3cm). Secondary fill.	0.25-0.45	
517	Fill in ditch 508. Pale orangey brown silty clay with frequent flints and moderate chalk fragments. Secondary fill.	0.35-0.45	
518	Fill in ditch 508. Pale greyish brown silty clay with frequent flints and moderate chalk fragments (1-3cm). Tertiary fill.	0.25-0.35	

**TRENCH 6**                      **Dimensions: 20x20x0.30m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
601	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
602	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.25+	
603	Slot excavated in ditch 609.		
604	Upper fill in 603. Dark greyish brown silty clay containing occasional chalk and flint fragments.	0-0.25	
605	Lower fill in 603. Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint fragments.	0.25-0.45	
606	Slot excavated in ditch 609.		
607	Upper fill in 606. Dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint fragments.	0-0.30	Pot, Bone
608	Lower fill in 606. Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint fragments.	0.30-0.45	
<b>609</b>	<b>Cut of ditch. 9m exposed. Aligned approximately E-W. 0.8m wide and 0.45m deep with steep sloping sides and a flat base. Slots 603 and 606 were excavated in it.</b>		

**TRENCH 7**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.30m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
701	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing common chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.30m	
702	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.30+	
703	Tree throw cut. Partially exposed oval, 1.2x1.0x0.25m deep with steep sloping irregular sides and a concave base.		
704	Fill of 703. Pale pinkish brown silty clay with frequent chalk fragments.		Burnt flint
705	Natural feature? Sub-circular, 0.35m dia and 0.15m deep with steep concave sides and a flattish base. Just possibly a posthole.		
706	Fill of 705. Mid pinkish brown silty clay with common chalk fragments.		
<b>707</b>	<b>Posthole? Circular, 0.25 diameter and 0.12m deep with steep concave sides and a flat base.</b>		
708	Fill of 707. Mid brown silty clay with common small chalk fragments.		

**TRENCH 8**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.30m max depth**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Finds</b>
801	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing common chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
802	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.25+	

**TRENCH 9**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.40m max depth**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Finds</b>
901	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.35m	
902	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.35m+	

**TRENCH 10**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.20m max depth**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Finds</b>
1001	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.15m	
1002	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.15+	

**TRENCH 11**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.35m max depth**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Finds</b>
1101	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay common chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
1102	Subsoil. Pale yellowish brown silty clay containing common small chalk fragments.	0.25-0.35	
1103	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.35+	

**TRENCH 12**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.20m max depth**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Finds</b>
1201	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.15m	
1202	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.15+	

**TRENCH 13**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.30m max depth**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Finds</b>
1301	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.20m	
1302	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.20+	
1303	Natural feature. Irregular, 3.0x1.0x0.5m deep with steep sloping irregular sides and an irregular base.		
1304	Upper fill of 1303. Pale brown silty clay containing frequent flints.		
1305	Lower fill of 1303. Pale brown silty clay.		
1306	Treethrow. Partially exposed, steep irregular sides and base.		
1307	Fill of 1306. Mid brown silty clay with frequent chalk fragments and flints.		

**TRENCH 14**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.25m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
1401	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.20m	
1402	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.20+	

**TRENCH 15**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.30m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
1501	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.15m	
1502	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.15+	

**TRENCH 16**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.30m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
1601	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
1602	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.25+	

**TRENCH 17**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.30m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
1701	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.30m	
1702	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.30+	

**TRENCH 18**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.30m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
1801	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
1802	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.25+	
1803	Upper fill of 1805. Mid brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint fragments. 0.5m deep.		
1804	Lower fill of 1805. Paler brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint fragments.		
<b>1805</b>	<b>Double lynchet cut. Aligned E-W. Consisting of two adjacent negative Lynchets each 2.5m width and up to 0.4m deep with shallow sloping sides and a slightly concave base.</b>		

**TRENCH 19**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.30m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
1901	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing moderate chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
1902	Redeposited subsoil. Pale yellowish brown silty clay with occasional flints (<10cm). From further up the slope and lying on top of the lynchet fills.	0.25-0.30	
1903	Redeposited ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional smaller (<3cm) flints.	0.30-0.40	
1904	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flints (<6cm). Lying below 1901 in places.	0.25-0.40	
1905	Fill in 1906. Very pale yellowish brown chalky silty clay.	0.40-0.55	



1906	<b>Negative lynchet. Aligned E-W. 5m wide and up to 0.2m deep. Very shallow sloping S side with a N side that blends with the slope of hill.</b>		
1907	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with some periglacial stripes of mid brown clay.	0.40+	

**TRENCH 20**                      **Dimensions: 10x10x0.30m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
2001	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing moderate chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
2002	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with some periglacial stripes of mid brown clay.	0.25+	

**TRENCH 21**                      **Dimensions: 20x2x0.40m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
2101	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing moderate chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
2102	Colluvium. Mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flints.	0.25-0.40	
2103	<b>Negative lynchet. Aligned N-S. 3.5m wide and up to 0.3m deep. Shallow sloping W side with an E side that blends with slope of hill.</b>		
2104	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with some periglacial stripes of mid brown clay.	0.40+	
2105	Fill of 2103. Mid greyish brown silty clay with common chalk and flints.		

**TRENCH 22**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.40m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
2201	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.30m	
2202	Colluvium. Pale yellowish brown silty clay with common small fragments of chalk and flints.	0.30-0.40	
2203	Subsoil. As 2202 but lying on lynchet fill 2204.		
2204	Fill of 2206. Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional flints.		
2205	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with some periglacial stripes of mid brown clay.	0.40+	
2206	<b>Negative lynchet. Aligned E-W. 4m wide and up to 0.4m deep. Moderate sloping S side with a N side that blends with slope of hill.</b>		
2207	Tree throw. Only partially exposed.		
2208	Fill in 2207. Pale pinkish grey chalky silty clay.		
2209	Fill in 2207. Pale greyish brown chalky silty clay.		
2210	Fill in 2207. Mid reddish brown silty clay.		

**TRENCH 23**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.80m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
2301	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
2302	Colluvium. Mid orangey grey silty clay with occasional flints.	0.25-0.60	
2303	Colluvium. Pale orangey brown silty clay with common flints.	0.60-0.75	
2304	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.75+	

**TRENCH 24**                      **Dimensions: 10x10x0.60m max depth**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Finds</b>
2401	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing common chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
2402	Colluvium. Mid brown silty clay with common flints (<6cm).	0.25-0.55	
2403	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.55+	

**TRENCH 25**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.50m max depth**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Finds</b>
2501	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing common chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.30m	
2502	Colluvium. Mid brown silty clay with frequent flints (<6cm). Only in southern 20m of trench.	0.25-0.55	
2503	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.55+	

**TRENCH 26**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.80m max depth**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Finds</b>
2601	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing common chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.30m	
2602	Colluvium. Mid brown silty clay with frequent flints (<10cm) and chalk fragments (15cm).	0.30-0.60	
2603	Tree throw. Irregular shape with moderate sloping irregular sides and an irregular base.		
2604	Fill of 2603. Mid brownish red silty clay with frequent flints.		
2605	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.60+	

**TRENCH 27**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.40m max depth**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Finds</b>
2701	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
2702	Colluvium. Mid orangey brown silty clay with common flints.	0.25-0.40	
2703	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay. Some periglacial striping.	0.40+	

**TRENCH 28**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.60m max depth**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Finds</b>
2801	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing common chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
2802	Colluvium. Mid brown silty clay with common flints (<5cm).	0.25-0.50	
2803	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay. Periglacial striping in southern 20m.	0.50+	

**TRENCH 29**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.50m max depth**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Finds</b>
2901	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.15m	
2902	Colluvium. Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flints.	0.15-0.30	
2903	Colluvium. Mid orangey brown silty clay with common flints.	0.30-0.45	
2904	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.50+	
<b>2905</b>	<b>Loess. Pale brownish yellow fine granular material of windblown origin. Contained browner bands. Within a possible solution hollow 2907.</b>	<b>0.55-0.95</b>	

2906	Lower fill in 2907. Mid reddish brown clay matrix containing large (<20cm) flints and flint gravel.	0.95-1.20	
2907	Solution hollow. Irregular shape and up to 0.7m deep.		

**TRENCH 30**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.50m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
3001	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.30m	
3002	Colluvium. Mid orangey brown silty clay with common flints (<5cm).	0.30-0.45	
3003	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.50+	

**TRENCH 31**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.90m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
3101	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.20m	
3102	Colluvium. Mid greyish brown silty clay with common flints.	0.20-0.65	
3103	Colluvium. Mid orangey brown silty clay with common flints slightly larger (<10cm) than those in 3102.	0.65-0.85	
3104	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.85+	

**TRENCH 32**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.80m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
3201	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.20m	
3202	Colluvium. Mid greyish brown silty clay with common flints.	0.20-0.60	
3203	Colluvium. Mid brown silty clay with common flints slightly larger (<10cm) than those in 3202.	0.60-0.80	
3204	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.80+	

**TRENCH 33**                      **Dimensions: 45x2x0.60m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
3301	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing common chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.30m	
3302	Colluvium. Mid greyish brown silty clay with common flints.	0.30-0.45	
3303	Colluvium. Mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent flints.	0.45-0.60	
3304	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay. The last 8m at the NE end of the trench has dark brown clay with very frequent flints over the natural chalk.	0.60+	

**TRENCH 34**                      **Dimensions: 10x10x0.50m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
3401	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing common chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.30m	
3402	Natural. Broken chalk with flints showing periglacial stripes of mid brown clay.	0.30+	

**TRENCH 35**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.40m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
3501	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.30m	
3502	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.30+	

**TRENCH 36**                      **Dimensions: 10x10x0.50m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
3601	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.20m	
3602	Colluvium. Mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent flints.	0.20-0.40	
3603	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.40+	
<b>3604</b>	<b>Ditch cut. Aligned N-S. 10m exposed. 0.65m wide and 0.30m deep with moderate sloping sides and a concave base.</b>		
3605	Lower fill in 3604. Pale orangey brown silty clay with frequent flints.	0.60-0.70	
3606	Upper fill in 3604. Mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional flints.	0.40-0.60	Struck flint

**TRENCH 37**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x1.25m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
3701	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing common chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
3702	Colluvium. Paler orangey brown silty clay.	0.25-0.80	
3703	Colluvium. Mid orangey brown silty clay. Includes more flints than 3702.	0.80-1.20	
3704	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay.	1.20-1.25+	
<b>3705</b>	<b>Ditch cut. Aligned N-S. 2m exposed. 0.60m wide and 0.15m deep with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Probable continuation of 3604.</b>		
3706	Fill of 3705. Pale orangey brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint fragments.	1.20-1.35	Struck flint

**TRENCH 38**                      **Dimensions: 60x20x0.50m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
3801	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing common chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
3802	Colluvium. Mid greyish brown silty clay including frequent flint. 3802 only occurs in the centre 10m of the trench.	0.25-0.35	
<b>3803</b>	<b>Pit cut. Only partially revealed but probably sub-circular in plan, 2.5m diameter and 0.35m deep with shallow sloping sides and a slightly concave base.</b>		
3804	Lowest fill in 3803. Mid brown silty clay with common flints. Includes common charcoal pieces (<2cm).	0.60-0.70	Burnt flint
3805	Fill in 3803. Mid brown silty clay with frequent flint (<10cm) and occasional chalk fragments (<5cm).	0.30-0.60	Pot, struck and burnt flint, bone
3806	Top fill in 3803. Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flints (<5cm). Tertiary fill.	0.30-0.40	
3807	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.35+	
<b>3808</b>	<b>Cart tracks. Two parallel cuts 1.5m apart aligned NNW-SSE. The profiles are complex but include steeply sloping sides with a narrow 0.1m wide base. They had noticeably hard outlines and showed evidence of having been repaired.</b>	<b>0.30-1.00</b>	
3809	Upper fill in 3808. Pale yellowish brown silty clay with gravel. Tertiary fill.	0.30-0.50	
3810	Fill in 3808. Pale yellowish brown silty clay.	0.30-0.50	

3811	Fill in 3808. Pale brown yellowish silty clay.	0.55-0.75	
3812	Fill in 3808. Pale yellowish brown silty clay.	0.50-1.00	
3813	Fill in 3808. Mid brown silty clay	0.50-0.80	
3814	Fill in 3808. Mid brown silty clay with frequent gravel and common flints (<7cm). Very compact. Apparent repair of trackway.	0.60-1.00	
3815	Upper fill in 3808. Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Tertiary fill.	0.30-0.50	
<b>3816</b>	<b>Ditch cut. Only seen in section, Alignment probably similar to 3808. 1.0m wide and 0.25m deep with moderate sloping sides and a flattish irregular base.</b>	<b>0.30-0.50</b>	
3817	Fill of 3816. Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flints.	0.30-0.50	
3818	Fill in 3808. Extremely hard thin layer of flints pushed into the chalk surface of the ruts, presumably by the cart wheels.		

**TRENCH 39**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.60m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
3901	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and flint.	0-0.25m	
3902	Colluvium. Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent flint and chalk fragments.	0.25-0.55	
3903	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.55+	
3904	Tree throw. Only partially exposed, irregular in plan and at least 2x1x0.1m deep with very shallow sloping sides and an irregular base.		
3905	Fill of 3904. Dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flints and chalk fragments.	0.55-0.65	Pot, struck and burnt flint

**TRENCH 40**                      **Dimensions: 10x10x0.40m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
4001	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.20m	
4002	Colluvium. Pale orangey brown silty clay with occasional flints.	0.20-0.40	
4003	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.40+	
<b>4004</b>	<b>Negative lynchet. 10m exposed, aligned E-W. 0.8m wide and 0.20m deep with a shallow sloping V-shaped profile.</b>		
4005	Fill of 4004. Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint.	0.40-0.60	

**TRENCH 41**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.70m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
4101	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
<b>4102</b>	<b>Ditch cut. 2m exposed, aligned WNW-ESE. 2.2m wide and 0.7m deep with moderate sloping, slightly S-shaped sides and a slightly concave 0.6m wide base.</b>	<b>0.40-1.10</b>	
4103	Lowest fill in 4102. Pale orangey brown silty clay with frequent chalk fragments and occasional flint fragments. Primary fill.	0.80-1.10	Struck flint
4104	Fill in 4102. Pale orangey brown silty clay with very frequent chalk fragments (<1cm).	0.75-0.80	
4105	Fill in 4102. Mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint fragments. Tertiary fill.	0.40-0.75	Struck flint
4107	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.25+	
<b>4108</b>	<b>Negative lynchet. 2m exposed, aligned E-W. 2.5m wide and 0.3m deep with a shallow sloping SW side and a NE side that blends with slope of the hill.</b>	<b>0.40-0.70</b>	

4109	Fill of 4108. Mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint fragments.	0.40-0.70	CBM
<b>4110</b>	<b>Ditch cut. 2m exposed, aligned E-W. 2m wide and 0.2m deep with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. Within and intercutting both 4112 and 4115 giving uncertainty to this description.</b>	<b>0.40-0.60</b>	
4111	Fill of 4110. Mid brown silty clay with frequent chalk fragments.	0.40-0.60	Burnt flint
<b>4112</b>	<b>Ditch cut. 2m exposed, aligned NW-SE. 1.7m wide and 0.2m deep with moderate sloping sides and a flat base. Within and intercutting both 4110 and 4115 giving uncertainty to this description.</b>	<b>0.40-0.60</b>	
4113	Lowest fill in 4112. Pale brown silty clay with frequent chalk fragments. Only 0.04m deep and lying on the NE side.		
4114	Upper fill in 4112. Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint fragments (<3cm).	0.40-0.60	Burnt flint
<b>4115</b>	<b>Ditch cut. 2m exposed, aligned NW-SE. 6m wide and 0.25m deep with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. Contains both 4110 and 4112 within it giving some uncertainty to this description.</b>	<b>0.20-0.45</b>	
4116	Fill of 4115. Pale brown silty clay containing occasional chalk and flint fragments.	0.20-0.45	

**TRENCH 42**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.40m max depth**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Finds</b>
4201	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.20m	
4202	Colluvium. Pale reddish brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint fragments.	0.20-0.35	
4203	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.35+	
<b>4204</b>	<b>Negative lynchet. 2m exposed, aligned E-W. 2m wide and 0.20m deep with a shallow sloping SE side and a NW side that blends with the slope of the hill.</b>	<b>0.35-0.55</b>	
4205	Fill of 4204. Pale greyish brown silty clay with frequent small chalk fragments.	0.35-0.55	Pot, struck flint
<b>4206</b>	<b>Ditch cut. 2m exposed, E-W. 0.6m wide and 0.20m deep with moderate sloping concave sides and a concave base.</b>	<b>0.35-0.55</b>	
4207	Fill of 4206. Pale reddish brown silty clay with common flint and chalk fragments.	0.35-0.55	
<b>4208</b>	<b>Negative lynchet. 2m exposed, aligned E-W. 3.5m wide and 0.15m deep with a shallow sloping S side and a N side that blends with the slope of the hill.</b>	<b>0.35-0.50</b>	
4209	Fill of 4208. Pale greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint fragments.	0.35-0.50	

**TRENCH 43**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.30m max depth**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Finds</b>
4301	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.20m	
4302	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.20+	

**TRENCH 44**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.25m max depth**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Finds</b>
4401	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing moderate chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.20m	
4402	Natural. Mid brown clay with frequent flints and common chalk fragments.	0.20+	

**TRENCH 45**                      **Dimensions: 10x10x0.30m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
4501	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.20m	
4502	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with frequent patches of mid brown clay.	0.20+	

**TRENCH 46**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.40m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
4601	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
4602	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.25+	
4603	Treethrow cut. Only partially exposed. Oval in plan and at least 0.8x0.6x0.35 deep with moderate sloping irregular sides and an irregular base.	0.25-0.60	
4604	Fill of 4603. Mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint fragments.	0.25-0.60	Burnt flint

**TRENCH 47**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.30m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
4701	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
4702	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.25+	

**TRENCH 48**                      **Dimensions: 10x10x0.30m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
4801	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
4802	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.25+	
<b>4803</b>	<b>Negative lynchet. 10m exposed, aligned NE-SW. 1.5m wide and 0.10m deep with a very shallow sloping S side and a N side blending with the slope of the hill.</b>	<b>0.25-0.35</b>	
4804	Fill of 4803. Dark orangey brown silty clay with frequent small flints.	0.25-0.35	

**TRENCH 49**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.30m and 25x2x0.30max depth, L shaped in plan.**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
4901	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
4902	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.25+	
<b>4903</b>	<b>Negative lynchet. 2m exposed, aligned NE-SW. 1.5m wide and 0.20m deep with a moderate sloping concave SE side and a NW side that blends with slope of the hill.</b>	<b>0.10-0.30</b>	
4904	Fill of 4903. Pale brown silty clay with frequent flints.	0.10-0.30	
<b>4905</b>	<b>Ditch cut. 2m exposed, aligned NW-SE. 0.9m wide and 0.10m deep with shallow sloping sides and an irregular base. Parallel to the fenceline lying 3m to the E.</b>	<b>0.25-0.35</b>	
4906	Fill of 4905. Cream and pale brown mix of chalk fragments and clay with moderate flints.	0.25-0.35	



4907	<b>Ditch cut. 2m exposed, aligned NE-SW. 1.6m wide and 0.6m deep with moderate sloping sides and a flat 0.4m wide base. Probably continued as 5008. From the shape of the fills it would appear that there was originally a bank on the SE side.</b>	0.25-0.85	
4908	Upper fill in 4907. Dark yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional flints. Tertiary fill.	0.25-0.55	Pot, struck and burnt flint, bone
4909	Lower fill in 4907. Pale yellowish brown silt combining frequent chalk and flints (<5cm). Primary fill.	0.55-0.85	Struck and burnt flint

**TRENCH 50**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.30m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
5001	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing common chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
5002	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.25+	
<b>5003</b>	<b>Modern ditch. 50m exposed, aligned NW-SE. 1.0m wide and 0.20m deep with steep sloping sides and a flattish irregular base. Similar alignment to modern fence line lying approximately 5m to the W.</b>	<b>0.25-0.45</b>	
5004	Slot excavated in ditch 5003.		
5005	Slot excavated in ditch 5003.		
5006	Fill of 5004. Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional fragments of flint and chalk (<2cm).		Modern glass
5007	Fill of 5005. Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional fragments of flint and chalk (<2cm).		Modern glass
<b>5008</b>	<b>Ditch cut. 2m exposed, aligned NE-SW. 0.6m wide and 0.20m deep with moderate sloping sides and a flat base. Probable continuation of 4907.</b>	<b>0.25-0.45</b>	
5009	Fill in 5008. Pale orangey brown silty clay and chalk mix with occasional flints.	0.25-0.45	Struck flint

**TRENCH 51**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.25m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
5101	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.20m	
5102	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.20+	
<b>5103</b>	<b>Negative lynchet. 2m exposed, aligned N-S. 1.0m wide and 0.10m deep with a shallow sloping W side and an E side that blends with the slope of the hill.</b>	<b>0.20-0.30</b>	
5104	Fill of 5103. Mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate small (2cm) chalk fragments and occasional small flint fragments (<3cm). UNIT 1*	0.20-0.30	
<b>5105</b>	<b>Negative lynchet. 2m exposed, aligned N-S. 2.0m wide and 0.10m deep with a shallow sloping W side and an E side that blends with the slope of the hill.</b>	<b>0.20-0.30</b>	
5106	Fill of 5105. Mid brown silty clay with common small chalk fragments (<3cm) and occasional flint fragments (<5cm). UNIT 1*	0.20-0.30	

**TRENCH 52**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.50m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
5201	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing common flints. UNIT 0	0-0.20m	
5202	Colluvium. Pale brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments (<1cm) and flints (10cm). The colluvium only occurs in the last 20m at the NW end of the trench. UNIT 1a/b	0.20-0.40	

5203	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.40+	
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**TRENCH 53**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x1.6m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
5301	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments and flints. UNIT 0	0-0.35m	
5302	Colluvium. Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional flints. UNIT 1a	0.35-0.85	
5303	Colluvium. Mid greyish brown silty clay with common small chalk fragments (<1cm). UNIT 1b	0.85-1.05	
5304	Colluvium. Mid greyish brown silty clay with common flints. UNIT 2a	1.05-1.30	
5305	Buried soil. Dark greyish brown silty clay with common flints. UNIT 3a	1.30-1.45	
5306	Flinty gravel in a clay matrix. Unit 3b	1.45-1.60	
5307	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay. (UNIT 5)	1.60+	

**TRENCH 54**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x1.75m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
5401	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments and flints. UNIT 0	0-0.25m	
5402	Colluvium. Pale yellowish brown silty clay with occasional flints (<3cm). UNIT 1a/b	0.25-0.65	
5403	Colluvium. Pale yellowish brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and flints (<3cm). UNIT 2a	0.65-0.95	
5404	Colluvium. Pale yellowish brown silty clay with common chalk flecks and flints. UNIT 2b	0.95-1.20	
5405	Buried soil. Dark brown clayey silt with occasional flints (<10cm). UNIT 3a	1.20-1.45	
5406	Mid brown pea grit – possible worm-worked horizon? UNIT 3b	1.45-1.48	
5407	Flint gravel: mid-brown mix of flints, gravel and pea grit in a clay matrix. UNIT 3b	1.48-1.75	
5408	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay. (UNIT 5)	1.75+	
5409	Treethrow cut. Only partially exposed. At least 1.2x0.5x0.2 deep with steep sloping irregular sides and a concave base.	0.40-0.60	
5410	Lower fill in 5409. Pale grey silty clay with frequent chalk fragments (<5cm).		
5411	Upper fill in 5409. Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional flint fragments.		
5412	<b>Negative lynchet. 3m exposed, aligned NW-SE. Approximately 2m wide and 0.4m deep with a moderate sloping NE side and a SW side that blends with the slope of the hill.</b>	<b>0.25-0.65</b>	
5413	Fill of 5412. Pale yellowish brown silty clay with common small fragments of chalk. UNIT 1*		
5414	<b>Pit cut? Only partially exposed but probably circular. Approximately 2m diameter and 0.4m deep with moderate sloping sides and a flattish base.</b>	<b>0.70-1.10</b>	
5415	Lower fill in 5414. Mid greyish brown silty clay with common gravel and flints (<7cm).		
5416	Upper fill in 5414. Pale yellowish brown silty clay with common chalk fragments and flints (<5cm).		

**TRENCH 55**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x2.2m max depth**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Finds</b>
5501	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing occasional flints.	0-0.35m	
5502	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay.	2.20+	
<b>5503</b>	<b>Negative lynchet. 2m exposed, aligned E-W. 3.5m wide and 0.25m deep with a moderate sloping N side and a S side that blends with the slope of the hill.</b>	<b>0.35-0.60</b>	
5504	Fill of 5503. Mid brown silty clay with occasional flints. UNIT 1*		CBM, bone, burnt flint
<b>5505</b>	<b>Negative lynchet. 2m exposed, aligned SE-NW. 3m side and 0.3m deep with a moderate sloping N side and a S side that blends with the slope of the hill.</b>	<b>0.35-0.65</b>	
5506	Fill of 5505. Pale brown silty clay with occasional flints. UNIT 1*		
5507	Colluvium. Mid yellowish brown silty clay with rare flints. UNIT 1b	0.35-0.80	
5508	Colluvium. Mid brown silty clay with common flints. UNIT 2b	0.80-1.25	
5509	Buried soil. Dark brown clayey silt with common small flints. UNIT 3a	1.25-1.60	
5510	Dark brown deposit of flints and gravel in a clay matrix. UNIT 3b	1.60-2.10	Pot, struck & burnt flint
5511	Buried soil – argillic brown earth. Dark reddish brown clayey silt with occasional flints (<8cm). Intermittent – in an irregular depression. UNIT 4	2.10-2.20	

**TRENCH 56**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x1.20m max depth**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Finds</b>
5601	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay with occasional flints. UNIT 0	0-0.25m	
5602	Colluvium. Mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and flints. UNIT 1a	0.25-0.65	
5603	Colluvium. Mid brown silty clay with common flints. UNIT 1b	0.65-0.80	
5604	Colluvium. Mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional flints. UNIT 2a	0.80-0.90	
5605	Buried soil. Dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional flints. UNIT 4	0.90-1.10	
5606	Flint gravel. Mid reddish brown mix of flints and gravel in a clay matrix. UNIT 3b/4	1.10-1.20	
5607	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay. UNIT 5	0.40+	

**TRENCH 57**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x1.60m max depth**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Finds</b>
5701	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay with occasional flints. UNIT 0	0-0.25m	
5702	Colluvium. Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional flints. UNIT 1a	0.25-0.80	
5703	Colluvium. Mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks and flints. UNIT 1b	0.80-1.15	
5704	Colluvium. Mid yellowish brown mix of flints and gravel in a silty clay matrix. UNIT 2a/b	1.15-1.35	Pot
5705	Colluvium. Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with common flints (<7cm) and chalk fragments (<1cm). UNIT 2b	0.80-1.10	
5706	Buried soil. Dark brown clayey silt with common flints. UNIT 3	1.35-1.45	
5707	Flint gravel. Dark brown mix of flints and gravel with moderate small chalk fragments in a clay matrix. UNIT 3b	1.45-1.60	Struck flint

5708	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay. UNIT 5	1.60+	
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**TRENCH 58**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.50m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
5801	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing occasional flints. UNIT 0	0-0.20m	
5802	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay. UNIT 5	0.20+	
<b>5803</b>	<b>Negative lynchet. 2m revealed, aligned N-S. 1.8m wide and 0.25m deep with a shallow sloping E side and a W side that blends with the slope of the land.</b>	<b>0.20-0.45</b>	
5804	Fill of 5803. Mid brown silty clay with occasional flints and small chalk fragments. UNIT 1*		

**TRENCH 59**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.50m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
5901	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay with occasional flints. UNIT 0	0-0.20m	
5902	Colluvium. Mid brown silty clay with common flints and occasional chalk fragments. UNIT 1a	0.20-0.40	
5903	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay. UNIT 5	0.40+	
<b>5904</b>	<b>Ditch cut. 2m exposed, aligned NW-SE. 1.8m wide and 0.75m deep with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Possible continuation of 6303.</b>	<b>0.40-1.15</b>	
5905	Lower fill in 5904. Pale brown chalk rubble containing silty clay. Primary fill. Many large (<20cm) flints at the top of the layer may be the result of field clearance.	0.70-1.15	
5906	Fill in 5904. Mid greyish brown silty clay with common small fragments (<1cm) of chalk.	0.70-0.90	
5907	Fill in 5904. Pale brown silty clay and chalk rubble mix.	0.90-1.00	
5908	Upper fill in 5904. Mid brown silty clay with occasional flints and common pea grit.	0.40-0.80	

**TRENCH 60**                      **Dimensions: 10x10x0.30m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
6001	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.30m	
6002	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.30+	

**TRENCH 61**                      **Dimensions: 10x10x0.25m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
6101	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
6102	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.25+	
<b>6103</b>	<b>Cart track. 8m exposed, aligned N-S. 0.13m average width and 0.05m depth with a hard chalk surface. Parallel to and 1.0m distant from 6105. Parallel to and 1.7m distant from 6107.</b>		
6104	Fill of 6103. Mid brown silty clay.		
<b>6105</b>	<b>Cart track. 8m exposed, aligned N-S. 0.17m average width and 0.05m depth with a hard chalk surface.</b>		
6106	Fill of 6105. Mid brown silty clay.		
<b>6107</b>	<b>Cart track. Parallel with 6103 and 6105. 12m exposed, aligned N-S. 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep with moderate sloping concave sides and a concave base.</b>		

6108	Fill of 6107. Mid brown silty clay.		
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**TRENCH 62**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.50m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
6201	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	
6202	Colluvium. Pale brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk. Becomes deeper towards the NW end.	0.25-0.40	
6203	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.40+	
<b>6204</b>	<b>Cart track. Continuation of 6103.</b>		
6205	Fill of 6204. Mid brown silty clay.		
<b>6206</b>	<b>Cart track. Continuation of 6107.</b>		
6207	Fill of 6206. Mid brown silty clay.		

**TRENCH 63**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.25m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
6301	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.20m	
6302	Natural. Broken chalk with flints with occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.20+	
<b>6303</b>	<b>Ditch cut. 2m exposed, aligned NW-SE. 1.5m wide and 0.65m deep with moderate sloping sides and a flat 0.4m wide base. Fills suggest a bank on NE side originally. Possible continuation of 5904.</b>	<b>0.20-0.85</b>	
6304	Upper fill in 6303. Dark yellowish brown clayey silt with moderate flint and occasional chalk flecks. Tertiary fill.	0.20-0.45	
6305	Lower fill in 6303. Pale yellowish brown chalk rubble and silty clay mix with occasional larger flints (<20cm). Larger flints may come from field clearance.	0.45-0.85	Struck flint

**TRENCH 64**                      **Dimensions: 50x2x0.70m max depth**

Context	Description	Depth	Finds
6401	Ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments and flints.	0-0.25m	Struck flint
6402	Colluvium. Mid orangey brown with occasional flints. Gets deeper towards the W end.	0.25-0.45	
6403	Coombe deposit. Mid brown flint, gravel and silty clay mix.	0.45-0.55	
6404	Buried soil? Pale brown silty clay.	0.55-0.60	
6405	Natural. Broken chalk with flints and occasional patches of mid brown clay.	0.60+	

## 11 APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY SEDIMENT DESCRIPTIONS, AREA 4

### Holocene colluvium/hillwash

Unit 1\*: A light yellowish brown buff silty calcareous colluvium, forming localised valley floor edge lynchets or negative lynchets.

Unit 1a: Weakly calcareous light brown/buff, silty colluvium with very few stones (rare small and medium chalk pieces) on the valley side, becoming shallower in the centre of the valley where it gives way to Unit 1b.

Unit 1b: A calcareous brown/buff, silty colluvium with very few stones existed at the base of the slope and in the centre of the valley. It is slightly darker (?less calcareous) than Unit 1a and seems to abut the lynchets formation (Unit 1\*). The main colluvial profile.

Unit 2a: Valley fill medium brown weakly calcareous almost stonefree hillwash, chalk stones absent, but rare medium flints. This is stratigraphically below Unit 1 - more pronounced on the eastern side than western side. It contains in one instance (trench 57) a flint gravel lens which probably represents a localised gravel erosion fan (cf. Allen 1992, fig , plate ; Allen 1991, fig 5.2), and contained a fragments of fired clay - or grot tempered pottery.

Unit 2b The lower portion of Unit 2 becomes a darker silty clay loam/ silty clay with few very small chalk pieces and some small and medium flints

### Holocene Buried Soils

Unit 3: A buried Holocene soil surviving in the base of the valley. In some places this survives as brown earth with a stony B or B/C horizon. In places this soil is a part of an paleoargillic brown earth. The upper stonefree dark silty clay horizon with weak medium blocky structure (bA/B) has been designated Unit 3a, while the stony component at the base of the soil over the coombe deposit has been ascribed to Unit 3b

Unit 4: Dark brown, dark reddish brown silty clay with flints and a defined thin band below the hillwash and lying on and in hollows in the coombe deposit. This is a buried translocated clay horizon (bBt) of a former paleoargillic brown earth (brown forest soil), and/or relict solution deposits. It only survives in the base of the valley.

Treehollows occur cut into the coombe deposits, but as these occur mainly on the sides of the valley, the relationship between the treehollow and buried soil sequence has not been established stratigraphically. It can, however be defined by analysis of the land snails in comparison with soil and snail analyses of the buried soil.

### Periglacial Coombe Deposits

Unit 5: Periglacial solifluction deposits (coombe deposits) were present, especially on the shallow southern valley side (often not exposed on the valley floor due to colluvial sediment depth). These relate to cold stage Devensian periglacial conditions pre 10,000 BP.

## 12 APPENDIX 3: CLIMATIC ZONES, BASIC VEGETATIONAL CHANGE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND.

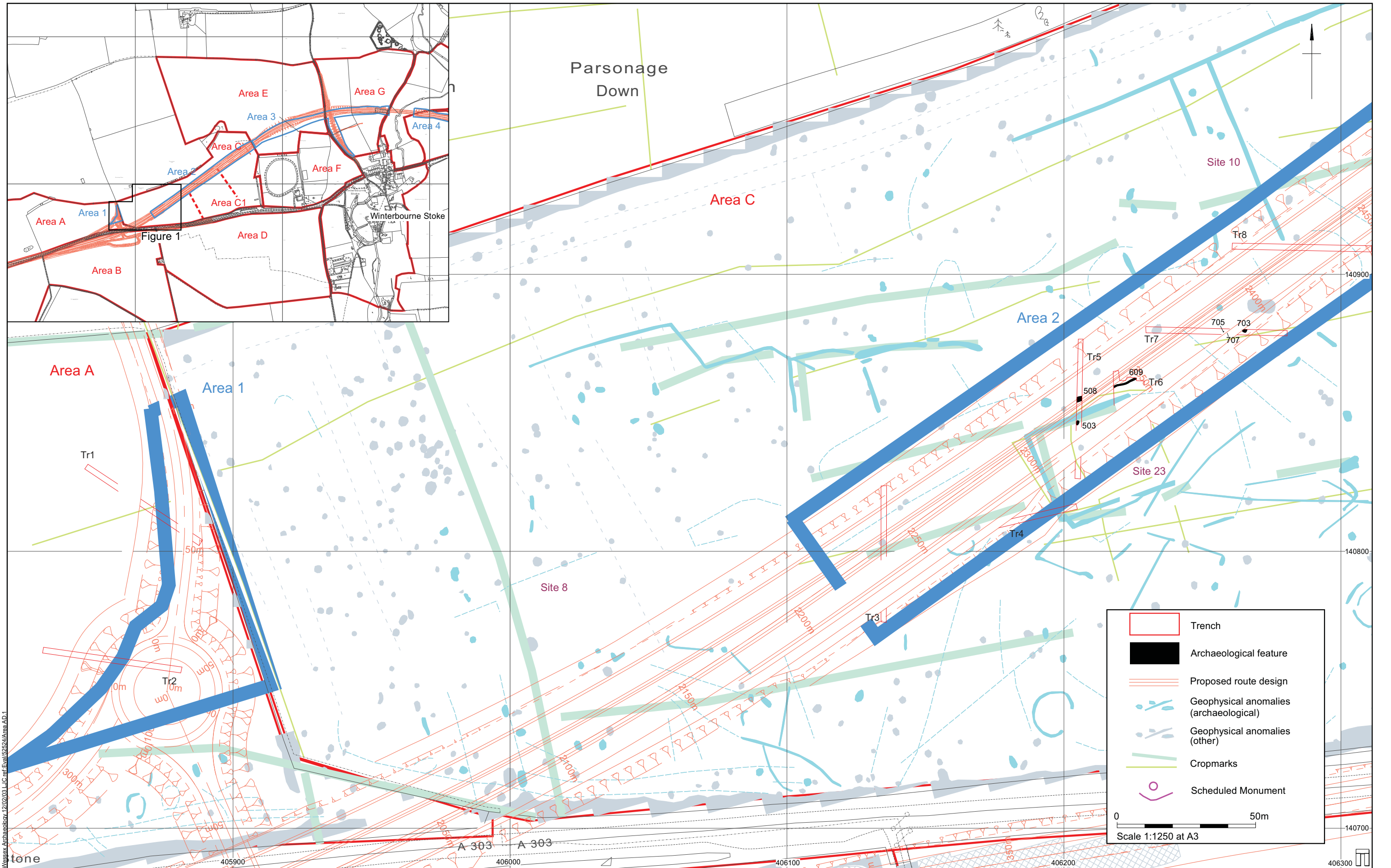
Climatic zone	Pollen zone Godwin/West	Archaeological period	Climate & vegetation	approx. date cal. BC/ (uncal. bc)
<b>FLANDRIAN</b>				
Sub-atlantic	VIII ----- Fl. III	Roman period	<i>Deterioration</i> Cold and wet, general deterioration. High rainfall. Decline of lime. Increase of ash, birch and beech	----- 1100BC (950bc)
		Iron Age Late Bronze Age		
Sub-boreal	VIIb ----- -----	Middle Bronze Age	<i>Stable</i> Warm and dry, low rainfall, wind-blown deposits. Woodland regeneration in southern England	----- 2500BC (2000bc)
		Early Bronze Age Final Neolithic		
Atlantic	Fl. II VIIa ----- -----	Later Mesolithic	<i>Optimum</i> Climatic optimum, warm and wet. Increase of 2°C, poly-climax forest. Increase of alder, some clearances	----- 4000BC (3200bc)
Boreal	VI V ----- Fl. I	Mesolithic	<i>Ameliorating</i> Continental climate, warm and dry. Assynchronous expansions of mixed oak forest with hazel and successional from pine	----- (7500bc)
Pre-boreal	IV	Early Mesolithic	<i>Rapid Amelioration</i> Sharp increase in warmth at 8300bc. Birch, juniper + pine woodland	----- (8300bc)
<b>LATE GLACIAL</b>				
Loch Lomond/ Younger Dryas Stadial	III	Later Upper Palaeolithic	Sub-arctic climate; Loch Lomond readvance Tundra	----- (9000bc)
Windermere (Allerød) Interstadial	II	Later Upper Palaeolithic	Interstadial, rapid amelioration. Birch, pine, and tundra	----- (11,000bc)
Late Devensian	I	Later Upper Palaeolithic	Sub-arctic climate	----- (c. 14,000bc)
Main Devensian		Upper Palaeolithic	Sub-arctic climate, full glacial advance Man absent from British Isles	----- (c. 22,000bc)
<b>MID GLACIAL</b>				
sub-arctic - Upton Warren - Interstadial		Earlier Upper Palaeolithic ? Mousterian	Sub-arctic climate -, interstadial	----- (c. 60-70,000bc)
sub-arctic -			Sub-arctic climate	-----



13 APPENDIX 4: LAND SNAIL ASSESSMENT<sup>1</sup>

TRENCH	54	54	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	
FEATURE/COLUMN	5414	5414	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
CONTEXT	5415	5416	5707	5706	5704	5704	5703	5703	5702	5702	5702	5702	5702	5306	5305	5304	5303	5302	5302	5302	5302	
SAMPLE	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DEPTH (m)	spot	spot	0.0-0.13	0.15-0.25	0.25-0.37	0.37-0.47	0.47-0.6	0.6-0.72	0.72-0.8	0.8-0.9	0.9-1.0	1.0-1.1	1.1-1.2	0.0-0.1	0.15-0.25	0.3-0.4	0.4-0.5	0.6-0.7	0.8-0.9	0.9-1.0	1.0-1.1	1.1-1.2
WEIGHT (g)	2000	2000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2000	1850	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
<b>Open country species</b>																						
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	-	+	B	A	A	C	-	-	-
<i>Vertigo</i> spp.	C	C	-	C	C	-	C	C	B	C	-	-	-	-	C	C	C	C	C	-	-	-
<i>Helicella itala</i>	C	B	C	+	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A
<i>Vallonia</i> spp.	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Intro. Helicellids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	C	C	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	B	B
<b>Catholic species</b>																						
<i>Trichia hispida</i>	B	A	C	C	C	C	C	B	B	A	C	C	C	B	A	B	A	A	C	C	-	C
<i>Pomatias elegans</i>	C	C	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cochlicopa</i> spp.	-	C	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cepaea</i> spp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-
<i>Limax</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	C	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Shade-loving species</b>																						
<i>Carychium</i>	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	A	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>	-	C	-	-	-	-	C	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	C	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Aegopinella</i>	C	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nesovitrea</i>	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vitrea</i>	C	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clausiliidae	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vitrina pellucida</i>	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Helicigona lapicida</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Burrowing species</b>																						
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	C	A	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Approx. Totals	45	60	14	35	55	50	100	100	1000	70	60	50	75	16	55	100	100	100	45	60	70	80

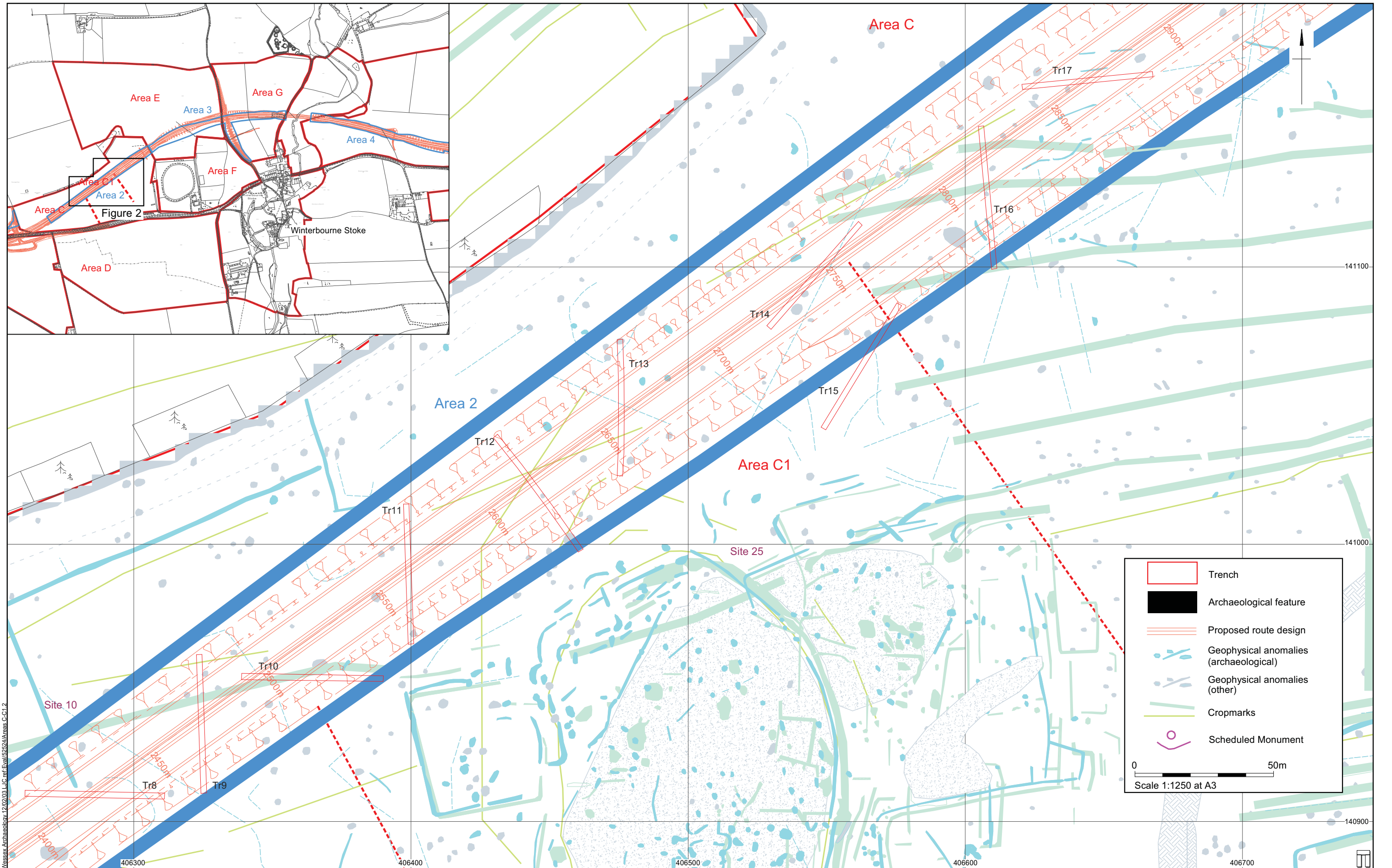
<sup>1</sup> KEY: A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (+) = present. Measurements are from the bottom up.



Trench locations, Areas 1 and Area 2 (West)

Figure 1

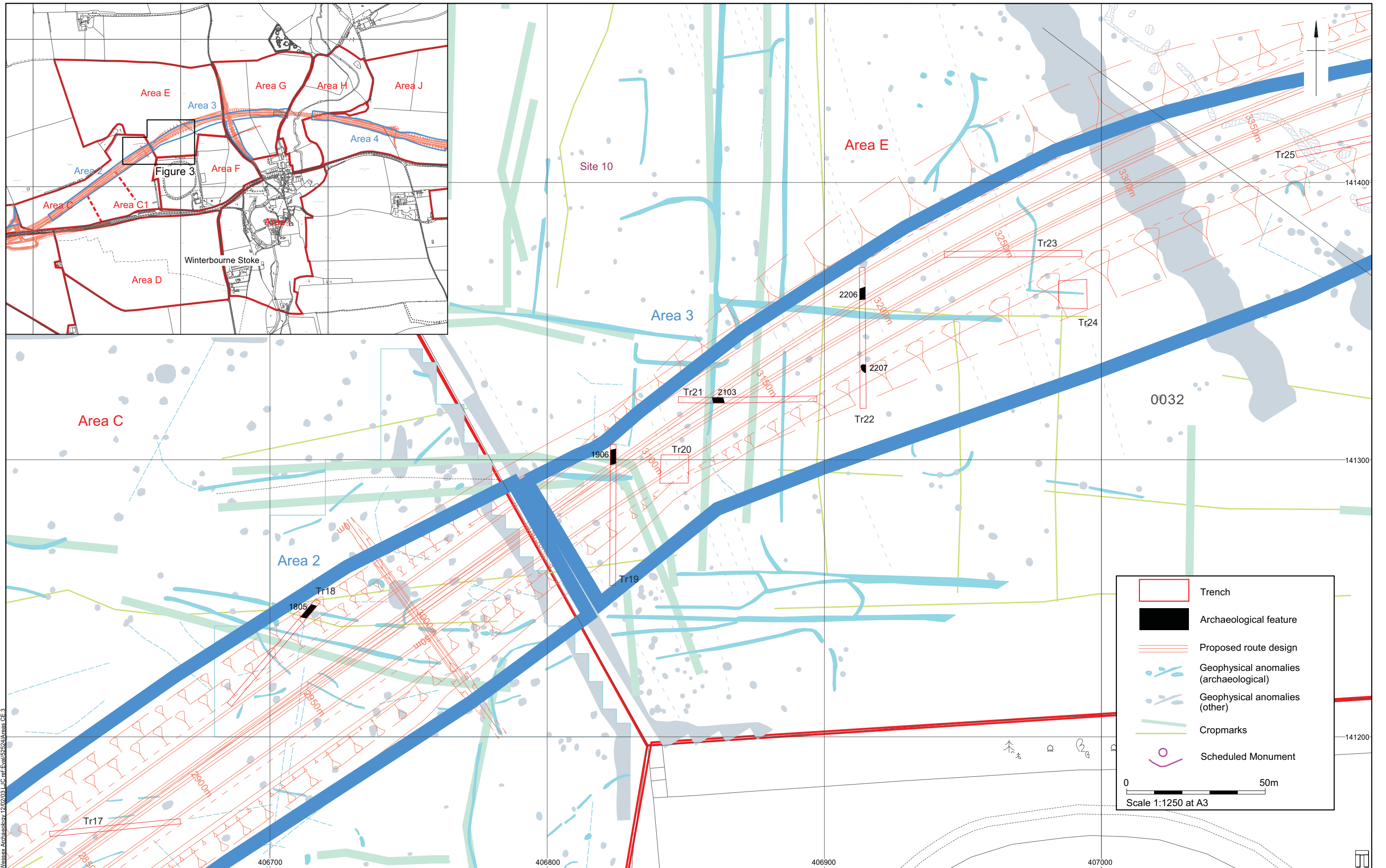




Trench locations, Area 2 (central)

Figure 2

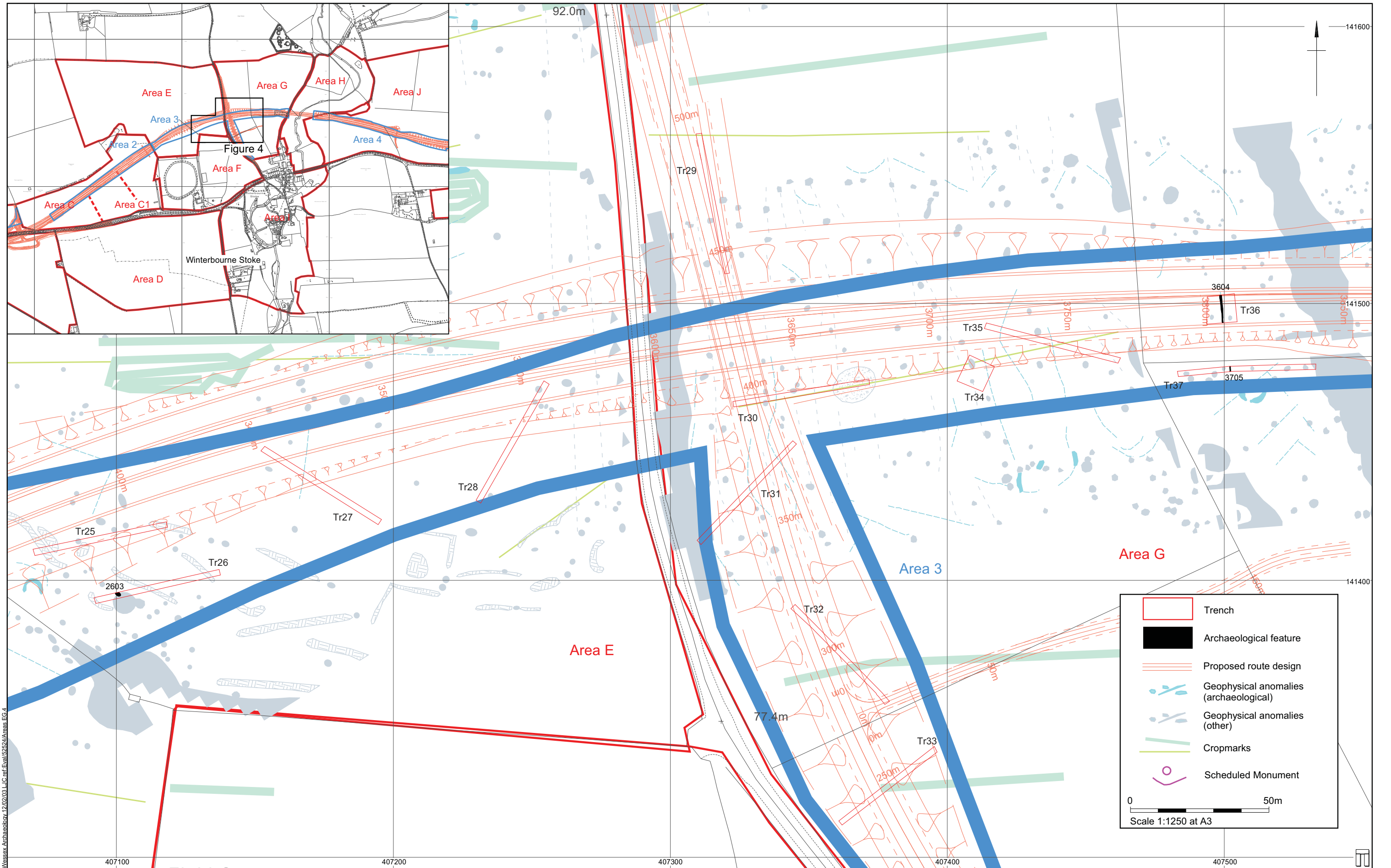
W Sussex Archaeology 12/02/03 Lic ref: E0152524 Areas C-C1.2



Trench locations, Areas 2 (East) and Area 3 (West)

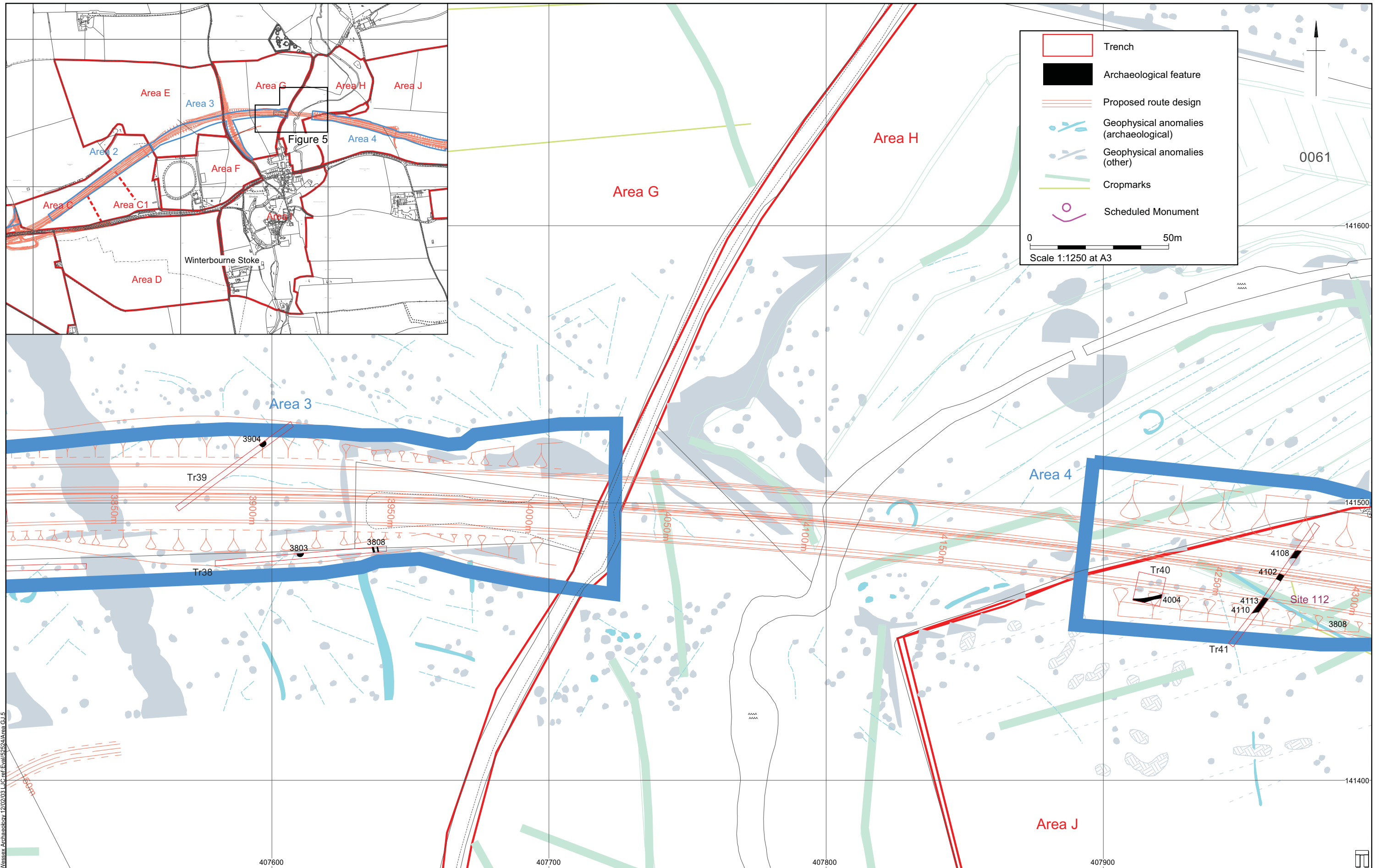
Figure 3





Trench locations, Areas 3 (central)

Figure 4

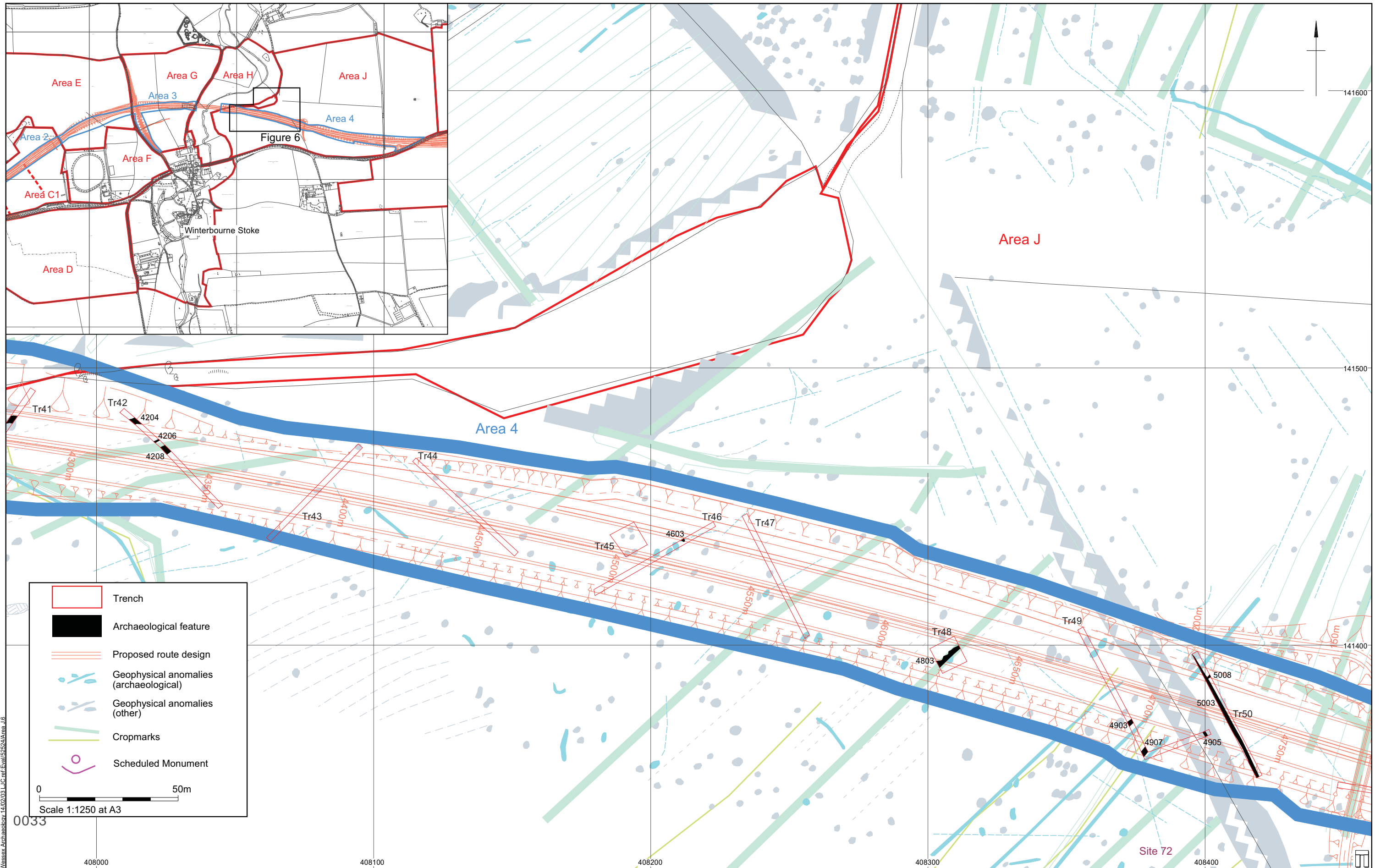


Trench locations, Area 3 (East) and Area 4 (West)

Figure 5

Wessex Archaeology 12/02/03\_LICref:Evall/52524/Area\_GJ.5



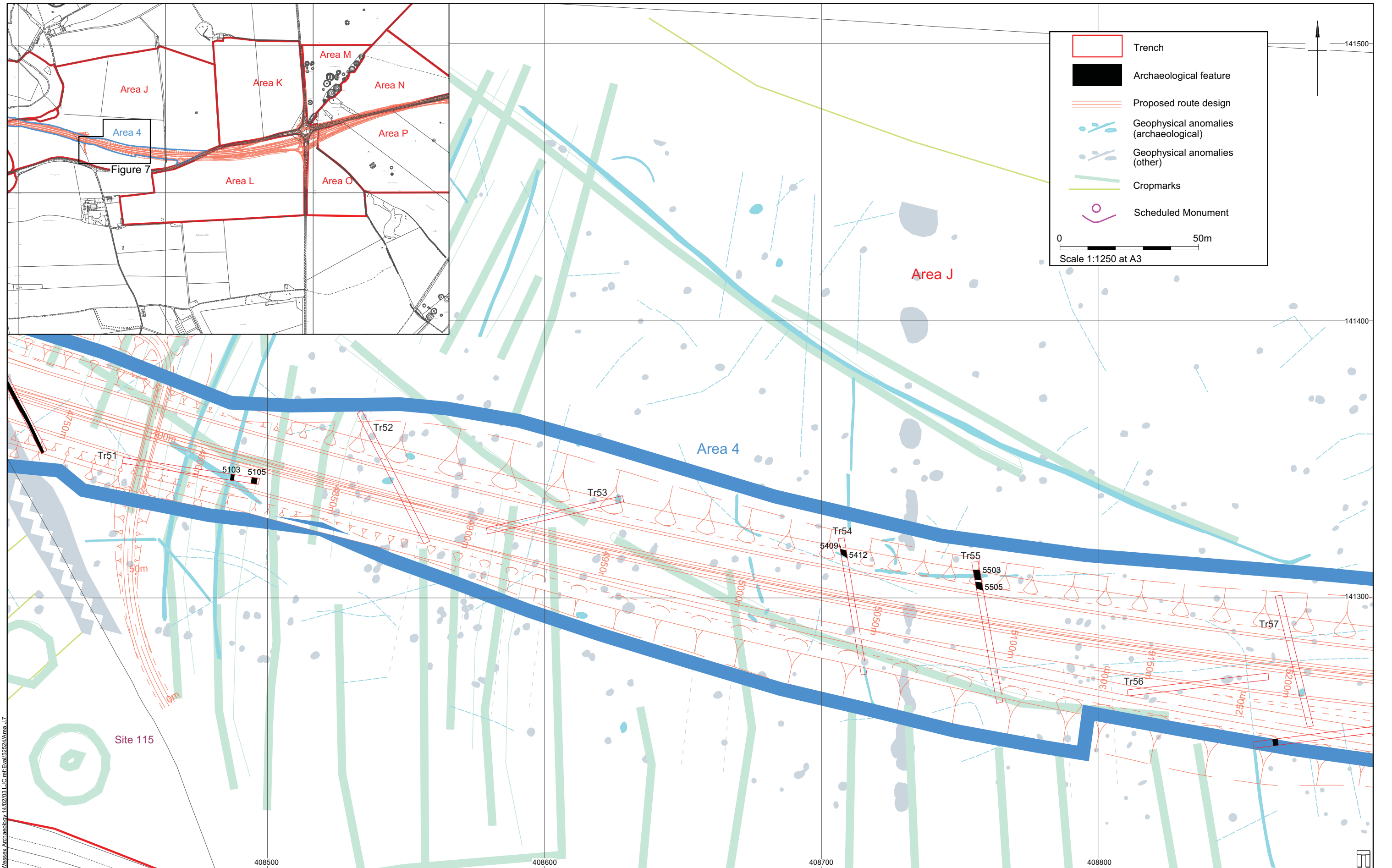


Trench locations, Area 4 (West continued)

Figure 6

Masses Archaeology, 14/02/03, LIC ref: E/0152524/area\_16

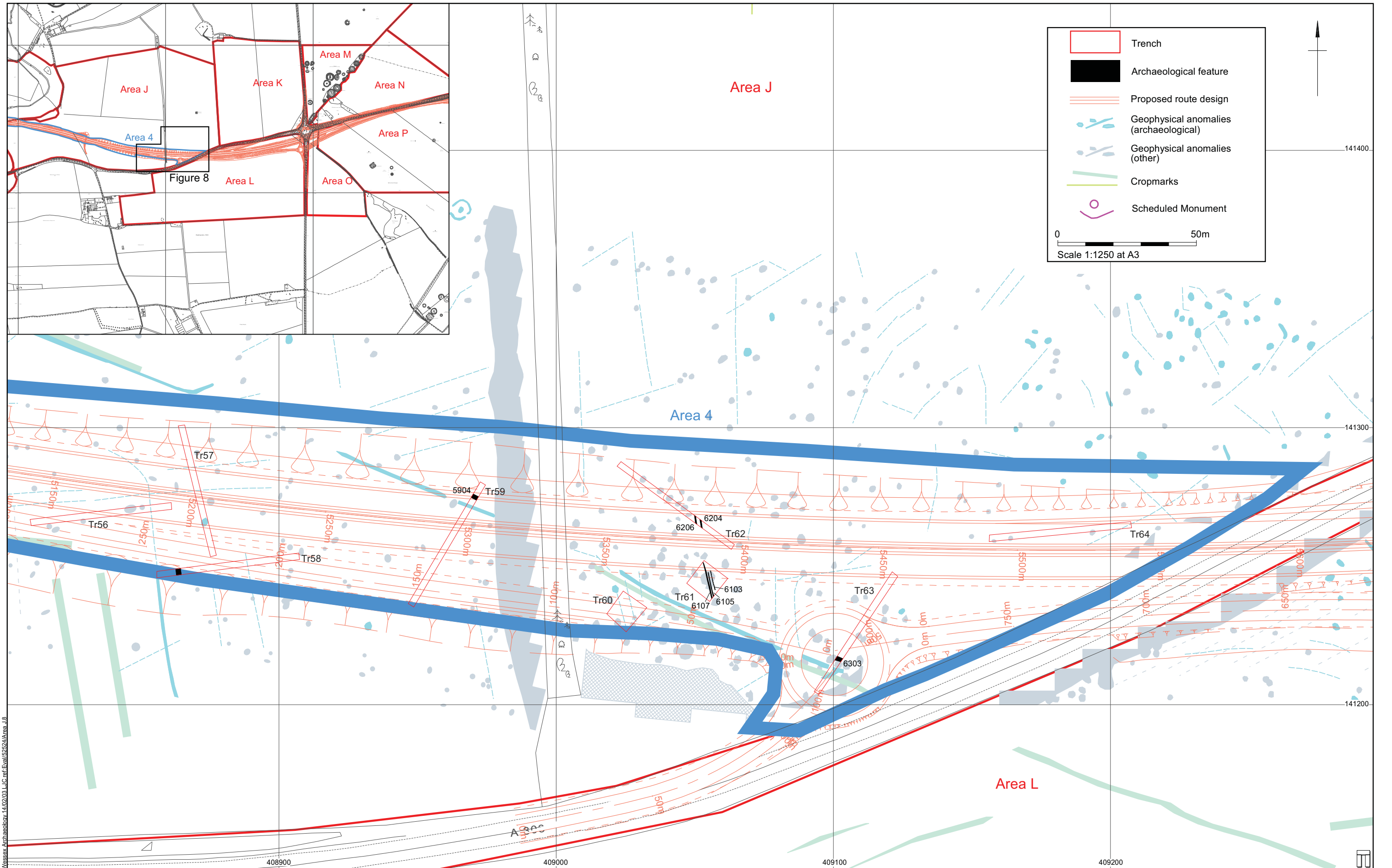




Trench locations, Area 4 (central)

Figure 7

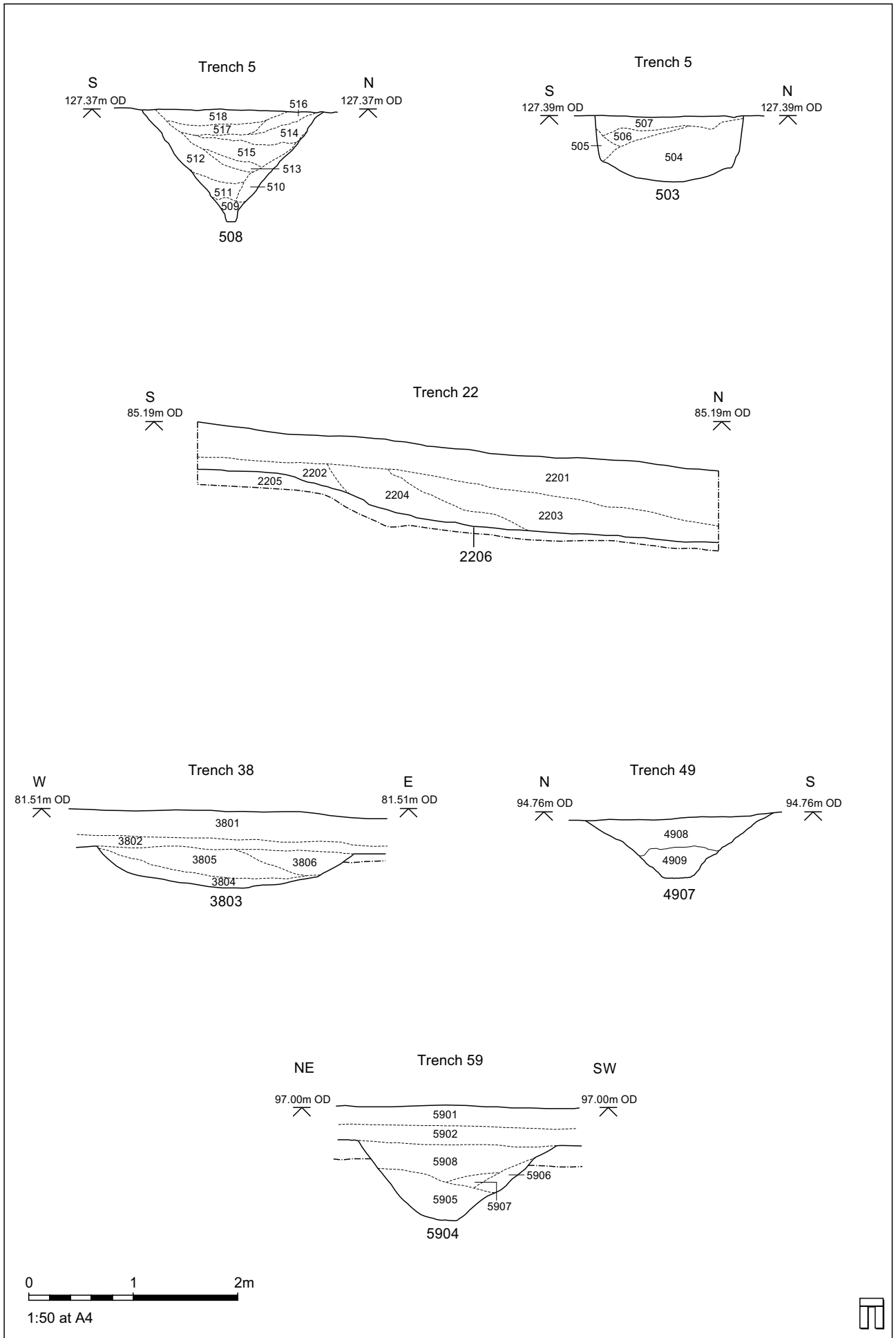
Sussex Archaeology 14/02/03\_LIC ref: E01/52524/area\_17



Trench locations, Area 4 (East)

Figure 8

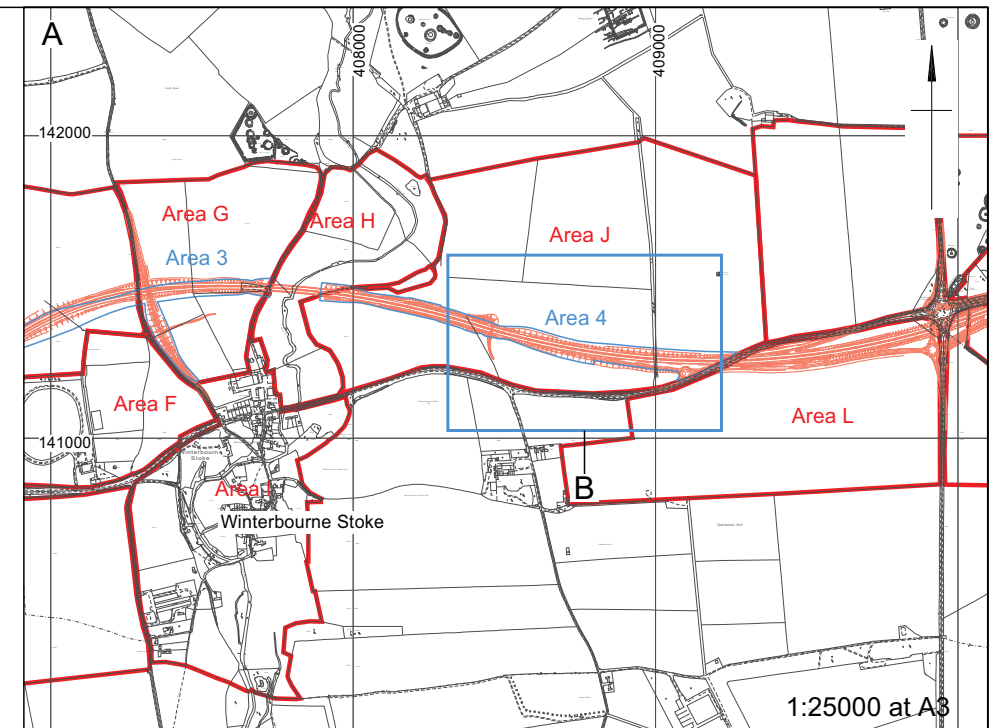
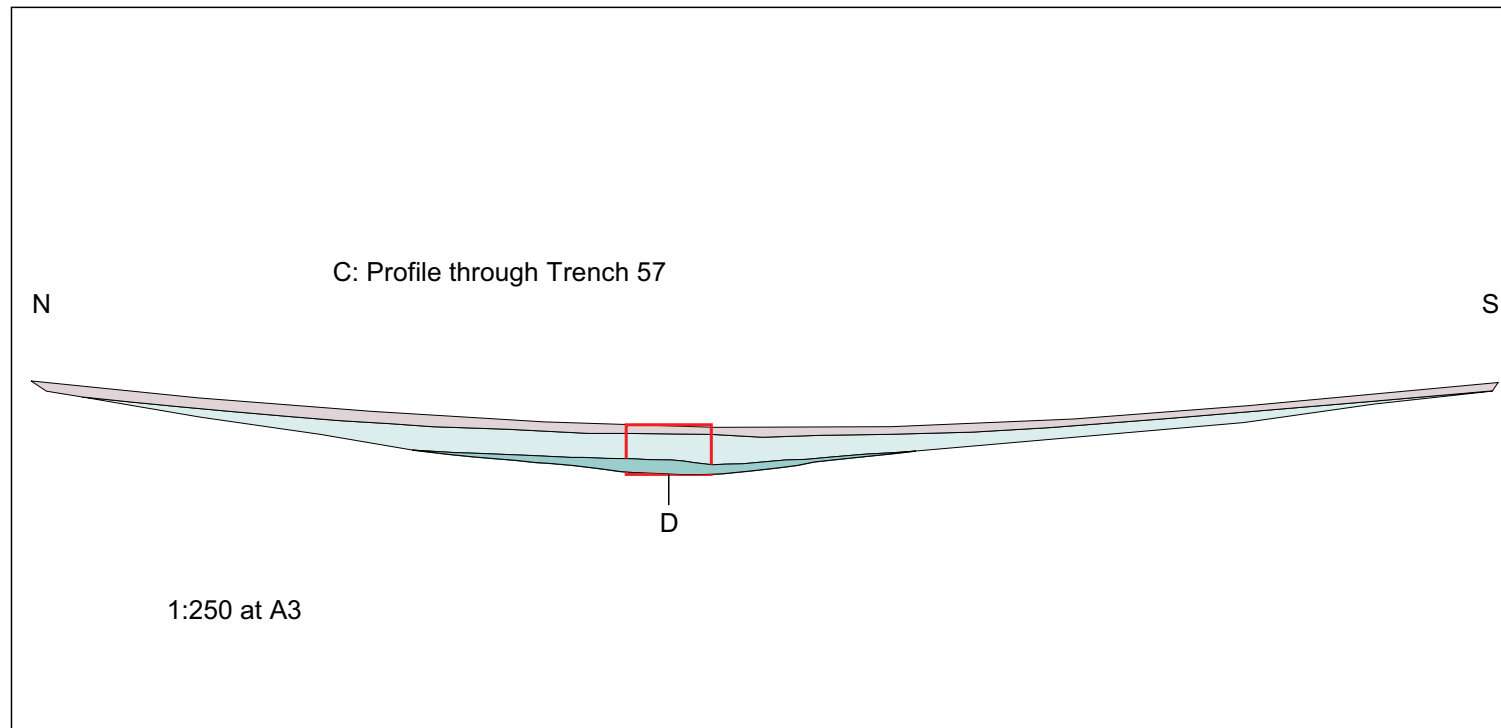
W:\ssax\_Arch\asobdy\_14.07.03\_LICref\Eval\52524\Area\_4.8



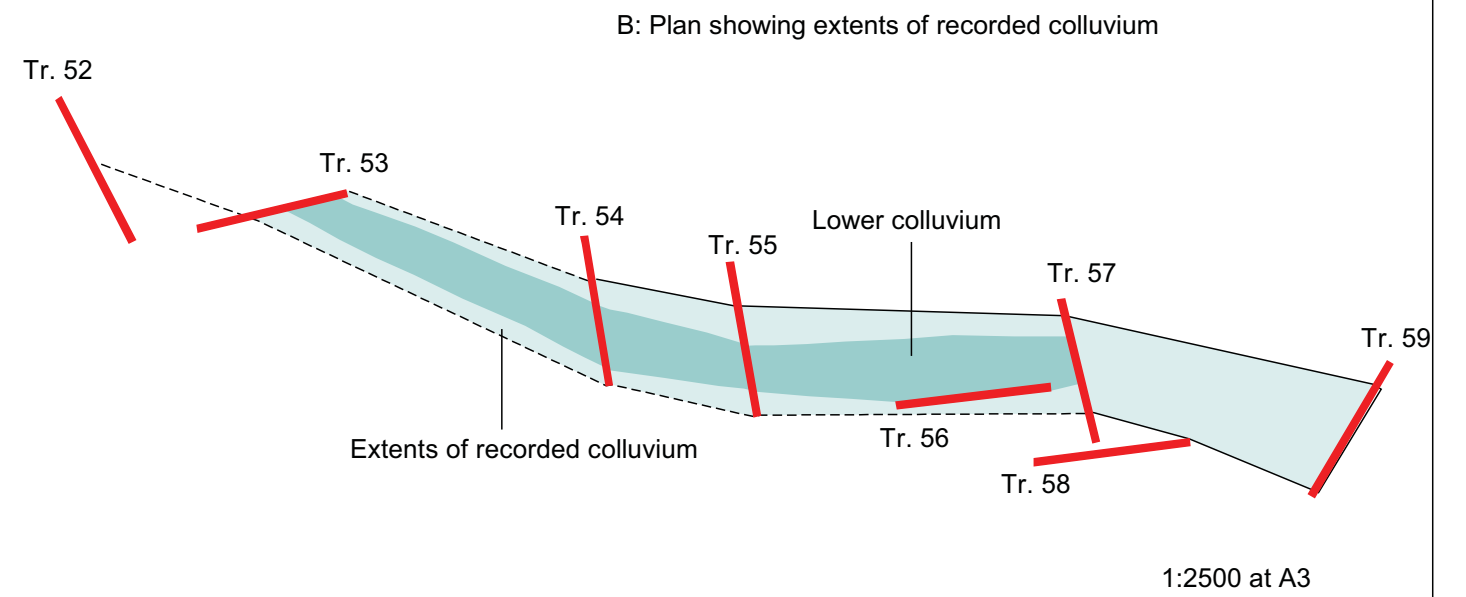
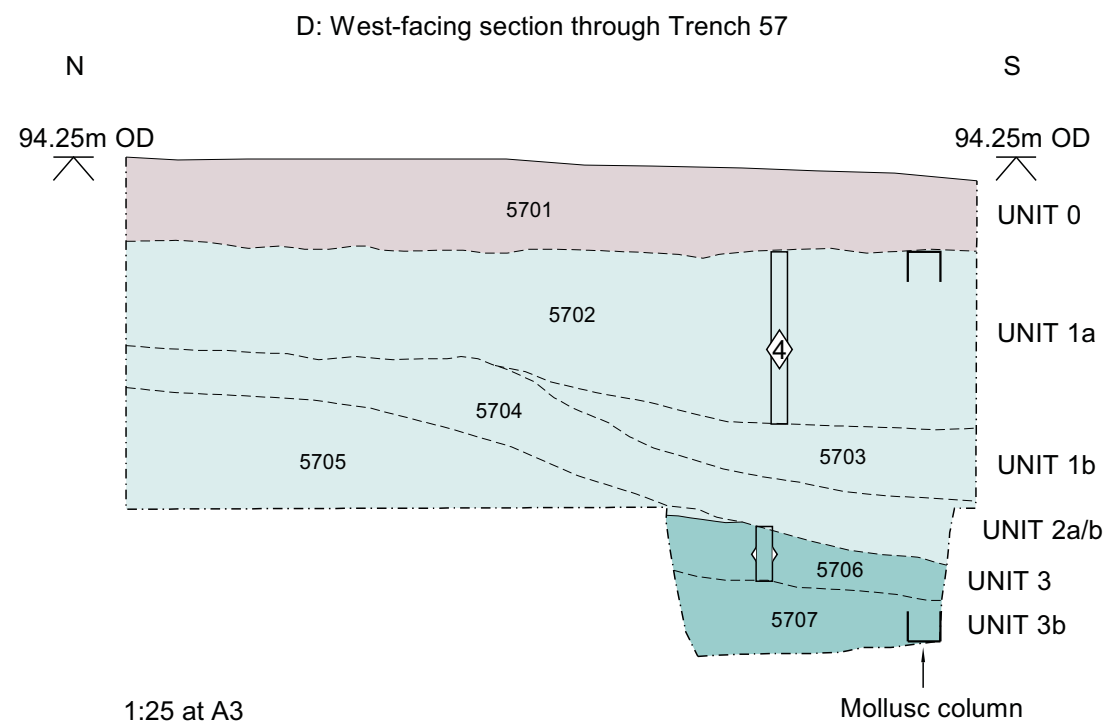
Selected sections

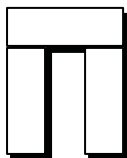
Figure 9

Wessex Archaeology 18/02/03 MCL ref:Eval/52524/Figure 9.dwg



- Topsoil
- Upper colluvium
- Lower colluvium





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