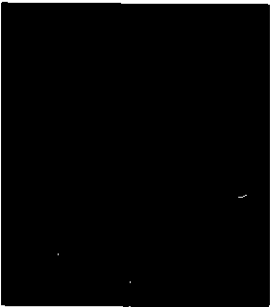


Wessex  
Archaeology



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**LAND SOUTH-EAST OF AMESBURY:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF PHASE 1 HOUSING AREA**

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## LAND SOUTH-EAST OF AMESBURY: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF PHASE 1 HOUSING AREA

### SUMMARY

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land to the south-east of Amesbury, Wiltshire. This work forms part of a staged programme of archaeological investigation in advance of proposed development. A number of sites and find-spots of archaeological interest have previously been identified within the surrounding area.

A total of 39 1 m x 1 m test-pits, located at 50 m intervals along the Ordnance Survey National Grid, were hand-excavated within the Phase 1 housing area. In addition to these, 15 further locations were subjected to hand-augered boreholes. Earlier stages of evaluation in this area include geophysical survey and archaeological monitoring of geotechnical test-pits. A summary of findings from these stages is appended to this report.

Analysis of the results of this evaluation suggests that the northern part of the proposed development area contains a continuation of the known Romano-British settlement of Butterfield Down, a site recorded on the north side of Boscombe Road. Any prehistoric activity also seems to be concentrated in the north part of the evaluated area. Although parts of the proposed development area have been levelled by the addition of made ground, no evidence for scarping was recorded. This suggests that archaeological features and artefacts are likely to be well-preserved.

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**LAND SOUTH-EAST OF AMESBURY:  
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The fieldwork was directed by Mick Rawlings and supervised by Nick Wells, with assistance from Joe McDermott and Brian Whitehead. The geotechnical trial holes were observed by Neil Adam and the geophysical survey was undertaken by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford. This report was prepared by Mick Rawlings and Nick Wells, with comments on the artefacts by Moira Laidlaw and illustrations produced by Linda Coleman and Mick Rawlings. The work was managed for Wessex Archaeology by A.P. Fitzpatrick.

**LAND SOUTH-EAST OF AMESBURY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF PHASE 1 HOUSING AREA**

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## LAND SOUTH-EAST OF AMESBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF PHASE 1 HOUSING AREA

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by a consortium of developers to carry out an archaeological evaluation of an area of land located to the south-east of the town of Amesbury, Wiltshire (Fig. 1). The land, covering an area of c. 11 ha. is centred on NGR SU 165408.

1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation forms part of a pre-planning application programme of site investigation. The total area under consideration is in the region of 100 hectares (Fig. 1) and was initially the subject of an archaeological desk-top study (Wessex Archaeology 1993, ref. 36872.1). This was followed by the production of a specification for further archaeological evaluation of this larger area (Wessex Archaeology 1994, ref. 36872.3).

1.1.3 The area considered within this current report has been designated as the Phase 1 Housing Area and has been the subject of further site investigation works. A series of geotechnical trial holes has been excavated (Fig. 2) and these were observed by a representative of Wessex Archaeology, a short summary of the results of these observations is appended to this report (Appendix 1). Also within the Phase 1 Housing Area, a scanned geophysical survey (Fig. 2) was carried out as part of a larger programme of investigation. A short summary of the results of the geophysical survey is appended to this report (Appendix 2).

#### 1.2 Geology, Topography and Land-use

1.2.1 The proposed Phase 1 Housing Area is located approximately 1.3 km south-east of Amesbury town centre (Fig. 1). It is bounded to the north and east by modern residential development and to the south and west by open arable land.

1.2.2 The site lies wholly upon deposits of Upper Chalk of the Cretaceous period (Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1:50,000 Drift Series, Sheet 298). Overall the site is positioned on the top and the upper south-western flank of a ridge aligned north-west/south-east. The south-west facing slope is very gentle and leads down into a dry valley.

1.2.3 Much of the proposed development site is currently a grassed sports field (Fig. 2; 11) and two of the other smaller areas (13, 14) also comprise recreational grassland. A rectangular woodland plantation (12) known as

New Covert and part of a large arable field (10) are also included within this proposed area.

### **1.3 Archaeological Background**

- 1.3.1 A detailed appraisal of the known archaeological background of the area is contained in the initial desk-top study (Wessex Archaeology Ref. 36872.1) and is briefly summarised here. Four kilometres to the north-west is Stonehenge, the centre of an area designated by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. This contains over 450 archaeological monuments (Richards 1990) and the eastern boundary of the Site is formed by the River Avon, less than 1 km from the proposed Phase 1 Housing Area.
- 1.3.2 To the south and east the chalk downland contains many monuments and sites of the prehistoric and Roman periods (Palmer 1984), including the enclosed Iron Age settlement at Boscombe Down West (Richardson 1951) and elements of the network of Wessex Linear Ditches which are thought to date to the later Bronze Age (Bradley *et al.* 1994).
- 1.3.3 Immediately to the north is the current residential development of Butterfield Down (Fig. 1) where archaeological work has revealed an undefended Romano-British settlement of at least six hectares and also activity of Neolithic and Bronze Age date (Rawlings and Fitzpatrick forthcoming).
- 1.3.4 The desk-top study (Wessex Archaeology Ref. 36872.1) identified over forty sites of archaeological interest within or close to the extended proposed development area, mostly recorded as cropmarks on aerial photographs. These included an area of intensive settlement of probable Iron Age date on Southmill Hill (McOmish 1989) and several ring ditches and linear ditch systems.
- 1.3.5 Specifically within the proposed Phase 1 Housing Area is the site of hoard of Roman coins found in 1842 in the New Covert plantation. The coins which were placed in a pottery vessel ranged in date from Postumus (AD 259-68) to Theodosius II (AD 402-50). Other finds included finger rings suggested to date to the 5th century AD.

## **2 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 Following the production and circulation of the archaeological desk-top study (Wessex Archaeology Ref. 36872.1), a brief for further stages of archaeological evaluation was prepared by Wiltshire County Council (*Archaeological Brief, Field Evaluation, Land South of Boscombe Road, Amesbury*, ref. hact274.br, February 1994, revised March 1994).



- 2.1.2 In response to this document Wessex Archaeology produced a project specification for further archaeological evaluation of the whole proposed development area (Wessex Archaeology Ref. 36872.3). Several stages of work were envisaged, including detailed aerial photographic survey, geophysical survey scan, detailed geophysical survey of selected areas, test pitting and machine trenching.
- 2.1.3 A detailed aerial photographic survey of the whole proposed development area was carried out by the Air Photographic Unit of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHM 1994). This did not reveal any sites in the current area proposed for development.
- 2.1.4 A detailed geophysical survey of selected sites within the overall proposed development area was carried out by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, and a geophysical scan of one area was also completed. The results indicated that both geophysical scanning and detailed survey would be appropriate techniques for use over the whole area. One of the sites selected for detailed geophysical survey lies within the Phase 1 Housing Area (Fig. 2) The results of the work in this area are summarised in Appendix 2 and indicated that while responses commensurate with a ditch and pits were recorded, the known presence of made ground makes the interpretation of the magnetometer anomalies uncertain.
- 2.1.5 Following a decision to progress work on the Phase 1 Housing Area, a programme of further archaeological evaluation of this area was initiated. Observations were made by Wessex Archaeology during the excavation of a series of trial holes for geotechnical purposes (Fig. 2). A summary of the results of these observations is appended to this report (Appendix 1). This was followed up by a stage of hand-excavated test-pits, supplemented by a number of hand-augered trial holes.

## 2.2 Test-Pits

- 2.2.1 The test-pits were arranged on a 50 m grid pattern based on the Ordnance Survey National Grid, with some minor repositioning where the nature of the vegetation cover resulted in difficult conditions for survey and excavation (Fig. 3). Each test-pit measured 1 m x 1 m in plan and was prenumbered prior to excavation, with a maximum anticipated total of 45 test-pits. An additional test-pit (on a 25 m grid point) was excavated in an area of recreational grassland (Fig. 3; TP46) as no test-pit on the 50 m grid was located within this plot.
- 2.2.2 All of the test-pits were hand-excavated and 20% of the excavated material was sieved through 10 mm mesh sieves on site, in accordance with the brief and as specified in the *Standards for Archaeological Assessment and Field Evaluation in Wiltshire* issued by the County Archaeological Service of Wiltshire County Council (April 1995). Each test-pit was recorded, photographed and drawn prior to reinstatement. Any archaeological features were excavated and similarly recorded.

2.2.3 Due to the adoption of an alternative evaluation strategy for the south-western end of the sports field (see section 2.3 below), seven test-pits remained unexcavated (numbers 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 38 and 39). This resulted in a total of 39 test-pits being completed within this stage of work.

## 2.3 Auger Holes

2.3.1 Observation of the geotechnical trial holes (see Appendix 1 below) had indicated that the south-western end of the sports field (Fig. 2: 11) had been artificially levelled by the addition of up to 2 m of made ground on top of the basal chalk bedrock. It was decided that a series of hand-augered trial holes would be excavated here in order to profile the underlying stratigraphy. This change was agreed in advance with the County Archaeological Service.

2.3.2 A total of 15 auger holes were excavated, arranged at 25 m intervals along the Ordnance Survey National Grid northings SU 4065, 4070, 4075 and 4080. Each one was excavated with a Dutch auger, all sediments were examined, described and recorded, no material was retained for further analysis. The auger holes were numbered sequentially from 48 to 62 (Fig. 3).

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Test-Pits

3.1.1 A full catalogue of the results of the test-pit programme is appended to this report (Appendix 3).

3.1.2 The overall depth of the topsoil and subsoil cover over the chalk bedrock (excluding made ground) varied from 0.25 m (TP21) to 0.84 m (TP46). This latter example may be an indication that the Test-Pit was located in a hollow or archaeological feature of some sort. The other deeper Test-Pits (TPs 19 and 20) were located at the south-west end of the New Covert woodland and this greater depth may be a result of colluvial deposits forming in this area as a result of the slope.

3.1.3 Across the west of the woodland the soil cover was a fairly constant 0.35 m to 0.50 m and this was also the case in the grassland area of Plot 13. In the sports field (Fig. 2, plot 11) the depth of soil cover was quite variable, ranging from 0.26 m to 0.76 m. This is probably due to small-scale undulations in the basal geology which have been filled in to create a level surface for sporting activities. Up to 1 m of soil cover was reported in geotechnical Trial Hole 7 (Fig. 2, Appendix 1) whereas only 0.4 m was present in the nearest Test-Pit (TP18).

3.1.4 In the arable field (Fig. 2, plot 10) soil cover depth varied from 0.30 m to 0.47 m, with the depth of ploughsoil ranging from 0.23 m to 0.31 m.

- 3.1.5 Archaeological features were recorded in TP12, where a ditch aligned west-south-west/east-north-east and measuring 0.6 m deep and > 0.6m wide was cut by a shallow (0.3 m) sub-circular pit with a diameter of at least 0.6m. Both of these features were sealed by 0.25m of silty clay subsoil and both features contained pottery exclusively of Romano-British date.
- 3.1.6 Further features were present in TP46, where a ditch aligned north-west/south-east and measuring 0.42 m deep was positioned adjacent to a potential shallow gully 0.26 m deep aligned east/west. No datable artefacts were recovered from the fills of these features but both were sealed by 0.3 m of silty clay subsoil which contained nine sherds of Romano-British pottery.
- 3.1.7 The distribution plots showing the total amount of Romano-British pottery recovered from the Test-Pits (Figs. 4 and 5) indicate that this material is concentrated in the northern part of the evaluation area. Four Test-Pits each contained more than ten sherds, up to a maximum amount of 44 sherds in TP1. This concentration almost certainly represents a southward extension of the known Romano-British site of Butterfield Down (Rawlings and Fitzpatrick forthcoming), the excavated part of which is located on the north side of Boscombe Road (Fig. 1). The Romano-British features recorded in TPs 12 and 46 suggest that the current evaluation area is likely to contain settlement evidence similar to that already recorded at Butterfield Down.
- 3.1.8 The distribution plots showing the medieval and post-medieval pottery recovered from the Test-Pits (Figs. 6, 7, 8 and 9) indicate a fairly low-level spread of this material across the evaluation area. This is probably due to agricultural practices such as manuring and ploughing and need not suggest settlement within the area during this time.
- 3.1.9 The distribution plots showing the total amount of worked flint recovered from the Test-Pits (Figs. 10 and 11) indicate that prehistoric activity within the evaluation area is concentrated in the northern part. There are known burial monuments of Bronze Age date along both sides of Boscombe Road and the material recorded in the Test-Pits may be reflecting the proximity of these and/or other monuments of the same date. A single sherd of later Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery was also recovered from TP26.

## 3.2 Auger Holes

- 3.2.1 A full catalogue of the results of the auger survey is appended to this report (Appendix 4). The series of auger holes (Fig. 3) indicated that the made ground at the south-western end of the site was quite extensive, with only the easternmost auger hole, AH59, containing no made ground at all. Taken in conjunction with the small amount of made ground recorded in TP29 and the absence of made ground in TP36 and TP21, the geographical

extent of the artificial levelling of the sports field could be plotted quite accurately.

- 3.2.1 In several cases, the auger was unable to penetrate through the full depth of the made ground, probably due to the compact nature of the material and the presence of bricks and large pieces of concrete which were observed during excavation of the geotechnical pits (Appendix 1). However, at the southern corner of the sports field these observations revealed more than 2 m of made ground, with the underlying basal chalk not recorded at this depth. The made ground appears to have been dumped directly on top of any existing soil layer, thus any surviving archaeological features or deposits in the subsoil or the surface of the chalk are unlikely to have been damaged by this activity.

## **4 ARTEFACTS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

- 4.1.1 All finds collected were retained, cleaned and quantified by number and weight according to material type within each context. The assemblage was then scanned to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of the artefacts represented. This information is discussed by material type below.

- 4.1.2 The artefact assemblage was recovered from a large number of test pits and ranges in date from prehistoric to post-medieval and modern. The majority of finds, however, are from the Romano-British period, with the exception of the ceramic building material which was mostly dated as late medieval to early post-medieval. Total quantities of artefacts are summarised in Table 1 below and are detailed by context in Appendix 5.

### **4.2 Pottery**

- 4.2.1 The ceramic assemblage ranged in date from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods, with the bulk of the assemblage attributed to the Romano-British period (1st-4th centuries AD). The assemblage consisted of small, abraded, undiagnostic body sherds recovered in small, dispersed quantities across a number of test pits.
- 4.2.2 Only one sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered; a small flint-gritted sherd from the subsoil in TP26 was dated as late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age on the basis of its fabric type.
- 4.2.3 Two-thirds of the total ceramic assemblage (197 sherds) was attributed broadly to the Romano-British period on the basis of fabric type alone, due to the lack of diagnostic vessel forms (Fig. 4-5). The bulk of the fabrics were coarse wares, including moderate quantities of grey, coarse oxidised

and soft pink grogged fabrics. The most likely sources for these fabrics are the local production areas in North Wiltshire.

4.2.4 Smaller quantities of fine wares were also recovered. These comprised abraded colour-coated body sherds possibly from the industries such as Oxfordshire and the New Forest, both of which were producing fine wares in the late 3rd and 4th centuries.

4.2.5 Thirty-one sherds consisting of a mixture of coarse and finer glazed fabrics were assigned as late 12th century to the early 13th century in date (Fig. 6-7). The majority of sherds were small, abraded and non-diagnostic vessel forms. Possible production centres for these pottery types are Laverstock, and Crockerton in west Wiltshire. The small quantity of post-medieval pottery consisted of creamwares, red earthenwares and stoneware (Fig. 8-9).

#### 4.3 Ceramic Building Material

4.3.1 A total of 339 pieces (3495 g) of ceramic building material was recovered in small quantities dispersed in various test pits. The pieces consist predominantly of late medieval to early post-medieval tile fragments. The bulk of the fragments were small and featureless, although some did have surfaces surviving. In addition, diagnostic fragments from two peg tiles and a small number of brick fragments were identified. The tile fragments were all in oxidised fabrics which ranged from a soft pink to a hard coarse quartz grain, likely sources being Verwood and Crockerton respectively.

#### 4.4 Worked Flint

4.4.1 A small amount (49 fragments) of flint was recovered, consisting mainly of unretouched flakes and broken flakes (Fig. 10-11). This assemblage has been assigned a broad date range of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age as there appears to be no blade elements within the displayed technology.

#### 4.5 Clay Pipe

4.5.1 Six plain clay pipe stems were found in five test pits. The diameter of the stems ranged from 6 mm to 10 mm, with 2 mm to 3 mm perforations.

#### 4.6 Glass

4.6.1 Nineteen fragments of modern glass were recovered from a small number of test pits. The fragments were derived from dark green, clear and brown bottle glass, pale green window glass and green vessel glass.

#### 4.7 Metalwork

4.7.1 The metalwork recovered from a small number of test pits included iron and copper alloy objects. The 16 iron objects include nine nails with

rectangular sectioned shanks and flat, round to sub-rectangular shaped heads. one possible blade fragment, one incomplete ring shaped object and four small fragments from unidentified objects. The copper alloy objects consist of one perforated strip and one fitting. On the evidence of the associated pottery it is possible that the bulk of the metalwork is Romano-British in date.

#### 4.8 Slag

4.8.1 Ten fragments of metal working residues, representing iron working slag, were recovered from test pits 17, 18 and 31.

#### 4.9 Stone

4.9.1 One limestone fragment, possibly a stone roofing tile was recovered from TP46.

#### 4.10 Shell

4.10.1 A small quantity of oyster shell fragments was recovered from five test pits.

#### 4.11 Animal Bone

4.11.1 In total, 40 fragments of animal bone were recovered in small quantities dispersed over the site. The species represented includes sheep, cow and bird. The assemblage is fragmentary and very badly preserved with a high proportion of teeth surviving.

**Table 1:** Overall finds totals

Material Type	Number	Weight (g)
Animal bone	40	149
Ceramic building material	339	3495
Clay pipe	6	14
Flint	49	451
Glass	19	106
Pottery (all)	251	1086
<i>Prehistoric</i>	1	1
<i>Romano-British</i>	197	816
<i>medieval</i>	31	125
<i>post-medieval</i>	22	144
Shell	5	70
Slag	10	184
Stone	1	380
Metalwork (all)	18	223
<i>Copper alloy</i>	2	9
<i>Iron</i>	16	214

## 5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1 The results of the archaeological evaluation of the Phase 1 Housing Area indicate that the northern part of this area is likely to contain part of the known Romano-British settlement of Butterfield Down. Prehistoric activity is also likely to be concentrated within this northern area. However, the arable nature of Plot 10 means that the apparent differences in the resultant data sets may be slightly biased. The presence of recently made ground at the south-western end of the sports field (Plot 11) has resulted in it not being practicable to evaluate that part of the proposed development site with the techniques employed in the current work.
- 5.2 While the overall depths of soil cover are fairly constant, it is clear that the sports field has been levelled and any small dips and hollows have been filled in. Conversely, no evidence was found for any artificial lowering of the ground surface and thus any potential features of archaeological interest are likely to have been well-protected and should be well-preserved.

## 6 THE ARCHIVE

- 6.1 The archive is presently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Salisbury and will be deposited the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, Salisbury in due course.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS OF GEOTECHNICAL TRIAL HOLES

#### Introduction

- 1.1.1 A total of eight geotechnical trial holes were excavated by a JCB within the Phase 1 Housing Area for engineering purposes. This work took place in May 1994 and was observed by a representative of Wessex Archaeology. Each pit was photographed, drawn and recorded using Wessex Archaeology's standard *pro forma* recording system. The location of the trial holes is shown on Figure 2.

#### Results

- 1.1.2 Trial holes 2 and 9 indicated that the south-western end of the sports field (plot 11) is covered by up to 2 m of made ground. This material has been used to create a level surface on the gentle south-west facing slope at this end of the field. The made ground comprises a mixture of chalk rubble, modern demolition rubble and compact, dark brown, loamy soil. In each case this material directly overlay the natural chalk bedrock.
- 1.1.3 Trial hole 7 revealed a 0.50 m deep layer of recently made ground sealing a 0.45 m deep buried soil directly over chalk bedrock. The other trial holes indicated that soil cover varied between 0.15 and 0.45 m in depth.
- 1.1.4 No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered. The archive of material relating to these observations is presently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Old Sarum under the project code W642.
- 1.1.5 Summary of observations:

TH No.	Observations
1	0.32 m of dark yellowish-brown silty clay loam topsoil
2	2.0 m + of made ground - not fully excavated
3	0.35 m of dark yellowish-brown silty clay loam topsoil over 0.40 m of weathered chalky clay
4	0.35 m of dark greyish-brown silty clay loam topsoil
5	0.45 m of dark yellowish-brown silty clay topsoil
6	0.20 m of dark yellowish-brown silty clay loam topsoil
7	0.55 m of recently made ground over 0.45 m of dark yellowish-brown silty clay loam buried soil
8	0.15 m of dark yellowish-brown silty loam topsoil
9	1.90 m of recently made ground

**APPENDIX 2:  
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY WORK UNDERTAKEN WITHIN THE  
PHASE 1 HOUSING AREA**

**Introduction**

- 2.2.1 As part of a wider programme of geophysical survey carried out within the proposed development area, a rectangular area of land measuring 100 m x 40 m in the sports field (Fig. 2, plot 11) was subjected to a detailed survey with a fluxgate gradiometer. The same instrument was used to carry out a scanned survey over the remainder of the sports field and also the recreational grassland of plots 13 and 14. This work was commissioned by Wessex Archaeology and carried out by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford (Geophysical Surveys of Bradford 1994).

**Results**

- 2.2.2 The scanning of all these areas produced numerous ferric responses, likely to be due to modern material. The detailed survey indicated that a strong ferric source was actually a goal post. However, several pit responses were recorded, along with a tentative ditch type anomaly aligned north-west/south-east. The known presence of made ground in parts of the sports field mean that the interpretation of any anomalies is uncertain.

**APPENDIX 3:  
SUMMARY TEST-PIT CATALOGUE**

**Pottery:**

Prehist = prehistoric  
 RB = Romano-British  
 med = medieval  
 pmed = post- medieval

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
01		SU 16505 40950	112.63 m OD
Context No.	Depth	Description	Pottery
101	0.15 m	Topsoil with gravel lens	3 RB 1 pmed
102	0.17 m	Silty clay subsoil, occ. small flints	14 RB 1 med
103	0.22 m	Compact subsoil onto weathered chalk	27 RB 1 med

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
02		SU 16550 40950	113.10 m OD
Context No.	Depth	Description	Pottery
201	0.14 mm	Topsoil	1 pmed
202	0.26 mm	Sandy loam subsoil	8 RB

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
03		SU 16402 40897	111.14 m OD
Context No.	Depth	Description	Pottery
301	0.10 m	Topsoil	6 RB
302	0.10 m	Redeposited chalk with clayey silts	6 RB 1 med
303	0.25 m	Clayey silt subsoil, weathered chalk at base	16 RB

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
04		SU 16450 40900	111.89 m OD
Context No.	Depth	Description	Pottery
400	0.11 m	Topsoil	
401	0.12 m	Silty clay subsoil	
402	0.21 m	Silty clay subsoil	1 med 1 pmed
403	0.09 m	Weathered chalk	

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
05		SU 16500 40900	112.87 m OD
<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
501	0.08 m	Topsoil	
502	0.12 m	Silty clay loam subsoil	2 RB
503	0.22 m	Silty clay subsoil	3 RB

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
06		SU 16550 40900	113.60 m OD
<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
601	0.15 m	Topsoil	1 med
602	0.10 m	Subsoil with much flint	1 RB
603	0.20 m	Subsoil with weathered chalk	

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
07		SU 16600 40900	114.37 m OD
<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
701	0.12 m	Topsoil	
702	0.20 m	Sandy clay loam subsoil	8 RB 3 med 1 pmed
703	0.04 m	Weathered chalk	

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
08		SU 16650 40900	115.11 m OD
<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
800	0.15 m	Topsoil	2 RB 1 pmed
801	0.25 m	Silty clay subsoil	2 RB
802	0.14 m	Silty clay subsoil	

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
09		SU 16700 40900	115.68 m OD
<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
901	0.15 m	Topsoil	
902	0.20 m	Clayey silt subsoil	2 pmed

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
10		SU 16354 40850	110.56 m OD
<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
1001	0.12 m	Topsoil	
1002	0.33 m	Silty loam subsoil	

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
11		SU 16400 40850	111.33 m OD
Context No.	Depth	Description	Pottery
1101	0.12 m	Topsoil	
1102	0.36 m	Silty clay subsoil	3 RB 1 med 1 pmed

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
12		SU 16450 40850	112.18 m OD
Context No.	Depth	Description	Pottery
1201	0.17 m	Topsoil	
1202	0.15 m	Silty clay subsoil	2 RB
1203	0.10 m	Silty clay subsoil	4 RB
1204	0.60 m	<i>Linear feature aligned WSW/ENE</i>	-
1205	0.60 m	Silt loam fill of 1204	8 RB
1206	0.30 m	<i>Subcircular pit (diam 0.6m) cutting linear 1204</i>	-
1207	0.30 m	Silty clay loam fill of 1206	1 RB

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
13		SU 16500 40850	113.19 m OD
Context No.	Depth	Description	Pottery
1300	0.20 m	Topsoil	1 RB
1301	0.17 m	Silty clay subsoil	
1302	0.05 m	Silty clay subsoil	
1303	0.07 m	Weathered chalk	

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
14		SU 16550 40850	113.85 m OD
Context No.	Depth	Description	Pottery
1401	0.06 m	Topsoil	
1402	0.25 m	Sandy clay loam subsoil	8 RB

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
15		SU 16600 40850	114.66 m OD
Context No.	Depth	Description	Pottery
1501	0.13 m	Topsoil	
1502	0.30 m	Clayey silt subsoil	27 RB 1 med 1 pmed
1503	0.33 m	Weathered chalk natural	

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
16		SU 16650 40850	115.45 m OD
<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
1600	0.10 m	Topsoil	1 pmed
1601	0.19 m	Silty clay subsoil	3 RB
1602	0.06 m	Silty clay subsoil with peagrit	

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
17		SU 16700 40850	116.48 m OD
<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
1701	0.14 m	Topsoil	
1702	0.23 m	Silty clay subsoil	2 RB 2 med
1703	0.12 m	Silty clay subsoil	

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
18		SU 16750 40850	116.98 m OD
<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
1801	0.16 m	Topsoil (some clinker)	1 med
1802	0.15 m	Silty clay subsoil	
1802	0.08 m	Silty clay subsoil	

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
19		SU 16350 40800	111.04 m OD
<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
1901	0.12 m	Topsoil	
1902	0.48 m	Sandy clay subsoil	4 RB 1 pmed
1903	0.11 m	Weathered chalk	

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
20		SU 16402 40797	111.76 m OD
<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
2000	0.20 m	Topsoil	
2001	0.35 m	Silty clay subsoil with brick and tarmac	
2002	0.16 m	Silty clay subsoil	

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
21		SU 16450 40800	112.23 m OD
<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
2101	0.10 m	Topsoil	
2102	0.15 m	Sandy silty clay subsoil	4 RB 3 pmed

Test-Pit Number	Co-ordinates	Surface Height	
22	SU 16500 40800	113.07 m OD	
Context No.	Depth	Description	Pottery
2201	0.09 m	Topsoil	
2202	0.13 m	Silty clay subsoil	5 RB
2203	0.12 m	Weathered chalk	

Test-Pit Number	Co-ordinates	Surface Height	
23	SU 16550 40800	114.04 m OD	
Context No.	Depth	Description	Pottery
2301	0.10 m	Topsoil	
2302	0.10 m	Silty loam subsoil	3 RB 2 med
2303	0.44m	Silty clay subsoil	2 RB

Test-Pit Number	Co-ordinates	Surface Height	
24	SU 16600 40800	114.80 m OD	
Context No.	Depth	Description	Pottery
2400	0.19 m	Topsoil	1 RB 1 pmed
2401	0.22 m	Silty clay subsoil	2 RB
2402	0.09 m	Weathered chalk	

Test-Pit Number	Co-ordinates	Surface Height	
25	SU 16650 40800	115.71 m OD	
Context No.	Depth	Description	Pottery
2501	0.12 m	Topsoil	1 RB
2502	0.12 m	Silty clay loam subsoil	3 med 2 pmed
2503	0.10 m	Weathered chalk	

Test-Pit Number	Co-ordinates	Surface Height	
26	SU 16700 40800	116.58 m OD	
Context No.	Depth	Description	Pottery
2601	0.11 m	Topsoil	
2602	0.09 m	Silty clay loam subsoil	1 prehist 1 RB 2 med
2603	0.11m	Silty clay subsoil	

Test-Pit Number	Co-ordinates		Surface Height
29	SU 16500 40750		113.03 m OD
Context No.	Depth	Description	Pottery
2900	0.12 m	Topsoil	
2901	0.10 m	Clinker/slag	
2902	0.21 m	Weathered chalk	

Test-Pit Number	Co-ordinates		Surface Height
30	SU 16550 40750		113.82 m OD
Context No.	Depth	Description	Pottery
3000	0.10 m	Topsoil	
3001	0.26 m	Silty clay subsoil	1 RB
3002	0.10 m	Weathered chalk	

Test-Pit Number	Co-ordinates		Surface Height
31	SU 16600 40750		114.75 m OD
Context No.	Depth	Description	Pottery
3101	0.12 m	Topsoil	1 med
3102	0.16 m	Silt loam topsoil	1 pmed
3103	0.13 m	Silty clay subsoil	

Test-Pit Number	Co-ordinates		Surface Height
32	SU 16650 40750		115.65 m OD
Context No.	Depth	Description	Pottery
3201	0.11 m	Topsoil	
3202	0.17 m	Silt loam subsoil	3 RB 2 med 1 pmed
3203	0.12 m	Weathered chalk	

Test-Pit Number	Co-ordinates		Surface Height
36	SU 16550 40700		113.25 m OD
Context No.	Depth	Description	Pottery
3601	0.08 m	Topsoil	
3602	0.08 m	Topsoil	2 RB
3603	0.13 m	Clay loam subsoil	

Test-Pit Number	Co-ordinates		Surface Height
37	SU 16600 40700		114.35 m OD
Context No.	Depth	Description	Pottery
3700	0.31 m	Ploughsoil	



Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
40		SU 16550 40650	112.76 m OD
<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
4001	0.23 m	Ploughsoil	1 RB 1 med 1 pmed
4002	0.12 m	Silty clay subsoil	

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
41		SU 16600 40650	114.11 m OD
<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
4101	0.27 m	Ploughsoil	2 med
4102	0.20 m	Silty clay subsoil	

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
42		SU 16650 40650	115.15 m OD
<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
4201	0.28 m	Ploughsoil	1 med
4202	0.15 m	Silty clay subsoil	

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
43		SU 16550 40600	112.26 m OD
<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
4300	0.27 m	Ploughsoil	
4301	0.11 m	Weathered chalk	

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
44		SU 16600 40600	113.71 m OD
<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
4401	0.30 m	Ploughsoil	1 med 2 pmed

Test-Pit Number		Co-ordinates	Surface Height
45		SU 16650 40600	115.08 m OD
<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
4501	0.27 m	Ploughsoil	2 med
4502	0.16 m	Silty clay subsoil	2 RB 1 med

Test-Pit Number	Co-ordinates		Surface Height
46	SU 16675 40950		114.24 m OD
<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
4600	0.15 m	Topsoil	
4601	0.20 m	Silty clay subsoil	9 RB
4602	0.10 m	Silty clay subsoil	
4603	0.42 m	Silty clay fill of 4604	
4604	0.42 m	<i>Linear feature aligned SW/NE</i>	-
4605	0.26 m	Silty clay fill of 4606	
4606	0.26 m	<i>Potential gully aligned E/W</i>	-

**APPENDIX 4:  
SUMMARY AUGER HOLE CATALOGUE**

Auger Number		Co-ordinates		Surface Height
48		SU 16425 40800		111.87 m OD
<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Textural Class</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
0 - 0.15	10 YR 4/4	Firm silty clay loam	Rare small angular and rounded flint.	Topsoil.
0.15 - 0.90	10 YR 4/4	Firm clay silt	Frequent small to medium angular chalk, becoming more frequent with depth.	Made ground.
0.90 -	10 YR 8/1		Weathered chalk.	Natural.

Auger Number		Co-ordinates		Surface Height
49		SU 16375 40750		112.03 m OD
<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Textural Class</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
0 - 0.15	10 YR 4/4	Firm silty clay loam	Occasional small angular flint.	Topsoil.
0.15 - 0.45	10 YR 4/4	Firm silty clay	Frequent small angular chalk and occasional small angular and rounded flint.	Made ground.
0.45 -	10 YR 4/3	Sticky silty clay	Very frequent small to medium angular and rounded chalk. Occasional small angular flint.	Made ground. Unable to progress beyond 0.70 m.

Auger Number		Co-ordinates		Surface Height
50		SU 16400 40750		112.16 m OD
<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Textural Class</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
0 - 0.15	10 YR 4/4	Firm silty clay loam	Occasional small angular flint.	Topsoil.
0.15 - 0.50	10 YR 4/4	Firm clay silt	Frequent chalk flecks.	Made ground.
0.50 -	10 YR 4/3	Firm clay silt	Very frequent small angular and rounded chalk. Ceramic Building Material found.	Made ground. Unable to progress beyond 0.70 m.

Auger Number		Co-ordinates		Surface Height
51		SU 16425 40750		112.32 m OD
<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Textural Class</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
0 - 0.30	10 YR 4/4	Firm silty clay loam	Occasional small angular flint.	Topsoil.
0.30 - 0.50	10 YR 4/3	Firm clay silt	Occasional chalk flecks.	Made ground.
0.50 - 0.80	10 YR 4/3	Firm clay silt	Very frequent small to medium angular and rounded chalk.	Made ground.
0.80 - 0.90	10 YR 4/3	Firm silty clay	Occasional chalk flecks.	Buried soil?
0.90 - 1.10	10 YR 5/3	Firm silty clay	Frequent chalk flecks.	Buried soil?
1.10 - 1.50	10 YR 7/3	Firm silty clay	Very frequent small to medium angular and rounded chalk.	Subsoil.
1.50 -	10 YR 8/1		Chalk.	Natural.

Auger Number		Co-ordinates		Surface Height
52		SU 16450 40750		112.51 m OD
Depth (m)	Colour	Textural Class	Description	Comments
0 - 0.10	10 YR 4/4	Firm silty clay loam	No inclusions.	Topsoil.
0.10 - 0.80	10 YR 3/3	Firm clay silt	Frequent small to medium angular and rounded chalk.	Made ground.
0.80 - 0.90	10 YR 6/4	Firm silty clay	Very frequent small to medium angular chalk.	Subsoil.
0.90 -	10 YR 8/1		Chalk.	Natural.

Auger Number		Co-ordinates		Surface Height
53		SU 16475 40750		112.86 m OD
Depth (m)	Colour	Textural Class	Description	Comments
0 - 0.15	10 YR 4/4	Firm silty clay loam	No inclusions.	Topsoil.
0.15 - 0.20	10 YR 2/2		Clinker.	Made ground.
0.20 - 0.35	10 YR 4/3	Firm clay silt	Mixed soil and clinker.	Made ground.
0.35 - 0.55	10 YR 4/3	Firm clay silt	Frequent small angular chalk.	Made ground.
0.55 -	10 YR 8/1		Weathered chalk.	Natural.

Auger Number		Co-ordinates		Surface Height
54		SU 16400 40700		111.95 m OD
Depth (m)	Colour	Textural Class	Description	Comments
0 - 0.10	10 YR 4/4	Firm silty clay loam	Rare small rounded flint.	Topsoil.
0.10 - 0.30	10 YR 4/4	Firm silty clay	Very frequent small chalk. Occasional Ceramic Building Material and yellow sand lenses.	Made ground.
0.30 -			Hard-core.	Unable to progress beyond 0.30 m

Auger Number		Co-ordinates		Surface Height
55		SU 16425 40700		112.38 m OD
Depth (m)	Colour	Textural Class	Description	Comments
0 - 0.20	10 YR 4/4	Firm silty clay loam	No inclusions.	Topsoil.
0.20 -	10 YR 4/3	Firm silty clay	Frequent small angular chalk becoming more sticky at 0.40 m. Occasional small angular and rounded flint from 0.50 m with rare yellow sand lenses.	Made ground. Unable to progress beyond 0.70 m.

Auger Number		Co-ordinates		Surface Height
56		SU 16450 40700		112.50 m OD
Depth (m)	Colour	Textural Class	Description	Comments
0 - 0.10	10 YR 4/4	Firm silty clay loam	Occasional small angular flint. Clinker present.	Topsoil.
0.10 - 0.35	10 YR 4/4	Firm silty clay	Very frequent small to medium angular chalk. Occasional yellow sand lenses and clinker.	Made ground.
0.35 - 0.40	10 YR 2/2		Clinker.	Made ground.
0.40 -	10 YR 4/3	Compact silty clay	Frequent small angular chalk and small angular and rounded flint. Rare clinker, yellow sand lenses and Ceramic Building Material.	Made ground. Unable to progress beyond 0.70 m.

Auger Number		Co-ordinates		Surface Height
57		SU 16475 40700		112.78 m OD
Depth (m)	Colour	Textural Class	Description	Comments
0 - 0.10	10 YR 4/4	Firm silty clay loam	No inclusions.	Topsoil.
0.10 -	10 YR 4/3	Compact silty clay	Frequent chalk flecks.	Made ground. Unable to progress beyond 0.50 m.

Auger Number		Co-ordinates		Surface Height
58		SU 16500 40700		112.95 m OD
Depth (m)	Colour	Textural Class	Description	Comments
0 - 0.10	10 YR 3/4	Firm silty clay loam	Occasional small angular and rounded flint.	Topsoil.
0.10 - 0.65	10 YR 4/2	Firm silty clay	Very frequent small to medium rounded and angular chalk. Occasional small to medium angular flint.	Made ground.
0.65 - 0.85	10 YR 4/2	Firm silty clay	Occasional small angular chalk. Frequent small rounded flint.	Made ground.
0.85 - 1.00	10 YR 4/6	Sticky silty clay	Frequent small to medium angular and rounded chalk.	Made ground.
1.00 -	10 YR 8/1		Chalk.	Natural.

Auger Number		Co-ordinates		Surface Height
59		SU 16525 40700		112.89 m OD
Depth (m)	Colour	Textural Class	Description	Comments
0 - 0.35	10 YR 4/4	Firm silty clay loam	Occasional small angular and rounded flint.	Topsoil.
0.35 - 0.40	10 YR 4/3	Firm silty clay	Very frequent small to medium angular chalk. Rare small angular and rounded flint.	Made ground.
0.40 -	10 YR 8/1		Chalk.	Natural.

Auger Number		Co-ordinates		Surface Height
60		SU 16450 40650		112.47 m OD
Depth (m)	Colour	Textural Class	Description	Comments
0 - 0.15	10 YR 4/4	Firm silty clay loam	No inclusions.	Topsoil.
0.15 -	10 YR 4/3	Firm silty clay	Frequent small angular chalk, becoming more frequent and compact with depth. Occasional small angular flint. Occasional Ceramic Building Material.	Made ground. Unable to progress beyond 0.60 m.

Auger Number		Co-ordinates		Surface Height
61		SU 16475 40650		112.82 m OD
Depth (m)	Colour	Textural Class	Description	Comments
0 - 0.10	10 YR 4/4	Firm silty clay loam	Rare small angular and rounded flint.	Topsoil.
0.10 -	10 YR 4/4	Firm silty clay	Frequent small angular and rounded chalk. Occasional clinker and yellow sand lenses.	Made ground. Unable to progress beyond 0.30 m.

Auger Number		Co-ordinates		Surface Height
62		SU 16496 40650		112.73 m OD
Depth (m)	Colour	Textural Class	Description	Comments
0 - 0.10	10 YR 4/4	Firm silty clay loam	No inclusions.	Topsoil.
0.10 -	10 YR 4/3	Firm silty clay	Occasional small angular chalk and flint. Occasional Ceramic Building Material.	Made ground. Unable to progress beyond 0.40m.

## APPENDIX 5 - FINDS TOTALS BY CONTEXT.

NB. Quantities are presented by number/weight in grammes.

CBM=ceramic building material; Dting: ph = prehistoric; rb = Romano-British; me= medieval; pm=post-medieval

s = include finds from sieving

Context	Animal bone	CBM	Clay pipe	Flint	Glass	Pottery	Shell	Slag	Stone	Metalwork
101	1/42	7/50		5/45		3/6rb; 1/2 pm				3/20
102	1/1	10/68		1/8		13/44rb; 1/2me	1/5			
102s		1/1				1/2rb				
103	4/8	1/4				13/78rb;1/1 me				1/4
103s	1/1					14/57rb				1/2
201		5/58				1/12pm				
202	1/7	9/118	2/6		2/46	8/25rb				
301				1/8		3/18rb				
301s				1/16		3/9rb				
302						4/22rb				
302s						2/2rb;1/2me				
303		2/22		2/50		10/52rb				
303s		2/10				6/10rb				
402						1/1pm				
402s						1/1me				

Context	Animal bone	CBM	Clay pipe	Flint	Glass	Pottery	Shell	Slag	Stone	Metalwork
501					3/18					
501s					1/2					
502		1/2				1/5rb	1/10			
502s		1/1				1/1rb				
503		6/66				2/6rb				
503s						1/2rb	1/4			
601						1/3me				
602	2/2	13/200			1/1	1/12rb				2/14
603		1/8								
702		13/138	1/3		2/5	4/33rb;3/23me;1/18pm				
702s		1/10				4/8rb				
800	1/2	7/76		2/4		2/2rb;1/1pm				
800s		4/10		1/7						
801						1/5rb				
801s						1/2rb				
902	2/2	2/12				2/10pm				
902s		3/4								
1001s		1/20								
1002		6/66								
1002s		1/15								
1101		1/9								
1102		7/23		1/3		1/1pm				
1102s						3/6rb;1/1me				1/6
1201	1/2									



Context	Animal bone	CBM	Clay pipe	Flint	Glass	Pottery	Shell	Slag	Stone	Metalwork
1901		1/7								
1902		16/139				3/6rb; 1/7pm				
1902s					1/2	1/2rb				
2000		2/14								
2001		6/218		1/7						
2102		10/88				4/13rb;3/24 pm				1/104Fe; 1/2Cu
2102s	2/6	1/1		2/10						
2202		5/34		3/42		3/6rb				
2202s	1/1	2/5		2/8		2/3rb	1/10			
2302	1/2	18/326		3/57		2/4rb;2/8me				1/7Cu
2302s		1/2				1/1rb				
2303		2/28		3/16		2/10rb				
2303s		1/2								
2400		5/27		1/17						
2400s		1/6				1/4rb; 1/1pm				1/20
2401		2/44				2/4rb				1/4
2401s					1/1					
2501s						1/2rb				
2502		3/8				2/19pm				
2502s		1/6				3/8me				
2602		4/43				1/1rb;2/12 me				
2602s					1/1	1/1ph				1/3

Context	Animal bone	CBM	Clay pipe	Flint	Glass	Pottery	Shell	Slag	Stone	Metalwork
3000s		1/17		1/1						1/20
3001						1/10rb				
3101		2/44						1/70		
3101s		1/2				1/3me				
3102		13/209						1/20		
3102s		1/3				1/2pm				1/6
3202		19/96				3/7rb;2/9me ;1/4pm				
3202s		1/4								
3601	1/1	2/8	1/2							
3602		6/11				2/8rb				
3603		2/12								
3603s		1/8								
3700		5/56								1/7
3700s		1/13								
4001		7/93				1/4rb; 1/1pm				
4001s		2/12				1/2me				
4101		5/66				1/4me				
4101s		1/2				1/2me				
4201		12/150			1/3	1/1me				
4201s		4/23			1/12					
4401		1/16				2/40pm				1/4
4401s		3/14				1/3me				
4501		4/48				1/6me				
4501s						1/2me				

Context	Animal bone	CBM	Clay pipe	Flint	Glass	Pottery	Shell	Slag	Stone	Metalwork
4502		1/4				2/4rb				
4502s						1/2me				
4600		8/112			2/6					
4601		5/76				9/86rb				
4602	13/51					11/88rb	1/41		1/380	

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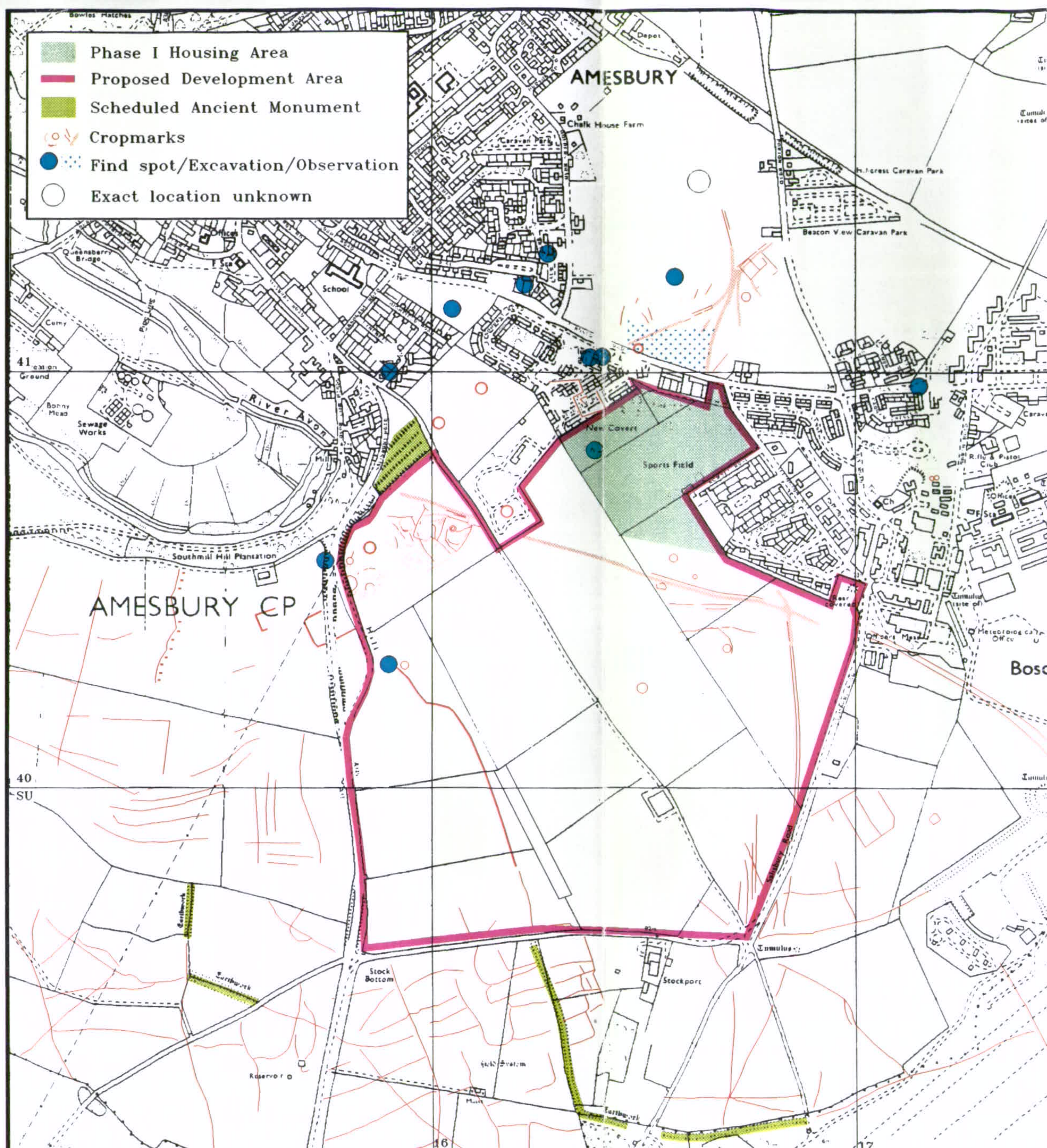


Fig. 1: Location of Phase I Housing Area

Wessex  
 Archaeology

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DRAWN BY	LJC
DATE	17/05/95

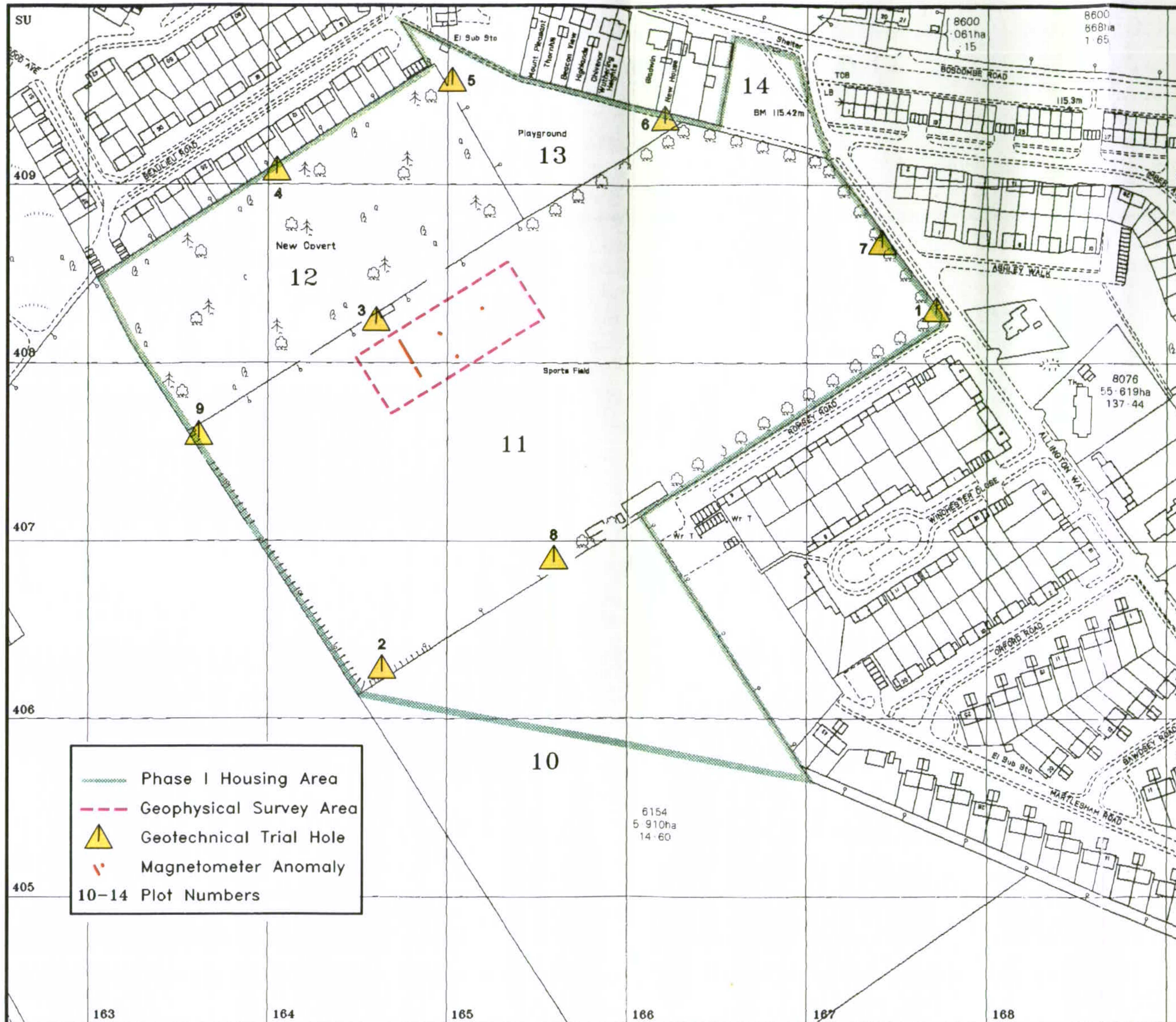


Fig. 2: Location of Geophysical Survey Area and Geotechnical Trial Holes

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Archaeology

SCALE	1:2 500
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DATE	17/05/95

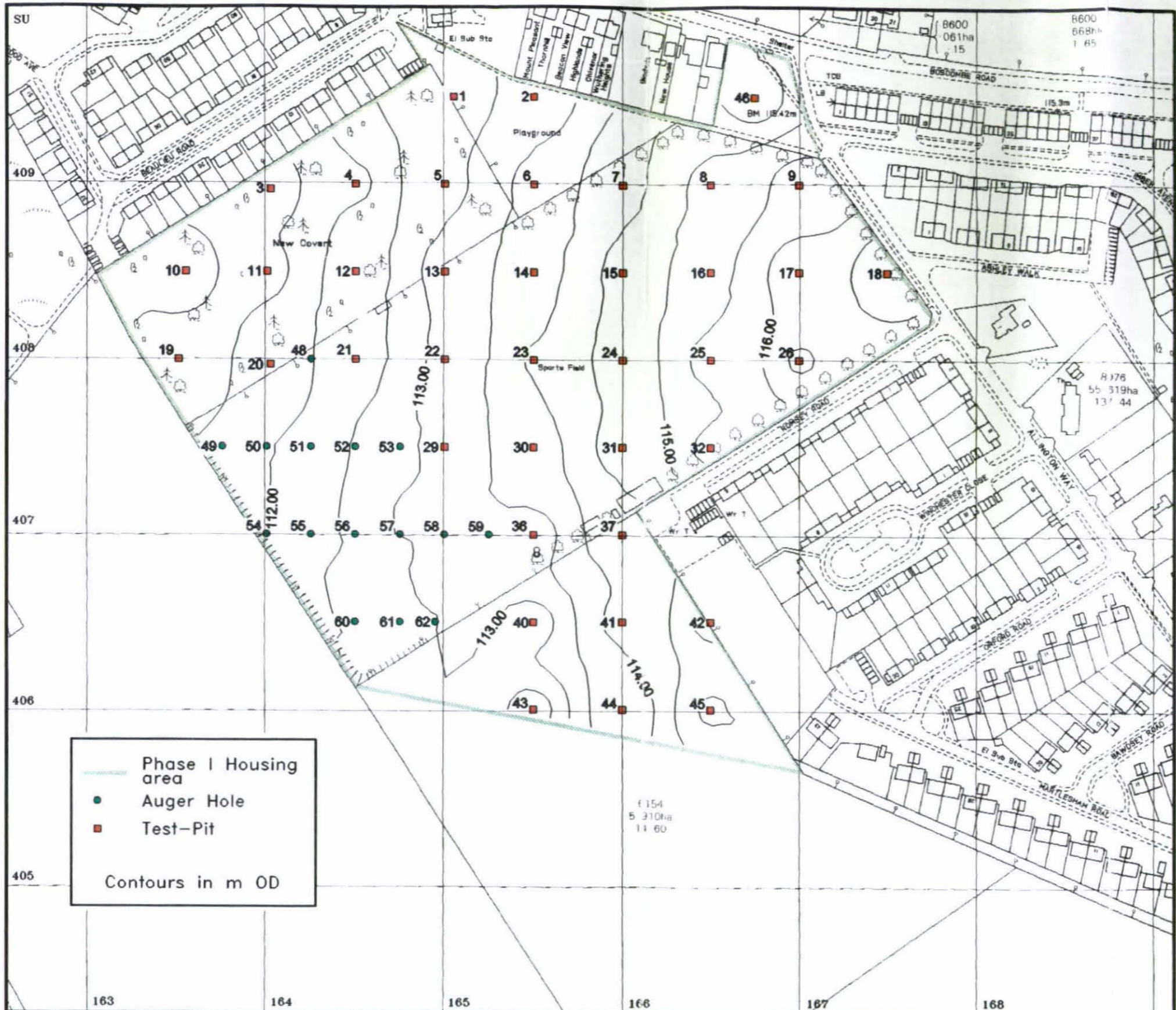
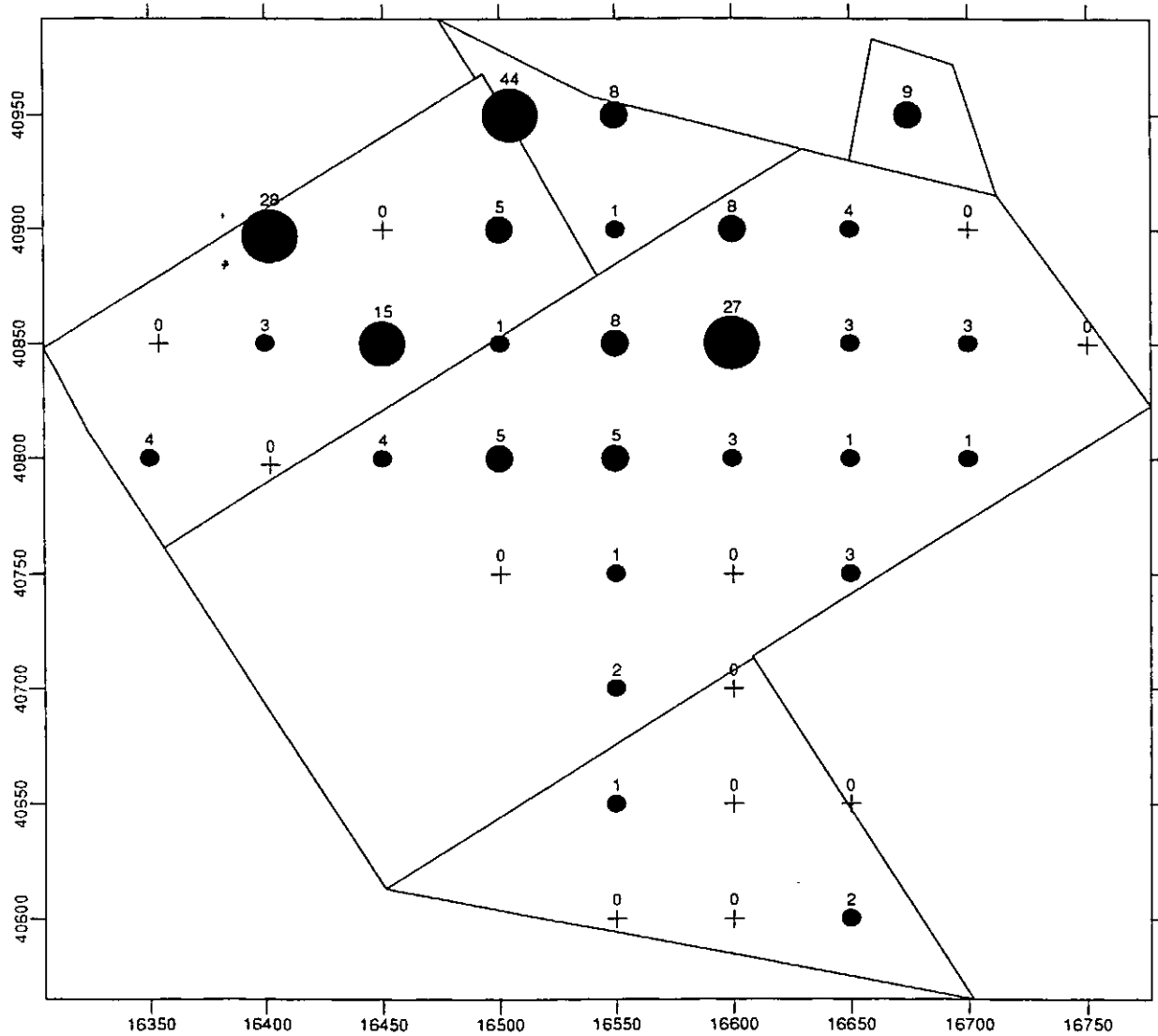


Fig. 3: Location of Test-Pits and Auger Holes

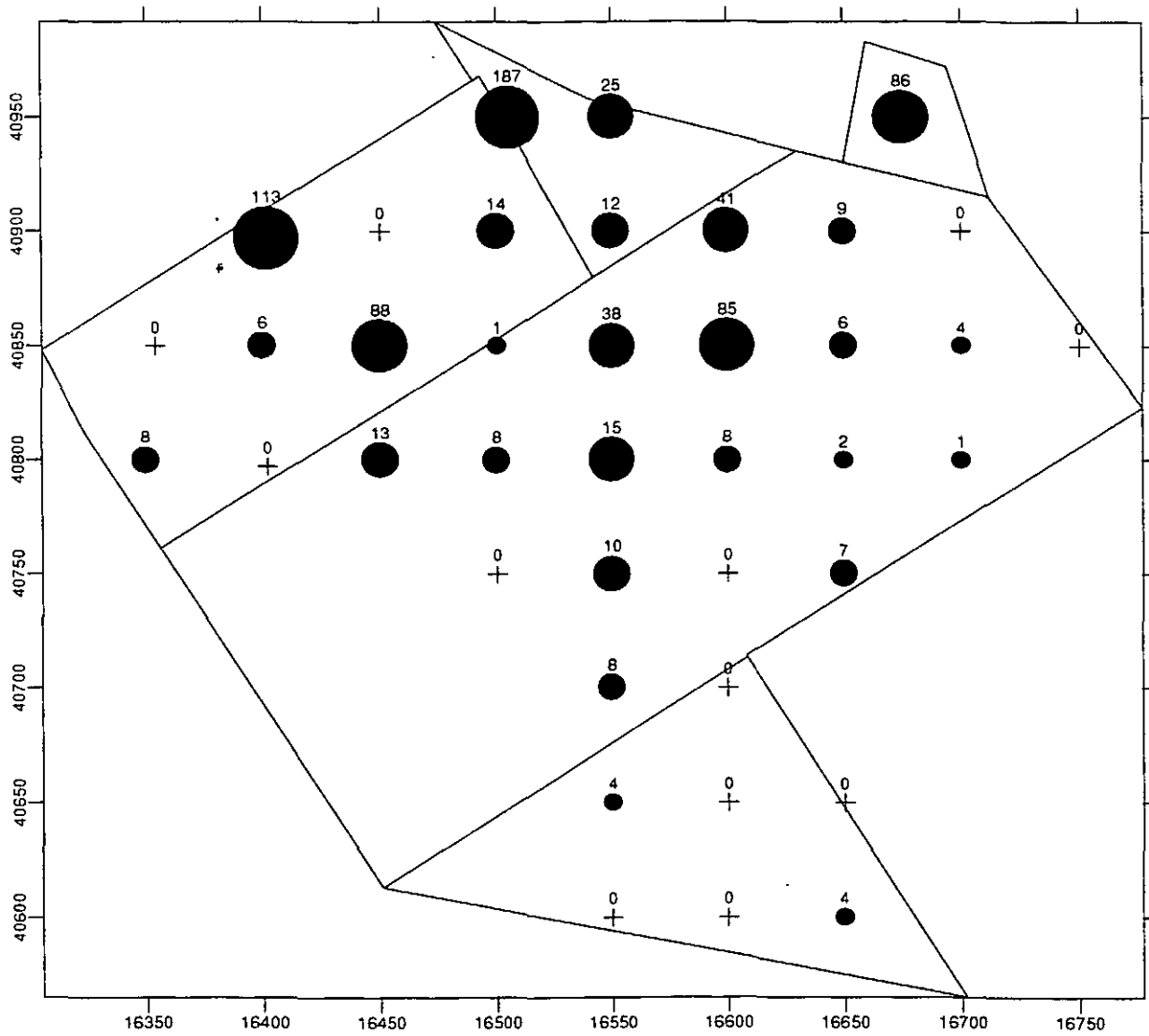
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Archaeology

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LAND SOUTH-EAST OF AMESBURY

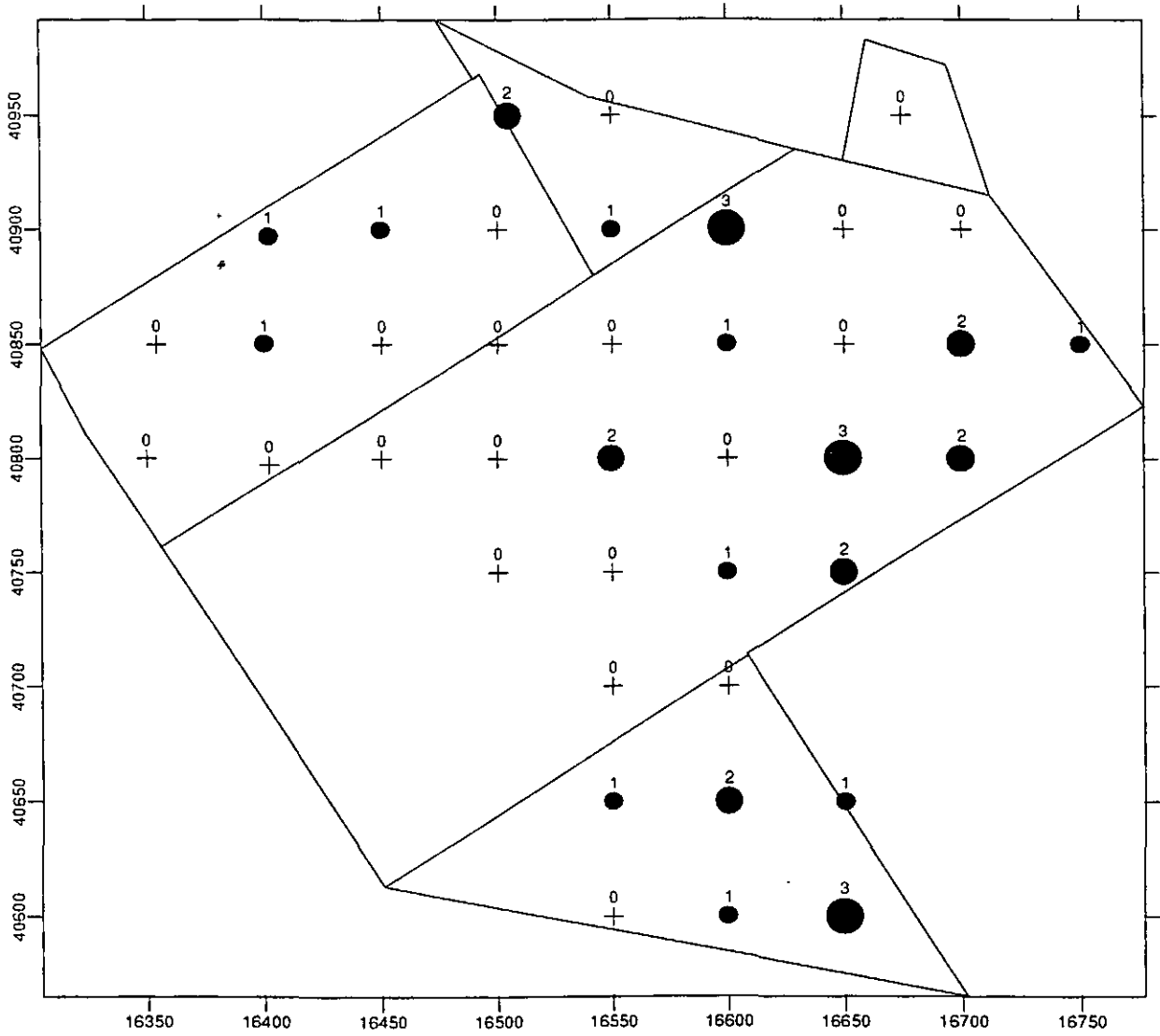
Fig.4: Distribution of Romano-British pottery by number



LAND SOUTH-EAST OF AMESBURY

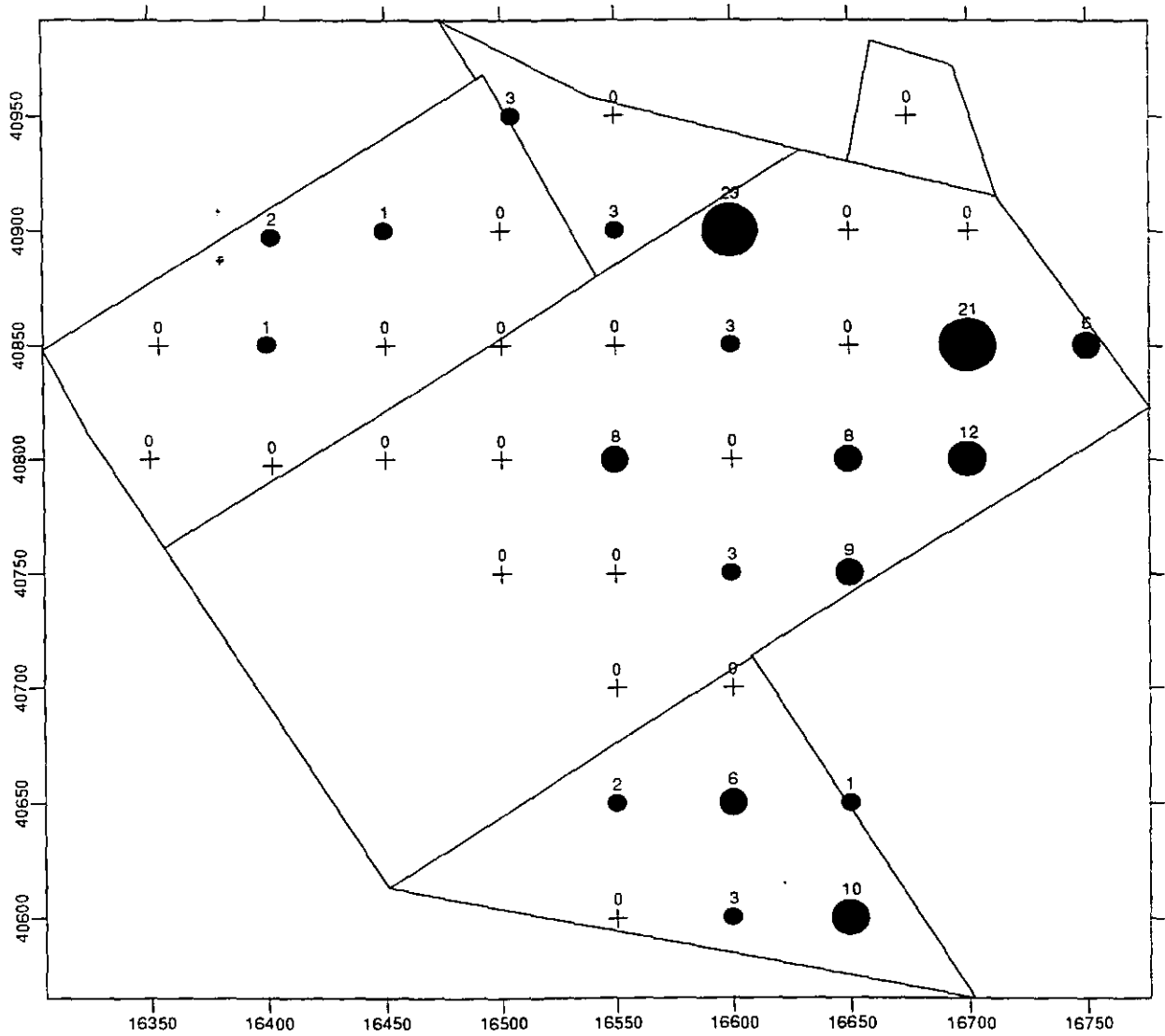
Fig. 5: Distribution of Romano-British pottery by weight (grammes)





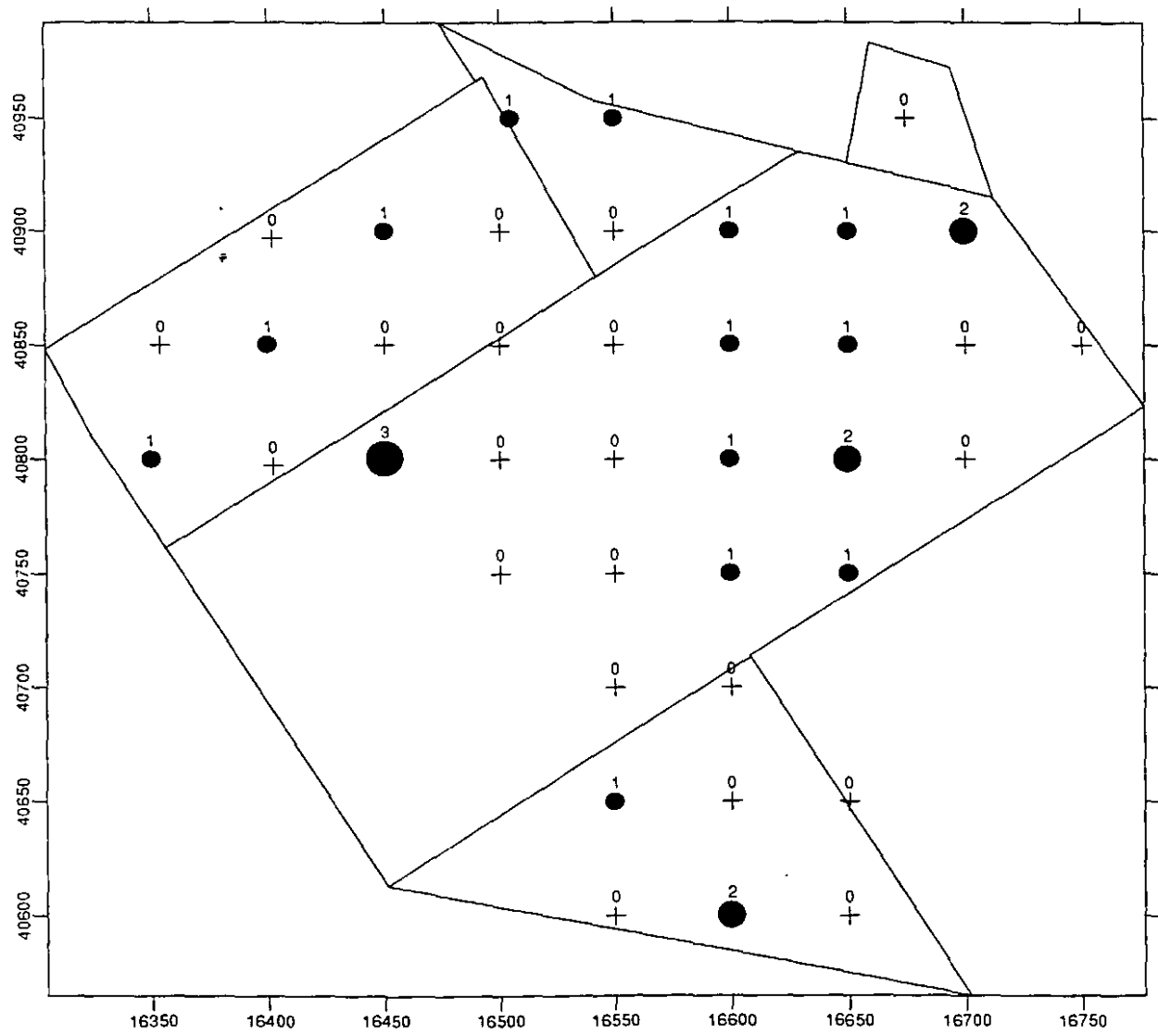
LAND SOUTH-EAST OF AMESBURY

Fig. 6: Distribution of medieval pottery by number



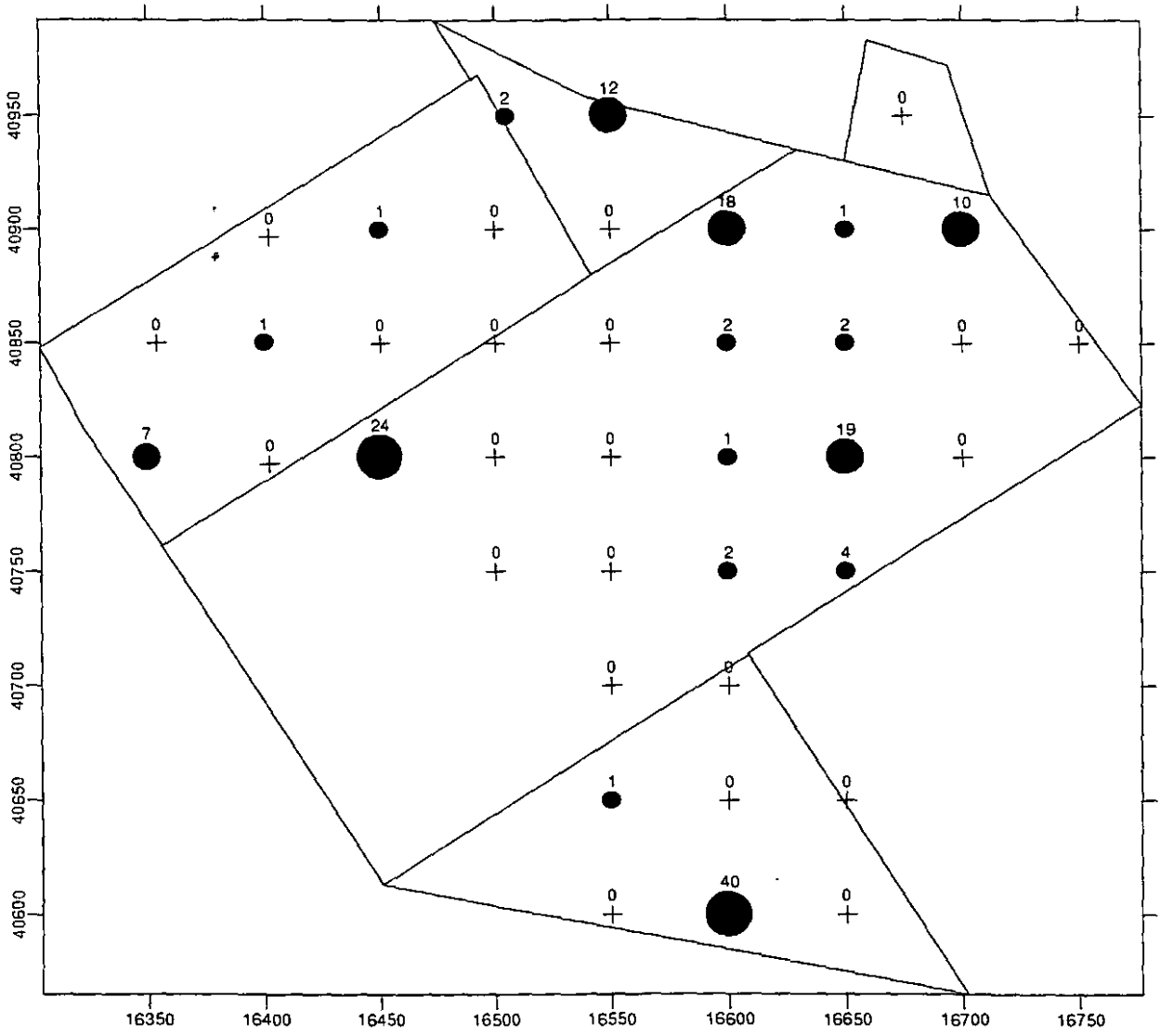
LAND SOUTH-EAST OF AMESBURY

Fig 7: Distribution of medieval pottery by weight (grammes)



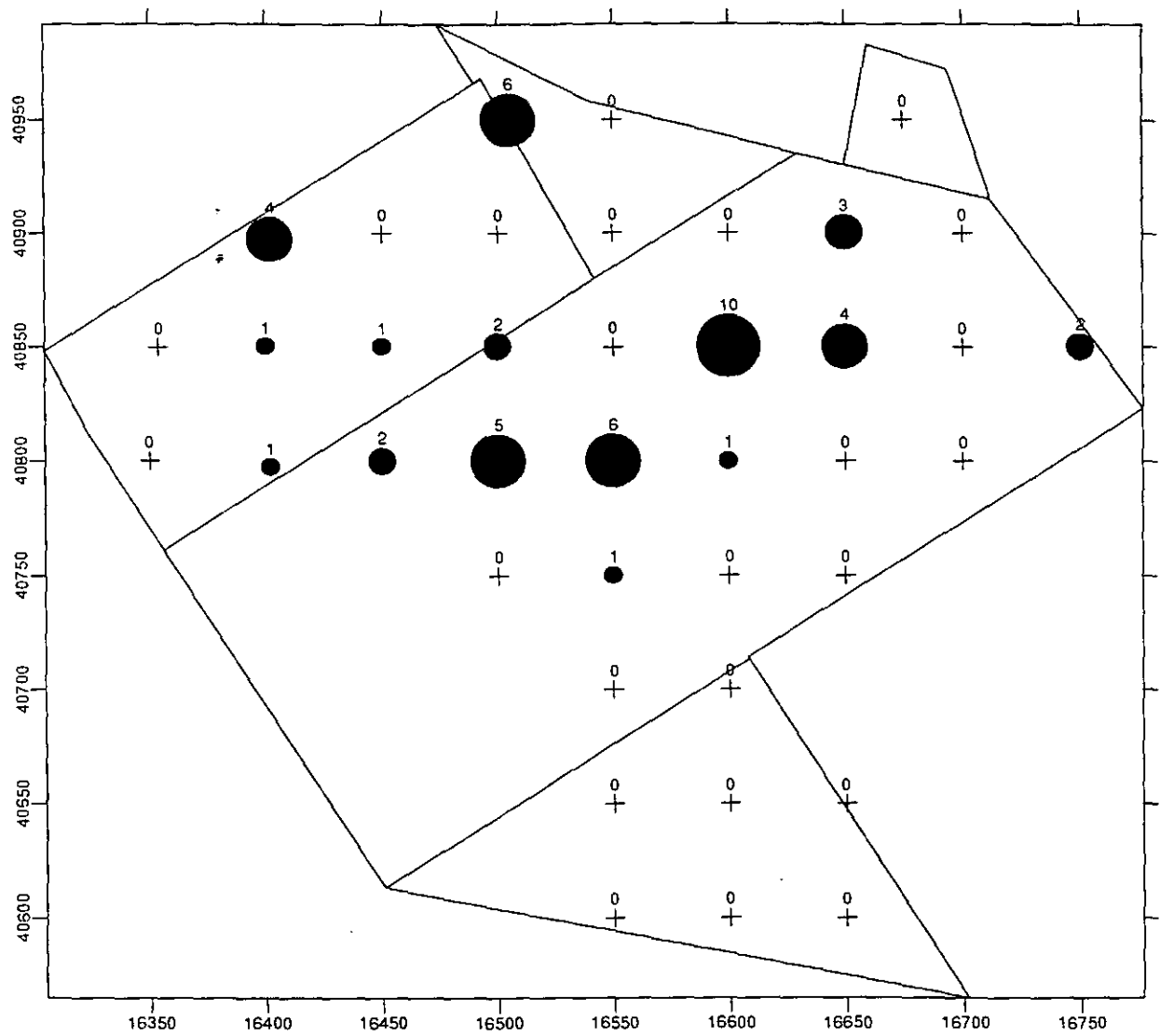
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Fig. 8: Distribution of post-medieval pottery by number



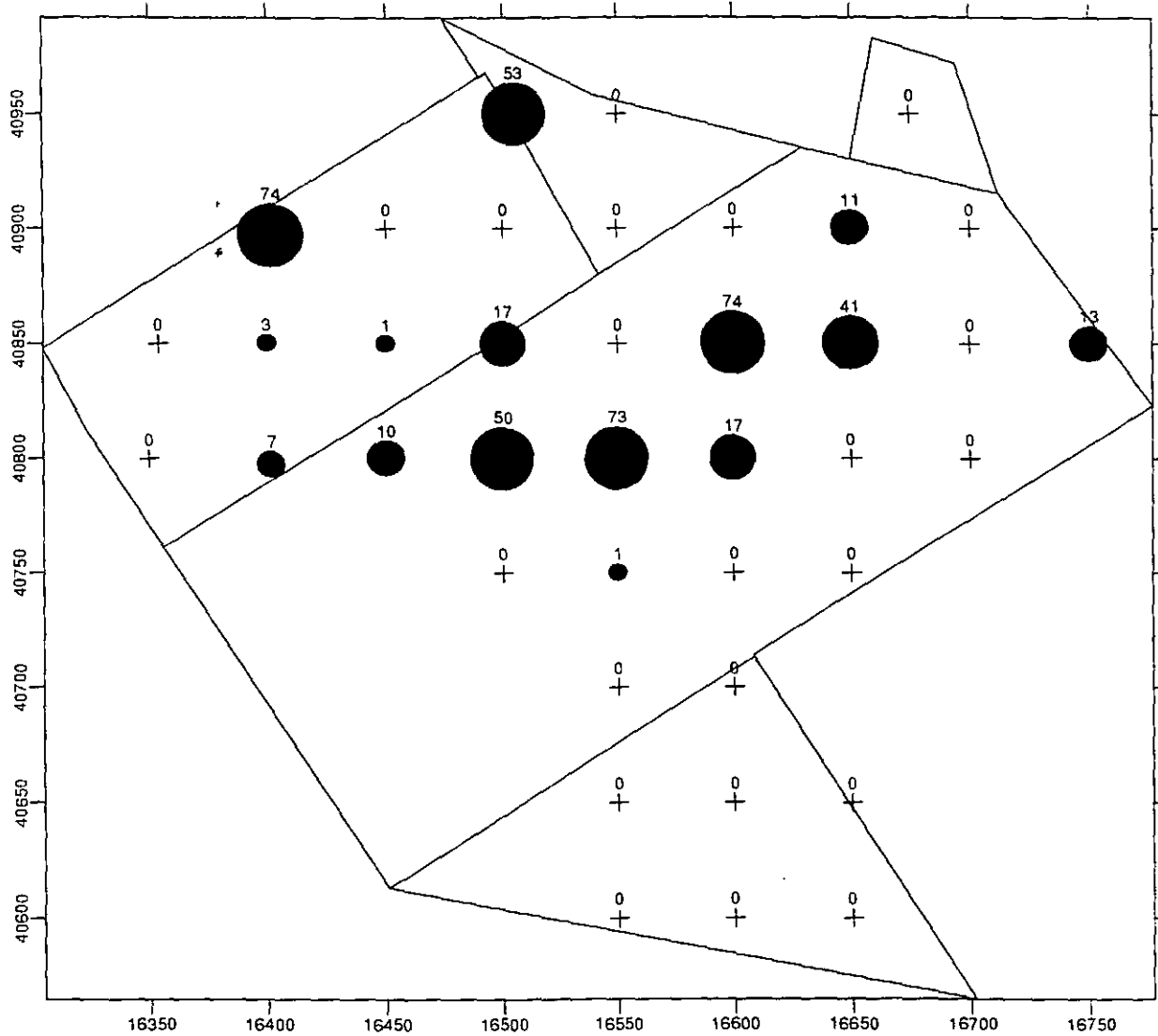
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Fig. 9: Distribution of post-medieval pottery by weight (grammes)



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Fig. 10: Distribution of worked flint by number



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Fig. 11: Distribution of worked flint by weight (grammes)

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