B1914 OLD SARUM TRUNK MAIN REPLACEMENT WILTSHIRE

Assessment report for archaeological mitigation works including proposals for post-excavation analysis and publication

Prepared on behalf of

Wessex Water
2 Nuffield Road
Poole
Dorset
BH17 ORL

by

Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
SALISBURY
SP4 6EB

Report ref: 49631.03
September 2002

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Wessex Water to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation works in relation to their proposed replacement of a 4.5km long water trunk main to the north of Old Sarum, Salisbury.

Preceding phases of desk-based assessment and subsequent geophysical survey, had identified varying levels of archaeological potential along the proposed pipeline route, which crosses an archaeologically rich and diverse landscape. Modifications were made to the pipeline route to avoid, wherever possible, areas of high archaeological potential.

A strategy for mitigating unavoidable archaeological impacts was developed incorporating a programme archaeologically directed topsoil stripping of the pipeline easement and compounds, followed by archaeological recording and excavation, where appropriate. Fieldwork began in September 2001 and was completed in March 2002.

Archaeological features ranging in date from the Neolithic to Post-medieval periods were identified. These included:

- Two concentrations of Neolitic pits, one two the north of Old Sarum and one to the east of the A345. The later concentration of pits contained a remarkable assemblage of material indicating a level of sorting between pits.
- A group of Early Bronze Age pits on the west side of the Avon Valley and an enclosed Bronze Age Settlement on a chalk spur north of Old Sarum.
- Iron Age burial groups to the North of Old Sarum and to the east of the A345. The later possibly forming a boundary later re-inforced in the Roman period. At the very eastern end of the pipeline there was evidence for an Iron Age settlement with associated crouched burial.
- Roman activity included probable settlement enclosure ditches around Camp Hill, to the west of the River Avon, reinforcement of an earlier Iron Age boundary east of Old Sarum (see above) and evidence for two Roman Roads including the Portway.
- The well preserved remains of what is thought to be St. John's Chapel and Hospice site were located south of Ford Road. The chapel and associated burials were enclosed by a series of three semicircular ditches. The site is certainly of regional and probably of national significance. After recording in plan the site was protected and re-instated and the pipeline route re-located.
- The remains of a Post-medieval beacon(?)was located on top of Camp Hill.

The stratigraphic, artefactual and palaeoenvironmental evidence recovered during the course of field work were then assessed. This document sets out the results of that assessment with proposals for further analysis and publication as an article in the Wiltshire Archaeological magazine.

Acknowledgements

The archaeological investigations were commissioned by Wessex Water and Wessex Archaeology are grateful for the help and support of Neil Callard, Liz Clarke, Steve Dodwell, Andy Gale and Dave Jones of Wessex Water during the course of the project.

The fieldwork was monitored on behalf of Wiltshire County Council by Roy Canham, Wiltshire County Council Archaeological Officer.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Jonathan Nowell. The fieldwork was directed by James Chapman (Project Officer) with the assistance of Neil Fitzpatrick (Supervisor), Becky Fitzpatrick, Hannah Marriot, Kirsten Egging, Russell Gant and Laura Cassey. The report was compiled by James W S Chapman. Finds were assessed by Lorraine Mepham and Julie Gardiner and the environmental remains by Michael J Allen. The illustrations were prepared by Karen Nichols.

Contents

B1914 OLD SARUM TRUNK MAIN REPLACEMENT WILTSHIRE

Assessment report on the results of the archaeological mitigation works including proposals for post-excavation analysis and publication

1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Wessex Water (WW) to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation works in relation to their proposed replacement of an existing water main, which crosses the Woodford Valley to the north of Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire (the Scheme).

1.1.2 The pipeline (The Scheme Route) extends from the Camp Hill Reservoir in the west (Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref 411150 133675), to Castle Hill Reservoir in the east (OS Grid Ref 414750 132375) (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.3 In advance of mitigation works being implemented, two stages of desk-based assessment were undertaken (WA May 2001 and WA June 2001). Varying levels of archaeological potential were identified along the Scheme Route. The later assessment recommended that this potential be further defined by detailed magnetometer survey along the line of the pipeline easement. In some areas, where potential for minor adjustment to the route was identified, a wider corridor would be examined.

1.1.4 A mitigation strategy (WA September 2001), incorporating the results of the desk-based assessments and magnetometer survey, was then prepared. This document detailed how unavoidable archaeological impacts would be mitigated through a programme of archaeologically directed top-soil strip, followed, where appropriate, by detailed record and excavation.

1.1.5 Fieldwork was undertaken between September 2001 and March 2002, with some works being carried out in advance of pipeline construction and the majority during construction.

1.2 Scope of Document

1.2.1 This document presents a brief summary of the principal findings of the fieldwork, including the preliminary assessment of the artefactual and palaeo-environmental evidence.

1.2.2 The potential for further analysis of the archaeological remains is outlined, considering the respective levels of importance, on a local, regional and national scale. Proposals for publication and dissemination of the results, and the additional work required to achieve this, are also included.

1.3 Archaeological Background

Introduction

1.3.1 The following sections present a brief summary of the geo-topographical and archaeological background to the pipeline scheme. The archaeological background and context is more fully discussed in the earlier assessments and mitigation strategy (WA May 2001, WA June 2001 and September 2001) and is not repeated here.

Topography and Geology

1.3.2 The Scheme Route is founded on solid geology of Upper Chalk, which in places is capped with clay and flint, and crosses the Woodford Valley from west to east, just to the north of the Scheduled Monument of Old Sarum **(Fig. 1**).

1.3.3 Its western terminus, at Camp Hill Reservoir, is the Scheme's highest point at *c*.137m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) (**Fig. 2**). From here it descends the steep western side of the chalk valley to the floodplain and water meadows of the River Avon at a level of some 52m AOD. Eastwards the route rises out of the floodplain, passing to the north of the chalk prominence on which Old Sarum is founded. The Scheme's eastern terminus crosses a ridge at a height of some 110m AOD.

The Archaeological Landscape

1.3.4 The Scheme area forms part of a rich archaeological landscape dating from at least the late prehistoric period. There is good evidence of activity from the Neolithic (4,000– 2,400 BC), Bronze Age (2,400-700BC), Iron Age (700BC-AD43), Roman (AD 43-410) and Medieval (AD1066-1499) periods. This includes evidence for Neolithic settlement and a long barrow, Bronze Age barrow cemeteries and field systems: Roman, Iron Age and Medieval settlements.

Old Sarum

1.3.5 Immediately south of the eastern half of the Scheme is the Scheduled Monument (SM) of Old Sarum (SM26717), the Scheme lies fully outside the SM boundary. Old Sarum is founded on the west end of Bishopsdown Hill, a westward-facing spur overlooking the river Avon. As with the rest of the Scheme the underlying geology of Old Sarum is Upper Chalk.

1.3.6 The site of Old Sarum was first occupied during the Early Iron Age when a hillfort was constructed. Occupation continued in the Roman period, with activity concentrated within the area of the hillfort. Four Roman roads met outside the east gate, of which three cross the Scheme area, and a fourth entered the monument via the west gate.

1.3.7 Old Sarum was extensively occupied in the Saxon period and greatly re-modelled after the Norman conquest with construction of a motte and bailey castle. The 11th century church was enlarged to form a cathedral and the castle defences strengthened.

1.3.8 The process of abandonment and decay of Old Sarum began in the 13th century with the church establishing the new city of Salisbury to the south.

1.4 The Scheme

1.4.1 Three potential routes for the replacement pipeline were considered during the archaeological assessment process. The route of the existing main was used in the first Desk-Based Study (WA May 2001) to scope the extent of the archaeological study. In the light of these results a new pipeline route (Revised Route) was established for assessment (WA June 2001). As a consequence of this assessment, further revisions were made to establish the Scheme Route as depicted in the mitigation strategy (WA September 2001). Subsequent adjustments to the route were made during the course of the construction programme, these are summarised below (para.1.4.6) and depicted in Figure 1 and 2.

1.4.2 The replacement pipeline extends for approximately 4.5km, of which some 4.0km is new construction (**Fig.1**). To reduce archaeological and environmental impact an existing length of pipeline (*c*.0.5km) was re-used where it crosses River Avon flood plain and water meadows. The new pipe will be connected to the old at existing junctions outside the floodplain, avoiding any new ground disturbance in this sensitive location.

1.4.3 Prior to construction a 15m wide easement was defined along the length of the entire route excepting across the Avon floodplain, with vehicular access from existing roads and track-ways (**Fig 1**). Both boundaries of the easement were demarcated by temporary fencing.

1.4.4 Three areas (Compounds A, B and C) were identified for use as compounds, two of which (A and B) were used.

1.4.5 A *c*.10m width of the easement was top/subsoil stripped with the spoil temporarily bunded on the remaining 5m. The pipeline was laid in a *c*1.5m wide trench within the 10m width of stripped easement.

1.4.6 During the construction programme the proposed location of the pipeline 'T' junction at the eastern end of the Scheme Route, north of Ford Road, was moved westwards. This was to ensure that the pipeline route to the west of the 'T' junction avoided the Transco pipeline and a previously unknown modern pig burial south of Ford Road. Stripping of the revised 'T' junction easement revealed an enclosed medieval building and burial ground. In order that they may be preserved *in situ* the pipeline route was further amended and the 'T 'junction located within the road-line.

1.5 Archaeological Mitigation Programme

1.5.1 Two elements of the Scheme were archaeologically investigated in advance of the pipeline construction programme, to avoid unnecessary delay should significant archaeological deposits be encountered.

1.5.2 The very western end of the pipeline easement, approximately 100m in length, between the Camphill Reservoir and the A360, was considered to have high potential for Romano-British deposits and was subject to archaeologically directed stripping, followed by archaeological excavation and record in advance of the construction programme.

1.5.3 Three potential construction compound sites were identified. Compound A, located immediately east of the A360, and the easement on its northern boundary were archaeologically stripped in advance of construction. Two further potential compound sites (B and C) were identified immediately north of Old Sarum. The least archaeologically sensitive of these (Compound B) – as determined by geophysics– was rapidly evaluated through the excavation of three trial trenches. Evaluation confirmed the negative results of the geophysical survey and compound B was subsequently stripped under archaeological direction. Compound C was not used and no groundworks were undertaken in this area.

1.5.4 The remainder of the easement, some 3.7km in length, was stripped under archaeological direction during the construction programme. Top and subsoil stripping commenced in September 2001, immediately east of Compound A, and progressed eastwards. Archaeological excavation and recording was then undertaken where appropriate. Archaeological fieldwork was completed in March 2002.

1.5.5 A total area of some 3.6 ha was subject to archaeologically directed strip, record and excavate.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1.1 Fieldwork was conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations*, and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (as amended 1994) and in accordance with the methodology set out in the Mitigation Strategy (WA September 2001) except where detailed below.

3 OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

3.1 Geo-topographical and Site Breakdown

3.1.1 The Scheme Route crosses a landscape which incorporates a variety of topographical and geological zones, each having implications for the archaeological record.

3.1.2 Based on land-ownership the Scheme Route has been divided into six sites (Sites 1-6) (**Figs. 1 & 2**) with Site 1 at the western end of the Scheme and Site 6 at the eastern end. These sites not only broadly define the boundaries of geo-topographical zones, but also identifiable foci of archaeological activity, although in some instances these foci of activity straddle more than one Site.

3.1.3 The geo-topography of each Site is discussed below.

3.1.4 As no groundworks were undertaken within the water meadows of the Woodford Valley, this element of the Scheme Route was not designated a site number.

Site 1 - Land to the west of the A360 by Camphill Reservoir :

- Site 1 comprised a 100m length of easement located at the western end of the Scheme. It was founded on the hill top plateau on the western side of the Woodford Valley at a height of between *c.*134m AOD and *c.*137m AOD. Geology comprised a thin layer of clay with flints overlying the chalk bedrock. The total area subject to archaeological investigation was 550m^2.

Site 2 – Land to the east of the A360 and west of the River Avon:

- Site 2 comprised Compound A and 1,300m of easement on the west side of the Woodford Valley. The westernmost 740m of the easement slopes gently eastwards from the A360 (*c*. 134m AOD) to Hilltop Farm (*c.*106m AOD). On this part of the site the geology is similar to that found on Site 1, comprising clay with flint over bedrock chalk. From Hill Top Farm eastwards the easement crosses a small dry valley - 'draining' into the Avon - before dropping steeply to *c*. 50m AOD on the Avon floodplain. The superficial clay and flints become increasingly sparse and are completely absent on the steep valley side, where natural chalk underlies the thin topsoils. At the very eastern end of the easement on the valley floor a series of colluviated subsoils were exposed overlying the chalk.

Site 3 - Land to the east of River Avon the north of Old Sarum:

- Site 3 comprised Compound B and 900m of easement to the north of Phillips Lane. The easement rises eastwards up from the River Avon (*c.*50m AOD) across a dry valley and onto an undulating shallow north facing valley side, which gradually radiates down to the north and east from the base of Old Sarum. The easement cuts across a prominent broad spur (**Fig. 2**) which extends north-east from Old Sarum, and it was here that the principal focus of archaeological deposits, from this site, were recovered. With the exception of some colluviated sub-soils at the very western end and at the base of some the undulations, natural bedrock chalk was exposed immediately beneath the topsoil.

Site 4 – Land south of Phillips Lane and west of the A345

- This site comprised some 270m of easement crossing the line of a shallow dry valley running away from the Old Sarum promontory. Topography and geology of this site were very similar to that found on Site 3.

Site 5 – Land to the east of the A345 and north of Castle Hill Reservoir:

- Site 5 comprised some 950m of easement crossing land currently used as a pig farm. The land gradually rises to the south-east towards Ford Road. South of which it rises steeply up to Castle Hill (*c.*110m AOD). The eastern arm of the easement runs along the base of the Castle Hill escarpment gradually rising towards its junction with Site 6.
- Geology comprises bedrock chalk directly overlain by topsoil.

Site 6 – Land South of Ford Road – eastern terminus of Scheme Route

- The site comprises some 100m of easement. The land gradually rises from west to east before reaching a plateau at the eastern end of the site.
- Geology comprises bedrock chalk directly overlain by topsoil.

4 STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The programme of archaeological fieldwork identified a diverse range of archaeological features and deposits ranging in date from the Neolithic (4,000– 2,400 BC), Bronze Age (2,400-700BC), Iron Age (700BC-AD43), Roman (AD 43-410), Medieval (AD1066-1499) and Post-medieval (AD1499-) periods.

4.1.2 With the exception of the postulated Medieval site of St John's Chapel and Hospice, south of Ford Road (see 4.6.12 -16), the majority of these remains were identified beneath the topsoil as features cut either into the upper surface of clay and flint or bedrock chalk. The majority had been truncated to a lesser or greater degree by ploughing.

4.1.3 Ground conditions during topsoil stripping were generally good and this, combined with the presence of chalk over most of the easement, provides a high degree of confidence that the vast majority of archaeological features that were present were identified.

4.1.4 With very few exceptions, archaeological features tended to be in clusters representing apparent foci of occupation activity. These foci often contained features from a number of periods. e.g. Site 3 north of Old Sarum. Outside these foci considerable lengths of the easement were virtually devoid of archaeological material. Whilst the absence of features may, in some instances, represent higher levels of impact from ploughing etc., it is thought more likely to represent a true absence of archaeological activity.

4.1.5 The location of occupation foci appears to be determined more by topographical considerations than by the nature of the underlying geology.

4.1.6 The following sections provide a brief overview of the principal archaeological evidence for each of the six sites. **Appendix 1: Table 1** presents a quantification by record type of the excavation archive.

4.2 Site 1: West of A360

4.2.1 Site 1 was excavated in advance of the construction programme, as it was considered to be of high archaeological potential, due to its proximity to the Iron Age and Romano-British settlement in the immediate vicinity of Camp Hill Reservoir (**Fig. 3**) The site had not been subject to geophysical survey.

4.2.2 The archaeological evidence was predominantly of Romano-British date with a small but potentially significant element of Post-medieval activity. Evidence for prehistoric activity was confined to the presence of re-deposited material recovered from the fills of some later features.

4.2.3 Romano-British activity was represented by two ditches in the northern part of site and a small enclosure to the south. These contained a pottery assemblage spanning the 2nd, 3rd and 4th centuries AD, but non earlier than the 2nd century.

4.2.4 The moderate to low level of cultural material and generally low level of activity suggests that this site is located on the edge of a contemporary Romano-British settlement, thought to be located around the Camp Hill Reservoir. A substantial *c.*4m wide ditch in the north-west corner of Compound A (Site 2), may well define the south-eastern limit of this settlement.

4.2.5 An unusual Post-medieval feature, dated to the 18th century, was recorded in the centre of the site. The feature consisted of a *c.* 7m diameter circular ditch, with a series of notches cut into its inner edge. There was clear evidence from the ditch fills of burning originating from the internal area, and the feature has been tentatively interpreted as the foundations to a beacon.

4.3 Site 2 – East of A360 and West of the River Avon

4.3.1 Compound Area A and the associated easement was excavated in advance of construction, whilst the remaining *c.*1330m length of easement was stripped as part of the construction programme. There were five discrete foci of activity spanning time intermittently from the Early Bronze Age, Bronze Age/Iron Age, Roman-British period and Post-medieval.

4.3.2 A group of three isolated pits were identified to the south of Compound A (**Fig. 4**). These contained apparently purposely deposited assemblages of both Early Bronze Age pottery and worked flints, including a barbed and tanged arrowhead. The only other contemporary feature was a single post-pit

located several hundred metres to the east within an area of Romano-British activity.

4.3.3 A single isolated Middle Bronze Age urned human cremation (**Fig.4**), was recorded at the edge of the easement on the ridgeline overlooking the steep dry valley edge opening out into the Woodford Valley. Its location would appear significant and may be part of a more extensive cemetery.

4.3.4 Three ditches were recorded to the west of Hill Top Farm on the south-east facing slope (**Fig. 4**). Two sinuous ditches, broadly aligned east to west, have been provisionally dated to the Iron Age. The precise function of these ditches is unclear, but may be for drainage, as the underlying geology is clay and flint and they run down the slope of the hill.

4.3.5 A single Romano-British ditch, dated to the 1st/2nd century, cuts across the line of the easement following the contours. Interpretation of such a short length of ditch is difficult but may represent a boundary ditch. This ditch may be broadly contemporary with the substantial Romano-British ditch found in the north-east corner of Compound A (see above - Site 1).

4.3.6 The eastern part of Site 2 comprised the broad steep slope running down to the River Avon. The clay and flint encountered to the west was absent, with natural chalk found directly underlying a very thin layer of topsoil. This part of the site contained a series of shallow linear ditches or depressions orientated along the contours of the undulating hillside. These have been interpreted as lynchets due to their orientation across the slope and their shallow and sterile nature. Although there is an almost total absence of cultural material from within their fills, they have been provisionally dated to the Post-medieval period.

4.3.7 At the base of the slope on the edge of the River Avon floodplain, a 0.7m deep deposit of colluvium (hill wash) was recorded. A series of machine dug slots were cut through this deposit but no archaeological deposits were identified within or beneath it.

4.4 Site 3 – East of the River Avon and North of Phillips Lane

4.4.1 Compound B was stripped in advance of construction whilst the easement was stripped as part of the construction programme. The site contained two principal areas of archaeological activity (**Figs. 5 and 6**). The most significant, and best preserved, was located on the top of a natural chalk spur, extending some 300m northwards away from Old Sarum hillfort, into a broad shallow dry valley.

4.4.2 On this spur features dated to the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and possibly Roman were recorded concentrated within a 200m length of the easement. These features included evidence for habitation structures, burial, ritual deposition, enclosure as well as domestic refuse pitting. A number of undated archaeological and natural features, including tree throws, were also recorded, some of which can be tentatively dated by association.

4.4.3 Features were best preserved on the relatively flat top of the chalk spur, with increasing levels of truncation from cultivation occurring to the east and west as the ground-surface drops away. The concentration of recorded features on top of the spur may be a consequence of differing levels of preservation, but more likely represents a true bias towards occupation being focussed on this elevated location.

4.4.4 The second focus of activity, mostly Post-medieval in date, was located at the western end of the easement where the land slopes down towards the River Avon.

Neolithic Pits

4.4.5 Twelve Middle Neolithic pits (**Fig. 6**) were recorded distributed across the chalk spur in discrete groups of two or three. They were not associated with any other contemporary activity. These pits varied in character and degree of survival. Most of the pits contained small abraded sherds of Mortlake (and possibly Ebbsfleet) pottery. Large quantities of charred plant remains, including processed grain and hazelnuts, were also recovered.

Middle Bronze Age Settlement

4.4.6 Part of a Middle Bronze Age settlement was recorded within the line of the easement, on the crown of the chalk spur.

4.4.7 Settlement evidence included the partial circumference of a 7m diameter round house (**Fig. 6**). The central post-hole and five wall post-holes of the house were identified along with post-holes describing an entranceway or porch on the south-east side. The orientation of this entrance is such that when standing in the centre of the house the natural prominence of Old Sarum dominates the view. Immediately next to one of the door post-holes, and partly within its fill, the truncated remains of a single pottery vessel were recovered. Its positioning and context would suggest that the vessel was purposely, or ritually, placed in the doorway.

4.4.8 There were a small number of pits in the immediate vicinity of the round-house. These varied in character but generally contained small quantities of what would appear to be domestic refuse, including pottery.

4.4.9 Some 30m to the west of the round house, just off the crest of the spur, were the remains of an, as yet, undated rectalinear posted structure. However its form and association with other features would suggest a Bronze Age, rather than an Iron Age or later, date.

4.4.10 The 5m wide structure consisted of three parallel lines of post-holes orientated north-west to south-east across the easement. This alignment is identical to that of the orientation of the round house entranceway. Both the southern, and northern ends of the structure appear to extend beyond the limits of the easement. The structure could either be part of a building, at least 15m in length, or more probably some form of palisaded structure. If the later it may well form a boundary to the Bronze Age settlement.

4.4.11 Two articulated whole mature cow burials, and a neonatal sheep burial were recorded immediately west of the rectalinear posted structure. The cow burials were broadly aligned perpendicular to the structures long-axis.

Iron Age

4.4.12 Three inhumations were recorded along the southern edge of the easement on the top of the chalk spur. All three burials were extremely shallow and two had virtually no grave cut surviving. The shallowest burials may even have originally been placed in scoops in the chalk rather than formal grave cuts. All three burials had been subject to a significant degree of plough damage however the flexed layout of the best preserved of the three female skeletons suggests an Iron Age rather than Bronze Age date. It is quite likely that these burials represent part of a larger cemetery.

Romano-British

4.4.13 A 70m length of Romano-British ditch cut across the top of the spur, through the focus of earlier activity. The ditch was aligned east to west, however both ends of the ditch extended beyond the limit of excavation.

Post-medieval

4.4.14 To the west of the chalk spur the land drops away relatively steeply towards the Avon floodplain. Running parallel with the contours were a series of five broad shallow ditches, which have been provisionally interpreted as lynchets and dated to the Post-medieval period (**Fig. 6**).

Colluvial deposits

4.4.15 At the very western end of Site 3, a 0.5m to 1m thick deposit of colluvium was recorded. A number of machine-dug slots were excavated through this material revealing a single undated narrow gully.

4.5 Site 4 – west of the A345

4.5.1 Site 4 was stripped as part of the construction programme, between Phillips Lane and the A345. The modern road follows the same line as the Roman road from Old Sarum to Mildenhall. With the exception of a small group of ditches adjacent to the A345, the remainder of this site was devoid of archaeological features (**Fig. 7**).

4.5.2 Four ditches were identified immediately adjacent to the A345, the full width of the eastern most was not recorded as it extended beneath the modern road line. No datable material was recovered from any of the ditch fills though they are likely to represent roadside ditches of the Roman road from Old Sarum to Mildenhall. The up-cast from these ditches may have been used to raise the road level which even in its modern form is slightly raised above the surrounding ground level.

4.5.3 A fifth ditch or narrow gully of uncertain function was recorded some 10m to the east. Again this contained no datable material.

4.6 Site 5 – east of the A345

4.6.1 Site 5 comprised three lengths of easement: between the A345 and the Ford Road, from the Ford Road to the Castle Hill Reservoir and running eastwards from Ford Road to its junction with Site 6.

4.6.2 Two principal areas of archaeological activity were identified, with Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman and Medieval activity between the A345 and Ford Road (**Fig. 7**) and the remains of the postulated site of the 12th – 13th Century St. John's Chapel and Leper Hospice immediately south of Ford Road (**Fig. 8**).

4.6.3 A smaller area of Iron Age /Roman-British features were also recorded on the steeply sloping escarpment north of Castle Hill.

Neolithic

4.6.4 An unusual and extremely well preserved sequence of six Middle Neolithic pits were recorded some 80m to the east of the A345 (**Fig. 7**). They were found in two groups of three, with one group 10m to the east and the other 10m to the west of what was interpreted as a very substantial tree bowl. Though the tree bowl could not be closely dated it was considered to be broadly contemporary with the pits. The western groups of pits were very close together and averaged approximately 1m deep. The eastern group was slightly more dispersed.

4.6.5 The pits contained a remarkable assemblage of cultural and palaeo-environmental material. Substantial quantities of Middle Neolithic - *'Peterborough Ware'* pottery (Mortlake sub-style) were recovered in the form of relatively large unabraded sherds. Worked and unworked stone were also recovered along with quantities of deer, cattle and pig bone and charred plant remains including hazelnut shells and grain.

4.6.6 These assemblages seem to have been carefully and purposely placed within the pits. In the western group in particular material types appear to have been sorted into groups, e.g. stone and pottery, and bone and organic material and placed in separate pits. This provides a good indication that the pits in this group at least may represent a single phase of activity, with material deposition in all three pits taking place at once.

Romano-British

4.6.7 Some 50m to the east of the A345 a 2nd \ 3rd century Romano-British ditch running north to south and approximately 3m wide was identified (**Fig. 7**). Excavation of this ditch revealed four crouched or flexed burials. Although none of these burials contained any dating material, stratigraphically they are known to predate construction of the ditch. The ditch and burial alignment do not relate to any known road alignment. It is suggested that both the ditch and the earlier burial alignment may represent a boundary established in the Iron Age and reinforced by excavation of the ditch in the Romano-British period.

4.6.8 To the east of the A345 were two parallel Roman ditches 25m apart. They were approximately orientated on the projected alignment of the Roman Portway road to Silchester although positioned slightly further west. These features are considered to represent the roadside ditches to the Portway, however their alignment would indicate that the junction with the A345 road is slightly further north than indicated on present day maps. A very thin layer of metteling, representing the remains of the road surface, was recorded between the two ditches.

4.6.9 A ditch, and possible palisade, were identified on the steep north facing slope, immediately north of Castle Hill. The ditch was constructed following the natural contours of the hillside, projected westwards it was aligned on the eastern entrance to Old Sarum hill fort.

4.6.10 To the south of this ditch a small kiln and three pits with substantial levels of partially articulated small mammals were also recorded.

Medieval

4.6.11 A curving medieval ditch was recorded immediately east of the A345. A single inhumation was recovered from the ditch fill. The burial was found face down on the side of the ditch with the hands behind the back. It would seem that the body had been unceremoniously thrown in the ditch, rather than formally buried, possibly after execution.

Medieval Chapel and Graveyard

4.6.12 The greatest concentration of archaeological material was recorded at the T-junction of the easement on the southern side of the Ford Road (**Fig. 8**). This part of the easement was the last area to be stripped and revealed, in plan, the well preserved remains of an ecclesiastical building, associated structures and graveyard which were enclosed and fully contained by a series of semi-circular ditches. The potential significance of this find was realised soon after stripping. After due consultation, it was decided that archaeological investigation should be limited to hand cleaning of the exposed surface, sufficient for a detailed plan to be prepared, and no further archaeological excavation undertaken. Once completed and protective measures installed this part of the easement was reinstated so as to preserve the remains *in situ.* The pipeline easement was then relocated to the centre of the Ford Road.

4.6.13 The semi-circular enclosure fronted onto the south side of the Ford Road with a maximum road frontage (east to west) of 75m, from outer ditch to outer ditch. By extrapolation the enclosure may extend back from the road some 40m- 50m. At least three phases of enclosure ditch were recorded, with the in-filled inner ditch being cut by later burials.

4.6.14 The surviving walls of the building, were constructed from a mixture of chalk and flint and at least two phases of construction were identified. 12th-13th century pottery, green glazed tile and window glass were recovered from cleaning in plan. Features within the building included four probable grave cuts.

4.6.15 The building was surrounded by at least twenty-seven further grave cuts, which in turn were enclosed by the boundary ditches.

4.6.16 The medieval St. John's Chapel and leper hospice is known to have been located somewhere outside the bounds of Old Sarum, however its precise location was not known. From the evidence so far obtained it would appear highly likely that this enclosed building and burial ground represents the remains of St John's Chapel and leper hospice.

4.7 Site 6 – Eastern end of easement

4.7.1 Site 6 was located at the very eastern arm of the easement, revealing upon a broad flat ridge, a significant proportion of a later prehistoric 'settlement'. The area was quite heavily truncated, with only a very small amount of topsoil overlying the site. The archaeological evidence is made up of some seventy post holes and small rectilinear scoops. At least four posted structures of uncertain function, possibly houses, pens, or animal management structures, can be discerned. Dating evidence is sparse but the presence of a dated Iron Age pit and, an as yet, undated crouched burial overlooking the shallow valley to the west may suggest an Iron Age date.

5 FINDS ASSESSMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Finds were recovered from a range of features and deposits along the pipeline route. Most of the material came from Sites 3 and 5, with smaller quantities from Sites 1, 2, 4 and 6. All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and data entered onto the project database (Access). Total quantities by material type are presented in **Appendix 1 Table 2**.

5.1.2 The overall assemblage ranges in date from Neolithic to Post-medieval, and within this there are significant groups of Neolithic pottery and worked flint, Middle Bronze Age pottery, and a small group of prehistoric inhumation burials. For the purposes of the assessment, all finds have been at least briefly scanned and, where possible, spot-dated. The following section discusses the finds by material type.

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 Pottery constitutes the primary dating evidence for the project, and this assemblage includes material of Middle Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Romano-British, Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval date.

5.2.2 The assemblage has been quantified by broad ware group (e.g. flint-tempered) or known type (e.g. samian) within each context, and totals are presented in **Appendix 1 Table 3**. Pottery has been spot-dated wherever

possible (12 sherds remain undated), and the presence of recognisable vessel forms and other diagnostic features noted.

Early prehistoric pottery

5.2.3 The earliest material comprises 246 sherds, all in coarse, flint-tempered fabrics, which have been identified as Peterborough ware on the basis of diagnostic vessel forms and decoration. These sherds derived from 17 stratified contexts within two spatially discrete groups (Sites 3 and 5), and represent a minimum of 11 vessels. All the identifiable vessels appear to be of Mortlake substyle, although there is a possibility that one or two Ebbsfleet vessels may also be present. The condition of these vessels varies, but in general those from Site 5 (large, relatively unabraded sherds) have survived in better condition than those from Site 3 (small, friable and abraded sherds).

5.2.4 A small number of sherds (19) derive from identifiable Beaker vessels, occurring in fine grog-tempered fabrics and carrying characteristic impressed decoration. These came from four separate contexts on three sites (2, 3 and 5). In two cases sherds occurred with later material (Sites 3 and 5), while the sherds from Site 2 (1084, 1085) may be *in situ*. A further ten sherds, from four contexts on Sites 2 and 3, also in grog-tempered fabrics but generally from thicker-walled vessels, are not diagnostic and cannot be assigned to ceramic tradition, but are likely on fabric grounds to be Early Bronze Age in date.

Later prehistoric pottery

5.2.5 The remainder of the prehistoric assemblage (373 sherds) has a potential date range of Middle Bronze Age to Early/Middle Iron Age. Middle Bronze Age material is relatively easily identifiable – this consists of 187 sherds in well-sorted flint-tempered fabrics, deriving from bucket-shaped or slightly convex vessels with thickened rims, often finger-impressed, and with finger impressions also on the shoulder. Parallels can be found within Middle Bronze Age assemblages from Salisbury Plain and the Marlborough Downs. Sherds came from 18 stratified contexts, mainly from Site 3 but also including two vessels from Site 2, one used as a cremation urn (2120).

5.2.6 A further 31 sherds (from eight contexts on Sites 5 and 6) in coarser, less well sorted flint-tempered fabrics, including one rim sherd, are typical of the later Bronze Age plainware ceramic traditions of the region (11th to 8th centuries AD). Other fabric groups, however, are less easily dated (155 sherds); these include sandy wares (some also with flint inclusions), and calcareous wares (shelly and limestone-tempered). There is very little here which is diagnostic, but a date range of Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age is likely.

Romano-British pottery

5.2.7 Romano-British pottery was recovered from Sites 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6. Most of the assemblage consists of coarsewares (greywares, oxidised wares, whitewares, grog-tempered wares) of which only one type is of known

source – Black Burnished ware (BB1) from the Poole Harbour area of Dorset. Other coarsewares are likely to originate from several different sources, including the New Forest and north Wiltshire production centres. Finewares are limited to two sherds of imported samian, and a small quantity of colour coated wares from the New Forest and Oxfordshire kilns. These wares, together with the identifiable coarseware vessel forms (everted rim jars, flanged and dropped flange bowls), indicate a date range spanning the Romano-British period, although there may be some chronological variation between the various areas; there is nothing necessarily earlier than 2nd century AD from Site 1, and only later Roman (3rd/4th century AD) from Site 3.

Medieval pottery

5.2.8 Medieval pottery, mostly confined to Site 5 (with two sherds from Site 3 and one from Site 6), consists largely of sherds in fabrics comparable to products of the Laverstock kilns outside Salisbury. These kilns were in operation in the mid 13th century, manufacturing a range of coarseware and fineware vessels (Musty *et al.* 1969), but the use of very similar coarsewares is attested at Old Sarum from at least the 11th century (ref). Vessel forms identified here include glazed and comb decorated tripod pitchers, a form characteristic of the late 11th to 12th century in the area, although the presence of a few sherds of fine glazed wares indicates a date range for this small assemblage extending into the 13th century.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material

5.3.1 Ten fragments of Romano-British tile were identified, from Sites 1 and 2, including one combed flue tile. Most of this small group, however, comprises fragments of medieval roof tile, largely flat peg tile (some partially glazed) but also including some fragments of glazed ridge tile. A brief scan of the fabric types represented amongst the medieval tile suggests that the flat tiles occur in different fabric types to the ridge tiles, suggesting manufacture in different (although probably all local) production centres. Most of the medieval roof tile came from Site 5 [large group from 6206], with a few pieces from Sites 2, 3 and 4.

5.4 Fired Clay

5.4.1 The small quantity of fired clay recovered consists almost entirely of small, featureless fragments, probably representing structural material, from hearth/pit linings or from upstanding structures. Most of this material derived from Site 6 and on the basis of associated pottery would appear to be of later prehistoric date. One object was identified, a spindlewhorl (context 8022).

5.5 Worked Flint

5.5.1 Struck flint was recovered from features and layers in four areas of the pipeline route (Sites 2, 3, 5 and 6). A total of 695 flint items was recovered (Table 3). This total comprises 653 pieces of debitage and waste (94%), 10 cores (1.4%), and 12 tools (1.75). The remaining 17 objects (2.4%) are naturally occurring spherical flint nodules, mostly sea urchin fossils, five of which have been used as hammerstone.

Site 2

5.5.2 The 94 struck flints from these contexts are generally crudely struck, squat and occasionally broken flakes manufactured on locally available flint derived from patches of clay with flints that occurs in the vicinity. The general characteristics of the flintwork suggest a Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. The largest group of objects occurs in pit 1034 and includes a broken barbed and tanged arrowhead of Early Bronze Age date and a scraper. This pit also produced several scraps of Early Bronze Age pottery. Pit 1082 produced 18 struck flints associated with Beaker pottery.

Site 3

5.5.3 Just over half of the total assemblage was recovered from these contexts. The raw material used is entirely fresh chalk flint probably encountered during the original excavation of features. The pieces are virtually all in a very fresh and sharp condition with little edge damage suggesting that they were not left lying around on the ground surface for any length of time. There is a significant presence of large bladelike flakes suggesting an Early to Middle Neolithic date. There are very few cores and a general visual impression of comparatively few secondary flakes suggesting that the bulk of the assemblage is not primary knapping debris. Chronologically diagnostic artefacts are absent though serrated flakes (one in context 3120) are most frequently Mesolithic on earlier Neolithic in date and chisels (crude example also from context 3120) are also most frequently found in Neolithic contexts.

5.5.4 Struck flints are associated with Peterborough Ware sherds in a number of pits. Apart from context 3120 in Pit 3119 there are no diagnostic items present and nothing immediately suggests deliberate deposition, apart from the fact that the pieces are all unabraded. The material from context 3120, however, includes 90 pieces of debitage/waste. These include a high proportion of blades and bladelike flakes. Two cores and a core trimming flake are also present – one of the cores appears to be a rather roughly worked ‘tortoise’ core, a type most frequently associated with Middle to Late Neolithic pottery. There is some indication here of the deliberate selection and deposition of artefacts as there are very few tertiary flakes in this group, which would be expected if it was a ‘complete’ collection of knapping debris.

5.5.5 Nine spherical flint nodules/fossils were recovered from Site 3, two of which had been used as hammerstones. Seven were found in pits associated with

Peterborough Ware. The other two, plus a core utilising a very large spherical nodule, were recovered from context 3205 along with two large bladelike flakes.

Site 5

5.5.6 The flint assemblage from these contexts is essentially indistinguishable from that from Site 3. Chalk flint has been used in virtually every case and many pieces are again very sharp and fresh.

5.5.7 Most of the flints derive from five pits (6056, 6061, 6093, 6100, 6153); all but the last of these contained Peterborough Ware and also produced spherical nodules/fossils. Again, there is a fairly high proportion of bladelike flakes, only two cores and the only tools are three scrapers (only one of which, an end scraper on a long irregular bladelike flake, comes from a Peterborough Ware associated pit). Context 6060 did not produce any worked flint but it did contain a fossil sea urchin and a broken stone axe, probably of Cornish origin and Early to Middle Neolithic date.

5.5.8 Pit 6153 (context 6154) produced 42 flints, including a core and a scraper. A small amount of Beaker pottery was also found in this pit.

Site 6

5.5.9 A very small amount of undiagnostic flintwork was recovered from contexts in this area. The only tool is a scraper from context 8083 which also contained Late Bronze Age pottery.

Conclusion

5.5.10 The presence of pits containing sizeable assemblages of Peterborough Ware pottery may be an indication of non-domestic activity in the area and there appears to be some deliberate selection of stone artefacts deposited in these pits. There is no clear evidence of very formal or highly structured deposition, however, and the source of the material could well be domestic. Flintwork from Sites 2 and 6 appears to be undiagnostic, probably Beaker and Bronze Age material, indicative of general settlement activity in the area.

5.6 Burnt Flint

5.6.1 Burnt, unworked flint was recovered in some quantity. This material type is intrinsically undatable although frequently associated with prehistoric activity, as seems to be the case here. Most of the burnt flint came from Sites 3 and 5, with small quantities from Sites 1, 2, 4 and 6. Small clusters were observed in contexts 1033 (9755g), 2120 (1994g; MBA cremation burial), 3096 (2311g), and 3255 (3133g).

5.7 Metalwork

5.7.1 Metalwork includes objects of silver, copper alloy, lead and iron. The two silver objects are both medieval coins, one a cut halfpenny of Henry II (1154-89) and the second a short cross penny of John (1199-1216).

5.7.2 Of the five copper alloy objects two are Romano-British (4th century coin and brooch fragment: 1016), one Post-medieval (button), and two are tiny, unidentifiable fragments (3189). Three lead window came fragments were recovered, from Sites 1 and 5 (6206).

5.7.3 Most of the ironwork consists of nails and other structural items (a small group from 6206). These are of Romano-British or later date. Other identifiable objects include a Post-medieval horseshoe and buckle, and a small group of hobnails from a Romano-British pit on Site 2.

5.8 Human Bone

Introduction

5.8.1 The assemblage comprised cremated and unburnt human bone from 13 contexts within four different sites (2, 3, 5 and 6) (**Appendix 1: Table 4**). The deposits predominantly comprised the remains of inhumation burials, including eight believed to be of Iron Age date (Sites 3, 5 and 6) and one medieval (Site 5). One Middle Bronze Age urned cremation burial with redeposited pyre debris was excavated at Site 2. Redeposited bone was recovered from three other Iron Age contexts at Site 5.

Methods

5.8.2 All the bone was subject to a rapid scan to assess the condition of the bone, demographic data, potential for indices recovery and presence of pathological lesions. Assessments were based on standard methodologies (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994).

Results

5.8.3 The unburnt bone was in variable condition ranging from very well preserved to heavily root marked, but there was limited erosion and no abrasion (Table 3). Some bone was badly fragmented and limited reconstruction to facilitate the recovery of various indices will be necessary in some cases. Skeletal recovery was also variable, several of the burials having suffered disturbance in antiquity, and in some of these cases it will not be possible to estimate stature or calculate cranial indices. The cremated bone was slightly abraded and relatively heavily fragmented, probably, at least in part, due to the disturbed nature of the deposit.

5.8.4 A minimum of nine individuals was identified from the unburnt bone including six adult females and two males, together with one subadult female and one male. The cremation burial appears to contain the remains of a single adult male.

5.8.5 Pathological lesions and/or morphological variations were observed in the remains from seven inhumation burials, dental lesions and those indicative of degenerative joint diseases predominating. No pathological lesions were observed within the cremated bone.

5.8.6 Much of the cremated bone was black, blue or grey in colour indicative of incomplete oxidation of the bone. No cremated animal bone or fragments of other pyre goods were observed in the rapid scan.

5.9 Other finds

5.9.1 Other finds comprise clay pipe, glass, and ironworking slag, all of which occurred in very small quantities. The slag is not datable, but was found in contexts of Romano-British, medieval and Post-medieval date; quantities are insufficient to postulate on-site metalworking in any period. Of the six pieces of glass recovered four are of Post-medieval date; the remaining two (context 6206), comprising one window and one vessel fragment, could be medieval.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Bulk samples were routinely taken to recover plant and charcoal remains from excavations from five sites along the pipeline route. Assessment aimed to determine the presence, range, diversity and suitability of those remains for analysis and propose a series of analytical objectives and analysis programme.

6.2 Samples taken and palaeo-environmental evidence

6.2.1 A series of 43 bulk samples of generally 20 litres but varying between one and 20 litres were processed from a range of feature types for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal. A further 33 samples were taken for artefact and charcoal retrieval.

6.2.2 A series of bulk samples from Neolithic features in particular, were subsampled for land snail retrieval.

6.2.3 The breakdown by phase of bulk and artefact samples is given in **Appendix 1 Table 5**.

6.3 Charred Plant Remains and Charcoals

6.3.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh and the residues fractionated into 5.6 mm/4 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm/ 4 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded.

6.3.2 The flots were scanned under a x10 - x30 stereo-binocular microscope and presence of charred remains quantified, to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and charcoal remains.

Charred plant remains

6.3.3 The flots varied in size (average flot size for a 10 litre sample is 60 millilitres) with between one and 60% rooty material and low to very high numbers of uncharred weed seeds, which can be indicative of stratigraphic movement. Molluscs and small mammal bones were observed in a number of samples.

6.3.4 The three samples from Neolithic pits produced a few charred grain fragments and a large quantity of charred weed seeds, including hazelnut fragments. Ten samples from Mid-Neolithic pits contained very high numbers of charred weed seeds, including hazelnut fragments. Eight samples produced charred grain fragments, a large amount in one of them. Possible charred fruit remains were observed in three samples.

6.3.5 The sample from the Mid-Late Neolithic pit produced high numbers of charred grain fragments and charred weed seeds, including hazelnut pieces.

6.3.6 Charred grain fragments were recorded in all 12 samples from Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age pits, in large amounts in two of them. Charred weed seeds, including hazelnut fragments, were also retrieved from all 12 samples, in high numbers from nine of them.

6.3.7 The two samples from Bronze Age pits both contained charred grain fragments, in a large quantity in one of them. Charred weed seeds, including hazelnut fragments, and possible charred fruit fragments were recorded in a single sample.

6.3.8 Five samples from Middle Bronze Age features produced charred grain fragments, in high numbers in two of them, while four samples contained charred weed seeds, including hazelnut fragments.

6.3.9 Large quantities of charred grain fragments were observed in the three samples from Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age pits, while charred weed seeds, including hazelnut fragments were recorded in a single sample.

6.3.10 The two samples from Post Bronze Age features contained moderate to high numbers of charred grain fragments and small amounts of charred weed seeds.

6.3.11 Low numbers of charred grain fragments were retrieved from the three ?Iron Age samples and small quantities of charred weed seeds in two of them.

6.3.12 A few charred grain fragments and charred weed seeds were recovered from the Late Iron Age-Early Romano-British sample.

Charcoal

6.3.13 Charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples. Charcoal fragments of greater than 5.6 mm were retrieved in large amounts only from four samples from Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age pits. The charcoal was mainly large wood fragments.

7 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 In the following sections the archaeological deposits, finds and environmental evidence are considered with regard to their potential for further analysis and in relation to their significance.

7.2 Archaeological Deposits

7.2.1 Excavation of the Old Sarum pipeline identified a diverse range of archaeological sites and deposits along its length. These varied not only in date, ranging from Neolithic to Post-medieval, but included both individual isolated finds, such as the Bronze Age cremation, and large well preserved sites such as that of the medieval St John's Chapel. A similarly diverse range of geo-topographical locations were also encountered from clay and flint capped hilltop to chalk lined valley.

7.2.2 Although not uncommon within the Wessex landscape the Neolithic pits are of some significance. The groups from site 5 in particular contain a rich assemblage of artefactual and ecofactual material. Within one pit group there is evidence for these material types being sorted and separated between pits. As such this may indicate that all three pits were opened and used as a single event. This in conjunction with pit group's association with the large tree bowl and second pit group make it of particular significance, and further analysis may well provide important information on the social, economic and environmental landscape of this part of Wessex in the Neolithic.

7.2.3 The evidence for Bronze Age occupation is more diverse. The Early Bronze Age pits and urned cremation burial to the west of the River Avon are unlikely to significantly contribute to our understanding of the overall pattern and nature of occupation in these periods. However the environmental evidence contained within them may enhance our understanding of the wider natural and man-made environment.

7.2.4 The identification of a Bronze Age settlement immediately north of Old Sarum is of some significance. Whilst only a small part of what was probably an enclosed settlement has been exposed, its location provides some insight to the potential importance of Old Sarum during the Bronze Age, before its conversion to a hillfort in the Iron Age.

7.2.5 Although a tentatively dated Iron Age settlement(?), comprising four posted structures, was recorded at the eastern end of the scheme the almost total lack

of dating evidence limits its potential for further study and interpretation. It is the burial evidence from the Iron Age which offers most potential for further study. Three burial groups were recorded, a single burial adjacent to the aformentioned settlement, a burial group on the chalk spur north of Old Sarum and a linear burial group north-east of Old Sarum. It is the later which is perhaps most intriguing. If this group of burials are of Iron Age date and predate construction of the Roman boundary ditch east of the A345, it raises some intriguing questions with regard to definition and reinforcement of boundaries in the Iron Age and subsequent Roman period, especially in relation to Old Sarum.

7.2.6 With the exception of the evidence for the Roman roads, and in particular the alignment of the Portway, perhaps the most significant evidence relates to the reinforcement of the earlier Iron Age boundaries discussed above. Much of the Roman material recorded around Camp Hill is unlikely to further our understanding of Roman settlement in this area, although the boundary ditch in Compound A offers some delineation to the extent of this settlement.

7.2.7 The site of medieval St John's Chapel and Leper Hospice, is of undoubted national significance. Though not subject to excavation the identification of its location and ground plan, provides significant corpus of information on the establishment of such a significant building in proximity to the suburb of Old Sarum. Much of this site's potential for further analysis lies in review of documentary evidence in the light the site's location and plan.

7.2.8 The presence of the Post-medieval beacon at Camp Hill was hitherto unknown and whilst the potential for further analysis is limited may contribute to our knowledge of such features from this period.

7.3 The Finds Evidence

7.3.1 The finds assemblage includes material of a wide date range (Neolithic to Post-medieval) in a range of material types. Quantities are restricted, and the spatial limitations of the excavated area will preclude any detailed interpretation of the artefacts against the stratigraphic record. Nevertheless, this assemblage includes some interesting groups of material which warrant further analysis and comment.

7.3.2 Of prime significance is the group of Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware vessels, with associated flintwork. Pottery of this date is not common, and finds in the area are generally limited to isolated pit groups.

7.3.3 Also of interest is the small group of Iron Age inhumation burials. Although the excavated graves probably do not include all those present within the original grave group, the numbers add to a growing assemblage of Iron Age burials from the immediate vicinity and the region around Salisbury and the edge of the Plain in general (e.g. Lovell 1999). Comparison of the results from this assemblage with others from within the region should shed further light on the nature and variations between the dispersed communities burying

their dead within these small cemeteries, on their health and, by inference, social status.

7.3.4 The medieval assemblage (pottery, ceramic and stone building material, single inhumation burial) is limited in size but can augment the existing body of information on activity in the eastern 'suburb' of Old Sarum both before and after the foundation of New Sarum in the early 13th century.

7.4 The Environmental Evidence

Introduction

7.4.1 The combined nature of this prehistoric data is regionally important and in specific instances nationally important. There is the potential to examine the development, and changing nature of farming societies within the Avon Valley in prehistory. Some the data (Neolithic) is of much wider (national) significance, but the combined potential of this together with the earlier Bronze Age to Iron Age data is undoubtedly of regional importance.

Charred plant remains

7.4.2 Charred plants in Neolithic contexts are rare and their preservation here, although variable, is of regional importance. They can provide important information about the nature of early farming, the landscape resources and exploitation of the wildscape

7.4.3 The charred plant remains from the earlier Bronze Age through to the Iron Age have the potential for examining activities on site and thus the role of each site. They may also provide important evidence of the location of the cultivated fields, and of the nature (cereal types) and type (summer or winter sown) crops. The combination of data from the five excavated sites enable the development of community and the farming economy within the Avon valley locally to be outlined within the hinterland of Old Sarum and Stonehenge.

Charcoal

7.4.4 The presence of charcoal in the Neolithic pits is of great significance and this has the potential to define the nature of the wild wood resource. It is important to attempt to define if this resource was a poly climax, climatic optimum deciduous woodland, or more open woody stands. The charcoals also have the potential to indicate any management (coppicing, pollarding), that may have occurred within this woodland resource. The species identified may aid in determining the local environment of the exploited woodlands.

7.4.5 Charcoal from the earlier Bronze Age through to the Iron Age have the potential to examine the changing nature of the timber selected for building and craft manufacture. It may also be possible to detect the changing nature of the woodland resources and changing management practices through this period.

Land snails

7.4.6 One of the nationally important themes in the Neolithic period is the presence of later Neolithic regeneration which has been taken to indicate community abandonment and social move from the chalklands. The preservation of land snails in the Neolithic pits provide an opportunity to examine this and compare with date from sites such as Boscombe Down (Wessex Archaeology unpubl.), Wilts; Figheldean Wilts; (Wessex Archaeology unpubl), Down Farm, Dorset (Allen 1999; 2000; Green 2000), Wyke Down (Allen 1999; 2000; Green 2000) and Conygar Hill, Dorchester (Allen 1997). The potential to examine this occurrence here is limited, however, subsamples from stratified sequences of bulk samples do provide an opportunity to examine this here.

7.4.7 The lack of other suitable contexts hinders further analysis of the landscape and landscape change. Nevertheless a few selected individual samples from suitable Bronze Age contexts will enable some comparison with the Neolithic environment to be made.

8 OBJECTIVES OF ANALYSIS AND REPORT PREPARATION

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The objectives of the analysis and report preparation stage of the project are as follows:

8.1.2 To produce an integrated and synthesised report on the excavation results and an interpretation of the evidence from the various represented periods and sites for dissemination in an appropriate form. It is proposed, therefore, that the principle archaeological, artefactual, and environmental aspects of the sites, be synthesised by period and theme, in a report to be submitted for inclusion in an appropriate regional journal such as Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine.

8.1.3 To ensure that the archive is fully ordered and indexed and of a satisfactory standard to be deposited with an appropriate museum.

8.1.4 Within the report, description and discussion will centre on:

- Describing in a succinct and cost-effective manner as possible the archaeological features and deposits recorded and the artefactual and palaeo-environmental materials.
- Correlating the stratigraphic, structural and ceramic data in order to address interpret the overall development and chronological sequence of past activities.
- Assessing the range of activities taking place along the site and assessing the sites and their importance within a local archaeological landscape, as well as at a national level.

8.1.5 More specifically it has become clear that the evidence for the earlier prehistoric are of regional and probably national importance and will impact on the knowledge of the nature and spread of early human activities and agricultural practices on chalk downland. It is intended that analysis will adopt a thematic approach, considering the potential evidence for a changing landscape and the human manipulation and management of said landscape

9 PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 As outlined above in section 8.1.2, it is proposed that the published report comprise a series of chapters which draw together and synthesise all aspects of the archaeological, finds, environmental, documentary evidence by period and/or phase, rather than adopting a segregated approach for each of these different elements. This will allow for a more integrated publication than is normally undertaken for sites of this type, whilst not compromising the academic integrity of the analysis.

9.2 Archaeological Deposits

9.2.1 The preparation of preliminary phasing and contextual data for the site has been partly completed in order to compile this assessment report. The preliminary site phasing will be ultimately reviewed and revised enabling an interpretative report text and illustrations to be prepared outlining the principle site and landscape developments by chronological phase.

9.2.2 A vital component of the analysis will be the linking of features and deposits of the same phase distributed across various sites. This will be undertaken using dating evidence recovered from analysis of the datable finds assemblage linked to the stratigraphic sequence from the sites.

9.3 Finds Evidence

Pottery

9.3.1 Prehistoric Romano-British and medieval pottery will be subjected to detailed fabric and form analysis following the standard Wessex Archaeology recording system (Morris 1994). Reference will be made to local and regional type series for Romano-British and medieval pottery where appropriate (e.g. Tomber and Dore 1998; Mepham 2000). Earlier prehistoric pottery (Peterborough Ware and Beaker) will be discussed in terms of the estimated number of vessels present, and the circumstances and significance of their deposition. The remaining prehistoric pottery, together with the Romano-British and medieval pottery, will be described and discussed within their local and regional context, with reference to sources of supply and any functional, economic or social implications. A selection of early prehistoric and later prehistoric vessels will be illustrated.

Ceramic Building Material

9.3.2 Medieval roof tile from Site 5 will be subjected to fabric analysis using the existing type series for Salisbury sites, and quantified by fabric and by type (peg tile, ridge tile, etc) within each context. The assemblage will be briefly discussed in terms of the range of types present, their potential sources, and their structural and economic significance. No further analysis is proposed for the Romano-British or Post-medieval CBM.

Worked and Burnt Flint

9.3.3 The flintwork from the Neolithic pits from Site 3 and 5 should be examined in more detail in an attempt to determine the cultural context (domestic, non-domestic) origin of the material and function of the pits. No further work is recommended on the remaining material.

9.3.4 No further analysis is proposed for the burnt, unworked flint, but the text will incorporate a comment on quantities and spatial distribution.

Metalwork

9.3.5 The one Romano-British and two medieval coins will be identified. No further analysis is proposed for any of the other metalwork. The publication text may utilise information collected as part of the assessment phase.

Human Bone

9.3.6 Unsorted sieved residues will be scanned and any remaining bone fragments extracted. Subsequent analysis will result in the preparation of archive and publication reports. The analysis will provide more detailed demographic data with regard to the individuals. A study of the pathological lesions will enable assessment of the health and potentially the status of the individuals. The form and nature of the cremation-related deposits (burial and associated debris), will be considered in its regional and national contexts.

Other Finds

9.3.7 No further analysis is proposed for any of the other finds categories. The publication text may utilise information on the worked stone and fired clay collected as part of the assessment phase. The ceramic spindlewhorl may be illustrated.

9.4 Environmental Evidence

Charred plant remains and Charcoal

9.4.1 A series of 26 samples will be selected for analysis of charred plant remains and a further 21 samples for charcoal. The majority (43) of which have been processed as part of the assessment.

9.4.2 The residues (2mm and 1mm) will be fully extracted as appropriate for charred material. The identifiable material (charred plant remains and charcoal) will be analysed by nominated specialists whose reports will aim to define and address some of the following themes:

- Nature of the local woodland resources
- Evidence of management of those resources
- Evidence of the nature of the local environment and soils
- The local land-use
- Evidence of selection, curation and appropriation of specific items or material which was selected to incorporate into features

Snails

9.4.3 A programme of analysis is proposed based almost entirely on the Neolithic pits. Sub-samples of bulk samples will be analysed and reported upon to establish:

- The nature of the local landscape and land-use when the pits were dug.

- Evidence of the 'secondary Neolithic' vegetation regeneration which is a common phenomenon

- Evidence of selective and ritual activity (i.e. information of freshwater shells) as part of the use of the pits.

10 PROPOSED REPORT SYNOPSIS

10.1.1 It is currently proposed to submit the final report for publication as an article in Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine which synthesises the principal archaeological, artefactual and environmental aspects of the sites, with detailed texts and supporting evidence forming a research archive that will be made available in electronic/microfiche form. The report will examine, to a level consistent with the evidence, occupation and habitation patterns and development in relation to the landscape. The report will include appropriate illustrations and photographs. The proposed format of the report is outlined below, however the final format and precise word numbers and illustrations will evolve in the light of final analysis.

Table 6: Report Synopsis

Section heading	Page length (*c.* 1000 words per page)	Figures/Plates	Tables
Summary	0.5		
Introduction			
Project background	1	2/1	
Archaeological background	1	1/-	
Excavation methodology	1	-/ 2	
Site /Finds/Env.			
Introduction/ Geol. & Topog.	1	1/-	
Neolithic – Pit Groups	4	2/3	3
Bronze Age - Pits and Settlement	4	2/2	1
Iron Age – Burials Boundaries and Settlement	3	2/1	3
Roman – Roads and Boundaries	3	2/1	
Medieval – St John's Chapel	3	3/2	
Post-med. – Beacon	1	1/1	
Discussion and conclusion	4		
Acknowledgements and archive	0.5		
Bibliography	3		
Appendices [optional]	6		12
	36	**16/13**	19
Total report length *c.* 50 pages			

11 MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

11.1 Project Team

11.1.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a project management system. The Project Manager functions as the project team leader and takes ultimate responsibility for the project meeting its performance targets, whether these are budgetary, academic or timetabled. The Project Manager in part achieves these targets by delegating responsibility for aspects of the project to key staff who both manage others and have direct input into the compilation of the report. The work of all Project Managers is monitored by the Assistant Director. The key staff are the Project Officer, who ensures that the work meets the overall objectives, the Finds Manager who has particular responsibility for co-ordinating the artefact recording and ensuring these specific objectives are met and the Environmental Manager who has particular responsibility for the palaeo-environmental aspects of the project.

11.1.2 Communication between all team members will be facilitated by team meetings at key points during the project. The Project Manager will decide which team members should attend team meetings, as not all team members will be relevant to all meetings.

12 PROJECT TASKS

12.1 Introduction

12.1.1 In order to complete the project within the stated parameters, a series of project tasks have been identified. The following table (see over) lists the main tasks and states the personnel required to achieve each one.

Key to Staff Grades:

DD	Deputy Director
PM	Project Manager
FM	Finds Manager
RM	Reports Manager
EM	Environmental Manager
SPO	Senior Project Officer
PO	Project Officer
PS	Project Supervisor
PI	Project Illustrator
ET	Environmental Technician
ES	External Specialist

Table 7: List of tasks to complete project

Task No	Task Name	Staff Name	Staff Grade	Days
1	**Begin project (milestone)**			
1.1	Project Management and liaison	J Nowell	PM	7
1.2	Monitoring	S Davis	DD	1
2	**Pre-analysis tasks –Finds**			
2.1	None	-	-	-
3	**Pre-analysis tasks-Environmental**			
3.1	Charred plant and charcoal extraction	S Wyles	ET	8
3.2	Extraction of land snails	S Wyles	ET	3
3.3	Preparation of files for specialists	S Wyles	ET	2
3.4	Extract C14 dating material	S Wyles	ET	1
3.5	Commissioning analyses and contracts	Mike Allen	EM	1
4	**Pre-analysis tasks-Stratigraphic**			
4.1	Stratigraphic analysis/preparing phase plans	Jim Chapman	PO	10
5	**Prepare Briefs**			
5.1	Prepare briefs for stratigraphic report	J Nowell	PM	1
5.2	Prepare briefs for finds reports	LN Mepham	FM	0.5
5.3	Prepare briefs for environmental reports	MJ Allen	FM	1
6	**Finds Analysis**			
6.1	Analysis (pottery) and reporting	LN Mepham	FM	6
6.2	Analysis (CBM) and reporting	LN Mepham	FM	1
6.3	Analysis (worked flint and stone) and reporting	TBC	PO	4
6.4	Analysis (Human Bone) and reporting	Jackie McKinley	SPO	8
6.5	Other Finds	TBC	PS	1
6.6	Edit finds reports	LN Mepham	FM	0.5
7	**Environmental Reports**			
7.1	Animal Bone analysis/reporting	S Hamilton-Dyer	ES	9
7.2	Charred Plant Remains analysis/reporting	P Hinton	ES	13
7.3	Charcoal analysis/report	R Gale	ES	5
7.4	C14 dating	ES	ES	-
7.5	Snails analysis and reporting	MJ Allen	EM	3
7.7	Edit environmental reports	MJ Allen	EM	2
7.8	Environmental Summary	MJ Allen	EM	1.5
8	**Structural Report**			
8.1	Introduction	Jim Chapman	PO	2
8.2	Neolithic	Jim Chapman	PO	3
8.3	Bronze Age	Jim Chapman	PO	3
8.4	Iron Age	Jim Chapman	PO	2
8.5	Roman	Jim Chapman	PO	2
8.6	Medieval	Jim Chapman	PO	2
8.7	Post- Med	Jim Chapman	PO	0.5
8.8	Discussion and conclusion	Jim Chapman	PO	3
8.8	Revise/edit/collate/synthesise Structural/Finds/Env/Doc reports	Jim Chapman	PO	2
8.9	Edit structural report	J Nowell	PM	2
9	**Illustrations**			
9.1	Structural illustrations	K Nichols	PI	6
9.2	Finds illustrations	K Nichols	PI	12
10	**Editing**			
10.1	Academic editing and copy editing	JP Gardiner	RM	4
10.2	Editing	S Davies	DD	1
10.3	Final revisions	Jim Chapman	PO	2
11	**Report Submission (milestone)**			
12	**Archive**			
12.1	Order archive (including digital data)	TBC	PS	0.5
12.2	Check and prepare archive for microfilming	LN Mepham	FM	0.5
12.3	Microfilm archive	Graphic Data	ES	-
12.4	Deposit archive	TBA	PS	0.5
13	**End Project (milestone)**			

13 STORAGE AND CURATION

13.1 Museum

13.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation is deposited with:

Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum
The King's House
65 The Close
Salisbury

13.1.2 The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project. Deposition of the finds will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowners.

13.2 Conservation

13.2.1 No immediate conservation requirements were noted in the field. Finds which have been identified as of unstable condition and therefore potentially in need of further conservation treatment comprise the metal objects, which are in a generally poor and corroded condition.

13.2.2 Metal objects have been X-radiographed as part of the assessment phase, as a basic record and also to aid identification. On the basis of the X-rays, the range of objects present and their provenance on the site, no objects are considered to warrant further conservation treatment.

13.3 Storage

13.3.1 The finds are currently stored in perforated polythene bags in cardboard or airtight plastic boxes, ordered by material type, following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990).

13.4 Discard Policy

13.4.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, burnt, unworked flint has already been discarded following quantification. Categories which might be targeted for further discard might include ceramic building material and undiagnostic iron objects. The discarding of any further artefacts will be carried out only with the complete agreement of the recipient curating body.

13.5 Archive

13.5.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the Museum's 'Guidelines and Conditions for the Preparation and Deposition of Archaeological Archives' (updated 2002), and nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995).

13.6 Copyright

13.6.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient curating body, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking.

13.7 Security Copy

13.7.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (English Heritage), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

14 BIBILOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Allen, M.J., 1997,'Land-use history: land molluscan evidence', 'Landscape, land-use and farming' in Smith R.J.C., Healy F., Allen M.J., Morris E.L., Barnes I., and Woodward P.J., 1997 *Excavations Along the Route of the Dorchester By-pass, Dorset, 1986-8* Wessex Archaeology Report **11**, 166-184, 277-283

Allen, M.J. 1998 Landscape and landuse reconstrution: looking forward or looking back, in Woodward, A., and Gardiner, J (eds), *Wessex before Words: some new research direction for prehistoric Wessex.* CBA Wessex, Salisbury, Wessex Archaeology, 15-17

Allen M.J., 1999 'A note on Reconstructing the Prehistoric Landscape Environment in Cranborne Chase; the Allen Valley' *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* **120,** 39-44

Allen, M.J., 2000 'Soils pollen and lots of snails', in Green, M., *A Landscape Revealed; 10,000 years on a chalkland farm.* Stroud, Tempus. pp36-49

Bowden, M C B 1986, *Salisbury By-Pass, Archaeological Implications.* Wiltshire County Council Library and Museum Service

Buikstra, J.E. and Ubelaker, D.H. 1994 *Standards for Data Collection From Human Skeletal Remains*, Arkansas Archaeol. Survey Res. Series 44

Green, M. 2000. *A Landscape Revealed; 10,000 years on a chalkland farm.* Stroud, Tempus.

Lovell, J. 1999 Further Investigations of an Iron Age and Romano-British Farmstead on Cockey Down, near Salisbury' *Wiltshire Archaeol. Natur. Hist. Mag.* 92, 33-8

Mepham, L., 2000, 'Pottery' in Rawlings, M., 'Excavations at Ivy Street and Brown Street, Salisbury, 1994', *Wilts. Archaeol. Mag.* 93, 29-37

Morris, E.L., 1994, *The Analysis of Pottery*, Wessex Archaeology Guideline 4, Salisbury

Musty, J and Rahtz, P A 1964, 'The Suburbs Of Old Sarum' *Wiltshire Archeaological and Natural History Magazine* Vol 59, 130-154

Stroud, D 1986, 'The site of the Borough at Old Sarum 1066-1226: An Examination of Some Documentary Evidence' *Wiltshire Archeaological and Natural History Magazine* Vol 80, 120-126

Tomber, R. and Dore. J., 1998, *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection*, MoLAS Monog. 2

Wessex Archaeology 1991, *A36 Salisbury By-Pass Archaeological Survey.* Unpublished Client Report

Wessex Archaeology 1994, *Old Sarum Proposed New Visitor Centre, Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire.* Unpublished Client Report Reference 37211a

Wessex Archaeology 1997, *Salisbury Northern Link Road, Wiltshire.* Unpublished Client Report Reference 43693b

Wessex Archaeology 1998, *No 1 The Rings, Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire.* Unpublished Client Report Reference 45072

Wessex Archaeology 1998, *Old Sarum A Desk Based Assessment* Unpublished Client Report Reference No.44832

Wessex Archaeology May 2001 B1914 Old Sarum Trunk Main Replacement, Wiltshire, Archaeological Risk Assessment Unpublished Client Report Reference 49631

Wessex Archaeology June 2001 B1914 Old Sarum Trunk Main Replacement, Wiltshire, Archaeological Assessment Unpublished Client Report Reference 49631.01

15 APPENDIX 1

Table 1. Quantification of types of Record

Site	Contexts	Drawings			Films	Objects	Samples
		A4	A3	A1			
1	61	15	1	/	4	10	1
2	124	36	9	/	12	6	3
3	386	88	8	3	28	3	72
4	26	2	/	1	2	2	0
5	321	53	9	12	30	43	38
6	167	30	/	5	14	3	30

(N.B. films include black and white negatives, and colour transparencies)

Table 2: Finds totals by material type

Material Type	**Number**	**Weight (g)**
Animal Bone	3488	20,097
Burnt Flint	835	31,552
Burnt Stone	9	54
CBM	173	9811
Clay pipe	7	15
Fired Clay	19	251
Worked Flint	599	11,509
Glass	6	33
Human Bone	9 individuals 7 re-deposited	- - 1043g cremated
Pottery	1531	15,337
Early Prehistoric	*275*	*2877*
Later prehistoric	*373*	*3537*
Romano-British	*763*	*7942*
?Saxon	*9*	*24*
Medieval	*80*	*756*
Post-medieval	*19*	*169*
Undated	*12*	*32*
Shell	16	151
Slag	7	377
Stone	52	8858+
Metalwork	99	-
Silver	2	-
Copper Alloy	5	-
Iron	89	-
Lead	3	-

Table 3: Pottery ware group totals

Period	Ware	Number	Weight (g)
MIDDLE NEOLITHIC	Peterborough ware	246	2688
EARLY BRONZE AGE	Beaker	19	120
	unspec. grog-tempered	10	69
LATER PREHISTORIC	shelly	96	500
	sandy/flint	25	110
	flint-tempered	218	2214
	sandy	32	709
	calcareous	2	4
ROMANO-BRITISH	samian	2	4
	New Forest colour coat	37	357
	Oxon colour coat	1	19
	coarse greyware	624	5790
	BB1	63	770
	coarse oxidised	15	656
	grog-tempered	16	268
	whiteware	5	78
SAXON	organic	9	24
MEDIEVAL	Laverstock fine	12	280
	Laverstock coarse	65	468
	West Wilts type	2	6
	misc. sandy ware	1	2
POST-MEDIEVAL	white salt glaze	12	44
	Verwood	5	98
	industrial ware	2	27
UNDATED	shelly	6	22
	sandy	6	10
	TOTAL	**1531**	**15337**

Table 4: Human bone by context

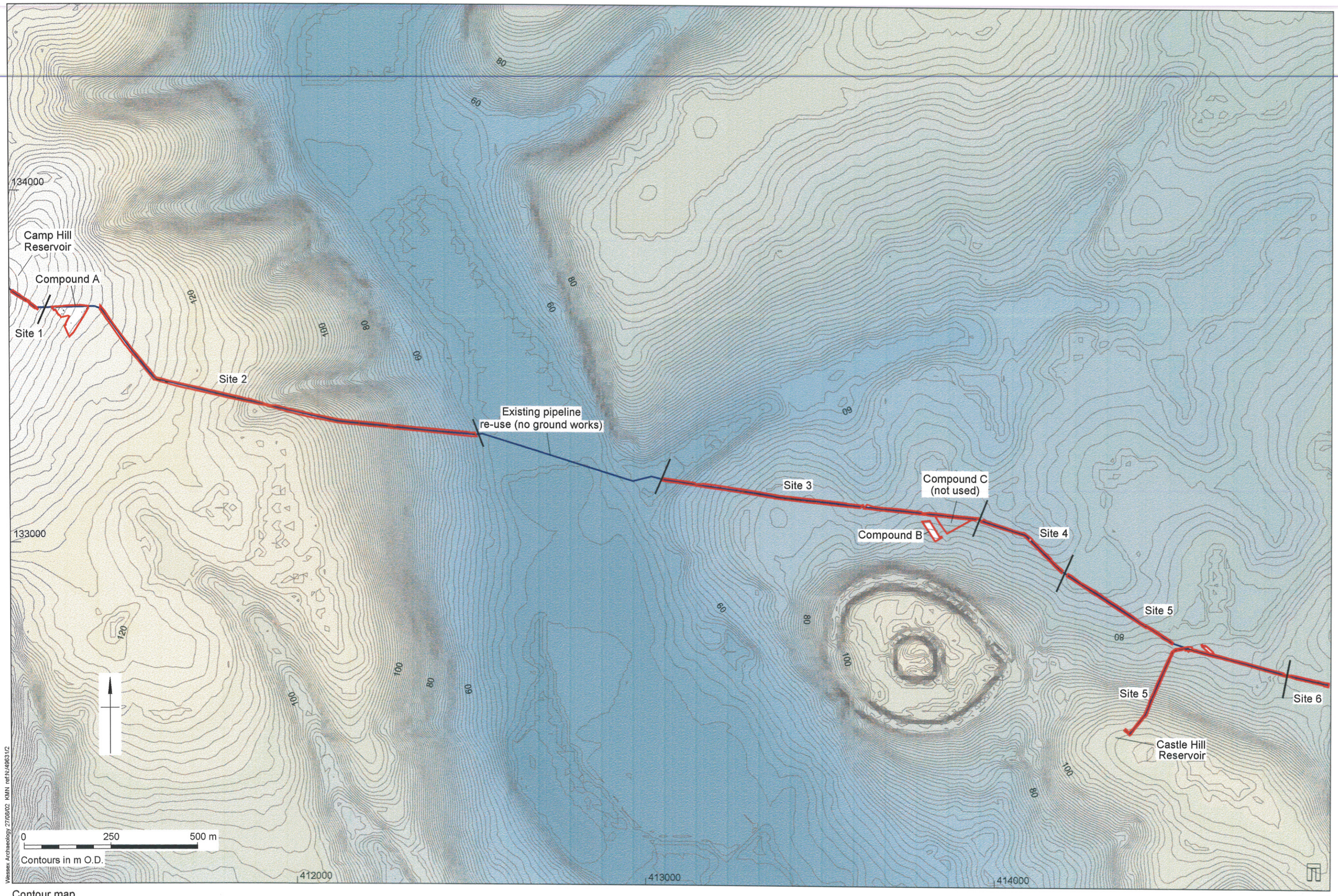
context	deposit		condition	skel. rec.	age	sex	pathology	comment
3039	burial - flexed	?IA	Moderate-poor, root marked	c. 55%	adult >35 yr.	female	Op; oa - neck; ddd - neck; caries; strong muscle attachments	No reconstruction possible
3117	disturbed burial	?IA	Gen. poor, heavily fragmented (some fresh, no join) root marked.	c. 30%	adult c. 20-40 yr.	female		Humeri together
3127	disturbed burial	?IA	Badly smashed; moderate, root marked.	c. 15%	adult c. 20-30 yr.	female	Caries	
6109	burial - flexed	?IA	Good	c. 85%	adult c. 25-30 yr.	female	Spondylolysis; retained max. i2 & none eruption permanent teeth; pd; excessive wear anterior teeth	?No samples; indices & stature; some reconstruction needed
6119	burial - flexed	?IA	Very good	c. 99%	subadult c. 16-19 yr.	male	Calculus; hypoplasia; cribra orbitalia; impacted man. M3, pegged max. M3, bunning, ossicle @ bregma; pyogenic lesions (feet), shoulder joints	Some reconstruction; indices & stature (not full!); very large individual!
6124	ditch fill	?IA	Slight root marked	1 (u.)	adult	??female		Redep.
6143	burial in ditch	?IA	Badly fragmented (some fresh, no joins), slightly abraded	c. 40%	adult >30 yr.	?male	Amtl, caries, pd, op, Schmorl's nodes?, pnb (r. scapula)	What exists does not tally with records; C with skull; some reconstruction (stature); ?location of 'misc.'?
6145	burial in ditch	?IA	Good	c. 90%	adult >45 yr.	female	Exo; ddd, pitting, C dl (?tumor), amtl, caries, abscess, calculus, pd, hypoplasia, pnb (mandible); oa - t-m (bi-lateral), C	Some reconstruction (stature, cranial), parts l.leg with pelvis
6166	pit fill	?IA	Heavily root marked	2 (s.)	subadult-adult	?		Redep.
6167	pit fill	?IA	Heavily root marked	4 (l.)	adult	?	Exo	Redep. (?gnawed)
6320	???	Med	Many fresh breaks no joins; Heavily root marked	c. 10%	adult 30-45 yr.	??male	Metopic suture	Looks like incomplete recovery
8166	crouched burial	?IA	poor, eroded & heavily root marked	c. 30%	subadult c. 15-18 yr.	female		Very small & gracile
2120	urned burial + rpd	MBA	Slightly abraded; much blue/black/grey	1042.6g	adult	?male		

Table 5 Breakdown by phase of bulk and artefact samples

	No of bulk samples		Artefact samples		Total vol
Period	No	Vol (L)	No	Vol (L)	Vol (L)
Neolithic	3	57	0	0	57
Mid-Neolithic	10	187	0	0	187
Mid-Late Neolithic	1	20	0	0	20
Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age	12	180	0	0	180
Bronze Age	2	30	0	0	30
Middle Bronze Age	6	49	1	15	64
Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age	3	60	0	0	60
Post Bronze Age	2	36	0	0	36
?Iron Age	3	34	0	0	34
?Prehistoric	0	0	10	120	120
Late Iron Age-Early Romano-British	1	20	7	34	54
Pre Romano-British	0	0	4	23	23
Medieval	0	0	3	16	16
Undated	0	0	8	45.5	45.5
total	43	673	33	253.5	926.5

Pipeline location and Archaeological Site designation

Figure 1



Contour map

Figure 2

INSET

Pipeline route

139

138

137

136

135

134

133

132

131

Site 1

A360

Beacon ?

Site 2 (west)

Compound A

133700

411200

411300

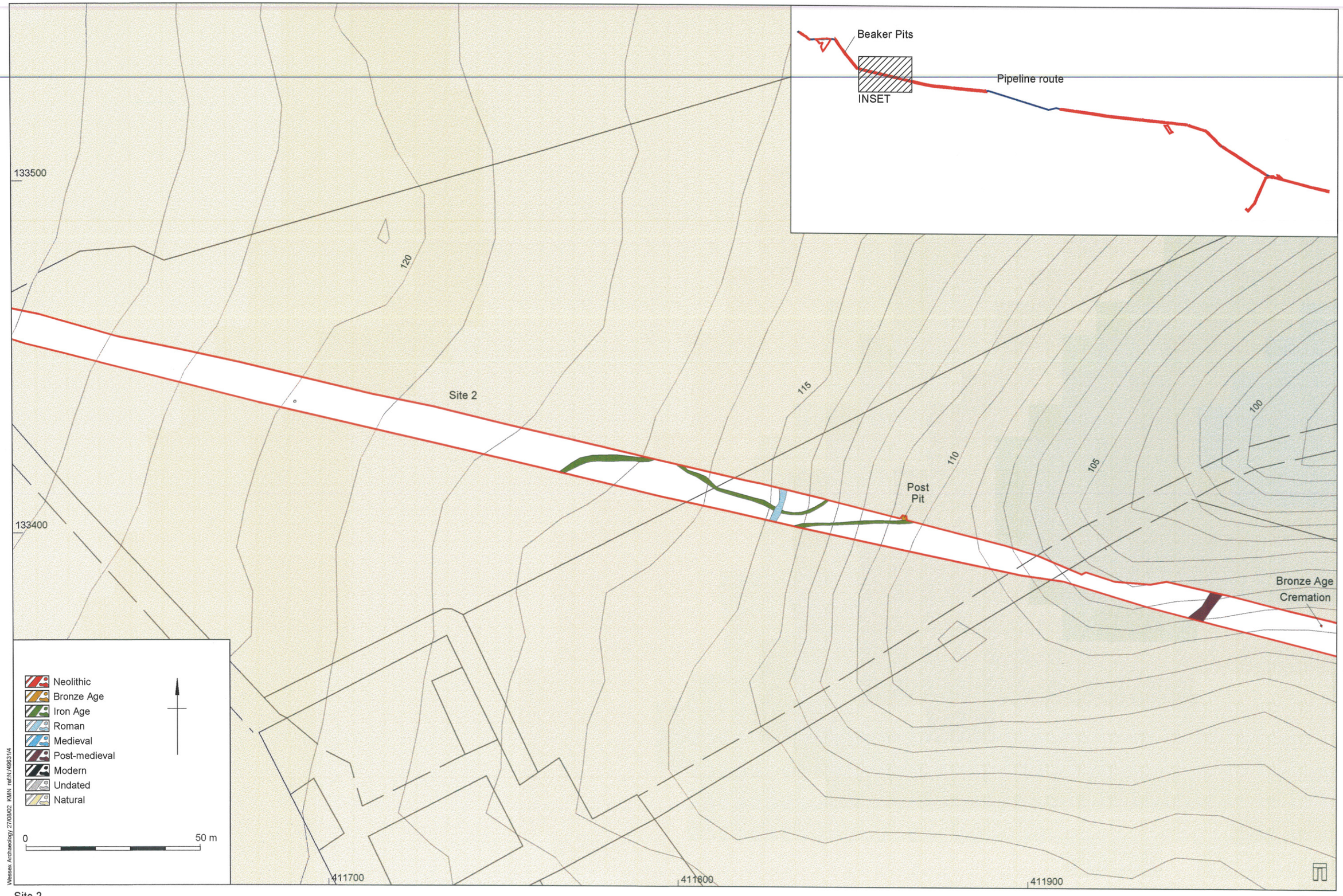
Neolithic
Bronze Age
Iron Age
Roman
Medieval
Post-medieval
Modern
Undated
Natural

0 25 m

Wessex Archaeology 27/08/02 KMN ref:N/49631/3

Site 1 and Site 2 (west)

Figure 3



Site 2

Figure 4

5a

5b

Pipeline route

5a

5b

INSET

Compound B

Site 3 (west)

Bronze Age Settlement

Site 3 (central)

55

60

65

70

133200

133100

413000

413100

413200

413300

413400

413500

413600

Neolithic
Bronze Age
Iron Age
Roman
Medieval
Post-medieval
Modern
Undated
Natural

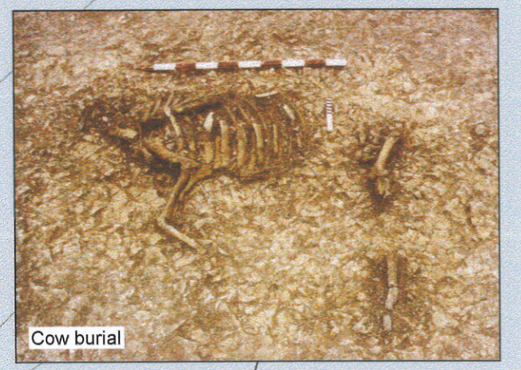
0

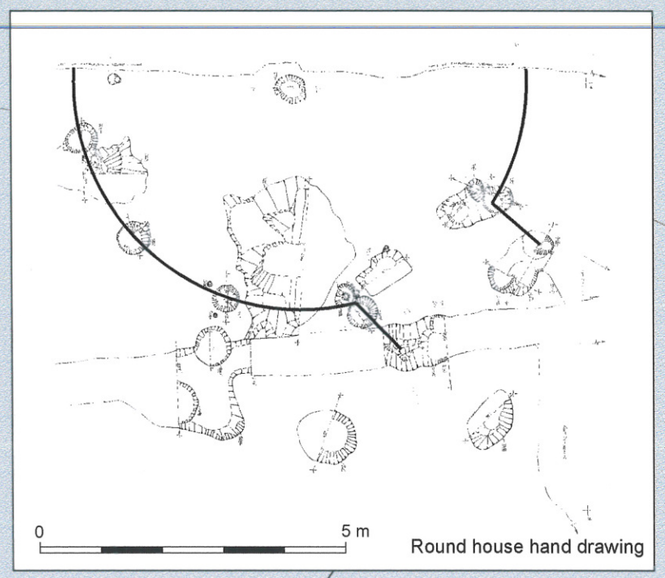
50 m

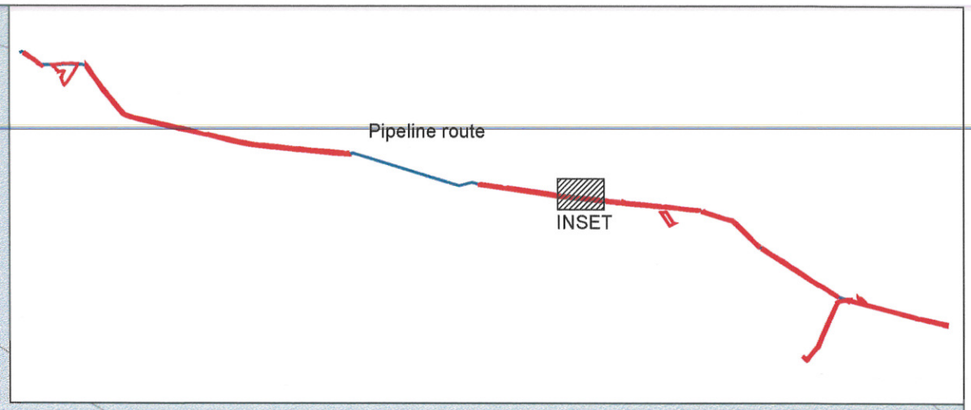
Wessex Archaeology 27/08/02 KMN ref:N/49631/5

Site 3 west and main archaeological focus

Figure 5



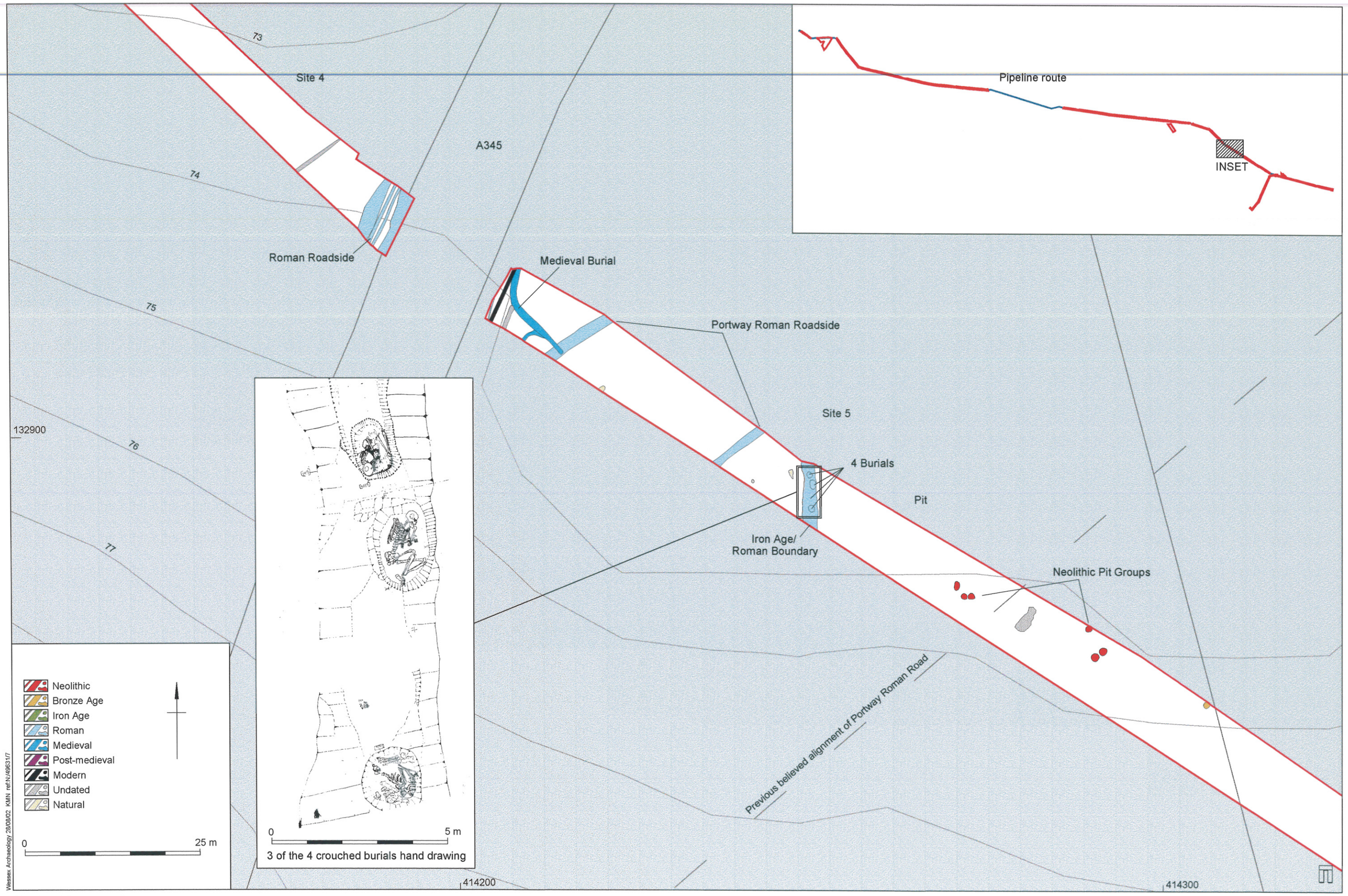




71
133200
70
Site 3 (central)
Bronze Age Settlement
69
68
133100
413400
413500
Neolithic
Bronze Age
Iron Age
Roman
Medieval
Post-medieval
Modern
Undated
Natural
0
25 m
Wessex Archaeology 29/08/02 KMN ref:N/49631/6

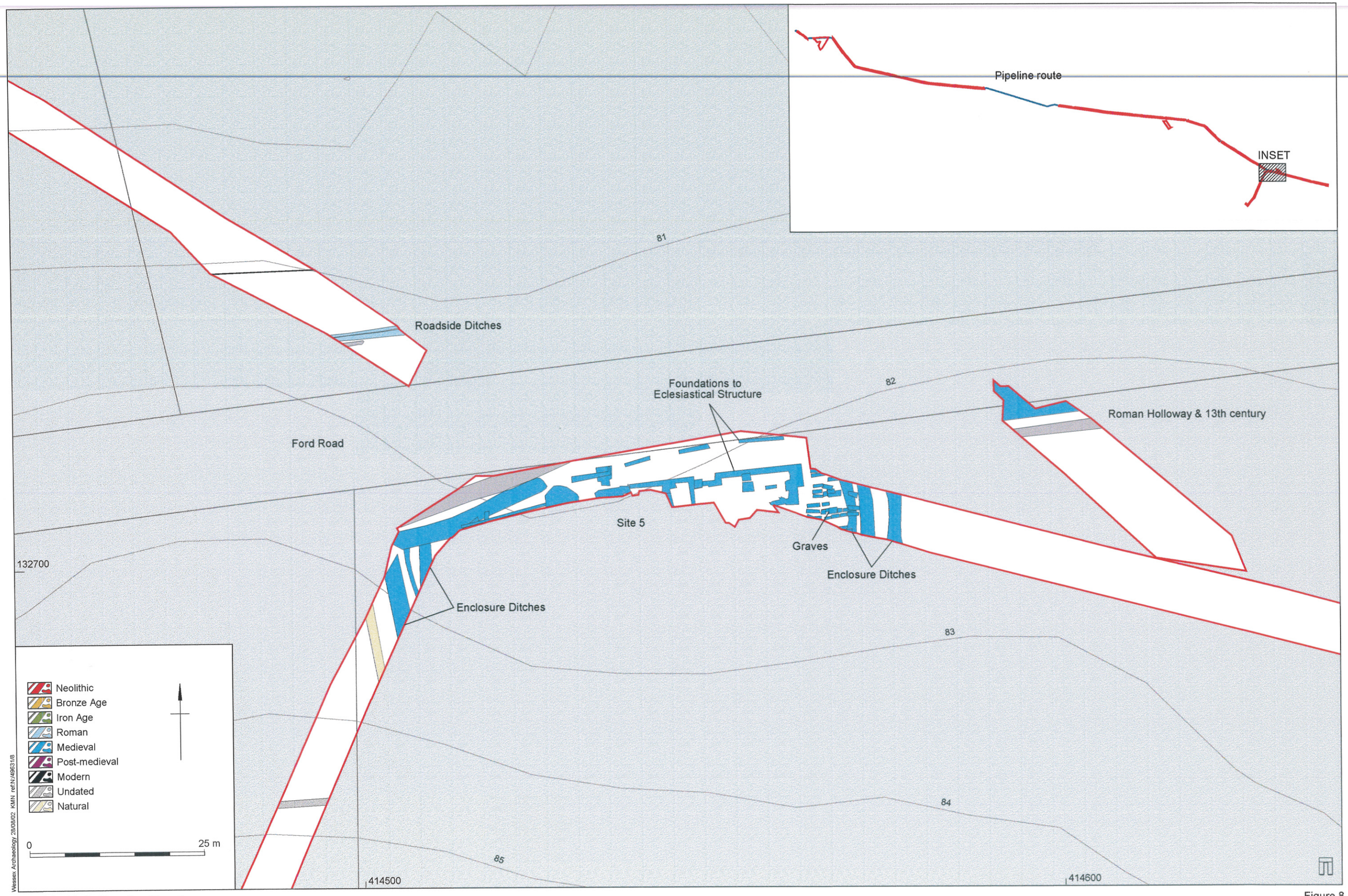
Site 3 (central) detail of Archaeological deposits on chalk spur north of Old Sarum

Figure 6



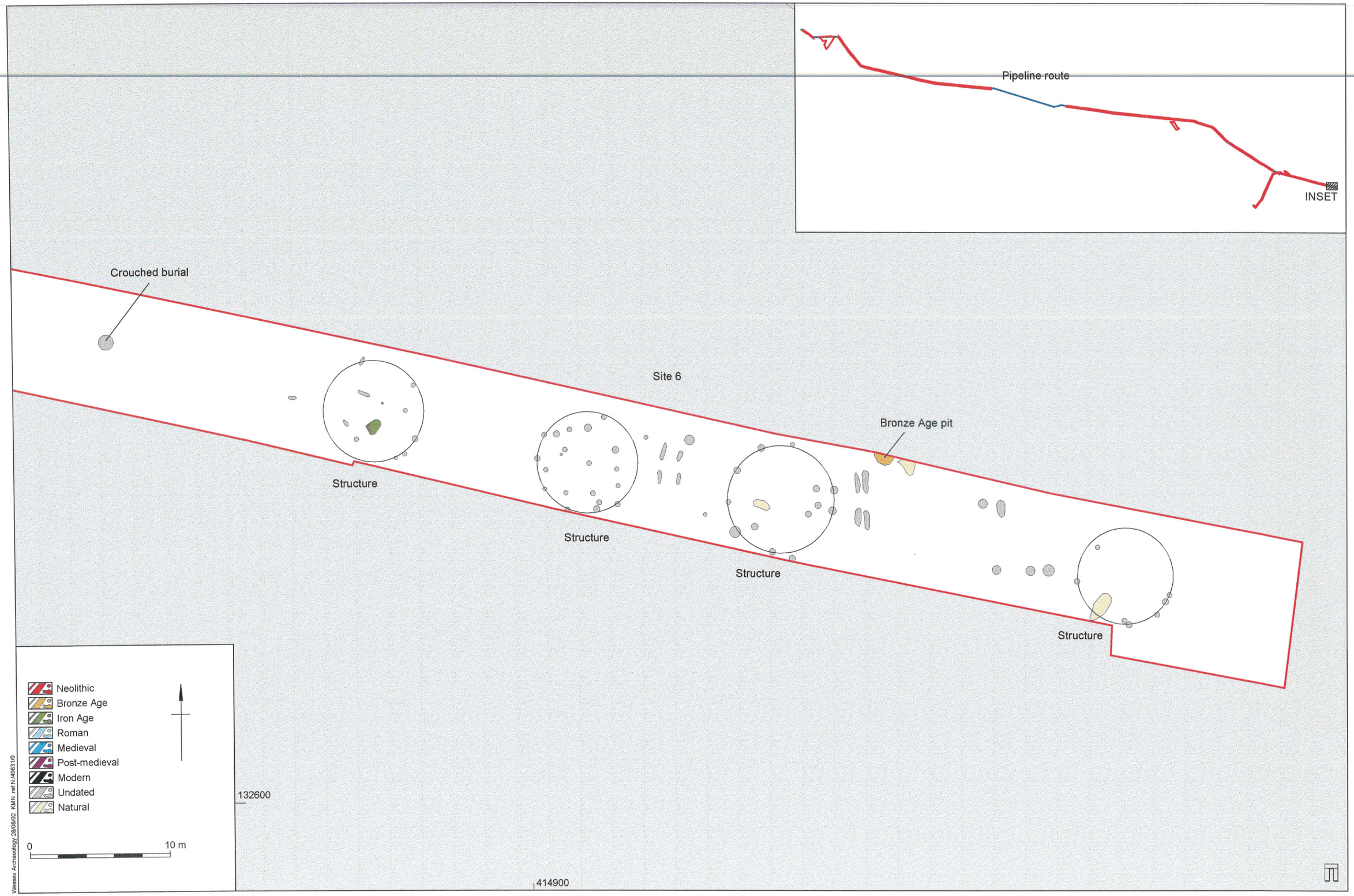
Site 4 and Site 5 (west)

Figure 7



Site 5 St John's Chapel and hospice

Figure 8



Site 6 Iron Age Settlement ?

Figure 9