

NRSW



LAND SOUTH OF NETHERHAMPTON ROAD, SALISBURY WILTSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

commissioned by Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP)
on behalf of Bovis Homes Limited

May 2019

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PROJECT INFO:

HA Project Code **NRSW** / HAS No. **1330** / NGR **SU 1201 2884** / Parish **Netherhampton** /
Local Authority **Wiltshire County Council** / OASIS Ref. **headland3-348410**

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PROJECT SUMMARY

Archaeological field evaluation, via trial trenching, was undertaken by Headland Archaeology on Land South of Netherhampton Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire, following geophysical survey of the site which had identified the potential for extensive archaeological remains.

The investigation revealed evidence of twelve ring-ditches dating between the early to later Bronze Age and representing the remains of former barrows. An inhumation of an infant dating to the Beaker period was also excavated. Disarticulated human bone was also recovered from plough-soils. An Iron Age enclosure, defined by a large ditch was identified, to the interior of which were complex phases of intercutting pits and partially exposed remains of a possible roundhouse. A small 'D' shaped enclosure was also identified with the remains suggesting a probable circular structure to its interior, with a neo-natal burial recovered from the enclosing ditch. Artefacts from associated features indicated probable domestic occupation.

Large field ditches or land division of Bronze Age date were identified along with later agricultural land division and field parcels. Extensive evidence of medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity was also present in the form of ridge and furrow remains and field boundaries.

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	PLANNING BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES	1
1.2	SITE LOCATION, DESCRIPTION AND SETTING	1
1.3	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	1
2	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
3	METHOD	2
4	RESULTS	5
4.1	FIELD 3 TRENCHES 25–49	5
4.2	FIELD 4 TRENCHES 50–85	14
4.3	FIELD 5	20
4.4	FIELD 6	20
4.5	FIELD 7	23
4.6	GEOTECHNICAL PIT WATCHING BRIEF	38
4.7	FINDS ASSESSMENT	38
4.8	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT – LAURA BAILEY	45
4.9	HORSE SKULL ASSESSMENT – CATHERINE SMITH	47
4.10	OSTEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	48
4.11	RESULTS	49
4.12	PROPOSED FURTHER WORK	49
5	DISCUSSION	49
6	CONCLUSION	53
7	REFERENCES	54
8	APPENDICES	56
APPENDIX 1	TRENCH AND CONTEXT REGISTER	56
APPENDIX 2	FINDS CATALOGUE	88
APPENDIX 3	ENVIRONMENTAL DATA TABLES	100
APPENDIX 4	OSTEOLOGICAL DATA TABLE	108

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

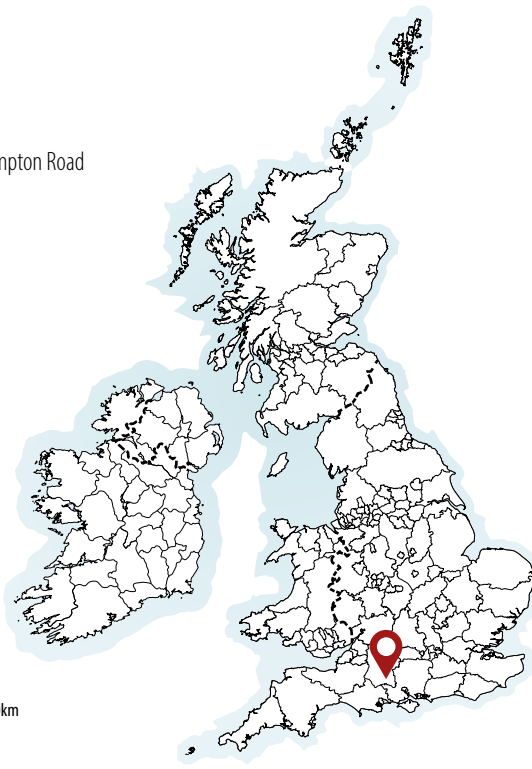
ILLUS 1 SITE LOCATION	XII
ILLUS 2 SITE PLAN	3
ILLUS 3 PLAN OF TRENCHES 26–31, FIELD 3	7
ILLUS 4 WEST FACING SECTION THROUGH DITCH [2604]	8
ILLUS 5 SOUTH FACING SECTION THROUGH DITCH [2806]	8
ILLUS 6 VIEW OF SECTION THROUGH [2810], LOOKING NORTH-WEST	9
ILLUS 7 PLAN VIEW OF GRAVE [2813], AND INHUMATION REMAINS	9
ILLUS 8 VIEW OF DITCHES [2806] AND [2810] CONVERGING IN BACKGROUND, GRAVE CUT [2813] IN FOREGROUND, LOOKING NORTH	9
ILLUS 9 WEST FACING SECTION THROUGH DITCH [3111]	10
ILLUS 10 PLAN OF TRENCHES SHOWING RING-DITCH CLUSTER, FIELD 3	11
ILLUS 11 SOUTH FACING SECTION THROUGH DITCH [3415]	12
ILLUS 12 SOUTH FACING SECTION THROUGH DITCHES [3505] AND [3515]	12
ILLUS 13 NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION THROUGH DITCH [3604]	13
ILLUS 14 WEST FACING SECTION THROUGH DITCH [3909]	13
ILLUS 15 EAST FACING SECTION THROUGH DITCH [6807]	13
ILLUS 16 FIELD 4, PLAN SHOWING PROBABLE BARROWS, TRENCHES 70, 71 AND 73	15
ILLUS 17 EAST FACING SECTION THROUGH DITCH [7003]	16
ILLUS 18 VIEW OF TRENCH 73 SHOWING PROBABLE BARROW DITCHES AND POTENTIAL CENTRAL GRAVE CUT	16
ILLUS 19 TRENCHES 91 AND 137	17
ILLUS 20 VIEW OF SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION THROUGH DITCH [9103]	18
ILLUS 21 EAST FACING SECTION THROUGH DITCH [13713]	19
ILLUS 22 POSSIBLE GRAVE CUT [13715], TRENCH 137 LOOKING NORTH-EAST	19
ILLUS 23 PLAN OF TRENCHES , FIELD 7 IN PROBABLE ENCLOSURE AREA	21
ILLUS 24 DETAILED PLAN OF TRENCH 109	25
ILLUS 25 SOUTH FACING SECTION THROUGH DITCH [10904] AND FEATURES [10905], [10906]	26
ILLUS 26 NORTH FACING SECTION THROUGH PIT [10923]	27
ILLUS 27 CROSS SECTION AND PLAN VIEWS OF PIT [10923] SHOWING HORSE SKULLS SF009 AND SF010	27
ILLUS 28 NORTH FACING SECTION THROUGH PIT [10924]	28
ILLUS 29 SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION THROUGH DITCHES [11205] AND [11209]	28
ILLUS 30 SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION THROUGH DITCH [11408]	28

ILLUS 31 DETAILED PLAN TRENCH 116	29
ILLUS 32 VIEW OF NORTHERN END TRENCH 116 SHOWING LAYER 11603 IN BACKGROUND	30
ILLUS 33 PLAN OF TRENCHES 117 AND 118	31
ILLUS 34 SOUTH FACING SECTION THROUGH DITCH [11703]	32
ILLUS 35 VIEW OF SONDAGE TRENCH 117, SHOWING DITCH [11709], PIT [11704] AND (11743) ON RIGHT, LOOKING SOUTH	32
ILLUS 36 VIEW OF TRENCH 133, SHOWING EFFECT OF TERRACING (13304), LOOKING NORTH	32
ILLUS 37 SKELETAL REMAINS SK11744, RECOVERED FROM FILL OF DITCH [11703]	33
ILLUS 38 PHOTOGRAMMETRIC VIEW OF BEAKER SF007	34

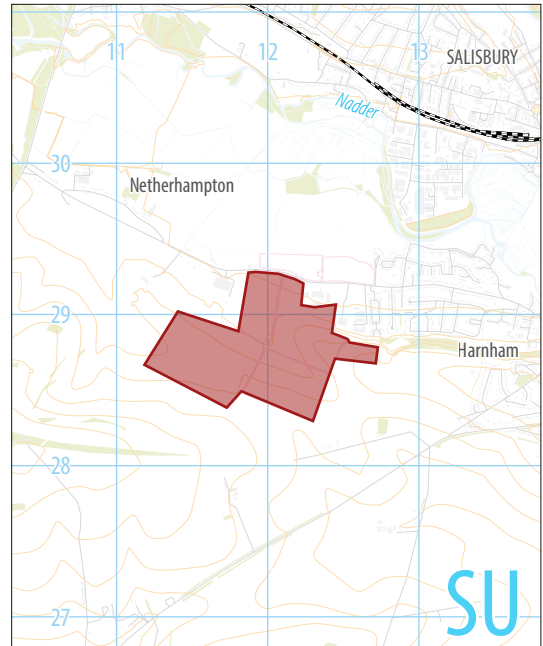
LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1 RECOVERED ARTEFACTS FROM DITCH [10904]	24
TABLE 2 FINDS FROM FEATURES IN EXTENSION TO TRENCH 109	27
TABLE 3 SUMMARY OF FINDS ASSEMBLAGE BY TRENCH WITH SPOT DATING	38
TABLE 4 BRONZE AGE POTTERY TYPE SERIES	40
TABLE 5 IRON AGE TO ROMAN POTTERY TYPE SERIES (PCRG 2010; *TOMBER & DORE 1998)	41
TABLE 6 MEDIEVAL POTTERY TYPE SERIES	42
TABLE 7 SUMMARY OF FLINT BY TYPE AND QUANTIFICATION	43
TABLE 8 SELECTED MEASUREMENTS OF SKULL 010, AFTER VON DEN DRIESCH (1976)	47
TABLE A3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE RESULTS	100
TABLE A3.2 ANIMAL BONE	102

Land near Netherhampton Road
Salisbury
Wiltshire



0 200km
1:12,500,000 @ A4



0 200m
1:10,000 @ A4

- development boundary
- trench location
- watching brief test pit



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ILLUS 1 Site location

LAND SOUTH OF NETHERHAMPTON ROAD, SALISBURY WILTSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological site investigation on land south of Netherhampton Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire. Trial trenching was undertaken following geophysical survey to determine the archaeological potential of the site. A watching brief of geotechnical inspection pits in proximity to trenches with potential archaeological remains was also undertaken.

1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Bovis Homes Ltd (the client) are proposing development of the site. Headland Archaeology was commissioned, through Bovis Homes' agents, the Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP), to carry out the archaeological works in order to inform planning proposals.

The client intends to submit a planning application for proposed residential and commercial development of the site and the archaeological advisor to the planning authority (Martin Brown) indicated that an archaeological evaluation would be required in order to inform the application.

A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by Headland Archaeology (Craddock-Bennett 2018) and approved by the archaeological advisor. All works were undertaken in accordance with this document.

1.2 SITE LOCATION, DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The proposed development area (PDA) is located at SU 1201 2884 and currently comprises arable fields, within an area of approximately

68ha to the south of Netherhampton Road. A further 10ha, lying to the north was also subject to evaluation and is reported on under separate cover (Thomson 2019b). The site is bounded to the north-west by Netherhampton Sale Rooms and to the north-east by light industrial units, with Netherhampton Road defining the northern extent. Farmland lies on all other sides. A farm access track bisects the site on an approximate North-South alignment (Illus 1).

The investigation is located in a variable topographic landscape, from a flood plain in the northern extent, to undulating hills in the southern extent. Ordnance datum ranges between 49 and 85m. The topography is exceptionally variable in each evaluated area and a summary of the broad topography of each field subject to evaluation is given with the results of the general stratigraphy encountered in the results presented below.

The underlying bedrock geology comprises chalks of the Newhaven Chalk Formation, Seaham Chalk Formation and the Culver Chalk Formation. This is overlain in the north by River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel) whilst Head (clay, silt, sand and gravel) is recorded at the base of the steeper slopes in the north of the PDA (NERC 2019). The soils are classified in the Soilscape 5 association, characterised as freely draining lime-rich loams (Cranfield University 2019).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is within a landscape of high archaeological potential, as identified within the Council's Core Strategy and the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER). These identify cropmark features of potential prehistoric barrows, field systems and enclosures both within the site and the wider landscape. Further evidence of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity was identified in advance of the development of the livestock market to the immediate north-west of the PDA. The Salisbury Hoard, a large assemblage of later

Bronze Age and Iron Age metal artefacts was also discovered within proximity to the site.

Roman activity in the environ of the site is represented by a Roman Road which is recorded a short distance west of the PDA. Medieval and post-medieval heritage assets are also recorded within and in close proximity to the PDA, including a north-west/south-east aligned double-ditched medieval droveway to the south-east, whilst Foxmore Drove runs north/south through the centre. Cropmarks of a group of lynchets have also been identified within the centre of the site with one of the lynchets appearing to partially circle a possible round barrow.

Analysis of historical mapping indicates that the division and layout of land within the PDA has changed little since the publication of the first edition OS map in 1881, albeit with the removal of occasional field boundaries.

A geophysical survey was undertaken to the south of Netherhampton Road in April 2018 (Harrison 2018). A substantial sub-oval enclosure, of likely prehistoric origin, containing dozens of pit-type anomalies was identified in the west of the site. A sinuous, potential trackway appeared to meander through the enclosure from north-west to south-east. The enclosure, including two smaller enclosures appended to the eastern side, was assessed to be of very high archaeological potential. To the east and north-east of the enclosure twelve ring-ditches (probable barrows) were identified in three distinct clusters, most with possible internal features. Across the central part of the site a regular pattern of linear anomalies suggested an undated field system which was assessed as being of moderate archaeological potential. Anomalies, potentially locating a former quarry and a barn were also identified.

A second phase of geophysical survey on the PDA to the north of Netherhampton Road identified four further potential ring-ditches.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the investigation were detailed in the WSI.

In general, the purpose of the evaluation was to provide sufficient evidence for confident prediction of the impact of the development proposal by establishing the extent, nature and importance of any heritage assets within the affected area (following the National Planning Policy Framework).

The primary objectives can be identified as follows:

- › determine the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains within the proposed development site
- › determine the character, date, extent and distribution of any archaeological deposits and their potential significance
- › determine levels of disturbance to any archaeological deposits from plough damage or from any other agricultural/industrial practices or later building activities

- › determine the likely impact on archaeological deposits from the proposed development, and;

- › disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of reporting.

The local and regional research contexts are provided by the South West Archaeological Research Framework (Grove & Croft 2012). Evidence retrieved during the works has been analysed in light of the objectives contained in these frameworks.

The results of the evaluation will be used to describe the significance of heritage assets potentially affected by the development, allowing the planning authority to make an informed assessment of any potential impacts on the historic environment in line with Paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

The resulting archive (finds and records) will be organised and deposited with Wiltshire Museums' Service to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

3 METHOD

The fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the above mentioned WSI and method statement and in accordance with the following documents:

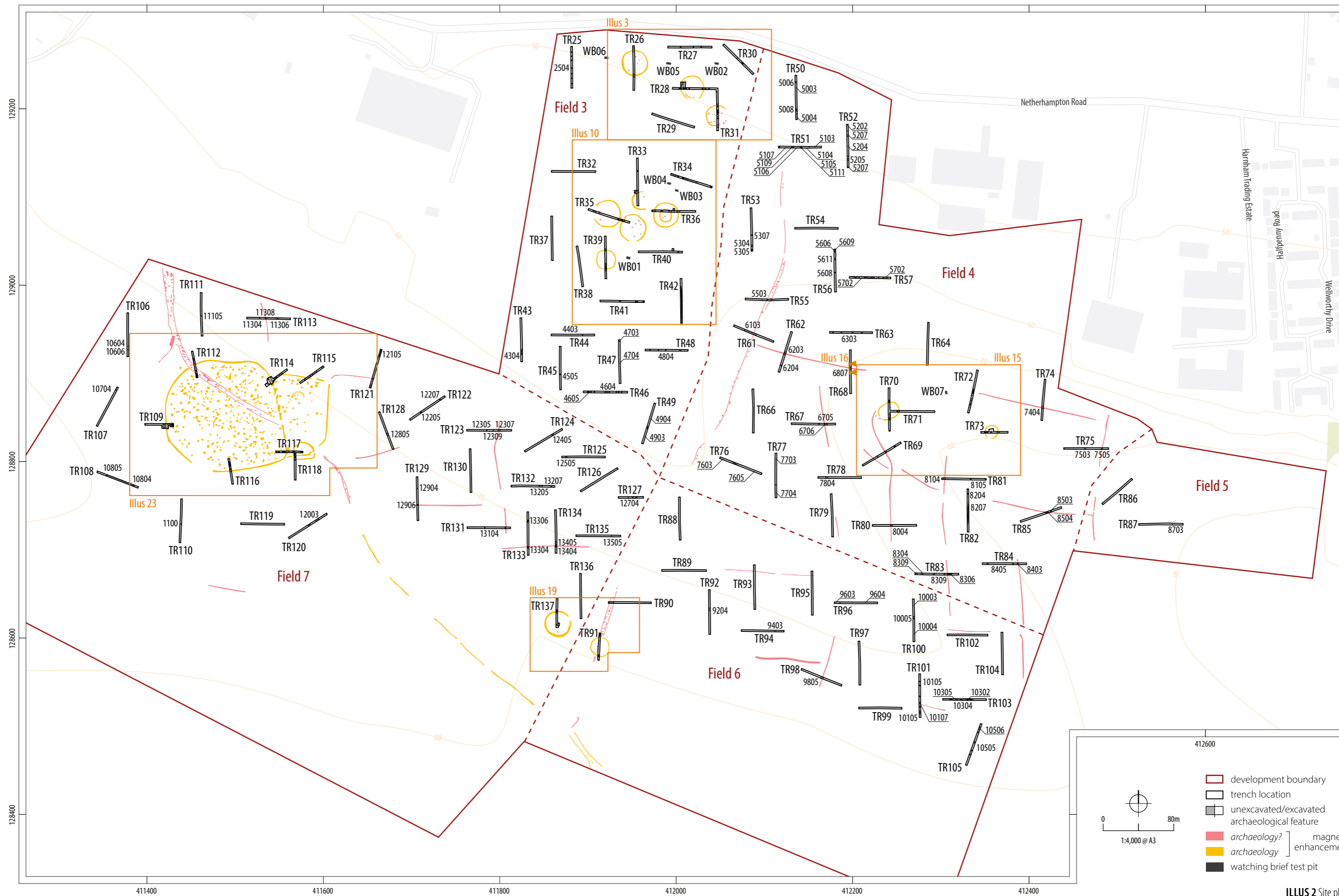
- › Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014)
- › Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014a)

As part of the overall project, a total of 137 trenches (measuring 50m and 30m long and 1.80m wide) were identified for excavation across seven fields to provide an approximately 2% representative sample of the site (Illus 2) with the work carried out in two phases. Trenches 01-24 (Fields 1 and 2) were located north of Netherhampton Road and are the subject of a separate report (Thomson 2019b).

The first phase south of Netherhampton Road, comprised Trenches 25 to 105 and was undertaken between the 15th October and 4th December 2018 across Fields 3 to 6, with Trenches 106 to 137 excavated between the 21st January and 15th February 2019 in Field 7 (Illus 2).

In consultation with the archaeological advisor to Wiltshire County Council, proposed trenches 58, 59, 60 and 65, in Field 4, were not excavated due to their location on a steep hill-slope (not illustrated). Small extensions to Trenches 28, 33, 36, 40, 73 and 109 were also agreed to assist fuller understanding of the remains exposed. For health and safety reasons, machine excavation, to create stepped access, was agreed relative to excavation of exposed remains in Trenches 109 and 114.

Prior to excavation, utility plans were consulted and a cable avoidance tool was used to check for the presence of potential buried services. A 15m stand off and exclusion zone was put in place in proximity to overhead power lines in Fields 3, 4 and 7.



Where targeted geophysical anomalies were extrapolated as the same feature within two different trenches, it was further agreed to excavate one example and record the second in plan.

Trenches were excavated using a 13.5t, 360°, tracked, mechanical excavator, fitted with a bladed bucket, to depths where archaeological features were identified, or geological deposits encountered. Test sondages were mechanically excavated where and if appropriate to check the stratigraphic sequence.

Exposed archaeological remains were recorded on Headland Archaeology Evaluation Trench Sheets and a representative sample of identified features was subsequently excavated by hand to determine form, function and retrieve dateable material. Where the complexity of features and deposits was too great to be fully understood within the confines of an evaluation trench, appropriate strategies were determined and agreed with the archaeological advisor to satisfy the project objectives.

Drawings of significant archaeological remains and the general stratigraphy of the site were produced at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as required or digitally surveyed.

All recording followed standard archaeological guidelines as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The recorded contexts were assigned unique numbers and recording was undertaken on Headland Archaeology pro forma context record sheets. Context numbers followed a two-digit format (eg 01, 02 etc) prefixed by the Trench number. Digital and black and white photographs were taken of all trenches and identified features, with a graduated metric scale clearly visible. An overall site plan of the trenches and recorded features was digitally produced. Digital surveying was undertaken using a Trimble dGPS system.

4 RESULTS

Results are presented by field and trench, with a preceding summary and description of the general stratigraphy across each field, including a brief summary of the topography. Trenches with no archaeological remains are identified at the end of each set of field results, together with trenches recording only natural features and ridge and furrow remains.

A summary of all trenches and recorded contexts is presented as Appendix 1. Where multiple fills were recorded, in features such as ditches, the character of the fills is summarised, with the detail of the fills recorded in Appendix 1.

Finds, environmental and osteological assessments are presented below following descriptions of the excavation results, with detailed finds and environmental tables presented as appendices. Each specialist assessment is discussed within the individual results section, with an overarching discussion of the site presented separately.

4.1 FIELD 3 TRENCHES 25–49

General Stratigraphy and summary Topography

Field 3 measured approximately 98 500m² and was recorded at 48.34m AOD on a flood plain at its northern extent, rising gradually on a north-east facing slope to 58.72m AOD. The ground undulated slightly in the southern end of the field and rose to the south and south-west in the adjacent southern field. Mid-way in the field, a chalk spur, forming part of the chalk hills to the east, protruded into the field.

In the lower flood plain area (Trenches 25 to 31) the underlying geology predominantly comprised alluvial chalks (eg (3005)), with elements of glaciofluvial deposition (eg (3105)) identified towards the base of the north-facing slope.

Shallow subsoils (eg (2502)) survived variably on both the higher ground and floodplain with deeper colluviated subsoils (eg 3119)) recorded towards the base of the hillslope.

A consistent plough-soil formation (eg (3001)), measuring between 0.25 and 0.30m thick covered the field.

Trench 26 (Illus 3)

Located at the northern end of the field, a geophysical anomaly indicated the presence of a probable ring-ditch feature. Two linear features [2604] and [2611] corresponded with the location of the anomaly. The southern linear, [2611], was recorded in plan and oriented east-west, measuring 3.23m wide.

A section positioned through the northern feature, [2604], revealed it to measure, 3.40m wide, with a wide upper profile, gradually narrowing towards a steep cut. Beyond 1.00m below ground level (bgl), the feature was augered, through redeposited chalk, a further 0.60m, where chalk geological deposits were encountered. The depth of the cut was estimated from this to survive to 1.42m.

A total of four secondary fills were recorded (Illus 4). Redeposited gravelly chalk (2605) lined the visible sides of the cut and was sealed by a finer chalky gravel (2604) from which animal bone was recovered. The deposit had a very abrupt interface with overlying chalky clay fills (2607) and (2608), suggesting that it had been levelled or clear out at some point. Pottery, ceramic building material, iron objects and animal bone, suggesting a post-medieval date were recovered from (2607), with unidentified mammal bone and pottery of probable Saxon date recovered from (2608). An environmental sample (ES013) taken from (2607) contained charcoal fragments and barley grains.

A further sample (ES012) was recovered from (2606), the deposit below the point at which potential clearing had occurred and was found to contain charcoal fragments and a fragment of animal rib bone.

The two features were interpreted as defining the extent of a ring-ditch with an internal diameter of approximately 25m. An absence of

subsoil formation within the internal area defined by the probable ring-ditch was noted, with a shallow subsoil surviving to the north of ditch [2604].

Located 1.40m north of [2604], a circular cut [2609] measuring 0.49m diameter and 0.05m deep, was filled with a dark brownish grey silty clay (2610). No dateable material was recovered from the feature, which was interpreted as representing a probable post-hole.

Trench 28 (Illus 3)

Located 8m from the western end of the trench and corresponding with a curvilinear geophysical anomaly, a linear feature [2806] was identified as a ditch, measuring 3.68m wide and 0.82m deep. The ditch had a broad 'U' shape profile and contained a series of fills (Appendix 1 – Trench 28) indicative of gradual sedimentation and erosion of the cut and probable up-cast (Illus 5).

Approximately 1.60m east, a further ditch [2810] corresponded with a second, curving geophysical anomaly. The second ditch measured 2.84m wide and greater than 1.15m deep. A sequence of multiple fills (Appendix 1 – Trench 28), predominantly redeposited fine chalk gravels within silty clay and silty sand matrices, evidenced general, gradual sedimentation of the feature (Illus 6). Animal bone was recovered from a secondary fill (2816). A further secondary fill (2811) contained a flint flake of later Neolithic to early Bronze age date.

During excavation of [2810] an oval shaped grave cut [2813] was identified, slightly truncated on the east by the western edge of the ditch. The grave cut measured 1.38m x 0.94m and was 0.78m deep, containing the partial remains of an infant burial (SK2827), interred with a small, intact beaker vessel (SF007) (Illus 7 and 38) indicating a late Neolithic to early Bronze Age date. The skeletal remains were fragmentary, with only partial survival, predominantly the skull. This was block lifted (ES047) and excavated under laboratory conditions. An osteological assessment is given below. The fill within the beaker vessel (2830) was excavated and sample processed (ES032) and contained a few pottery fragments deriving from the vessel itself, mollusc remains and a lithic flake suggesting a late Neolithic to Bronze Age date.

The primary fill of the grave consisted of redeposited, fine chalk gravels (2813) from which struck flint of late Neolithic to Bronze Age typology was recovered. A small beaker pottery rim sherd, seemingly from a separate vessel to that interred with the human remains was also recovered. Environmental samples taken of the fill (ES021, 022, 023) contained sparse amounts of charcoal and terrestrial mollusca. A few fragments of bone, likely deriving from SK2827 were recovered from Sample ES022. A secondary fill (2808), 0.34m thick, appeared to be relatively similar in character to (2814) but with a higher sandy silt content and evidence of bioturbation, with worm and probable root action evident. An environmental sample (ES024) contained terrestrial mollusc remains.

Located towards the eastern end of the trench (Illus 3), a further linear feature was recorded in plan and corresponded with the return of the geophysical anomaly identified by [2806]. Oriented north-south, the linear was defined by two deposits. An upper deposit, 2.40m wide, of orangey brown silty clay (2826) appeared to overlie orangey

brown, silty clay gravels (2828). The deposits appeared to indicate the presence of a potential ditch measuring 4.20m wide.

The geophysical anomalies suggested the presence of a concentric ringed feature, however, a small extension to the trench northwards of cuts [2806] and [2810] evidenced the two sectioned ditches converging (Illus 3 and Illus 8) though the relationship was not investigated at this stage. This further suggested that the eastern linear defined by (2826) and (2828) potentially represented two intercutting or inter-related ditches.

Approximately 3m east of ditch [2810] a sub-circular feature [2804] measuring 1.12 x 0.80m and 0.08m deep contained a single fill (2805) from which flint flakes indicative of a late Neolithic to early Bronze Age date was recovered. The feature may have represented a truncated pit but may equally have resulted from bioturbation.

Trench 31 (Illus 3)

Trench 31 was conjoined with Trench 28 at their northern and eastern ends respectively. Two linear features were identified, which corresponded with a curving geophysical anomaly, probably defining a ring-ditch.

Located toward the northern end of the trench, an east-west linear was defined by two deposits and recorded in plan. A 2.35m wide deposit of yellowish-brown clay (3128) defined the northern extent of the feature and lay adjacent to a greyish yellow brown clay (3131) defining the southern extent. The deposits indicated a 3.50m wide feature likely to be a ditch.

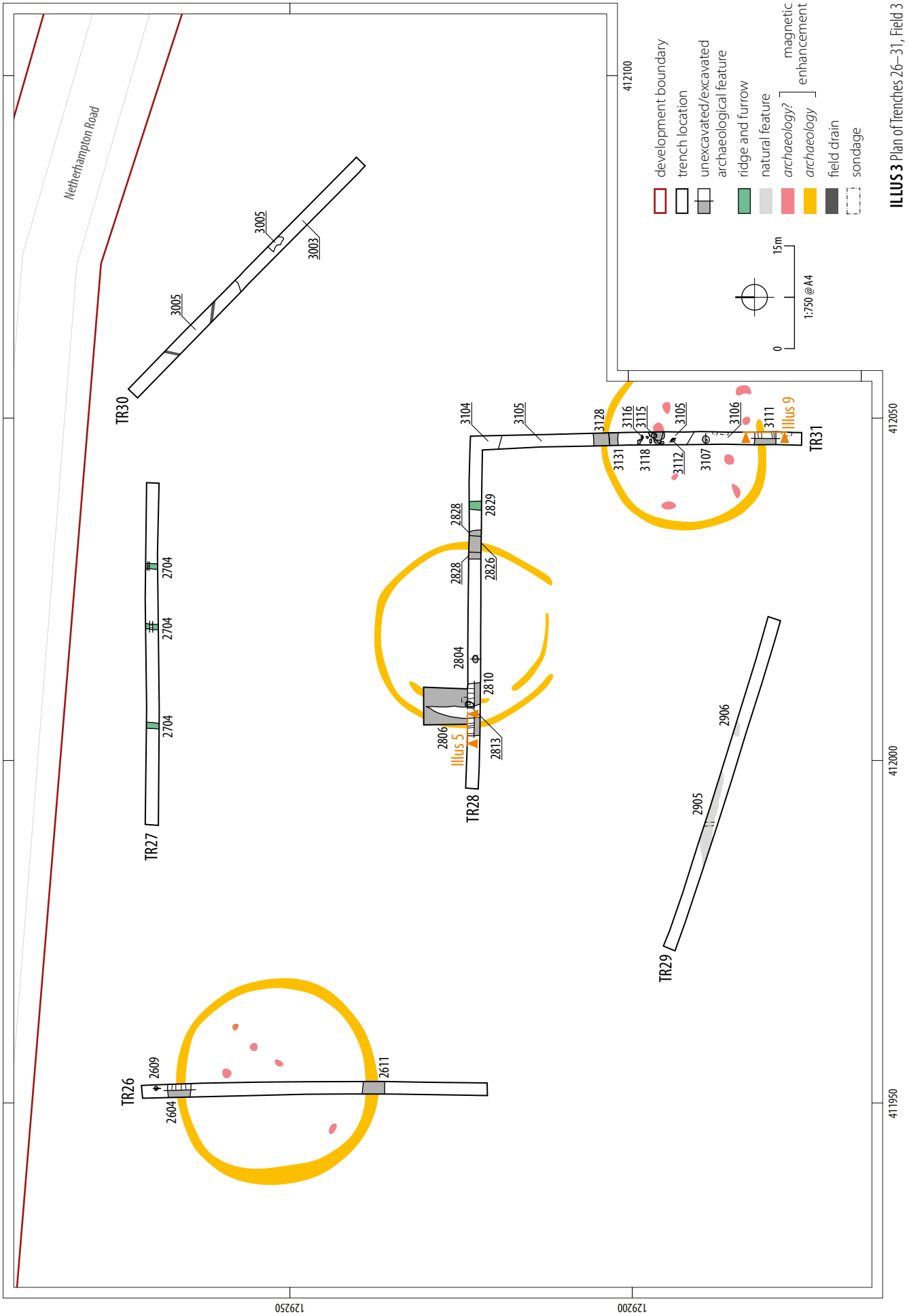
A section positioned through the southern linear [3111] revealed this to be a 3.17m wide ditch, greater than 0.64m deep where hand excavation ceased due to the safe limit of 1.00m bgl being reached. Augering revealed concentrated flint gravels below this for another 0.30m, at which point the auger head was damaged.

The ditch contained a sequence of multiple secondary fills (Illus 9) which appeared to represent phases of gradual infill deriving from the surrounding soils, edges of cut and probable up-cast. A yellow-brown to dark brown slightly sandy, clayey silt deposit (3121) suggested an element of ingress of cultural material with charcoal fragments noted throughout. An environmental sample of the deposit (ES019) contained charcoal fragments, molluscs and hazelnut shell.

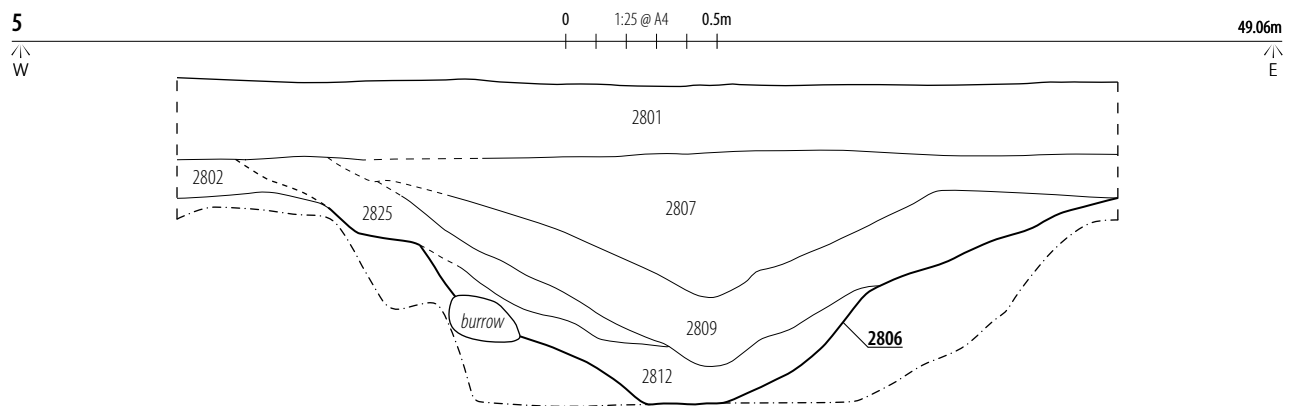
Sealing the ditch and lying within a depression above the upper fills, a mid-brown silty clay (3119), 0.23m thick, was recorded and appeared to derive from colluvial action from the south.

Subsoil was observed within the trench to a point approximately 7m beyond ditch [3111], the interior between ditches [3111] and (3128)/(3131) was devoid of any subsoil deposits.

Located approximately 6.50m north of [3111], a circular cut [3107] measured 1.07m diameter and 0.44m deep and was interpreted as a probable refuse pit. A primary fill (3110), 0.09m thick, had derived from the surrounding geology and contained lithics of Late Neolithic to Bronze Age date and a single sherd of pottery dated to the Iron Age.



ILLUS 3 Plan of Trenches 26-31, Field 3



ILLUS 4 West facing section through ditch [2604] **ILLUS 5** South facing section through ditch [2806]

This was sealed by a dark brownish grey silty clay (3109) from which animal bone, fired clay, lithics of late Neolithic to Bronze Age date and a single sherd of pottery dated to the Iron Age was recovered. A final fill of mid brown clayey sand (3108), 0.22m thick contained heat affected flint, struck flint of late Neolithic to Bronze Age date and a single sherd of Iron Age pottery. Environmental samples of the deposits (ES014 and ES015) contained molluscs, charcoal fragments and fragments of unidentified mammal bone.

The dateable material recovered from the pit is somewhat incongruous with contradictory pottery and flint dating. Stratigraphically, the feature was sealed by a shallow subsoil (3102) some 0.20m thick and bioturbation of pottery in all three feels

appears unlikely. The volume and number of lithics would argue for an earlier date, with the pottery dating potentially in question.

Located in the central area of the trench, a cluster of irregular shaped small features and a larger, partially exposed sub-circular feature (3118) were identified as natural in origin, probably relating to a tree bowl and rooting. One of the small features was test excavated [3116] and found to be natural in origin, containing a single homogeneous, red-brown sandy clay fill (3117).

Within the larger sub-circular area, a circular cut [3115] measuring 0.79m diameter and 0.53m deep was identified and interpreted as a possible post-hole. The cut contained a primary fill of grey-brown



ILLUS 6 View of section through [2810], looking north-west **ILLUS 7** Plan view of Grave [2813], and inhumation remains **ILLUS 8** View of ditches [2806] and [2810] converging in background, grave cut [2813] in foreground, looking north

clayey sand (3130) with a secondary fill (3129) of light brown clayey sand and contained occasional flint gravel. Tentative suggestions of a post-pipe were evident but could not be positively attested.

A small cut [3112] was located approximately 2.20m to the south. The cut measured 0.69 x 0.49m and 0.13m deep. The feature contained a primary fill (3114) deriving from surrounding geological deposits and a secondary fill (3113) from which struck flint was recovered. No function could be ascribed to the cut.

Trench 33 (Illus 10)

Corresponding with a curving geophysical anomaly, a feature [3304], appeared to curve slightly from the north-east to the south and was interpreted as a ditch cut. The ditch was located at the base of a rise in the chalk geology to the south and utilised this topographic element in its construction, being some 0.20m steeper against the rise in slope. The ditch measured 2.20m wide, a maximum of 0.47m deep and contained two fills. The primary fill (3305) comprised a 0.20m thick chalky, silty sand containing occasional flint stone and was sealed by a 0.39m thick, light brown silty sand (3305). No dateable material was recovered from the feature. Environmental sampling (ES025) of the primary fill (3305) yielded bone fragments, molluscs and charcoal fragments.

Approximately 14m from the north end of the trench a linear cut [3307] was identified as a ditch, measuring 1.10m wide and 0.50m deep. The ditch contained a single fill (3308) which contained frequent flint nodules. The ditch is likely to have represented a former field boundary and also served as a drainage feature.

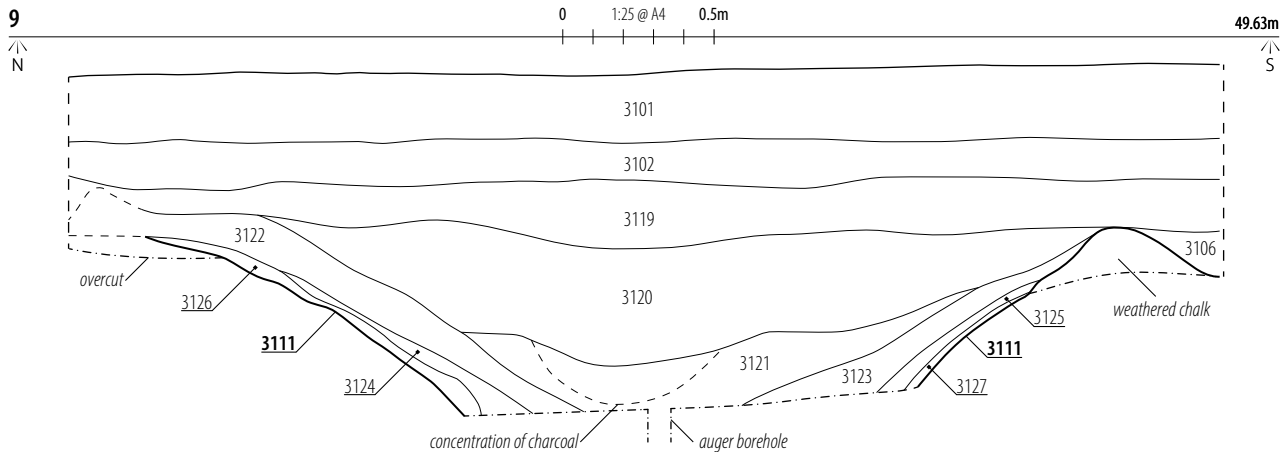
Trench 34 (Illus 10)

Located at the eastern end of the trench, a sub-circular cut (3420) measured 0.52 x 0.50m and 0.10m deep. The feature contained a single fill (3419) suggestive of dumped or backfilled material from which struck flint was recovered suggesting a potential late Neolithic to Bronze Age date.

Towards the western end of the trench, a group of features was identified. Two circular cuts [3405] and [3406], measuring 0.30 and 0.23m diameter and 0.24 and 0.19m deep respectively, were interpreted as post-holes. A slightly silty sandy clay (3416), the fill of [3406] was observed to contain flint nodules likely to represent former post-packing. No dateable material was recovered from either post-hole.

Immediately west, a partially exposed cut [3415] measured 1.28m wide and 0.52m deep and was interpreted as representing a ditch terminal. The ditch contained four fills (Illus 11) which suggested primary filling through the erosion of the cut and probable up-cast, followed by gradual general sedimentation. A small sherd of pottery of possible Iron Age date was recovered from the upper fill (3413).

Approximately 0.40m west, a circular cut [3410], measuring 0.70m diameter and 0.28m deep was interpreted as a post-hole. A brownish grey, slightly silty sandy clay (3421) up to 0.21m thick, lined the sides of the cut, through and within which a mid-grey silty clay (3409) was identified as representing a post-pipe, approximately 0.25m wide. Pottery of Iron Age date was recovered from (3409).



ILLUS 9 West facing section through ditch [3111]

The post-hole truncated the south-east extent of a linear cut [3412], extending beyond the northern limit of excavation (LOE), which was interpreted as representing a ditch and recorded in plan.

Two natural hill gullies (3407) and (3408) were also exposed within the trench.

Trench 35

At the south-east end of the trench and corresponding with a geophysical anomaly, a cut feature [3515] was recorded (Illus 12). The cut represented terracing of the natural topography, which rose towards the south and east and measured 0.41m deep extending over approximately 0.85m, creating a relatively flat base. An initial fill of degraded chalk (3509) lay over the cut. This was sealed by a 0.45m maximum thickness, light orangey-brown, stoney, slightly silty sandy clay (3504) indicative of gradual, colluviation over the terrace cut. The deposit extended approximately 9.50m to the west. A sample (ES016) taken from (3509), yielded molluscs and charcoal fragments. Lithics of late Neolithic to Bronze Age date were recovered from (3504).

Also sealed by (3504), a linear feature [3505] was oriented north-east/south-west, measuring 3.65m wide and corresponded with a further geophysical anomaly suggesting a possible ring-ditch. A section positioned through the feature indicated it was a ditch containing a minimum of three deposits (Illus 12). Excavation ceased at 1.10m bgl due to health and safety considerations. Augering of the feature a further 0.49m, revealed a further deposit (3514) comprising weathered chalk, though the precise base of the cut could not be confirmed, the overall depth of the ditch exceeded 0.93m.

The fills of the ditch suggested weathering, collapse and erosion of the sides of the cut and general, gradual sedimentation within the open ditch. A late Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flake was recovered from fill (3507).

Located at the western end of the trench, a further linear feature [3510] was recorded in plan and measured 2.50m wide, showing a very slight curve towards the north-east. The feature was located in a gap within a ring-ditch type geophysical anomaly and is likely to represent the continuation of that feature.

A further possible discrete cut [3511] was exposed against the northern edge of the trench, immediately west of [3510]. The feature measured 0.95m wide and greater than 0.69m long. No function could be ascribed to the feature which could have been natural or archaeological in origin.

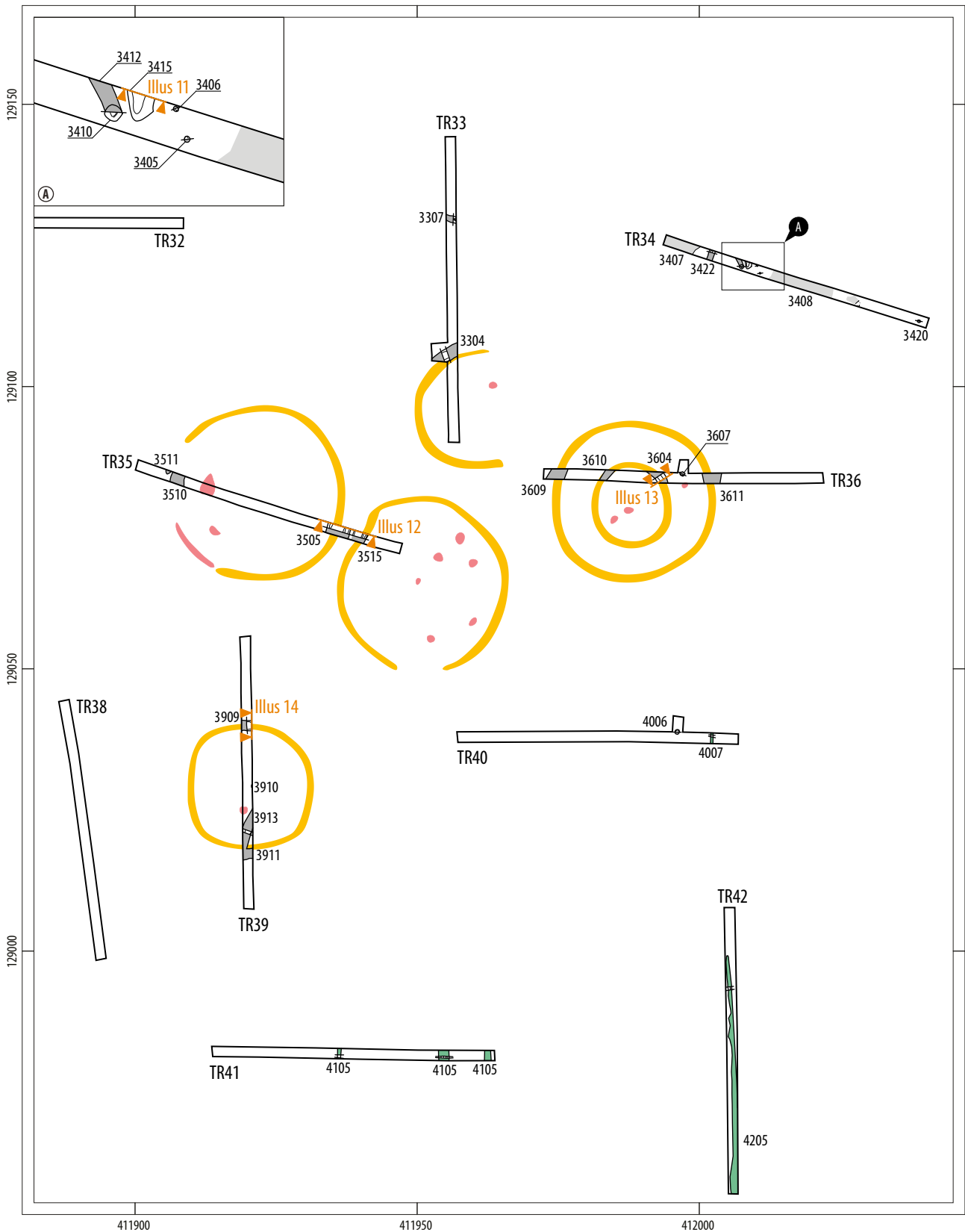
An abraded human long bone (humerus) was recovered from the plough-soil (3501) interface with the chalk geology (3503) immediately west of the edge of ditch [3505]. No features or potential features were present in the area suggesting a grave and the bone is likely to represent the ploughed out remains of a former burial within the locale.

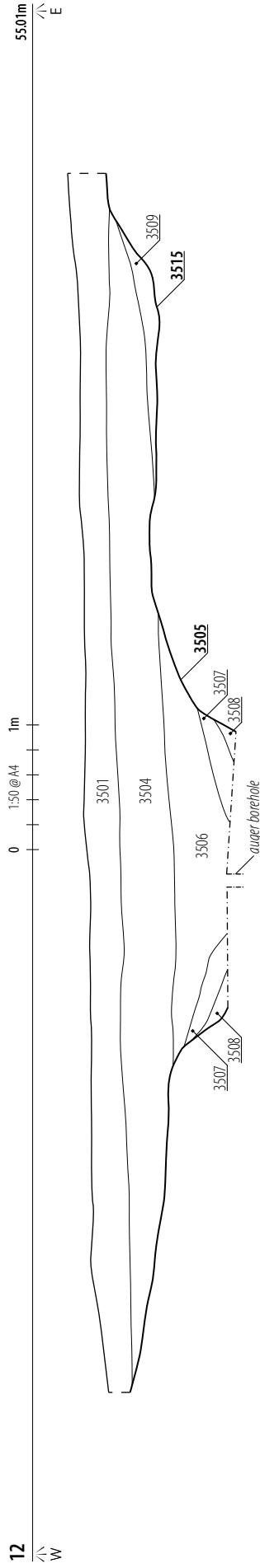
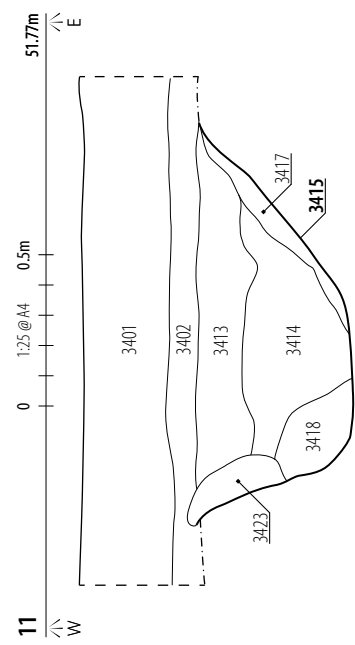
Trench 36

The trench was placed across a concentric ringed geophysical anomaly, with four linear features identified, corresponding precisely with the anomalies (Illus 10). A section was placed through the western linear corresponding with the inner ring-ditch anomaly. Excavation indicated a ditch cut [3604] measuring 1.84m wide and 0.50m deep. The ditch contained two fills, (3605) and (3606) (Illus 13). The primary fill (3605) comprised a 0.29m thick chalk clay deposit, likely to derive from erosion of the cut and possibly up-cast from the ditch. This was sealed by (3606) which was suggestive of gradual, general sedimentation within the ditch. Pottery of late Bronze Age date was recovered from (3606) together with lithics of late Neolithic to Bronze Age date.

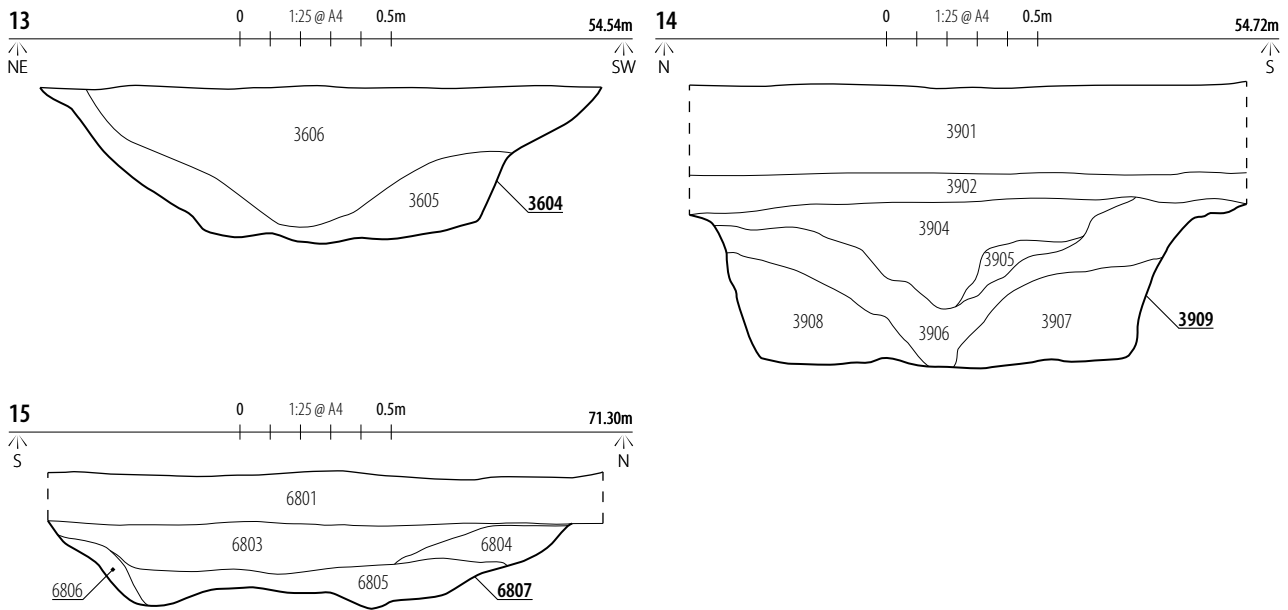
The remaining three linear features, [3609], [3610] and [3611] were also likely to represent ditch cuts related to ring-ditches and were recorded in plan. The two ring-ditches were spaced approximately 6.50m apart with the outer ditch measuring 26m internal diameter and the inner ditch 11.60m.

A small extension to the trench was made to the north to fully expose a discrete feature located between [3604] and [3611], the western ditches. A section placed through the feature [3607] suggested it was a heavily truncated sub-circular pit, measuring 0.87 x 0.62m and 0.09m deep. The pit contained a single fill (3608) with no artefactual material present. No particular function could be ascribed to the pit.





ILLUS 11 South facing section through ditch [3415] ILLUS 12 South facing section through ditches [3505] and [3515]



ILLUS 13 North-west facing section through ditch [3604] **ILLUS 14** West facing section through ditch [3909] **ILLUS 15** East facing section through ditch [6807]

Trench 39

Two linear features were identified which corresponded with a geophysical anomaly indicating the presence of a probable ring ditch. A section was placed through the northern feature [3909] which revealed it to measure 1.81m wide and 0.58m deep, with steep, near vertical sides and a flat base. The feature was interpreted as a ditch and contained five deposits (Illus 14). Primary fills (3907) and (3908) were identified, comprising chalk fragments, likely deriving from the weathering and erosion of the sides of the cut. A secondary, 0.15m thick, fill (3906) of poorly sorted chalk fragments in a sandy clay matrix was suggestive of erosion or collapse of up-cast. A further chalk fill (3905) was sealed by a brownish-grey slightly silty, sandy clay (3904) suggesting gradual sedimentation in the ditch. Pottery suggestive of an Iron Age date, was recovered from the deposit.

The second linear (3911), located towards the southern end of the trench, measured 1.80m wide and was recorded in plan. The two ditches suggested a ring-ditch measuring approximately 20m internal diameter.

Located almost perfectly central to the ring-ditch, a partially exposed feature [3910] greater than 0.67 x 0.16m was recorded in plan. The feature was tentatively interpreted as being associated with the ring-ditch.

Oriented north-east/south-west, a shallow, 0.10m deep, 1.75m wide linear cut [3913] was interpreted as an agricultural feature, possibly a furrow remnant. No dateable material was recovered from its single fill (3912).

Trench 40

A small northern extension was made to the trench to allow fuller investigation of a sub-circular cut [4006] measuring 0.84 x 0.80m and 0.25m deep. The cut was steep sided with an uneven base

and contained two fills (4004) and (4005). The primary fill (4004) was 0.12-0.15m thick and relatively heterogeneous, suggestive of the dumping of material. Struck flint of late Neolithic to Bronze age date was recovered from the deposit. The secondary fill (4005) measured an average of 0.10m in thickness, also suggesting dumping of material, with animal bone and struck flint recovered. An environmental sample taken (ES017) contained molluscs and unidentifiable bone fragments. The pit was interpreted as relating to the disposal of domestic or butchery waste.

Trenches 45 and 46

Toward the southern end of Trench 45 (illu 2), a north-west/south-east linear cut [4505] measured 0.82m wide and 0.29m deep. The cut was interpreted as a ditch and contained a single fill (4504). No dateable material was recovered. Within Trench 46, a similarly oriented cut feature [4605] was recorded in plan and may have represented a continuation of the same ditch, possibly representing a former agricultural ditch.

Ridge and Furrow remains

In the north-west corner of the field in Trench 25, a series of east-west oriented linear features (2504) measuring up to 0.90m wide and 0.09m deep were identified as representing former ridge and furrow remains. Tile of 14th century date was recovered from (2505) a subsoil like fill of the furrows.

Further to the east in Trench 27 (Illus 3), 3 north-south oriented linear features (2705) were identified as former ridge and furrow remains and were also observed within Trench 28 (2829).

North-south ridge and furrow remains were also identified within Trenches 34, 40, 41, 42 and 48. Pottery and ceramic building material

dating to the 14th century was recovered from (4104) and (4804), with post-medieval pottery also recovered.

In Trenches 43 and 46, in the south and south-west of the field (Illus 2) north-east/southwest oriented linear features (4304) and (4604), were also identified as former ridge and furrow remains, though no dateable material was recovered from the features. A further possible furrow [3913] lay on the same alignment within Trench 39.

Trenches with no archaeological remains

Trenches 29, 30, 32, 37, 38, 44, 47 and 49 contained no archaeological remains, with natural features identified in Trench 29 and evidence of a large natural gully recorded through Trenches 49, 47, 38 and 37, which corresponded with a large geological geophysical anomaly.

4.2 FIELD 4 TRENCHES 50–85

General stratigraphy and summary topography

The field, measuring c 188 000m², was located on and across the north and south faces of a steep hill slope, the top of which was approximately 80m AOD. The slope was more gradual to the south and also to the west and in the north levelled onto a flood plain at approximately 48m AOD.

Geological deposits varied relative to the topography with river gravels (eg (5003)) and glacial head deposits (eg(5004)) identified in the flood plain at the far south of the site with mixed colluvial and alluvial deposits recorded in Trenches 51 and 52 where the hill-slope met the flood plain. Above the flood plain fragmentary and bedrock chalk deposits (eg (5403)) were recorded.

Colluvial subsoil deposits (eg (5402) survived variably on the north and south facing slopes of the hill. A mid grey plough-soil, between 0.25 and 0.30m sealed the entire field.

Trench 50 (Illus 2)

At the northern end of the trench, a linear cut [5006] oriented broadly east-west and measuring 0.77m wide and 0.45m deep was interpreted as a probable field boundary and drainage ditch. No dateable material was recovered from the single fill (5005).

Towards the southern end of the trench, a north-west/south-east oriented linear [5008] measured 1.49m wide and 0.13m deep and was interpreted as either a highly truncated ditch or probable furrow. No dateable material was recovered from its single fill (5007).

Trench 51

Trench 51 lay below the base of a north facing slope and evidenced a mix of colluvial and alluvial deposits (5103), (5104), (5105), (5106) and (5107). Towards the western end of the trench, a north-east/south-west oriented linear cut [5109] measured 0.91m wide and 0.10m deep and contained a single fill (5110). The feature was interpreted as a heavily truncated agricultural ditch.

Located centrally, a circular cut [5111] measured 0.42m diameter and 0.15m deep with near vertical sides and a slightly uneven, flat base. A mid greyish brown silty clay (5112) formed the single fill of the feature, from which mammal bone was recovered. An environmental sample (ES018) contained molluscs, charcoal fragments and mammal bone fragments. No specific function could be attributed to the feature.

Trench 52

Located at the southern end of the trench, an east-west linear band of mid-greyish brown slightly sandy, silty clay [5205] was identified at 1.00m bgl. The deposit measured 1.90m wide and was interpreted as the upper fill of a probable ditch. No further investigation was undertaken and the deposit was recorded in plan. No dateable material was recovered.

Trench 53

In the centre of the trench, a slightly north-west/south-east linear feature [5307] measuring 0.62m wide x 0.09m deep was interpreted as a truncated ditch. The ditch had gradually sloping sides and a slightly uneven flat base and contained a single fill (5306) suggesting gradual sedimentation. No artefacts were recovered.

At the south end of the trench, two linear features [5304] and [5305], measuring 1.50 and 1.00m wide respectively were identified as ditches and were observed to contain fragments of tarmac, white glazed pottery and ceramic building material.

Trench 56

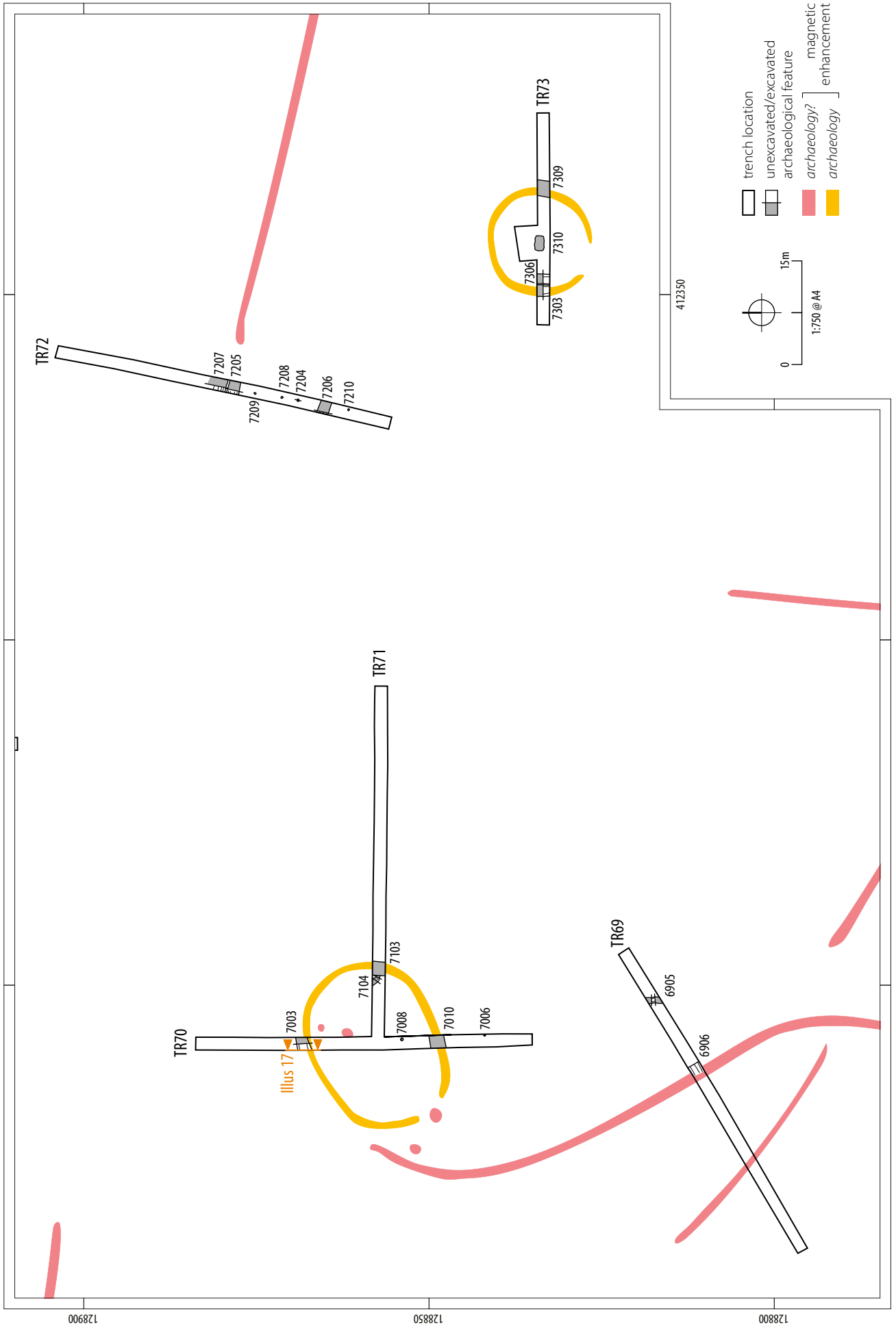
Located at the northern end of the trench, sealed by a colluvial subsoil (5602) 0.70m thick, a sub-circular cut [5606] measuring 0.83 x 0.79m and 0.22m deep was interpreted as a pit for the disposal of fire rakings. A 0.12m thick, primary fill of mid grey slightly silty sandy clay (5605) contained frequent charcoal fragments. Environmental samples (ES020 and ES026) contained molluscs, charcoal fragments and bone fragments. The upper fill (5605) was poorly sorted and appeared to be a deliberate backfill, capping the lower deposit. No other material was recovered from either deposit.

Approximately 8.50m north of [5606] a linear cut [5611] was sectioned and survived to 1.31m wide and 0.30m deep. Interpreted as a ditch, the cut contained a single fill (5610) from which tile and pottery was recovered indicating a post-medieval date. The ditch matched an agricultural geophysical anomaly and represented a continuation of [5305] in Trench 53.

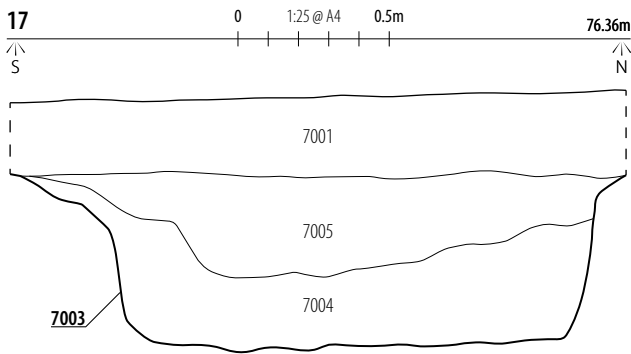
Centrally in the trench, a further, broadly east-west oriented, heavily truncated ditch [5608] was investigated. The ditch measured 0.65m wide and 0.07m deep and contained a single primary fill (5607), largely deriving from surrounding chalk geology. No artefactual material was recovered or observed.

Trench 62

Oriented broadly east-west, a linear feature [6203] measuring 3.17m wide and a minimum of 0.40m deep was cut into during machine stripping. The feature was interpreted as a ditch, recorded in plan



ILLUS 16 Field 4, plan showing probable barrows, Trenches 70, 71 and 73



ILLUS 17 East facing section through ditch [7003] **ILLUS 18** View of Trench 73 showing probable barrow ditches and potential central grave cut

and was observed to correspond with an east-west geophysical anomaly extending into and excavated in Trench 68 (See below).

A further linear [6204] was located towards the southern end of the trench, measuring 1.12m wide and interpreted as an agricultural ditch.

Trench 68

Oriented broadly east-west and measuring 3.32m wide and 0.42m maximum depth, a linear cut [6807] was interpreted as a ditch. The ditch had broad, gradually sloping sides and an uneven slightly undulating base. A section positioned through the ditch (Illus 15) revealed four fills. A primary fill of sandy clay and chalk fragments (6806) was located against the southern edge of the cut and was likely to have derived from surface run-off and weathering of the cut edge. Pottery of middle to late Bronze Age date was recovered from the fill. This was overlain by a clayey, sandy silt (6805) 0.24m thick, representing general sedimentation of the ditch. Animal bone and middle to late Bronze Age pottery sherds were recovered. A further 0.18m thick, secondary fill (6804) may have represented erosion and collapse of up-cast from the northern side of the cut, with a final fill (6803) representing general infilling of the ditch. Pottery of late Bronze Age date was recovered from (6803).

Trench 69 (Illus 16)

Oriented north-west/south-east, a linear feature [6906] corresponded with a geophysical anomaly, which was noted to follow the broad topography of the hill. The feature was evidenced to represent a terracing cut, through the chalk geology (6903), approximately 1.36m wide and 0.42m deep. A steep cut was evidenced by a single eastern edge to the feature and created a relatively flat base in the chalk. Subsoil (6902) filled and overlay the cut, with no other archaeological features or artefactual material present.

Ephemeral scarring of the chalk geology was noted, broadly located in the area of a second linear geophysical anomaly to the west but no cut feature was identified.

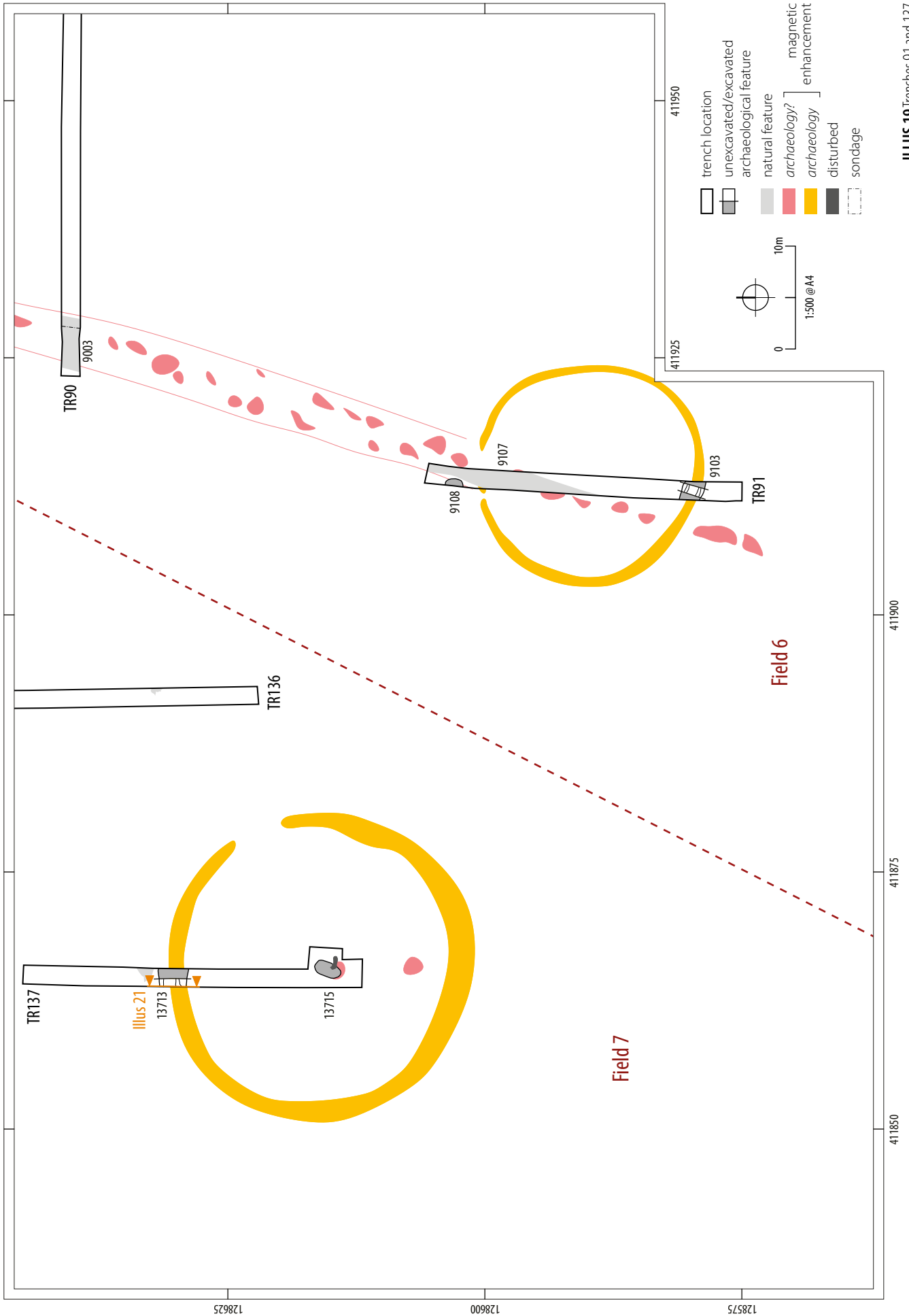
Trenches 70 and 71

The two trenches were conjoined, forming a 'T' shape and positioned over a sub-circular geophysical anomaly (Illus 16). Two linear features were identified in Trench 70, which corresponded with the geophysical results. A section position through the northernmost linear [7003], evidenced it to be a ditch measuring 2.10m wide and 0.84m deep. The ditch had steep sides, near vertical with a relatively flat base. The ditch contained two fills (Illus 17) suggesting primary filling of 0.44m of fragmentary chalk (7004) through several episodes of erosion and weathering of the sides of the cut, with an upper 0.31m thick fill of mid-brown slightly silty, sandy clay, representing gradual sedimentation (7005). Fragments of animal bone were recovered from the fill.

The southern feature [7010] measured 2.10m wide and was recorded in plan. Similarly, in Trench 71, a further linear [7103] measuring 2.00m wide was recorded in plan and corresponded with the geophysical anomaly. The features represented returns of the ditch associated with the geophysical results. The internal area defined by the ditches measured approximately 23 x 16.50m, or 312m².

A small circular cut [7008] was identified in Trench 70, located approximately 3.50m north of the southern ditch [7010], lying within the area defined by the ditches. The cut measured 0.40m in diameter and was heavily truncated, surviving to 0.05m depth. The cut contained a single fill of dark greyish brown silty clay (7009). Sampling of the deposit (ES028) evidenced only mollusc remains. The feature was tentatively interpreted as the possible truncated remains of a former cremation due to its location within the interior of the area defined by the ditches, however, it may equally be a truncated post-hole.

A 0.23m diameter circular cut [7006] was located 5.70m south of ditch [7010] and was identified as a post-hole. The post-hole survived to 0.13m deep and appeared to be set on a vertical axis, containing a single fill (7007). No dateable material was recovered. A sample (ES027) of the deposit only contained mollusc remains.



ILLUS 19 Trenches 91 and 137



ILLUS 20 View of south-east facing section through ditch [9103]

Trench 72

Located centrally to the trench, a linear feature [7204] was identified as a terracing cut into the chalk geology (7203). The cut was approximately 0.40m deep, creating a relatively steep southern edge, giving way to a broadly flat base. A primary fill, (7214) comprising weathered chalk and sandy clay lay across the edge and base of the cut and was sealed by subsoil (7202). Struck flint was recovered from the deposit.

Immediately adjacent, a shallow linear feature [7205] measured 1.80m wide and 0.11m deep, with shallow sides and a broadly flat base. A single fill of yellowish brown chalky, sandy clay (7213) was recorded, likely deriving from disturbance of the underlying geology, no dateable material was recovered. The feature was interpreted as agricultural, probably deriving from plough action.

Located 9m from the southern end of the trench, a linear cut [7206] measuring 1.55m wide and 0.33m deep was interpreted as a ditch. The ditch was cut across the hill-slope and likely acted as a drainage ditch and minor field division. A 0.28m thick primary fill of redeposited chalk (7215), suggested erosion and possible collapse of up-cast material. This was sealed by a 0.05m thick light brown sandy clay (7216) representing gradual sedimentation of the feature. No dateable material was recovered from either fill.

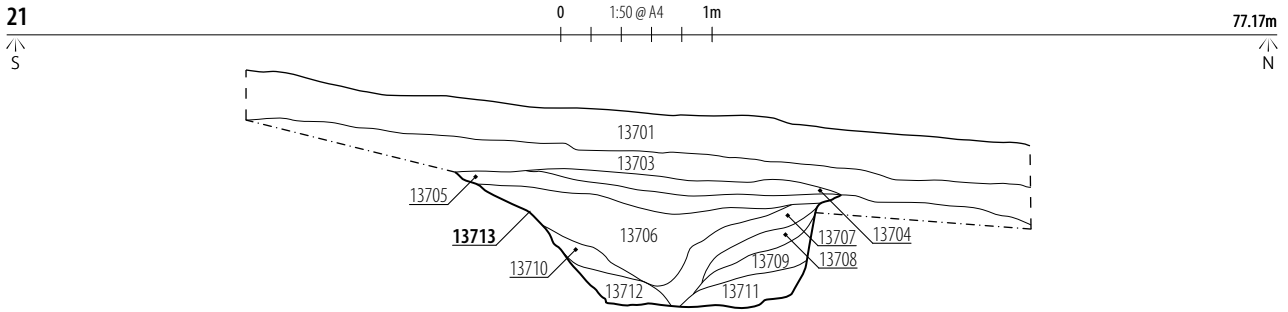
A broadly north-south oriented alignment of four circular cuts was identified [7207], [7208], [7209] and [7210]. A section through [7207] confirmed that these were post-holes, measuring an average of 0.32-0.34m diameter, with [7207] recorded at 0.38m depth. The

post-hole appeared to indicate a vertical axis post and the probable association of the four post-holes suggested a former fence line. No dateable material was recovered.

Trench 73

The trench was positioned across the centre of a geophysical anomaly indicating a potential ring-ditch. Two linear features were identified which corresponded with the location of the anomaly. A section was placed through the western linear [7303] evidencing it to be a ditch, measuring 1.70m wide and 0.92m deep. The ditch contained six fills (7304), (7305), (7308), (7311), (7312) and (7313). Fills (7305), (7308), (7311) and (7312) largely comprised redeposited chalk fragments and represented episodes of erosion and weathering of the cut of the ditch and probable up-cast. The material had entered the ditch from both sides. Animal bone was recovered from (7305). Fill (7313) represented a small, possibly dumped layer of chalky silty clay containing charcoal fragments. An environmental sample (E5031) was found to contain mollusc remains and charcoal fragments. The final fill of the ditch (7304) represented gradual sedimentation of the feature from which struck flint, animal bone and daub was recovered.

The eastern linear [7309] was recorded in plan and measured 2.40m wide, representing the return of the ditch. The two features appeared to define a small ring-ditch of approximately 13.00m diameter. A piece of roof tile of post-medieval date was recovered from the surface of the feature.



ILLUS 21 East facing section through ditch [13713] **ILLUS 22** Possible grave cut [13715], Trench 137 looking north-east

Located between the two ditches (Illus 18), a small northward extension to the trench was made to fully expose a discrete feature [7310]. The feature was recorded in plan and was rectangular in shape, with rounded corners, measuring 2.10m long and 1.40m wide and oriented east-west. Flint nodules were observed randomly distributed within the feature with pottery sherds dating to the beaker period and a sherd of a late Neolithic to early Bronze Age food vessel recovered from the fill. Disturbed or redeposited chalk, on the southern edge of the feature, suggested the possibility of intrusion or re-cutting of the feature. Only further investigation would be able to corroborate or attest this. The feature was interpreted as a probable grave cut associated with the ring-ditch.

Partially truncating the eastern edge of the western ditch [7303], a shallow linear cut [7306] oriented north-south and measuring 1.52m wide and 0.07m deep was interpreted as a furrow which matched the position and alignment of ridge and furrow remains in Trench 81 to the south.

Trench 74

A linear feature [7404] was recorded in plan (illus 2). The linear was oriented east-west, measured 2.59m wide and corresponded with an east-west geophysical anomaly and is likely to have represented a continuation of a linear feature in Trench 72, probably [7204].

Trench 75

In the east of the trench, a 1.00m wide and 0.51m deep, slightly north-east/south-west oriented ditch [7505] was recorded and corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly. The ditch contained two fills, (7506) and (7507) which represented primary filling deriving from the chalk geology and more gradual, general sedimentation respectively. No dateable material was recovered from the ditch, which was interpreted as a field boundary and drainage ditch.

Trench 80

A north-south oriented linear feature [8004] measuring approximately 2.00m wide was identified and recorded in plan. The feature corresponded with a geophysical anomaly which was evidenced to extend north and curve into Trench 69. The feature appeared to be filled with subsoil (8002) and slope to the west, suggesting a similar terracing cut to that identified in Trench 69.

Trenches 81 and 83

The trenches were positioned over a north-south oriented, linear geophysical anomaly. This was identified in both trenches as [8104] and [8309]. The features were recorded in plan and measured approximately 2m and 1.16m wide respectively. Interpreted as an agricultural ditch, tile of post-medieval date was recovered from [8104].

Within Trench 83 and oriented north-east/south-west, a linear cut [8306] measured 0.72m wide and 0.32m deep and contained two fills (8307) and (8308). The primary fill (8308) comprised chalk fragments in a sandy clay matrix, 0.10m thick and was sealed by a yellowish-brown slightly sandy, silty clay (8307) containing chalk fragments. No dateable material was recovered from either fill. The ditch was interpreted as a probable field boundary or division.

Trenches 82 and 85

The trenches were placed across and associated with a broadly east-west oriented geophysical anomaly. Within Trench 82, a linear cut [8204] was recorded, oriented broadly east-west and measuring 1.00m wide and 0.43m deep. The feature was interpreted as a field ditch and contained a 0.10m thick primary fill of chalk fragments within a silty clay matrix (8206) sealed by a 0.33m thick clayey silt (8205) representing gradual general sedimentation of the ditch. Struck flint and pottery of Iron Age date was recovered from (8205).

In Trench 85, corresponding precisely with the geophysical anomaly, a further linear (8503) was recorded in plan.

Trench 84

Oriented north-south and located toward the eastern extent of the trench, a linear feature [8405] was recorded measuring 1.23m wide and 0.06m deep. The feature was interpreted as a heavily truncated ditch and contained a single fill (8407). No dateable material was recovered.

Ridge and Furrow remains

Evidence of north-south oriented ridge and furrow was recorded in Trenches 63, 67, 69, 73, 75, 78, 81, 82, 83, 84 and 85. The furrows were heavily truncated, sealed below the plough-soil, surviving from 1.60m wide and up to 0.10m deep, to as little as densely packed plough scarring. The furrows suggested a relatively large field system with artefacts indicating a post-medieval date. A single north-east/south-west probable furrow was also recorded in Trench 50 (see above) though no other similar or associated furrows were identified to suggest a further field system.

Trenches with no archaeological remains

Trenches 54, 64, 66 and 79 contained no features or archaeological deposits. Trenches 76 and 77 recorded evidence of a large natural topographic feature, corresponding with similar geophysical interpretation.

Trenches 55 and 61 also recorded the presence of a natural hill gully oriented broadly north-south and corresponding with a geophysical anomaly which meandered slightly from the south to the north, down the hill slope.

4.3 FIELD 5

General Stratigraphy and summary Topography

Field 5, approximately 30,000m², lay to the extreme east of the site, with two trenches excavated towards the base of a hill, sloping from the south and east. Plough-soil, 0.30m thick (eg (8601)), directly overlay chalk deposits (eg (8602))

Trenches 86 and 87

A single partially exposed potential discrete feature (8703) was identified within Trench 87. The function of the feature could not be ascertained.

No archaeological remains were identified in Trench 86.

4.4 FIELD 6

General Stratigraphy and summary Topography

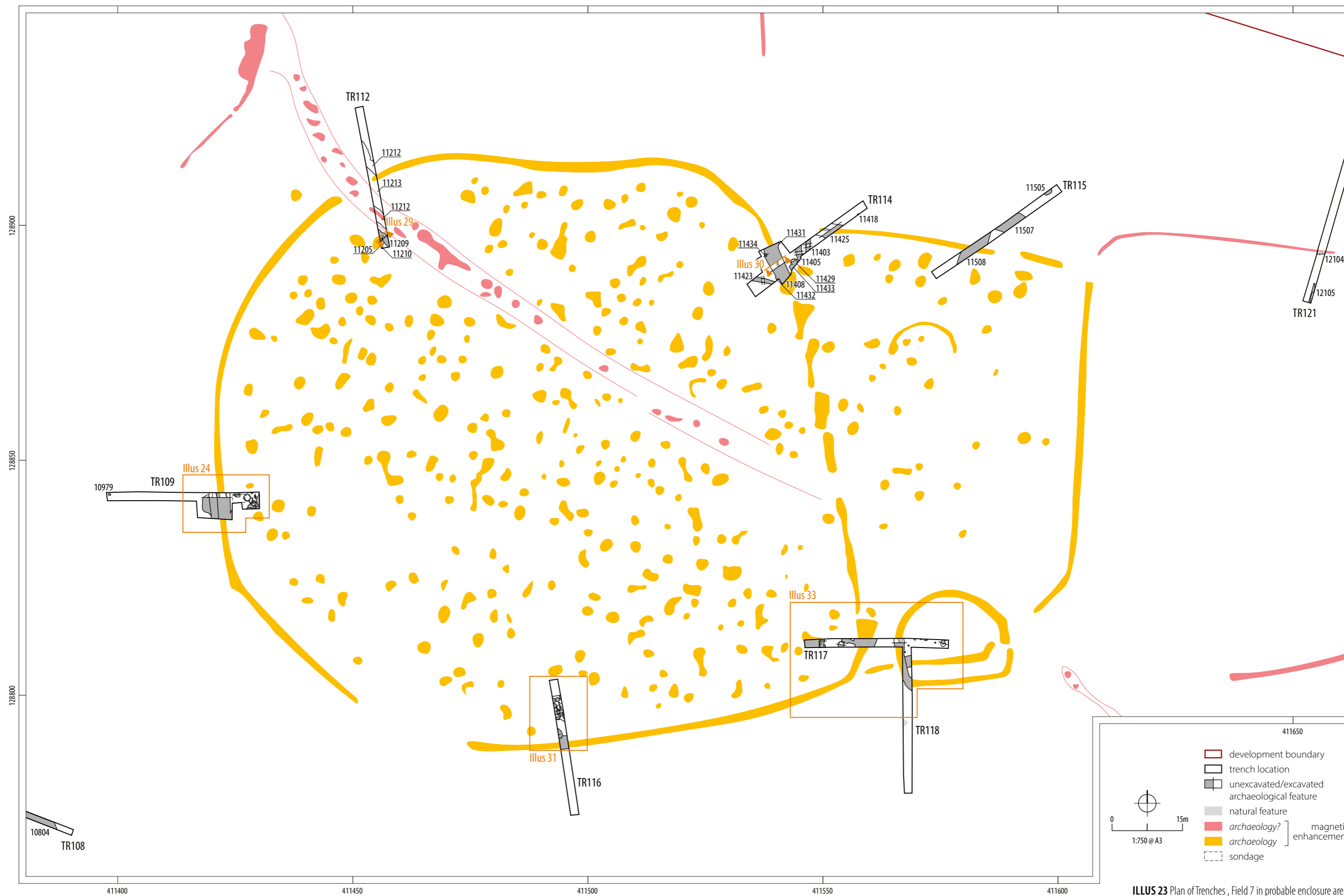
The field is located across two hill-slopes, north and south facing, with a wide, broadly east-west gully separating the two. Covering an area of approximately 157,000m², ordnance datum ranged from approximately 76m AOD at the top of the north facing slope, 74m AOD on the south facing slope and 65m in the lower lying area between the two slopes.

Both hill-slopes evidenced chalk bedrock deposits (eg (10403) & (9802)) with colluvial deposits and concentrated colluvial or glacial gravels within a wide topographic feature or hill-gully lying between the slopes (eg (10004), (9604)). Plough scarring, broadly east-west, in line with the present crop was observed along with variably surviving north-south and north-east/south-west plough scars in chalk geology.

A 0.30m thick plough-soil (eg (10401)) directly overlay the chalk on the higher areas of the slopes with a colluvially formed subsoil (eg (10402)) gradually thickening to up to 0.60m towards the base of the slopes.

Trench 91 (Illus 19)

Toward the southern end of the trench, a linear cut [9103] measured 1.95m wide and 0.85m deep and was interpreted as a ditch. The



ILLUS 23 Plan of Trenches , Field 7 in probable enclosure area

ditch corresponded with a circular geophysics anomaly which indicated the probable presence of a ring-ditch feature. A section placed through the ditch evidenced three fills (illus 20). A primary fill, 0.13m thick, comprised chalk fragments with occasional flint fragments (9104), largely deriving from weathering and erosion of the cut edges. Sampling of the primary fill (ES030) yielded molluscs and charcoal fragments. This was sealed by a further chalk gravel deposit, 0.20m thick (9105) which appeared to represent further chalk erosion and weathering into the ditch. A final fill, up to 0.50m thick (9106), comprised a mid-brown silty, slightly sandy clay, representing episodes of gradual sedimentation filling the ditch. Animal bone and struck flint was recovered from (9106). An environmental sample taken from the deposit (ES029) contained molluscs, charcoal fragments, animal bone and cereal grain.

At the northern end of the trench, a 1.95m wide feature (9107) was oriented north-east/south-west and corresponded with a linear anomaly which extended into Trench 90. The feature was identified as part of a natural gully, slightly meandering down the hill-slope.

Trench 92

Oriented east-west and measuring 3.19m wide and 0.24m deep, a linear cut [9204] evidenced a single fill (9203). The fill appeared to represent gradual sedimentation of the feature and contained struck flint and pottery dating to the late Bronze Age. The ditch was interpreted as an agricultural feature, possibly related to managing the land or part of a field system.

Trench 94

A single, partially exposed sub-circular possible feature was located approximately 8.00m from the eastern end of the trench. The feature was identified by a 1.40 x 0.55m spread of light brown, slightly clayey, sandy silt (9403) and was recorded in plan. No function or interpretation for the feature could be offered and it is possible it may be natural in origin rather than archaeological.

Trench 98

Oriented slightly north-east/south-west, a linear feature [9804] measured 3.05m wide and a maximum of 0.19m deep. The feature was likely to have been heavily truncated and contained a single fill (9803) suggesting gradual sedimentation. No dateable material was recovered from the feature. The linear was tentatively interpreted as a possible ditch cut, though it may equally have been a natural hill-gully.

Trench 101

Oriented east-west and measuring 1.10m wide and 0.08m deep, a probable truncated ditch [10107] was recorded which displayed the same alignment as a linear geophysical anomaly, though the feature lay 0.60m north of the anomaly's position. The feature was interpreted as a probable ditch and contained a single, gradually sedimented fill (10106) from which struck flint was recovered.

Ridge and Furrow Remains

Within Trenches 101 and 105, broadly east-west oriented furrows were recorded (10105) and (10505), measuring an average of 1.00m wide and surviving to 0.10m depth. The surviving remains suggested the furrows were originally spaced approximately 4.00m apart.

Trenches with no archaeological remains

Trenches 88, 89, 93, 95, 97, 99, 102 and 104 contained no archaeological remains with only stratigraphic sequences identified.

The source of a wide topographic feature, lying between the north and south facing slopes of the hill was observed and recorded in Trench 105, continuing into Trench 103, with associated deposits recorded in Trenches 100 and 96. The recorded deposits, through the four trenches, corresponded with the location of a geophysical anomaly suggesting geological variation.

4.5 FIELD 7

The field measured approximately 298,600m², with the northern two thirds subject to evaluation, an area of approximately 211,000m². The ground rose gradually from the north and north-east to a level ridge or plateau, with a further slope away to the south and south-west. Ordnance datum varied from 60.60m AOD in the north-east to 72m AOD on the plateau and 69m AOD at the furthest southern evaluated area.

Chalk formed the geological horizon in the field (eg (10602) and was visible as both a solid bedrock and more fragmentary, weathered material, particularly on hill-slopes.

Subsoil (eg (10802) survived variably, up to a maximum of 0.35/0.40m thick on the hill-slopes and was entirely absent on the higher, plateau area. A dark grey plough-soil (eg (10601)) averaged 0.30m thick and was present across the entire field. Immediately noticeable was the density of heat-affected flint distributed through the plough-soil. This was particularly dense on the plateau area particularly in the area between Trenches 109, 112, 114, 115, 116 and 117. The density of heat-affected flint dropped away, downslope to the south and similarly to the north and north-east.

A few sherds of more recent glazed ceramics and ceramic building material, particularly tile fragments, along with rare fragments of clay-pipe stem, were observed within the plough-soil but not retained.

Trench 106

Two slightly sub-circular cuts [10604] and [10606] were recorded and identified as post-holes. Post-hole [10604] measured 0.30 x 0.29m and 0.09m deep with steep sides and a slightly uneven base. Flint nodules, up to 0.08m long were concentrated on the eastern side of the cut within the fill (10603) and suggested probable packing stones.

The second post-hole [10606] measured 0.33 x 0.30m and 0.07m deep. No evidence of packing material or dateable material was evident in the single fill (10605). Whilst tentative, the two post-holes may have formed part of a former fence line.

Trench 107

At the north-east end of the trench, a probable sub-circular feature was partially exposed against the west LOE. The feature measured greater than 0.87m long and 1.02m wide, with a section placed through the features indicating a maximum depth 0.19m. The feature had steep sides, with a slightly uneven, generally flat base. A single fill was evidenced (10703) suggesting deliberate dumping of material, from which bone and struck flint was recovered. The feature was interpreted as a pit for the disposal of waste.

Trench 109 (Illus 23 & 24)

The trench was positioned across a geophysical anomaly and partly within the interior of a possible enclosure.

Corresponding with the geophysical anomaly, a 2.90m wide ditch cut [10904] was evidenced. The ditch contained a large sequence of fills (Appendix 1 – Trench 109) (Illus 25). Due to health and safety considerations, hand excavation was undertaken to 1.20m bgl, with augering undertaken to ascertain the extent of deposits and the full depth of the ditch. Unfortunately, the full depth could not be defined, with redeposited chalk evidenced a further 0.50m below the LOE, suggesting the ditch cut was, therefore, greater than 1.55m deep.

The majority of the fills of the ditch comprised redeposited chalk, likely deriving from a combination of processes, including weathering and erosion of the sides of the cut, which narrowed to 1.20m wide at the LOE. Material appeared to ingress from both the east and west sides of feature, with no positively attestable evidence of collapse of up-cast, or an associated bank. Deposit (10969) appeared to be a deliberate dump of material, from the east, with a large number of daub-like fragments and pottery of early Iron Age date, together with animal bone. A sample of the deposit (ES039) contained further animal bone and mollusc remains. Finds recovered from the fills of the ditch are detailed in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1 Recovered artefacts from ditch [10904]

DEPOSIT	MATERIAL	DATE
10969	Pottery, daub, fired clay	Early Iron Age, Iron Age
10973	Daub	Undated
10974	Pottery	Iron Age
10975	Pottery	Iron Age
10975	Lithics	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age

The upper fills of the ditch, such as (10974) and (10975), were much more silty clay deposits, with limited chalk content and likely to represent gradual sedimentation of the upper 0.30 to 0.40m of the ditch, potentially post-occupation.

The section through the ditch revealed a further three cut features. Cut by the ditch on its eastern edge, a heavily truncated cut feature [10906] was evidenced in the opposing sections, with only a partial, steep eastern edge and 0.52m of a slightly uneven, broadly flat base visible. Two deposits (10913) and (10914) were identified with (10913) representing a 0.14m thick, probable primary fill of chalky

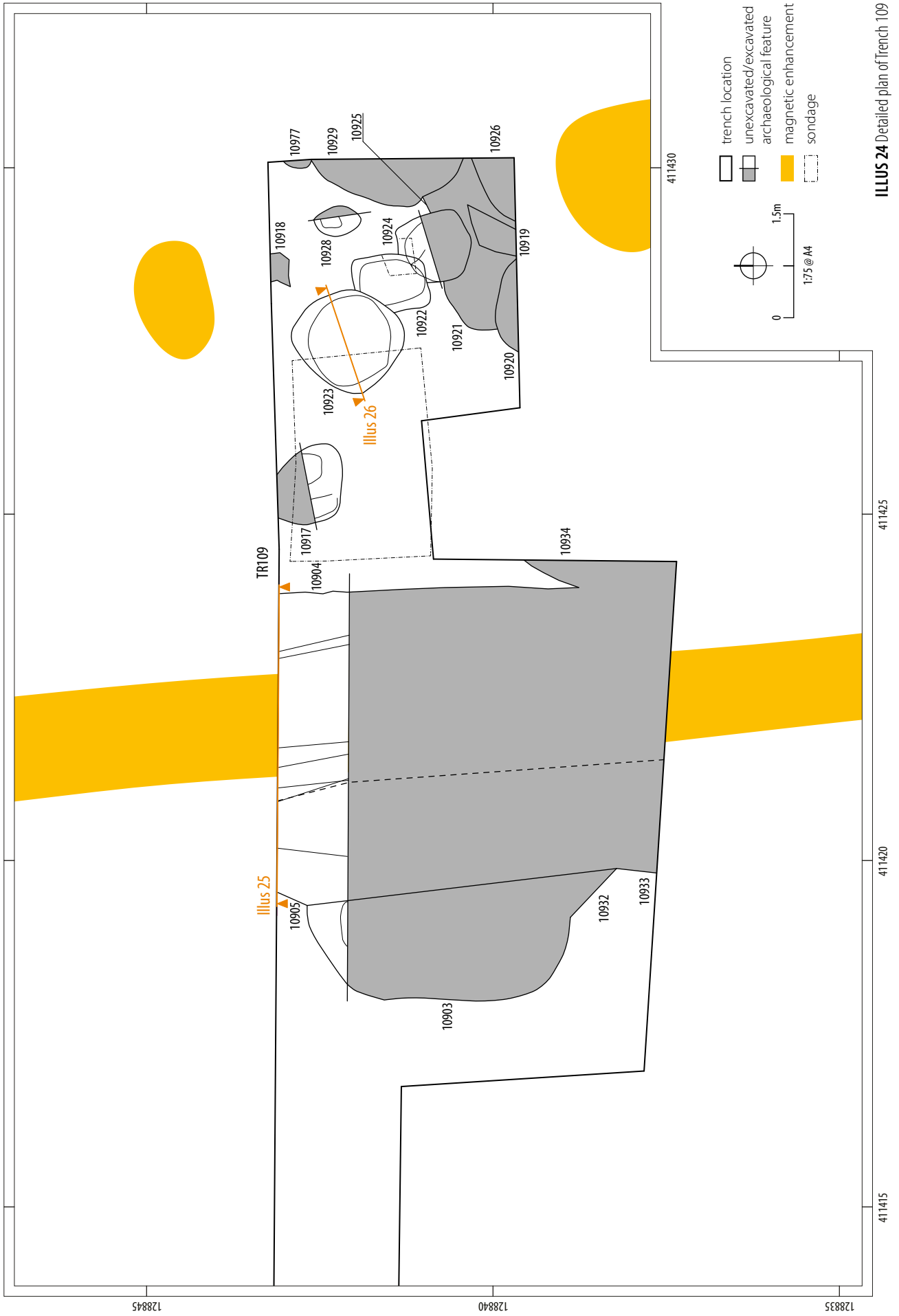
silty clay. Overlying this, (10914) comprised a yellow brown, silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments, likely representing erosion and gradual sedimentation of the feature. Pottery of late Iron Age/Roman date was recovered from the fill. An environmental sample (ES038) of (10914) contained mollusc remains and an animal bone fragment. No particular function could be ascribed to the cut.

Cutting [10906] on its west side and measuring greater than 1.50m wide and 0.67m deep, a possible linear cut [10905] was identified and interpreted as a ditch. The ditch contained a sequence of fills (Appendix 1 – Trench 109) (Illus 25) which indicated an initial primary filling of the ditch through probable erosion and weathering of the cut (eg (10908)). This appeared to be followed by deposits indicative of deliberate backfilling of the ditch (eg (10957)), displaying evidence of tip lines and convex mounding of the deposits. No fills suggested any period of gradual sedimentation, supporting the interpretation that the feature was deliberately backfilled. An environmental sample (ES040) taken from (10957) yielded molluscs and animal bone fragments. Finds recovered from the feature comprised early Iron Age and Iron Age pottery in deposit (10961).

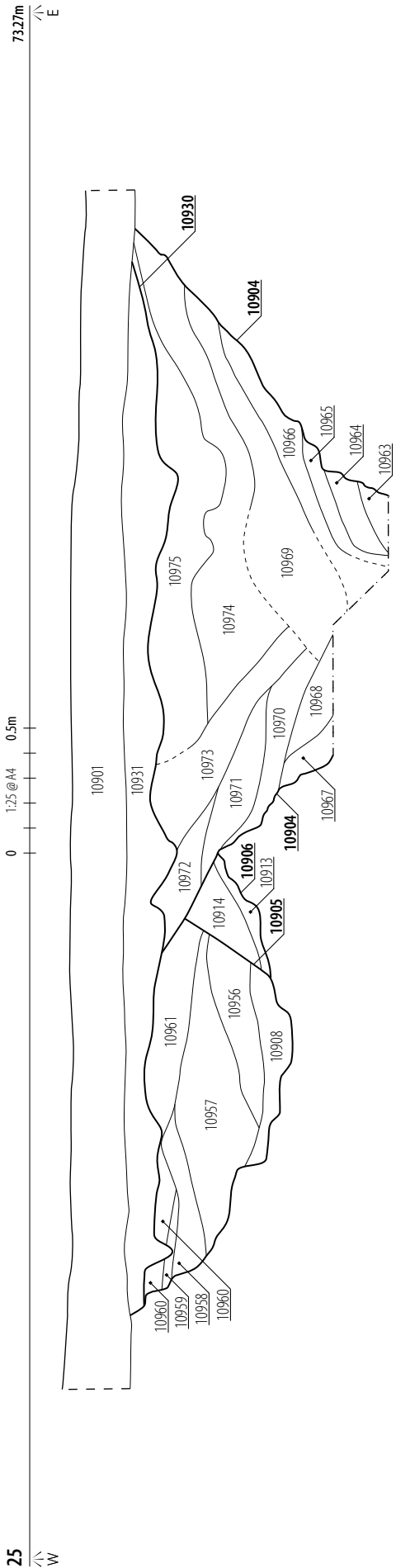
A further cut feature [10903], was only visible in the north facing section of the investigation slot but was also partially visible in plan (Illus 24). The feature measured approximately 3.70m north-south and greater than 1.69m wide. It was truncated on its eastern edge by ditch [10906] with no survival of the eastern element of the cut. The western edge was uneven and gradually sloping, giving way to an irregular and uneven base. A sequence of 8 deposits were identified (Appendix 1 – Trench 109). The lower four deposits (10935), (10936), (10937) and (10938) lay horizontally within the cut with the upper four deposits suggesting tipping or dumping from the western edge. The deposits suggested the possible deliberate backfilling of the feature, though without fuller exposure, understanding remained limited and a definitive interpretation could not be offered. No dateable material was recovered from the feature.

Located approximately 1.00m from the eastern edge of ditch [10904] a sub-circular cut [10917] measured greater than 1.09m long and 1.08m wide. A section position through the cut revealed it to survive to 0.20m deep, with slightly irregular, steep sides and an uneven base. Two deposits (10915) and (10916) were identified and were relatively heterogeneous chalky deposits suggesting dumping or backfilling of the feature. No dateable material was recovered with the feature interpreted as a truncated, indeterminate function pit.

Approximately 0.80m further east, a large sub-circular cut [10923] was identified. A small extension was made to the eastern end of the trench to fully expose the pit and revealed it to measure 1.68 x 1.62m and 1.34m deep. The feature was initially half sectioned then fully excavated and interpreted as a pit. The section (Illus 26) revealed the feature had steep, near vertical sides, with erosion of the chalk creating ‘under-cutting’ to the east and west sides. Within the two undercut areas, two deposits were recorded, (10982) and (10983), largely comprising chalk fragments in a silty clay matrix. The deposits appeared bio-turbated and were suggestive of forming as a result of post-depositional changes rather than human agency. However, the possibility of recutting of the feature cannot be precluded, though to what purpose remains unknown. Small pottery sherds of Iron Age date were recovered from (10982) together with animal bone.



ILLUS 24 Detailed plan of Trench 109



ILLUS 25 South facing section through Ditch [10904] and features [10905], [10906]

A primary fill (10986) comprised a greyish-brown, slightly chalky, silty clay. The deposit measured 0.38m thick and appeared to have contained a high former organic content. Translocation appeared to have occurred, with finer sediment concentrated toward the base of the deposit. Pottery dating to the Iron Age was recovered, together with struck flint, animal bone and two horse skulls (SF009 and SF010). One skull (SF009) was located against the western side of the cut, with the second (SF010) lying within (10986) more centrally (Illus 27a and b). The skulls exhibited evidence of possible skinning and/or butchery (see assessment below). Environmental sampling of deposit (10986) (ES045), including that immediately around, within and below the skulls (ES043 and ES044) large numbers of small animal bones, including amphibian, vole and rodent bones were present. Charcoal fragments were recovered from ES044 with molluscs present in all samples. Two human carpal bones were identified within ES043.

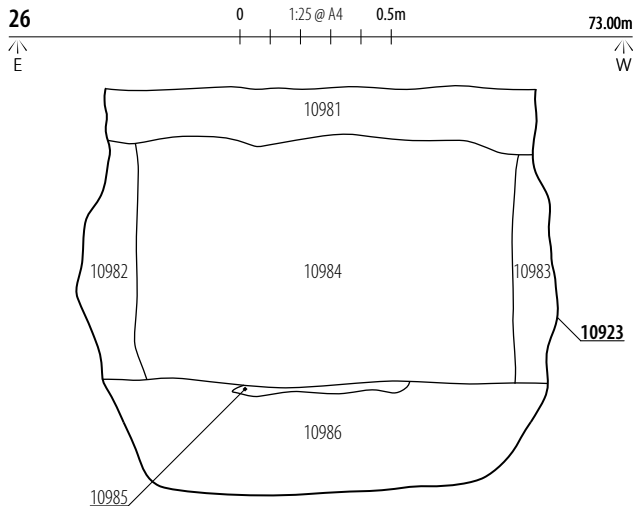
Overlying (10986), a thin, 0.05m thick and 0.58m wide, lens of dark brown silty clay (10985) was recorded and appeared to represent a single dumped deposit. A sample taken from the deposit (ES046) contained animal bone, charcoal fragments and molluscs. The composition of the deposit did, however, suggest a former, organic component.

Sealing this and (10986), a heterogeneous deposit of stoney, chalky, silty clay (10984) represented backfilling of the pit. The backfill measured 0.82m deep with struck flint, animal bone and pottery of Iron Age date recovered. This was in turn sealed by a 0.21m thick silty clay and chalk fragments deposit (10981) representing a capping or final sealing of the feature. Animal bone was recovered from (10981).

Within the extension to the trench, a complex series of intercutting features was identified (Illus 24). Cut by [10923] on its north-western edge, a shallow sub-rectangular pit [10922] measured 1.40 x 1.08m and 0.11m deep and contained two deposits (10987) and (10988). A single sherd of pottery dating to the Iron Age was recovered from the upper fill (10987). No particular function could be ascribed to the feature, other than it represented a probably heavily truncated pit.

The pit, in turn, truncated the north-west edges of a sub-circular pit [10924] which measured 1.40 x 1.19m and survived to 0.55m deep. A section placed through the feature (Illus 28) revealed two deposits. The primary fill (10927) was a maximum of 0.42m thick and consisted of mid-grey silty clay, suggesting a former organic component. An environmental sample (ES042) taken from the deposit contained charcoal fragments and molluscs. Heat-affected flint, animal bone, fired clay and pottery sherds dating to the Iron Age was recovered from the deposit. A secondary fill (10989) of chalk fragments in a silty clay matrix, measured a maximum of 0.27m thick and also represented a dumped or backfill deposit, possibly capping (10927). Animal bone and pottery of Iron Age date was recovered from (10989). A sample of the fill (ES041) contained only molluscs. The feature was interpreted as a probable refuse pit.

The pit was located on the northern edge of an area of intercutting probable pits; [10919], [10920], [10921], [10925], [10926], [10929] and [10977] (Illus 24), which were recorded in plan. Finds recovered from the surface of the features are detailed in Table 2.



ILLUS 26 North facing section through pit [10923] **ILLUS 27** Cross section and plan views of pit [10923] showing horse skulls SF009 and SF010

TABLE 2 Finds from features in extension to Trench 109

FEATURE	MATERIAL	DATE
10919	Pottery	Iron Age
10920	None	-
10921	Animal bone	-
10925	None	-
10926	Pottery	Iron Age
10929	Pottery	Iron Age
10977	None	-

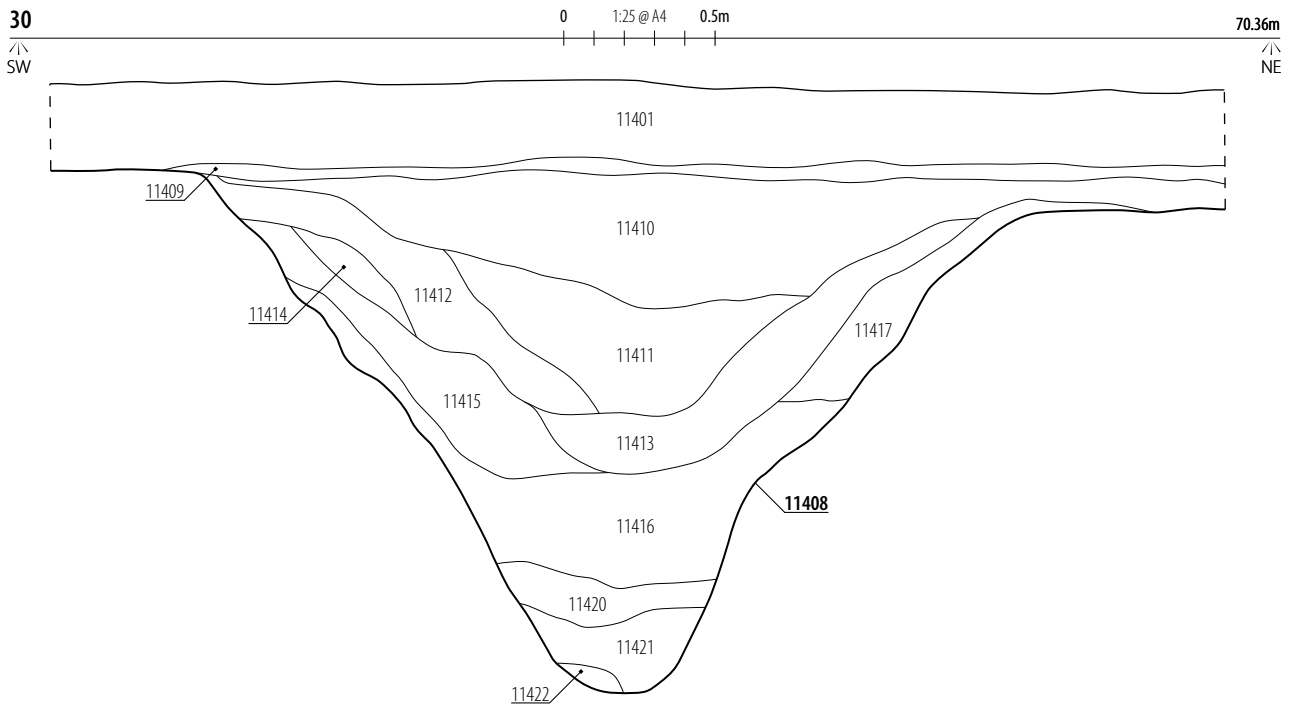
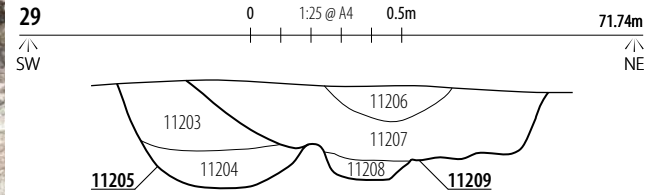
Lithics of late Neolithic to Bronze Age type were also recovered and are likely to be residual. Located at the eastern end of the trench, a possible post-hole [10928] was recorded which may have been associated with features in the vicinity. No dateable material was recovered from its single fill (10980). A further possible post-hole [10979] was recorded at the western end of the trench.

Trench 112 (Illus 23)

The trench was positioned across geophysical anomalies interpreted as a possible enclosure ditch and a potential trackway, oriented north-west/south-east. A 15m wide spread of material was identified, representing two deposits and broadly corresponding with the geophysical anomalies. Deposit (11213), measured approximately 7m wide and comprised a dark brownish-grey silty clay, containing frequent fragments of heat-affected flint, small chalk fragments and occasional charcoal fragments. The deposit appeared to overlie a mid-greyish brown slightly sandy, silty clay (11212), two bands of which lay either side of (11213), each measuring between 1.90 and 2.30m wide.

It was evident that the trench was positioned obliquely across the deposits and given the evidenced complexity in the area (see Trenches 109, 116, 117), it was agreed to record the deposits in plan to avoid excavating 'blind' without fuller understanding of the potential remains.

A sherd of Samian, 2nd century Roman Period pottery, was recovered from (11213).



ILLUS 28 North facing section through pit [10924] **ILLUS 29** South-east facing section through ditches [11205] and [11209] **ILLUS 30** South-east facing section through ditch [11408]

At the southern end of the trench, a section positioned across a linear feature revealed this to represent two separate features (Illus 29). The earliest of these was a north-west/south-east oriented ditch [11205] measuring greater than 0.42m wide and 0.37m deep. The ditch was truncated on its eastern edge. Two fills were identified. A primary fill of mid-brown silty clay (11203) suggested a former organic content and was likely to derive from activity in the vicinity, with frequent fragments of heat-affected flint observed throughout the deposit. This was sealed by a 0.19m thick dark greyish brown silty clay (11204), also containing heat-affected flint fragments. No dateable material was recovered from either deposit.

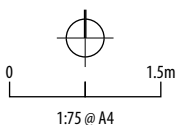
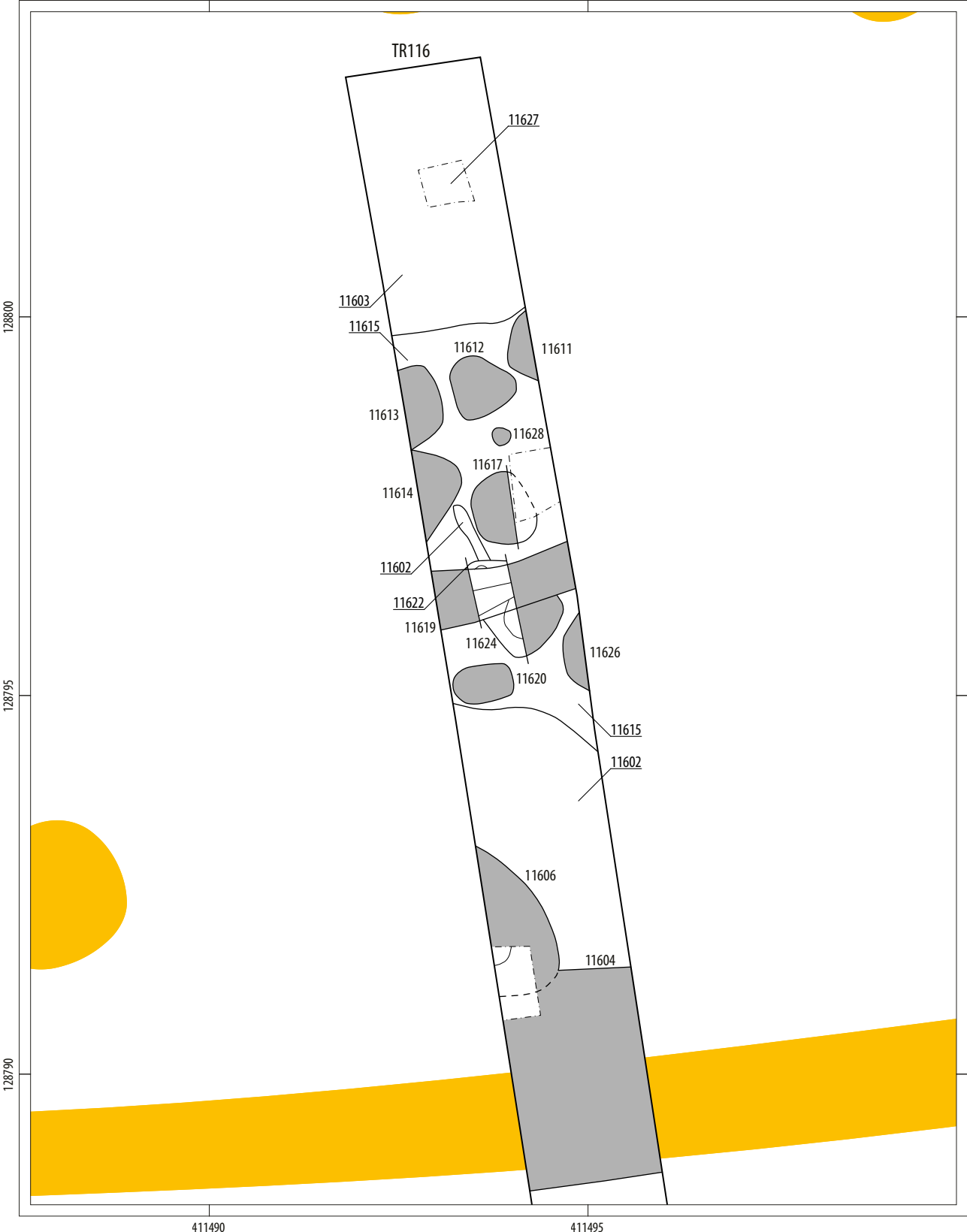
Truncating the eastern side of [11205] a further, probable linear feature [11209] measured 1.19m deep and 0.31m deep. The cut had gradually sloping sides giving way to a 0.23m wide, small channel in

the base. The feature was interpreted as a ditch and contained three fills. Pottery dating to the Iron Age was recovered from a secondary fill (11206).

In the south-west corner of the trench, a partially exposed possible discrete feature [11205] measured greater than 1.02m long and 0.35m wide and was recorded in plan. No particular function could be ascribed to the exposed remains.

Trench 113

Oriented north-south, a probable terracing cut [11304] was located 14m from the western end of the trench. The cut was 0.32m deep and some 0.60m wide, into the chalk geology and against the slope of the topography, with a western edge creating a flat base across the slope of the hill. Subsoil (11302) overlay the terrace cut, gradually



-  trench location
-  unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
-  magnetic enhancement
-  sondage



ILLUS 32 View of northern end Trench 116 showing layer 11603 in background

thinning out to the east. The cut was interpreted as relating to agricultural management of the hill-slope.

Approximately 6.50m further east, a slightly north-west/south-east oriented linear feature [11308] measuring 1.82m wide and 0.06m deep was interpreted as a possible furrow and contained a single fill (11307). The feature appeared similar in form to a furrow (11306) within the trench, located further to the east. The cut matched a geophysical anomaly, interpreted as potentially of archaeological origin, though the form and nature suggested it was probably related to a ridge and furrow field system. Tile dating to the 14th century was recovered from the subsoil like fill of the furrows (11305).

Trench 114

Oriented north-west/south-east and corresponding with a geophysical anomaly, a linear cut [11408] was sectioned to reveal a ditch measuring 2.95m wide and 1.74m deep. The feature was interpreted as an enclosure ditch relating to the wider geophysical interpretation. The ditch was steep sided, narrowing towards the base to 0.70m wide. A stepped section was positioned through the ditch, to allow safe access and prevent collapse, which identified multiple fills (Appendix 1-Trench 114) (Illus 30).

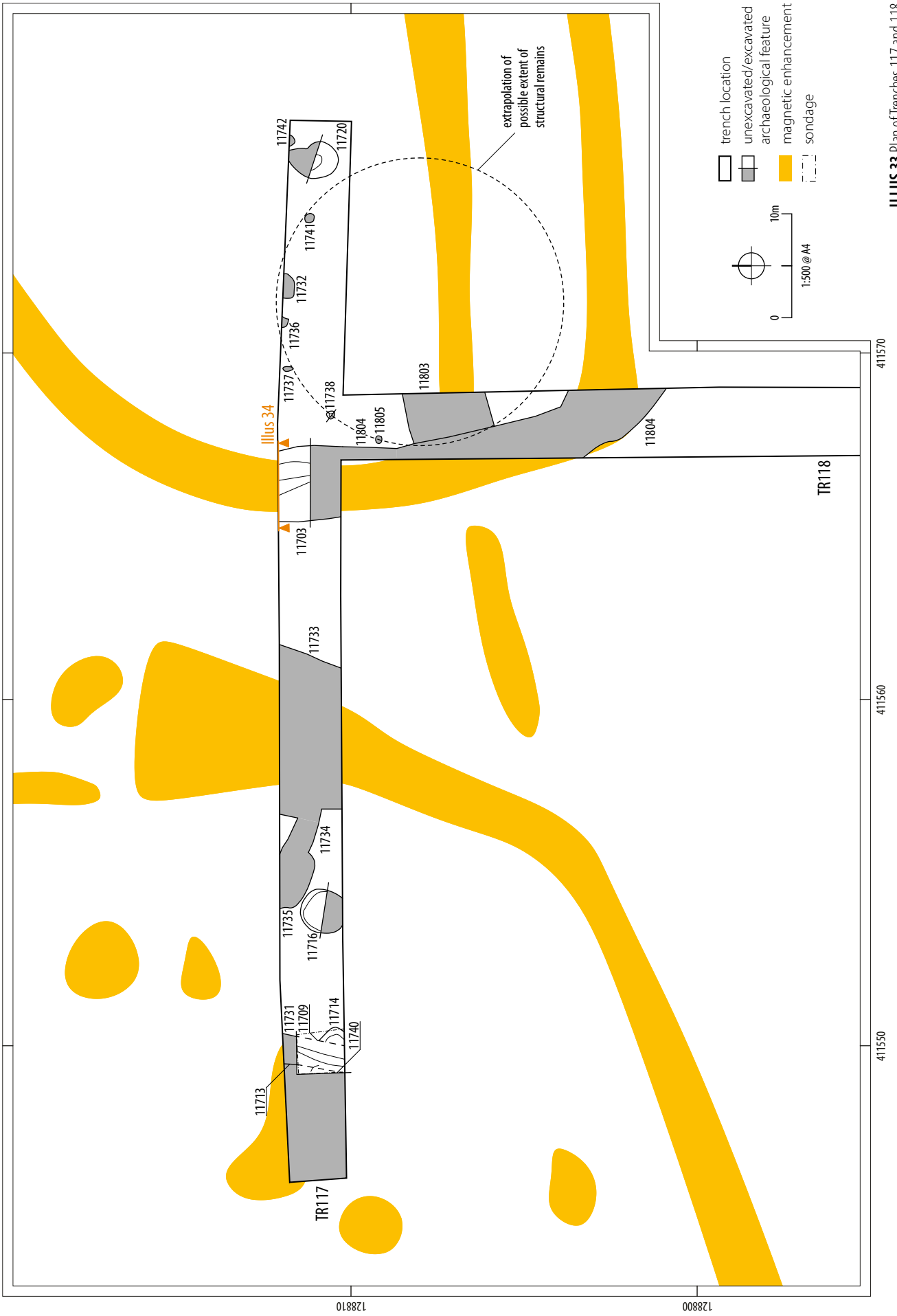
The primary fill of the ditch (11422) comprised a greyish brown silty clay, suggesting it derived from processes such as surface run-off into the ditch. An environmental sample (ES034) yielded only limited mollusc remains. Subsequent fills suggested a combination of

erosion and collapse of the chalk sides of the cut, combined with more general sedimentation. The third fill in the sequence (11420), appeared potentially associated with activity, comprising a greyish brown silty clay with far less chalk inclusions. Animal bone was recovered from the deposit. Material appeared to have ingress into the ditch from both sides, with no clear evidence of deliberate dumping of material. The final fill (11410) suggested gradual sedimentation. Pottery dating to the Iron Age was recovered from (11410), (11411) and (11413), all of which were secondary fills within the upper half of the ditch. Animal bone was also recovered from (11410) and (11411).

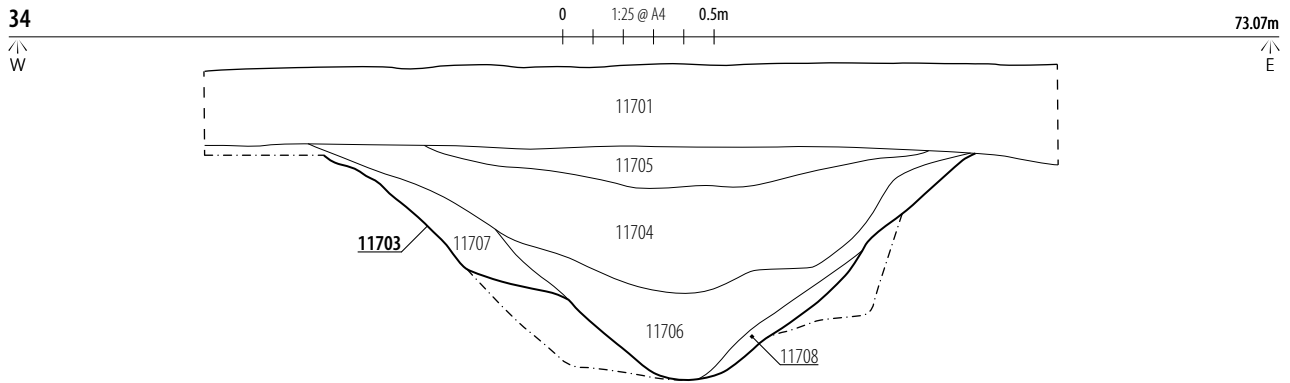
The high level of probable weathering of the chalk edges suggested that the original shape of the ditch may have had much steeper sides, with the widened profile of the upper half resulting from erosion and weathering.

The requirement of stepping the section involved a slight widening of the trench over the enclosure ditch to the north-west which evidenced a further probable cut feature [11431] partially exposed against the LOE, which had a physical relationship with the enclosure ditch. The extent of the feature measured greater than 0.50m wide and long and was recorded in plan. No interpretation could be offered due to the limited exposure of the feature.

A probable post-hole [11434] was also identified in the extension and was cut into the top fill of the enclosure ditch. The post-hole measured approximately 0.38m diameter and 0.21m deep containing a single fill (11435). No dateable material was recovered. A



ILLUS 33 Plan of Trenches 117 and 118



ILLUS 34 South facing section through ditch [11703] **ILLUS 35** View of sondage Trench 117, showing ditch [11709], pit [11704] and (11743) on right, looking south **ILLUS 36** View of Trench 133, showing effect of terracing (13304), looking north

further possible post-hole [11432] was located 4.80m to the south-east and was also likely to have been cut into the ditch fill.

Approximately 9.50m to the north-east of the enclosure ditch, an east-west oriented linear cut [11425] corresponded with a further, linear geophysical anomaly. The feature measured some 4.30m wide and 0.98m deep, with steeply sloping sides. The base of the cut gave way to a narrow channel, approximately 0.40m wide. A section positioned through the feature evidenced 3 deposits. The primary fill (11426) suggested gradual sedimentation within the cut and was sealed by a deposit of chalk fragments in a silty clay matrix (11427) suggesting erosion and weathering into the cut, possibly associated with up-cast or the edges of the cut. Animal bone was recovered from the deposit. A final fill (11428) indicated gradual lower energy sedimentation with a single sherd of pottery of 12th–14th century date and fragments of daub recovered. The feature was interpreted as a ditch cut and may have represented some

form of extension to the enclosure ditch, the pottery probably intrusive to the deposit.

Lying immediately east of the enclosure ditch [11408] two probable pit cuts [11429] and [11433] were partially exposed against the southern edge of the trench. A Section was placed through [11429] with [11433] recorded in plan. The two pits appeared to have a physical relationship.

The section through [11429] revealed a pit cut measuring greater than 1.00m long, 1.38m wide and 0.23m deep filled with chalk fragments in a silty clay matrix (11430). The pit was steep sided with a broadly rounded base. An environmental sample taken from the deposit (E5035) contained rodent and small mammal bone together with mollusc remains. No particular function could be attributed to the feature, which yielded a single sherd of Iron Age date pottery and daub.



ILLUS 37 Skeletal remains SK11744, recovered from fill of ditch [11703]



ILLUS 38 Photogrammetric view of Beaker SF007

Immediately east of the pits, a north-south oriented linear cut [11405] measuring 1.20m wide and 0.48m deep, was identified as a ditch cut and contained two fills (11406) and (11407). The secondary fill of the ditch appeared to represent general infilling of the feature and contained a relatively high level of cultural material. Animal bone and pottery dating to the Iron Age was recovered. The ditch is likely to have been associated with occupation in the immediate vicinity.

At the south-west end of the trench, a linear feature [11423], oriented broadly east-west and measuring 0.95m wide and 0.04m deep was interpreted as a heavily truncated probable agricultural feature, likely to have been a minor, shallow field ditch. The ditch contained a single fill (11424). No dateable material was recovered from the feature.

Located toward the north-east end of the trench, a partially exposed possible feature [11418], measuring 0.65m wide and greater than 0.38m long, was recorded in plan. No dateable material was observed or recovered.

A single north-south oriented furrow [11404] was also identified in the trench.

Trench 115 (Illus 23)

A broadly east-west oriented linear feature [11507] measuring approximately 6m wide, with an upper fill of brownish-grey silty clay containing frequent heat-affected flint and occasional chalk and flint fragments (11506) was recorded in plan. The feature was believed to represent a continuation of ditch [11425] in Trench 114 and

correspond with a linear geophysical anomaly. However, assessment has determined that the feature lies approximately 4.50m north of an east-west geophysical anomaly through the trench and the linear is likely to represent a further east-west ditch cut, not identified by geophysical survey. No dateable material was observed or recovered from the feature.

Oriented north-south and measuring between 4 and 6m wide, a linear feature [11508] corresponded with a geophysical anomaly indicating agricultural, ridge and furrow remains. It is likely the furrow overlay and masked an east-west linear feature identified by geophysical survey, the continuation of which was investigated in Trench 114. Tile and ceramic building material fragments of 14th century date were recovered from the furrow.

Located towards the northern end of the trench, a further, possible feature [11505] was exposed against the western edge and measured 1.82m x greater than 0.60m. The fill (11504) was similar to subsoil deposits with no dateable material observed. The feature may have been either archaeological or natural in origin.

Trench 116 (Illus 31)

Located broadly central to the trench and oriented east-west, a linear feature [11604] measured 3.00m wide and greater than 0.39m deep corresponded with a geophysical anomaly identified as a probable enclosure ditch. A sondage placed into the feature exposed two upper fills of the ditch (11605) and (11609) with animal bone recovered from (11609). The Sondage also revealed it was cut on its northern edge by a partially exposed cut feature [11606] measuring greater than 2.25 x 0.85m and 0.45m deep. No definitive function could be ascribed to the cut given the limited exposure and size of the Sondage, which did not reach the base of the feature. However, three fills were identified (11607, (11608) and (11610) which suggested gradual sedimentation of the feature and the possibility it may have been the terminal end of a ditch cut. No dateable material was recovered from the feature.

Approximately 3.50m north of [11604] an area of disturbed chalky, silty clay was observed to contain multiple cut features (Illus 31). Oriented east-west and measuring 0.82m wide and 0.35m deep, a linear cut [11619] was interpreted as a ditch and contained a single brownish grey, slightly sandy, silty clay fill (11618). A sample of the deposit (ES037) contained bread wheat, charcoal fragments, molluscs and animal bone. No further dateable material was recovered from the feature. The ditch truncated a shallow sub-rectangular cut ([11622] and [11624]) which was extrapolated to measure 1.43 x 0.97m and survive to a maximum of 0.20m deep and interpreted as a pit cut. No dateable material or artefacts were recovered from the feature.

Lying immediately south of ditch [11619], two further pit cuts [11620] and [11626] were recorded. Pit [11620] measured 0.75 x 0.68m and was defined by a mid-grey silty clay. The second feature was identified in section, measuring 1.08m wide and 0.20m deep. A single fill was visible (11625) from which pottery of early Iron Age date was recovered.

To the north of linear [11619], four probable pit cuts [11611], [11612], [11613] and [11614] were recorded in plan. Only [11612] was fully

exposed within the trench and measured 0.83 x 0.73m. Pottery of Iron Age date was recovered from [11611] and [11613]. A post-hole [11628] was recorded immediately south of the pits, with no dateable material recovered.

A Sondage was placed into a disturbed area against the eastern edge of the trench, primarily to characterise the nature of the deposition in the vicinity and identified a further sub-circular pit cut [11617] measuring 0.97 x 0.80m, surviving to 0.24m deep. The pit contained a single fill (11616) from which pottery of Iron Age date was recovered.

The Sondage revealed a heavily disturbed, heterogeneous mix of chalk fragments in a silty clay matrix (11615). The deposit measured approximately 0.20m deep and was observed to contain tiny fragments of degraded fired clay. The deposit was recognised to form a potentially wider layer, overlying the chalk geology and into which all of the discrete features in the immediate vicinity appeared to be cut. An arm of exposed, protruding chalk bedrock, suggested that the layer in itself may have represented several, earlier discrete cuts, only further excavation in the vicinity would enable further and fuller understanding of the deposit. The deposit also contained Iron Age pottery.

Located at the northern end of the trench, a dark grey, silty clay deposit (11603) (Illus 32) was recorded from which animal bone, daub and pottery of Iron Age date was recovered. The deposit extended beyond the trench edges to the north, east and west. An environmental sample (ES036) taken from the deposit contained barley, cereal and wheat grains, charcoal fragments, molluscs and animal bone.

The colour and texture of the layer suggested it formerly contained a high organic content and suggested two possible interpretations. Either the deposit represented midden waste, associated with occupation, or it represented a layer of organic decay, possibly associated with the presence of a former structure. The high level of daub fragments, many bearing wattle impressions tentatively suggested the latter interpretation may be more probable.

Below (11603) in the sondage from which the environmental sample was taken, a more compact, greyish-brown, slightly sandy, silty clay (11627) was identified. The deposit may have represented the fill of an earlier feature or have been associated with the overlying material. Further daub fragments were recovered from the deposit.

Trenches 117 and 118

Trenches 117 and 118 were conjoined (Illus 33), forming a 'T' shape, and positioned over geophysical anomalies suggesting part of a large sub-circular enclosure and a smaller, discrete, 'D' shaped possible enclosed area.

Located 9.50m from the east end of Trench 117 and corresponding precisely with the geophysical anomaly indicating the eastern side of the 'D' shaped feature, a linear cut [11703] measured 2.19m wide and 0.77m deep, displayed a 'V' shaped profile and contained a sequence of five fills (Illus 34). Two deposits of chalk fragments (11707) and (11708) lay against

the edges of the cut and represented initial collapse and erosion of the cut and were overlain by a deposit of chalk fragments and silty clay (11706) suggesting episodes of natural gradual deposition and weathering of material into the cut. This was in turn sealed by a yellowish-brown clayey silt (11704), 0.35m thick containing a density of cultural material. Animal bone, heat-affected flint, struck flint, daub, pottery of late Iron Age/Roman period date was recovered and distributed throughout the deposit, which was interpreted as dumped material associated with occupation. An environmental sample taken from the section through the deposit (ES033) yielded animal bone and mollusc remains together with the near complete remains of a neo-natal skeleton SK11744 (see osteological report below). A few bones associated with the skeletal remains had been hand collected from the ditch fill, with no grave cut of separate grave fill identified. A final fill of yellow-brown clayey silt (11705) represented gradual sedimentation and filling of the ditch, with no dateable material recovered.

The ditch continued into Trench 18, [11804] gradually curving to the south-east and beyond the eastern edge of the trench. Pottery of late Iron Age date was recovered from the surface of [11804]. The ditch truncated a further linear feature [11803], oriented east-west, which also corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly. Interpreted as an earlier ditch likely to be associated with an extension to a larger enclosure in the area.

Immediately adjacent to [11804], a circular cut [11805], measuring approximately 0.20m diameter was recorded in plan and interpreted as a post-hole. The post-hole appeared to be associated with a series of further post-holes [11736], [11737], [11738] and [11741] which appeared to form an arc and potentially define part of a structure. A section placed through [11738] revealed it to measure 0.25m diameter and 0.11m deep, with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. A single fill (11739) was identified with no dateable material recovered. The remaining probable post-holes were recorded in plan. At the eastern end of the trench, a further possible post-hole [11742] was partially exposed against the north trench edge and recorded in plan.

Also partially exposed against the northern trench edge, a possible cut feature [11732] measured 0.71m wide and greater than 0.41m long. The nature of the feature suggested it may have been the southern end of a discrete pit cut. No dateable material was observed or recovered.

An irregular and slightly amorphously shaped feature [11720] located approximately 0.50m from the east end of the trench was investigated and interpreted as natural in origin, probably the result of burrowing or root action.

Located near the centre of the trench, a north-south oriented linear feature [11733] corresponded with a geophysical anomaly suggesting the presence of a large sub-circular enclosure. The feature measured between 4.10 and 4.90m wide, gradually widening towards the north. Interpreted as a probable enclosure ditch, the feature was recorded in plan, with animal bone and pottery of late Iron Age date recovered from the surface of the feature.

On the west edge of the enclosure ditch, a north-west/south-east oriented linear feature [11734] was identified and interpreted as a possible ditch, which measured 0.60m wide and greater than 1.10m long. The two ditches had a physical relationship, which was not investigated, and the ditch was recorded in plan. This, in turn, appeared to have a further physical relationship with a possible pit [11735] measuring approximately 1.90m long and 0.90m wide. This was also recorded in plan. No dateable material was observed in either of the possible features.

Lying immediately south, a sub-circular cut [11716] measured 1.25m wide and greater than 1.38m long. The cut had steep, near vertical sides, displaying slight erosion on the western side, and a broadly flat base. A section positioned through the cut evidence a sequence of 6 deposits. The primary deposits (11719) appeared to derive from the surrounding geology, possible collapse of the edges of the cut, with the remaining deposits (11717), (11718), (11725), (11726) and (11728) suggesting probable backfilling, though (11728) appeared heavily bio-turbated, probably through root disturbance. Very little artefactual or cultural material was observed, with animal bone recovered from (11719) and heat-affected flint fragments observed in (11717). No particular function could be ascribed to the feature.

At the western end of the trench, a spread of material (11713) was observed extending beyond the western limit of the trench. A sondage was placed into the deposit in an attempt to characterise its nature.

The sondage identified four separate features. On the eastern edge of the Sondage, a truncated cut [11714] measured 0.70m x greater than 0.57m and 0.51m deep. The surviving eastern edge was steep, giving way to a lightly uneven rounded base. Three fills were identified. A primary fill of silty chalk (11721) suggested collapse of the edge of the cut and was overlain by two further deposits (11722) and (11723) indicative of gradual infilling of the feature. A final fill of chalk fragments in a sandy clay matrix (11715) suggested probable erosion and gradual sedimentation in the feature. Pottery dating to the Late Iron Age/Roman period was recovered from (11721). The limited exposure and survival of the cut hindered any full interpretation, however the nature of the fills may have suggested a possible ditch feature, though the cut could equally have been a pit.

Truncating [11714] a linear cut [11709] was identified, oriented broadly north-south, with steep sides breaking to a narrow channel, 0.25m wide, in the base. The cut was interpreted as a ditch and contained three deposits (11724), (11712) and (11710) (illus 35). A primary fill of up to 0.2m thick, dark greyish-brown silty clay (11724) contained no visible cultural inclusions and suggested gradual, natural sedimentation. This was overlain by a clayey silt (11712), 0.30m thick, containing frequent chalk fragments and appeared to represent ingress of material from the eastern side of the cut, possibly representing collapse or weathering of up-cast. A final fill of mid-greyish brown clayey silt (11710) contained a density of cultural material with animal bone and pottery of late Iron Age date recovered. The deposit was interpreted as representing dumping of waste within the ditch. The ditch appeared likely to be associated with occupation in the immediate vicinity.

Visible in both the north and east facing sections of the sondage, a 0.14m deposit (1711) comprising chalk fragments within a clayey silt matrix was recorded. The deposit was similar in character to primary fills of features identified across the site but due to the limited exposure and intervention no cut was positively attested. However, it was likely to represent a fill of a feature beyond the limits of the sondage to the west.

In the east facing section, a further probable cut feature [11740] was recorded. The feature measured 1.38m wide and 0.42m deep and contained a single fill (11743) suggestive of dumping or backfilling of material. No artefactual or dateable material was recovered. The feature truncated deposit (11711) and also cut through the wider spread of material (11713).

None of the identified cuts were visible in plan, with only the deposit (11713) identified on the surface, suggesting the deposit masked the presence of multiple intercutting features.

Trench 121

Oriented east-west, a shallow, southern terracing cut [12104] corresponded with a geophysical anomaly and measured approximately 0.79m wide, creating a 0.15m southern edge and a flattened base within the chalk geology. The cut appeared heavily eroded and probably truncated by later agricultural activity. Subsoil (12102) overlaid and filled the area defined by the cut, which was interpreted as relating to agricultural management of the hill-slope.

Trench 122

A slightly curvilinear, steep sided feature, 0.83m wide and 0.39m deep [12205] was investigated and found to contain a heterogeneous mix of plough and sub-soils (12204) and was identified as a probable collapsed animal burrow. A further sub-circular probable root-bowl [12207] was sectioned and its position surveyed within the trench.

Trench 123

Measuring 0.43m wide and 0.08m deep, a slightly north-east/south-west oriented linear feature [12305] was located near the centre of the trench. An uneven base was suggestive of plough formation and the feature matched the orientation of plough scarring in the west of the trench and the broad pattern of geophysical agricultural anomalies. No dateable material was recovered from its single fill (12304).

A further linear [12307] measured approximately 2.50m wide and corresponded with a north-south geophysical anomaly. The feature was also interpreted as likely to relate to agricultural or ridge and furrow remains in the field, with no dateable material observed or recovered from its fill (12306).

A partially exposed, possible feature [12309] was located against the southern edge of the trench and recorded in plan. The feature measured greater than 1.29 x 1.05m and was defined by a light-brownish grey silty clay (12308). No dateable material or cultural inclusions were observed.

Trench 125

Approximately 4.00m from the western end of the trench, a linear cut [12505], measuring 1.45m wide and 0.45m deep was interpreted as a probable field boundary ditch. A reddish-brown silty clay (12504) containing frequent flint nodules and occasional chalk fragments formed the single fill of the ditch. No dateable material was observed or recovered from the fill.

Trench 128

Oriented east-west and measuring 1.80m wide and 0.09m deep, a linear cut [12805] was interpreted as a heavily truncated former ditch and contained a single chalk, silty clay fill (12804). No artefactual material was present or recovered from the feature.

Trench 129

A circular cut [12904] measuring 0.028m diameter and 0.18m deep was identified as a former, vertically set, post-hole. The single fill (12903) contained frequent flint nodules, concentrated to the western side of the feature and were suggestive of former packing material. No associated features were identified.

Oriented east-west and measuring 1.31m wide and 0.08m deep, a shallow, heavily truncated probable ditch [12906] corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly. The ditch contained a single fill (12905) from which a single sherd of pottery dating to the Iron Age was recovered.

Trench 133

Toward the south end of the trench, an east-west oriented feature [13304] corresponded precisely with a linear geophysical anomaly. The feature represented a southern cut, through and against the chalk geology, creating a southern edge 0.35m deep and a broadly flat based terrace cut (Illus 36). Subsoil (13302) overlaid and filled the feature but was not visible south of the terraced edge.

Towards the north end of the trench, a linear feature [13306] was oriented north-east/south-west and measured 0.50m wide and 0.05m deep. The cut appeared to be a highly truncated cut, possibly a furrow or minor ditch and broadly corresponded with the pattern of probable agricultural anomalies identified during geophysical survey. No dateable material was recovered from its single fill (13305).

Trench 134

Oriented east-west and corresponding with a linear geophysical anomaly, a linear feature [13404] represented a southern terracing cut, 0.45m deep, creating a broadly flat base in the chalk geology. The feature was overlain and sealed by subsoil and is likely to have been a continuation of a similar cut identified in Trench 133 (see above).

A further 1.70m to the north, a second terracing cut [13405] was identified, 0.55m deep and also aligned east-west, creating a flattened base approximately 1.40m wide. The cuts may have been associated, creating phases of managing the hill-slope for agriculture.

Trench 135

Approximately 10m from the eastern end of the trench, a sub-circular cut [13505], measuring 0.60 x 0.58m and 0.13m deep contained a dark brownish-grey silty clay (13504) containing occasional chalk, flint and charcoal fragments. No dateable material was recovered and no definitive function could be attributed to the feature.

Trench 137 (Illus 19)

Toward the centre of the trench, a linear feature [13713] corresponded with the northern extent of a geophysical anomaly defining a probable ring-ditch. A section positioned through the feature evidenced it to measure 2.53m wide and 0.83m deep with steep, near vertical sides and flat base. The feature was interpreted as a ditch cut and contained a sequence of nine fills (Illus 21).

Primary filling of the ditch, up to 0.50m deep, through the deposition of predominantly fragmented chalk from both the northern and southern sides of the cut, was evidenced in fills (13708), (13709), (13710), (13711) and (13712). An ingress of mid-brown, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments (13707) was observed on the northern side of the ditch, from which struck flint was recovered. The deposit was suggestive of higher energy deposition, deriving from a downslope, possibly deliberate tipping, or agricultural activity.

Overlying this was a mid-greyish brown silty clay (13706) suggesting gradual sedimentation of the ditch, from which animal bone was recovered. Sealing (13706), a mid-grey slightly sandy, silty clay (13705) measured up to 0.14m thick and lay across the width of the ditch. The colour of the deposit suggested a former organic content and appeared relatively homogeneous and well sorted. It was interpreted as representing a former turf line, formed within a shallow depression in the ditch.

The final fill of the ditch (13704) comprised a 0.11m thick greyish-brown silty clay, arising as a result of gradual, general sedimentation, from which pottery of middle Bronze Age date was recovered.

Overlying the ditch and sealed below the plough-soil (13701), a light greyish brown slightly sandy, silty clay (13703), similar to subsoil formation identified across the field, was observed to extend from the southern edge of the ditch cut, approximately 14m down-slope to the north. The deposit varied in thickness up to a maximum of 0.30m, tapering away at its northern extent. Given the location and association with the ring-ditch feature in the trench, the deposit was interpreted as potentially representing remains of a mound associated with the ring ditch, possibly weathered, eroded and deposited downslope.

Approximately 12.50m south of ditch [13713], a small extension eastward was made to the trench, to fully expose a probable discrete feature. Measuring 2.57m long and 1.32m wide, a sub-rectangular feature [13715] (Illus 22) was identified and was oriented north-east/south-west, located broadly central to the geophysical anomaly identifying a ring-ditch. The feature was interpreted as a possible grave cut.

Disturbance, probable burrowing, was evidenced on the eastern side of the cut with two deposits associated with the feature. A dark brownish grey clayey silt (13714) formed the predominant deposit in the feature. The texture and colour suggested a relatively high, former organic content. The precise nature of this was not determinable but could have been indicative of former timbers.

A second deposit (13716) was located at the north-east end of the feature, located around the edges, approximately 0.20m wide and was likely to represent backfill within a cut. No dateable material was present in either deposit with the feature recorded in plan.

Ridge and furrow remains

Within Trench 120, two north-south oriented furrows (12003) were identified which correlated with geophysical trends of broadly north-south agricultural anomalies across the field. Further furrows were evidenced, with variable survival, in Trenches 109, 113, 114, 121, 124, 131 and 132. Tile and pottery dating to the 14th century and post-medieval period was recovered from (13204). Pottery of 13th century date was recovered from (10931).

Trenches with no archaeological remains

Trenches 108, 110, 119, 126, 127, 130 and 136 evidenced no archaeological remains. A number of natural features were test excavated within these trenches.

Modern disturbance was identified within Trench 108 and Trench 127 and part of a large topographic feature lying between a north and south facing hillslope was identified in Trench 110.

4.6 GEOTECHNICAL PIT WATCHING BRIEF

A total of 6 geotechnical pits, located in proximity to potential geophysical targets were monitored during the course of the investigation. These were located in Fields 3 and 4 (Illus 2).

The pits measured an average of 4.50m long and 1.60m wide and were machine excavated, under archaeological supervision, to a point where archaeological remains were identified, or geological deposits were observed. Thereafter, archaeological monitoring ceased. The pits were excavated to between 0.30 and 0.64m deep, with stratigraphy identified in keeping with that observed during trench excavation in the fields (Appendix 1).

A single linear feature (0304) was identified in Pit 03, measuring 1.50m wide. The linear was interpreted as a possible furrow but given the presence of archaeological remains in Trench 34 to the north, the geotechnical pit was relocated 7m north-west (Pit 04) where no remains were identified.

The remainder of the pits contained no archaeological remains.

4.7 FINDS ASSESSMENT

by Paul Blinkhorn, Rebecca Devaney, Amy Koonce, David Mullin, Jane Timby

The finds assemblage from the land to the south of Netherhampton Road numbered 332 sherds (3.382kg) of pottery, 241 (4.737kg) lithics, 136 sherds (1.613kg) of daub/fired clay, 26 sherds (433g) tile, two iron objects, one ceramic object and 268g of industrial waste. These were found in 47 separate trenches. The assemblage covers the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age to the modern period, with every period in between represented in some way. A particular highlight was a near complete Beaker recovered from a child's burial. The finds are summarised by trench in Table 3 and a complete catalogue is supplied as an appendix to this report (Appendix 2).

TABLE 3 Summary of finds assemblage by trench with spot dating (dating is for finds in the backfill of these features and does not necessarily date the features; small assemblages should be used with particular caution for dating purposes).

TR	POTTERY								LITHICS	IRON	CERAMIC	DAUB/ FIRED CLAY		TILE		IND WASTE	SPOT DATE
	(PH)		(ROM)		(MEDI)		(PM-MOD)					COUNT	WGT (G)	COUNT	WGT (G)		
	COUNT	WGT (G)	COUNT	WGT (G)	COUNT	WGT (G)	COUNT	WGT (G)									
U/S	1	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IA
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	14th
26	-	-	-	-	7	85	1	<0.5	5	1	-	1	4	-	-	268	AS (+ 1800+ int)
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LNeol/BA?
28	4	487	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LNeol/EBA
31	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	LNeol/BA?, IA

TR	POTTERY								LITHICS	IRON	CERAMIC	DAUB/ FIRED CLAY		TILE		IND WASTE	SPOT DATE
	(PH)		(ROM)		(MEDI)		(PM-MOD)					COUNT	WGT (G)	COUNT	WGT (G)		
	COUNT	WGT (G)	COUNT	WGT (G)	COUNT	WGT (G)	COUNT	WGT (G)									
33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
34	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LNeol/BA?, IA
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LNeol/BA?
36	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LBA
38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LNeol/BA?
39	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IA?
40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LNeol/BA?
41	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	17th – 18th
42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	66	-	14th
46	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LBA
48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	48	-	PM
49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LNeol/BA?
51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
56	1	29	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	LBA, 14th, 17th – 18th
63	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	28	-	17th – 18th
68	8	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LBA
72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LNeol/BA?
73	18	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	10	-	LNeol/EBA, PM
81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	57	-	PM
82	2	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IA
83	-	-	-	-	1	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13th – 16th
91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LNeol/BA?
92	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LBA
96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	38	-	14th
98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LNeol/BA?
100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LNeol/BA?
101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	37	-	PM
107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LNeol/BA?
108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	?
109	117	710	-	-	1	15	-	-	27	-	1	53	798	-	-	-	EIA
112	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IA, 2nd
113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	36	-	14th
114	24	194	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	27	69	-	-	-	EIA (+12th – 14th int)
115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	26	-	14th
116	19	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	40	539	-	-	<0.5	EIA

TR	POTTERY								LITHICS	IRON	CERAMIC	DAUB/ FIRED CLAY		TILE		IND WASTE	SPOT DATE		
	(PH)		(ROM)		(MEDI)		(PM-MOD)					COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	WGT (G)			COUNT	WGT (G)
	COUNT	WGT (G)	COUNT	WGT (G)	COUNT	WGT (G)	COUNT	WGT (G)											
117	88	1171	-	-	2	10	1	15	28	1	-	10	184	-	-	<0.5	LIA-eRom (+Medi/ PM int)		
118	10	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LIA-eRom		
123	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17th – 18th		
129	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IA		
132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	36	-	-	PM		
133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	14th		
137	1	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MBA		
TOTAL	315	3,090	1	2	12	163	7	126	241	2	1	136	1,613	26	433	268	-		

Methodology

The report includes both hand-collected finds and those from sample retents. The finds were collected, processed and packaged for long term storage in accordance with professional guidelines (ClfA 2014b; Watkinson & Neal 1998). The finds were each assessed and recorded by appropriate specialists. The resultant data was then drawn together into one MS Access database. A copy of this data is given at the end of the report.

The pottery was examined visually, using x10 and x20 magnification where necessary. It was recorded according to standards set out by specialist bodies (Barclay et al 2016; PCRG 2010; Darling 1994; Slowikowski 2001). The late Neolithic to Bronze Age pottery was examined by hand and was identified macroscopically. No attempt was made to identify fabric groups. The complete Beaker from beaker burial [2813] was deemed too delicate to risk more transportation than was strictly necessary and was thus assessed from a photograph. The Iron Age pottery was sorted into fabrics based on inclusions present, the frequency and grade of the inclusions and the firing colour. They are coded using letters to denote the main fabric constituents (PCRG 2010). Rims were additionally coded to form and additionally measured for diameter and the estimation of vessel equivalents (EVE) (Orton et al 1993). Freshly broken sherds were counted as single pieces.

The Roman pottery was recorded using national fabric codes (Tomber & Dore 1998). The medieval pottery was recorded using fabric codes from several sources (McCarthy & Brooks 1988; Mephram 2000; Musty et al 1969). The post-medieval fabric was recorded using the fabric codes of Brown (2002) and Orton (1988).

The worked flint was catalogued according to a standard debitage, core or tool type. Information about burning, breaks, condition, raw material and technology was recorded. In addition, burnt unworked flint was quantified by count and weight. A total of 70 pieces (3.097kg) of burnt, unworked flint and three chalk balls were

recovered and included in the assemblage and summary table. Although these may have been curated as significant items, they have not been modified and will not be considered further in this assessment.

Late Neolithic to Bronze Age pottery

A total of 40 sherds (650g) of late Neolithic to Bronze Age pottery was retrieved from nine trenches. The sherds are all flint-tempered, and different types of fabric inclusions are noted in the catalogue at the end of the report.

TABLE 4 Bronze Age pottery type series

FABRIC/VESSEL TYPE	DATING	SHERDS	WGT (G)
Beaker	Late Neolithic - early Bronze Age	19	528
Food Vessel	Late Neolithic - early Bronze Age	1	3
Flint-tempered	Middle to late Bronze Age	18	119
Fragments	Bronze Age?	2	<0.5
TOTAL	-	40	650

TABLE 4. BRONZE AGE POTTERY TYPE SERIES

A near complete Beaker (485g) was retrieved from Beaker burial [2183] in Trench 21. The vessel does not fit easily into Needham's (2005) scheme. It is possibly a Low Carinated style, which tend to be early in the sequence. Decoration comprises a row of four comb impressed horizontal lines above comb impressed chevrons, themselves above a row of six horizontal comb impressed lines,

a plain band and a further row of horizontal comb impressions. The lower zone of the vessel is decorated with comb impressed chevrons. This decoration scheme is also difficult to parallel but does not seem particularly early in date. Another rim sherd (1g) from a Beaker was also retrieved from this feature and it does not appear to be from the near complete vessel. The sherd features a reduced inner and oxidised outer surface with two horizontal impressed lines and possibly the top of a chevron.

The remains of another Beaker were retrieved from a possible grave [7310] in Trench 73, comprising 17 sherds (41g) with a very fine, well crushed flint fabric with reduced core and oxidised outer surface. Seven of these sherds are decorated with parallel lines of square-toothed comb impressions, the upper row of four lines separated by a plain band from those below. It is impossible to estimate vessel

size or form, but the decoration is certainly an indication that it is a Beaker. A further sherd from this feature comprises a similar fabric, but it is less well fired. This sherd does not appear to be a Beaker and is possibly part of a rim of a Food Vessel. Beakers do overlap with the currency of Food Vessels but finding both together in the same context is very rare (Needham 2005). All the Beakers date to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age.

Other flint-tempered pottery was retrieved in small quantities in Trenches 36, 46, 56, 68, 92 and 137. A total of six sherds (23g) from linear [6807] from Trench 68 and a sherd (68g) from barrow ditch [13713] in Trench 137 likely date to the middle Bronze Age (Deverell Rimbury). The remaining sherds most likely date to the late Bronze Age. In the absence of diagnostic features, no firm date beyond the later Bronze Age for this assemblage is possible with certainty.

TABLE 5 Iron Age to Roman pottery type series (PCRG 2010; *Tomber & Dore 1998)

FABRIC CODE	FABRIC	DATING	SHERDS	WGHT (G)	EVE
DURO	Durotiguian-type sandy ware	Late Iron Age - early Roman	10	177	35
FL	Flint-tempered	Iron Age	3	6	0
FL2	Fine calcined flint-tempered	Iron Age	1	11	0
FL3	Ill-sorted calcined flint	Iron Age	4	14	0
FLSA	Flint and quartz sand tempered – well sorted	Iron Age	1	12	0
GR	Grog-tempered	Iron Age – early Roman	24	538	11
GRCA	Grog with calcareous inclusions	Iron Age	1	0	0
GRSA	Sandy with grog	Iron Age	2	17	0
LEZ SA2*	Central Gaulish samian (Lezoux)	2nd century	1	2	0
OO	Crumbs	Iron Age	12	7	0
OXSA	Oxidised sandy ware	Iron Age/Roman	1	3	0
OXSAFL	Oxidised sandy ware with flint	Iron Age – early Roman	5	6	0
SA	Miscellaneous sandy ware	Iron Age – early Roman	26	291	8
SA2	Glauconitic sandy ware	Iron Age – early Roman	5	51	0
SA3	Common well-sorted quartz sand	Iron Age	18	82	0
SA4	Fine sandy, no macroscopically visible grains	Early Iron Age/Iron Age	58	320	3
SA5	Fine sandy, sparse scatter, coarser grains	Early Iron Age/Iron Age	2	5	2
SA6	Common to abundant well-sorted quartz	Iron Age – early Roman	41	359	0
SAFEOR	Iron-rich sandy ware with sparse organic, haematite slip	Early Iron Age/Iron Age	2	44	0
SAFESH	Iron-rich sandy with sparse shell	Iron Age	6	30	0
SAFL	Sandy with flint	Iron Age	3	3	0
SAFLSH	Sandy with sparse flint and shell	Iron Age	1	39	0
SASH	Sandy with sparse coarse shell	Early Iron Age/ Iron Age – early Roman	23	244	10
SASH2	Sandy with finer sparse shell	Iron Age	18	115	0
SASH3	Common frequency, fine fossil/shell	Iron Age – early Roman	1	13	0

FABRIC CODE	FABRIC	DATING	SHERDS	WGT (G)	EVE
SH1	Coarse Shelly	Iron Age	1	31	0
SH3	Common frequency finer fossil/shell	Iron Age	2	17	0
WWSY	White sandy ware, pink core	Iron Age – early Roman	4	5	0
TOTAL	–	–	276	2,442	69

Iron Age to Roman pottery

The Iron Age to Roman pottery assemblage amounts to 276 sherds (2.442kg) and was retrieved across 11 trenches. The general condition of the material is poor. The quantity of material per context and the number of diagnostic sherds is also particularly low, which affects the level of confidence that can be given with regards to dating. The use of similar tempering material at different periods meant that dating single sherds or identifying odd residual sherds was problematic.

The fabrics (Table 5) are dominated by sandy wares (SA-SA6), including one glauconitic fabric (SA2), and sandy wares with sparse coarse shell (SASH, SASH2, SASH3). These two wares account for 54% and 15% by count of the overall assemblage.

Also present are 17 flint-tempered or sandy with flint sherds (FL, FL2, FL3, FLSA, OXSAFL, SAFL). Although one or two of these occurred with the sandy wares inferring contemporaneity, most occur as unaccompanied sherds so could be earlier, or indeed later, in date.

There are few clues as to where the assemblage specifically dates within the Iron Age, but the presence of two joining sherds from enclosure ditch [10904] in Trench 109 with a haematite-slipped finish (SAFEOR); a carinated sherd (SASH) from pit [11626] in Trench 116; one rim (SA4) and two decorated sherds (SA5) from ditch [10905] and cut [10921], both in Trench 109, suggest at least some or all of the sherds which are designated Iron Age in date actually date to the earlier Iron Age. The decorated sherds include one piece with small round stabs below the rim from cut [10921] and one with impressed rings from ditch [10905].

The larger groups of pottery recovered from Trenches 117 and 118, totalling 98 sherds (1.348kg), suggest activity in the later Iron Age or early Roman period. These comprise grog-tempered and dense Durotrigian-type sandy wares (DURO) as well as sandy wares containing fine sparse shell. Forms include flared rim and beaded-rim jars.

The only sherd clearly of Roman date is a single piece of Central Gaulish Samian (LEZ SA2) retrieved from layer (11213) in Trench 112. It probably dates to the 2nd century. A sherd (3g) of possible Roman coarseware (OXSA) was noted from cut [10906] in Trench 109 and some small white sandy wares with a pink core (WWSY) from ditch [11709] in Trench 117 have a Roman appearance but could be pre- or early Roman in date based on the associated material.

Medieval pottery

The medieval pottery assemblage comprises 12 sherds (163g) retrieved from Trenches 26, 83, 109, 114 and 117. The range of fabric types is fairly typical of sites in the region.

TABLE 6 Medieval pottery type series

FABRIC CODE	FABRIC	DATING	REFERENCE	SHERDS	WGT (G)	EVE
SXOR1	Soapy texture, organic-tempered	Anglo-Saxon	–	1	7	12
SXOR2	Sandy texture, organic-tempered	Anglo-Saxon	–	6	78	0
LAV	Laverstock ware	13th – 16th	(Musty et al 1969)	1	41	–
LAVC	Laverstock coarseware	13th – 16th	(McCarthy & Brooks 1988, 335-40)	2	10	–
MIC	Crockerton-type micaceous ware	12th – 13th	(Mephram 2000, 35)	1	15	–
SEW	South-East Wiltshire coarseware	12th – 14th	(McCarthy & Brooks 1988, 335-40)	1	12	–
TOTAL	–	–	–	12	163	12

A total of six sherds recovered from linear [2604] in Trench 26, including one jar rim, can be positively dated to the Saxon period. The pieces have a typical organic-tempered sandy fabric (SXOR1 and SXOR2). Another sherd from this feature is of a sandy fabric and has a punched/dotted decoration but lacks further diagnostic features and it could either be Iron Age or Saxon in date. Since it was found associated with other Saxon pottery, a Saxon date (and possible SXOR2 fabric) has been assumed for the present.

Another jar rim sherd (41g) was retrieved from subsoil (8302) in Trench 83 has internal green glaze and is in good condition (LAV).

Post-medieval to modern pottery

The post-medieval to modern pottery assemblage comprises seven sherds (126g) from Trenches 26, 41, 56, 63, 117 and 123. This

includes four sherds (124g) of Verwood ware (VER) from Trenches 56, 63, 117, 123 and two sherds (2g) of tin-glazed earthenware (TGW) from Trench 41. The fragments of Verwood ware (VER) from surface collection [11731] in Trench 117 and subsoil (12302) in Trench 123 are from internally glazed bowls and are abraded. The other two sherds of VER from drainage ditch [5611] in Trench 56 and furrow [6303] in Trench 63 are most likely to be from similar vessels and are in similar condition. Both types date from the 17th–18th century (Brown 2002, 21; Orton 1988).

A very small sherd (<0.5g) of blue transfer printed modern whiteware was retrieved from linear [2604] in Trench 26 and dates from the 18th century onwards. Due to its size, it is likely to be intrusive.

Ceramic

A complete disc fashioned from an Iron Age sandy ware (fabric SA6) potsherd was retrieved from enclosure ditch [10904] in Trench 109. It measures 55mm by 60mm and was presumably fashioned to form a large gaming counter or possibly a very small lid.

Metalwork

A possible iron buckle frame was retrieved from linear [2604] in Trench 26. It is oval-shaped though distorted, and measures with no pin present. It is typologically undiagnostic but was found with Saxon pottery and is potentially of that date. An iron nail was found in plough-soil [11701] in Trench 117. It is probably of relatively recent origin.

Lithics

A total of 169 pieces of worked flint (1.569kg) and 70 pieces of burnt, unworked flint (3.097kg) were recovered (Table 7). The worked flint was recovered from 22 trenches, with most trenches containing less than ten pieces. The exception to this is Trench 31, which contained 87 pieces retrieved from the fills of rubbish pits [3107] and [3112].

TABLE 7 Summary of flint by type and quantification

FLINT TYPE	COUNT	WGT (G)
Flake	92	960
Blade	5	49
Bladelet	2	0
Blade-like flake	16	92
Irregular waste	2	112
Chip	8	2
Sieved chips	37	6
Multiplatform flake core	1	137
Unclassifiable/fragmentary core	2	113
End scraper	1	25
End and side scraper	1	17
Disc scraper	1	22

Backed knife	1	34
TOTAL	169	1,569

OTHER	COUNT	WGT (G)
Burnt unworked	70	3,097

Unretouched debitage dominates the assemblage (162 pieces, 96% of the worked flint assemblage, including 45 chips). Of this total, 92 pieces are flakes and 23 are blades, blade-like flakes and bladelets. A couple of the blades exhibit dorsal blade scars indicating their removal from planned blade cores, however, in general, the debitage exhibits characteristics associated with hard hammer percussion such as clear cones of percussion and wide butts. The multiplatform flake core, from pit [10704] in Trench 107, was minimally worked, and weighs 137g. The unclassifiable cores, both from pit [3107] in Trench 31, are smaller, weighing 49g and 64g and are irregularly worked.

Retouched tools are represented by three scrapers and a backed knife. The end scraper, from barrow ditch [13713] in Trench 137, was made on a side trimming flake with minimal direct retouch to the distal end, which is partly obscured by heavy cortication. The end and side scraper, from cut [3420] in Trench 34, has abrupt direct retouch to the distal end and sides. The disc scraper from pit [3107] in Trench 31, has abrupt direct retouch to the distal end and sides which form a circular shape. The backed knife, from pit [3112] in Trench 31, has bifacial retouch on the right lateral edge opposite an unmodified blade edge. The scrapers and the knife are chronologically undiagnostic.

Over half of the assemblage, 70 pieces (56% excluding chips), retained dorsal cortex. In most cases this is relatively thick and indicates that the flint is from a primary source on the chalk. A few pieces exhibited a thinner and more abraded cortex and are likely to derive from secondary sources such as river gravels. The site is located on the chalk and so all the flint is likely to be locally sourced.

The assemblage is in a good condition with 95 pieces (77% excluding chips) remaining in a fresh condition. A total of 28 pieces (23%) have suffered slight post-depositional damage, such as chips to delicate unretouched edges, and just one piece has suffered more moderate levels of damage. In contrast, all but two pieces exhibit surface alteration in the form of cortication. A total of 66 pieces (54% excluding chips) have a heavy cortication, with all surfaces being covered in a thick white coating. A further 41 pieces (33%) and 13 pieces (10%) exhibit more moderate and light cortication respectively. Furthermore, many of the flints display thick mineral concretions on their surfaces. The high level of cortication and the presence of mineral concretions is consistent with an assemblage deposited on the chalk.

The worked flint is technologically and chronologically undiagnostic but is likely to date from the later Neolithic and Bronze Age. The most significant group of material was recovered from the pits in Trench 31 and may be in situ deposits. The Beaker burial [2813] in Trench 28 contained two small flakes, three chips, and one small fragment of

burnt/unworked flint with six more chips being recovered from inside the Beaker in fill (2830). It is possible that the flint was residual in the grave fill and not directly associated with the burial. The rest of the flint formed a low density spread across the site, with individual finds being recovered from both archaeological features and natural deposits.

Tile

Sherds of medieval and later roof tile amounting to 26 fragments (433g) were retrieved across 13 trenches. All the fragments were rather small and worn.

Two fabrics occurred. The first (TF1) is in a buff to orange sandy fabric with red iron inclusions. Such tiles were made widely in Wiltshire during the 14th century, with the main source of supply for Salisbury being the kilns at Alderbury (Loader 2000, 37). The examples from here are generally 12mm thick, and a single fragment from furrow [13205] had splashes of dark green glaze on one edge and face. The second, TF2, is in a fairly hard, orange-red sandy fabric and is of post-medieval date.

Daub/Fired Clay

Burnt daub and fired clay totalling 136 sherds (1.613kg) was retrieved from nine trenches. It was all in a fairly fine and soft slightly sandy fabric. It is all undatable, however a total of 17 sherds (19g) from enclosure ditch [11408] and pit [11626] from Trenches 114 and 116, respectively, may be Iron Age in date as they show similar characteristics to Iron Age pot. Most of it was amorphous, although fragments with flat surfaces were noted. All the material from midden/occupation deposit (11603) in Trench 116 is from the same structure, with many of the fragments bearing imprints of wattle and some flat surfaces. The group from enclosure ditch [10904] may also be from a single structure and was of a different fabric to that in Trenches 116 and 117.

Industrial waste

Industrial waste amounting to 268g of slag from linear [2604] in Trench 26 and less than 0.5g of magnetic residue retrieved from deposit (11603) and ditch [11619] in Trench 116 and enclosure ditch [11703] in Trench 117. The slag is undiagnostic, although it likely relates to ironworking in the vicinity and is associated with Saxon pottery. The magnetised residues comprise mainly magnetised gravels, with a small amount of possible hammerscale present. Hammerscale is created during iron smithing or smelting, though are found here in very low concentrations.

Discussion

The Beaker pottery and the lithics are indicative of activity during the late Neolithic or Bronze Age and are the earliest finds on site. The Beakers were found in grave [2813] and possible grave [7310] and these features are noteworthy because both seemed to contain deliberate inclusions of parts of secondary vessels. Grave [2813] contained a complete beaker, possibly with a rim sherd of another (though further investigation would be needed to confirm this). The possible grave [7310] contained the remains of a Beaker and also a

sherd of possible Food Vessel. Grave [2813] contained lithics which may or may not have been deliberate inclusions.

The nature of the lithic assemblage suggests that flint was being worked on site from locally sourced material. This can be broadly dated to the late Neolithic or Bronze Age and might therefore be contemporary with the Beaker burial activity or with later Bronze Age activity. The most significant concentration of flint is in Trench 31, which may have been from a result of in situ deposition. The unworked flint collected is representative of the material present within the area.

The dating of later prehistoric pottery is considerably more tentative as it is based largely on fabric types of small sherds with little clue to vessel form or decoration. There is a small quantity of flint-tempered material which appears to be mid to late Bronze Age in date in barrow ditches [3604], [13713], linear [6807] and ditch [9204]. That from linear [6807] and barrow ditch [13713] appears to be of the middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury type.

Material of probably Iron Age date was more widely spread across the site but was particularly concentrated in Trenches 109, 114, 116, 117 and 118, with the largest feature assemblages being from enclosure ditches [10904], [11408], [11703], ditch [11709] and pit [10923]. The haematite-slipped pottery from enclosure ditch [10904] suggests an early Iron Age date for this material. The types present in ditches [11703], [11709] and [11804] are more likely late Iron Age to early Roman. There is a collection of fired clay associated with the Iron Age pottery which probably represents the remains of wattle and daub structures. The only other finds are a possible gaming counter fashioned from a sherd of pottery. The only find which suggests any type of luxury goods at the site is a single sherd of Samian ware in Trench 112, layer (11213). The dearth of definitive Roman period fabrics at the site might suggest that the focus of settlement shifted elsewhere during this period.

Post-Roman activity seems to continue at a similarly low level. The backfill of linear [2604] would appear to be of Saxon date and includes a few sherds of Saxon pottery as well as a possible iron buckle and some iron-working waste. It is not clear where these finds might fit within the Saxon period.

Post-conquest medieval and post-medieval finds include a few scattered sherds of pottery and roof tile. While medieval roof tiles are generally associated with higher status buildings, the wide scattering of these finds and the small and abraded nature of the sherds implies they are not associated with a structure in the immediate vicinity, but rather that they, and the pottery were part of midden material ploughed into the fields to fertilise and breakup the soil. The majority of the finds were found in furrows. A few were stratified (linear [2504], drainage ditch [5611], ditch [11425], linear [13306] and might suggest later dates for these features. A sherd from barrow ditch [7309] is presumably intrusive.

Recommendations for further work

The assemblage derived from trial trenching and thus helps inform areas for further targeted fieldwork. These would seem to be in the location of the Bronze Age and Iron Age findings detailed above.

If further fieldwork is undertaken, then the existing assemblage should be re-evaluated in the light of any further finds. The assemblage as it stands is of relatively limited value, but some areas would benefit from further work. Preliminary recommendations for this assemblage are outlined below.

The complete Beaker and other vessels from graves [2813] and [7310] deserve more attention, as the co-occurrence of Beaker with other ceramics is unusual. The fabric and form of the complete beaker should be examined by a specialist in person as there was no opportunity to do so during assessment to do this (see Methodology). The form and decoration in particular seem to be at odds with each other. The presence of a sherd of another Beaker in the same context is also significant and needs confirmation. Human remains should be radiocarbon dated to provide a chronological framework for the pottery. A short report should be produced including this additional information and considering the vessels within their local context.

The relatively small assemblage size and sporadic nature of most of the lithics limits the potential for additional analysis. Further work is therefore not recommended. The flint assessment report can be used as an archive report and if necessary, will form the basis of any future publication report.

The overall significance of the later material is low due to its fragmentary nature and poor state of preservation. The middle to late Bronze Age pottery and Iron Age material is a useful addition to the archaeological history of the area and some is clearly in situ in contemporary features and can help to characterise the activity at the site. However, the small size of the individual groups limits the amount of analysis that could be carried out. No further work is recommended for the later prehistoric material.

The post-Roman finds are typically characterised by even smaller and more scattered assemblage and are generally poorly stratified. No further work is recommended for them.

Recommendations for archive

The finds should be retained, though the modern pottery, unworked flint and industrial waste is of little further archaeological value and could be discarded providing no further work is to be done on the site. If further fieldwork is undertaken the archive should be re-evaluated in the light of any further finds. The archive has been prepared in accordance with professional standards (AAF 2011) and the specific requirements of the Wiltshire Museum Service (WANHS 2009).

4.8 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Laura Bailey

Introduction

Thirty-six samples taken during an archaeological evaluation to the south of Netherhampton Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire, were received for environmental assessment. Animal bone recovered from sixty-two contexts was also assessed. The site forms part of a wider investigation

which also includes land to the north of Netherhampton Road. The southern site comprised twelve Bronze Age ring-ditches, interpreted as the remains of former barrows. An inhumation of an infant dating to the beaker period was also excavated. The remains of an Iron Age enclosure containing several intercutting pits and a possible roundhouse were identified together with a 'D' shaped enclosure. Large ditches, interpreted as field boundaries, dating to the Bronze Age, medieval and post-medieval period were also present. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains and to determine the potential of the material for indicating the character and significance of the deposit.

Method

Bulk samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al. (2006) and Zohary et al. (2012); nomenclature for wild taxa follows Stace (1997).

Faunal remains were examined by eye or under low magnification and, as far as possible, identified to species and skeletal element, using modern reference material and with reference to Schmid (1972) and Hillson (1992). Butchery marks were also noted.

Results

Results of the environmental sample assessment are presented in Appendix 3.1. Many of the samples contained modern roots, fly puparia and millipedes. As there was no evidence for waterlogging and given the dry chalky nature of the site, the material is likely to be modern and will not be considered further.

Results of the animal bone assessment are presented in Appendix 3.2.

Cereal

Cereal grains were recovered in small numbers from the fills of four features ([2604], [5606], [9103], [11619]) and deposit (11603) (Appendix 3.1). The cereal was poorly preserved, abraded and vesicular. Hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) was the most frequently encountered grain, present in the fill of Barrow ditch [2604], Pit [5606] and occupation deposit (11603). A small number (<5) of bread/club wheat (*Triticum aestivo-compactum*) and Emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*) were also present in occupation deposit (11603). Bread/club wheat was also present in the fill (11618) of Ditch [11619].

Wild taxa

Charred 'weed seeds', (here used to include seeds, fruits, achene, caryopses etc.) were recovered from Pit [5606], occupation deposit (11603) and Ditch [11619] (Appendix 3.1). The seeds included small numbers of bedstraw (*Galium aparine*) seeds and Goosefoots/Oraches (*Chenopodium sp./Atriplex sp.*).

Wood charcoal

Wood charcoal was present in varying quantities in twenty-one features (Appendix 3.1). The charcoal was very heavily fragmented. Charcoal was most abundant in the fill (5605) of Pit [5606]. All charcoal present was visually identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.).

Hazel nutshell

A small amount (<0.1g) of Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) was recovered from the fill (3121) of barrow ditch [3111].

Molluscs

A wide variety of terrestrial molluscs were recovered in varying quantities from all sampled features. The shells were extremely well preserved. A large variety of terrestrial molluscs including *Ceciliodes*, burrowing, air-breathing land snails, and common garden snails (*Helix aspersa*) were present in the fill (9106) of Barrow Ditch [9103] and Occupational deposit (11603). The excellent preservation of the shells was undoubtedly due to the calcareous soil conditions. Some variation in species type was apparent in the samples. The species present were probably living on the sides or within the features and therefore represent the local conditions in the features from which they were recovered.

Animal bone

A moderate assemblage (over 970 NISP) of animal bone was collected (by hand and from environmental samples) from sixty-two (Appendix 3.2) contexts. The bone was fragmented and demonstrated mixed levels of preservation ranging from good to poor.

Elements of the main domesticates including horse, cow, sheep and pig were recovered. All elements of the main domesticates including high utility (tibias, femurs) middle utility (scapulae, ribs, humeri, radii, vertebrae, scapulae, ribs, astragali) and low utility (metatarsals and phalanges) bones were recovered. This suggests that the animals were probably slaughtered on site. Unfortunately, the amount of detailed information (i.e. age and biometric) available for further study of the domesticates is extremely limited, therefore, it is unlikely that analysis would provide significant information other than broad dietary preference.

A number of wild animals, including elements of deer, possible fox, shrews, voles and frog/toad, were also present. Dog was present as an upper M1 and M2 from ditch [11710]. Many of the bones were heavily gnawed, suggesting that they lay exposed and accessible to dogs prior to burial.

Elements of human bone had also been deposited amongst the animal bone in four deposits; the fill (11704) of Enclosure ditch [11703], plough soil (2801), the fills (10927) of Pit [10924] and the fill (10986) of Pit [10923]. It will be discussed as the subject of a separate human bone report (Fitzpatrick, this vol.).

The number of animal bones is inflated by the large number of rodent bones recovered from the features. Rodent bones were particularly abundant in the fill (10986) of pit [10923]. The various fills (10981), (10982), (10984), (10985) and (10986) of Pit [10923] contained

a large variety of animal bones and also human carpals. The basal fill (10986) contained both wild and domesticated animal bones. Numerous vole and shrew bones, amphibian (frog/toad) bones and a femur, ulna, vertebra and phalange from a small canid, possibly a fox were recovered. The feature also contained domesticated animals including the remains of two horse skulls, which are the subject of a separate report (Smith, this vol.). Fragments of sheep skull and teeth were also present. The secondary fill (10985) contained a small fragment of indeterminate bone. The tertiary fill (10984) contained a small mammal vertebra and a cow tibia and scapula. Fragments of an indeterminate small mammal tibia and a sheep tooth were found in the deposit capping the pit (10981). The collection of animal bones together with human hand bones in this feature is of considerable importance.

Many of the bones had been longitudinally and radially split, perhaps for bone marrow extraction. Although many of the bones were poorly preserved, some fine cut marks were visible on some, including a possible deer phalanx from the fill of Ditch [10904], and large mammal ribs in Ditch [11709].

Burnt bone

Occasional small (<5mm) fragments of burnt bone were recovered from the fill (3109) of pit [3107]. The bone lacked any characteristics required for identification.

Scientific dating potential of the remains

The dating potential of the remains will be dependent on the nature of the research questions posed. The better-preserved animal bone would be best for radiocarbon dating the features. The majority of datable charcoal is of oak. However, caution must be used when radiocarbon dating oak due to old wood effect.

Discussion and recommendations

The botanical assemblage provides little information on site economy, with only occasional barley, bread/club wheat and emmer wheat recovered. The hazelnut shell, albeit in small quantities, suggests that wild foods may also have been gathered.

The animal bone assemblage is very interesting as elements of several wild animals were recovered together with the main domesticates. The animal bone assemblage in pit [10923] is of particular interest. A large number of animal bones including rodent and amphibian bones were recovered from the basal fill of the pit together with the remains of animals that had also been utilised and consumed and human hand bones. The presence of amphibian bones suggests that the local environment was wet. cursory assessment indicates that all elements of the rodents and frogs were present and there was no evidence of differential skeleton representation or modification of vertebrates. Therefore, it is possible that the amphibians and rodents became naturally trapped in the steep-walled, possibly water-filled, pit and were buried beneath later depositional layers. However, the presence of horse skulls, human hand bones and elements of sheep suggests that they were deliberately 'placed' or 'dumped' in the feature.

Therefore, the pit must have been open for some time either before or after the domesticates and human bone were deposited.

All sampled deposits contained molluscs. Analysis of the molluscs may provide further information on the nature of the palaeoenvironment or on the conditions in the vicinity from which they were recovered.

Analysis of the animal bone and molluscs, particularly from pit [10923], may provide information on the nature and function of the pit together with information on the palaeoenvironment and perhaps seasonality.

4.9 HORSE SKULL ASSESSMENT

Catherine Smith

Introduction

A large pit [10923] cut into chalk bedrock contained two horse skulls. Of these, SF009, recovered from the west side of the feature, was the more fragile of the two specimens and despite careful handling detached into several large fragments during the post-excavation process. The more robust skull, SF 010, lay in the centre of the pit, was better preserved and consequently was lifted more-or-less intact. Both skulls were found 'right side up', that is in the natural position, although the remainder of the skeletons, including the mandibles, were not recovered and do not appear to have been present.

SF 009

The more fragile of the two skulls retained only the cheek teeth. The anterior part of the skull which in life contains the incisors, which are of importance in ageing the horse, was absent. The main part of the cranium, consisting of the parietal, left occipital and part of the frontal had detached from the right parietal, petrous and temporal. The fronto-parietal suture was fused, indicating the animal was adult.

The second main fragmentary skull part consisted of the maxillae of which the left side had the most complete dentition. Wear on the cheek teeth also indicated the animal was adult but not elderly and was probably at least five years of age.

Smaller fragments also survived. Of these the left zygomatic was the most significant since it was bore a small cut, v-shaped in profile, deeper at the centre and shallower at either end. This cut represents deliberate butchery of the head and could represent either skinning or meat removal. Several abraded scrape marks on the right zygomatic may be the result of gnawing by a carnivore, most probably a dog or fox.

SF 010

Skull SF 010 was almost intact, save for damage to the occipital condyles and detached nasal bones. Mandibles were absent. The upper cheek dentition was complete on both sides and unusually, a pair of small vestigial 'wolf teeth' was present. These teeth are small, peg-like vestiges of the first premolar and are often absent.

Canine teeth were not present in this specimen but absence is no indicator of sex as they can occur in stallions, mares and geldings. All six incisors were present and the open state of the central infundibulae and other wear pattern evidence indicated the animal was over five years of age and was probably nearer to six years old at death.

A selection of measurements was made, following the scheme of von den Driesch for archaeological material (1976, 19–23) and are shown in Table 8. In order to avoid handling causing damage to the skull, measurements were kept to a minimum. The length of the skull appeared to be similar to that of a modern pony or small horse.

TABLE 8 Selected measurements of Skull 010, after von den Driesch (1976)

MEASUREMENT NO	DESCRIPTION	MEASUREMENT (MM)
1	profile length	500
2	condylobasal length	460
3	basal length	435
4	short skull length	352
5	basicranial axis	116
6	basifacial axis	345
8	viserocranium length	288
21	diastema length	76
22	length of cheektooth row (alveoli)*	169
22a	length of cheektooth row (biting surface)	165
38	greatest neurocranium breadth	99
40	least breadth across suprorbital foramina	135
41	greatest breadth of skull	190
43	facial breadth	154
44	facial breadth between intraorbital foramina	83
45	greatest breadth of 'snout'	66*measurement taken excluding wolf tooth

The incisors showed evidence of abnormal wear on the anterior and occlusal surfaces. However, the cheek tooth (molar and premolar) wear pattern was regular and showed no other signs of malocclusion or irregular wear which may follow on from abnormality in the incisors. Irregularly worn incisors are often ascribed to a behaviour called crib-biting, which in turn is associated with wind-sucking (Lupton 1901, 178–181; Bahn 1980). Crib-biting is really a misnomer as it involves the horse resting the front teeth (incisors) against any bar or gate, simply to get support while the horse attempts to regurgitate air: nothing is actually bitten. These 'stable vices' are often seen in bored, stalled horses and can lead to, or may be symptomatic of, digestive problems ultimately adversely affecting the thriftiness (overall condition) of the horse (TV Vet, 1976, 42–4).

More serious pathological changes were also observed at the back of the skull, mainly affecting the left side. Here the parietal, nuchal eminence, occipital condyle, styloid, external auditory meatus and bulla were affected by spongy or honeycomb-like osteophytic lesions accompanied by erosion of the underlying bone. The right side of the skull was less obviously affected although the auditory bulla was probably involved. A likely explanation for these lesions is a condition known as poll evil, which results from an inflammation of the supra-atlantal bursal sac, located at the first cervical vertebra or atlas. Since the cranial surface of the atlas articulates with the occipital condyles of the skull, any infection resulting from a burst abscess can spread to the back of the skull. As the name implies, poll evil is an unpleasant and painful condition which may lead to a permanent fistula or running sore (TV Vet, 1976, 99). The pathogen *Brucella abortus*, primarily a bacteria found in cattle and which is also present in bovine tuberculosis, has been implicated in causing the infection (ibid; Baker and Brothwell 1980, 63). Poll evil has been reported in the archaeological literature, most recently by Bendrey et al (2009), in their examination of a Scythian Iron Age horse cranium.

Butchery evidence was also observed in skull SF 010. Two definite cuts, probably with a v-shaped profile, are present on the right frontal, proximal to the orbit. A further two shallow but parallel marks which may be abraded cuts are present on the left premaxilla. Smaller indeterminate scratches occur elsewhere on the specimen but on close inspection these were seen to be either natural channels for blood vessels or are the result of erosion by fungal hyphae.

At the back of the skull, the occipital condyles may possibly have been chopped, presumably while detaching the head from the body, although due to the disease processes and deterioration after burial this is not definite. However, a lateral dent which has penetrated the surface of the left occipital condyle and a smaller but similar chip in the right occipital condyle may indicate that the joint has been severed by a twisting action, perhaps using leverage of some kind, which has removed the surface of the bone.

Other species present

The soil remaining within SF009 also contained small bones of amphibians (frog/toad). Also present with SF009 were a proximal metatarsal and an astragalus (tarsal) from a small canid, probably a fox. Amphibian bones bagged in the field along with the turbinate and nasal fragments are labelled as having come from the nasal cavity of SF010. Small mammal long bones and a mandible probably from a field vole (*Microtus* sp) were also found in SF 010, as were three fragments of flint debitage.

Discussion

The central question regarding the horse skulls is of course whether these are part of a deliberate deposit. It would certainly seem they have been placed with some care and attention as they have both been set in the pit 'right way up', as in the live animal (see site photos). One horse skull in a pit is interesting but might be random. However, two horse skulls in close proximity in a pit seems much less of a coincidence. That one of the skulls has come from a sick horse suffering from an unpleasant disease

is possibly relevant only in that the animal's ailments may have proved too difficult to heal, resulting in its selection for culling and burial. It is also worth considering why there are cut marks on each of the skulls. As these are small and occur in the regions where the covering of flesh over the bone is not thick, it is possible that they were accidentally inflicted during skinning. Removal of meat is also a possibility.

Horse killing rituals seem to have been associated with elaborate funerary practices throughout the European Iron Age and persisted until the Anglo-Saxon period (Fern 2012) but in this instance there is limited evidence of human interment in the pit, or even of the remainder of the horse skeletons.

Evidence of the amphibian bones indicates the local environment was damp or wet. Further analysis being carried out on the sieved samples from the pit may aid interpretation of this deposit, as may analysis of the mammal remains from elsewhere on the site.

4.10 OSTEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Introduction

This report details the data collected during the assessment of skeletal remains that were excavated on the land north of Nether Hampton Road during October and November of 2018 by Headland Archaeology (Ltd). This report contains the basic assessment results and suggestions for further work. A data table is provided as Appendix 4.

Methodology

Recovery and preservation

Human remains recovered during excavation work comprised one humerus mid-shaft fragment and tarsal fragments from the topsoil, one tooth from pit [10924], unidentified bone fragments and wrist bones from pit [10923], one in situ skeleton (SK2827) from grave cut [2813] and one skeleton (SK11744) from linear [11703]. Due to the fragility of the bone, SK2827 was block lifted and excavated under laboratory conditions. Samples were taken from around the burial to maximise bone recovery. All the skeletal remains were washed, and the samples processed before the initial assessment took place. The preservation of the remains was graded on a five-point scale, excellent, good, moderate, poor and very poor.

Ageing and sexing

Where possible a preliminary age and sex was assigned to the skeletons through examination of the pubic symphyses (Brooks and Suchey 1990) and the auricular surface of the ilium (Lovejoy et al, 1985). The age of immature individuals was estimated from tooth eruption (Ubelaker, 1989), epiphyseal fusion, femoral lengths (Maresh, 1970; Scheuer et al, 1980) or measurement of the pars basilaris (Fazekas and Kosa (1978), in Scheuer & Black, 2000), however these results are to be reassessed during full analysis of the remains. Sex determination for the immature skeletons was not possible as the secondary sexual characteristics do not develop until puberty.

4.11 RESULTS

Recovery and preservation

A large proportion of the human remains from land north of Nether Hampton Road were recovered from the samples taken on site with a small quantity of additional hand collected material. There were varying levels of preservation evident on remains from across the different trenches. Burial (SK2827) was uncovered in-situ, block lifted and later excavated in the laboratory with cranial, dental and vertebral fragments revealed. The position of the remains suggested that the individual was laying on their side in the grave which is suggestive of a crouched burial however, this is difficult to confirm as most of the post-cranial bone did not survive. There was significant erosion to the bone surfaces however this was due to the very fragile nature of the bone.

The skeleton (SK11744) recovered from linear [11703] was well preserved with approximately 80% of the skeletal elements present (Illus 37). There was no evidence of abrasion or erosion on the bone surfaces. Considering the level of completeness and lack of abrasion on the bone surface this suggests an intentional deposition within the linear. There was a number of animal bone fragments and other domestic waste in this fill of the linear.

The bones hand collected from the plough soil were heavily abraded with significant erosion to the humerus mid-shaft. The tarsals also showed signs of abrasion and erosion however this was to a much lesser degree than the humerus.

The carpal bones recovered from pit [10923] showed signs of abrasion and it is possible that they were incidental inclusions in this fill.

The tooth recovered from pit [10904] was well preserved. There was one fragment of bone also recovered from this context that was identified as being consistent with human bone however further identification was not possible.

Ageing and sexing

Sub-adult skeleton (2814), was estimated to have been 9 months (+/- 3 months) at the time of death using Ubelaker (1989). The majority of the surviving remains were cranial, with the post cranial elements identified consisting of the c1 and c2 vertebra, they were too poorly preserved to add any further information. The second sub-adult skeleton, (SK11744), was estimated to have been between 38- 40 weeks in utero at the time of death suggesting death shortly before or at the time of birth. This age was also achieved using Ubelaker (1989) and Fazekas and Kosa (1978). It was not possible to assign a sex to these sub-adults as the secondary sexual characteristics do not appear until puberty.

The tarsal fragments, carpal fragments and tooth have all been identified as adult however no sex could be identified. No age or sex could be identified for the humerus mid-shaft fragment.

Paleopathology

No pathological change was observed during the assessment stage however this can be further researched during the analysis stage.

4.12 PROPOSED FURTHER WORK

Full analysis is recommended for burials (SK2827) and (SK11744). Although the preservation of (SK2827) is poor it is recommended that full analysis is carried out to identify any pathological change to the cranial fragments or on the dentition providing insight into the health of this individual before death. The preservation of (SK11744) is good and so any pathological changes would be visible upon full analysis. It may be possible to create an isotopic profile from the dentition of both the sub-adult skeletons, that could offer further insight into isotopic variations attributed to the short period of these individual's lives. The tarsal bones from the topsoil exhibited some evidence for possible pathological change and so further analysis could confirm this. There was also evidence for pathology on the tooth recovered, which could be briefly analysed. No further work is proposed for the humerus fragment or the carpal bones.

5 DISCUSSION

The site displayed substantial topographic variation with subsequent, concomitant, geological variation evident. Undulating chalk hills rose to the south, above a wide flood plain, likely created by glacial action, with glacial-head gravel deposits evidenced and later alluvial gravels intermixed within the wider flood plain deposits. Solid chalk bedrock was evidenced on higher ground with compacted, colluviated and eroded or weathered chalk also evidenced on the hill-slopes into which archaeological features were cut. During the term of the investigation, such weathering and break-up of the chalk was observed regularly, particularly with frost and rain action fracturing and depositing chalk within excavated sections. This appeared to reflect a concomitant process related to primary and many secondary deposits evidenced in features, particularly ditch cuts, and as such the original extent of cut features is lost to time, with gradual widening due to such processes occurring.

High degrees of colluvial action were evidenced on hill-slopes and extensive variable survival and denudation of subsoils observed. Archaeological features, particularly linear features, cut across hill-slopes, were generally of very shallow depth and extensive ploughing contributing to the colluviation of soils is likely to be the major factor in truncation of archaeological remains. Subsoil generally only survived below the crest of hill-slopes and were generally absent or reduced to shallow interfaces with geological deposits on lower lying and level ground.

Related to this and immediately noticeable across all of the evaluated fields, was evidence of extensive agricultural activity and the probable resultant plough truncation of identified remains. Plough scarring into chalk deposits was noted with multiple orientations. In areas such as Fields 3 and 4 (eg Trench 43), three variable orientations of plough scarring were observed. In all trenches, plough scarring relative to the present crop was evidenced cutting either subsoil or more often, directly into geological deposits where subsoil had previously been denuded. Additionally, variably oriented ridge and furrow field systems were recorded across the site, suggesting probable smaller field parcels during the medieval period. A density of heat-affected flint was observed within plough-soils in the vicinity of the enclosure in Field 7 and also recorded within the fills of sealed

features. This is also likely to indicate extensive plough action disturbing and truncating archaeological remains.

Overall, extensive agricultural use of the land over prolonged periods was attested and, as such, probable extensive agricultural truncation of remains. That said, ditches associated with potential ring-ditches and a probable enclosure, generally survived to relatively substantial depth and investigated discrete features often displayed substantial depth within the probable enclosure area. Preservation of remains on the site could be said to be moderately high.

In general terms, the evaluation corroborated the results of geophysical survey with linear features and ring-ditches positively identified and a generally high level of correlation in the location of features relative to geophysical anomalies.

In Field 7, Geophysical survey clearly identified a large sub-circular 'enclosure' and a density of probable discrete features to its interior. Whilst the enclosure ditch and discrete features were corroborated by the evaluation, trenching revealed a much denser and more complex picture of intercutting discrete features. Single geophysical anomalies in this area were revealed to be likely representative of clusters of intercutting linear and discrete features such as in Trench 117 and an intensity of occupation related activity, much denser than that suggested by geophysical survey. A minimum of three phases of intercutting features were identified in Trench 109, with no specific geophysical target immediately related. Similarly, Trench 116 demonstrated phases of intercutting features within the area defined by the enclosure anomaly. Linear features, such as recorded in Trenches 112 and 117, also within the area defined by the probable enclosure ditch were not individually discerned by geophysical survey.

Early Bronze Age and Beaker period

The beaker period is represented by the burial of an infant within Trench 28 and a potential ring-ditch suggesting a barrow in Trench 73. The burial in Trench 28 survived in poor condition with only partial survival of the skull, teeth and fragments of cervical vertebrae. An intact beaker vessel (Illus 38), relatively small in size, accompanied the skeletal remains suggesting an element of proportionality to the individual buried. A similar type of practice may be postulated at Porton Down, where an infant burial, dating to the early Bronze Age, contained a miniature, collared urn (Andrews and Thompson 2016). The grave in that case was one of several associated with a segmented ring-ditch, suggesting a barrow, with evidence of early Beaker period pottery recovered.

The beaker grave was identified at a point between two ditches identified by geophysical survey and corroborated by excavation. The inner of the two ditches partially truncated the eastern edge of the beaker grave cut and to the north, the two ditches converged, indicating a physical relationship between the two. It seems highly likely that the outer ditch relates to a probable ring-ditch associated with the beaker burial and the inner ditch represents a later, possible revisiting of the burial area and excavation of a second ditch, potentially establishing a new burial monument. Only further work could address such questions and any such work, should include the results of this evaluation in terms of wider research objectives, such as the Beaker isotope project, contained within the south-

west archaeological research strategy (Grove and Croft 2012). Foot bones, from an adult skeleton, were recovered unstratified from the plough-soil within the same trench and attest to a further former burial in the area, though which chronological period they derive from remains unknown.

A probable barrow in Trench 73 was identified by a small ring-ditch with a sub-rectangular, potential grave cut located broadly centrally. Sherds of Beaker period pottery were recovered from the surface of the possible grave. The shape of the cut feature, its east-west orientation, disturbed chalk deposits identified and broken beaker pottery sherds, could lead to the speculative suggestion that this was an earlier burial area, which had been disturbed by a later intrusive, potentially Christian burial. Examples of the re-use of prehistoric barrows during the Saxon period are attested in Wiltshire (eg Barrow Clump (Forshaw and Andrews 2013)) and a Saxon cemetery is known to the east of the site at Harnham Hill (Akerman 1855). It is not beyond the realms of possibility that an intrusive Saxon burial has disturbed an earlier grave in Trench 73.

Of further interest is the form of the potential barrow in Trench 36, comprising two concentric ring-ditches, with the inner ring-ditch measured some 12-13m diameter, similar to that in Trench 73. The barrow Clump excavation also identified a concentric ringed barrow, with an inner ring-ditch of approximately 15m diameter dated to the beaker period and defining beaker period burials (Forshaw and Andrews 2013). An outer ditch at Barrow Clump, represented a later early Bronze ditch addition, though this created a much larger feature than that present in Trench 36. The parallel is of interest and the potential for an earlier, possible Beaker period origin of the feature cannot be precluded. A similar concentric ringed feature was recorded during evaluation on the north of Netherhampton Road (Thomson 2019b), the outer ditch containing late Bronze Age pottery.

Later revisiting of ring-ditches was also positively attested in Trench 26, with Saxon pottery recovered from the barrow ditch and later disturbance to the upper fill. A potential pattern of revisiting and re-using earlier burial monuments may be postulated but would require further work and evidence to confirm.

Several, small, discrete features identified during the course of the evaluation, such as in Trenches 31, 34 and 107 for example, may be suggested to be of late Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age date based on the lithic artefacts recovered. However, such features were widely scattered as were finds of lithics more generally, with no concentrations of artefacts or features directly suggesting areas of occupation of the period. Activity of the period is attested but its precise nature and intensity cannot be defined at present.

Bronze Age

The Bronze Age period was chiefly represented by a number of ring-ditches, demarcating probable barrows, though, with the exception of earlier Beaker remains in Trench 28, no associated inhumations or positively attested cremation burials were identified. A single human long-bone recovered from plough-soil in Trench 35 would suggest that former burials associated with the ring-ditches may be

ploughed-out or heavily truncated but they may also lie outwith the limits of the trenches.

Three landscape settings for the ring-ditches can be identified;

- › Loose linear alignment on the flood plain – possibly associated with, and either side of, a former water course
- › Clustered on a chalk promontory, on the western edge of the chalk hills and above the flood plain
- › On the crest of hill-slopes on high ground overlooking the flood plain and valley to the north

The barrows situated on the crest of the hill-slopes were positioned in such a way that the notion of a 'false horizon' may be postulated. If the barrows were placed atop the hill they would not be entirely visible from the valley below. The location astride the crest and on the slope creates the impression that the mounds sat on the top of the hill when approached and viewed from the lower ground.

Whether the variable settings of the probable barrow remains reflects substantive chronological phasing or another attribute of the features, relative to the topography, can only be fully addressed through further work and is a research question which should be considered and addressed in any mitigation programme. Indications of phasing are alluded to with both potential beaker period and Bronze Age barrows identified. Tentative suggestions of later, potentially Saxon period, intrusive activity in Trenches 26 and 73 can only be confirmed or refuted through mitigation work.

A commonality in many of the probable barrow features was observed (eg Trench 26, 28, 31), in that the interiors of the areas defined by the encircling ditches were devoid of any subsoil, with subsoil deposits evidenced to the exteriors of the ditches defining the 'barrows'. This could suggest some form of practice relative to preparation or clearing of the ground during construction of the barrows and was unlikely to represent 'discrete' agricultural truncation. Likewise, subsoil deposits associated with the ring-ditch in Trench 137, may represent ploughed or eroded barrow mound material. Given the nature of mechanised stripping of sites, should any further work be undertaken, consideration should be given to establishing control baulks to the interiors and possibly to the exteriors of each of the identified ring-ditches or probable barrows. This may enable potential research questions such as these to be addressed. Furthermore, relative truncation of any internal features should be considered with potential interior remains or features likely to be located as shallow as 0.30m bgl, with disarticulated human remains recovered from plough-soils in Trenches 28 and 35, probably deriving from truncated burials associated with the barrows.

Similarly, potential bank deposits were identified relative to the ring-ditches in Trenches 28 and 31 and any mitigation strategy should consider excavation methodologies, as outlined above, relative to this potential to fully understand the nature of the construction. Whilst assumptions or speculation regarding former mounds may be made, the possible typology of the barrows may be elucidated with appropriate methodologies relative to the plough and subsoils on the site.

A probable grave cut associated with the ring-ditch in Trench 137, provided tentative suggestions of possible former timber lining or associated structure within the cut in the form of an organic type deposit at the extremity. Further work would be required to attest this.

A broadly east-west oriented ditch identified in Trenches 62 and 68 in Field 4, could be positively dated to the middle to late Bronze Age, and despite truncation, survived substantially enough to suggest the possibility that it is a similar feature to that known as a Wessex dyke. Similarly broad, but shallower, ditches were identified in Field 6, oriented east-west and north-south. Whilst not positively attested as of an earlier date, they contrasted sharply with narrower, truncated field ditches identified across the site and could be argued as potential earlier ditches, possibly defining Bronze Age land division and/or potential field systems. Further work would be required to positively date the features.

A further potential large ditch was identified in Trench 115. Initially presumed to be related to the geophysical anomaly suggesting an extension to the sub-circular enclosure (see below) this was found to represent an entirely separate cut. Whilst not investigated at this stage, the orientation and size of the feature suggest it may be of similar character to the larger Bronze Age ditches identified.

Iron Age

The focus of Iron Age activity was located in Field 7, where Trenches 109, 112, 114, 116 and 117 corroborated and confirmed the presence of a sub-circular enclosure, measuring 128 x 120m, defining a potential enclosed area of approximately 13 500m². Ditches on the eastern side of the enclosure may represent a rectangular extension to the enclosure, though such interpretation or speculation cannot be attested at present.

The sub-circular enclosure was defined by a steep sided ditch, evidenced in Trench 114 to survive to 1.74m deep. The width of the ditch ranged between 2.90 and 3.00m in Trenches 109, 114 and 116 but was between 4.10 and 4.90m wide in Trench 117. This latter width corresponded with an apparent widening of the feature shown on geophysical survey. Given the results of the investigation, it is entirely possible that this apparent widening in fact relates to evidence of two ditches or further, as yet unidentified, cut features in the area. There is also the possibility of some form of entrance on the eastern side, where the geophysical anomaly appears fragmented, no longer indicating a completely continuous feature. However, this remains speculative.

No evidence of an associated bank, or deposits suggesting the position or presence of a bank were definitively observed. Only one section through the ditch was excavated to its base and any suggestions of up-cast erosion, collapse or former location of a bank would be speculative at best, with much of the chalk-based fills arising from weathering of the cut. However, discrete cut features were noted within 1 to 2.50m of the internal edge of the enclosure ditch in Trenches 109 and 117, perhaps indicating no internal bank at that point in time. It seems unlikely and unusual that a bank may have been located to the exterior of the ditch, which appears to

suggest that there may have been phases of activity and possibly a variety of forms of boundary defining the enclosure over time.

Trench 109 provided evidence of a possible earlier ditch and features, truncated by the large enclosure ditch but the limited exposure of the remains precludes fuller understanding and certainly does not allow for any extrapolation of earlier ditches or enclosures. Pottery dating also suggested an element of incongruity with an earlier Iron Age feature seemingly later than a feature containing pottery dating to the late Iron Age/Roman period. The full nature and understanding of earlier features can only be answered by further excavation work.

Evidence of phases of archaeological features was present, specifically with relation to the interior of the area defined by the enclosure ditch. Within Trenches 109 and 116, multiple intercutting features were identified to the interior of the enclosure ditch. The enclosure ditch in Trench 116 was itself cut by a possible ditch terminal.

The features appeared to be generally indicative of occupation which was domestic in character. Suggestions of potential former structural remains were identified in Trench 116, with daub containing wattle impressions, potentially from wattle and daub walls, recovered from a layer which may imply either decay associated with a former structure or midden material. The deposit also contained the highest variety of indicators recovered from an environmental sample on the site, with barley and wheat seeds identified. The recorded and recovered data cannot unequivocally confirm the nature of the activity but is strongly suggestive of either decayed structural remains, midden material or a combination of these two, with midden or waste material being dumped in an abandoned structure.

The pit recorded in Trench 109, containing horse skulls, was of particular interest, raising the possibilities of esoteric or abstruse deposition in an Iron Age context. Whilst the two horse skulls do raise questions the context of the feature must be considered. Firstly, evidence gathered seems to suggest predominantly domestic activity within the enclosure. Secondly, the deposit in the base of the pit was indicative of a high former organic content and a damp environment, suggesting decaying organic matter, probably exposed to the elements for a period before deposition of the skulls took place. Small mammal bones and amphibian bones tend to support this and also may imply that such creatures, once in the feature were unable to get out and subsequently died.

Cut marks on the horse skulls also suggest removal of hides, butchery or both. Horse bones were also recovered from other features associated with the enclosure (Appendix 3.2) implying the potential use of horses as a consumable resource (for meat) on the site. It is entirely possible that the skulls, representing the least consumable or useful element of the carcass, were simply disposed of in a pit containing decaying material and waste, with the rest of the carcass utilised and ultimately disposed of elsewhere.

The presence of human wrist bones within the deposit, do re-raise the possibility of some form of esoteric deposition, though the limited remains beg more questions than provide answers. It is perhaps important to note that the pit appeared to be the latest

in a sequence of intercutting features and could be associated with a period close to abandonment of the site, raising questions regarding use of resources and potential practices. The relative importance, and value of the horse, could potentially suggest the need to slaughter as a consumable resource and relates to a time when resources were not as plentiful or in shorter supply. Of course, the full context of the site is unclear, with this feature and associated deposition representing one very small piece of a much larger and more complex picture. Only further work related to the enclosure and associated features will assist understanding and interpretation.

The enclosure identified may however, be comparable to that investigated at High Post (Powell 2011). Though with a seemingly slightly larger enclosure ditch and internal area, measuring 200m x 150m, evidence of occupation in the form of round-houses, pits and post-holes, resembles the evaluation evidence suggested at the Netherhampton site, with such enclosures generally indicative of the wider occupation of the land in the area during the earlier Iron Age.

Trench 117 confirmed the presence of a small 'D' shaped enclosure, defined by a 'V' shaped ditch and enclosing an area of approximately 315m². The enclosure ditch was observed to cut an east-west linear which was potentially associated with an extension to the larger enclosure and suggested the 'D' shaped enclosure was a later feature. Dateable material confirmed this, with pottery from associated features dated to the late Iron Age/Romano-British period.

An arc of post-holes was identified, internal to the enclosure ditch and, when extrapolated, provided tentative suggestions of a possible circular structure approximately 8m in diameter. Generally domestic type material was recovered from the fill of the enclosing ditch and potentially suggests domestic re-occupation of the area in the later Iron Age following a period of abandonment of the site.

Somewhat surprising was the recovery of an infant or neo-natal skeleton from environmental sampling of deposits in the enclosure ditch. Unfortunately, no evidence of a grave cut, orientation of the remains, grave fill, or deposits sealing the probable burial were identified and some contextuality is lost. Whether the remains represent a one-off disposal or burial of a new-born or infant cannot be ascertained but the presence of the skeleton does raise questions regarding mortuary practices, rites of passage and the significance or position within societal structure of a new-born or potentially still-born child. Infant burials within enclosure ditches are not unknown, with examples found at sites in the south-west of England at Yarnbury, Rotherley and Gussage All Saints (Whimster 1979). Further work on the enclosure and site may shed light on such a question.

Paired enclosures are also known during the Iron Age in Wiltshire with smaller, similar enclosures to that evidenced here at Netherhampton, associated with larger enclosures at sites such as Cow Down and Swallowcliffe Down (Field and McOmish 2017). Further work would need to be undertaken to explore any similarities and gain understanding of the full phasing of the Netherhampton site, though it seems unlikely that the two enclosures at Netherhampton are in any way contemporary.

Tentative suggestions of limited Roman period activity were offered through the recovery of Samian pottery in Trench 112 and the broad

dating into the early Roman period offered for the small enclosure. However, no positively attested features of the period were identified suggesting, at this stage, that Roman period activity may have been limited to agricultural use of the land, the pottery perhaps deriving from agricultural manuring. Alternatively, the possible trackway identified by a geophysical anomaly, apparently meandering through the enclosure, could potentially have a spatial association with the small enclosure in Trenches 117 and 118. Without further work, any association with activity and occupation related to the Roman period can only be speculative.

Indications of further Iron Age activity in Field 3, Trench 34, was also identified in the form of ditches and a post-hole. It is possible that this may be activity, peripheral to the enclosure in Field 7 but may equally relate to a further phase of Iron Age use of the land. Redeposited Iron Age pottery was also identified in Trench 31 possibly supporting the latter interpretation.

Possible Co-axial field system

Across the southern fields (3 to 7) a series of broadly east-west and north-south, shallow linear features were recorded. Several of these appeared to be shallow terrace type cuts into the chalk geology, more like negative lynchets on the hill slopes. Two main orientations were observed; broadly east-west and north-south, the latter recorded in Trenches 113 and Trench 80. Geophysical survey suggested the feature in Trench 80 continued into Trench 69, thereafter continuing to the north and curving, respecting the position of a probable ring ditch in Trench 70/71. However, this is likely to be topographically determined, following the break of the hillslope, coincidentally respecting the barrow location, creating a more level, additional field or land parcel on the top of the hill.

The two orientations of the ditches do suggest parcelling of the land to create small fields. This may have been in response to the topography and possibly attempting to manage soil loss across the hill slopes. Noticeably, this pattern of ditches and probable lynchets was not observed in the north of the site in Fields 3 and 4 on the more level, lower lying flood plain.

Dating of the field ditches is somewhat problematical. The vast majority of the ditches and terrace cuts or lynchets, were exceptionally shallow with little dateable material. Where pottery was recovered, this was generally quite abraded and in very limited quantities and particularly given the potential colluviation of soils and extensive agriculture, the pottery evidence may be residual and not reflective of the date of the features.

The pattern of fields indicated on Ordnance Survey maps does little to shed light on earlier field systems, with only large, post-enclosure and probable later post-medieval fields suggested. The narrow spacing of the north-south elements of the ditches could be argued to suggest a medieval date, in a form of strip field system,

particularly in the southern area of Field 3. However, the probable co-axial element of this would suggest smaller, rectangular parcels exist, which could potentially date from the prehistoric to the medieval period. The lack of secure, dateable material can only leave this open to question at the present time.

Medieval and Post-medieval agricultural remains

Ridge and furrow remains, identified in Fields 3, 6 and 7, are likely to be of medieval date, generally displaying fairly closely spacing of furrows such as in Trenches 25 and 101 for example.

Evidence of an extensive probable post-medieval north-south oriented ridge and furrow field system was recorded crossing Fields 3 and 7, with remnants of north-south furrows also identified, predominantly in the southern half of Field 4. The furrows suggested much wider spacing and much larger fields, more in keeping with later, post-enclosure field systems.

Probable field boundaries relating to the post-medieval period were also identified in Trenches 33, 53 and 56 towards the north of the fields. Noticeably, larger north-south oriented furrows did not appear to extend beyond these field boundaries, which may have demarcated extents of post-medieval period fields.

Variable survival of ridge and furrow remains was evidenced, relative to the topography of the site but also due to more modern agriculture which had seemingly substantially truncated remains across the site.

6 CONCLUSION

Archaeological evaluation of land south of Netherhampton Road, Salisbury has identified extensive archaeological remains dating from the earlier Bronze Age to the post-medieval periods. Probable Bronze Age barrows were recorded across the fields, concentrated in the north in Field 3, with evidence of surviving and truncated burials. Flint artefacts also indicated potential activity of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date.

A large enclosure dating to the early Iron Age and smaller later Iron Age enclosure were recorded, with a complexity of intercutting features relating to occupation and probable domestic activity.

Extensive agricultural use of the land was attested, potentially dating as early as the Bronze Age through to the medieval and post-medieval periods. A combination of agriculture and colluvial action had denuded subsoils on the site and contributed to a degree of truncation of archaeological remains.

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8 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 TRENCH AND CONTEXT REGISTER

* DBGL = Depth Below Ground Level

TR25	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
2501	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic			0–0.30
2502	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly sand clay containing frequent flint gravel, frequent chalk fragments, coarse gritty gravels, rare charcoal fragments and occasional manganese -Plough-soil/geology interface			0.30–0.40/0.50
2503	Geological Deposit – Very light, greyish white, fine grit and pea gravel with patches of chalk containing occasional small sub-angular nodular flint gravel			0.50+
2504	Multiple E-W linear cuts – 0.90m wide, 0.06-0.09m deep – ridge and furrow remains			0.50+
2505	Fill of 2504 – Mid brown, sandy clay containing frequent tiny chalk fragments and frequent flint gravel			0.50+
SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS				

TR26	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.35
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
2601	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic			0–0.30
2602	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly sand clay containing frequent flint gravel, frequent chalk fragments, coarse gritty gravels, rare charcoal fragments and occasional manganese			0.30–0.35
2603	Geological Deposit – Very light, greyish white, fine grit and pea gravel with patches of chalk containing occasional small sub-angular nodular flint gravel			0.35+
2604	E-W linear cut – 3.40m wide, 0.84m (+0.60m in borehole) deep – possible barrow ditch			0.35+
2605	Fill of 2604 – Greyish white, very gravelly chalk containing abundant small angular gravelly pieces of chalk			0.35+
2606	Fill of 2604 – Light brownish yellowish white, gravelly chalk containing small abundant angular gravel			0.35+
2607	Fill of 2604 – Dark brown/ black, gritty gravelly clay containing abundant charcoal and rare medium sub-rounded stones			0.35+

2608	Fill of 2604 – Medium brown gravelly chalky clay with some white chalky patches, containing frequent charcoal flecks and small abundant gravel	0.35+
2609	Circular cut – 0.49m diameter, 0.05m deep – heavily truncated, indeterminate function	0.35+
2610	Fill of 2609 – Dark brownish grey, gritty silty clay containing occasional charcoal and abundant gritty chalky gravel	0.35+
2611	Recorded in plan – E-W linear – 3.80m wide – filled by light to medium greyish brown gritty silty clay containing small gritty pieces of chalk – possible barrow ditch	0.35+

SUMMARY: 2X POSSIBLE BARROW DITCHES AND 1 DISCRETE CIRCULAR FEATURE

TR27	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.50
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
2701	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic			0–0.30
2702	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly sand clay containing frequent flint gravel, frequent chalk fragments, coarse gritty gravels, rare charcoal fragments and occasional manganese			0.30–0.50
2703	Geological Deposit – Very light, greyish white, fine grit and pea gravel with patches of chalk containing occasional small sub-angular nodular flint gravel			0.50+
2704	3 N-S linears – ≤0.90m wide, ≤0.12m deep – remnant of furrow			0.50+
2705	Fill of 2704 – Mid brown, sandy clay containing frequent flint gravel and occasional chalk fragments			0.50+
SUMMARY: POSSIBLE RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS				

TR28	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.50
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
2801	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic			0–0.30
2802	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly sand clay containing frequent flint gravel, frequent chalk fragments, coarse gritty gravels, rare charcoal fragments and occasional manganese			0.25–0.50
2803	Geological Deposit – Very light, greyish white, fine grit and pea gravel with patches of chalk containing occasional small sub-angular nodular flint gravel			0.35+
2804	Sub-circular cut (elongated E-W) – 1.12m long, 0.80m wide, 0.08m deep – possible truncated pit			0.35+

2805	Fill of 2804 – Light brownish grey, sandy, silty clay with gravels containing lithics	0.35+
2806	N-S linear cut – 3.68m wide, 0.82m deep – barrow ditch	0.35+
2807	Fill of 2806 – Mid orange brown, sandy clay containing rare medium sub-angular flint and some very small gravels and specks of chalk	0.35+
2808	Fill of 2813 – Orange creamy brown, sandy, silty clay with gravels containing some occasional very small flint fragments and chalk	0.35+
2809	Fill of 2806 – Mid greyish brown, very small gravels with sandy silt containing occasional small pieces of chalk	0.35+
2810	N-S linear cut – 2.84m wide, ≥1.15m deep – barrow ditch	0.35+
2811	Fill of 2810 – Mid orangey brown, silty clay with small gravels containing coarse sands and very occasional angular flint fragments	0.35+
2812	Fill of 2806 – Cream, small gravel with silty sand containing rare patches (5-10cm in diameter) of Fe+	0.35+
2813	Oval cut – 1.38m long, 0.94m wide, 0.78m deep – Beaker burial grave cut	0.35+
2814	Fill of 2813 – Slight greyish cream gravels containing occasional small angular flint fragments, charcoal, lithics and a beaker vessel	0.35+
2815	Fill of 2810 – Mid orangey brown/ light creamy grey mottled silty clay with gravels containing small pieces of chalk	0.35+
2816	Fill of 2810 – Light, slightly grey-pink, cream, clayey silt with small gravels containing very small pieces of chalk and flint, and bone	0.35+
2817	Fill of 2810 – Pale orangey brown, sandy silt clay with small gravels	0.35+
2818	Fill of 2810 – Creamy grey, sandy silty clay with small gravels containing occasional small angular fragments of stone and very rare small specks of charcoal	0.35+
2819	Fill of 2810 – Light greyish cream, sandy silt clay with small gravels	0.35+
2820	Fill of 2810 – Light brown creamy grey, soft silty clay with very small gravels containing occasional small angular pieces of flint	0.35+
2821	Fill of 2810 – Light brownish cream, small gravels with sandy silty clay	0.35+
2822	Fill of 2810 – Pale orangey cream, small gravels with sandy clay containing charcoal	0.35+
2823	Fill of 2810 – Light cream sandy silt with small gravels	0.35+
2824	Fill of 2810 – Light orangey brown, fine sandy, silty clay with small gravels	0.35+
2825	Fill of 2806 – Orangey cream, silty sand and very small gravels	0.35+

2826	Recorded in plan – N-S linear – 2.40m wide – filled by mid orangey brown, silty clay containing very occasional very small gravel inclusions, occasional small sub-angular fragments of flint and flecks of chalk – probable barrow ditch, possibly two intercutting	0.35+
SK2827	Partial skeletal remains	0.35+
2828	Recorded in plan – 2 N-S linear strips either side of 2826 – 0.90-1.10m wide – creamy brown, silty gravels with mid orangey brown, clay patches – possible lower deposits of barrow ditches, visible due to truncation	0.35+
2829	Recorded in plan – N-S linear – 1.4m wide – filled by very light yellowish brown, small chalk gravel in small amount of clay matrix – possible remnants of ridge and furrow	0.35+
2830	Fill of Beaker vessel in 2813	0.35+

SUMMARY: 3 BARROW DITCHES (1 POSSIBLY 2 OVERLAPPING – RECORDED IN PLAN); 1 PIT; 1 BEAKER BURIAL PIT; POSSIBLE RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS

TR29	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	WNW-ESE	50	1.8	0.50
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

2901	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic	0–0.26
2902	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly sand clay containing frequent flint gravel, frequent chalk fragments, coarse gritty gravels, rare charcoal fragments and occasional manganese	0.26–0.50
2903	Geological Deposit – Mixed/mottled light grey brown and mid brown, sandy clay and gravel	0.50+
2904	Geological Deposit – Mid brown, slightly sandy clay gravels	0.50+
2905	Geological Deposit – Mid reddish brown, sandy, silty clay containing small chalk pieces and small to medium flint	0.50+
2906	Geological Deposit – Mid-reddish brown, silty, sandy clay containing flint and small to medium sub-angular stones	0.50+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR30	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.55
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

3001	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic	0–0.25
3002	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly sand clay containing frequent flint gravel, frequent chalk fragments, coarse gritty gravels, rare charcoal fragments and occasional manganese	0.25–0.55

3003	Geological Deposit – Light brownish grey, slightly sandy clay containing frequent chalk flecks, frequent manganese flecks and frequent flint gravel, some nodules	0.55+
3004	Alluvial Deposit – Mid yellowish brown, very slightly sandy clay containing frequent manganese flecks	0.55+
3005	Geological Deposit – Very light, greyish white, fine grit and pea gravel with patches of chalk containing occasional small sub-angular nodular flint gravel	0.55+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR31	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.60
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
3101	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic			0–0.25
3102	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly sand clay containing frequent flint gravel, frequent chalk fragments, coarse gritty gravels, rare charcoal fragments and occasional manganese			0.25–0.50
3103	Subsoil – Mid reddish brown, gravelly sandy clay			–
3104	Geological Deposit – Very light, greyish white, fine grit and pea gravel with patches of chalk containing occasional small sub-angular nodular flint gravel			0.50+
3105	Geological Deposit – Mixed/mottled light grey brown and mid brown, sandy clay and gravel			0.50+
3106	Geological Deposit – Mid brown, slightly sandy clay gravels			0.50+
3107	Circular cut – 1.07m diameter, 0.44m deep – pit cut for depositing waste including from fire			0.50+
3108	Fill of 3107 – Mid brown, clayey coarse sand containing frequent sub-angular flint ≤0.03m, medium charcoal flecks, medium struck flint and heat affected flint			0.50+
3109	Fill of 3107 – Dark brownish grey, silty clay containing medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint ≤0.06m, micro-debitage, and abundant charcoal			0.50+
3110	Fill of 3107 – Light to mid yellow brown, clayey silt containing occasional flint gravels ≤0.02m			0.50+
3111	E-W linear cut – 3.17m wide, ≥0.94m deep – barrow ditch			0.50+
3112	Shallow oval cut – 0.69m long, 0.49m wide, 0.13m deep – small pit for rubbish disposal			0.50+
3113	Fill of 3112 – Mid slightly yellowish brown, fine sandy clay containing occasional angular flint ≤0.12m and medium very small gravel			0.50+
3114	Fill of 3112 – Mottled light yellowish brown and mid yellowish brown, mid sandy clay containing frequent very small chalk gravel, occasional rounded and sub-angular flint gravel			0.50+

3115	Circular cut – 0.79m diameter, 0.53m deep – possible pit cut through bioturbation, or post-hole	0.50+
3116	Circular cut – 0.40m diameter, 0.19m deep – indeterminate, possible bioturbation	0.50+
3117	Fill of 3116 – Mid reddish brown, quite coarse sandy clay containing occasional sub-rounded flint (0.02–0.06m)	0.50+
3118	Recorded in plan – area of discrete anomalies – Mid reddish brown, coarse heavy sandy clay and fine, less sandy, clay areas	0.50+
3119	Prob colluvial deposit – Mid brown, slightly silty, fine sandy clay containing frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravel ≤0.04m	0.50+
3120	Fill of 3111 – Mid yellowish brown, slightly silty, clayey sand containing frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and flint gravel ≤0.12m	0.50+
3121	Fill of 3111 – Mid yellowish brown to dark brown, fine sandy, clayey silt containing frequent charcoal flecks, occasional bone and occasional small flint gravel	0.50+
3122	Fill of 3111 – Mid yellowish brown, medium sandy clay containing frequent grit and flint gravel, and frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint ≤0.12m at lower portion of deposit	0.50+
3123	Fill of 3111 – Mid yellowish brown, medium sandy clay containing frequent grit and flint gravel, and frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint ≤0.12m at lower portion of deposit	0.50+
3124	Fill of 3111 – Light/mid yellowish brown, gritty, sandy clay containing frequent flint gravels ≤0.02m and grit	0.50+
3125	Fill of 3111 – Light/mid yellowish brown, gritty, sandy clay containing frequent flint gravels ≤0.02m and grit	0.50+
3126	Fill of 3111 – Light brownish yellow, clayey sand and chalk containing frequent grit, chalk fragments and flint gravel	0.50+
3127	Fill of 3111 – Light brownish yellow, clayey sand and chalk containing frequent grit, chalk fragments and flint gravel	0.50+
3128	Recorded in plan – E-W linear – 2.35m wide – filled by light to mid yellowish brown clay containing frequent very small chalk gravel and occasional flint ≤0.07m – probable barrow ditch	0.50+
3129	Fill of 3115 – Light to mid brown, clayey, medium sand containing occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded flint ≤0.06m	0.50+
3130	Fill of 3115 – Mid grey/ yellowish brown, quite coarse clayey sand containing rare flint ≤0.05m	0.50+
3131	Recorded in plan – E-W linear on S side of 3128 – 1.45m wide – Light greyish, yellowish brown clay containing frequent very small chalk gravel and occasional flint ≤0.07m	0.50+

SUMMARY: 2X BARROW DITCHES, 4X DISCRETES

TR32	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.50
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
3201	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic			0–0.28
3202	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly sand clay containing frequent flint gravel, frequent chalk fragments, coarse gritty gravels, rare charcoal fragments and occasional manganese			0.28–0.50
3203	Geological Deposit – Mixed/mottled light grey brown and mid brown, sandy clay and gravel			0.50
SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS				

TR33	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.60
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
3301	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic			0–0.26
3302	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly sand clay containing frequent flint gravel, frequent chalk fragments, coarse gritty gravels, rare charcoal fragments and occasional manganese			0.26–0.35/0.80
3303	Geological Deposit – Mixed/mottled light grey brown and mid brown, sandy clay and gravel			0.35–0.80+
3304	E-W curvilinear cut – 2.20m wide, 0.47m deep – barrow ditch			0.80+
3305	Fill of 3304 – Light brownish beige, slightly stony, silty sand containing small to medium flint and chalk fragments			0.80+
3306	Fill of 3304 – Light/mid brown, slightly stony, silty sand, containing occasional small to medium chalk fragments and rare to occasional small flint			0.80+
3307	E-W curvilinear cut – 1.10m wide, 0.50m deep – ditch, indeterminate function			0.55+
3308	Fill of 3307 – Mid reddish brown, silty, sandy clay containing small flint and occasional stones			0.55+
SUMMARY: 1X POSSIBLE BARROW DITCH, 1X DITCH				

TR34	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	ESE-WNW	50	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
3401	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic			0–0.25
3402	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly sand clay containing frequent flint gravel, frequent chalk fragments, coarse gritty gravels, rare charcoal fragments and occasional manganese			0.25–0.40

3403	Geological Deposit – Very light, greyish white, fine grit and pea gravel with patches of chalk containing occasional small sub-angular nodular flint gravel	0.40+
3404	Fill of 3405 – Mid grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing occasional flint nodules	0.40+
3405	Sub-circular cut – 0.30m long, 0.30m wide, 0.24m deep – post-hole	0.40+
3406	Circular cut – 0.23m diameter, 0.19m deep – post-hole	0.40+
3407	Recorded in plan – partially exposed area 6.0m into end of trench – light brown, gritty sandy clay containing frequent flint, chalk frags and chalk grit – probably material deposited in topographic feature	0.40+
3408	Recorded in plan – N-S band of material – c. 9.5m wide – light brown slightly silty, sandy clay containing frequent flint nodules and gravel and occasional chalk fragments – probably material deposited in topographic feature	0.40+
3409	Fill of 3410 – Mid grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint fragments/ chips – post-pipe	0.40+
3410	Circular cut – 0.70m diameter, 0.28m deep – large post-hole	0.40+
3411	Fill of 3412 – Light brownish grey, slightly sandy clay containing flint chips/ fragments and chalk fragments	0.40+
3412	Recorded in plan – NW-SE linear cut – ≥1.5m long, 0.72m wide – probable ditch	0.40+
3413	Fill of 3415 – Light to mid greyish brown, sandy clay containing frequent tiny chalk fragments and rare flint gravel	0.40+
3414	Fill of 3415 – Mid reddish brown, slightly silty, sandy clay containing frequent tiny chalk fragments and occasional flint gravel	0.40+
3415	Slightly curvilinear cut – ≥1.0m long, 1.28m wide, 0.52m deep – possible terminal end of larger ditch	0.40+
3416	Fill of 3406 – Mid grey, slightly silty sandy clay containing occasional flint nodules	0.40+
3417	Fill of 2415 – Mid yellow brown chalk and sandy clay – primary fill	0.40+
3418	Fill of 3415 – Light brownish grey chalky, sandy clay – Primary fill	0.40+
3419	Fill of 3420 – Mid brown, sandy clay containing frequent chalky grit and fragments and frequent flint, natural and worked	0.40+
3420	Sub-circular cut – 0.52m long, 0.50m wide, 0.10m deep – cut feature, indeterminate function	0.40+
3421	Fill of 3410 – Dark brownish grey, slightly silty, sandy clay containing frequent flint gravel and rare charcoal fragments	0.40+

3422 Recorded in plan – N-S linear – 1.10m wide, 0.40+
 tested to 0.10m deep – filled by light brownish
 grey, slightly clay silt containing frequent chalk
 fragments and occasional flint chips/gravel –
 Ridge and Furrow remains

3423 Fill of 3415 – White gritty chalk 0.40+

SUMMARY: 2X POSSIBLE LARGE "GULLY" FEATURES (NATURAL ORIGIN?),
 2X LINEARS, 1X PIT, 2X POST-HOLES, RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS

TR35	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.30-0.60
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

3501 Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay
 containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally
 rare CBM and glazed ceramic 0–0.30

3502 Subsoil – Mottled white and light grey, chalky,
 sandy clay containing flint gravel 0.25–0.50

3503 Geological Deposit – White chalk containing
 frequent flint and flint nodules 0.30+

3504 Colluvial layer – Light orange brown, stony, silty,
 sandy clay containing chalk fragments and small
 to large flint fill of [3515] –

3505 N-S curvilinear cut – 3.65m wide, 0.89m deep – barrow ditch –

3506 Fill of 3505 – Light brown, moderately stony,
 sandy clay containing very frequent chalk
 fragments and small to large flint –

3507 Fill of 3505 – Light white brown sandy clay
 containing stones and degraded chalk –

3508 Fill of 3505 – Light greyish brown chalk
 fragments with degraded chalk –

3509 Fill of 3515 – Light greyish brown, chalk
 fragments and degraded chalk containing small
 fragments of flint –

3510 Linear feature 2.25m wide – Barrow ditch 0.60

3511 Partially exposed probable cut feature –

3512 Fill of 3510 – Mid greyish brown, sandy clay
 containing small to large chalk fragments and
 small to medium flint –

3513 Fill of 3511 – Mid orange brown, stony, sandy
 clay containing small to medium chalk
 fragments and flint –

3514 Fill of 3505 – White sedimented chalk –

3515 Linear cut into chalk geology, east side only –
 terrace type cut, slightly uneven tending flat
 base – cut utilising topography defining possible
 barrow –

SUMMARY: 2X BARROW DITCHES, 1X DISCRETE

TR36	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

3601 Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay
 containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally
 rare CBM and glazed ceramic 0–0.28

3602 Subsoil – Light brown, slightly sand clay
 containing frequent flint gravel, frequent chalk
 fragments 0.28–0.35

3603 Geological Deposit – White chalk containing
 frequent flint and flint nodules 0.35+

3604 NW-SE curvilinear cut – 1.84m wide, 0.50m deep –
 barrow ditch 0.35+

3605 Fill of 3604 – Greyish white, gritty chalky clay
 containing abundant small gritty chalk pieces,
 rare medium flint and chalk stones and blocks 0.35+

3606 Fill of 3604 – Dark brown, slightly stony, silty clay
 containing occasional small to medium angular
 flint, occasional medium chalk pieces/blocks
 and rare large stones 0.35+

3607 Sub-circular cut – 0.62m long, 0.87m wide,
 0.09m deep – cut feature, indeterminate
 function 0.35+

3608 Fill of 3607 – Reddish brown, very slightly stony
 silty clay containing rare medium and small sub-
 angular stones and abundant chalky grit 0.35+

3609 Recorded in plan – NE-SW linear – 3.40m wide
 – filled by mid brown, slightly stony, silty clay –
 Barrow Ditch 0.35+

3610 Recorded in plan – NE-SW linear – 1.30m wide
 – filled by mid brown, slightly stony, silty clay –
 indeterminate function 0.35+

3611 Recorded in plan – N-S linear – 3.00m wide
 – filled by mid brown, slightly stony, silty clay –
 indeterminate function 0.35+

SUMMARY: PROBABLE DOUBLE DITCHED BARROW, 1X DISCRETE

TR37	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.90
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

3701 Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay
 containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally
 rare CBM and glazed ceramic 0–0.30

3702 Subsoil – Light brown, slightly sand clay
 containing frequent flint gravel, frequent chalk
 fragments, coarse gritty gravels, rare charcoal
 fragments and occasional manganese 0.30–0.50

3703 Colluvial Deposit – Light grey, slightly silty,
 sandy clay containing occasional flint gravel
 (0.02-0.05m) 0.50–0.75

3704 Geological Deposit – Light brownish white,
 clayey chalk 0.75–0.90

3705	Colluvial Deposit – Mid greyish brown, very slightly sandy clayey silt containing frequent flint gravels (0.05-0.15m)	1.00
SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS		

TR38	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	1.00
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
3801	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic			0–0.30
3802	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly sand clay containing frequent flint gravel, frequent chalk fragments, coarse gritty gravels, rare charcoal fragments and occasional manganese			0.30–0.70
3803	Colluvial Deposit – Light grey, slightly silty, sandy clay containing occasional flint gravel (0.02-0.05m)			0.50–0.80
3804	Colluvial Deposit – Light reddish brown, slightly sandy, silty clay containing occasional angular flint gravel (0.05-0.10m), occasional pea gravel and small flint fragments			0.80+
3805	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing frequent flint and flint nodules			1.20
SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS				

TR39	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.45
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
3901	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic			0–0.30
3902	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly sand clay containing frequent flint gravel, frequent chalk fragments, coarse gritty gravels, rare charcoal fragments and occasional manganese			0.30–0.45
3903	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing frequent flint and flint nodules			0.45+
3904	Fill of 3909 – Mid brownish grey, slightly silty, sandy clay containing frequent chalk fragments, occasional flint 'gravel' fragments and rare pottery			0.45+
3905	Fill of 3909 – Mottled white and light brown, sandy clay and chalk fragments, rare flint gravel			0.45+
3906	Fill of 3909 – Mottled white and mid grey brown, sandy clay and chalk fragments containing rare tiny charcoal flecks			0.45+
3907	Fill of 3909 – White (off-white) chalk fragments containing rare patches of mid brown sandy clay			0.45+
3908	Fill of 3909 – Off-white chalk fragments containing rare patches of mid brown sandy clay			0.45+

3909	E-W linear cut – 1.81m wide, 0.58m deep – probable barrow ditch	0.45+
3910	Recorded in plan – partially exposed, possible sub-circular discrete – ≥0.67m long, ≥0.16m wide – filled by light brown, slightly sandy, silty clay containing chalk and flint fragments – possible burial cut	0.45+
3911	Recorded in plan – E-W linear – 1.80-1.90m wide – filled by light greyish brown, slightly silty, sandy clay containing chalk fragments and flint chips/ gravel – probable barrow ditch	0.45+
3912	Fill of 3913 – Mid greyish brown, slightly silty, fine sandy clay containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional flint chips/gravel	0.45+
3913	NE-SW linear cut – 1.57m wide, 0.10m deep – agricultural feature, possibly ploughed headland	0.45+
SUMMARY: 2X CORRESPONDING BARROW DITCHES, 1X POSSIBLE GRAVE CUT, 1X POSSIBLE AGRICULTURAL FEATURE		

TR40	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.50
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
4001	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic			0–0.30
4002	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly sand clay containing frequent flint gravel, frequent chalk fragments, coarse gritty gravels			0.30–0.50
4003	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing frequent flint and flint nodules			0.50+
4004	Fill of 4006 – Light brownish grey, slightly silty, clayey sand containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent rounded and angular flint and rare charcoal flecks			0.50+
4005	Fill of 4006 – Light brownish grey, very slightly silty, sandy clay containing frequent chalk fragments, occasional flint gravel and rare charcoal fragments			0.50+
4006	Circular cut – 0.84m long, 0.80m wide, 0.25m deep – pit, possibly for disposal of food debris			0.50+
4007	Recorded in plan – N-S linear – 0.30-0.50m wide, 0.05m deep – filled by mid greyish brown, slightly silty, sandy clay containing frequent chalk fragments and frequent flint – remnant of furrow			0.50+
SUMMARY: 1X PIT FOR WASTE, RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS				

TR41	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.45
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
4101	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic			0–0.30

LAND SOUTH OF NETHERHAMPTON ROAD, SALISBURY WILTSHIRE NRSW

4102	Subsoil – Mottled white and light grey, chalky, sandy clay containing flint gravel	0.30–0.45
4103	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing frequent flint and flint nodules	0.35/0.45+
4104	Fill of 4105 – Mid brownish grey, slightly silty, sandy clay containing frequent flint and frequent chalk fragments	0.35
4105	2 N-S linear cut – ≤1.97m wide, ≤0.34m deep – furrows	0.35

SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS

TR42	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.35
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)		

4201	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic	0–0.30
4202	Subsoil – Mottled white and light grey, chalky, sandy clay containing flint gravel	0.30–0.35
4203	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing frequent flint and flint nodules	0.35+
4204	Fill of 4205 – Mid brown, slightly silty, sandy clay containing occasional CBM, frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint gravel and small fractured nodules	0.35+
4205	NNW-S slight curvilinear – 0.4-1.3m wide, 0.07m deep – remnant of furrow	0.35+

SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS

TR43	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)		

4301	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic	0–0.30
4302	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly sand clay containing frequent flint gravel, frequent chalk fragments, coarse gritty gravels, rare charcoal fragments and occasional manganese	0.30–0.45
4303	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing frequent flint and flint nodules	0.35+
4304	Recorded in plan – NE-SW linear – ≤1.00m wide, (tested) c. 0.10m deep – filled by light brown, sandy clay containing frequent gravel and chalk fragments – remnant of furrow	0.35+

SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS

TR44	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.70
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)		

4401	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel	0–0.30
4402	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly sand clay containing frequent flint gravel, frequent chalk fragments, coarse gritty gravels	0.30–0.70
4403	Colluvial Deposit – Dark reddish brown, sandy, clay gravel	0.70+
4404	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing frequent flint and flint nodules	0.70+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR45	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.35
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)		

4501	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic	0–0.30
4502	Subsoil – Mottled white and light grey, chalky, sandy clay containing flint gravel	0.30–0.35
4503	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing frequent flint and flint nodules	0.35+
4504	Fill of 4505 – Light brown, sandy clay containing frequent chalk fragments and frequent flint gravel	0.35+
4505	NW-SE linear cut – 0.82m wide, 0.29m deep – ditch, possible former field boundary	0.35+

SUMMARY: 1X LINEAR DITCH, POSSIBLE FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY

TR46	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)		

4601	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic	0–0.30
4602	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly sand clay containing frequent flint gravel, frequent chalk fragments, coarse gritty gravels, rare charcoal fragments and occasional manganese	0.30–0.50
4603	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing frequent flint and flint nodules	0.36+
4604	Recorded in plan – 9 N-S linears – c. 0.50-1.00m wide, (tested) ≤0.10m deep – filled by mid grey brown, slightly silty, sandy clay containing frequent flint gravel and occasional chalk – remnants of furrows	0.40+

4605 Recorded in plan – NW-SE linear – c. 0.60m wide – filled by mid brown, sandy clay containing flint gravel and chalk fragments – probable ditch cut, indeterminate function

SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS, 1X POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL LINEAR

TR47	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.90
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
4701	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic			0–0.30
4702	Colluvial Deposit – Light grey, slightly silty, sandy clay containing occasional flint gravel (0.02-0.05m)			0.30–0.50
4703	Colluvial Deposit – Light reddish brown, slightly sandy, silty clay containing occasional angular flint gravel (0.05-0.10m), occasional pea gravel and small flint fragments			0.50–0.70
4704	Colluvial Deposit – Mid greyish brown, very slightly sandy clayey silt containing frequent flint gravels (0.05-0.15m)			0.70–0.90
4705	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing frequent flint and flint nodules			0.90+
4706	Glacial Deposit – Mixed brown and grey, flint nodule gravel in sandy clay			0.90+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR48	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.35
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
4801	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic			0–0.30
4802	Subsoil – Mottled white and light grey, chalky, sandy clay containing flint gravel			0.30–0.35
4803	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing frequent flint and flint nodules			0.35+
4804	Recorded in plan – 3 N-S linears – 0.5-1.60m wide – filled by mid brown, slightly silty, sandy clay containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and rare CBM – remnants of furrows			0.35+

SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS

TR49	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.8
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
4901	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic			0–0.30
4902	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly sand clay containing frequent flint gravel, frequent chalk fragments, coarse gritty gravels			0.30–0.50
4903	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing frequent flint and flint nodules			0.80+
4904	Geological Deposit – Mid brown, slightly sandy clay gravels			0.80+
4905	Colluvial Deposit – Light grey, slightly silty, sandy clay containing occasional flint grave			0.50–0.80

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR50	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
5001	Plough-soil- Dark grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt			0–0.30
5002	Subsoil – Mid reddish brown, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent gravel			0.30–0.40
5003	Alluvial Deposit – Yellow reddish brown, sandy gravels			0.40+
5004	Glacial Deposit – Flint gravel with reddish brown, sandy clay			0.45+
5005	Fill of 5006 – Mid brown, sandy clay containing frequent flint gravel, pea gravel and grit			0.40
5006	E-NW curvilinear cut – 0.77m wide, 0.45 deep – possible drainage ditch			0.40
5007	Fill of 5008- Mid brown, slightly silty, sandy clay containing frequent flint gravel, rare chalky grit and pea grit			0.40
5008	NW-SE linear – 1.49m wide, 0.13m deep – possible remnant of furrow			0.40

SUMMARY: 1X POSSIBLE DRAINAGE DITCH AND POSSIBLE RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS

TR51	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.70
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
5101	Plough-soil- Dark grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt			0–0.30
5102	Subsoil – Mid reddish brown, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent gravel			0.30–0.80

5103	Colluvial Deposit – Reddish brown, stony, sandy clay containing abundant small to large sub-angular to angular stones	0.80+
5104	Glacial Gravels – Mid greyish brown, very stony, silty clay containing abundant small to large, rounded to angular stones	0.80+
5105	Colluvial Deposit – Mid greyish yellow, fine grained, silty clay containing occasional small to medium, rounded to angular stones	
5106	Glacial Gravels – Mid greyish brown, very stony, silty clay containing abundant small to large, rounded to angular stones	–
5107	Colluvial Deposits – Mid reddish brown, very slightly stony, silty clay containing occasional small to medium sub-rounded to angular stones	–
5108	Glacial Head Deposit – Reddish brown, very stony, silty clay containing abundant small to large sub-rounded to angular stones	–
5109	NE-SW linear cut – 0.91m wide, 0.10m deep – possible ditch	–
5110	Fill of 5109 – Mid brown, silty clay containing rare small stones	–
5111	Circular cut – 0.42m diameter, 0.15m deep – indeterminate function pit	–
5112	Fill of 5111 – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing occasional small to medium rounded to angular stones, frequent charcoal flecks, bone and pottery	–
5113	VOID	–

SUMMARY: 1X POSSIBLE DITCH, 1X POSSIBLE CREMATION PIT – POSSIBLE BARROW?

TR52	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.50–1.00
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

5201	Plough-soil- Dark grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt	0–0.30
5202	Alluvial Deposit – Yellow reddish brown, sandy gravels	0.37+ (L.O.E.)
5203	Subsoil – Mid reddish brown, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent gravel	0.30+
5204	Glacial or Alluvial Deposit – Mid reddish brown, gravelly, sandy clay	0.50+
5205	Recorded in plan – E-W linear – 1.90m wide – filled by mid greyish brown, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent angular and sub-rounded flint – probable ditch	1.00+
5206	Colluvial deposit – Dark reddish brown, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent large angular and nodular flint	0.50–1.00+

5207	Glacial or Alluvial Deposit – Light yellowish brown, gritty chalky, sandy clay containing frequent angular flint	0.50–1.00+
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SUMMARY: 1X PROBABLE DITCH (INDETERMINATE FUNCTION)

TR53	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.35
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

5301	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM	0–0.30
5302	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly clayey, silty sand containing frequent flint nodules, fragments and gravel, and frequent chalk fragments	0.30–0.43
5303	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint	0.30/0.40+
5304	Recorded in plan – E-W linear – 1.5m wide – filled by mid to dark brown/black, silty, sandy clay containing occasional charcoal and cinders, frequent whiteware pottery, CBM and frequent small to medium chalk pieces/blocks – probable ditch filled by modern/post-medieval waste	0.35+
5305	Recorded in plan – E-W linear – 1.0m wide – filled by mid to dark brown/black, silty, sandy clay containing occasional charcoal and cinders, whiteware pottery, flecks of CBM, and frequent small to medium chalk pieces/blocks – probable ditch filled by modern/post-medieval waste	0.35+
5306	Fill of 5307 – Light brown, sandy clay containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional flint gravel	0.35+
5307	E-W linear cut – 0.62m wide, 0.09m deep – heavily truncated, ditch cut, possible field division or drainage function	0.35+

SUMMARY: 2X MODERN LINEARS, 1X DITCH (POSSIBLE FIELD DIVISION OR DRAINAGE)

TR54	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.52
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

5401	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM	0–0.30
5402	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly clayey, silty sand containing frequent flint nodules, fragments and gravel, and frequent chalk fragments	0.30–0.50
5403	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint	0.50+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR55	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
5501	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM			0–0.30
5502	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint			0.30+
5503	Band of material – c. 9.0m wide, ≥0.70m deep – filled by light greyish brown, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel and small nodules, and frequent chalk fragments – probable hill gully			0.30–1.00+
SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS				

TR56	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.50
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
5601	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM			0–0.30
5602	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly clayey, silty sand containing frequent flint nodules, fragments and gravel, and frequent chalk fragments			0.30–0.50
5603	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint			0.50+
5604	Fill of 5606 – Mid greyish brown, slightly silty, sandy clay containing occasional charcoal fragments, frequent chalk fragments and occasional flint gravel			0.50+
5605	Fill of 5606 – Mid grey, slightly silty, sandy clay containing frequent chalk fragments, occasional chalk fragments and rare flint gravel			0.50+
5606	Circular cut – 0.83m long, 0.79m wide, 0.22m deep – pit for disposal of fire waste			0.50+
5607	Fill of 5608 – Light brownish grey, slightly silty, sandy grey containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional small flint gravel			0.50+
5608	E-W linear cut – 0.65m wide, 0.07m deep – possible truncated ditch cut			0.50+
5609	Geological Deposit – Off-white chalk fragments in sandy clay			0.50+
5610	Fill of 5611 – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, occasional flint gravel, occasional charcoal fragments, tile and post-medieval pottery			0.50+
5611	E-W linear cut – 1.37m wide, 0.30m deep – probable drainage ditch			0.50+
SUMMARY: 1X PIT FOR FIRE WASTE, 2 LINEARS (1X INDETERMINATE FUNCTION, 1X PROBABLE POST-MEDIEVAL DRAINAGE DITCH)				

TR57	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.70
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
5701	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM			0–0.30
5702	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint			0.30+
5703	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly clayey, silty sand containing frequent flint nodules, fragments and gravel, and frequent chalk fragments			0.30+
SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS				

TR61	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
6101	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM			0–0.30
6102	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint			0.30+
6103	Band of material – c. 13.0m wide, 0.30m deep – filled by light greyish brown, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel and small nodules, and frequent chalk fragments – probable hill gully			0.30–0.60
SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS				

TR62	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
6201	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM			0–0.30
6202	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint			0.30+
6203	Recorded in plan – E-W linear – 3.17m wide, (tested) 0.40m deep – filled by light greyish brown, clayey, sandy silt containing frequent chalk fragments, occasional flint, rare charcoal flecks and frequent snail shell – probable ditch			0.30+
6204	Recorded in plan – E-W linear – 1.12m wide – filled by light brown, slightly silty, clayey sand containing frequent chalk fragments and frequent flint gravel – probable ditch			0.30+
SUMMARY: 2X PROBABLE DITCHES				

TR63	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
6301	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM			0–0.32
6302	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint			0.32+
6303	Recorded in plan – 4 N-S linears – 4-5m spacing, 0.90-1.40m wide, (tested) ≤0.06m deep – filled by light greyish brown, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing tile and pottery – Remnants of furrows			0.32+
SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS				

TR64	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.32
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
6401	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM			0–0.28
6402	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly clayey, silty sand containing frequent flint nodules, fragments and gravel, and frequent chalk fragments			0.18–0.42
6403	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint			0.28+
SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS				

TR66	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
6601	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM			0–0.30
6602	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint			0.30+
SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS				

TR67	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
6701	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM			0–0.30
6702	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly clayey, silty sand containing frequent flint nodules, fragments and gravel, and frequent chalk fragments			0.30–0.42
6703	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint			0.30/0.50+

6704	Fill of 6705 – Light brownish grey, slightly sandy clay containing frequent chalk fragments and rare flint fragments	0.30/0.50+
6705	2 N-S linears – 0.49m wide, 0.03m deep – probable remnants of furrows	0.30/0.50+
6706	Step cut – c. 1.0m wide, c. 0.30m deep – filled by subsoil – probable terracing of hillslope	0.30/0.50+

SUMMARY: RIDGE & FURROW REMAINS AND TERRACING OF HILLSLOPE

TR68	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
6801	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM			0–0.30
6802	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint			0.30+
6803	Fill of 6807 – Light brownish grey, chalky, silty sand containing frequent chalk gravel and fragments, occasional flint and rare charcoal			0.30+
6804	Fill of 6807 – Light brownish grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent chalk fragments 0.02-0.10m and rare flint fragments			0.30+
6805	Fill of 6807 – Light grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent chalk fragments, grit, occasional flint chips/gravel, rare charcoal flecks, bone and pottery			0.30+
6806	Fill of 6807 – Light grey, chalk fragments in sandy clay containing occasional flint chips/ gravel and pottery			0.30+
6807	E-W linear cut – 3.32m wide, 0.42m deep – large land boundary or field ditch			0.30+
SUMMARY: 1X LINEAR (LAND BOUNDARY OR FIELD DITCH)				

TR69	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
6901	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM			0–0.30
6902	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly clayey, silty sand containing frequent flint nodules, fragments and gravel, and frequent chalk fragments			0.30–0.40/0.60
6903	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint			0.40/0.60+
6904	Fill of 6905 – Light brownish grey, silty, slightly sandy clay containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional flint gravel/chips			0.30+
6905	N-S linear cut – 0.90m wide, 0.07m deep – probable remnant of furrow			0.30+

6906 Step cut – c. 1.36m wide with material spreading 0.30–0.70
10-15m, c. 0.42m deep – filled by subsoil –
probable terracing of hillslope

SUMMARY: PROBABLE RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS AND TERRACING
OF HILLSLOPE

TR70	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

7001	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM	0–0.30
7002	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint	0.30+
7003	E-W curvilinear – 2.10m wide, 0.84m deep – probable barrow ditch	0.30+
7004	Fill of 7003 – Yellowish white, very blocky chalk containing rare flint	0.30+
7005	Fill of 7003 – Mid brown, slightly stony, silty, sandy clay containing occasional small chalk blocks and rare flint	0.30+
7006	Circular cut – 0.23m diameter, 0.13m deep – possible post-hole	0.30+
7007	Fill of 7006 – Light pinkish brown, silty clay containing frequent small sub-angular stones	0.30+
7008	Circular cut – 0.40m diameter, 0.05m deep – heavily truncated, possible cut for cremation	0.30+
7009	Fill of 7008 – dark greyish brown, slightly stony, silty clay containing frequent charcoal flecks and pieces	0.30+
7010	Recorded in plan – E-W curvilinear – 2.50m wide – filled by light greyish brown, very slightly stony, silty, sandy clay containing small to medium chalk fragments – probable barrow ditch	0.30+

SUMMARY: 2X BARROW DITCHES, 1X POSSIBLE CREMATION PIT, 1X
POSSIBLE POST-HOLE

TR71	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

7101	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM	0–0.30
7102	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint	0.30+
7103	Recorded in plan – N-S linear – 2.10m wide – filled by light greyish brown, slightly stony, silty clay containing frequent chalk pieces – probable barrow ditch	0.30+
7104	NW-SE linear cut – ≥0.52m long, 0.74m wide, 0.22m deep – narrow ditch, indeterminate function	0.30+

7105 Fill of 7104 – Light greyish brown, slightly stony, 0.30+
silty clay containing frequent small to medium
sub-angular chalk pieces

SUMMARY: 1X BARROW DITCH (CORRESPONDING WITH TR70), 1X DITCH

TR72	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

7201	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM	0–0.26/0.30
7202	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly clayey, silty sand containing frequent flint nodules, fragments and gravel, and frequent chalk fragments	0.30– 0.40/0.80
7203	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint	0.40/0.80+
7204	E-W linear step cut – 2.55m wide, c. 0.70m deep – probable terracing of hillslope	0.80
7205	E-W linear cut – 1.80m wide, 0.11m deep – probable remnant of furrow	0.40+
7206	E-W linear cut – 1.55m wide, 0.33m deep – possible drainage ditch	0.34+
7207	Circular cut – 0.34m diameter, 0.38m deep – post-hole	0.34+
7208	Recorded in plan – circular cut – 0.34m diameter – filled by mid yellowish brown, fine sandy clay containing occasional chalk fragments – post-hole	0.36+
7209	Recorded in plan – circular cut – 0.32m diameter – filled by light yellowish brown, very fine sandy clay containing frequent chalk fragments and gravel – post-hole	0.38+
7210	Recorded in plan – circular cut – 0.34m diameter – filled by mid orangey brown clay containing occasional chalk fragments – post-hole	0.34
7211	Fill of 7207 – Light white and yellowish brown, fine sandy clay containing frequent chalk fragments and small chalk gravels	0.34+
7212	Fill of 7207 – Light yellowish brown, fine sandy clay containing occasional chalk fragments and chalk gravel	0.34+
7213	Fill of 7205 – Light yellow and yellowish brown, very fine sandy clay containing chalk fragments and frequent gravels	0.40+
7214	Fill of 7204 – Pale yellow and yellowish brown, very fine sandy clay containing frequent chalk fragments and gravels	0.80
7215	Fill of 7206 – Light off-white, redeposited chalk fragments	0.34+
7216	Fill of 7206 – Light brown, fine sandy clay containing moderate chalk frags ≤0.04m	0.34+

SUMMARY: 4X POST-HOLES (ALIGNED NNW-SSE), 1X POSSIBLE E-W
DRAINAGE DITCH, POSSIBLE RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS, AND
TERRACING OF HILLSLOPE

TR73	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	30	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
7301	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM			0–0.30
7302	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint			0.30+
7303	N-S linear cut – 1.70m wide, 0.92m deep – barrow ditch			0.30+
7304	Fill of 7303 – Creamy brown, silty clay containing frequent small chalk fragments, occasional large flint nodules, rare small sub-angular flint fragments, and rare lithic, pottery, charcoal and bone			0.30+
7305	Fill of 7303 – White chalk fragments with creamy grey silty clay containing rare bone			0.30+
7306	N-S linear cut – 1.52m wide, 0.07m deep – possible agricultural disturbance or clearing related to 7303			0.30+
7307	Fill of 7306 – Creamy brown, silty clay containing rare small chalk fragments			0.30+
7308	Fill of 7303 – Creamy white chalk containing grey-brown, silty clay particles and rare bone			0.30+
7309	Recorded in plan – N-S linear – 2.40m wide – filled by creamy brown, silty clay containing occasional very small gravels and specks of chalk, rare small angular fragments of flint, pottery and rare medium stones – barrow ditch			0.30+
7310	Recorded in plan – Rectangular discrete – 2.10m long, 1.40m wide – filled by light, slightly reddish, brown, clayey silt containing small pieces of chalk and large flint nodules along S edge, some indication of recutting – probable grave cut(s)			0.30+
7311	Fill of 7303 – Light creamy brown silty clay with white chalk containing rare specks of Fe+			0.30+
7312	Fill of 7303 – Light creamy grey chalk			0.30+
7313	Fill of 7303 – Off-white chalk with light creamy brown silty clay containing charcoal			0.30+

SUMMARY: 2X BARROW DITCHES, 1X LINEAR (POSSIBLE AGRICULTURAL DISTURBANCE OR CLEARING), 1X GRAVE CUT WITH POSSIBLE RECUTTING

TR74	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.35/0.45
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
7401	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM			0–0.30
7402	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly clayey, silty sand containing frequent flint nodules, fragments and gravel, and frequent chalk fragments			0.30–0.45
7403	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint			0.30/0.40+

7404 Recorded in plan – E-W linear band of material – 2.59m wide – filled by light greyish brown, slightly silty, sandy clay containing frequent chalk fragment and frequent flint chips/gravel – possible agricultural ditch or terracing of hillslope 0.30+

SUMMARY: 1X LINEAR (POSSIBLE AGRICULTURAL DITCH OR TERRACING)

TR75	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
7501	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM			0–0.30
7502	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint			0.30+
7503	N-S linear cut – 1.30m wide, 0.04m deep – possible remnant of furrow			0.30+
7504	Fill of 7503 – Light greyish brown, slightly stony, silty clay containing frequent small to medium chalk fragments			0.30+
7505	N-S linear cut – 1.00m wide, 0.51m deep – possible drainage ditch or field boundary			0.30+
7506	Fill of 7505 – Light greyish brown, slightly stony, chalky, silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments			0.30+
7507	Fill of 7505 – Light reddish brown, slightly stony, chalky, silty clay containing frequent small to medium chalk fragments			0.30+

SUMMARY: 1X POSSIBLE DRAINAGE DITCH OR FIELD BOUNDARY, AND POSSIBLE RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS

TR76	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NW-SE	50	1.8	1.00
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
7601	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM			0–0.30
7602	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly clayey, silty sand containing frequent flint nodules, fragments and gravel, and frequent chalk fragments			0.30–0.55
7603	Colluvial Deposit – Light brownish grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent/occasional flint fragments/gravels and rare charcoal fragments			0.50–0.75
7604	Colluvial Deposit – Mid reddish brown, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent flint nodules and gravel			0.75+
7605	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint			0.55+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR77	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	1.00
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
7701	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM			0–0.30
7702	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly clayey, silty sand containing frequent flint nodules, fragments and gravel, and frequent chalk fragments			0.30–1.00
7703	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint			0.30–0.70+
7704	Geological Deposit – Light brownish white, gritty pea gravelly chalk containing occasional flint gravel and rare flint nodules			0.70+
SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS				

TR80	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.60
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
8001	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM			0–0.30
8002	Subsoil – Light brown, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel and frequent chalk fragments			0.30–0.47
8003	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint			0.47+
8004	Recorded in plan – N-S linear band of material – 5.0m wide – filled by mid grey brown, silty clay containing frequent small to large sub-angular chalk blocks – possible terracing of hillslope			–
SUMMARY: POSSIBLE TERRACING OF HILLSLOPE				

TR78	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.35
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
7801	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM			0–0.30
7802	Subsoil – Light brown, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel and frequent chalk fragments			0.30–0.35
7803	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint			0.35+
7804	Recorded in plan – N-S linear – 1.90m wide – filled by light whiteish grey, silty, chalky clay containing frequent gritty angular chalk fragments – indeterminate function			0.35+
SUMMARY: 1X LINEAR (INDETERMINATE FUNCTION)				

TR81	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.35
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
8101	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM			0–0.30
8102	Subsoil – Light brown, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel and frequent chalk fragments			0.30–0.35/0.60
8103	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint			0.35/0.60+
8104	Recorded in plan – N-S linear – 2.0m wide – filled by mid brownish grey, silty clay containing small to large sub-angular chalk – possible ditch or remnant of furrow			0.60+
8105	Recorded in plan – 2 NNW-SSE linears – c. 18m spacing, c. 1.0m wide – filled by mid brownish grey, silty clay – remnants of furrows			0.35+
SUMMARY: RIDGE & FURROW REMAINS (1X POSSIBLE DITCH)				

TR79	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.60
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
7901	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM			0–0.30
7902	Subsoil – Light brown, slightly clayey, silty sand containing frequent flint nodules, fragments and gravel, and frequent chalk fragments			0.30–0.88
7903	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint			0.30/0.80+
SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS				

TR82	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.35/0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
8201	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM			0–0.30
8202	Subsoil – Light brown, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel and frequent chalk fragments			0.30–0.40
8203	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint			0.30/0.40+

8204	E-W linear cut – 1.00m wide, 0.43m deep – possible drainage ditch	0.37+
8205	Fill of 8204 – Light greyish brown, slightly clayey silt containing occasional small pieces of chalk, small rounded stones, and rare pottery, lithic and charcoal	0.37+
8206	Fill of 8204 – White chalk with light greyish brown, slightly clayey silt	0.37+
8207	Recorded in plan – NNE-SSW linear – ≥28.4m long, 0.38-1.10m wide – filled by light creamy brown, silty sandy clay containing medium angular and sub-angular flint, CBM, and very small flecks to medium fragments of chalk	0.32+

SUMMARY: 1X POSSIBLE DRAINAGE DITCH AND PLOUGH SCARRING

TR83	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)		
8301	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM	0–0.30		
8302	Subsoil – Light brown, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel and frequent chalk fragments	0.30+		
8303	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint	0.30+		
8304	N-S linear cut – 1.45m wide, 0.04m deep – remnant of furrow	0.30+		
8305	Fill of 8304 – Mid whitish brown clay containing frequent chalk gravel and fragments ≤0.08m	0.30+		
8306	ENE-WSW linear cut – 0.72m wide, 0.32m deep – probable drainage ditch	0.30+		
8307	Fill of 8306 – Light yellowish brown, very fine sandy, silty clay containing occasional chalk gravel	0.30+		
8308	Fill of 8306 – Chalk fragments in very fine sediment of pale yellowish brown chalk and sandy clay containing moderate chalk fragments ≤0.03m	0.30+		
8309	Recorded in plan – N-S linears – c. 1.45m wide – filled by mid whitish brown clay containing frequent chalk gravel and fragments ≤0.08m – remnants of furrows	0.30+		

SUMMARY: 1X PROBABLE DRAINAGE DITCH, RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS AND PLOUGH SCARRING

TR84	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)		
8401	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM	0–0.30		

8402	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint	0.30+
8403	2 x N-S linear cut – 1.55m wide, 0.08m deep – Ridge and furrow remains	0.30+
8404	Fill of 8403 – Light yellowish brown, fine sandy clay containing frequent chalk gravel and occasional flint gravel	0.30+
8405	Linear cut, N-S orientation, 1.23m wide x 0.06m deep, steep, shallow sides, slight uneven flat base – Truncated possible ditch	0.30+
8406	Subsoil – Light yellowish brown, fine sandy clay containing frequent chalk gravel and occasional flint gravel	0.28–0.30
8407	Mid brownish grey sandy clay, containing frequent chalk and flint fragments, 0.06m thick – fill of 8405	–

SUMMARY: TRUNCATED DITCH, RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS

TR85	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)		
8501	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM	0–0.30		
8502	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint	0.30+		
8503	Recorded in plan – NNE-SSW linear – 1.52m wide – filled by light greyish brown, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent chalk fragments, and frequent flint chips and broken nodules – possible ditch, indeterminate function	0.30+		
8504	Recorded in plan – NW-SE linear – 0.87m wide – filled by light greyish brown, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent flint and frequent chalk fragments – probable ditch, indeterminate function	0.30+		

SUMMARY: 2X POSSIBLE DITCHES

TR86	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)		

8601 Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM

8602 Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint 0.30+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR87	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)		

8701	Plough-soil – Mid grey, slightly sandy, clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint and occasional CBM	0–0.30
8702	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint	0.30+
8703	Recorded in plan – partially exposed, possibly discrete feature – ≥0.74m long ≥0.47m wide – filled by mid yellowish brown, sandy clay containing frequent chalk fragments – indeterminate	0.30+

SUMMARY: 1X PARTIALLY EXPOSED POSSIBLE DISCRETE

TR88	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.50
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
8801	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel, fragments, chips and nodules, and frequent chalk fragments	0–0.30		
8802	Subsoil – Light brownish grey, gravelly, sandy silt containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional/rare charcoal	0.30–0.50		
8803	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint nodules	0.40/0.50+		

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR89	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	–
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
8901	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel, fragments, chips and nodules, and frequent chalk fragments	–		
8902	Subsoil – Light brownish grey, gravelly, sandy silt containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional/rare charcoal	–		
8903	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint nodules	–		

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR90	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
9001	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel, fragments, chips and nodules, and frequent chalk fragments	0–0.30		
9002	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint nodules	0.30+		
9003	Band of material – c. 5.0m wide, ≥0.65m deep – filled by mid greyish brown, slightly gravelly, clayey, sandy silt containing chalk and flint – probable hill gully	0.30+		

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR91	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	31	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
9101	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel, fragments, chips and nodules, and frequent chalk fragments	0–0.30		
9102	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint nodules	0.30+		
9103	WNW-ESE curvilinear cut – 1.95m wide, 0.85m deep – possible barrow ditch	0.30+		
9104	Fill of 9103 – White chalk gravels containing medium to large flint	0.30+		
9105	Fill of 9103 – White to beige chalk gravels and degraded chalk containing medium to large flint	0.30+		
9106	Fill of 9103 – Mid brown, silty, sandy clay containing occasional small chalk fragments, frequent small to large flint and bone	0.30+		
9107	Geological Deposit – Mid brown, slightly stony, silty sand containing chalk fragments and flint	0.30+		
9108	Partially exposed possible feature, 1.75m x >0.75m, mid brown slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent chalk and flint fragments.	0.30+		

SUMMARY: 1X POSSIBLE BARROW DITCH

TR92	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
9201	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel, fragments, chips and nodules, and frequent chalk fragments	0–0.30		
9202	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint nodules	0.30+		
9203	Fill of 9204 – Light brown, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent chalk fragments and frequent flint chips/gravel	0.30+		
9204	E-W linear cut – 5.19m wide, 0.24m deep – probable ditch cut	0.30+		

SUMMARY: 1X PROBABLE DITCH CUT (POSSIBLE LAND BOUNDARY)

TR93	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.30/0.65
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
9301	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel, fragments, chips and nodules, and frequent chalk fragments	0–0.30		

- 9302 Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint nodules 0.30+
- 9303 Subsoil – Light brownish grey, gravelly, sandy silt containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional/rare charcoal 0.30–0.65

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

- 9603 Colluvial Deposit – Mid brown, slightly clayey, gravelly, silty sand containing frequent flint nodules, gravel and occasional chalk fragments 060–0.90
- 9604 Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint nodules 0.90+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR94	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
9401	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel, fragments, chips and nodules, and frequent chalk fragments			0–0.30
9402	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint nodules			0.30+
9403	Recorded in plan – partially exposed, semi-circular feature – ≥1.4m long, ≥0.55m wide – filled by light brown, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional flint – possible discrete feature, probably natural			0.30+
SUMMARY: 1X PARTIALLY EXPOSED POSSIBLE FEATURE				

TR97	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
9701	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel, fragments, chips and nodules, and frequent chalk fragments			0–0.30
9702	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint nodules			0.30+
SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS				

TR95	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.50
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
9501	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel, fragments, chips and nodules, and frequent chalk fragments			0–0.30
9502	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint nodules			0.30+
9503	Subsoil – Light brownish grey, gravelly, sandy silt containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional/rare charcoal			0.30–0.90
SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS				

TR98	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.35
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
9801	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel, fragments, chips and nodules, and frequent chalk fragments			0–0.30
9802	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint nodules			0.30–0.40
9803	Subsoil – Light brownish grey, gravelly, sandy silt containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional/rare charcoal			0.30/0.40+
9804	Fill of 9805 – Light brown, slightly clayey silty sand containing frequent chalk fragments, grit and occasional angular flint			0.32+
9805	N-S linear cut – 3.05m wide, 0.19m deep – possible natural gully			0.32+
SUMMARY: 1X DITCH POSSIBLE GULLY				

TR96	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.70
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
9601	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel, fragments, chips and nodules, and frequent chalk fragments			0–0.30
9602	Subsoil – Light brownish grey, gravelly, sandy silt containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional/rare charcoal			0.30–0.60

TR99	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
9901	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel, fragments, chips and nodules, and frequent chalk fragments			0–0.30
9902	Subsoil – Light brownish grey, gravelly, sandy silt containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional/rare charcoal			0.30–0.43

9903 Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint nodules 0.30+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR100	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.70
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

10001 Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel, fragments, chips and nodules, and frequent chalk fragments 0–0.30

10002 Subsoil – Light brownish grey, gravelly, sandy silt containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional/rare charcoal 0.300.70

10003 Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint nodules 0.30/0.70+

10004 Colluvial Deposit – Mid brown, slightly clayey, gravelly, silty sand containing frequent flint nodules, gravel and occasional chalk fragments 0.70+

10005 Recorded in plan – E-W linear – c. 0.5m wide, (tested) 0.10m deep – filled by mid brown, slightly clayey, silty sand containing occasional flint gravel – remnants of furrow 0.50+

SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS

TR101	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.38
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

10101 Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel, fragments, chips and nodules, and frequent chalk fragments 0–0.30

10102 Subsoil – Light brownish grey, gravelly, sandy silt containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional/rare charcoal 0.30–0.54

10103 Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint nodules 0.30/0.50–1.00

10104 Fill of 10105 – Light greyish brown, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent chalk fragments and flint, and CBM 0.30+

10105 5 NW-SE linear cuts – c. 4.5-5m spacing, 0.80-1.62m wide, ≤0.09m deep – remnants of furrows 0.30+

10106 Fill of 10107 – Light greyish brown, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent chalk fragments and frequent flint chips/gravel 0.30+

10107 E-W linear cut – 1.10m wide, 0.08m deep – possible furrow or other truncated linear 0.30+

SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS AND 1X POSSIBLE LINEAR

TR102	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.70
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

10201 Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel, fragments, chips and nodules, and frequent chalk fragments 0–0.30

10202 Subsoil – Light brownish grey, gravelly, sandy silt containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional/rare charcoal 0.30–1.00

10203 Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint nodules 0.30/1.00+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR103	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.50
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

10301 Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel, fragments, chips and nodules, and frequent chalk fragments 0–0.30

10302 Subsoil – Light brownish grey, gravelly, sandy silt containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional/rare charcoal 0.30–0.50

10303 Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint nodules 0.30/0.50+

10304 Band of material – ≥4m long, c. 2.95m wide – filled by dark greyish brown, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, chips and small nodules, and frequent chalk fragments – topographic feature 0.50+

10305 Band of material – ≥4m long, c. 3.30m wide – filled by dark greyish brown, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint and chalk – probable hill gully 0.50+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR104	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.50
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

10401 Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel, fragments, chips and nodules, and frequent chalk fragments 0–0.30

10402 Subsoil – Light brownish grey, gravelly, sandy silt containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional/rare charcoal 0.30–0.50

10403 Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint nodules 0.50+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR105	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30/0.50
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
10501	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel, fragments, chips and nodules, and frequent chalk fragments			0–0.30
10502	Subsoil – Light brownish grey, gravelly, sandy silt containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional/rare charcoal			0.30–0.63
10503	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint nodules			0.30/0.63+
10504	Fill of 10505 – Light greyish brown, slightly silty, sandy clay containing frequent chalk and flint fragments			0.30/0.63+
10505	4 E-W linear cuts – 0.50-1.15m wide, 0.10m deep – remnants of furrows			0.30/0.63+
10506	Band of material – ≥2m, c. 2.20m wide – filled by mid grey, slightly clayey, sandy silt containing frequent rounded and angular flint gravel – topographic feature			0.30/0.63+
SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS				

TR106	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
10601	Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel, chalk fragments – Plough-soil			0.30
10602	White chalk containing occasional flint nodules – Geological deposit			0.30+
10603	Mid brown silty clay containing frequent chalk grit and small fragments and frequent flint stones – Fill of 10604			0.30+
10604	Circular cut 0.30m x 0.09m deep, steep sides, slightly uneven base – Post-hole			0.30+
10605	Mid-brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments – Fill of 10606			0.30+
10606	Sub-circular cut 0.33 x 0.30 x 0.07m deep, gradually sloping sides, concave base – Post-hole			0.30+
SUMMARY: 2 X POST-HOLES				

TR107	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
10701	Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel, chalk fragments – Plough-soil			0.30
10702	White chalk containing occasional flint nodules – Geological deposit			0.30+

10703 Mid-brown, silty clay containing frequent chalk and flint fragments, rare animal bone – Fill of 10704 0.30

10704 Partially exposed cut feature >0.87m long, 1.02m wide, 0.19m deep, steep sides, flat base – slightly uneven – Indeterminate function pit 0.30

SUMMARY: 1 X PIT CUT

TR108	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.55
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
10801	Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel, chalk fragments – particularly density of flint noted - Plough-soil			0–0.30
10802	Light brown silty clay containing occasional flint and chalk fragments – subsoil			0.30–0.55
10803	White chalk containing occasional flint nodules – Geological deposit			0.50/0.55+
10804	Dark reddish brown silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and nodular fragments – Imported topsoil/plough-soil 25-30m extent E-W			0–0.40
10805	Light grey slightly clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments, occasional flint fragments and rare charcoal – associated with 10804 imported plough-soil – poss. modified subsoil			0.30+
SUMMARY: IMPORTED TOP/PLOUGH-SOIL AND MODIFIED SUBSOIL – NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS				

TR109	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	30	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
10901	Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel, chalk fragments – Plough-soil			0–0.30
10902	White chalk containing occasional flint nodules – Geological deposit			0.30+
10903	Indeterminately shaped cut feature, identified in section and partially sub-circular in plan, heavily truncated on east side, west edge steep, >1.69m wide and c. 0.50m deep – indeterminate cut			0.30
10904	N-S oriented linear cut, steep sides, base not reached >1.00m deep x >6m long, 2.90m wide – Part of large sub-circular enclosure ditch			0.30
10905	Probable linear cut, truncated on east edge, >1.5m wide, 0.67m deep, extends beyond LOE to north and south – possible ditch			0.30
10906	Identified in section only, truncated both sides, partial east edge surviving, >0.40long, >0.40 wide, c. 0.35 deep. - indeterminate cut feature			0.30
10907	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay and chalk gravels, 0.15m thick – Primary fill of [10905]			0.30

10908	Light yellowish grey, sandy clay and chalk gravel, 0.09m thick – Primary fill of 10905	0.30	10925	Light grey, silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments, recorded in plan, partially exposed probable sub-circular feature, <1.25 x 0.35m – probable cut feature	0.30
10909	Light grey silty clay and chalk, 0.15m thick – secondary fill of 10905	0.30	10926	Light grey, silty clay containing frequent heat affected flint, tiny chalk fragments and rare flint fragments, recorded in plan, partially exposed C.0.67m x >0.50m – Probable cut feature	0.30
10910	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay containing frequent chalk gravel and rare charcoal fragments, 0.07m thick – Secondary fill of 10905	0.30	10927	Mid-grey, slightly silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and heat affected flint, occasional pottery and bone, 0.22-0.42m thick, primary fill of 10924	0.30
10911	Mid yellowish brown, fine sandy, silty clay containing frequent small weathered chalk fragments and chalk gravels, 0.22m thick – secondary fill of 10905	0.30	10928	Sub-circular cut, shallow sides, concave base, slightly uneven 0.64 x 0.49 x 0.11m, probable truncated post-hole	0.30
10912	Light grey, Fine sandy clay containing chalk fragments, gravels, occasional flint and heat affected flint, 0.35m thick – secondary fill of 10905	0.30	10929	Mid-greyish brown silty clay, containing frequent chalk fragments and flint, recorded in plan, 2.28m x >0.75, probable cut feature	0.30
10913	Light yellow/brownish grey silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments, 0.14m thick – Primary fill of 10906	0.30	10930	Linear, N-S oriented >1.0m long x 3.2m wide, 0.27m deep – Furrow	0.30
10914	Mid yellow brown silty clay containing frequent rounded chalk fragments and larger angular chalk fragments, 0.32m thick – secondary fill of 10906	0.30	10931	Mid brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and gravel and occasional flint fragments – Fill of 10930	0.30
10915	Mid brownish grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments, occasional flint chips and rare nodular flint, 0.10m thick – secondary fill of 10917	0.30	10932	Partially exposed Mid greyish brown silty clay containing chalk fragments, partially exposed linear undetermined extent – Probable cut feature	0.30
10916	Light brownish grey, Chalk fragments and silty clay containing rare flint fragments, occasional pea grit , 0.10m thick – Primary fill of 10917	0.30	10933	N-S oriented linear cut – recorded in plan >0.60long >1.5m wide – same cut as 10905	0.30
10917	Sub-circular cut >1.09m x 1.08m x 0.20m deep, steep east side, irregular to south and west, uneven base – indeterminate function cut feature	0.30	10934	Mid-greyish brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional flint chips, Partially exposed probable feature, undetermined extent> 0.95m long >0.52m wide – Probable cut feature	0.30
10918	Light grey, silty clay with frequent chalk fragments, partially exposed sub-circular spread 0.60 x 0.50 x 0.04m deep – bio-turbation	0.30	10935	Light yellow grey, silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments, 0.04m thick – secondary fill of 10903	0.30
10919	Light brownish grey silty clay and chalk fragments, partially exposed, >0.60 x >0.50m recorded in plan – probable cut feature	0.30	10936	<id yellow brown, silty clay containing frequent small chalk fragments and grit, 0.10m thick – secondary fill of 10903	0.30
10920	Light, brownish grey, Chalk fragments and silty clay, containing occasional flint chips – recorded in plan C1.45m x >0.30m – sub-circular partially exposed – Probable cut feature	0.30	10937	Light yellow white chalk fragments in silty clay matrix, 0.13m thick – secondary fill of 10903	0.30
10921	Light brownish grey, gritty, silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional flint chips, partially exposed >0.70m x >0.55m, probable sub-circular cut feature	0.30	10938	Mid yellow brown silty clay containing frequent sub-rounded chalk gravel and angular fragments, 0.10m thick – secondary fill of 10903	0.30
10922	Sub-rectangular cut, 1.40 x 0.80m x 0.11m deep, steep sides, flat base – slightly uneven, truncated on west side by large pit – Pit cut indeterminate function	0.30	10939	Mid yellow grey slightly sandy clay containing frequent sub-angular chalk fragments, 0.18m thick – Secondary fill of 10903	0.30
10923	Sub-circular cut, steep near vertical sides, slight undercutting on east and west, flat, slightly uneven base. 1.68m x 1.62m x 1.34m deep	0.30	10940	Mid-grey brown slightly silty, sandy clay containing frequent weathered chalk fragments and sub-angular chalk gravel, 0.15m thick – secondary fill of 10903	0.30
10924	Sub-circular cut, steep edges, uneven base, within area of intercutting features c.1.40m x 1.19m wide, 0.55m deep – refuse/midden pit	0.30	10941	Mid-yellow brown chalk gravel in silty clay matrix, 0.10m thick – secondary fill of 10903	0.30
			10942	Mid yellow brown slightly sandy clay containing frequent chalk fragments, 0.15m thick – secondary fill of 10903	0.30
			10943	White, chalk fragments, >0.10m thick – fill of 10904	0.30

LAND SOUTH OF NETHERHAMPTON ROAD, SALISBURY WILTSHIRE NRSW

10944	Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent chalk gravel and occasional small chalk fragments, 0.10m thick – Fill of 10904	0.30	10963	White, chalk fragments, >0.10m thick – fill of 10904	0.30
10945	White, chalk fragments and chalk gravel, 0.06m thick – fill of 10904	0.30	10964	Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent chalk gravel and occasional small chalk fragments, 0.10m thick – Fill of 10904	0.30
10946	Light grey, silty clay and chalk, 0.06 – 0.20m thick – secondary fill of 10904	0.30	10965	White, chalk fragments and chalk gravel, 0.06m thick – fill of 10904	0.30
10947	Light greyish white chalk fragments, 0.37m thick – secondary fill of 10904	0.30	10966	Light grey, silty clay and chalk, 0.06 – 0.20m thick – secondary fill of 10904	0.30
10948	Mid greyish brown silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments , 0.12m thick – secondary fill of 10904	0.30	10967	Light brownish grey, silty clay containing frequent sub-rounded chalk fragments and gravel, 0.25m thick – secondary fill of 10904	0.30
10949	White angular chalk fragments containing frequent pottery, occasional bone and heat affected flint, 0.32m thick (max) – dumped fill of 10904	0.30	10968	Light brownish grey, silty clay containing frequent sub-rounded chalk fragments and gravel, 0.25m thick – secondary fill of 10904	0.30
10950	White angular chalk fragments containing frequent pottery, occasional bone and heat affected flint, 0.18m thick (max) – dumped fill of 10904	0.30	10969	White angular chalk fragments containing frequent pottery, occasional bone and heat affected flint, 0.32m thick (max) – dumped fill of 10904	0.30
10951	Light yellow brown silty clay containing occasional sub-rounded chalk fragments and chalk gravel, 0.15m thick – secondary fill of 10904	0.30	10970	Mid yellowish brown silty clay, containing frequent chalk fragments, 0.11m thick – secondary fill of 10904	0.30
10952	Mid greyish brown silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments and chalk gravel, 0.30m thick – secondary fill of 10904	0.30	10971	Light yellow brown silty clay containing occasional sub-rounded chalk fragments and chalk gravel, 0.15m thick – secondary fill of 10904	0.30
10953	Light grey silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments, 0.15m thick – secondary fill of 10904	0.30	10972	Mid-reddish brown silty clay, containing frequent chalk fragments, 0.16m thick – secondary fill of 10904	0.30
10954	Mid yellowish brown silty clay, containing frequent chalk fragments, 0.11m thick – secondary fill of 10904	0.30	10973	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay, containing frequent chalk fragments, 0.25m thick – secondary fill of 10904	0.30
10955	Light yellow brown silty clay containing occasional sub-rounded chalk fragments and chalk gravel, 0.15m thick – secondary fill of 10904	0.30	10974	Mid-greyish brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments, occasional flint and heat affected flint, rare pottery and bone, 0.30m thick (max) – Secondary fill of 10904	0.30
10956	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay, containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional flint chips, 0.16m thick – secondary fill of 10905	0.30	10975	Mid-greyish brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and rare pottery/ flint, 0.22m thick – Secondary fill of 10904, final sedimentation	0.30
10957	Yellowish brown, chalk and sandy clay, 0.33m thick (max), suggestions of tips/layering, deposit convex at top – deliberate backfilling of 10905	0.30	10976	VOID	–
10958	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay containing chalk fragments, 0.11m thick – secondary fill of 10905	0.30	10977	Light brown, chalk fragments in silty clay, partially exposed, recorded in plan, >0.44m x >0.25m exposed, extends beyond LOE – probable cut feature	0.30
10959	Mid yellowish brown silty clay, containing chalk fragments, 0.03m thick – secondary fill of 10905	0.30	10978	Mid-grey brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and rare heat affected flint – fill of 10979	0.30
10960	Mid-yellowish brown slightly sandy clay containing frequent weathered chalk fragments and occasional flint, 0.07m thick – secondary fill of 10905	0.30	10979	Sub-circular feature, 0.55 x 0.38m, recorded in plan only – possible post-hole	0.30
10961	Mid-yellowish brown slightly sandy clay containing frequent weathered chalk fragments and occasional flint, 0.15m thick – secondary fill of 10905	0.30	10980	Mid-greyish brown, slightly sandy, silty clay, containing occasional chalk fragments, rare flint chips and charcoal fragments, 0.11m thick – Single fill of 10928 – probable backfill/dump.	0.30
10962	Mid-greyish brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and rare pottery/ flint, 0.18m thick – Secondary fill of 10904, final sedimentation	0.30	10981	Light greyish brown, Chalky silty clay, containing frequent pea gravel, 0.21m thick – Secondary fill of 10923 – capping/backfill	0.30

10982	Light brownish grey , chalky silty clay, containing frequent pea gravel, rare pottery bone, 0.80m deep, 0.19m wide, located on east edge in area of 'undercut' – fill of 10923 – erosion/ bioturbation of edge of cut	0.30
10983	Light brownish grey chalky, silty clay containing frequent pea gravel, 0.75m deep x 0.15m wide, located on western edge of cut in area of 'undercut' – fill of 10923, erosion/bioturbation of cut edge	0.30
10984	Light greyish brown and white, chalky, silty clay, containing occasional heat affected flint, flint fragments, rare pottery and bone, 0.82m thick x 1.24m wide – fill of 10923 – backfill	0.30
10985	Dark brown, silty clay, containing occasional small flint stones, pea gravel, 0.58m wide, 0.05m thick, colour suggests former organic content – lens fill within 10923	0.30
10986	Mid greyish brown chalky silty clay, 0.38m thick, 1.42m wide, containing frequent chalk fragments, rare flint, pottery bone, two horse skulls – fill of 10923	0.30
10987	Mid-greyish brown silty clay and chalk fragments, containing rare flint chips, single pot sherd, 0.80m wide x 0.06m thick, backfill in 10922	0.30
10988	Mid brownish grey silty clay and chalk fragments, 0.70m wide x 0.06m deep, Primary fill of 10922 – likely deriving from 10989 [10924]	0.30
10989	Mid-greyish brown chalky silty clay, containing occasional flint chips, heat affected flint, rare bone. Pottery, 0.12-0.27m thick, backfill in 10924	0.30
10990	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, containing frequent small chalk fragments, rare flint stones and heat affected flint fragments, 0.19m deep – fill of 10992	0.30
10991	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay and chalk grit, containing occasional angular chalk fragments, 0.10m thick – Primary fill of 10992	0.30
10992	Exposed in section only, 1.25m wide x 0.23m deep cut, steep west side, gradual east, concave base, extent/shape undetermined – Probable cut feature – function unknown	0.30

SUMMARY: LARGE ENCLOSURE DITCH AND EARLIER PROBABLE PITS/ LINEAR CUTS, COMPLEX OF INTERCUTTING 'PIT' FEATURES

TR110	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.30–1.00
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
11001	Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel, chalk fragments – Plough-soil			0.30
11002	Light brown silty clay containing occasional flint and chalk fragments – subsoil			0.30–0.70
11003	White chalk containing occasional flint nodules – Geological deposit			0.30–0.50
11004	Dark grey brown, flint nodules/gravel in silty clay – glacial deposit			0.80/1.00+

11005	Mid-grey silty clay, 0.40m thick (max), containing frequent flint gravel/chips – Natural deposition in gully – colluvial/waterborne material	0.60–1.00
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SUMMARY: LARGE PROBABLE GLACIAL, TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURE - GULLY

TR111	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.27
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
11101	Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel, chalk fragments – Plough-soil			0.30
11102	Light brown silty clay containing occasional flint and chalk fragments – subsoil			0.24–0.32
11103	White chalk containing occasional flint nodules – Geological deposit			0.25+
11104	Light brown, silty clay containing occasional flint, frequent chalk fragments, 0.18m thick – single fill of post-hole			0.30
11105	Slightly sub-circular cut, 0.35 x 0.34 x 0.18, steep side E&S, more gradual N&W			0.30

SUMMARY: SINGLE POST-HOLE

TR112	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	30	1.8	0.30/0.35
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
11201	Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel, chalk fragments – Plough-soil			0.30
11202	White chalk containing occasional flint nodules – Geological deposit			0.30
11203	Mid-brown silty clay, containing frequent chalk fragments, heat affected flint and rare charcoal fragments, 0.23m thick - secondary fill of 11205			0.30
11204	Dark greyish brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments, flint and heat affected flint, 0.19m thick - Primary fill of 11205			0.30
11205	Linear, NW-SE oriented, steep side S, truncated on north, 0.41m wide x 0.37m deep – Ditch cut			0.30
11206	Mid-brown silty clay containing occasional small chalk fragments, rare flint chips, rare pottery, 0.11m thick – Secondary fill of 11209			0.30
11207	Mid-brown slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint fragments, chalk fragments, rare bone, 0.22m thick – secondary fill of 11209			0.30
11208	Dark greyish brown, gritty, silty clay, containing frequent small chalk fragments, 0.07m thick – Primary fill of 11209			0.30
11209	Cut feature, Probable NW-SE oriented, gradual slope W , E slight step, narrow channel in base, 1.19m wide, 0.31m deep, possibly curves to west – full extent shape undetermined – probable ditch cut			0.30

11210	Mid greyish brown silty clay, containing frequent chalk fragments and heat affected flint, partially exposed – recorded in plan >1.02 x >0.35m, - Probable cut feature	0.30	11403	Linear, N-S orientation, shallow sides, flat base, 1.10m wide x 0.06m deep – Furrow	0.30+
11211	Light brown silty clay, containing frequent flint fragments, 0.05-0.15m thick, >5m long, located at northern extent of trench – Colluviated subsoil	0.30	11404	Mid brown and white chalky silty clay, containing occasional flint, rare pottery – Single fill of furrow	0.30+
11212	Mid greyish brown slightly sandy clay containing frequent chalk fragments, occasional flint chips and heat affected flint, part of 15m wide oblique spread of material in trench, appears as two 1.5-2m wide bands at north and south extents – recorded in plan only – Associated with large enclosure in vicinity	0.30	11405	Linear cut, N-S oriented, steep sides, concave base, 1.20m wide x 0.48m deep – ditch cut	0.30+
11213	Dark brownish grey silty clay, containing frequent heat affected flint, occasional small chalk fragments, pottery, rare charcoal fragments, extends 6-7m N-S, overlying 11212, - layer associated with large enclosure in vicinity	0.30	11406	Whiteish brown, Chalky silty clay, containing occasional flint, 0.24m thick – primary fill of 11405	0.30+
			11407	Mid brown, Stony, silty clay, containing rare bone and pottery, 0.24m thick – secondary fill of 11405	0.30+
			11408	Linear cut, steep sides, slightly rounded base, N-S oriented, part of larger enclosure ditch, 2.95m wide x 1.74m deep	0.30+
			11409	Light yellowish brown, slightly stoney, silty clay, containing occasional chalk fragments, 0.11m thick – remnant subsoil over ditch cut 10908	0.30+
			11410	Mid brown, stoney, chalky, silty clay, containing occasional pottery and bone, 0.50m thick (max) - secondary fill of 11408	0.30+
			11411	Light greyish brown silty clay containing occasional heat affected flint, pottery, bone, fired clay, 0.32m thick, - Secondary fill of 11408	0.30+
			11412	Light greyish brown and white, chalky silty clay containing occasional small flint nodules, 0.19m thick – Secondary fill of 11408	0.30+
			11413	Dark brown, chalky silty clay, containing occasional flint, rare pottery, 0.21m thick – Secondary fill of 11408	0.30+
			11414	Mid-dark brown silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments and rare nodular flint, 0.11m thick – Secondary fill of 11408	0.30+
			11415	Greyish brown and white, slightly chalky silty clay, containing occasional flint fragments, 0.32m thick (max) – Secondary fill of 11408	0.30+
			11416	Greyish brown and white, slightly silty clay and chalk, containing occasional pea chalk gravel, c.0.40m thick – Secondary fill of 11408	0.30+
			11417	Light greyish brown, slightly silty, clayey chalk, containing rare flint and flint gravel, 0.13, thick – Secondary fill of 11408	0.30+
			11418	Partially exposed, recorded in plan, probable sub-circular feature 0.65m x >0.38m – Possible discrete feature	0.30+
			11419	Grey brown and white, chalky silty clay, containing occasional flint, 0.06m thick – Lens fill of 11408	0.30+
			11420	Greyish brown silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments and rare bone, 0.07-0.11m thick – Secondary fill of 11408	0.30+
			11421	Whiteish grey, chalky silty clay, containing frequent chalk pea gravel, 0.26m thick (max) – Secondary fill of 11408	0.30+
			11422	Greyish brown, silty clay, containing occasional chalk fragments and pea chalk gravel, 0.07m thick – Primary fill of 11408	0.30+

SUMMARY: 2 INTERCUTTING DITCHES, PROBABLE DISCRETE FEATURE, LARGE SPREAD OF MATERIAL

TR113	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
11301	Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel, chalk fragments – Plough-soil			0.32
11302	Light brown silty clay containing occasional flint and chalk fragments – subsoil			0.20–0.46
11303	White chalk containing occasional flint nodules – Geological deposit			0.30+
11304	Linear feature, >1.80m long, 0.60m wide, 0.32m deep, cut into geology, N-S oriented, cut only on west edge, holds subsoil – Terracing cut – part of wider field system			0.30
11305	Mid-greyish brown silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments, occasional flint chips/ fragments, rare CBM – fill of 11306			0.30
11306	Linear, N-S oriented, 1.5-1.8m wide, 0.09-0.11m deep, steep western edge, ephemeral on east, uneven base – 2 x linears 10m apart – Ridge and furrow remnant			0.30

SUMMARY: TERRACING CUT, RIDGE AND FURROW

TR114	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	30	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
11401	Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel, chalk fragments – Plough-soil			0–0.30
11402	White chalk containing occasional flint nodules – Geological deposit			0.30+

11423	Linear cut, broadly E-W oriented, shallow sides, flat base, 0.95m wide x 0.04m deep, Heavily truncated cut – probable agricultural feature	0.30+
11424	Mid greyish brown silty clay, containing occasional flint, small chalk fragments – Fill of 11423	0.30+
11425	Linear cut, E-W oriented, gradually sloping sides, narrow channel in base, c.3.40m wide x 0.98m deep – Ditch cut	0.30+
11426	Mid greyish brown slightly chalky, silty clay, containing rare flint, 0.14m thick – Primary fill of 11425	0.30+
11427	Grey brown and white, Chalky silty clay, containing frequent flint rare bone, 0.34m thick – Secondary fill of 11425	0.30+
11428	Mid greyish brown silty clay, containing frequent chalk fragments, frequent flint, rare pottery, 0.52m thick – Secondary fill of 11425	0.30+
11429	Partially exposed Sub-circular cut, 1.38m wide, 0.23m deep, >1.02m long, Irregular base, concave on south, deeper and more pointed north – Truncated pit – indeterminate function	0.30+
11430	Greyish brown and white, chalky silty clay, containing occasional flint, 0.23m thick – Fill of 11429	0.30+
11431	Partially exposed, partial feature, recorded in plan only, >0.50m long, >0.50m wide, has relationship with 11408 – Probable cut feature	0.30+
11432	Probable circular feature, recorded in plan only, c.0.40m Ø, has relationship with 11408 – Possible post-hole	0.30+
11433	Partially exposed, probable sub-circular feature, recorded in plan, >0.86m wide > 0.70m long – Probable cut feature	0.30+
11434	Sub-circular cut, steep sides, rounded base, 0.38 x 0.34m x 0.21m deep – Post-hole	0.30+
11435	Whiteish grey chalky, silty clay containing occasional flint stones – Fill of 11434	0.30+

SUMMARY: LARGE DITCHES, LINEAR CUTS, SEVERAL DISCRETE FEATURES

TR115	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-WS	30	1.8	0.35
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

11501	Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel, chalk fragments – Plough-soil	0–0.30
11502	White chalk containing occasional flint nodules – Geological deposit	0.30+
11503	Light brown silty clay containing occasional flint and chalk fragments, located in north 15m of Trench – colluviated subsoil deposit	0.30–0.45
11504	Mid-greyish brown silty clay, containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional flint fragments – Fill of 11505	0.30+

11505	Partially exposed, recorded in plan only, possible cut feature 1.83m long x >0.62m wide	0.30+
11506	Mid brownish grey, slightly sandy, silty clay, containing frequent heat affected flint, occasional flint and chalk fragments, c.6m wide – fill of 11507	0.30+
11507	Linear feature, recorded in plan, c.6m wide, E-W oriented – matches geophysical anomaly – Probable ditch cut	0.30+
11508	Mid brownish grey slightly sandy, silty clay, containing occasional flint, chalk fragments, heat affected flint, rare tile/cbm, 5-6m wide – N_S orientation recorded in plan – Ridge and furrow feature	0.30+

SUMMARY: PARTIALLY EXPOSED POSSIBLE DISCRETE FEATURE, LARGE DITCH, FURROW

TR116	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	30	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

11601	Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel, chalk fragments – Plough-soil	0–0.30
11602	White chalk containing occasional flint nodules – Geological deposit	0.30+
11603	Dark grey silty clay, extends beyond LOE, >1.80m wide, >3.6m long, 0.05-0.09deep, contains occasional flint, chalk fragments, heat affected flint, rare pottery, daub, bone – probable high former organic content- Possible midden or occupation deposit	0.30+
11604	Linear cut, E-W oriented, steep northern edge, Sondage only, C.3m wide – Enclosure ditch	0.30+
11605	Light orangey brown, sandy clay containing frequent chalk fragments, heat affected flint, flint, rare charcoal fragments – Upper fill of 11604	0.30+
11606	Partially exposed cut, irregular sides visible in Sondage, not based, cuts 11604, >2.25m long, >0.85m wide, >0.45m deep – Cut feature	0.30+
11607	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay containing frequent chalk fragments and rare nodular flint – Secondary fill of 11606	0.30+
11608	Mid orangey brown sandy clay containing occasional small chalk fragments – fill of 11606	0.30+
11609	Light brown, sandy, silty clay and chalk, containing rare bone – fill of 11604	0.30+
11610	Mid-brownish grey, Sandy clay and chalk, >0.11m thick – Fill of 11606	0.30+
11611	Partially exposed, slightly sandy, silty clay, containing frequent chalk fragments, rare pottery, >0.90m x >0.35m, recorded in plan – probable sub-circular feature	0.30+
11612	Mid-grey silty clay, containing chalk fragments, flint, degraded fire clay fragments, pottery and bone, partially exposed, recorded in plan, >1.00m x c.0.80m – probable sub-circular feature	0.30+

11613	Dark brownish grey silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments, flint, rare pottery, daub, partially exposed, c.0.90m x >0.60m – probable cut feature	0.30+	TR117	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
				E-W	30	1.8	0.30
			CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
11614	Dark grey silty clay containing chalk fragments, fragments of fired clay, rare bone, partially exposed, recorded in plan >1.10m x >0.75m – Probable cut feature	0.30+	11701	Plough-soil – Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel and chalk fragments			0–0.30
11615	Mottled whiteish grey, chalk and silty clay, containing frequent flint fragments, flecks of red fired clay, small bone fragments, extends >4.50m N-S, >1.8m E-W, c.0.20m deep, majority of features cut this – also may be fill of earlier features – Occupation related deposit(s)	0.30+	11702	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing occasional flint nodules			0.30+
11616	Mid-greyish brown, chalky sandy clay containing frequent flint and chalk fragments, occasional heat affected flint, rare charcoal and pottery, 0.24m thick – Fill of 11617	0.30+	11703	N-S linear cut – ≥1.00m long, 2.19m wide, 1.11m deep – ditch, part of 'D' shaped enclosure			0.30+
11617	Sub-circular cut, steep sides, flat base, 0.97m x 0.80m x 0.24m deep – Pit cut	0.30+	11704	Fill of 11703 – Mid yellowish brown, clayey silt containing frequent medium to large angular flint, occasional small chalk fragments, rare very large flint nodules and angular pieces ≥0.20m, bone, pottery, flint, burnt flint, CBM and flecks of charcoal – 0.35m thick			0.30+
11618	Mid-brownish grey, slightly sandy, silty clay, containing frequent chalk fragments, occasional flint, flecks of degraded fired clay, 0.35m thick – Fill of 11619	0.30+	11705	Fill of 11703 – Mid yellowish brown, clayey silt containing occasional medium angular flint, rare large sub-angular and nodular flint and frequent small to medium chalk – 0.14m thick			0.30+
11619	Linear cut, E-W oriented, steep sides, concave base, 0.82m wide x 0.35m deep – Ditch cut	0.30+	11706	Fill of 11703 – Mid greyish brown, small to medium angular and rounded chalk gravel with silt containing very rare medium sub-angular flint – 0.29m thick			0.30+
11620	Mid grey chalk and silty clay, containing occasional flint, recorded in plan only, 0.75m x 0.68m, sub-circular cut feature	0.30+	11707	Fill of 11703 – White chalk – 0.18m thick			0.30+
11621	Light grey silty clay, containing frequent chalk fragments – fill of 11622	0.30+	11708	Fill of 11703 – White chalk – 0.07m thick			0.30+
11622	Mid brownish grey silty clay, containing frequent chalk and flint fragments, 0.20m thick – Fill of 11624	0.30+	11709	NNE-SSW linear cut – ≥1.00m long, 1.04m wide, 0.58m deep – ditch, indeterminate function			0.30+
11623	Mid-brownish grey silty clay containing frequent chalk and flint fragments – Fill of 11624	0.30+	11710	Fill of 11709 – Mid yellowish brown, silty clay containing abundant small angular chalk, frequent medium to large burnt flint, occasional medium angular flint, rare large flint nodules, bone and pottery – 0.46m thick			0.30+
11624	Sub-rectangular cut, steep sides uneven base – truncated by 11619, >0.65m x 0.60 x 0.20m deep – Pit cut	0.30+	11711	Deposit in sondage, cut not identified – Medium chalk fragments with mid greyish brown, clayey silt – 0.14m thick			0.30+
11625	Light brownish grey, silty clay containing frequent chalk, flint and heat affected flint fragments, rare pottery, 0.20m deep – fill of 11626	0.30+	11712	Fill of 11709 – Dark yellowish brown, clayey silt containing abundant small angular chalk, rare medium angular and sub-angular flint, very small chalk gravel patches, and medium to large chalk pieces – 0.30m thick			0.30+
11626	Exposed in section, indeterminate shape, 1.08m wide x > 0.40m x 0.20m deep, steep sides, flat base – Pit cut – indeterminate function	0.30+	11713	Deposit in sondage, cut not identified – Mid greyish brown, clayey silt containing frequent small to large angular chalk and occasional medium angular flint – 0.34m thick			0.30+
11627	Mid-greyish brown, Slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments – Identified below 11603 when sampling – possible fill of a feature possible further layer	0.30+	11714	Partially exposed, possible discrete cut – ≥0.57m long, 0.70m wide, 0.51m deep – possible pit, indeterminate form and function			0.30+
SUMMARY: ENCLOSURE DITCH, COMPLEX AREA OF DISCRETE AND LINEAR CUTS, POSSIBLE MIDDEN/OCCUPATION DEPOSIT			11715	Fill of 11714 – Light grey, small to medium chalk with sandy clay – 0.40m thick			0.30+
			11716	Circular cut – ≥1.21m long, 1.38m wide, 0.70m deep – pit, indeterminate function			0.30+

11717	Fill of 11716 – Light yellowish brown, sandy clay with chalk containing very rare burnt flint and stone, and frequent medium sub-angular stone – 0.43m thick	0.30+	11734	Recorded in plan – WNW-ESE linear feature – 1.10m long, 0.60m wide – filled by mid yellowish brown, sandy clay containing frequent small to large chalk fragments, occasional medium angular flint, and rare very large sub-angular flint – possible ditch, indeterminate function	0.30+
11718	Fill of 11716 – Dark greyish brown, silty, sandy clay containing occasional very small chalk in top of deposit – 0.11m thick	0.30+	11735	Recorded in plan – Partially exposed, possibly sub-circular feature – 1.90m long, ≥0.90m wide – filled by mid yellowish brown, sandy clay containing abundant small to medium pieces of chalk, and occasional very small to small angular flakes of flint – possible pit, indeterminate function	0.30+
11719	Fill of 11716 – Medium chalk with light brown grey sandy silt containing very rare medium sub-angular flint and an animal tooth – 0.26m thick	0.30+	11736	Recorded in plan – Partially exposed, semi-circular feature – ≥0.22m long, 0.38m wide – filled by mid yellowish brown, silty, sandy clay containing frequent very small to small chalk fragments and occasional small angular pieces of flint – probable post-hole relating to probable roundhouse	0.30+
11720	NNE-SSW oval cut – 1.48m long, 1.00m wide, 0.58m deep – probable bioturbation, i.e. tree-throw/tree-bowl	0.30+	11737	Recorded in plan – Sub-circular feature – 0.30m long, 0.20m wide – filled by mid orangey brown, silty clay containing occasional small to medium chalk fragments and rare small flint fragments – probable post-hole relating to probable roundhouse	0.30+
11721	Fill of 11714 – Chalk with grey silt – 0.14m thick	0.30+	11738	Circular cut – 0.25m diameter, 0.11m deep – post-hole relating to probable roundhouse	0.30+
11722	Fill of 11714 – Mid yellowish brown, sandy clay containing frequent very small chalk gravel and very rare, very small angular flint – 0.10m thick	0.30+	11739	Fill of 11738 – Mid creamy brown, silty clay containing occasional very small and rare small chalk fragments – 0.11m thick	0.30+
11723	Fill of 11714 – Off-white consolidated eroded chalk – 0.27m thick	0.30+	11740	Cut identified in sondage section – 1.38m wide, 0.42m deep – possible NE-SW linear, indeterminate form and function	0.30+
11724	Fill of 11709 – Dark greyish brown, silty clay containing occasional very small chalk, rare medium to large chalk and very rare sub-angular stone – 0.26m thick	0.30+	11741	Recorded in plan – Circular feature – 0.28-0.30m diameter – filled by mottled light grey, mid orangey brown and dark brown, sandy, silty clay containing frequent small to medium chalk fragments, occasional small angular flint fragments and rare medium to large sub-angular flint – possible post-hole, indeterminate function	0.30+
11725	Fill of 11716 – Chalk with mid yellowish brown, sandy clay – 0.22m thick	0.30+	11742	Recorded in plan – Partially exposed, semi-circular feature – ≥0.19m long, 0.36m wide – filled by creamy brown, silty clay containing frequent very small to medium chalk fragments – possible post-hole, possibly relating to probable roundhouse	0.30+
11726	Fill of 11716 – Dark greyish brown, sandy clay with very small chalk gravel containing frequent medium chalk fragments – 0.14m thick	0.30+	11743	Fill of 11740 – Mid yellowish brown, clayey silt containing very frequent small to medium and frequent large, angular chalk fragments, occasional medium angular flint, and occasional very small gravels – 0.42m thick	0.30+
11727	Fill of 11720 – Mid yellowish brown, sandy clay containing frequent small to medium chalk fragments – 0.29m thick	0.30+			
11728	Fill of 11716 – Mid reddish brown, sandy clay containing abundant medium chalk – 0.43m thick	0.30+			
11729	Fill of 11720 – Light greyish white chalk – 0.39m thick	0.30+			
11730	Fill of 11720 – Off-white chalk with chalk dust – 0.22m thick	0.30+			
11731	Surface Collection – context assigned to surface finds across multiple intercutting features – 4.5m long, 1.8m wide	0.30+			
11732	Recorded in plan – Partially exposed, possible sub-circular feature – ≥0.41m long, 0.70m wide – filled by mid yellowish brown, sandy clay containing frequent small chalk fragments and occasional medium angular flint fragments – potentially a pit, indeterminate form and function	0.30+			
11733	Recorded in plan – N-S linear feature – ≥1.80m long, 4.10-4.90m wide – filled by mid yellowish brown, silty clay containing rare small to large angular flint, frequent very small to small chalk pieces and very rare pottery and bone – large enclosure ditch	0.30+			

SUMMARY: TRENCH CONJOINED WITH 118. COMPLEX AREA OF MULTIPLE INTERCUTTING FEATURES AT W END OF TRENCH, POSSIBLY INCLUDING 2 DITCHES AND A PIT. LARGE DITCH – PART OF LARGER ENCLOSURE, AND DITCH – PART OF ‘D’ SHAPED ENCLOSURE BOTH CONFIRMED WITHIN TRENCH. 1 CONFIRMED PIT, 2 MORE POSSIBLE PITS (2 INSIDE LARGE ENCLOSURE, 1 INSIDE ‘D’ SHAPED ENCLOSURE). LINEAR INTERSECTING POSSIBLE PIT AND LARGE ENCLOSURE DITCH – UNCLEAR FUNCTION – DEMONSTRATING COMPLEXITY AND MULTIPLE PHASING. PROBABLE ROUNDHOUSE OR OTHER CIRCULAR STRUCTURE RELATING TO POST-HOLES WITHIN ‘D’ SHAPED ENCLOSURE – DOMESTIC FUNCTION SUPPORTED BY WASTE IN CORRESPONDING DITCH. SUBSTANTIAL BIOTURBATION, PARTICULARLY TOWARDS E END OF TRENCH.

TR118	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	30	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
11801	Plough-soil – Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel and chalk fragments			0–0.30
11802	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing occasional flint nodules			0.30+
11803	Recorded in plan – E-W linear feature – ≥1.40m long, 2.36m wide – filled by mid yellowish brown, sandy, clayey silt with small to medium chalk fragments containing frequent medium to large angular and sub-angular flint and rare bone – probable ditch, part of ‘annex’ on E side of large enclosure			0.30+
11804	Recorded in plan – NW-SE curvilinear feature – ≥10m, 2.80m wide – filled by mid yellowish brown, clayey silt containing frequent small to medium chalk fragments, occasional medium to large angular burnt flint, occasional sub-angular large stone, rare medium angular flint and occasional pottery – ‘D’ shaped enclosure ditch			0.30+
11805	Recorded in plan – circular feature – 0.20m diameter – filled by dark yellowish brown, silty clay with medium chalk fragments – probable post-hole relating to probable roundhouse			0.30+

SUMMARY: TRENCH CONJOINED WITH 117. LARGE DITCH – PART OF E ‘ANNEX’ TO LARGE ENCLOSURE. ‘D’ SHAPED ENCLOSURE DITCH CONTINUING FROM TRENCH 117. POST-HOLE, CONTINUING FROM RING IN 117, PROBABLY PART OF ROUNDHOUSE.

TR119	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	30	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
11901	Plough-soil – Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel and chalk fragments			0–0.30
11902	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing occasional flint nodules			0.30+
11903	Subsoil – Light brown, silty clay containing occasional flint and chalk fragments			0.30+
SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS				

TR120	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
12001	Plough-soil – Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel and chalk fragments			0–0.30
12002	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing occasional flint nodules			0.30+
12003	N-S linear defined by plough scarring – ≥1.8m long, c. 1.5m wide, 0.03-0.04m deep – filled by light brown, silty clay containing occasional flint and chalk fragments – remnants of furrow			0.30+

SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS

TR121	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
12101	Plough-soil – Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel and chalk fragments			0–0.25
12102	Subsoil – Light brown, silty clay containing occasional flint and chalk fragments			0.25–0.53
12103	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing occasional flint nodules			0.31+
12104	Step cut – ENE-WSW orientated – 0.79m wide, 0.15m deep – filled by subsoil – probable terracing of hillslope			0.30+
12105	NE-SW linear defined by plough scarring – ≥50m long, 0.50-0.60m wide, ≤0.10m deep – filled by mid brown, silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional flint chips – remnants of furrow			0.30+

SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS AND TERRACING OF HILLSLOPE

TR122	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.42
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
12201	Plough-soil – Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel and chalk fragments			0–0.22
12202	Subsoil – Light brown, silty clay containing occasional flint and chalk fragments			0.22–0.53
12203	Geological Deposit – Broken, colluviated chalk with light brown, silty clay			0.53+
12204	Fill of 12205 – Mottled dark and mid brown, silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments, and occasional flint chips and nodular fragments – 0.39m thick			0.53+
12205	Curvilinear cut – ≥2.05m long, 0.83m wide, 0.39m deep – probable animal burrow			0.53+

12206 Fill of 12207 – Mid brown, silty clay containing occasional nodular flint fragments and occasional chalk fragments – 0.25m thick 0.53+

12207 Sub-circular cut – 0.94m long, 0.92m wide, 0.25m deep – probable root bowl 0.53+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS. 1 LINEAR, 1 DISCRETE – PROBABLY BIOTURBATION

TR123	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.33
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

12301 Plough-soil – Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel and chalk fragments 0–0.22

12302 Subsoil – Light brown, silty clay containing occasional flint and chalk fragments 0.22–0.50

12303 Geological Deposit – White chalk containing occasional flint nodules 0.31+

12304 Fill of 12305 – Light greyish brown, very slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent chalk and occasional flint fragments – 0.08m thick 0.31+

12305 NE-SW linear cut – ≥2.0m long, 0.43m wide, 0.08m deep – plough scarring 0.31+

12306 Fill of 12307 – Mid grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint 'stones', nodular fragments and chips, and occasional charcoal fragments 0.31+

12307 Recorded in plan – N-S linear feature - ≥2.0m long, c. 2.50m wide – probable remnants of furrow 0.31+

12308 Fill of 12309 – Light brownish grey, silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments, and occasional nodular flint fragments and chips 0.31+

12309 Recorded in plan – Partially exposed, indeterminate form – ≥1.05m long, ≥1.29m wide – indeterminate possible cut feature 0.31+

SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS, PLOUGH SCARRING AND INDETERMINATE PARTIALLY EXPOSED FEATURE

TR124	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

12401 Plough-soil – Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel and chalk fragments 0–0.23

12402 Subsoil – Light brown, silty clay containing occasional flint and chalk fragments 0.23–0.45

12403 Geological Deposit – White chalk containing occasional flint nodules 0.37+

12404 Fill of 12405 – Light greyish brown, slightly sandy, silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments, occasional flint chips and small flint stones – c. 0.08-0.16m thick 0.40+

12405 N-S linear cut - ≥1.8m long, 1.34m wide, 0.08-0.16m deep – remnants of furrow 0.40+

SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS

TR125	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	C. 0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

12501 Plough-soil – Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel and chalk fragments 0–0.31

12502 Subsoil – Light brown, silty clay containing occasional flint and chalk fragments 0.31–0.55

12503 Geological Deposit – White chalk containing occasional flint nodules 0.31+

12504 Fill of 12505 – Mid reddish brown, silty clay containing frequent nodular flint, flint chips and occasional chalk fragments – 0.45m thick 0.31+

12505 N-S linear cut – ≥1.8m long, 1.45m wide, 0.45m deep – probable field boundary ditch 0.31+

SUMMARY: PROBABLE FIELD BOUNDARY DITCH

TR126	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.30–0.50
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

12601 Plough-soil – Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel and chalk fragments 0–0.30

12602 Subsoil – Light brown, silty clay containing occasional flint and chalk fragments 0.30–0.50

12603 Geological Deposit – White chalk containing occasional flint nodules 0.30/0.50+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR127	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.60
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

12701 Plough-soil – Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel and chalk fragments 0–0.30

12702 Subsoil – Light brown, silty clay containing occasional flint and chalk fragments 0.30–0.65

12703 Geological Deposit – White chalk containing occasional flint nodules 0.45/0.65+

12704 Spread of material – ≥20m long, ≥1.8m wide, ≥0.50m deep – mottled black, white and brown, modern debris in silty clay containing brick, plastic, cinders, clinker, beer cans, and metal – modern disturbance – dumped material 0.30+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR128	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	47.5	1.8	0.50
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
12801	Plough-soil – Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel and chalk fragments			0–0.27
12802	Subsoil – Light brown, silty clay containing occasional flint and chalk fragments			0.27–0.52
12803	Geological Deposit – Broken colluviated chalk			0.36+
12804	Fill of 12805 – Light brownish grey, silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional flint chips and fragments – ≤0.09m thick			0.40+
12805	ESE-WNW linear cut – ≥2.0m long, 1.80m wide, 0.09m deep – ditch, probable land management/ part of wider field system			0.40+

SUMMARY: FIELD BOUNDARY DITCH

TR129	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
12901	Plough-soil – Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel and chalk fragments			0–0.30
12902	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing occasional flint nodules			0.24+
12903	Fill of 12904 – Light greyish brown, silty clay containing frequent nodular flint, broken flint 0.05-0.10m, and occasional chalk fragments – 0.18m thick			0.30+
12904	Circular cut – 0.28-0.29m diameter, 0.18m deep – post-hole, probably part of fence-line			0.30+
12905	Fill of 12906 – Light brown, slightly sandy, silty clay containing occasional heat affected flint and frequent chalk fragments – ≤0.08m thick			0.30+
12906	E-W linear cut – ≥1.8m long, 1.31m wide, ≤0.08m deep – probable agricultural ditch			0.30+

SUMMARY: 1X LINEAR AND 1X POST-HOLE, PROBABLY AGRICULTURAL, MAYBE PART OF LAND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM(S)/ BOUNDARIES

TR130	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.32
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
13001	Plough-soil – Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel and chalk fragments			0–0.26
13002	Subsoil – Light brown, silty clay containing occasional flint and chalk fragments			0.26–0.43
13003	Geological Deposit – Broken, colluviated chalk with light brown, silty clay			0.32+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR131	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
13101	Plough-soil – Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel and chalk fragments			0–0.29
13102	Subsoil – Light brown, silty clay containing occasional flint and chalk fragments			0.29–0.34
13103	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing occasional flint nodules			0.29+
13104	N-S linear feature defined by plough scarring – ≥1.8m long, 0.50-0.80m wide, ≤0.05m deep – filled by subsoil – remnants of furrow			0.30+

SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS

TR132	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
13201	Plough-soil – Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel and chalk fragments			0–0.25
13202	Subsoil – Light brown, silty clay containing occasional flint and chalk fragments			0.25–0.37
13203	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing occasional flint nodules			0.30+
13204	Fill of 13205 – Dark brownish grey, silty clay containing frequent flint, occasional coal and rare CBM/tile			0.30+
13205	Recorded in plan – N-S linear feature – ≥1.8m long, 3.4m wide – remnants of furrow			0.30+
13206	Fill of 13207 – Light brownish grey, silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments, occasional flint chips and fragments, rare CBM and tiny coal fragments – 0.07m thick			0.30+
13207	N-S linear cut – ≥1.8m long, 0.89m wide, 0.07m deep – remnants of furrow			0.30+

SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS

TR133	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.35
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
13301	Plough-soil – Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel and chalk fragments			0–0.30
13302	Subsoil – Light brown, silty clay containing occasional flint and chalk fragments			0.30–0.66

13303	Geological Deposit – Broken colluviated chalk	0.30/0.66+
13304	Step cut – E-W orientated – ≥1.8m long, 1.8m wide, 0.35m deep – filled by subsoil – terracing of hillslope	0.25–0.66
13305	Fill of 13306 – Light brownish grey, silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional flint chips – 0.05m thick	0.35+
13306	NE-SW linear cut – ≥1.8m long, 0.50m wide, 0.05m deep – heavily truncated, indeterminate – possibly agricultural	0.35+

SUMMARY: 1X INDETERMINATE LINEAR FEATURE AND TERRACING OF HILLSLOPE

TR136	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.30
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

13601	Plough-soil – Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel and chalk fragments	0–0.30
13602	Subsoil – Light brown, silty clay containing occasional flint and chalk fragments	0.30–0.35/0.40
13603	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing occasional flint nodules	0.30/0.35+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR134	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.35
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

13401	Plough-soil – Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel and chalk fragments	0–0.28
13402	Subsoil – Light brown, silty clay containing occasional flint and chalk fragments	0.2–0.74
13403	Geological Deposit – Broken colluviated chalk	0.31+
13404	Step cut – E-W orientated – ≥1.8m long, 2.95m wide, ≤0.45m deep – filled by subsoil – terracing of hillslope	0.35+
13405	Step cut – E-W orientated – ≥1.8m long, 1.4m wide, ≤0.55m deep – filled by subsoil – possible terracing of hillslope	0.35+

SUMMARY: TERRACING OF HILLSLOPE

TR135	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.40–0.65
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

13501	Plough-soil – Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel and chalk fragments	0–0.30
13502	Subsoil – Light brown, silty clay containing occasional flint and chalk fragments	0.30–0.73
13503	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing occasional flint nodules	0.34+
13504	Fill of 13505 – Dark brownish grey, silty clay containing occasional chalk fragments, occasional charcoal fragments, flint chips and small gravelly stones – ≤0.13m thick	0.40+
13505	Sub-circular cut – 0.60m long, 0.58m wide, 0.13m deep – indeterminate function	0.40+

SUMMARY: 1X DISCRETE FEATURE – INDETERMINATE FUNCTION

TR137	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	30	1.8	0.35
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)

13701	Plough-soil – Mid grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips, gravel and chalk fragments	0–0.30
13702	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing occasional flint nodules	0.30+
13703	Subsoil – Light greyish brown, slightly fine sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint fragments, chips and small nodules, and occasional chalk fragments	0.30+
13704	Fill of 13713 – Mid greyish brown, silty clay containing frequent small chalk fragments ≤0.01m and occasional small flint nodules – 0.11m thick	0.30+
13705	Fill of 13713 – Grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments ≤0.03m and rare flint chips/ fragments – 0.06-0.14m thick	0.30+
13706	Fill of 13713 – Mid greyish brown, silty clay containing frequent flint nodules, chalk fragments and rare bone – ≤0.44m thick	0.30+
13707	Fill of 13713 – Mid brown, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent chalk and occasional flint fragments – 0.10-0.16m thick	0.30+
13708	Fill of 13713 – Light greyish brown, slightly sandy, silty clay containing occasional flint chips/ fragments – ≤0.15m thick	0.30+
13709	Fill of 13713 – Pale greyish white chalk containing soft tiny chalk fragments – ≤0.15m thick	0.30+
13710	Fill of 13713 – White chalk fragments – ≤0.14m thick	0.30+
13711	Fill of 13713 – Greyish white chalk containing a single flint flake – 0.20m thick	0.30+
13712	Fill of 13713 – White chalk – ≤0.20m thick	0.30+
13713	E-W linear cut – ≥1.00m long, 2.53m wide, c. 0.83m deep – probable barrow ditch	0.30+

13714	Fill of 13715 – Dark brownish grey, silty clay containing frequent flint chips and fragments ≤0.06m	0.30+
13715	Recorded in plan – sub-rectangular feature – 2.57m long, 1.32m wide – possible grave cut	0.30+
13716	Fill of 13715 – Light grey, chalky, silty clay containing occasional nodular flint	0.30+

SUMMARY: BARROW DITCH AND POSSIBLE REMNANTS OF BARROW MOUND WITH POSSIBLE SUB-RECTANGULAR GRAVE CUT

0302	Subsoil – Mottled white and light grey, chalky, sandy clay containing flint gravel	0.30–0.55
0303	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing frequent flint and flint nodules	0.45–0.55+
0304	Linear feature, N-S orientation, 1.5m wide filled with mid-yellow brown clayey sand containing occasional flint gravels, broken nodules	0.40

SUMMARY: PROBABLE FURROW

Watching Brief Geological Test Pits

WB01	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	4	1.5	0.45
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
0101	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic			0–0.30
0102	Subsoil – Mottled white and light grey, chalky, sandy clay containing flint gravel			0.30–0.45
0103	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing frequent flint and flint nodules			0.45+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

WB02	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	4.0	1.5	0.35
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
0201	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic			0–0.20
0202	Subsoil – Mottled white and light grey, chalky, sandy clay containing flint gravel			0.20–0.35
0203	Alluvial Deposit – Mid yellowish brown, very slightly sandy clay containing frequent manganese flecks			0.35+
0204	Geological Deposit – Very light, greyish white, fine grit and pea gravel with patches of chalk containing occasional small sub-angular nodular flint gravel			0.35+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

WB03	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	4.0	1.5	0.55
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
0301	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic			0–0.30

WB04	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NW-SE	4.0	1.5	0.55
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
0401	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic			0–0.30
0402	Geological Deposit – Very light, greyish white, fine grit and pea gravel with patches of chalk containing occasional small sub-angular nodular flint gravel			0.30+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

WB05	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	4	1.5	0.45
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
0501	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic			0–0.30
0502	Subsoil – Mottled white and light grey, chalky, sandy clay containing flint gravel			0.30–0.50
0503	Geological Deposit – Very light, greyish white, fine grit and pea gravel with patches of chalk containing occasional small sub-angular nodular flint gravel			0.50+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

WB06	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	4	1.5	0.50
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
0601	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic			0–0.25
0602	Subsoil – Mottled white and light grey, chalky, sandy clay containing flint gravel			0.25–0.46
0603	Geological Deposit – Very light, greyish white, fine grit and pea gravel with patches of chalk containing occasional small sub-angular nodular flint gravel			0.46+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

WB07	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	3.20	1.60	0.35
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
0701	Plough-soil – Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, exceptionally rare CBM and glazed ceramic			0–0.26
0702	Geological Deposit – White chalk containing flint			0.26+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

APPENDIX 2 FINDS CATALOGUE

TR	CONTEXT	CUT NO	SF	SAMPLE	COUNT	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
-	unstrat	unstrat	-	-	1	22	Pottery (PH)	SASH	-	IA
-	unstrat	unstrat	-	-	1	10	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming, heavy cortication, slight damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
-	unstrat	unstrat	-	-	1	5	Lithics	Flake	Heavy cortication, slight damage	LNeol/BA?
28	unstrat	unstrat	-	-	1	4	Lithics	Blade	Proximal break, distal trimming, plunging termination, heavy cortication, slight damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
28	unstrat	unstrat	-	-	1	5	Lithics	Blade-like flake	Distal trimming, proximal break, heavy cortication, slight damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
25	2505	2504	-	-	1	11	CBM	Roof tile	Fabric TF1	14th
26	2606	2604	-	12	1	8	Lithics	Burnt unworked	-	-
26	2607	2604	-	-	-	268	Industrial Waste	slag	dense, vesicular slag attached to flat stones	-
26	2607	2604	-	-	1	7	Iron	buckle?	oval-shaped object, L 34mm x W 31mm x Th 2-3mm, distorted	Medi-Mod
26	2607	2604	-	13	3	0	Lithics	Burnt unworked	-	-
26	2607	2604	-	13	1	0	Pottery (Mod)	Modern Whiteware	blue transfer print	1800+
26	2607	2604	-	-	1	4	CBM	daub	soft, fine sandy fabric	-
26	2608	2604	-	-	5	74	Pottery (Medi)	SXOR2	-	AS
26	2608	2604	-	-	1	7	Pottery (Medi)	SXOR1	jar (form J); diam 10mm	AS
26	2608	2604	-	-	1	4	Pottery (PH)	SXOR2?	very abraded, sandy, dot décor, could be IA or Saxon	IA/AS
26	2608	2604	-	-	1	66	Lithics	Flint ball	Totally cortical flint ball, chalk cortex	-
27	2702	2702	-	-	1	9	Lithics	Flake	Side trimming, moderate cortication, moderate damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
28	2801	2801	-	-	1	2	Lithics	Blade-like flake	Distal trimming, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
28	2805	2804	-	-	1	14	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
28	2805	2804	-	-	1	2	Lithics	Flake	Heavy cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
28	2805	2804	-	-	1	8	Lithics	Flake	Side trimming, lipped butt, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
28	2811	2810	-	-	1	25	Lithics	Flake	Distal break, side trimming, mineral concretion on ventral surface, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?

TR	CONTEXT	CUT NO	SF	SAMPLE	COUNT	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
28	2814	2813	-	21	1	2	Pottery (PH)	Beaker	small rim sherd, reduced inner and oxidised outer with two horizontal impressed lines and ?top of chevron	LNeol/EBA
28	2814	2813	-	-	1	4	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
28	2814	2813	7	-	1	485	Pottery (PH)	Beaker	near complete; all over comb impressed, relatively late, rim diam 108mm, base diam 81mm, H 146mm, max width on body 104mm	LNeol/EBA
28	2814	2813	-	23	1	0	Lithics	Sieved chips	-	LNeol/BA?
28	2814	2813	-	23	1	0	Lithics	Burnt unworked	-	-
28	2814	2813	-	21	1	1	Lithics	Flake	Heavy cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
28	2814	2813	-	21	2	0	Lithics	Sieved chips	-	LNeol/BA?
28	2830	2813	-	32	2	0	Pottery (PH)	fragments	very small fragments, likely from SF7	PH
28	2830	2813	-	32	6	1	Lithics	Sieved chips	1 mini flake, others are possible chunks, heavy cortication	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	13	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming, light cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	5	Lithics	Flake	Proximal break, distal trimming, moderate cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	6	Lithics	Flake	Covered in mineral concretions, heavy cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	5	Lithics	Flake	Side trimming, uncorticated, fresh damage, gravel cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	9	141	Lithics	Burnt unworked	-	-
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	12	Lithics	Irregular waste	Moderate cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	8	2	Lithics	Chip	Fragments	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	3	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming, moderate cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	3	0	Pottery (PH)	GR?	-	IA
31	3108	3107	-	14	1	49	Lithics	Unclassifiable/ fragmentary core	Irregular, light cortication, slight damage	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	14	3	0	Lithics	Sieved chips	-	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	14	1	1	Lithics	Flake	Side trimming, uncorticated, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	64	Lithics	Unclassifiable/ fragmentary core	Irregular, moderate cortication, slight damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	3	Lithics	Blade-like flake	Moderate cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	7	Lithics	Flake	Clear cone, side trimming, light cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?

LAND SOUTH OF NETHERHAMPTON ROAD, SALISBURY WILTSHIRE NRSW

TR	CONTEXT	CUT NO	SF	SAMPLE	COUNT	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	1	Lithics	Flake	Distal break, light cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	43	Lithics	Flake	Proximal break, moderate cortication, slight damage	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	30	Lithics	Flake	Thick bulb, side trimming, moderate cortication, fresh damage, gravel cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	14	Lithics	Flake	Moderate cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	3	Lithics	Blade-like flake	Moderate cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	2	Lithics	Flake	Distal end only, side trimming, light cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	3	Lithics	Blade-like flake	Light cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	11	Lithics	Flake	Moderate cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	13	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming, moderate cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	3	Lithics	Flake	Secondary removal, moderate cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	10	Lithics	Flake	Moderate cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	26	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming, moderate cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	12	Lithics	Blade-like flake	Proximal break, moderate cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	5	Lithics	Flake	Side trimming, hinge termination, moderate cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	5	Lithics	Flake	Side trimming, distal break, moderate cortication, fresh damage, gravel cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3108	3107	-	-	1	4	Lithics	Flake	Light cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
31	3109	3107	-	15	1	1	Lithics	Flake	Side trimming, light cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3109	3107	-	15	14	0	Lithics	Sieved chips	Potential micro-debitage, needs washing	LNeol/BA?
31	3109	3107	-	-	1	10	Lithics	Blade-like flake	Distal trimming, moderate cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3109	3107	-	-	1	20	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming, light cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3109	3107	-	15	1	8	Lithics	Flake	Hinge termination, light cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
31	3109	3107	-	15	1	4	Lithics	Flake	Side trimming, proximal break, light cortication, fresh damage, gravel cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3109	3107	-	-	1	3	Lithics	Flake	Heavy cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?

TR	CONTEXT	CUT NO	SF	SAMPLE	COUNT	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
31	3109	3107	-	-	1	2	Lithics	Blade-like flake	Distal trimming, moderate cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3109	3107	-	-	1	21	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming, moderate cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3109	3107	-	-	1	20	Lithics	Flake	Side trimming, mineral concretions, distal break, moderate cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3109	3107	-	-	1	9	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming, moderate cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3109	3107	-	15	6	4	Lithics	Sieved chips	Fragments/small flakes - need washing	LNeol/BA?
31	3109	3107	-	-	1	14	Lithics	Blade	Side trimming, quite thick, moderate cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3109	3107	-	-	3	1	Lithics	Flake	Small, moderate cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
31	3109	3107	-	-	1	0	Lithics	Blade-like flake	Distal break, moderate cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3109	3107	-	-	3	8	Lithics	Burnt unworked	-	-
31	3109	3107	2	-	1	22	Lithics	Disc scraper	Abrupt direct retouch to distal end and sides, moderate cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
31	3109	3107	-	-	1	1	Lithics	Flake	Moderate cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
31	3109	3107	-	-	1	2	Lithics	Flake	Moderate cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
31	3109	3107	-	-	1	0	Lithics	Flake	Proximal break, moderate cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
31	3109	3107	-	-	1	0	Lithics	Bladelet	Proximal break, moderate cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
31	3109	3107	-	15	1	8	Lithics	Flake	Secondary removal, moderate cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3109	3107	-	-	1	8	CBM	daub	soft, fine sandy fabric	-
31	3109	3107	-	-	1	2	Pottery (PH)	GR	-	IA
31	3110	3107	-	-	1	0	Lithics	Bladelet	Distal trimming, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3110	3107	-	-	1	3	Lithics	Flake	Covered in mineral concretions, heavy cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
31	3110	3107	-	-	1	0	Pottery (PH)	GRCA	-	IA
31	3113	3112	-	-	1	15	Lithics	Flake	Distal break, heavy cortication, slight damage	LNeol/BA?
31	3113	3112	-	-	1	5	Lithics	Flake	Heavy cortication, slight damage	LNeol/BA?
31	3113	3112	-	-	1	34	Lithics	Backed knife	Bifacial retouch on right lateral edge, heavy cortication, slight damage	LNeol/BA?

LAND SOUTH OF NETHERHAMPTON ROAD, SALISBURY WILTSHIRE NRSW

TR	CONTEXT	CUT NO	SF	SAMPLE	COUNT	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
31	3113	3112	-	-	1	4	Lithics	Flake	Heavy cortication, slight damage	LNeol/BA?
31	3113	3112	-	-	1	29	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming, lipped butt, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
31	3113	3112	-	-	1	32	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
33	3305	3304	-	25	1	5	Lithics	Flint ball	Totally cortical flint ball, chalk cortex	-
34	3409	3410	-	-	1	6	Pottery (PH)	FL3	-	IA
34	3409	3410	-	-	3	3	Pottery (PH)	SAFL	-	IA
34	3411	3412	-	-	1	2	Lithics	Flake	Side trimming, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
34	3413	3415	-	-	1	0	Pottery (PH)	FL3	-	IA
34	3419	3420	-	-	1	25	Lithics	Flake	Side trimming, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
34	3419	3420	-	-	1	17	Lithics	End and side scraper	Abrupt direct retouch to distal end & sides, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
34	3419	3420	-	-	1	6	Lithics	Flake	Side trimming, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
34	3419	3420	-	-	1	19	Lithics	Burnt unworked	-	-
35	3504	3515	-	-	1	13	Lithics	Flake	Hinge termination, heavy cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
35	3504	3515	-	-	1	13	Lithics	Blade-like flake	Side trimming, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
35	3504	3515	-	-	1	48	Lithics	Flake	Side trimming, thick flake, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
35	3507	3506	-	-	1	16	Lithics	Blade	Secondary removal, dorsal blade scars, heavy cortication, slight damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
36	3606	3604	-	-	1	8	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
36	3606	3604	-	-	5	14	Pottery (PH)	Flint-tempered	one fabric with more frequent flint inclusions, the other with more finely crushed flint	LBA
38	3804	3804	-	-	1	4	Lithics	Blade-like flake	Distal break, dorsal blade scars, heavy cortication, slight damage	LNeol/BA?
38	3804	3804	-	-	1	7	Lithics	Flake	Heavy cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
38	3804	3804	-	-	1	8	Lithics	Burnt unworked	-	-
39	3904	3909	-	-	1	2	Pottery (PH)	FL	rounded rim sherd with sandy fabric	IA?
39	3904	3909	-	-	1	4	Pottery (PH)	FL	body sherd with shell and flint inclusions	IA?
40	4004	4006	-	-	1	2	Lithics	Flake	Secondary removal, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?

TR	CONTEXT	CUT NO	SF	SAMPLE	COUNT	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
40	4004	4006	-	-	1	13	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
40	4005	4006	-	-	1	1	Lithics	Flake	Side trimming, moderate cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
41	4104	4105	-	-	2	2	Pottery (PM)	TGW	Tin-glazed Earthenware	17th-18th
41	4104	4105	-	-	1	4	CBM	daub	soft, fine sandy fabric	-
42	4204	4205	-	-	4	66	CBM	Roof tile	Fabric TF1	14th
46	4602	4602	-	-	2	3	Pottery (PH)	Flint-tempered	finely crushed flint fabric, oxidised	LBA
48	4804	4804	-	-	1	36	CBM	Roof tile	Fabric TF1	14th
48	4804	4804	-	-	1	12	CBM	Roof tile	Fabric TF2	PM
49	4902	4902	-	-	1	3	Lithics	Flake	Heavy cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
51	5112	5111	-	18	1	3	Lithics	Burnt unworked	-	-
56	5602	5602	-	-	1	29	Pottery (PH)	Flint-tempered	frequent crushed flint, oxidised outer and inner, reduced core	LBA
56	5605	5606	-	20	4	0	Lithics	Burnt unworked	Fragments	-
56	5610	5611	-	-	1	5	Pottery (PM)	VER	bowl?, internally glazed, abraded	17th-18th
56	5610	5611	-	-	1	25	CBM	Roof tile	Fabric TF1	14th
63	6303	6303	-	-	1	28	CBM	Roof tile	Fabric TF1	14th
63	6303	6303	-	-	1	9	Pottery (PM)	VER	bowl?, internally glazed, abraded	17th-18th
68	6803	6807	-	-	2	7	Pottery (PH)	Flint-tempered	finely crushed flint with rare sand	LBA
68	6805	6807	-	-	3	24	Pottery (PH)	Flint-tempered	frequent crushed flint, one rim with impressed finger decoration on top	MBA-LBA
68	6805	6807	-	-	1	17	Lithics	Flake	Side trimming, moderate cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
68	6805	6807	-	-	1	6	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming, moderate cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
68	6805	6807	-	-	1	11	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming, moderate cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
68	6805	6807	-	-	1	2	Lithics	Blade-like flake	Moderate cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
68	6805	6807	-	-	1	1	Lithics	Flake	Moderate cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
68	6806	6807	-	-	3	8	Pottery (PH)	Flint-tempered	frequent crushed flint	MBA-LBA
72	7214	7204	-	-	1	28	Lithics	Burnt unworked	-	-
72	7214	7204	-	-	1	14	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming, heavy cortication, slight damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
73	7304	7303	-	-	1	1	CBM	daub	soft, fine sandy fabric	-
73	7304	7303	-	-	1	9	Lithics	Flake	Heavy cortication, slight damage	LNeol/BA?

LAND SOUTH OF NETHERHAMPTON ROAD, SALISBURY WILTSHIRE NRSW

TR	CONTEXT	CUT NO	SF	SAMPLE	COUNT	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
73	7309	7309	-	-	1	10	CBM	Roof tile	Fabric TF2	PM
73	7310	7310	-	-	1	3	Pottery (PH)	Food Vessel?	rim sherd with some ridging	LNeol/EBA
73	7310	7310	-	-	17	41	Pottery (PH)	Beaker	comb-impressed with a fine, well crushed flint fabric, decorated with parallel lines of square-toothed comb impressions	LNeol/EBA
81	8104	8104	-	-	1	57	CBM	Roof tile	Fabric TF2	PM
82	8205	8204	-	-	1	4	Pottery (PH)	SA3	-	IA
82	8205	8204	-	-	1	31	Pottery (PH)	SH1	2=1, fresh breaks; thick-walled	IA
82	8205	8204	-	-	1	10	Lithics	Blade	Primary removal, heavy cortication, slight damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
83	8302	8302	-	-	1	41	Pottery (Medi)	LAV	jar, rim sherd, internal green glaze, good condition	13th-16th
91	9106	9103	-	-	1	6	Lithics	Blade-like flake	Distal trimming, dorsal blade scars, heavy cortication, slight damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
92	9203	9204	-	-	1	1	Lithics	Flake	Heavy cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
92	9203	9204	-	-	1	14	Lithics	Flake	Hinge termination, distal trimming, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
92	9203	9204	-	-	1	2	Pottery (PH)	Flint-tempered	flint-tempered fabric	LBA
92	9203	9204	-	-	1	4	Lithics	Flake	Hinge termination, heavy cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
96	9603	9603	-	-	5	38	CBM	Roof tile	Fabric TF1	14th
98	9804	9805	-	-	1	3	Lithics	Flake	Secondary removal, heavy cortication, slight damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
100	10004	10004	-	-	1	10	Lithics	Flake	Heavy cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
100	10004	10004	-	-	1	6	Lithics	Flake	Side trimming, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
101	10104	10105	-	-	2	18	CBM	Roof tile	Fabric TF1	14th
101	10104	10105	-	-	1	19	CBM	Roof tile	Fabric TF2	PM
101	10106	10107	-	-	1	2	Lithics	Blade-like flake	Heavy cortication, slight damage	LNeol/BA?
107	10703	10704	-	-	1	5	Lithics	Blade	Distal trimming, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
107	10703	10704	-	-	1	6	Lithics	Flake	Distal break, heavy cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
107	10703	10704	-	-	1	21	Lithics	Flake	Heavy cortication, slight damage	LNeol/BA?
107	10703	10704	-	-	1	68	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming, mineral concretion on ventral surface, heavy cortication, slight damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
107	10703	10704	-	-	1	59	Lithics	Flake	Secondary removal, ventral surface covered in mineral concretions, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
107	10703	10704	-	-	1	9	Lithics	Flake	Heavy cortication, slight damage	LNeol/BA?

TR	CONTEXT	CUT NO	SF	SAMPLE	COUNT	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
107	10703	10704	-	-	1	137	Lithics	Multiplatform flake core	Minimally worked, mineral concretion on struck surfaces, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
108	10805	10805	-	-	2	6	CBM	daub	soft, fine sandy fabric	-
109	10914	10906	-	-	1	0	Pottery (PH)	FL	-	IA
109	10914	10906	-	-	1	3	Pottery (PH)	OXSA	?Roman	IA/Rom?
109	10919	10919	-	-	1	17	Pottery (PH)	SA2	-	IA
109	10921	10921	-	-	1	13	Pottery (PH)	SA4	-	IA
109	10921	10921	-	-	1	6	Pottery (PH)	SASH	-	IA
109	10921	10921	-	-	1	1	Pottery (PH)	SA5	jar (form J); stab decorated below rim	EIA
109	10926	10926	-	-	1	6	Lithics	Flake	Lipped butt, short & wide, heavy cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
109	10926	10926	-	-	1	1	Lithics	Flake	fresh damage, burnt	LNeol/BA?
109	10926	10926	-	-	1	3	Pottery (PH)	SA4	-	IA
109	10927	10924	-	-	2	30	Pottery (PH)	SA2	-	IA
109	10927	10924	-	42	6	8	CBM	fired clay	abraded, one surface present	-
109	10927	10924	-	-	19	820	Lithics	Burnt unworked	-	LNeol/BA?
109	10927	10924	-	-	2	27	Pottery (PH)	SA3	-	IA
109	10929	10929	-	-	3	36	Pottery (PH)	SASH	-	IA
109	10931	10930	-	-	1	39	Pottery (PH)	SAFLSH	finer ill-s qtz, occasional flint, rare calc	IA
109	10931	10930	-	-	1	7	Lithics	Flake	Proximal break, heavy cortication, slight damage	LNeol/BA?
109	10931	10930	-	-	1	15	Pottery (Medi)	MIC	Fine Micaceous Ware	12th-13th
109	10961	10905	-	-	1	4	Pottery (PH)	SA5	decorated with impressed rings, red-oge finer with sparse coarse	EIA
109	10961	10905	-	-	2	17	Pottery (PH)	SH3	common fossil	IA
109	10961	10905	-	-	5	17	Pottery (PH)	SA4	jar (form J); rim sherd, fine sandy, no visible quartz	EIA
109	10969	10904	-	-	42	770	CBM	daub	soft, fine sandy fabric, some flat surfaces present	-
109	10969	10904	-	-	11	7	Pottery (PH)	OO	-	IA
109	10969	10904	-	-	19	144	Pottery (PH)	SA4	-	IA
109	10969	10904	-	-	1	49	Ceramic	disk	Fabric SA6 (common to abundant well-sorted quartz), complete, 55mm x 60mm	IA
109	10969	10904	-	-	10	34	Pottery (PH)	SA3	-	IA
109	10969	10904	-	39	4	0	CBM	fired clay	abraded	-
109	10969	10904	-	-	2	44	Pottery (PH)	SAFEOR	jar; haematite slip, join	EIA
109	10973	10904	-	-	1	20	CBM	daub	soft, fine sandy fabric	-
109	10973	10904	-	-	1	4	Pottery (PH)	FL3	-	IA
109	10973	10904	-	-	1	7	Pottery (PH)	SA4	-	IA

LAND SOUTH OF NETHERHAMPTON ROAD, SALISBURY WILTSHIRE NRSW

TR	CONTEXT	CUT NO	SF	SAMPLE	COUNT	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
109	10974	10904	-	-	1	9	Pottery (PH)	SA3	-	IA
109	10975	10904	-	-	1	7	Lithics	Flake	Heavy cortication, slight damage	LNeol/BA?
109	10975	10904	-	-	1	197	Lithics	Burnt unworked	-	LNeol/BA?
109	10975	10904	-	-	2	19	Pottery (PH)	SA6	-	IA
109	10975	10904	-	-	2	20	Pottery (PH)	SA4	-	IA
109	10975	10904	-	-	12	65	Pottery (PH)	SASH2	-	IA
109	10980	10928	-	-	1	4	Pottery (PH)	FL3	ill-sorted	IA
109	10981	10923	-	-	4	10	Pottery (PH)	SASH	possible base sherd	IA
109	10981	10923	-	-	1	18	Pottery (PH)	SASH	-	IA
109	10982	10923	-	-	1	1	Pottery (PH)	SA2	-	IA
109	10982	10923	-	-	3	31	Pottery (PH)	SASH	-	IA
109	10984	10923	-	-	1	13	Lithics	Flake	Clear bulbar scar, heavy cortication, slight damage	LNeol/BA?
109	10984	10923	-	-	3	6	Pottery (PH)	SA4	-	IA
109	10984	10923	-	-	1	2	Pottery (PH)	SA3	-	IA
109	10984	10923	-	-	3	34	Pottery (PH)	SASH	sandy sparse shell	IA
109	10985	10923	-	-	1	0	Pottery (PH)	OO	-	IA
109	10986	10923	-	-	1	4	Lithics	Flake	Proximal break, light cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
109	10986	10923	-	-	1	19	Lithics	Blade-like flake	Proximal break, distal trimming, light cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
109	10986	10923	-	-	5	20	Pottery (PH)	SA4	-	IA
109	10986	10923	-	-	1	3	Pottery (PH)	SA3	-	IA
109	10986	10923	-	-	1	1	Pottery (PH)	SA6	more frequent, well-sorted quartz	IA
109	10987	10922	-	-	1	3	Pottery (PH)	SASH2	finer sand	IA
109	10989	10924	-	-	1	3	Pottery (PH)	SASH2	-	IA
109	10989	10924	-	-	5	7	Pottery (PH)	SA4	-	IA
109	10989	10924	-	-	1	1	Pottery (PH)	SA3	-	IA
112	11206	11209	-	-	1	2	Pottery (PH)	SA3	-	IA
112	11213	11213	-	-	1	2	Pottery (Rom)	LEZ SA2	?Ludo Tg	2nd
113	11305	11306	-	-	1	36	CBM	Roof tile	Fabric TF1	14th
114	11404	11403	-	-	1	10	Pottery (PH)	GRSA	-	IA
114	11407	11405	-	-	1	20	Pottery (PH)	SASH2	-	IA
114	11407	11405	-	-	6	27	Pottery (PH)	SA6	-	IA
114	11410	11408	-	-	2	20	Pottery (PH)	SASH2	-	IA
114	11410	11408	-	-	1	9	Pottery (PH)	SA4	-	IA
114	11410	11408	-	-	1	31	Pottery (PH)	SA6	-	IA
114	11410	11408	-	-	16	18	CBM	fired clay/pot	no surfaces	IA
114	11410	11408	-	-	2	11	CBM	daub	soft, fine sandy fabric	-

TR	CONTEXT	CUT NO	SF	SAMPLE	COUNT	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
114	11411	11408	-	-	6	30	Pottery (PH)	SAFESH	-	IA
114	11411	-	-	-	1	193	Lithics	Flint ball	Totally cortical flint ball, chalk cortex	-
114	11411	11408	-	-	4	19	CBM	daub	soft, fine sandy fabric	-
114	11413	11408	-	-	1	8	Pottery (PH)	SA6	-	IA
114	11413	11408	-	-	2	29	Pottery (PH)	SA4	-	IA
114	11422	11408	-	34	2	9	Pottery (PH)	SA4	-	IA
114	11428	11425	-	-	1	12	Pottery (Medi)	SEW	South-East Wiltshire Coarseware	12th-14th
114	11428	11425	-	-	4	19	CBM	daub	soft, fine sandy fabric	-
114	11430	11429	-	35	1	2	CBM	fired clay	abraded	-
114	11430	11429	-	35	1	1	Pottery (PH)	SA4	-	IA
115	11508	11508	-	-	3	26	CBM	Roof tile	Fabric TF1	14th
116	11603	11603	-	-	5	24	Pottery (PH)	SA4?	-	IA
116	11603	11603	-	-	1	11	Pottery (PH)	FL2	-	IA
116	11603	11603	-	-	1	7	Pottery (PH)	GR	-	IA
116	11603	11603	-	-	1	4	Pottery (PH)	SASH2	-	IA
116	11603	11603	-	-	1	7	Pottery (PH)	SA6	-	IA
116	11603	11603	-	-	1	2	Pottery (PH)	SA4	-	IA
116	11603	11603	-	36	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
116	11603	11603	-	36	5	231	Lithics	Burnt unworked	-	LNeol/BA?
116	11603	11603	-	-	31	504	CBM	daub	soft, fine sandy fabric, some flat surfaces present	-
116	11611	11611	-	-	1	12	Pottery (PH)	FLSA	ext burnish; similar size inclusions	IA
116	11613	11613	-	-	1	4	Pottery (PH)	SA6	-	IA
116	11613	11613	-	-	1	14	CBM	daub	soft, fine sandy fabric	-
116	11615	11615	-	-	3	6	Pottery (PH)	SA4?	-	IA
116	11616	11617	-	-	1	3	Pottery (PH)	SA4	-	IA
116	11618	11619	-	37	2	38	Lithics	Burnt unworked	-	LNeol/BA?
116	11618	11619	-	37	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
116	11618	11619	-	37	5	4	CBM	fired clay	abraded, one surface present	-
116	11625	11626	-	-	3	25	Pottery (PH)	SASH	carinated	EIA
116	11625	11626	-	-	1	1	CBM	fired clay/pot	possibly pot	IA
116	11627	11627	-	-	2	16	CBM	daub	soft, fine sandy fabric	-
117	11701	11701	-	-	1	7	Iron	nail	complete, bent at tip	-
117	11701	11701	-	-	1	10	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming, heavy cortication, slight damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
117	11704	11703	-	-	1	6	Lithics	Blade-like flake	Side trimming, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?

LAND SOUTH OF NETHERHAMPTON ROAD, SALISBURY WILTSHIRE NRSW

TR	CONTEXT	CUT NO	SF	SAMPLE	COUNT	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
117	11704	11703	-	33	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	possible hammerscale	-
117	11704	11703	-	-	3	176	CBM	daub	soft, fine sandy fabric	-
117	11704	11703	-	33	5	5	CBM	fired clay	abraded, one surface present	-
117	11704	11703	-	33	1	100	Lithics	Irregular waste	Larger, potential bulb but unclear, moderate cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
117	11704	11703	-	-	1	17	Lithics	Flake	Side trimming, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
117	11704	11703	-	-	2	35	Pottery (PH)	GR	flared jar (form J11); ext burnish, diam 16mm	LIA-eRom
117	11704	11703	-	-	20	231	Pottery (PH)	SA	-	LIA-eRom
117	11704	11703	-	-	14	424	Pottery (PH)	GR	-	LIA-eRom
117	11704	11703	-	33	18	1596	Lithics	Burnt unworked	-	-
117	11704	11703	-	33	5	1	Lithics	Sieved chips	-	LNeol/BA?
117	11704	11703	-	-	1	4	Lithics	Flake	Distal break, heavy cortication, slight damage	LNeol/BA?
117	11710	11709	-	-	5	6	Pottery (PH)	OXSAFL	fine sandy with spare coarser grains	LIA-eRom
117	11710	11709	-	-	2	3	CBM	daub	soft, fine sandy fabric	-
117	11710	11709	-	-	4	5	Pottery (PH)	WWSY	-	LIA-eRom
117	11710	11709	-	-	1	17	Pottery (PH)	SASH	jar (form J)	LIA-eRom
117	11710	11709	-	-	1	12	Pottery (PH)	SASH	-	LIA-eRom
117	11710	11709	-	-	1	13	Pottery (PH)	SASH3	fine shell soapy; ext burnish	LIA-eRom
117	11710	11709	-	-	1	10	Pottery (PH)	SASH	-	LIA-eRom
117	11710	11709	-	-	1	19	Pottery (PH)	SA	rolled rim jar (form J12); diam 20mm	LIA-eRom
117	11710	11709	-	-	1	17	Pottery (PH)	SA	jar/bowl (form J2/B); ext burnish	LIA-eRom
117	11710	11709	-	-	1	23	Pottery (PH)	SASH	bead rim jar (form J1); diam 18mm	LIA-eRom
117	11710	11709	-	-	3	70	Pottery (PH)	GR	-	LIA-eRom
117	11710	11709	-	-	27	254	Pottery (PH)	SA6	-	LIA-eRom
117	11710	11709	-	-	4	24	Pottery (PH)	SA	-	LIA-eRom
117	11721	11714	-	-	1	3	Pottery (PH)	SA2	-	LIA-eRom
117	11731	11731	-	-	1	15	Pottery (PM)	VER	bowl, internally glazed, abraded	17th-18th
117	11731	11731	-	-	2	10	Pottery (Medi)	LAVC	Laverstock Coarseware	13th-16th
117	11733	11733	-	-	1	8	Pottery (PH)	SA6	-	LIA-eRom
118	11804	11804	-	-	5	41	Pottery (PH)	DURO	-	LIA-eRom
118	11804	11804	-	-	1	20	Pottery (PH)	DURO	diam 14mm	LIA-eRom
118	11804	11804	-	-	4	116	Pottery (PH)	DURO	diam 18mm	LIA-eRom
123	12302	12302	-	-	1	95	Pottery (PM)	VER	bowl, internally glazed, abraded	17th-18th
129	12905	12906	-	-	1	7	Pottery (PH)	GRSA	-	IA
132	13204	13205	-	-	1	17	CBM	Roof tile	Fabric TF1, dark green glaze	14th

TR	CONTEXT	CUT NO	SF	SAMPLE	COUNT	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
132	13204	13205	-	-	1	19	CBM	Roof tile	Fabric TF2	PM
133	13305	13306	-	-	1	15	CBM	Roof tile	Fabric TF1	14th
137	13704	13713	-	-	1	32	Pottery (PH)	Flint-tempered	frequent, finely crushed flint fabric; numerous finger/thumb impressions on exterior, wiped interior	MBA
137	13706	13713	-	-	1	7	Lithics	Flake	Secondary removal, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
137	13706	13713	-	-	1	3	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
137	13706	13713	-	-	1	7	Lithics	Flake	Heavy cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
137	13707	13713	-	-	1	25	Lithics	End scraper	Side trimming, minimal direct retouch to distal end, partly obscured by cortication, heavy cortication, slight damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
137	13707	13713	-	-	1	9	Lithics	Flake	Heavy cortication, fresh damage	LNeol/BA?
137	13711	13713	-	-	1	7	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming, proximal break, heavy cortication, fresh damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?

APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA TABLES

TABLE A3.1 Environmental sample results

Context	Sample	Feature	Sample Vol (l)	Retent Vol (l)	Flot Vol (ml)	Sufficient for AMS?	PLANT REMAINS	CEREALE GRAIN	Hordeum vulgare	Triticum aestivo-compactum	Triticum dicoccum	Cereal indeterminate	WEED SEEDS	Chenopodium sp./Atriplex sp.	Gallium aparine	OTHER PLANT REMAINS	Corylus avellana	
2606	12	Barrow ditch [2504]	20	2.3	4	10	N	5	10	20	20	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
2607	13	Barrow ditch [2604]	20	10	20	20	N	10	20	20	20	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
3108	14	Pit [3107]	20	1.5	20	20	N	20	20	20	20	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
3109	15	Pit [3107]	20	1.5	20	20	Y	20	20	20	20	Y	ch	-	-	-	-	-
3509	16	Barrow ditch [3505]	20	20	20	20	Y	20	20	20	20	Y	ch	-	-	-	-	-
4005	17	Pit [4006]	20	20	20	20	N	20	20	20	20	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
5112	18	Cut for cremation burial [5111]	20	1.5	20	20	N	20	20	20	20	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
3121	19	Barrow ditch [3111]	10	1.8	10	10	N	10	10	10	10	N	ch	-	-	-	+	-
5605	20	Pit [5606]	10	1.4	10	10	Y	20	20	20	20	Y	ch	-	-	-	-	-
2814	21	Beaker burial grave cut [2813]	20	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
2814	22	Beaker burial grave cut [2813]	90	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
2814	23	Beaker burial grave cut [2813]	20	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
2808	24	Beaker burial grave cut [2813]	20	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
3305	25	Barrow ditch [3304]	20	7	20	20	N	10	10	10	10	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
5605	26	Pit [5606]	20	3	20	20	Y	10	10	10	10	Y	ch	-	-	-	-	-
7007	27	Posthole [7006]	10	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
7009	28	Cremation cut [7008]	10	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
9106	29	Barrow ditch [9103]	20	5.3	20	20	N	50	50	50	50	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
9104	30	Barrow ditch [9103]	20	10	20	20	N	5	5	5	5	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
7313	31	Barrow ditch [7303]	10	2.5	10	10	N	20	20	20	20	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
2830	32	Fill of Beaker vessel in [2813]	2	0.4	2	2	N	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
11704	33	Enclosure ditch [11703]	20	7	20	20	N	50	50	50	50	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
11422	34	Enclosure ditch [11408]	2	1.9	2	2	N	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
11430	35	Cur [11429]	4	16.2	4	4	N	50	50	50	50	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
11603	36	Occupation deposit	40	8.5	40	40	Y	60	60	60	60	Y	ch	-	-	-	-	-
11618	37	Ditch [11619]	20	9.2	20	20	N	20	20	20	20	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
10914	38	Cur [10906]	10	2.5	10	10	N	5	5	5	5	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
10969	39	Ditch [10904]	20	14	20	20	N	3	3	3	3	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
10957	40	Ditch [10905]	20	15	20	20	N	10	10	10	10	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
10989	41	Chalky clay deposit	10	4	10	10	N	4	4	4	4	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
10927	42	Pit [10924]	10	3	10	10	N	3	3	3	3	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
10986	43	Pit [10923]	4	2	4	4	N	2	2	2	2	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
10986	44	Pit [10923]	40	2	40	40	N	2	2	2	2	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
10986	45	Pit [10923]	20	7	20	20	N	2	2	2	2	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-
10985	46	Pit [10923]	2	0.5	2	2	N	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	N	ch	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE A3.2 Animal bone

CONTEXT	HAND COLLECTED	SAMPLE	FEATURE	PRESERVATION	MINIMUM NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS (MNI)	NISP	WEIGHT (G)	UNBURNT BONE			AMPHIBIAN (FROG/ TOAD)	RODENT	BURNT BONE PRESERVATION	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
								LARGE MAMMAL (E G COW/ HORSE)	MEDIUM SIZED MAMMAL (E G PIG/ SHEEP/ GOAT)	SMALL MAMMAL (E G DOG, CAT)					
2606	Y	-	Barrow ditch [2604]	Poor	1	1	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	Rib fragment	
2607	Y	-	Barrow ditch [2604]	Poor	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indet bone fragments	
2608	Y	-	Barrow ditch [2604]	Poor	2	2	93	1	1	-	-	-	-	Sheep radius and tibia	
2801	Y	-	Ploughsoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Human bone	
2802	Y	-	Subsoil	Poor	1	1	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	Rib fragment	
2814	-	22	Beaker cut [2813]	Poor	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indet bone fragments	
2816	Y	-	Barrow ditch [2810]	Poor	1	1	39	1	-	-	-	-	-	Indet bone fragment	
3108	-	14	Pit [3107]	Poor	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indet bone fragments	
3109	Y	-	Pit [3107]	Poor	3	3	18	1	1	-	-	-	-	2 Pig teeth. Indet bone fragments. Horse scapula	
3109	-	15	Pit [3107]	Poor	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	Poor	2	Indet burnt bone fragments.	
3110	Y	-	Pit [3107]	Poor	1	1	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	Longbone shaft fragment	
3121	Y	-	Ditch [3111]	Poor	2	2	71	-	2	-	-	-	-	Sheep/goat metatarsal and indet shaft fragments	
3305	-	25	Barrow ditch [3304]	Poor	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indet bone fragments	
3506	Y	-	Barrow ditch [3505]	Poor	1	1	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	Indet fragment	
4005	Y	-	Pit [4006]	Poor	7	7	69	-	7	-	-	-	-	Pig- teeth (5), mandible fragment, distal humerus and pelvis fragment.	
4005	-	17	Pit [4006]	Poor	1	1	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	Indet bone fragments	

CONTEXT	HAND COLLECTED	SAMPLE	FEATURE	PRESERVATION	MINIMUM NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS (MNI)	NISP	WEIGHT (G)	UNBURNT BONE			AMPHIBIAN (FROG/ TOAD)	RODENT	BURNT BONE PRESERVATION	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
								LARGE MAMMAL (E G COW/ HORSE)	MEDIUM SIZED MAMMAL (E G PIG/ SHEEP/ GOAT)	SMALL MAMMAL (E G DOG, CAT)					
5105	Y	-	Colluvium	Poor	1	38	475	38	-	-	-	-	-	Cow vertebrae and rib fragments- epiphyses unfused, all heavily dog chewed	
5112	Y	-	Pit cut [5111]	Poor	1	7	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	Indet mandible fragments	
5112	-	18	Pit cut [5111]	Poor	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indet bone fragments	
5605	-	20	Pit [5606]	Poor	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indet bone fragments	
5605	-	26	Pit [5606]	Poor	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indet bone fragments	
6805	Y	-	Ditch [6807]	Poor	1	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indet fragments	
7005	Y	-	Barrow ditch [7003]	Poor	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	Indet shaft fragments	
7304	Y	-	Barrow ditch [7303]	Poor	1	1	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	Possible antler fragment. Very poorly preserved.	
7305	Y	-	Barrow ditch [7303]	Poor	1	1	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	Indet	
7308	Y	-	Barrow ditch [7303]	Fair	1	1	71	1	-	-	-	-	-	Cow astragalus	
9106	Y	-	Barrow ditch [9103]	Fair	1	27	455	27	-	-	-	-	-	Vertebrae fragments and ribs	
9106	-	29	Barrow ditch [9103]	Poor	1	12	27	12	-	-	-	-	-	Rib fragments	
9106	Y	SF 009	Barrow ditch [9103]	Good	1	20	<0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vole- skull, scapula, femurs (2), tibiae (2), humerae (2), ribs (7),	
10703	Y	-	Pit [10704]	poor	1	1	<0.1	-	1	-	-	-	-	Indet bone fragments	
10908	Y	-	Ditch [10905]	Good	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pig tooth	
10914	-	38	Cut [10906]	Poor	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indet bone fragments	
10920	Y	-	Cut	Fair	1	2	34	-	2	-	-	-	-	Pig teeth and jaw fragments	
10921	Y	-	Cut	Poor	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indet bone fragment	

CONTEXT	HAND COLLECTED	SAMPLE	FEATURE	PRESERVATION	MINIMUM NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS (MNI)	NISP	WEIGHT (G)			UNBURNT BONE			AMPHIBIAN (FROG/ TOAD)	RODENT	BURNT BONE PRESERVATION	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
							LARGE MAMMAL (E G COW/ HORSE)	MEDIUM SIZED MAMMAL (E G PIG/ SHEEP/ GOAT)	SMALL MAMMAL (E G DOG, CAT)	LARGE MAMMAL (E G COW/ HORSE)	MEDIUM SIZED MAMMAL (E G PIG/ SHEEP/ GOAT)	SMALL MAMMAL (E G DOG, CAT)					
10927	y	-	Pit [10924]	Poor	1	1	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indet bone fragment. Human tooth
10929	y	-	Cut	Fair	1	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cow tooth
10931	y	-	Furrow [10930]	poor	1	1	17	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rib fragments
10931	y	-	Furrow [10930]	Good	1	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cow phalange. Dog chewed. Fine cut. marks distal end
10957	y	-	Ditch [10905]	Poor	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indet bone fragment
10957	-	40	Ditch [10905]	Poor	1	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indet bone fragment
10961	y	-	Ditch [10905]	Poor	2	4	131	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cow metatarsal and tooth. Dog chewed.
10969	-	39	Ditch [10904]	Good	1	6	282	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cow tooth, pelvis, metacarpal.
10969	-	-	Ditch [10904]	Poor	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indet bone fragments
10974	y	-	Ditch [10904]	Fair	1	1	89	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cow scapula
10975	y	-	Ditch [10904]	Fair	3	2	36	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Radius, fine horizontal cut marks on shaft. Deer? phalanx, fine horizontal cut marks on distal end. Pig mandible fragments and teeth. Cow proximal radius
10981	y	-	Pit [10923]	Fair	2	4	7	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	Small mammal tibia, Sheep tooth.
10982	y	-	Pit [10923]	Fair	4	6	39	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sheep tooth. Fox? femur, ulna and vertebra. Indet longbone shaft fragment.
10984	y	-	Pit [10923]	Good	2	2	294	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cow tibia shaft, cow scapula
10984	y	-	Pit [10923]	Excellent	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Thoracic vertebra, small mammal (fox?).
10985	-	46	Pit [10923]	Poor	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indet bone fragment

CONTEXT	HAND COLLECTED	SAMPLE	FEATURE	PRESERVATION	MINIMUM NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS (MNI)	NISP	UNBURNT BONE			AMPHIBIAN (FROG/ TOAD)	RODENT	BURNT BONE PRESERVATION	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
							LARGE MAMMAL (E G COW/ HORSE)	MEDIUM SIZED MAMMAL (E G PIG/ SHEEP/ GOAT)	SMALL MAMMAL (E G DOG, CAT)					
10986	-	43	Pit [10923]	Good	4	80	5	-	-	12	68	-	(2 bags) Human carpal. Small mammal bones (c.78) includes shrew mandibles, vole mandible. Rodent vertebrae, small mammal ribs, scapulae, long bones. Frog/toad tibio-fibula, radio-ulna, pelvis, femur.	
10986	-	45	Pit [10923]	Good	7	350+	15	-	-	20+	350+	-	Small mammal bones includes vole mandibles. Rodent: vertebrae, small mammal ribs, scapulae, long bones. Frog/toad tibio-fibula, radio-ulna, femur.	
10986	-	SF 009	Pit [10923]	Poor	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sheep skull and teeth	
10986	-	SF 009	Pit [10923]	Good	3	154	15	-	-	-	1	-	Vole skull fragments, teeth, vertebrae, ribs, tibia, radius and ulna, femur	
10986	-	-	Pit [10923]	Good	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	Vole skull and teeth	
10989	Y	-	Pit [10924]	Good	1	1	116	1	-	-	-	-	Cow distal tibia	
11207	Y	-	Ditch [11209]	Poor	2	2	32	2	-	-	-	-	Long bone fragments	
11407	Y	-	Ditch [11405]	poor	3	3	46	3	-	-	-	-	Cow tooth, mandible fragments and phalanx	
11410	Y	-	Ditch [11408]	Fair	2	39	723	16	4	-	-	-	Cow proximal radius, humerus shaft fragment, proximal femur, scapulae, mandible, tooth, vertebra, metacarpal. Large mammal ribs (8). Medium sized mammal shaft fragments. Sheep metatarsal and shaft fragments.	
11411	Y	-	Ditch [11408]	Poor	1	4	102	6	1	-	-	-	Skull fragments. Indet shaft fragments large mammal. Cf. Cow metatarsal fragment.	

CONTEXT	HAND COLLECTED	SAMPLE	FEATURE	PRESERVATION	MINIMUM NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS (MNI)	NISP	UNBURNT BONE			AMPHIBIAN (FROG/ TOAD)	RODENT	BURNT BONE PRESERVATION	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
							LARGE MAMMAL (E G COW/ HORSE)	MEDIUM SIZED MAMMAL (E G PIG/ SHEEP/ GOAT)	SMALL MAMMAL (E G DOG, CAT)					
11412	y	-	Ditch [11408]	Poor	1	1	124	1	-	-	-	-	Cow scapula	
11427	y	-	Ditch [11425]	Poor	4	6	140	2	3	-	-	-	Horse teeth (2). Sheep tibia, tooth.	
11430	-	35	Truncated pit (11429)	Poor	3	4	2	-	2	-	3	-	Rodent femur. Indet long bone fragments.	
11603	y	-	Occupation deposit	Fair	1	2	252	1	7	-	-	-	Horse metatarsal. Sheep mandible, tooth and rib fragment	
11603	-	36	Occupation deposit	Poor	2	2	11	-	2	1	-	-	Pig teeth (3). Small mammal vertebra. Indeterminate bone fragments	
11609	y	-	Ditch [11604]	Poor	1	1	<0.1	-	-	-	-	-	Indet bone fragments	
11612	y	-	Cut	Poor	2	2	51	1	2	-	-	-	Sheep vertebra fragments and tooth. Large mammal indet.	
11614	y	-	Cut	Poor	1	1	89	1	-	-	-	-	Horse metatarsal- gnawed	
11618	-	37	Ditch [11619]	Poor	2	3	8	-	1	-	2	-	Pig tooth. Rodent bone fragments	
11704	y	-	Enclosure [11703]	Fair	6	28	385	8	2	6	-	-	Sheep teeth and mandible fragments. Horse scapula fragments, 2 teeth, mandible fragments, distal metacarpal. Pig teeth (2). Cow metacarpal shaft fragment and tooth. C.f. Deer ulna, phalanges (2). Small mammal ribs. Human bone	
11704	y	33	Enclosure [11703]	poor	2	3	232	3	-	-	-	-	Deer tibia. Cow ulna and distal radius. Human bone	

CONTEXT	HAND COLLECTED	SAMPLE	FEATURE	PRESERVATION	MINIMUM NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS (MNI)	NISP	WEIGHT (G)	UNBURNT BONE			AMPHIBIAN (FROG/ TOAD)	RODENT	BURNT BONE PRESERVATION	WEIGHT (G)	COMMENTS
								LARGE MAMMAL (E G COW/ HORSE)	MEDIUM SIZED MAMMAL (E G PIG/ SHEEP/ GOAT)	SMALL MAMMAL (E G DOG, CAT)					
11710	y	-	Ditch [11709]	Poor	7	19	305	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	Cow distal humerus, metacarpal shaft. Horse phalanx (2), chewed, tooth. Large mammal ribs, fine cut marks visible. C.f. pig distal humerus. Sheep distal humerus, tooth. Small mammal humerus. Unbranched antler fragment tooth. Dog upper M1 and M2 (adult dentition).
11719	y	-	Pit [11716]	Poor	1	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cow tooth
11731	y	-	Surface finds	Poor	1	2	39	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Sheep proximal metatarsal and shaft fragments
11733	y	-	Enclosure ditch	Poor	1	2	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Large mammal ribs. Fine vertical cut marks visible
11803	y	-	Enclosure ditch	Poor	1	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Longbone fragments
13202	y	-	Subsoil	Poor	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Possible antler fragment (very poorly preserved).
13706	y	-	-	Poor	2	4	23	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	Long bone shaft fragments. Sheep tooth.

APPENDIX 4 OSTEOLOGICAL DATA TABLE

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	FEATURE INFO	PRESERVATION	SKETAL ELEMENTS	COMMENTS	SEX	AGE
2814, SK2827	047	Fill of beaker burial grave cut [2813]	Very poor	Cranial elements and dentition present. Cervical vertebra fragments present. No evidence for other post cranial material	Preservation of the bone is very poor. The skeleton was block lifted and excavated in the lab. The skeleton was excavated in spits with all the material wet sieved for maximum retrieval	N/A	9 months +/- 3 months-dentation
2801	Hand collected	Hand collected from the plough-soil	Poor	Tarsal fragments only	Left talus, left lateral third cuneiform fragment and one possible right third cuneiform fragment	N/A	Adult.
3501	Hand collected	Hand collected from the plough-soil	Very poor	Humeral mid shaft	Very badly eroded on all surfaces.	N/A	N/A
10927	042	Primary fill of pit [10924]	Good	Only one tooth present. Possible right second maxillary incisor. Very worn, only a small amount of the crown and the tooth root left. Fragment of large mammal bone present, further identification was not possible	Carie on the mesial surface	N/A	Adult
10986	009	Fill of pit [10923]	Very poor	Unidentified large mammal bone fragments, consistent with human bone. Undiagnostic	Mixed with small mammal bone	N/A	N/A
10986	044	Fill of pit [10923]	Moderate	One right lunate and one right trapezium	Two carpals only. Pit also contained a number of other animal bone including horse heads	N/A	Adult
11704, SK11744	033	Fill of linear [11703]	Good	All elements present. Mammal bone is also present in the sample	No erosion visible on the bone surface, only a small amount of dentition present	N/A	Birth +/-2 months-dentition, Pars Basilaris-40+fetal weeks
11704	Hand collected	Fill of linear [11703]	Good	Long bone fragments, rib fragments, skull fragments and vertebral body fragments present	Likley from the same individual as in sample <033>	N/A	38-40+ weeks prenatal-Distal width of the humerus



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