Royal Artillery Museum
Netheravon, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Royal Artillery Museum to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 12.6-hectare area of land located off Salisbury Road, Netheravon, Wiltshire, SP4 9RJ, centred on NGR 414162 147650. The evaluation area is within a redline area totalling 27.2 ha in the proposed planning application and lies within a wider 51.8 ha rectangular parcel of land. The works were undertaken to inform decisions regarding determination of a planning application for the construction of a museum on the Site.

The Site had previously been the subject of a desk-based assessment and subsequent geophysical survey, which highlighted the potential for archaeological activity within the evaluation area. This report sets out the results of the evaluation which consisted of 29 trial trenches located throughout the proposed development area. Potential features identified by the geophysical survey were targeted by the trial trenching, which comprised an approximate final 3% sample by area of the impacted areas.

The results of the evaluation, overall, corelated well with the results of the geophysical survey, although a number of previously identified features were proved to be natural in origin and a small number of shallow features, not seen in the geophysical survey, were subsequently identified in the trial trenching.

A total of 13 of the 29 excavated trenches contained archaeological features and deposits. These features mainly related to a funerary landscape located towards the centre and northern part of the evaluation area, focused on two main areas: firstly around Trenches 2 and 3 and secondly around Trenches 9, 10, 30, 31 and 33. Perhaps the earliest element appears to be focused on two large features (Trenches 2 and 3) within the northern edge of the evaluation area, one of which- a possible pond barrow - contains at least two features containing cremated human remains. Based on a small quantity of finds from sealing deposits, these large pits are possibly dated to the Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age (Beaker period) with some residual Romano-British finds, although one pit dating to the Early Neolithic is in close proximity to the large pit in Trench 2.

In the central part of the evaluation area, an inhumation cemetery has been identified with a minimum of 30 probable graves, which appear to be focussed around two small barrows. Where investigated, excavation of a sample of the graves was kept to a minimum and minimal datable material has been recovered. A small quantity of prehistoric and Romano-British material has been recovered from grave fills and the ring ditches. In the absence of firm dating, it is unclear if the barrows and their central burials are Bronze Age in date with a later phase of burial being associated with them.

There is a striking similarity with this cemetery and recent nearby discoveries at Larkhill, Tidworth, Amesbury and Barrow Clump, where excavation has revealed significant Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in close association with prehistoric burial and ritual monuments. Although currently poorly dated, the form, orientation and arrangement of the cemetery at Netheravon would strongly suggest that the majority, if not all, of the graves are likely to be Anglo-Saxon in date. The pattern of graves also suggests that it is likely that both early and late phases of Anglo-Saxon burials is present.

The evaluation has confirmed the previous geophysical survey results which revealed a widespread co-axial field-system covering large parts of the Site. Although poorly dated, excavated elements of the system have recovered medieval material and, as noted, residual Romano-British material is evident in a number of other features.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the Royal Artillery Museum for commissioning the evaluation, in particular Martin Harvey. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Melanie

Pomeroy-Kellinger of the Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS), who monitored the project for Wiltshire Council, and to BPH Plant Hire for their cooperation and help on site.

Royal Artillery Museum, Netheravon, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Royal Artillery Museum ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 12.6 ha area ('the evaluation area') which forms the proposed impacted area within the redline application area of 27.2 ha in the planning application. This area is contained within a 51.8 ha rectangular parcel of land off Salisbury Road, Netheravon, Wiltshire, SP4 9RJ ('the Site'). The Site is centred on NGR 414162 147650. (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the construction of a new museum with an associated display area, car parking and access roads.

1.1.3 The development proposals also include the provision of public vehicle access via a new entrance point along the eastern boundary and the construction of a new road along the south-eastern edge of the Site (**Figure 1**). This will provide access to a new parking area to the south of the proposed main building.

1.1.4 The Forward Operating Base (FOB) present on the Site will be retained under these plans. In addition to this there are plans to recreate a network of First World War trenches as an educational exhibit.

1.1.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2019b). Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.6 The evaluation comprising the excavation, investigation and recording of 29 trial trenches (most measuring 50 m by 2 m), was undertaken from 3rd-28th February 2020.

1.1.7 This evaluation was part of a pre-planning application staged approach in determining the archaeological potential of the Site, and follows other non-intrusive archaeological work, including a desk-based assessment (DBA; Wessex Archaeology 2018) and a geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2019a). These investigations will inform a full planning application for the museum, to be submitted to Wiltshire Council.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.

1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The evaluation area comprised a 12.6 ha block of land located within a redline planning application area totalling 27.2 ha and within a wider 51.8 ha rectangular parcel of land lying equidistantly between the villages of Netheravon and Figheldean, and approximately 6.5 km north of Amesbury and 9 km west of Tidworth. The Site lies within the Salisbury Plain Training Area owned by the Ministry of Defence (MOD) and is known by the name of 'Avon Camp West'.

1.3.2 The Site is positioned on a north-east to south-west aligned ridge, dropping from a height of 124 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the centre of the Site to 114 m aOD in the north-western corner and 93 m aOD in the south-eastern corner.

1.3.3 The underlying solid geology is mapped as chalk of the Seaford Chalk Formation with no recorded superficial deposits (British Geological Survey online viewer, December 2019).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2018), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the proposed development. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (WSHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

Geophysical Survey (Wessex Archaeology 2019)

2.2.1 A detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken of the wider 51.8 ha land parcel in January 2019 (Wessex Archaeology 2019a) (**Figure 1**). The detailed gradiometer survey demonstrated the presence of several anomalies of archaeological origin across the Site. These included a co-axial field system, which is recorded in the WSHER as being in use from the Iron Age to the late Romano-British and Saxon periods and into the medieval and post-medieval periods, but also incorporates Wessex liners, which relate to a trackway. Areas of ridge and furrow appear to respect the field boundaries, supporting the interpretation that the field system remained in use through to the medieval period.

2.2.2 The survey also identified a modern military trench system and barrage balloon site within the south-west corner of the Site, both of which are recorded in the WSHER. However, another possible unrecorded trench system in the north of the Site and another barrage balloon site in the west were also identified.

2.2.3 A small circular anomaly in the south-west of the Site (in the vicinity of Trenches 9 and 30-31) was thought likely to represent the remains of a ring ditch with a central pit. This was interpreted as evidence of a possible Bronze Age round barrow or Iron Age roundhouse. Two large pit features were also identified to the north (Trenches 2 and 3).

2.2.4 Numerous anomalies relating to the more recent agricultural use of the land were identified across the Site. These include former trackways, ponds, drainage systems, and ploughing. Modern military activity is also evident in the data. The east of the Site appears to have been used as a firing range, while a former modern structure has been identified in the centre of the Site. The remaining anomalies are also thought to be modern in origin, and mostly relate to services and drains.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Bronze Age

2.3.1 There are two scheduled monuments recorded within 1 km of the Site. A Bronze Age bowl barrow, known as Gallows Barrow, is situated 900 m east of the Site (NHLE 1010048). A group of three bowl barrows is also recorded 1 km north-east of the Site (NHLE 1010192).

2.3.2 The WSHER contains nine entries relating to early prehistory and specifically funerary monuments dating from the Bronze Age. A collection of round barrows lies between 350 m to 650 m to the north of the Site, which forms two separate cemeteries of more than ten separate mounds. A further cemetery was identified by excavations carried out by Wessex Archaeology in 1991 and 1995, 350 m south of the Site.

2.3.3 A group of a further three round barrows is recorded upon high ground just west of Figheldean. Immediately adjacent to these are two further round barrows containing only undatable material, but their geographical association with the remainder of the cemetery would suggest a Bronze Age origin.

Iron Age

2.3.4 Records of Iron Age activity in the area are mostly associated with a co-axial field system. The field system, identified from aerial photography, is recorded across the west of the Site and continues south of the Site towards an Iron Age settlement, some 450 m to the south.

2.3.5 This Iron Age settlement appears to have been connected to contemporaneous field systems by a double ditched trackway. This trackway was identified through aerial photographs and is thought to have early prehistoric origins. It is also thought to have remained in use throughout the late Romano-British to Saxon period and into the medieval and post-medieval periods. Such prehistoric linear boundary earthworks have been extensively studied in the region and are therefore commonly referred to as 'Wessex linears' or more generally, 'ranch boundaries' (Historic England 2011).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019b) and in compliance with the CIfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a), were to:

- provide information about the archaeological potential of the Site; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;

- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and

- make available information about the archaeological resource within the Site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the Site and the regional research framework (Webster 2007), site-specific objectives defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019b) were:

- To test the results of the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2019a) and where possible to confirm the nature and date of the identified anomalies;

- To examine the extent and significance of any archaeological remains on the Site;

- To examine the artefactual and ecofactual potential of archaeological deposits.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019b) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in CIfA guidance (CIfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI, although Trenches 15, 16, 22 and 23 had to be shortened because of obstacles such as trees and located services. Trenches 24-29, within the eastern end of the new proposed access road, were abandoned altogether due to the presence of livestock, which could not be removed in time. Trenches 2, 3 and 17 were all extended in order to better understand features within them. Trench 5 was lengthened in order to ascertain the extent of features in the vicinity. Trench 11 was re-aligned in order to investigate potential archaeological features identified during the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2019a) (**Figure 1**).

4.2.2 An initial total of 23 trial trenches, each measuring approximately 50 m in length and 2 m wide (apart from those mentioned in paragraph 4.2.1, above), were excavated in level spits using a 360º excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.2.3 Following the initial results, an additional 6 trial trenches (Trenches 30-35), of varying dimensions were excavated following consultation with WCAS in order to better understand the extent and distribution of archaeological features found in the previous trenching.

4.2.4 The base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation. Where significant features were uncovered, discussion and agreement with WCAS was undertaken regarding the level of required investigation, to ensure that any

significant archaeological remains could be characterised, but did not compromise any future mitigation programme that may be required.

4.2.5 All tree-throw holes were tested in order to confirm their interpretation and a standard sample of one in ten of the tree-throw interventions were fully recorded.

4.2.6 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

4.2.7 All features, as well as spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits, were scanned using a metal detector.

4.2.8 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and WCAS were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. Where features were suspected to contain human remains, these were covered with a breathable membrane prior to the trench being backfilled. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

4.2.9 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

4.2.10 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.2.11 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.2.12 A licence was obtained from the Ministry of Justice for the discovery of the human remains from the Site and will also cover any subsequent removal, if required. Although all of these remains were left *in situ*, as part of the minimal investigation skeletal remains were partly exposed in several graves. These were subsequently photographed and recorded, before being covered with a breathable membrane and backfilled. This followed consultation with Wessex Archaeology's osteoarchaeologist and WCAS.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019b). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 WCAS monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and WCAS.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A total of 13 of the 29 excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits, indicating archaeological remains are present across the evaluation area, with concentrations in the northern and central trenches (**Figures 1** and **2**).

5.1.2 Perhaps the earliest element of archaeological activity appears to be focused on two large features (Trenches 2 and 3) within the northern edge of the evaluation area, one of which- a possible pond barrow - contains at least two features containing cremated human remains. Based on a small quantity of finds from sealing deposits, these large pits are possibly dated to the Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age (Beaker period) with some residual Romano-British finds, although one pit dating to the Early Neolithic is in close proximity to the large pit in Trench 2.

5.1.3 In the central part of the evaluation area, an inhumation cemetery has been identified with a minimum of 30 probable graves, which appear to be focussed around two small barrows. In the absence of firm dating, it is unclear if the barrows and their central burials are Bronze Age in date with a later phase of burial being associated with them.

5.1.4 Later land use was suggested by evidence of a co-axial field system apparent from the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2019a). Parts of this system were in the course of the evaluation dated to the medieval period, although the presence origins are thought to be much older.

5.1.5 The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits discussed by period. Key features are identified in the text, although detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** shows all archaeological features recorded within the trenches, together with the preceding geophysical survey results (Wessex Archaeology 2019a). **Figures 2** and **4** provides closer detail of the concentration of features in the central part of the evaluation area.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 The topsoil throughout the evaluation area consisted of a dark yellow/brown, red/brown or grey/brown silty clay containing abundant small chalk and flint fragments. This was between 0.10m and 0.30 m thick and typically around 0.20 m thick.

5.2.2 In around half the trenches, the topsoil was underlain by a subsoil. This was unevenly spread throughout the evaluation area and, where present, was between 0.10 m and 0.40 m in depth. Where present, the subsoil consisted of a yellow/brown or red/brown clay silt containing common small sub-angular flint fragments and occasional small chalk flecks.

5.2.3 Trenches 17, 18, 20 (within the Forward Operating Base) and Trenches 21 and 22 (adjacent to the tank wash area, along the southern edge of the evaluation area) contained layers of made ground relating to the construction of the military infrastructure within these two areas (**Plate 1)**.

5.2.4 The natural bedrock consisted of weathered chalk containing occasional large flint nodules.

5.2.5 The top of the chalk bedrock contained tree-throw holes in many of the trenches, some of which were identified during the geophysical survey as possible archaeology (Wessex Archaeology 2019a).

5.3 Prehistoric (Early Neolithic to Bronze Age)

5.3.1 At least six discrete features within Trenches 2, 3 and 31 were uncovered within the northern and central portions of the evaluation area which have been shown or are likely to be prehistoric in date and which bear a strong resemblance to each other in plan, one of which has dated to the Early Neolithic. A short distance from this example a large circular feature is thought to date from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

5.3.2 Trench 2 contained a circular pit, **203**, (**Figure 3**) which measured approximately 1m in diameter and 0.45 m deep (**Plate 4**). This feature had steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was 100% excavated in order to fully recover any material within, which dated to the Early Neolithic period. This pit also produced a large quantity of worked flint flakes (75 pieces), which included micro debitage (chips).

5.3.3 Pit **203** was immediately located approximately 2 m to the north of a large circular undated pit, **206**, which measured 4.80 m in diameter and was augured to a depth of approximately 2m. This feature had steeply sloping sides, although the base was not exposed (**Figures 3** and **5**, section G). Although undated, the location of this feature less than 2m to the south of Early Neolithic Pit **203** may be significant.

5.3.4 Three further large pits of likely prehistoric date (Pits **3116, 3132** and **3138**) were identified within Trench 31, within the central section of the evaluation area and in Trench 32 (Pit 3210). Although undated, these pits appear similar to the Early Neolithic Pit **203** and may be associated.

5.3.5 Circular pit, **3116**, was located within the north-eastern corner of Trench 31 and measured 0.50 m in diameter. Although undated, a single flint scraper was recovered from the surface of the pit fill. This feature remained unexcavated.

5.3.6 Towards the southern edge of Trench 31, Pit **3132**, measuring 0.8m in diameter, was uncovered, immediately adjacent to Pit **3138**, 0.6m x 0.35m, which extended beyond the southern edge of the trench.

5.3.7 Trench 3 contained a large circular Pit, **306**, measuring approximately 6.5m in diameter and 0.7m deep (**Plate 5** and **Figure 5** section A). A 0.40 m wide slot was excavated through this feature following the north-east/south west alignment of the trench and to investigate the nature of the feature.

5.3.8 Pit **306** had steeply-sloping sides and a flat base into which were cut two pits, **311** and **313**. Pit **311** was the more central of these and measured 1.12 m x 0.45 m x 0.25 m deep. Pit **313**, approximately 0.8m to the south-west, measured 0.60 m x 0.45 m x 0.25 m deep.

5.3.9 Both features had steep, concave sides and a flat base and were sub-oval in plan and also contained large quantities of charcoal and some cremated human bone. Only part of each was revealed within the 0.4m slot so their true dimensions are unknown.

5.3.10 The lower fill of Pit **306** (Fill **309**) and the fill of Pit 311 (**312**) contained a very small number of pottery sherds, dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age as well as burnt and flint

fragments. However, a possible sherd of late prehistoric or Romano-British pottery was also recovered from the upper fill (**307**) of Pit **306**, although this could be residual.

5.4 Anglo-Saxon

5.4.1 Trenches 9 and 30 contained three segments of a curvilinear ditch (Ring ditch **904/906/3004**) that had been previously identified in the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2019a) (**Figures 1, 2** and **4-5**, section B). Segment **904** followed a north/south alignment and spanned the width of the trench (**Plate 6**). This feature was 0.90 m wide and 0.32 m deep with straight, steeply sloping sides and a flat base.

5.4.2 Cut **906** represents a terminus of a probable second segment of the curvilinear ditch suggested by the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2019a). Segment **906** was aligned approximately north-south, the whole terminus lying within the trench and measuring 0.75m wide and 0.32m deep (**Plate 6**), with a similar profile to Segment **904**.

5.4.3 Enclosed centrally within the ring ditch was Grave **910**, (**Figures 1, 2** and **4-5**, section C) an inhumation grave partially obscured beneath the southern edge of the trench. The portion of this feature visible within the trench measured 1.9m x 0.8m x 0.5m deep. (**Plate 7**). A quadrant was excavated to ascertain the nature of this feature, at which point human remains were observed on the base of the grave cut. These took the form of right and left tibia and fibula as well as both feet. After recording these remains were covered with a breathable membrane and the feature was backfilled with the material removed. The central position of **910** within the segmented ring ditch represented by **904, 906** and **3004** suggests they form part of the same monument.

5.4.4 An inhumation burial, **908**, lay approximately 0.65m east of **906** (**Figures 1, 2** and **4-5,** section D**)**. Grave **908** was also excavated in order to ascertain its nature, before being covered with a breathable membrane and backfilled. Grave **908** was sub-rectangular in plan and aligned east/west, measuring 3.1m long x 0.65m wide (**Plate 8**). The base of the feature was not exposed, excavation only proceeding until human remains were uncovered. The grave contained at least two burials (**913** and **914)**, uncovered at a depth of 0.13 m. Burial **913** was located approximately 0.16 m from the western end of the grave cut and lay on its right side facing south. Burial **914** was located 1.25 m from the western end of the grave cut and since only a part of the cranium was revealed it was not possible to ascertain its position. No stratigraphic relationship was revealed between Burials **913** and **914** and it is unclear whether Grave **908** represents two intercutting graves or a double grave.

5.4.5 Less than 0.25 m to the north of Grave **908**, and following the same alignment, a new grave was identified (Grave **922)** measured 2.75 m long and 0.72 m wide at its broadest point, although it was partially obscured beneath the edge of the trench. This feature remained unexcavated, although its shape in plan and location adjacent to Grave **908** suggest a grave cut.

5.4.6 Trench 10 contained a sub-rectangular grave cut, **1003**, aligned east-south-east/west-north-west and measuring 2.18m x 0.71m x 0.47m deep. This feature was excavated in the south-west quadrant in order to ascertain its nature, before human remains were exposed, recorded and covered. These remains consisted of the right humerus, as well as parts of the corresponding ulna, radius, scapula and clavicle, as well as parts of several lower ribs (**Plate 9**). From their position the skeleton appeared to be extended and supine with the cranium to the west; given the level of preservation it seems likely the unexcavated portion also remains intact.

5.4.7 Trench 10 contained a further three unexcavated probable graves (Graves **1006**, **1008** and **1010)**, all of which were in close proximity to Grave **1003**. Given their similarity in shape, size and alignment to Grave **1003** it is very likely that these represent further grave cuts. Each of them was covered with a breathable membrane prior to the trench being backfilled.

5.4.8 Given the discovery of the cemetery within the original trenches, additional trenches (Trenches **30-35**) were excavated, after being discussed and agreed with WCAS, to help determine the extent of the burial area.

5.4.9 Trench 30 was excavated as part of a contingency and in order to ascertain the southern extent of the cemetery suggested by the graves in Trench 9 immediately to the north. Trench 30 measured 14.5m x 9.6m and contained a continuation of ring ditch excavated in trench 9 as **904** and **906** and detected during the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2019a). This feature extended for approximately 4m across the north-west corner of trench 30 and was numbered **3004** but left unexcavated in this trench (**Plate 10**).

5.4.10 At the southern end of the cemetery, Trench 30 contained the south edge of the ring ditch observed in Trench 9. In addition, two probable graves (Graves **3006** and **3008)** were identified, although remained unexcavated.

5.4.11 Trench 31 (**Plate 11**) was situated immediately to the north of Trench **9**, measured approximately 20m x 10m, and was found to contain a second ring ditch (**3104**), measuring 8m in diameter. Two possible postholes, numbered **3106** and **3110**, appeared the cut the western and eastern segments of the ring ditch respectively, each measuring approximately 0.40 m in diameter. A third possible posthole to the north of Posthole **3106** remained unexcavated. The Ring ditch **3104** enclosed a central grave (**3108**)**,** measuring 2.15 m long and 1.35 m wide, which was unexcavated**.**

5.4.12 Trench 31 also contained the terminals (segments **3152** and **3136**) for the southern ring ditch **904/906/3004** which extended into the trench for 1.3m.

5.4.13 Between the two ring ditches, at least a further 16 probable grave features were noted and planned **(Figure 4**). All these graves remained unexcavated although they have similar dimensions and alignments to other graves within Trenches 9, 10 and 30 with the exception of one grave, which is aligned north-south.

5.4.14 Trench 32 also contained two inhumation graves. The first, Grave **3206** (**Plate 12** and **Figure 5** section E), measuring 1.4m long, although only a portion of it was revealed within the eastern end of the trench. The full depth of this feature was not revealed-instead it was excavated until human remains, in the form of a cranium, **3209**, were revealed. The feature was then recorded, the remains protected with a breathable membrane and backfilled. Since these remains lay at a depth of approximately 0.6m this was a relatively deep feature for its type. A second probable unexcavated grave (**3212**) was noted at the western end of the trench and remained unexcavated.

5.4.15 Trench 33 contained three further features (**3304-6**) which were similar in size and alignment to the inhumation graves uncovered elsewhere in the evaluation area and likely to represent further examples of these.

5.5 Romano-British to Medieval

5.5.1 The widespread co-axial field system suggested by the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2019a) was uncovered in a number of trenches. This was only dated in segment **1706** in Trench 17, from which pottery dating to the medieval period was recovered

(**Figures 1, 2** and **5**, section F). However, such features are known to have originated prior to this and this example is considered likely to have been in use since at least the Romano-British period.

5.5.2 Trench 7 contained a north-east/south-west aligned ditch terminus, **704**, measuring 1.2m long, 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep (**Plate 13**). This feature had moderately-sloping, convex sides and a flat base.

5.5.3 Towards the eastern end of Trench 9 and following a north-south alignment, segment **919** was a shallow ditch or gully measuring 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep and which spanned the width of the trench and is likely to continue further to the north and south.

5.5.3 Trench 16 had to be shortened due to an electric cable discovered within the trench. The northern 11.5m was excavated and found to contain an east-west aligned ditch, **1604**, measuring 1.5m wide and 0.55m deep, which extended across the 2m width of the trench. This corresponds particularly well with the loose grid of linear features identified during the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2019a), likely to represent a widespread co-axial field system.

5.5.4 Trench 17 contained a north-south aligned ditch, **1706**, measuring approximately 1.75m wide and 0.5m deep (**Fig 8**). The trench was extended slightly in order to gain a better understanding of this feature, which was found to extend for approximately 7.7m before continuing to the north and south beyond the confines of the trench.

5.5.5 Trench 19 contained a north-south aligned gully, **1904**, approximately 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep. This feature was exposed for 2.5m within the trench although continued to the north and south.

5.5.6 Trench 20 contained a north-south aligned gully, **2005**, which was 0.25m wide and 0.27m deep, a 2m length being exposed within the trench. This gully is likely to represent a continuation of **1904**. In addition, a short segment of undated boundary ditch (**3211**) was noted in Trench 32

5.6 Undated

5.6.1 Trench 11 contained an undated post hole, **1103**, measuring approximately 0.6m in diameter and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and an irregular base.

5.6.2 A posthole measuring 0.23m in diameter was observed 0.4m south of probable grave cut **3142** and numbered **3144**.

5.6.3 Extending into Trench 32 from the southern edge for 1m, Pit **3204** was 0.5m wide and 0.10m deep with concave, moderately-sloping sides and a flat base. Although resembling a grave in plan, this feature was found to contain no human remains. In addition, two small features-likely to be natural in origin were noted in the same trench.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation, from seven of the 29 excavated trenches. The finds have been cleaned and quantified by context and material type; this information is summarised in Table 1. A Basic Record has been made of the pottery, in line with national guidelines (Barclay *et al* 2016).

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 Twenty sherds of pottery, weighing 155 g, were recovered from seven deposits. The earliest material comprises eight flint-tempered sherds (74 g) from a Plain Bowl with flattened rim, dating to the Early Neolithic, from Pit **203**.

6.2.2 A single body sherd of Beaker pottery, with plaited cord decoration, was recovered from Pit **306**. The plaited cord motif is known from Wiltshire - Beakers with plaited cord were found in the graves of the Boscombe Bowman (Barclay 2011) and the Amesbury Archer (Cleal 2011).

6.2.3 Four grog-tempered sherds (28g), including base sherds from two vessels (Pit **306** and Pit **311**), are of probable Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. A flint-tempered body sherd (1 g) from inhumation Grave **908** (fill **909**) cannot be more closely dated than to the prehistoric period.

6.2.4 Four sherds (34 g) of Romano-British pottery were recorded from inhumation Grave **910** (fill **911**). These comprise an everted rim sherd from a greyware jar and three body sherds in a sandy, black-firing fabric. None are more closely datable. A possible pottery sherd from Pit **306** is in an unoxidized sandy fabric and perhaps of Iron Age or Roman date but has only one area of surface remaining and is abraded.

6.2.5 The latest-dated material comprises two body sherds of Kennet Valley B ware, of medieval date, from Ditch **1706**.

6.3 Flint

6.3.1 A total of 119 pieces of worked flint was collected from 16 contexts which formed 11 archaeological features, with an additional four pieces from unstratified topsoil. Early Neolithic Pit **203** produced the greatest quantity of artefacts, 75 pieces, including micro debitage (chips). This collection was derived from two separate contexts; however, the condition and composition of the material suggests that it formed part of a single industry. The assemblage is relatively small and contains no diagnostic artefacts; blades account for 12.5% of the combined flakes and blades. The absence of cores and micro debitage indicates that this collection does not represent industrial flaking waste. This conclusion is supported by the presence of retouched flakes and blades, which suggest some form of activity related to tool use.

6.3.2 All other material was recovered from five pits, two of which have been dated to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, two inhumation burials and three ditches. These contexts produced low densities of material with no diagnostic flint artefacts to confirm any chronology indicated by pottery or suggest a date where pottery was absent. The pit groups are more likely to contain artefacts that were contemporary with the feature; however, residual artefacts are more likely in graves and ditches.

6.3.3 Burnt flint (99 pieces, 1109 g) was recovered from 11 features; the largest group comprises 352 g from pit **313**. This material type is intrinsically undatable but is frequently associated with prehistoric activity.

6.4 Human bone

6.4.1 Cremated human bone was recovered from two adjacent features in Trench 3 (Pits **311** and **313**, approx. 0.90 m apart). The two charcoal rich deposits (**312** and **314** respectively) were both subject to whole-earth recovery, but both features extended beyond the confines of

the trench, consequently, an unknown proportion of the deposits will not have been excavated.

6.4.2 Both deposits were well sealed and none of the remains will have been subject to horizontal truncation. A small amount of cremated bone was recovered from each – 9.2 g from **312** and 29.4 g from **314**. The latter represents the remains of an infant, 2.5–3.5 years of age, possibly male. The smaller quantity of bone from Pit **311** also represents the remains of an immature individual (range 2–8 yr.). The bone from both deposits could have derived from the same cremation and represent the remains of the same individual.

6.4.3 In both cases the bone shows frequent variation in levels of oxidation, with much of the bone being blue or grey rather than the white of fully oxidised bone. Fragments of several unerupted tooth crowns were found amongst the remains from Pit **313**, fragments of skull vault and long bone shaft being present in both deposits.

6.4.4 The type of deposits represented is currently debatable. Both features were relatively large – 311 1.12 x 0.34 m, 0.30 m deep and 313 0.30 m diameter, 0.20 m deep – and although subject to whole-earth recovery each was collected as a single sample. Consequently, the location of the small quantities of bone recovered in each case is unknown and the formation process unclear. Full excavation of the two features and recovery of the rest of their contents in blocks and spits might help clarify the types of deposits represented. Currently, is seems most likely that **314** represents the remains of an unurned burial with a secondary deposit of pyre debris and **312** a formal deposit of pyre debris, possibly from the same pyre.

6.5 Animal Bone

6.5.1 Animal bones came from pits located in Trenches 2 and 3. Bone preservation is generally poor, but teeth survive in good condition. The poorly preserved bones have corroded cortical surfaces consequently none retain fine details such as cut marks.

6.5.2 The bone fragments from the Early Neolithic Pit **203** and prehistoric Pit **206** in Trench 2 include three cattle metatarsals and a pig tooth. Bone fragments also came from two Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pits **306** and **311** in trench 3. The identified remains include fragments of cattle humerus and tibia shaft, a fragment of sheep/goat tibia shaft and a piece of pig mandible.

Table 1 Quantification of finds

	Pottery		Flint		Burnt flint		Cremated human bone		Animal bone	
Context	No.	W. (g)			No.	W. (g)	No.	W. (g)	No.	W. (g)
204	8	74	59	775	12	159			2	30
205			16	131	4	70			6	212
207			4	56	16	45				
208			1	8					1	14
210			8	106						
307	1	3	3	46					1	28
308	2	16							3	21
309	1	11	4	86	14	327				
310									11	13
312	2	12	2	15	7	80	N/A	9	3	1
314			4	27	37	337	N/A	29		
901			4	76						
907			4	39	2	54				
909	1	1	1	4	1	36				
911	4	34	1	6	2	78				
918					2	22				
1608					2	21				
1707	2	13	6	74	2	58				
2006			1	73						
3117			1	42						
Total	**20**	**153**	**119**	**1564**	**101**	**1287**	**N/A**	**38**	**27**	**319**

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Four bulk sediment samples were taken from pits and cremation related deposits of early prehistoric chronology and were processed for the recovery and assessment of the environmental evidence. The bulk samples break down into the following feature groups:

Table 2: Sample provenance summary

Feature type	Number of samples	Volume (litres)
Pit (Pits 203 and 206)	2	75
Pits with cremation related deposit (Pits 313 and 311)	2	40
Totals	**4**	**115**

7.2 Aims and Methods

7.2.1 The purpose of this assessment is to determine the potential of the environmental remains preserved within the evaluation area, to address project aims and to provide data valuable for wider research frameworks. The nature of this assessment follows recommendations set up by Historic England (Campbell et al. 2011).

7.2.2 The size of the bulk sediment samples varied between 20 and 38 litres, and on average was around 29 litres. The samples were processed by standard flotation methods on a Siraf-

type flotation tank; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm and 1 mm fractions. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted by eye and discarded. The environmental material extracted from the residues was added to the flots. The fine residue fractions and the flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy (Leica MS5 microscope) at magnifications of up to x40 for the identification of environmental remains.

7.2.3 Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (e.g. *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains, such as burrowing snails (*Cecilioides acicula*), or earthworm eggs and insects, which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions prevailed on site. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains, such as terrestrial molluscs, was recorded. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000), for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa. Mollusc nomenclature follows Anderson (2005).

7.3 Results

7.3.1 The environmental evidence present in the samples comprised plant remains preserved by carbonisation, wood charcoal and terrestrial molluscs. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.

7.3.2 The samples from the pits with cremation deposits were moderate to large and contained a large proportion of wood charcoal (**Appendix 2: Table 3**). These samples had low numbers of roots, modern seeds and burrowing snails (Cecilioides acicula), that may be indicative of little stratigraphic movement. Other terrestrial snails and small amounts of charred plant remains (mostly Arrhenatherum elatius ssp. bulbosum, false oat-grass or onion-couch, tubers and Galium sp. bedstraw/cleavers seeds) were also present in the samples.

7.3.3 The samples from the other pits had a larger proportion of roots, modern seeds and burrowing snails, suggesting more probability of contamination by intrusive elements. Wood charcoal was noted in small quantities. Remains of terrestrial molluscs were present in large quantities. The charred plant remains comprised hazel (Corylus avellana) nutshell fragments; cereal (Triticeae) grains, among which naked wheat (Triticum cf. aestivum/turgidum) could be tentatively identified; a vetch (Viceae) seed and fragments of indeterminate plant tissue.

7.4 Conclusions

7.4.1 The evidence retrieved from the samples taken so far indicates the positive preservation of environmental evidence, particularly carbonised plant remains, and the potential for further sampling on the site of pit deposits, both with cremation deposits and without.

7.4.2 The charred plant remains retrieved in these samples suggest agricultural activities in the area, however it is likely that some of the cereal grains are intrusive. Radiocarbon dating will be required to ascertain this. Remains of other wild plants are present in the samples and this may offer an indication as to plant exploitation practices on the site, as well as being potentially good candidates for radiocarbon dating should the chronology of the deposits need to be ascertained.

7.5 Recommendations for future sampling

7.5.1 Sampling should follow the recommendations set in its site-specific sampling strategy, if existing. As a general rule, samples should be taken for the recovery of charred plant remains where permitting from well-sealed and dateable features, especially any arising and related to settlement activities. Features that are specifically related to burning activities, such as cremations, should also be sampled. Generally, samples should be taken covering as wide a range of feature types and phases as possible. Where available deposits permit, sample size should be of 40 litres from individual, secure contexts.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 The evaluation has noted several areas of archaeological significance, with features dating to between the Early Neolithic and medieval periods. The results of the evaluation corresponded well with the geophysical survey. A number of key features, including a possible ring ditch, large pits and a wide-spread field system noted in the geophysical survey were confirmed in the evaluation.

8.1.2 The evaluation did identify many further features which were not picked up in the geophysical survey, including many of the probable discrete graves and a second ring ditch. However, given the shallow nature of the second ring ditch (only part of which was seen in the geophysical survey) and the backfilled nature of the graves, these types of features are very difficult to identify using remote survey methods.

8.1.3 Overall, with the limitations of the relatively poor dating recovered, there appear to be three broad phases of activity within the evaluation area:

- The earliest dateable phase is identified as belonging to the Early Neolithic to Bronze Age period and comprises of scattered pits' This may be associated with two large pit features (Pits **206** and **306**), with Pit **306** containing two pits with human cremation deposits, tentatively dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

- The evaluation area contains a second phase of an extensive co-axial field system dated to the late prehistoric to medieval period.

- Overlapping with Phase 2 is a third phase of activity comprising a large inhumation cemetery within the central part of the evaluation area, focused on two ring ditches/barrows. Although it is possible that the barrows are Bronze Age in date, it appears very likely that the majority of associated graves, if not the entire cemetery, is Anglo-Saxon in date.

8.1.4 Most of the features were concentrated towards the northern and central portions of the evaluation area, although the co-axial field system was widespread and covered the entire area included in the geophysical survey. It should, however, be noted that Trenches 24-29 along the south-eastern edge of the evaluation area could not be accessed. Therefore, the possibility remains that archaeological features are present within this area, particularly further traces of the co-axial field system.

8.2 Discussion

8.2.1 The two large features suggested by the geophysical survey in the northern portion of the evaluation area were confirmed by the evaluation and the character of each was found to be appreciably different. Although dating of both proved largely inconclusive, a pit dating to

the Early Neolithic was uncovered in the same part of the evaluation area and may be associated. Other pits towards the central part of the evaluation area were not excavated but their similar appearance in plan may suggest a comparable date.

8.2.2 Two pits containing cremated human remains in the base of Pit **306** in the north of the evaluation area may date to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity. If this dating is correct, Pit **306** could represent the remains of a small pond barrow; such features are very rare and of national significance. Although pottery recovered from this feature may be residual, it could represent a pre-existing funerary monument which served as a reference point for later inhumation burials further to the south.

8.2.3 The central portion of the evaluation area contained at least two ring ditches containing central features which are very likely to be primary burials. Sample excavation of these features at the evaluation stage was minimal and intended to confirm the presence of funerary activity and establish preliminary dating. The central feature (**910**) within Ring ditch **904/906/3004** was proved to be an inhumation grave, suggesting that both ring ditches represent the remains of round barrows.

8.2.4 Such features commonly date to the Bronze Age and are widespread across the Salisbury Plain. However, the presence of general 'prehistoric' pottery (which cannot be dated any closer and which may be residual) within the central Grave **910** may preclude a Bronze Age origin for these features and, it is possible that one or more of the ring ditches could be Anglo-Saxon in date, as seen at the previous excavations at London Road, in nearby Amesbury.

8.2.5 At least a further 28 probable inhumation graves were uncovered in close association with the ring ditches. The additional trenching appears to have confirmed that the main extent of the north-south orientated cemetery appears to be contained within an area of approximately 30 m by 80 m and focused on the area of Trenches 9, 10 and 30-33. One broad linear geophysical feature noted in the previous survey appears, during evaluation, to correspond to a broad group of discrete graves, rather than a single feature. This may suggest that the cemetery may extend slightly further to the north (**see Figures 1** and **4**), but the absence of any graves or significant features in Trenches 5, 32 and 34 may indicate the main concentration of burials lies within the area of Trenches 9, 10 and 30-33.

8.2.6 It is notable, that at the south end of the cemetery within Trench 30, that very few graves (two in total) were noted to the south of the Ring-ditch **904, 906** and **3004.** While this may suggest that the density of graves appears to drop off considerably to the south of the ring ditch, no further evaluation to the south was possible due to the presence of the concrete-rafted tank wash in this area.

8.2.7 A small test pit cut against the edge of this and numbered Trench 36 (**Figures 1** and **2**) showed that the modern disturbance and truncation during construction of the tank wash appears to have been relatively shallow; the base of the concrete raft and top of the natural lies at a depth of only 0.40 m below the current ground surface. Accordingly, it is possible that further archaeological features may survive below the current structure.

8.2.8 The nature, orientation and the distribution of the graves is reminiscent of the multi-phase early and late Anglo-Saxon cemeteries uncovered at Bulford and, particularly, Tidworth, approximately five miles to the south-east (Wessex Archaeology 2020a). The proximity of the Anglo-Saxon remains to Early Neolithic and later prehistoric features is also well attested and is a significant feature of the recently excavated nearby discoveries at Bulford, Tidworth, Amesbury and Barrow Clump (Wessex Archaeology 2020b).

8.2.9 The widespread co-axial field system identified by the geophysical survey was also confirmed during the evaluation. Material recovered from this feature dated to the medieval period, however, earlier origins have been suggested.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Wiltshire Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code DZSWS:24-2019. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Wiltshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 cardboard box or airtight plastic box of artefacts, ordered by material type;
- 1 file/document case of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;
- 1 A1 graphic.

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum and is fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main) has been initiated (**Appendix 3**), with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by WCAS on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench No 1	Length 48 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.40 m
Easting 413869.383	Northing 147514.4078	m OD 123.6965	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil- Dark Reddish Brown	Silty loam. Clear horizon. Sparse sub-angular chalk 2cm . Common angular flint 4cm . Soft compaction	0-0.20
102		Natural	Light white chalk. Abundant Dense compaction. 100%	0.20+

Trench No 2	Length 50 m	Width 2.30 m	Depth 0.48 m
Easting 413901.4424	Northing 147528.1206	m OD 123.7231	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Ploughsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Moderate compaction, homogenous layer. Moderate sub-angular flint <60mm, moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk <40, and sparse pea grit. Coarse components poorly sorted. Sparse fine rooting. Horizon clear with natural.	0.0-0.20
202		Natural	Light brownish white chalk. Chalk broken and thus compaction varies from loose to tight. Plough scarring in places. Clear horizon with ploughsoil.	0.20+
203	204, 205	Pit	Circular pit with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 1.05 m. Width: 1.02 m. Depth: 0.45 m.	
204	203	Deliberate backfill	Dark blackish brown silty clay with common sub-angular chalk and flint <50mm, moderate pea grit that gets very common at the base. coarse components poorly sorted inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, flint, burnt flint and animal bone	
205	203	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate sub-angular chalk <50mm and sparse sub-angular flint <50mm, common pea grit. coarse components poorly sorted inclusions. Archaeological components: Flint, burnt flint and animal bone	

206	207, 208, 209, 210	Pit	Circular pit with steep, irregular sides. Depth: 2.00 m.	0-2.00
207	206	Secondary fill	Very dark grey fine silty clay with rare flint fragments, rare chalk flecks inclusions. Archaeological components: Struck flint	0.20-0.85
208	206	Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular chalk fragments, occasional flint fragments inclusions. Archaeological components: Struck flints, animal bone / antler	0-0.20
209	206	Fill	Very light grey fine lime silt with very rare rounded chalk fragments <0.01m inclusions. Archaeological components: Nil	0.85-0.95
210	206	Fill	Very light grey chalk rubble in a fine limey silt with profuse sub-rounded chalk fragments inclusions. Archaeological components: Struck flints	0.45-1.20+

Trench No 3	**Length 48 m**	**Width 8 m**	**Depth 0.39 m**
Easting 413976.7963	**Northing 147561.3159**	**m OD 122.954**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
301		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown. Silty loam. Abundant Sub-angular-angular flints. 50%. 3cm-10 cm. Common 30% light white chalk.3cm-5cm. Compaction dense. Boundary clear. Tree roots.	0-0.20
302		Sub-soil	Light white chalk. Sub-angular-angular. 99%. 1% rare flint Sub-angular. Boundary diffuse.	0.20-0.29
303		Natural	Light white chalk. 100%. Sub-angular-angular.	0.29-0.39
304	305	Pit	Sub-oval pit with moderate, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 1.00 m. Width: 0.12 m. Depth: 0.54 m.	
305	304	Primarily fill	Dark grey brown-light grey silty loam with abundant, 60% flints, sub-angular 3cm - 10 cm. 50cm chalk sparse 15%, sub-angular inclusions	
306	307, 308, 309, 310, 315, 316	Pit	Circular pit with vertical, straight sides and a flat base. Diameter: 6.87 m. Depth: 0.90 m.	0.20 -0.90

307	306	Tertiary fill	Grey yellow brown clay silt with common chalk / pea grit and flint inclusions inclusions. Archaeological components: Pot bone flint	0.20 -0.70
308	306	Secondary fill	Pale yellow brown clay silt with abundant redeposited chalk and flint natural inclusions inclusions. Archaeological components: Bone flint	0.60-0.90
309	306	Secondary fill	Grey / off white clay silt with charcoal rich redeposited chalk inclusions. Archaeological components: Flint	0.75-0.90
310	306	Redeposited chalk layer	Off white grey clay silt with 90% redeposited chalk with flints inclusions. Archaeological components: Flint	0.60-85
311	312, 318	Pit	Oval pit with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 1.12 m. Width: >0.45 m. Depth: 0.90 m.	0.70 - 0.95
312	311	Dumped fill	Very dark grey / black clay silt with redeposited chalk inclusions. Archaeological components: Flint 60% charcoal	0.70-0.95
313	314, 317	Pit	Oval pit with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 0.60 m. Width: >0.45 m. Depth: 0.90 m.	0.65-0.90
314	313	Fill	Very dark grey / black clay silt with chalk fragments inclusions. Archaeological components: Burnt bone flint 80% charcoal	0.65-0.90
315	306	Tertiary silting	Yellow brown clay silt with abundant chalk , pea-grit and flint inclusions inclusions. Archaeological components: Bone pot flint	0.20-0.70
316	306	Redeposited chalk fill of 306	Yellow brown clay silt with abundant redeposited chalk with flints 70% inclusions	0.50-0.70
317	313	Tertiary fill	Grey yellow brown clay silt with abundant small chalk fragments inclusions. Archaeological components: Charcoal flecks	0.60-0.70
318	311	Primary silting	Brown fine humic clay silt with pea grit inclusions	0.85 0.90
319		Unused	Unused	
320	321, 322	Tree throw	Tree throw	
321	320	Fill	Fill of tree throw	
322	320	Fill	Fill of tree throw	

Trench No 4	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.29 m
Easting 414042.0147	Northing 147566.3684	m OD 122.4221	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
401		Topsoil	Topsoil / ploughsoil. yellow brown clay silt with common sub-angular flint inclusions.	0 - 0.26
402		Subsoil	Yellow brown clay silt with common sub-angular flint inclusions	0.26 -0.29
403		Natural chalk with common subangular flint inclusions	Natural chalk with common sub-angular flint inclusions	0.29+

Trench No 5	Length 68 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.35 m
Easting 413984.2533	Northing 147504.1697	m OD 124.5746	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
501		Topsoil	Dark yellow brown silty clay, friable with common rooting occasional pea gravel and flint >50mm	0.26
502		Natural	Chalk, slightly degraded in patches	0.26-0.35

Trench No 6	Length 52.70 m	Width 2.30 m	Depth 40 m
Easting 413927.4371	Northing 147473.0095	m OD 125.1572	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
601		Topsoil	Dark yellow brown silty clay friable turf layer with common rooting, rare chalk and flint >20mm	0.20
602		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown silty clay, friable, rare rooting and occasional flint >30mm	0.20-0.33
603		Natural	Chalk with occasional flint >70mm	0.33 +

Trench No 7	Length 50 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.40 m
Easting 413908.8549	Northing 147449.9198	m OD 125.4139	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
701		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown. Silty loam. Horizon diffuse. Rare flints 5% round-sub-angular. Soft compaction.	0-0.30
702		Natural	Light white chalk. Common chalk 80% Sub-angular. Dense.	0.30-0.40+
703		Unused	Unused	
704	705, 706, 707	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch with moderate, convex sides and a flat base. Length: 1.20 m. Width: 1.10 m. Depth: 0.38 m.	
705	704	Secondary fill	Lights reddish brown silty loam with chalk, flint inclusions	

706	704	Secondary fill	Light reddish brown silty loam with chalk, flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Flint	
707	704	Tertiary fill	Light reddish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions. Archaeological components: ----------	

Trench No 8	**Length 48 m**	**Width 2.20 m**	**Depth 0.40 m**
Easting 413943.0752	**Northing 147435.5513**	**m OD 125.5739**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
801		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown. Silty loam. Soft compaction. Rare angular flint 3cm. Common angular chalk 3-5cm. Distinct horizon.	0-0.10
802		Subsoil	Light reddish brown. Silty loam. Medium compaction. Rare flints 5-7cm. Distinct horizon.	0.10-0.20
803		Natural	Light white chalk. Angular chalk. Abundant 100%. Clear boundary.	0.20 +
804	805	Tree Throw	Irregular tree throw with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.54 m. Width: 0.80 m. Depth: 0.10 m.	
805	804	Primary fill	Dark reddish brown silty loam with sub-angular-sub-rounded flint. rare 5% inclusions	
806		Tree Throw	Tree throw	
807		Tree throw	Tree throw	

Trench No 9	**Length 48.60 m**	**Width 2.30 m**	**Depth 0.33 m**
Easting 414001.7672	**Northing 147433.5298**	**m OD 125.211**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
901		Topsoil	Turf. Dark brown silty clay, with sparse pea grit (3-7%, 2-6mm), sparse sub-angular flint (3-7%, 10-40mm), rare sub-rounded chalk (1-3%,10-20mm). High bioturbation : roots and worm activity. Clear horizon with subsoil.	0- 0,20
902		Subsoil	Yellowish brown silty clay with moderate small sub-rounded chalk (10%, 2-15mm), sparse flints and flint nodules (3%, 10_80mm). Bioturbted by roots and worms. clear horizon with natural ad topsoil.	0,20- 0,33
903		Natural	White chalky natural with rare flint nodule flints (3%, 20-60mm). Clear horizon with subsoil.	0,33+

904	905, 915	Ring ditch	Curvilinear ring ditch with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.90 m. Depth: 0.32 m.	
905	904	Fill	Mid yellow brown friable silty clay with common flint >80mm and occasional chalk inclusions	
906	907	Ring ditch terminus	Linear ring ditch terminus with steep, irregular sides and a flat base. Length: 1.25 m. Width: 0.75 m. Depth: 0.32 m.	
907	906	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with common sub-angular flint <120mm and common chalk <60mm and pea grit. coarse components poorly sorted inclusions. Archaeological components: Flint and burnt flint	
908	909, 913, 914	Inhumation grave	Sub-rectangular inhumation grave with steep. Length: 3.10 m. Width: 0.65 m. Depth: 0.18 m.	
909	908	Deliberate backfill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with common sub-angular flint <120mm and chalk <60mm. moderate pea grit. coarse components poorly sorted inclusions. Archaeological components: Flint, burnt flint, pottery.	
910	911, 912	Inhumation grave	Sub-rectangular inhumation grave with steep, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 0.80 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth: 0.50 m.	
911	910	Inhumation grave	Inhumation burial aligned NE-SW. Supine. Very good condition-only few toe bones missing.15% complete.	
912	910	Deliberate backfill	Dark brown silty clay with moderate nodules flint (15%, 0.30-100mm), sparse chalk (3-7%, 5-15mm), sparse pea grit inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, w.flint, b.flint	
913	908	Inhumation grave	Inhumation burial aligned W-E. Right Side. Not know for sure. Not know. Completeness not recorded.	
914	909	Inhumation grave	Inhumation burial aligned W-E possibly supine.	
915	904	Fill	Dark yellow brown friable silty clay with occasional flint >50mm and rare chalk inclusions	
916	917, 918	Natural feature	Incomplete natural feature with steep, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base.	

917	916	Redeposited natural	Light whitish brown silty clay with very common to abundant chalk flecks and pea grit, common sub-angular chalk <120 and moderate sub-angular flint <60mm. smaller coarse components fairly well sorted, bigger poorly sorted inclusions	
918	916	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with very common chalk flecks and pea grit, common sub-angular chalk and flint <100mm. coarse components poorly sorted inclusions. Archaeological components: Burnt flint	
919	920, 921	Linear feature	Linear feature with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.90 m. Depth: 0.30 m.	
920	919	Redeposited natural	Light whitish brown silty clay with very common chalk flecks and pea grit, and common sub-angular chalk <60mm and moderate sub-angular flint 50mm. coarse components moderately well sorted inclusions	
921	919	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with common chalk flecks and pea grit, and common sub-angular chalk <60mm and sub-angular flint <40mm. coarse components poorly sorted inclusions	
922	923	Cut of probable grave	Cut of probable grave	
923	922	Fill of probable grave	Fill of probable grave	

Trench No 10	**Length 48.90 m**	**Width 2.20 m**	**Depth 0.32 m**
Easting 414004.3136	**Northing 147462.8319**	**m OD 125.0451**	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1001		Topsoil	Dark yellow brown silty clay, occasional rooting, rare flint >70mm, rare pea chalk and gravel	>0.21
1002		Natural	Chalk with rare flint nodules <150mm	0.21+
1003	1004, 1005	Inhumation grave	Sub-rectangular inhumation grave with steep, concave sides and a sloping base. Length: 2.18 m. Width: 0.71 m. Depth: 0.47 m.	
1004	1003	Burial	Inhumation burial aligned ESE-WNW. Supine. Roughly good condition, except the extremities of bones.8% complete.	
1005	1003	Deliberate backfill	Dark brown silty loam (more silty though) with very common chalk (40-45%, 6-50mm), moderate flint nodules (10%, 30-90mm), moderate pea grit (10%, 2-6mm) inclusions	
1006	1007	Probable grave	Probable grave	
1007	1006	Deliberate backfill	Deliberate backfill	
1008	1009	Probable grave	Probable grave	
1009	1008	Deliberate backfill	Deliberate backfill	
1010	1011	Probable grave	Probable grave	
1011	1010	Deliberate backfill	Deliberate backfill	

Trench No 11	Length 50 m	Width 2.12 m	Depth 0.25 m
Easting 414056.8025	Northing 147467.9022	m OD 124.4969	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown. Silty loam. Sub-angular chalk and flint 25%. 3-6cm. Horizon diffuse. Grass roots on top of soil.	0-0.15
1102		Natural	Light white chalk. Abundant 90% Round-sub- angular. 3-10cm. Horizon diffuse.	0.15-0.25+
1103	1104	Posthole	Irregular posthole with shallow, stepped sides and an irregular / undulating base. Diameter: 0.60 m. Depth: 0.09 m.	
1104	1103	Deliberate backfill	Dark reddish brown silty loam with sub-angular / rounded chalk. 0.5cm- 8cm inclusions	

Trench No 12	Length 49.80 m	Width 2.18 m	Depth 0.26 m
Easting 414046.1109	Northing 147495.4427	m OD 124.3214	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1201		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown. Silty loam. Diffuse horizon. Grass roots on top of soil. Soft.	0-0.12
1202		Sub-soil	Dark reddish brown. Silty loam. Rare hints of white chalk 20% sub-angular -round. 3cm Clear boundary.	0.12-0.22
1203		Natural	Mid light white. Abundant chalk 100%. Sub-angular-round chalk. Dense natural.	0.22-0.26+

Trench No 13	Length 49.20 m	Width 2.35 m	Depth 0.46 m
Easting 414084.7619	Northing 147525.2334	m OD 123.3738	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1301		Topsoil	Dark yellow brown silty clay, friable with rooting rare flint <30mm and rare chalk flecks	0.24
1302		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown silty clay, friable with occasional chalk and flint	0.24-0.36
1303		Natural	Chalk with rare flint <70mm	0.36+

Trench No 14	Length 49.60 m	Width 2.35 m	Depth 0.38 m
Easting 414110.6345	Northing 147497.0436	m OD 123.4352	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1401		Topsoil	Dark yellow brown silty clay, friable turf layer with occasional rooting, rare flint and chalk pea gravel	0.27
1402		Natural	Chalk	0.27+
1403	1404	Cut of modern test pit	Cut of modern test pit	>0.52 deep, 0.5 wide, >1.60 long
1404	1403	Mid red brown silty clay friable with common subangular chalk <80mm	Mid red brown silty clay friable with common sub-angular chalk <80mm	

Trench No 15	Length 29 m	Width 2.30 m	Depth 0.30 m
Easting 414183.6778	Northing 147496.5247	m OD 121.9484	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1501		Topsoil	Dark yellow brown silty clay, friable with occasional rooting and sub-rounded chalk <20mm	0.2
1502		Subsoil	Mid yellow grey silty clay, friable, clear horizons, occasional chalk flecks, rare rooting, occasional sub-angular flint <50mm	0.2-0.09
1503		Natural	Chalk with rare flint nodules <170mm	0.9+

Trench No 16	Length 11.50 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.53 m
Easting 414287.2287	Northing 147630.6121	m OD 116.3377	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1601		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay loam. Moderately compacted homogenous layer. Sparse sub-angular flint <60mm and Sparse chalk <20mm, both poorly sorted. Very common rooting. Horizon with subsoil clear and with (1608) fairly clear.	0.0-0.22
1602		Subsoil	Light greyish brown silty clay. Moderately compacted heterogeneous layer. In places broken chalk mixes into the subsoil, in these places chalk abundant and silty clay content low. Moderately people grot throughout. Moderately chalk pieces and Sparse sub-angular flint <40mm. Clear horizon with topsoil but varies from clear to slightly diffuse with natural. Sparse rooting.	0.22-0.40
1603		Natural	Light greyish white chalk. Tightly compacted and broken. Rare sub-angular flint 60mm.	0.40+
1604	1605, 1606, 1607, 1608	Ditch	Linear ditch with irregular, irregular sides and a sloping base. Length: >1.90 m. Width: 1.50 m. Depth: 0.56 m.	
1605	1604	Redeposited natural	Light greyish white chalk with moderate sub-angular flint <60mm inclusions	
1606	1604	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown silty clay with common pea grit and chalk pieces <20mm and moderate sub-angular flint <60mm, poorly sorted inclusions	

1607	1604	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown silty clay with common pea grit and chalk pieces <40mm, sparse sub-angular flint <60mm, poorly sorted inclusions	
1608	1604	Secondary fill?	Dark greyish brown silty clay with common sub-angular flint <80mm and chalk pieces, moderate pea grit. coarse components poorly sorted inclusions. Archaeological components: Burnt flint	

Trench No 17	**Length 47.20 m**	**Width 2 m**	**Depth 0.62 m**
Easting 414253.8481	**Northing 147610.7302**	**m OD 117.8301**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
1701		Topsoil	Mid red brown silty clay turf layer, common rooting and occasional chalk flecks >30mm and sub-angular flint >40mm	0.0 - 0.13 (0.13)
1702		Made ground	Levelling: mid yellow grey silty clay, friable with common sub-angular flint and chalk >50mm	0.13 - 0.21 (0.08)
1703		Historic topsoil	Dark yellow brown silty clay, friable with occasional sub-angular flint and chalk >30mm, rare flecks of CBM and charcoal. Rare rooting.	0.21 - 0.42 (0.21)
1704		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown silty clay, friable with common chalk flecks and nodules >30mm and rare sub-angular flint >20mm	0.42 - 0.56 (0.14)
1705		Natural	Chalk with occasional patches of light yellow brown silty clay. Occasional sub-angular flint >30mm	0.56+ (>0.06)
1706	1707	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 7.70 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth: 0.48 m.	
1707	1706	Secondary fill	Mid dark brown silty clay with sparse pea grit (7%, 2-6mm), common sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk (20%, 6-40mm), sparse flint (7%, 10-80mm) inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, worked flint, burnt flint	

Trench No 18	Length 53.30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.74 m
Easting 414187.0156	Northing 147638.9428	m OD 118.1412	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1801		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded flint (3%, 6-30mm) and sub-angular chalk (3_7%, 6-30mm) highly bioturbated by worms and rooting activities. Clear horizon with (1802).	0-0.20m
1802		Made ground	Mainly formed by redeposited chalk with some light brown silty clay in it. Probably created to build army buildings on top of it?	0.20-0.41m
1803		Subsoil	Could be remain of old subsoil or topsoil? Dark brown silty clay with sparse pea grit (3%), moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded flint (10%, 10-40mm), and sparse chalk (7%, 1030mm). Highly bioturbated by roots and worms. Clear horizon with natural and (1803).	0,41-0,61m
1804		Natural	Made out of chalk with some sparse flint in it (7%, 10-40mm).	0,61m+

Trench No 19	Length 52 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.56 m
Easting 414180.4241	Northing 147689.2736	m OD 115.9121	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1901		Topsoil	Mid red brown silty clay, turf layer, common rooting occasional chalk flecks and sub-angular flints >60mm	0.0 - 0.28 (0.28)
1902		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and rare sub-angular flint >30mm. Subsoil only present in the nw of the trench as it goes downhill.	0.28 - 0.50 (0.22)
1903		Natural	Chalk with occasional patches of yellow brown silty clay	0.50 - 0.56 (>0.06)
1904	1905	Gully	Linear gully with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 2.50 m. Width: 0.34 m. Depth: 0.16 m.	>2 x 0.34
1905	1904	Dich fill	Mid yellow brown friable silty clay with common chalk nodules >40mm, occasional rooting inclusions	

Trench No 20	Length 47.60 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 1 m
Easting 414181.9553	Northing 147658.936	m OD 117.2653	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2001		Topsoil	Mid grey brown. Silty loam. Soft compaction. Distinct horizon. Sub-rounded. 1-2cm. Chalk. Rooting.	0-0.10
2002		Made ground	Light white. Silty clay loam. Distinct horizon. Sub- angular chalk. Common 1-10cm. Sub-angular flint Rare 5cm.	0.10-0.50
2003		A buried soil	Light orange brown. Silty loam. Distinct horizon, sub-angular-sub-round stones. Rare 10%. 5cm.	0,50-0,80
2004		Natural	Light white. Chalk. Clear boundary. Dense compaction. 95%sub-angular chalk 2-4cm.	0,80+
2005	2006, 2007	Linear feature	Linear feature with shallow, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Width: 0.25 m. Depth: 0.27 m.	
2006	2005	Primary fill	Dark brown silty clay with very common pea grit (50%), moderate chalk, (10-15%, 10-30mm) inclusions. Archaeological components: Worked flint	
2007	2005	Secondary fill	Mid dark yellowish brown silty clay with moderate chalk (10%,10-40mm), sparse pea grit (7%, 2-6mm) inclusions	

Trench No 21	Length 48 m	Width 2.35 m	Depth 0.60 m
Easting 414009.8517	Northing 147333.6174	m OD 123.2922	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2101		Topsoil	Dark red brown silty clay, friable, clear horizon, rare sub-rounded chalk <20mm, rare Sub-angular flint <30mm	0-0.29
2102		Mid ground	Light reddish brown. Silty loam. Sub-angular flints common 30%. 3cm-5cm. Rare 5% round-sub-angular light white chalk. 3cm. Clear boundary.	0.29-0.52
2103		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown silty clay, friable with Sub-angular flint <50mm and sub-rounded chalk <20mm	0.52-0.60+

Trench No 22	Length 9 m	Width 2.35 m	Depth 0.67 m
Easting 414097.9378	Northing 147374.3931	m OD 121.7178	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2201		Topsoil	Dark red brown silty clay friable turf layer with common rooting, rare chalk flecks. Clear horizon	0.0 - 0.16 (0.16)
2202		Made ground	Light yellow grey with common sub-rounded chalk <70mm, common pea gravel of flint and chalk. Clear horizon	0.16-0.27
2203		Buried soil	Buried topsoil: dark red brown silty clay, friable with occasional sub-angular flint <50mm and rare chalk flecks. Slightly diffuse horizon	0.27-0.38
2204		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded chalk <30mm and rare sub-angular flint <50mm. Clear horizon	0.38-0.67
2205		Natural	Chalk with rare sub-angular flint nodules	0.67+

Trench No 23	Length 22 m	Width 2.30 m	Depth 0.58 m
Easting 414174.2839	Northing 147406.0531	m OD 120.4216	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2301		Topsoil	Dark red brown silty clay, friable with common rooting ,calcareous flecks,	0.30
2302		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown silty clay, friable with occasional sub-angular flint <20mm and chalk flecks	0.30-0.47
2303		Natural	Chalk	0.47+

Trench No 30	Length 15 m	Width 9.70 m	Depth 0.50 m
Easting 414000.1944	Northing 147423.532	m OD 125.2026	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3001		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown. Silty loam. Densely compact. Clear boundary. Tree roots above soil.	0-0.28
3002		Sub-soil	Light reddish brown . silty loam. Dense compaction. Clear boundary. Sparse chalk. 40%. 0.5cm.	0.28-0.40
3003		Natural	Light white chalk. Densely compaction. Abundant 100% chalk. 7cm.	0.40-0.50
3004	3005	Uncategorised context	Curvilinear cut of ring ditch, continuation of that in trench 9.	

3005	3004	Uncategorised context	Mid red brown silty clay, friable, occasional sub-angular flint <70mm and common chalk flecks. Rare rooting.	
3006	3007	Cut of grave on E-W alignment	Cut of grave on E-W alignment	
3007	3006	Fill of grave	Very similar to 3005	
3008	3009	Cut of grave on E-W alignment	Cut of grave on E-W alignment	
3009	3008	Fill of grave	Very similar to 3005	

Trench No 31	**Length 19.60 m**	**Width 10 m**	**Depth 0.41 m**
Easting 413993.3209	**Northing 147440.8671**	**m OD 125.3255**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
3101		Topsoil	Dark red brown silty clay, friable	0.21
3102		Subsoil	Light yellow brown silty clay with very common chalk nodules <40mm	0.21-0.3
3103		Natural	Chalk	0.3+
3104	3105	Cut of ring ditch with gap/opening in the south	Contains central pit [3108]. unexcavated	0.32 wide
3105	3104	Uncategorised context	Mid red brown silty clay, common sub-angular flint <50mm and chalk <50mm. Unexcavated	
3106	3107	Posthole	Cut of posthole. Sub oval cut. Has relationship with ring ditch [3104]. Unexcavated	0.50 x 0.38
3107	3106	Mid red brown silty clay with occasional flint <30mm and rare chalk flecks	Unexcavated	
3108	3109	Cut of central grave pit	Rectangular in plan with rounded corners. Unexcavated	2.15 x 1.34
3109	3108	Mid red brown silty clay with common pea flint and chalk as well as subangular nodules <50mm	Occasional rooting. Unexcavated	
3110	3111	Cut of sub circular posthole	Has a relationship with ring ditch 3104. Unexcavated	0.40 x 0.36
3111	3110	Mid red brown silty clay with occasional subangular flint <40mm	Unexcavated	
3112	3113	Cut of grave	Unexcavated	1.60 x 0.60

3113	3112	Mid yellow brown silty clay with very common pea chalk and flint gravel	Common sub-angular flint <80mm. Unexcavated	
3114	3115	Cut of grave	Unexcavated	1.90 x 0.62
3115	3114	Mid yellow brown silty clay with common chalk <50mm	Unexcavated	
3116	3117	Pit	Cut of small pit. Circular cut. Possibly Bronze Age in date. Unexcavated	Diameter 0.50
3117	3116	Fill	Dark red grey silty clay, occasional sub-angular flint <70mm, degraded pottery. Charcoal flecks	
3118	3119	Cut of grave	Unexcavated	1.98 x 0.58
3119	3118	Fill	Light yellow brown silty clay with very common chalk nodules <90mm, rare flint <50mm. Unexcavated	
3120	3121	Cut of grave	Unexcavated	1.93 x 0.50
3121	3120	Fill	Mid yellow grey silty clay with very common pea gravel and chalk, common chalk nodules <60mm and rare sub-angular flint <50mm. Unexcavated	
3122	3123	Cut of grave	Unexcavated	1.70 x 0.57
3123	3122	Fill	Light yellow brown silty clay with very common pea flint gravel and chalk, common chalk nodules <100mm, rare sub-angular flint <40mm	
3124	3125	Cut of Probable grave or pit	Under bulk, not fully exposed. Visible shape is square with a rounded corner	0.75 x 0.70
3125	3124	Fill	Mid red brown silty clay, occasional sub-angular flint <150mm and chalk <60mm	
3126	3127	Cut of grave	Unexcavated	2.00 x 0.60
3127	3126	Fill	Mid yellow brown silty clay, common chalk nodules <80mm and rare sub-angular flint <70mm	
3128	3129	Cut of grave	Unexcavated	1.90 x 0.60
3129	3128	Fill	Mid red brown silty clay, common sub-angular chalk <70mm	
3130	3131	Cut of grave	Unexcavated	1.70 x 0.58
3131	3130	Fill	Mid red brown silty clay, common chalk <30mm and sub-angular flint <20mm	
3132	3133	Circular cut of pit	Unexcavated	Diameter 0.80

3133	3132	Fill	Dark red brown silty clay, common sub-angular flint <70mm and occasional chalk <30mm	
3134	3135	Cut of grave	Unexcavated	2.00 x 0.68
3135	3134	Fill	Mid red brown silty clay, common sub-rounded chalk <60mm and occasional sub-angular flint <90mm	
3136	3137	Cut of terminus of ring ditch	Same as 906 in trench 9.	1.10 x 0.50
3137	3136	Fill	Dark red brown silty clay, occasional sub-angular flint <120mm , rare chalk flecks	
3138	3139	Pit Cut	Cut of possible pit, under bulk so not fully exposed. Semi-circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.60 x 0.34
3139	3138	Dark red brown silty clay with occasional chalk <30mm	Dark red brown silty clay with occasional chalk <30mm	
3140	3141	Cut of grave	Unexcavated	2.10 x 0.66
3141	3140	Fill	Mid red brown silty clay, occasional chalk nodules <50mm and sub-angular flint <70mm	
3142	3143	Cut of grave	Unexcavated	2.06 x 0.86
3143	3142	Light yellow brown silty clay with very common chalk nodules <80mm and rare flint nodules <60mm	Light yellow brown silty clay with very common chalk nodules <80mm and rare flint nodules <60mm	
3144	3145	Circular cut of posthole	Unexcavated	Diameter 0.23
3145	3144	Mid red brown silty clay with rare flint and chalk flecks	Mid red brown silty clay with rare flint and chalk flecks	
3146	3147	Cut of grave	Unexcavated	2.06 x 1.12
3147	3146	Mid red brown silty clay with common chalk nodules <70mm and occasional subangular flint <90mm	Mid red brown silty clay with common chalk nodules <70mm and occasional sub-angular flint <90mm	
3148	3149	Cut of grave	Unexcavated	1.60 x 0.60
3149	3148	Mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional chalk <40mm	Mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional chalk <40mm	
3150	3151	Cut of grave	Unexcavated	2.35 x 1.22

3151	3150	Light yellow brown silty clay with common chalk nodules <60mm	Light yellow brown silty clay with common chalk nodules <60mm	
3152	3153	Ring ditch	Terminus of ring ditch. sub-angular 904	
3153	3152	Fill of ring ditch terminus		

Trench No 32	**Length 20.63 m**	**Width 3.23 m**	**Depth 0.32 m**
Easting 413993.5433	**Northing 147452.3677**	**m OD 125.2245**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
3201		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown. Silty loam. Compaction dense. Horizon diffuse. Tree roots on top of soil.	0-0.10
3202		Sub-soil	Light reddish brown. Silty loam. Sub-angular flint common 25%. Chalk rare 5% sub-angular. Compaction dense. Horizon clear.	0.10-0.25
3203		Natural	Light white chalk. Sub-angular-angular chalk, 75%. Compaction dense.	0.25-0.32
3204	3205	Pit	Rectangular pit with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 1.00 m. Width: 0.49 m. Depth: 0.09 m.	
3205	3204	Fill	Dark yellow brown friable silty clay with occasional pea grit and chalk gravel, occasional sub-angular chalk <30mm inclusions	
3206	3207, 3208, 3209	Inhumation grave	Rectangular inhumation grave with vertical, straight sides. Length: 1.41 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth: 0.58 m.	
3207	3206	Grave fill	Light white grey redeposited chalk natural with chalk and sub-angular flint <140mm inclusions. Archaeological components: Sk 3209	
3208	3206	Grave fill	Mid red brown friable silty clay with occasional chalk <60mm and sub-angular flint <70mm inclusions	
3209		Burial	Inhumation burial aligned E-W. Good preservation. Completeness not recorded.	
3210		Pit		
3211		Field Boundary		
3212		Natural feature		
3213		Natural feature		
3214		Probable inhumation grave	Inhumation burial aligned NW-SE. Not excavated	

Trench No 33	Length 20.84 m	Width 2.30 m	Depth 0.28 m
Easting 413993.6329	Northing 147471.233	m OD 125.0652	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3301		Topsoil	Turf / ploughsoil. Dark brown silty loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint inclusions (3%,10-50mm), rare chalk sub-rounded chalk inclusions (3%,10-30mm). High level of bioturbation : rooting and worm casting. Diffuse horizon with subsoil which is a little lighter than topsoil. Very loose compaction.	0-0,15
3302		Subsoil	Mid dark brown, lighter than topsoil, silty loam. Sparse sub-angular flint inclusions (3-7%, 10-40mm), rare sub-rounded chalk inclusions (3%, 10-30mm), Sparse pea grit. Friable compaction and loose. High rooting activity. Clear horizon with natural.	0,15-0,28
3303		Natural	White chalky natural with light brown soil initial. Light brown silty loam. Moderate pea grit, Sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded flint inclusions + flat nodules (3-7%, 20-70mm).	0,28+
3304		Probable inhumation grave	Inhumation burial aligned NW-SE. Not excavated	
3305		Probable inhumation grave	Inhumation burial aligned NW-SE. Not excavated	
3306		Probable inhumation grave	Inhumation burial aligned SW-NE. Not excavated	

Trench No 34	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.30 m
Easting 414027.5222	Northing 147450.8757	m OD 124.8883	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3401		Topsoil	Yellow brown clay silt with common angular flint inclusions	0 - 0.22
3402		Subsoil	Fine yellow brown clay silt	0.22 -0.25
3403		Natural	Chalk geology with angular flint inclusions	0.25+

Trench No 35	Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.32 m
Easting 413971.9359	Northing 147448.3976	m OD 125.3174	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3501		Topsoil	Yellow brown clay silt with angular flints	0.- 0.21
3502		Subsoil	Yellow brown clay silt with occasional flint inclusions	0.22 - 0.26
3503		Natural	Chalk with occasional sub-angular flints	0.26+

Trench No 36	Length 0.5 m	Width 0.5 m	Depth 0.4 m
Easting 413989.3312	Northing 147398.5005	m OD 125.2720	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3501		Concrete	Concrete pad used as tank track/wash down	0.- 0.25
3502		Makeup layer	Dark red/brown gravel bedding below concrete pad	0.25 - 0.4
3503		Natural	Chalk with occasional sub-angular flints	0.4+

Appendix 2: Environmental Data

Table 3: Assessment of the environmental evidence/macrofossils/charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other (type and abundance)	Comments (Preservation: fragmentation and erosion)
203	204	1	37	100	20%, A*, *Cecilioides acicula* (A**), I 1%, C, E,	B	-	*Triticum sp. (*Inc. cf. *aestivum/turgidum),* Triticeae	B	*Corylus avellana, Avena* sp.*,* indet. plant tissue	6	Mature	Moll-t (A***)	Heterogenous
313	314	2	20	350	*Cecilioides acicula* (A)	-	-	-	C	*Arrhenatherum elatius* ssp. *bulbosum* tuber	200	Mature	Moll-t (A**)	Poor, small frag
311	312	3	20	175	10%, C, E, *Cecilioides acicula* (A), I 10%, A, E, I,	-	-	- *Triticum* sp. (inc. *aestivum/turgidum*),	B	*Arrhenatherum elatius* ssp. *bulbosum* tubers, *Galium* sp.	100	Mature	Moll-t (A)	Heterogenous
206	207	4	38	60	*Cecilioides acicula* (A**)	C	-	Triticeae	C	Vicieae	Trace	Mature	Moll-t (A**)	Heterogenous

Key: Scale of abundance: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = 30-10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs

Appendix 3 OASIS record

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

Printable version

OASIS ID: wessexar1-389013

Project details

Project name	Royal Artillery Museum, Netheravon
Short description of the project	Field evaluation comprising 29 trial trenches mostly measuring 50m x 2m. Parts of a probable Anglo-Saxon cemetery were revealed containing 27 probable inhumation graves centered on two round barrows also apparently dating to the Anglo-Saxon period. Two cremation burials within a possible pond barrow were located to the north of this cemetery and possibly dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, with at least one Early Neolithic pit nearby. A widespread co-axial field system lay across the site and appeared to date from the Romano-British to Medieval periods..
Project dates	Start: 03-02-2020 End: 28-02-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	wessexar1-342433(1) - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	215222 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DZSWS:24-2019 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Current Land use	Other 12 - Verge
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 4 - Regularly improved
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Medieval
Monument type	BARROW CEMETERY Early Medieval
Monument type	INHUMATION CEMENERY Early Medieval
Monument type	CRENMATION CEMETERY Early Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Development type	Museum
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE KENNET NETHERAVON Royal Artillery Museum, Netheravon
Postcode	SP4 9RJ
Study area	12.6 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 414162 147650 50.930297629042 -1.410593955618 50 55 49 N 001 24 38 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 115.68m Max: 125.53m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Andrew Manning
Project supervisor	Lee Newton
Type of sponsor/funding body	Museum trust
Name of sponsor/funding body	Royal Artillery Museum

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Wiltshire Museum Devizes
Physical Archive ID	DZSWS:24-2019
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Wiltshire Museum Devizes
Digital Archive ID	DZSWS:24-2019
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Survey"

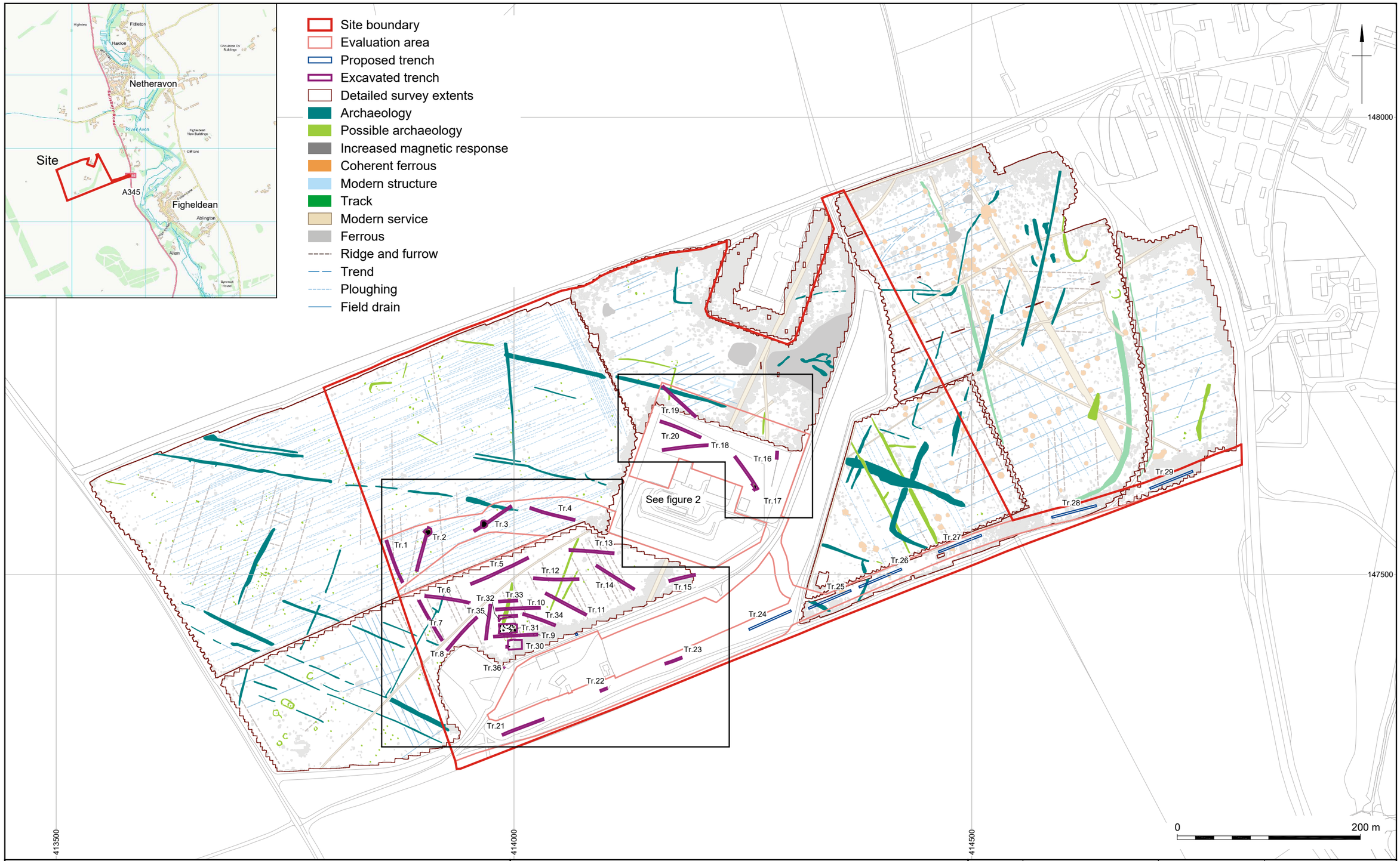
Paper Archive recipient	Wiltshire Museum Devizes
Paper Archive ID	DZSWS:24-2019
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Map","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Royal Artillery Museum, Neatheravon, Wiltshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newton, L
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Manning, A
Other bibliographic details	215222.2
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	WA standard A4 text format with illustrated front cover, 9 no figures and 13 no plates

Entered by	Matt Kendall (m.kendall@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	26 March 2020

OASIS:



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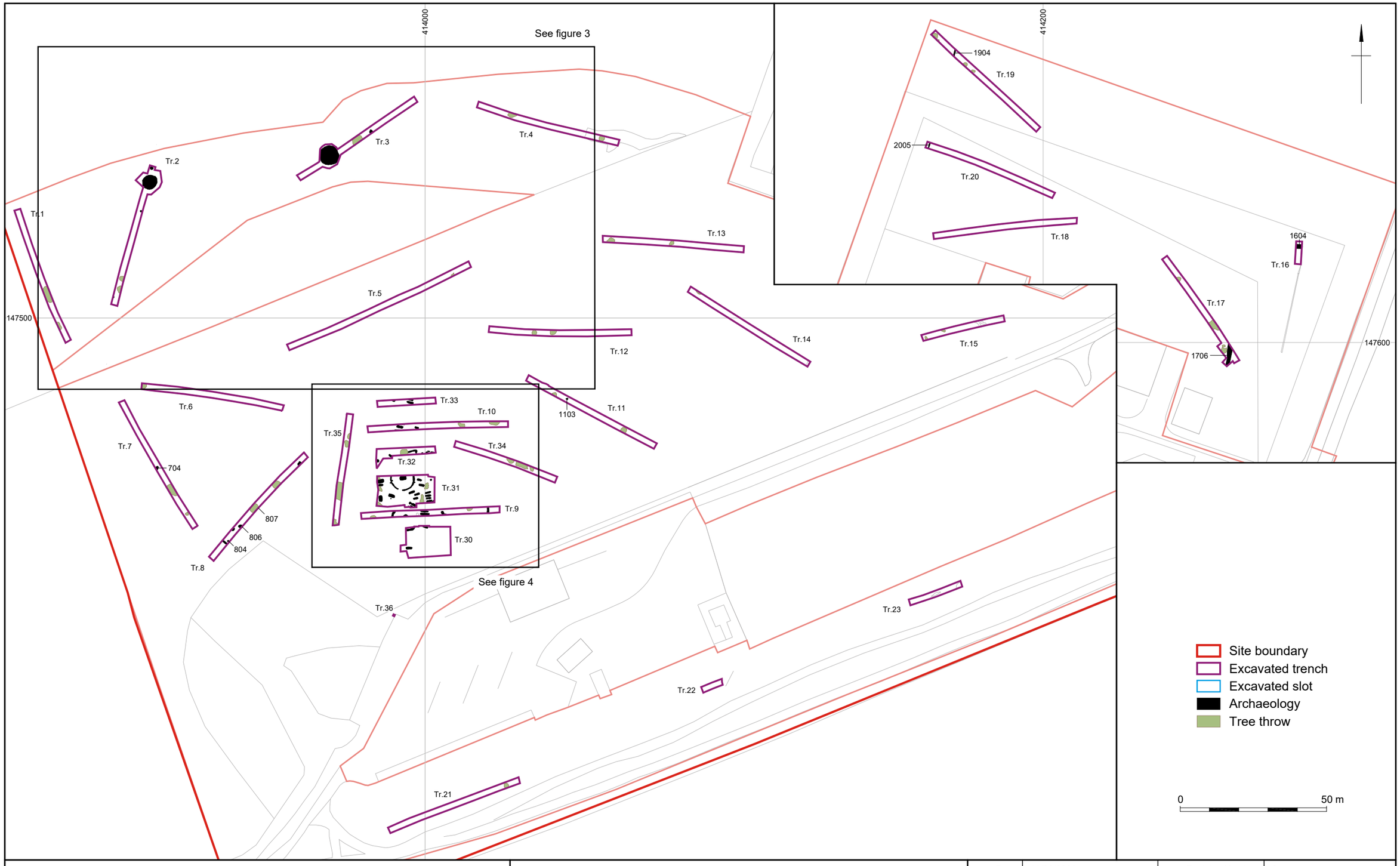
Site location, trench plan and geophysical survey interpretation

Figure 1



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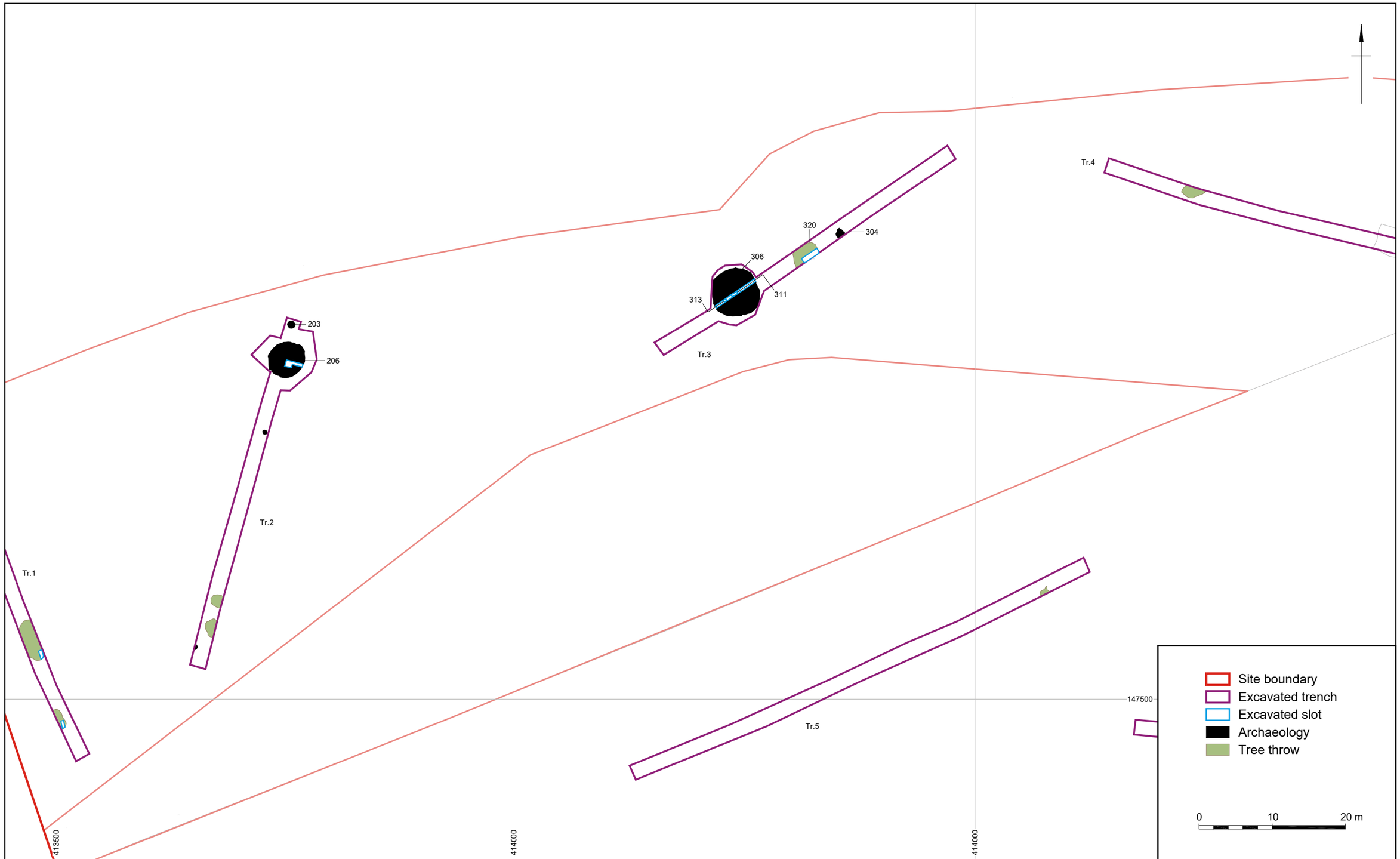
Close up of trench plan

Figure 2



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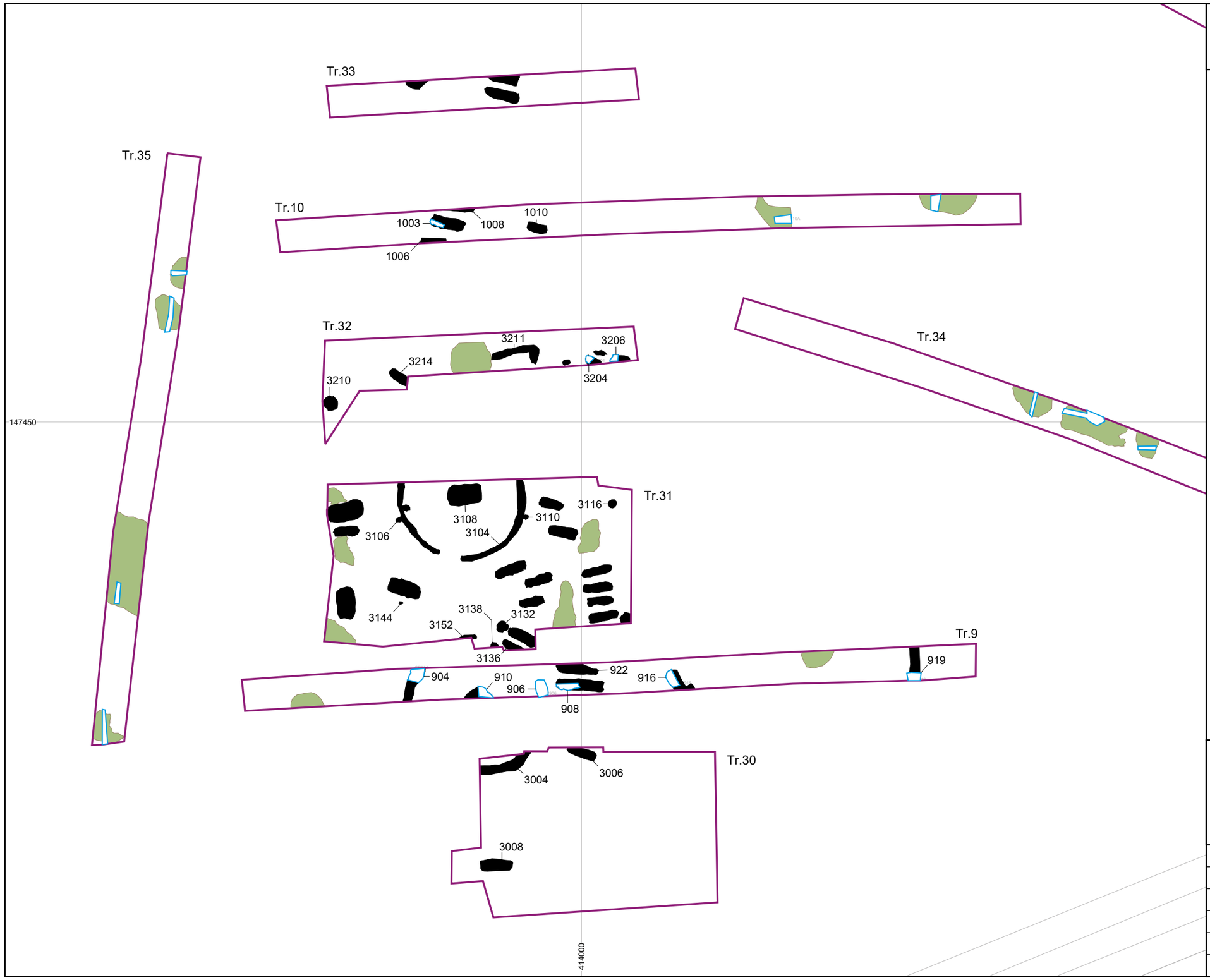
Trench plan for Trenches 1-5

Figure 3



Site boundary
Excavated trench
Excavated slot
Archaeology
Tree throw

0 10 m

Coordinate system:
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Revision Number:	0
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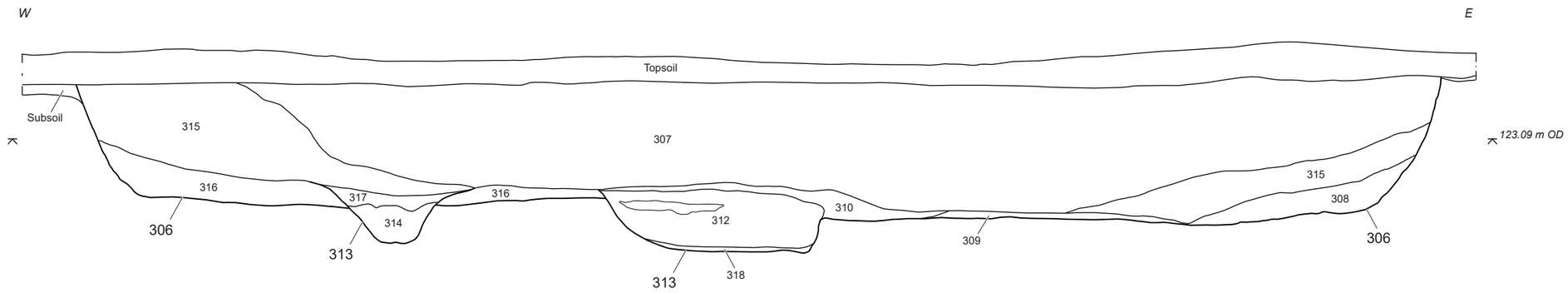
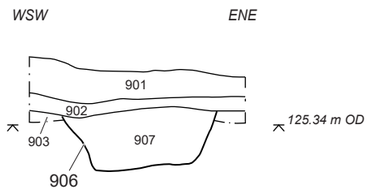
Detail of features in central part of the site

Figure 4

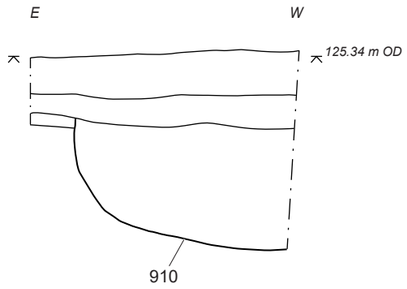
A. South-south-east facing section through pits **306**, **311** and **313**



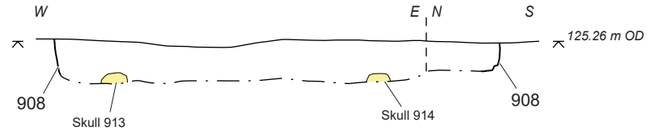
B. North-north-west facing section through curvilinear ditch segment **906**



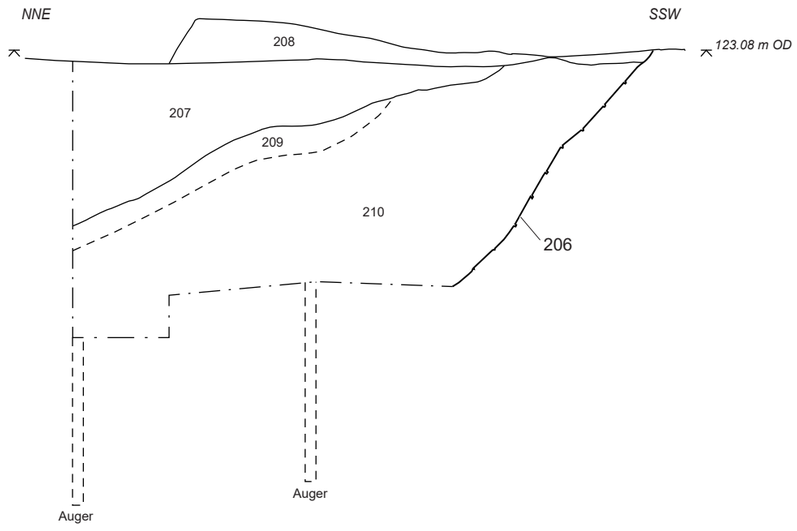
C. North facing section through inhumation grave **910**



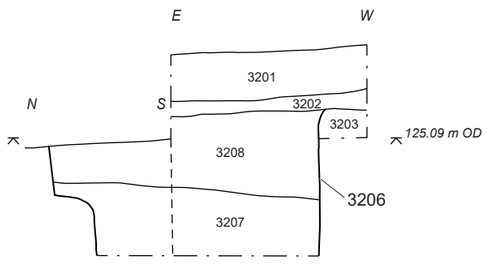
D. South facing section through inhumation grave **908**



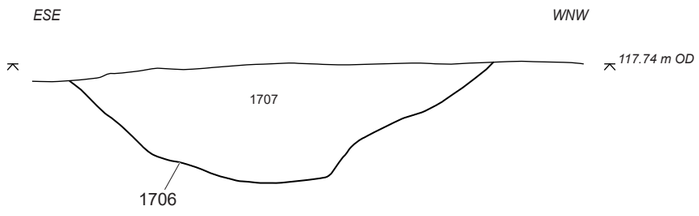
G. South-south-west facing section through pit **206**



E. North and west facing sections through inhumation grave **3206**



F. North-north-east facing section through ditch **1706**



0 5 m

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Plate 1: West facing representative section in trench 18. Scale is 1m

Plate 2: West facing representative section in trench 2. Scale is 1m

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Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	KJF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\215222\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2020_03_16		

Plate 3: West facing representative section in trench 30. Scale is 1m

Plate 4: South-east facing section through pit 203. Scale is 1m

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Plate 5: Pit 306 from the south. Charcoal-rich fills of pits 311 and 313 are visible towards the centre. Scales are 2m

Plate 6: North-north-east facing section through curvilinear ditch segment 904. Scale is 0.3m

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Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	KJF
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Plate 7: Inhumation grave **910** under excavation

Plate 8: South facing section through inhumation grave **908**. Scale is 1m

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Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	KJF
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Plate 9: Skeleton **1004** in inhumation grave **1003**. Scale is 0.2m

Plate 10: Plan view of ring ditch segment **3004** taken from the north. Scale is 2m

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Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	KJF
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Plate 11: Trench 31 taken from the west. Scales are 2m

Plate 12: North facing section through inhumation grave **3206**. Scale is 1m

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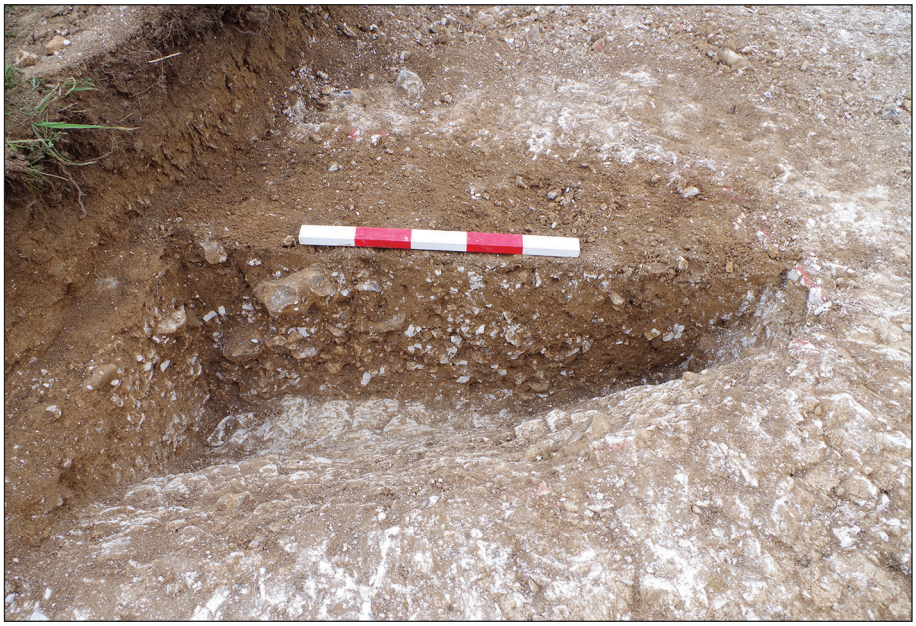

Plate 13: South-east facing section of ditch terminus **704**. Scale is 0.5m

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