



***Land at the Rear of 106-108
Cadley Road,
Collingbourne Ducis, Wiltshire***



Assessment of Results
of an Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief



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**LAND TO THE REAR OF 106-108 CADLEY ROAD,
COLLINGBOURNE DUCIS, WILTSHIRE**

**ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF**

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Report reference: 62670.02

May 2006

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LAND TO THE REAR OF 106-108 CADLEY ROAD, COLLINGBOURNE DUCIS, WILTSHIRE

ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF

Summary

In March 2006 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Sarsen Housing Association to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land proposed for housing development at the rear of 106-108 Cadley Road, Wiltshire, NGR 424625, 154188.

The evaluation was concentrated in the north western corner of the Site adjacent to Saxon Rise and Saxon Way where in 1975 an excavation revealed 33 early Saxon inhumation burials. The aim of the evaluation was to investigate whether the Saxon cemetery continued into the area of proposed development, as had been suspected in the 1975 excavations.

Six trenches were excavated within the Site. The trenches were positioned to target anomalies identified follow a geophysical survey of the Site using Ground Probing Radar (GPR). These anomalies were interpreted as graves or areas of graves.

The evaluation revealed one definite inhumation burial and a further four probable grave cuts, as well as recovering fragments of early Saxon pottery from the trenches. A number of the graves were just 0.25m below the current ground surface. The evaluation failed to identify the limit of the burials and so it is unclear just how many more graves are contained within the area of proposed development.

In April 2006 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the monitoring of 7 geotechnical pits dug to investigate the nature of the underlying natural geology. Five of the pits revealed no archaeological remains however Pit 5 identified a possible undated ditch aligned roughly east west.

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**ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUTION**

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Sarsen Housing Association to carry out the programme of archaeological evaluation and would like to thank Jude Barber for her assistance during the project as well as Liz Blaker of Hannick Homes. Sue Farr of Wiltshire County Archaeological Service (WCAS) monitored the fieldwork and her help during the course of the project is gratefully acknowledged.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Steve Thompson assisted by Ellie Brook and Simon McCann. This report was compiled by Steve Thompson with specialist finds report by Lorraine Mephram, and report illustration by Liz James.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Nick Truckle.

LAND TO THE REAR OF 106-108 CADLEY ROAD, COLLINGBOURNE DUCIS, WILTSHIRE

ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUTION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Sarsen Housing Association to carry out an archaeological evaluation on the western part of an area of land comprising c.0.53ha located at the rear of 106-108 Cadley Road, Collingbourne Ducis, Wiltshire, (hereafter 'the Site').

1.2 Site Location, Topography, and Geology

1.2.1 The Site comprises an irregular, sub-rectangular area of pasture centred on NGR 424625 154188. It is bounded to the north by open fields, to the west by a residential development, to the south by houses fronting onto Cadley Road and to the east by domestic gardens (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The Site lies upon deposits of Upper Chalk of the Cretaceous Period which is heavily weathered and degraded with multiple periglacial stripes and areas of colluvium/hillwash deposits. The Site is approximately 140m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on the northern slope of a dry valley c.250m to the east of the River Bourne.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Two planning applications for the development of the Site for commercial and affordable housing have been submitted to and approved by Kennet District Council each with a condition requiring a programme of archaeological investigation. Due to the archaeological sensitivity of the Site, Wiltshire County Archaeological Service (WCAS) recommended a programme of Strip, Map and Record should be carried out in advance of the development. However in order to gain a more complete picture of the potential surviving archaeology, a programme of evaluation work was commissioned.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1.1 A chance discovery during the construction of the housing development directly to the west of the Site in 1974 led to the discovery of an extensive cemetery dating to the early Saxon period (500-650AD).

2.1.2 A total of 33 graves were excavated cut to an average depth of 0.3m into the natural chalk (Gingell, 1978). Several contained objects buried with the

bodies, including knives shield bosses and swords as well as more domestic items such as broaches, keys, buckles and beads pointing to a mixed community associated with a nearby settlement.

- 2.1.3 No obvious patterning to the burial ground could be ascertained and no archaeological features other than graves were observed. A plan showing the distribution of the burials is included on **Figure 1** and it can be clearly seen that the burials run up to the western boundary of the development Site and almost certainly continue to the east.
- 2.1.4 The Site therefore lies within an area of high archaeological potential.

3 METHODS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 A Project Design for the work was compiled by Wessex Archaeology (WA.2005.ref.62670.01), providing full details of the aims and methods of the evaluation.
- 3.1.2 Prior to the archaeological evaluation being carried out, a Ground Probing Radar (GPR) survey was carried out by Stratascan Ltd in January 2006 (Stratascan, 2006) on an area of approximately 2000m² adjacent to the western boundary of the Site. **Figure 1** The evaluation was targeted upon anomalies identified during this survey.

3.2 Aims and Objectives

- 3.2.1 The aims of the evaluation was to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be impacted upon by the proposed development within the area.
- 3.2.2 The work was also designed to verify the accuracy of the Stratascan data and enable further evaluation and mitigation strategies to be developed in consultation with WCAS.

3.3 Evaluation Methodology

- 3.3.1 A total of 6 evaluation trenches of varying sizes were excavated in the western area of the Site. Their precise locations were determined as to investigate the geophysical anomalies identified during the GPR survey.
- 3.3.2 Prior to the excavation of the trenches the area was scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) to identify any underlying services.
- 3.3.3 The trenches were excavated using a tracked mini-digger machine with a toothless bucket under constant archaeological supervision and ceased at the identification of significant archaeological remains, or where natural geology was encountered first. When machine excavation had ceased all trenches

were cleaned by hand and archaeological deposits investigated, as outlined in the agreed Project Design.

- 3.3.4 The topsoil and subsoil excavated from the trenches were kept separate, and the turf set aside for reinstatement. The excavated up-cast was scanned with a metal detector as was the base of the trenches.
- 3.3.5 Following the hand cleaning of the trenches the identified features were investigated to assess the presence of burials, with minimum intrusion. No human remains were removed at this time.
- 3.3.6 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Trenches were located using a Leica GPS survey system. All archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 with sections drawn at 1:10. All principle strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum.
- 3.3.7 A full photographic record of the investigations and individual features was maintained, utilising colour transparencies, black and white negatives (on 35mm film) and digital images. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeology revealed and the Site as a whole.
- 3.3.8 At the completion of the work, all trenches were reinstated using the excavated soil in the correct order and turf re-laid.
- 3.3.9 A unique site code was agreed prior to the commencement of works. The code is 62670. All excavated artefacts and materials were transported to the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury where they were processed and assessed for this report. The excavated material and archive, including plans, photographs and written records are currently held at the Wessex Archaeology offices under the project code 62670.
- 3.3.10 It is intended that the archive should ultimately be deposited with the Museum of Salisbury and South Wiltshire.
- 3.3.11 The work was carried out between the 22nd and 24th March 2006.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The results of the evaluation are divided into Trench by Trench descriptions following a description of the Site-wide stratigraphy. Detailed summaries of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Site-wide Stratigraphy

- 4.2.1 Each trench was excavated through the current turf and topsoil of the pasture field, which was on average 0.24m deep and consisted of a dark brown silty

loam containing common fragments of chalk (recorded as (101), (201), (301), (401), (501) and (600)).

4.3 Trench 1

4.3.1 Trench 1 was 3m long by 1.7m wide and 0.32m deep, orientated east west and located against the northern limit of the Site (**Figure 1**). The trench was positioned to investigate two geophysical anomalies, interpreted as possible graves. Following the removal of 0.24m of topsoil (101) the natural basal chalk was encountered. No archaeological features were identified.

4.4 Trench 2

4.4.1 Trench 2 was 7.95m long by 1.75m wide and 0.53m deep, and was orientated northwest-southeast and located in the north west corner of the Site (**Figure 1**). The trench was positioned to investigate an area of strong discrete responses, interpreted as possible graves identified in the GPR survey.

4.4.2 Following the removal of 0.21m of topsoil (201) a modern dump of material was identified at the northern end of the trench. This deposit (204) was 0.19m thick and composed of a dark brown silty clay, with inclusions of charcoal, chalk fragments and modern brick. This sealed a layer (202) composed of mid brown silty clay with common flint inclusions and sparse chalk fragments which varied in depth from 0.30m to 0.07m and sealed the natural chalk (203). No archaeological features were identified.

4.5 Trench 3

4.5.1 Trench 3 was 10.05m long, 1.90m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated northeast southwest (**Figure 1**). It was positioned to investigate a series of linear anomalies identified in the GPR survey.

4.5.2 Following the removal of 0.23m of topsoil (301) a 0.12m thick layer (302) was revealed. This layer was a mid brown silty clay deposit containing common chalk and flint inclusions which overlay the natural chalk. The chalk was cut by several natural periglacial stripes, aligned roughly north south and lying with the natural slope of the valley.

4.5.3 No archaeological features were identified and it was clear the GPR survey had identified the natural periglacial striping.

4.6 Trench 4

4.6.1 Trench 4 was 14.5m long by 1.71m wide and 0.45m deep and orientated east west (**Figure 1**). The trench was targeted upon two areas of geophysical response and two discrete anomalies, possibly grave cuts, identified in the GPR survey.

4.6.2 Following the removal of 0.25m of topsoil (401) a 0.20m thick layer of degraded natural chalk (402) was identified. This consisted of a light yellow silty clay deposit with pockets of clay and abundant chalk fragments,

representing a mixed deposit of highly water damaged natural chalk and topsoil.

- 4.6.3 Twelve sherds of early/mid Saxon organic-tempered ware pottery were recovered from this layer which was removed during the machining of the trench
- 4.6.4 The clean natural chalk was exposed at 0.45m below the current ground surface and was recorded as (403). It was clearly cut by a number of north south aligned periglacial stripes. At the eastern end of the trench was deposit (412), a mid brown silty clay deposit containing abundant inclusions of flint. This deposit appeared to be natural hill wash material which had gathered down slope from the crest of the hill.
- 4.6.5 Trench 4 revealed one definite inhumation burial and a further 3 probable grave cuts in the base of the trench (**Figure 2**). During the machine stripping of the trench, Grave (410) was identified cutting deposit (412), just 0.25m below the current ground surface and was unfortunately partly truncated due to its shallow nature. The lower portion of the individual was impacted upon by the machine bucket, unfortunately disturbing the lower limbs and the feet.
- 4.6.6 Grave (410) was recorded as 1.06m long by 0.60m wide, north south aligned and was partially lost into the southern limit of excavation of Trench 4. It was clear that the head was at the southern end of the grave cut with the feet at the north.
- 4.6.7 A second grave (406) was identified cutting through degraded chalk layer (402). The grave was aligned north south and was 1.50m long by 0.60m wide and ran beyond the northern limit of the trench. The grave was undisturbed but could clearly be seen in section cutting (402) although it did not become visible in plan until (402) was removed. Grave (406) was visible in plan cutting a large area of periglacial striping in the chalk natural, and it is likely this periglacial striping was the anomaly identified in the GPR survey.
- 4.6.8 Two further probable graves were identified cutting the solid chalk natural (403) towards the western end of Trench 4. Grave (404) was 2.20m long by 0.90m wide and aligned east-west, with smaller Grave (408), recorded as 0.90m long by 0.45m wide and aligned northwest-southeast. Graves (404) and (408) had not been visible cutting the degraded chalk (402) however it is likely that they did.

4.7 Trench 5

- 4.7.1 Trench 5 was 13m long by 1.90m wide and 0.64m deep and aligned north south close to the western perimeter of the Site (**Figure 1**). The trench had been positioned in an area that appeared to be blank, containing no geophysical anomalies.
- 4.7.2 Following the removal of a 0.36m thick deposit of topsoil (501) a 0.26m thick deposit of mid brown clay subsoil (502) was identified. This was a compact deposit containing common flint inclusions and sparse chalk

fragments and sealed (504), a greyish brown moderately compact silty clay deposit containing abundant sub angular flint inclusions and rare chalk fragments. Layer (504) was concentrated to the southern end of the trench and represented a deposit of colluvium, the result of material eroding down the hill side and accumulating towards the base of the slope. At the northern end of the trench clean natural chalk (503) was visible which was clearly cut by north south aligned periglacial stripes.

- 4.7.3 Machine excavation stopped at the level of the colluvium as it was reported in the 1975 excavations that Graves 8, 9 and 10, which were located directly to the west of Trench 5 were *shallow* and *not cut into chalk*. (Gingell.1978.p78). It was therefore interpreted that this meant they were cut into the overlying colluvium.
- 4.7.4 Towards the south of the trench, and contained within the colluvium, was a small patch of skeletal remains, though it is unclear if these remains were human. The position of the remains was recorded and they were left *in situ* (**Figure 2**).

4.8 Trench 6

- 4.8.1 Trench 6 was 5.75m long by 4m wide and 0.47m deep and aligned east west in order to target a possible grave cut identified in the GPR survey (**Figure 1**). Following the removal of 0.20m of topsoil (600) a 0.18m thick layer of mid grey brown silty clay subsoil (601) was identified which sealed a light grey brown silty clay with abundant chalk fragments, pea grit and occasional flint inclusions (602) which is likely to be identical to deposit (412) in Trench 4. To the south of (602) were two further deposits of natural colluvium, (603) and (604), a band of light grey brown silty clay with occasional flints and a dark brown silty clay deposit with common flints and occasional chalk fragments. Colluvial deposit (604) contained 2 sherds of Romano-British and four of early/mid Saxon pottery which were abraded and are likely to have been washed down slope.
- 4.8.2 A single probable grave cut was identified cutting natural deposit (602) in the northern half of the trench. Grave (605) was recorded as 2.30m long by 1m wide and was aligned roughly east west (**Figure 2**).

5 FINDS

- 5.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered, deriving from two contexts. Context (402) produced 12 sherds of pottery (144g), all probably from the same vessel, in an early/mid Saxon organic-tempered ware. A further six sherds of pottery (30g), two Romano-British and four early/mid Saxon, came from context (604), alongside 10 fragments of animal bone (53g), including sheep/goat. Both bone and pottery from (604) are highly abraded.

6 WATCHING BRIEF

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief to monitor the excavation of a series of geotechnical pits within the land to the rear of 106-108 Cadley Road following the programme of archaeological evaluation. The pits were excavated by Soils Limited under constant archaeological supervision to prevent unnecessary impactation on underlying burials if encountered.
- 6.1.2 Four of the geotechnical pits were located within the area that had previously been evaluated, with a further three placed to the east in an area which could not be evaluated due to the presence of trees and shrubs.
- 6.1.3 Geotechnical pits 1, 2, 2A and 3 were all located on the land behind 106 and 107 Cadley Road which had been previously evaluated and were located away from the excavated trenches in areas which had not been previously disturbed. Pits 4, 5 and 6 were located on land behind 'Little Acre' and 'Tuxford' which had not been evaluated (**Figure 1**).
- 6.1.4 The results of the geotechnical watching brief are discussed below; detailed summaries of the excavated sequences are contained within **Appendix 2**.

6.2 Results

- 6.2.1 All the geotechnical pits revealed natural geological sequences of topsoil overlying subsoil. Colluvium was identified beneath the subsoil and sealing the natural chalk basal geology in a number of the pits. All pits, apart from Pit 5, were devoid of archaeological remains and no further burials were identified.
- 6.2.2 Geotechnical Pit 5 was located in the north east corner of the Site and revealed a possible northwest southeast aligned ditch cutting through the natural chalk and sealed by the overlying subsoil. Only the southern edge of the ditch was identified and it was filled with mid yellow brown clay silt containing abundant flint nodules.
- 6.2.3 Due to the narrow confines of the geotechnical pit, interpretation of the ditch is difficult and no dating was recovered from the feature. However it is possible it could represent a boundary ditch of the cemetery, as this feature was not identified during the 1970s excavation.

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 It is clear that the early Saxon cemetery identified during the 1970s under what is now Saxon Rise and Saxon Way to the west of the Site does continue through in to the area of the proposed development. The identification of one inhumation burial and a further 4 probable graves irregularly spaced towards the centre of the Site shows that the sporadic nature of the burial

positions which was identified in the 1975 excavation is mirrored in the new area to be impacted upon.

- 7.1.2 The recovery of pottery dated to the early Saxon period from layer (402) in Trench 4 and colluvium layer (604) in Trench 6 also indicates Saxon activity within the Site. The pottery may have been derived from disturbed burials or have been associated with burial practice, in the form of feasting associated with the funeral. The finds were abraded perhaps indicating they were washed down slope from the top of the hill north of the Site.
- 7.1.3 Two sherds of Romano-British pottery were also recovered from colluvium deposit (604). In 1975 a single sherd of samian pottery was recovered from Grave 27, either inferring the curation of earlier material or more likely the presence of residual material within the ground surface through which the grave was cut. However the possibility of Romano-British dated features in the vicinity cannot be discounted. (Gingell.1978. pp62 & 87)
- 7.1.4 This programme of archaeological evaluation and the 1975 excavation failed to identify the limit of the early Saxon cemetery and so the number of potential burials contained within the area of proposed development in the land behind 106-108 Cadley Road can only be surmised. The original 1975 excavation revealed 33 inhumation burials.
- 7.1.5 It would appear that due to the degraded nature of the natural chalk and the accumulations of colluvium in the southern half of the Site that the geophysical survey was unsuccessful in the identification of any burials and only identified areas of naturally degraded chalk and periglacial striping. It also clear that the graves which do survive do not all cut directly in to the clean natural chalk but in fact are cut in to the degraded natural and areas of colluvium, which makes identification of the features in plan difficult.
- 7.1.6 The watching brief identified a possible surrounding ditch for the cemetery, however due to the narrow constraints of the pit interpretation of the feature is difficult. If the feature identified in the geotechnical pit is the surrounding ditch for the cemetery it infers the cemetery is of considerable size and would be impacted upon by the proposed development of the Site.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1.1 Due to the lack of success of the GPR in the identification of burials and the random nature of the distribution of graves, identification of the position of future graves would best achieved by the wholesale strip of the Site. The 1970s excavation showed the graves were on average 0.30m deep, cut in to the natural chalk, roughly 0.50m below the ground surface and it is clear from this program of works that the burials are indeed very shallow, with human remains being identified at just 0.25m below the ground surface.
- 8.1.2 It is therefore impossible to predict the position of further graves within the area of proposed development and the shallow nature of the graves means

there is a high risk of the large scale impact upon the burials by the proposed building works.

- 8.1.3 Therefore it would appear that a programme of Strip, Map and Record would be the most efficient way of identifying the extent of the cemetery and the number of burials which exist within the proposed area of development.

9 REFERENCES

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Appendix 1: Trench Summaries

Trench 1

| Trench 1 | | | Type: | Machine excavated |
|-------------------|----------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Length: 3m | | Width: 1.7m | Max. depth: 0.32m | |
| context | description | | depth (bgl) | |
| 101 | <i>Topsoil</i> | Dark brown silty clay loam, moderately compact, common sub angular flint stones, highly bioturbated | 0-0.24m | |
| 102 | <i>Natural</i> | Natural chalk geology with patches of yellow brown clay silt and abundant large flint nodules | 0.24-0.29 | |

Trench 2

| Trench 2 | | | Type: | Machine excavated |
|----------------------|----------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Length: 7.95m | | Width: 1.75m | Max. depth: 0.53m | |
| context | description | | depth (bgl) | |
| 201 | <i>Topsoil</i> | Dark brown silty clay loam, moderately compact, common sub angular flint stones, highly bioturbated. | 0-0.21m | |
| 202 | <i>Subsoil</i> | Mid brown clay silt, moderately compact, common small to medium flint stones and sparse chalk lumps, thicker at the NW end of trench thinning to 0.07m thick at the SE end. | 0.21-0.51m | |
| 203 | <i>Natural</i> | Natural chalk geology with patches of yellow brown clay silt and abundant large flint nodules | 0.28m+ | |
| 204 | <i>Layer</i> | Modern layer of demolition material directly below the topsoil and sealing the subsoil at the NW end of the trench. | 0.15-0.34m | |

Trench 3

| Trench 3 | | | Type: | Machine excavated |
|-----------------------|----------------|--|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Length: 10.05m | | Width: 1.90m | Max. depth: 0.35m | |
| context | description | | depth (bgl) | |
| 301 | <i>Topsoil</i> | Dark brown silty clay loam, moderately compact, common sub angular flint stones, common chalk lumps, highly bioturbated. | 0-0.23m | |
| 302 | <i>Subsoil</i> | Mid brown clay silt, moderately compact, common small to medium chalk and flints stones | 0.23-0.35m | |
| 303 | <i>Natural</i> | Natural chalk basal geology with abundant large flint nodules and yellow clay periglacial stripes across the centre of the trench. | 0.35m+ | |

Trench 4

| Trench 4 | | | Type: | Machine excavated |
|----------------------|----------------|--|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Length: 14.5m | | Width: 1.7m | Max. depth: 0.85m | |
| context | description | | depth (bgl) | |
| 401 | <i>Topsoil</i> | Mid to dark grey brown silty clay loam. | 0-0.25m | |
| 402 | <i>Layer</i> | Light yellow silty clay, decayed and disturbed layer, upper level of the natural chalk geology, heavily water damaged with clay pockets. | 0.25-0.45m | |
| 403 | <i>Natural</i> | Natural chalk basal geology, solid with NNE-SSW aligned periglacial striping, and occasional large pockets of clay. | 0.45m+ | |
| 404 | Grave | Cut of grave, roughly E-W aligned. Unexcavated. | - | |
| 405 | <i>Fill</i> | Fill of grave 404, degraded chalk natural, light yellow grey silty clay, with abundant chalk inclusions. Unexcavated. | - | |
| 406 | Grave | Cut of grave, roughly N-S aligned. Unexcavated. | - | |
| 407 | <i>Fill</i> | Fill of grave 406 , dark grey clay silt, occasional chalk and flint inclusions. | - | |

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|---|---|
| | | Unexcavated. | |
| 408 | Grave | Cut of grave, roughly NW-SE aligned. Unexcavated. | - |
| 409 | <i>Fill</i> | Fill of grave 408 . Degraded chalk natural, light yellow grey silty clay, with abundant chalk inclusions. Unexcavated. | - |
| 410 | Grave | Cut of grave, roughly N-S aligned. Unexcavated. | - |
| 411 | <i>Fill</i> | Fill of 410 , degraded chalk natural, light yellow grey silty clay, with abundant chalk inclusions. Unexcavated. | - |
| 412 | <i>Layer</i> | Deposit of flint inclusion rich silty clay, possible alluvium deposit at east end of trench. | - |

Trench 5

| Trench 5 | | Type: | Machine excavated |
|----------------------|----------------|--|-------------------|
| Length: 13.0m | | Width: 1.90m | |
| | | Max. depth: 0.64m | |
| context | description | | depth (bgl) |
| 501 | <i>Topsoil</i> | Dark grey brown silty clay loam, moderately compact with common sub angular flints. | 0-0.36m |
| 502 | <i>Subsoil</i> | Mid brown clay silt, moderately compact, with common small-medium flints | 0.36-0.62m |
| 503 | <i>Natural</i> | Natural chalk basal geology, with abundant flints and periglacial striping. | 0.64m+ |
| 504 | <i>Layer</i> | Greyish brown silty clay layer, moderately compact, common sub angular flints with some chalk lumps. | 0.62m+ |

Trench 6

| Trench 6 | | Type: | Machine excavated |
|----------------------|----------------|--|-------------------|
| Length: 5.75m | | Width: 4m | |
| | | Max. depth: 0.47m | |
| context | description | | depth (bgl) |
| 600 | <i>Topsoil</i> | Dark grey brown silty clay loam, moderately compact with common sub angular flints | 0-0.20m |
| 601 | <i>Subsoil</i> | Mid brown clay silt, moderately compact, with common small-medium flints | 0.20-0.38m |
| 602 | <i>Natural</i> | Natural geology, light grey brown silty clay with abundant chalk fragments. | 0.38m+ |
| 603 | <i>Natural</i> | Natural geology, light grey brown silty clay common chalk flecks | 0.38m+ |
| 604 | <i>Layer</i> | Possible colluvium layer, dark grey brown silty clay. | 0.38m+ |
| 605 | Grave | Cut of grave, roughly E-W aligned. Unexcavated. | - |
| 606 | <i>Fill</i> | Fill of grave 605 , mid brown silty clay. | - |

Appendix 2: Geotechnical Pits

Geotechnical Pit 1

| Geotechnical Pit 1 | | Max Depth: 2.60m | Length: 3m | Width: 0.40 |
|--------------------|---|------------------|------------|-------------|
| Type | Description | | | Depth |
| <i>Topsoil</i> | Dark grey brown silty clay, common small flints | | | 0-0.24m |
| <i>Sub soil</i> | Mid brown chalky clay | | | 0.24-0.60m |
| <i>Colluvium</i> | Light yellow brown silty clay | | | 0.60-0.75m |
| <i>Natural</i> | Natural chalk basal geology | | | 0.75m+ |

Geotechnical Pit 2

| Geotechnical Pit 1 | | Max Depth: 2.50m | Length: 4.20m | Width: 0.40 |
|--------------------|---|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Type | Description | | | Depth |
| <i>Topsoil</i> | Dark grey brown silty clay, common small flints | | | 0-0.20m |
| <i>Sub soil</i> | Mid brown chalky clay | | | 0.20-0.40m |
| <i>Colluvium</i> | Light yellow brown silty clay | | | 0.40-0.60m |
| <i>Natural</i> | Natural chalk basal geology | | | 0.60-0.75m+ |

Geotechnical Pit 2A

| Geotechnical Pit 2A | | Max Depth: 1.70m | Length: 2.60m | Width: 0.40m |
|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Type | Description | | | Depth |
| <i>Topsoil</i> | Dark grey brown silty clay, common small flints | | | 0-0.20m |
| <i>Sub soil</i> | Mid brown chalky clay | | | 0.20-0.40m |
| <i>Natural</i> | Natural chalk basal geology | | | 0.40m+ |

Geotechnical Pit 3

| Geotechnical Pit 3 | | Max Depth: 2.30m | Length: 2.70m | Width: 0.40m |
|--------------------|--|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Type | Description | | | Depth |
| <i>Topsoil</i> | Dark grey brown silty clay, common small flints | | | 0-0.30m |
| <i>Sub soil</i> | Mid brown chalky clay | | | 0.30-0.70m |
| <i>Natural</i> | Natural chalk basal geology, periglacial striping. | | | 0.70m+ |

Geotechnical Pit 4

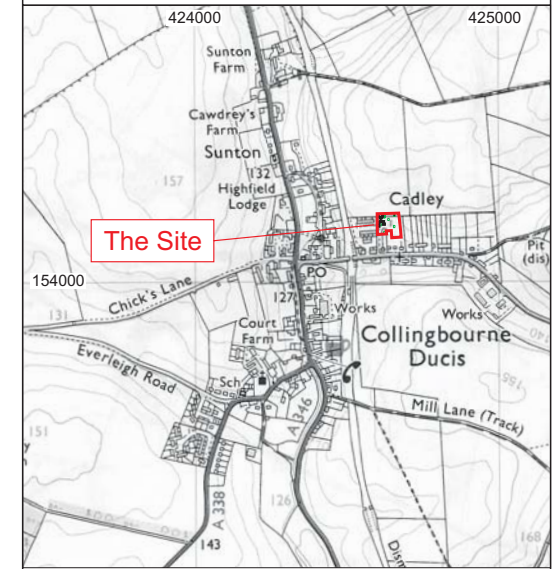
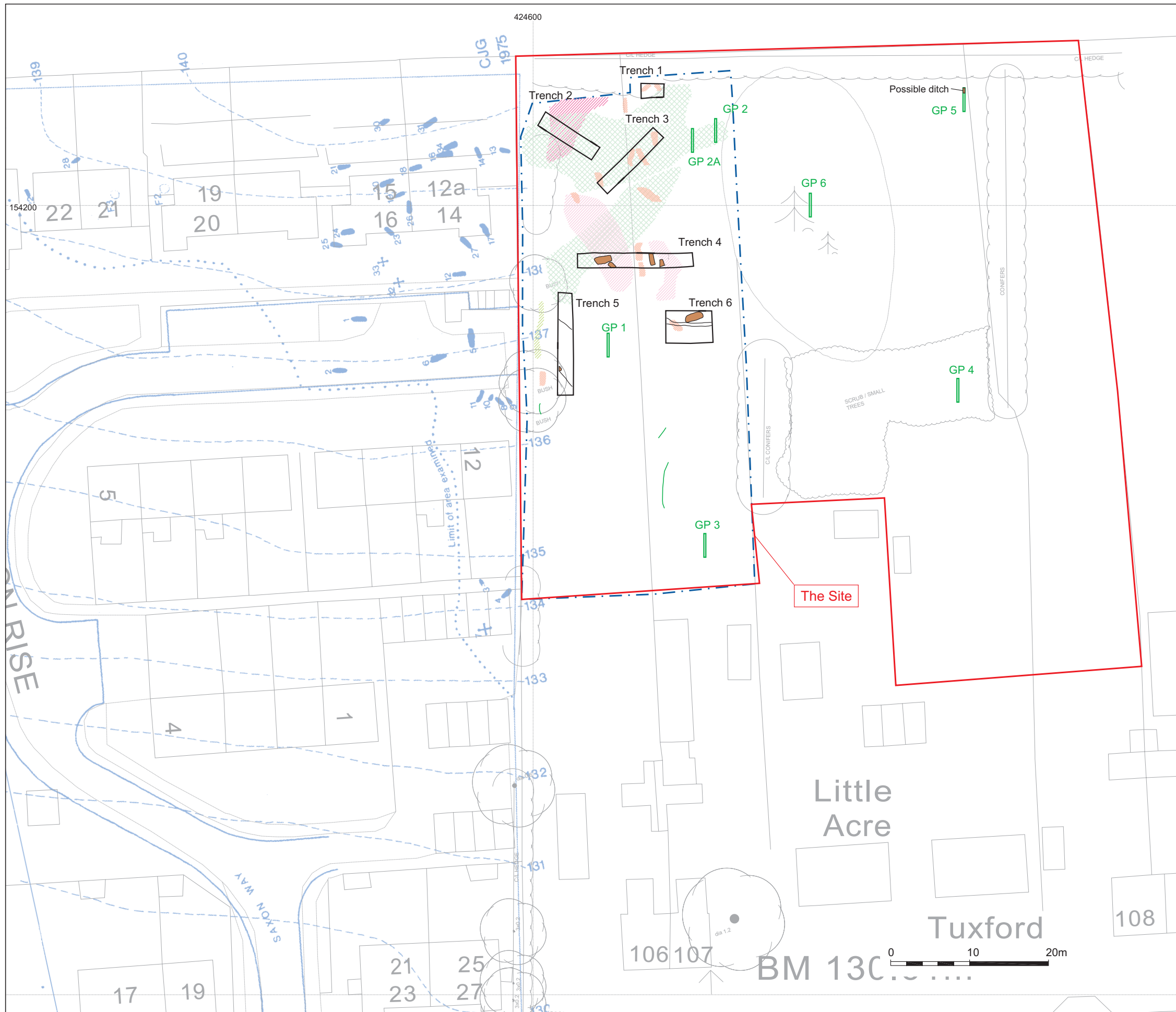
| Geotechnical Pit 4 | | Max Depth: 3.00m | Length: 3.70m | Width: 0.40m |
|--------------------|--|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Type | Description | | | Depth |
| <i>Topsoil</i> | Dark grey brown silty clay, common small flints | | | 0-0.20m |
| <i>Colluvium</i> | Mid to light yellow silty clay, possible mix of subsoil and colluvium. | | | 0.20-1.00m |
| <i>Natural</i> | Natural chalk basal geology, periglacial striping | | | 1.00m+ |

Geotechnical Pit 5

| Geotechnical Pit 5 | | Max Depth: 3m | Length: 3.50m | Width: 0.40m |
|---------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Type | Description | | | Depth |
| <i>Topsoil</i> | Dark grey brown silty clay, common small flints | | | 0-0.26m |
| <i>Sub soil</i> | Mid to light yellow silty clay, possible mix of subsoil and colluvium | | | 0.26-50m |
| <i>Fill</i> | Mid yellow brown silty clay with abundant flint nodules, fill of possible ditch. | | | 0.50-1.10m |
| <i>Ditch</i> | Possible east west aligned ditch which cuts natural chalk and is filled with Mid yellow brown silty clay with abundant flint nodules | | | 0.50-1.10m |
| <i>Natural</i> | Natural chalk basal geology | | | 1.10m+ |

Geotechnical Pit 6

| Geotechnical Pit 6 | | Max Depth: 2.80m | Length: 3.80m | Width: 0.40m |
|---------------------------|---|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Type | Description | | | Depth |
| <i>Topsoil</i> | Dark grey brown silty clay, common small flints | | | 0-0.20m |
| <i>Sub soil</i> | Mid to light yellow silty clay, possible mix of subsoil and colluvium | | | 0.20m-0.60m |
| <i>Natural</i> | Natural chalk basal geology | | | 0.60m+ |



- The Site
 - Geophysical survey area
 - Evaluation trench
 - Early Saxon cemetery - WAM, 70/71 (1978)
- Geophysical survey results
- Linear anomaly - uncertain origin
 - Area of strong discrete responses - possible graves
 - Discrete area anomaly of uncertain origin
 - Discrete responses - possible grave cut
 - General complex area indicative of high levels of ground disturbance
 - Linear anomaly - possible tree root
 - Geotechnical pit

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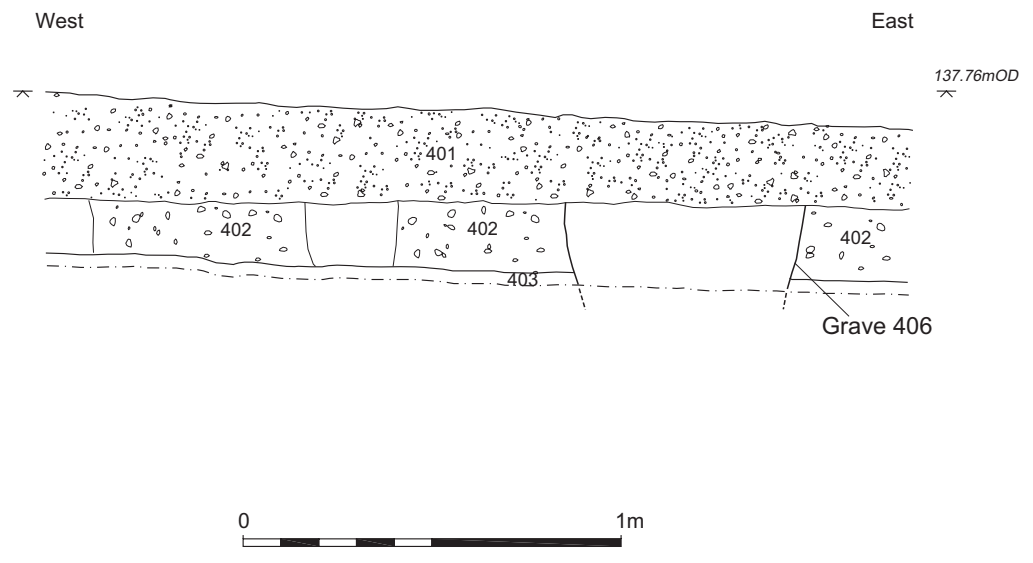
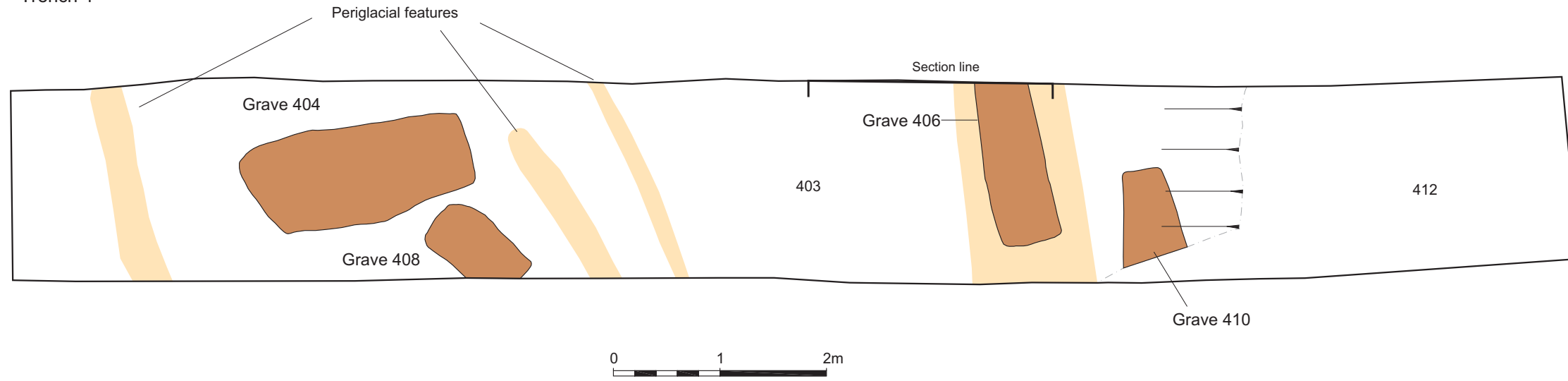
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| Illustrator: | LJC/SEJ |
| Date: | 12/05/06 |
| Scale: | 1:25 000 & 1:500 |
| Path: | Y:\Projects\62670\ID.. O..Report-Figures\Evaluation\06_04_10\Sitebase.dwg |

Site and trench location plan

Figure 1

Trench 4



Grave 406 from the south



Trench 4 from the west



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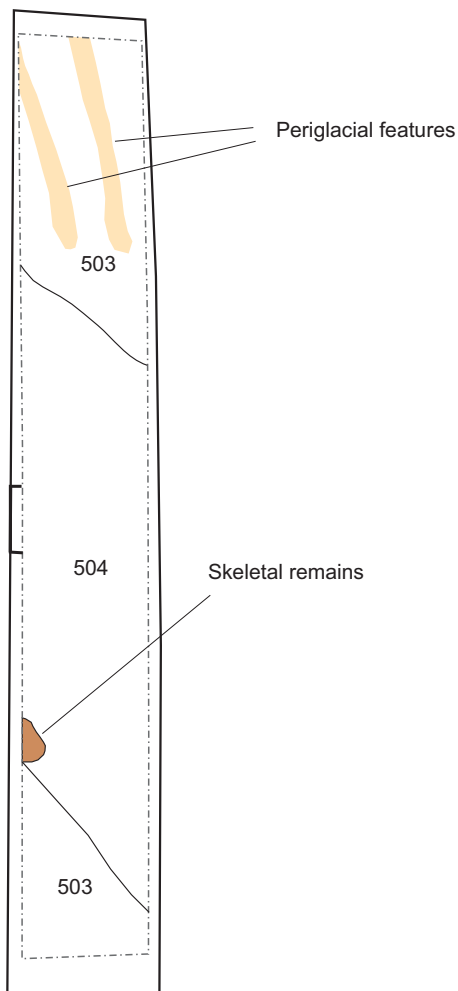
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| Scale: | Plan 1:50, Section 1:20 | Illustrator: | SEJ |
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Trench 4 plan, representative section and selected photographs

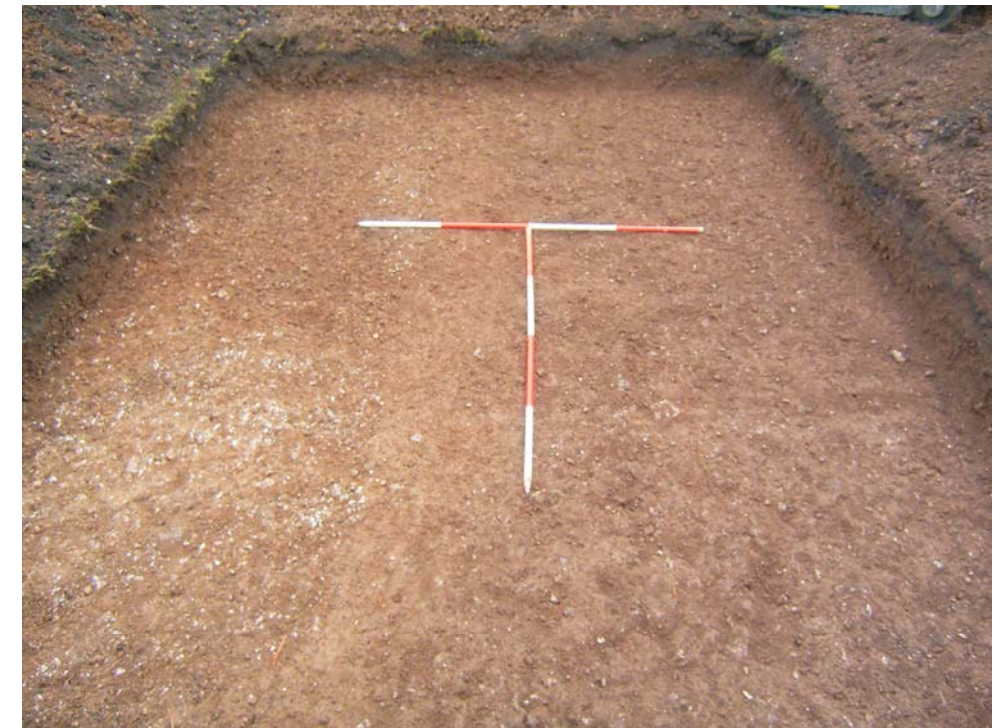
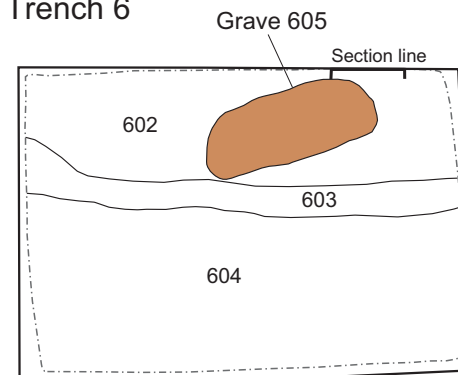
Figure 2



Trench 5



Trench 6



Trench 6 from the west



Trench 5 from the south