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# Longhedge, Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report



Ref: 84971.03  
March 2013



**Longhedge, Old Sarum,  
Salisbury, Wiltshire**

**Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**

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## Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

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# Longhedge, Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire

## Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Catesby Land Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development on land at Longhedge, Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire, centred on NGR 414815 134145. The site lies within undulating farmland on the watershed between the Avon and Winterbourne valleys to the north of Old Sarum in Salisbury. It is bounded to the west by the A345, to the north by a bridleway, part of the Monarch's Way, to the south by Rockshill Plantation, with its remaining boundaries formed by established field hedges.

A Desk-based Assessment and geophysical survey have been completed to ascertain the archaeological potential of the site. Both studies indicated a number of archaeological features were present within the site and included a Bronze Age *Wessex linear* landscape division feature, an enclosed settlement of Iron Age to Romano-British date, the remains of a field system and evidence of a WWII military camp. Given the archaeological potential of the site the Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council recommended that an exploratory trial trench evaluation should be conducted.

The general objective of the evaluation was to establish the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site. The results of the evaluation have confirmed both the presence of archaeological features and the effectiveness of the geophysical survey.

Archaeological features were recorded within 30 of the excavated trenches, a further 18 trenches contained tree throws or natural features. Prehistoric activity within the site was recorded in the form of worked flint recovered from the topsoil and dated to the Neolithic period. The earliest buried archaeological features were three parallel ditches that formed part of the *Wessex linear* landscape division that bisected the site from southeast to northwest. These features are known from across the Salisbury Plain area and mark a major reorganisation of the landscape in the Middle to Late Bronze Age.

Towards the northern edge of the site the enclosed settlement was investigated and proved to be of Early Iron Age date. The enclosure was bounded by a steep V-shaped ditch that measured up to 1.5m deep, a 'blank' area between the ditch and the internal features may demarcate the area of an internal bank. Occupation within the enclosure was represented by pits and post holes. One pit, which lay entirely within the trench, was excavated and contained four near complete pottery vessels, a large assemblage of animal bone, burnt and worked flint and a quern fragment. The finds recovered are indicative of settlement activity and may represent a placed deposit or the remains of 'feasting' events.

Evidence of the WWII military camp was indicated by the results of the Desk-based Assessment. During the evaluation slit and zigzag trenches were recorded and are thought to have enclosed three areas of temporary camps to the north, east and southern edges of the site. A dump of tin cans was recovered from one of the slit trenches and may indicate the presence of American troops at the military camp.



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The fieldwork was undertaken by John Powell, Oliver Good, Simon Flaherty, Mark Stewart, Ben Cullen, Andy Sole, Alan Whitaker and Christina Tapply.

The report was written and compiled by John Powell and edited by Sue Farr, with finds analysis by Lorraine Mephram (pottery), Lorraine Higbee (animal bone) and Phil Harding (flint). The environmental sample was processed by Steve Winterton and was assessed by Sarah F. Wyles. Report illustrations were prepared by Rob Goller.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr.





# Longhedge, Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire

## Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned Catesby Land Limited (the Client), to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development on land at Longhedge, Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire (**Figure 1**), centred on NGR 414815 134145, (hereafter 'the Site').
- 1.1.2 A Desk-based Assessment (Headland 2012) and geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2013) were undertaken to ascertain the archaeological potential of the Site. The results of these studies showed a number of anomalies of archaeological interest and as a result the Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council recommended that an exploratory trial trench evaluation should be conducted to 'ground truth' the results of the geophysical survey.
- 1.1.3 A Project Design (WA 2013) setting out the methodology for the field evaluation was prepared in accordance with standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists and '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006). It was submitted to and approved by the Assistant County Archaeologist.

#### 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site lies within undulating farmland on the watershed between the Avon and Winterbourne valleys to the north of Old Sarum in Salisbury. It is bounded to the west by the A345, to the north by a bridleway, part of the Monarch's Way, to the south by Rockshill Plantation, with its remaining boundaries formed by established field hedges (**Figure 1**).
- 1.2.2 The Site comprises four fields which are in arable use and had at the time of the evaluation been ploughed and seeded. Ground level within the Site slopes generally south-eastwards from 90m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at its northern edge to 66m aOD at Rockshill Plantation.
- 1.2.3 The Site occupies a northeast to southwest aligned ridge between two dry valleys. The base of the southernmost dry valley runs along the eastern side of the Site and is appreciable as a landform within this area. The confluence of the two dry valleys lies to the immediate west of the Site from which point a single valley continues on a northeast to southwest aligned course to join the Avon just north of the Stratford Bridge.
- 1.2.4 The underlying geology of the northern part of the Site is formed by Newhaven chalk formation, with the remainder formed by Seaford chalk formation inter-bedded with Stockbridge rock member. These formations belong to the White Chalk subgroup, formerly known as Upper Chalk. Head deposits occur in the base of the dry valley (BGS Online Viewer).



## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A Desk-based Assessment (Headland 2012) has been undertaken for the Site which detailed the archaeological and historical significance of the Site and immediate surroundings and is summarised below.
- 2.1.2 A subsequent geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2013) was completed across the Site, the results of which formed the basis of the targeted evaluation.

### 2.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 2.2.1 Consultation of the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (WHER) and English Heritage data sets confirmed that there are no Scheduled Monuments or statutorily protected heritage resources within the Site itself. The Scheduled Monument of Old Sarum is located approximately 1km to the southwest of the Site and a Scheduled Bronze Age barrow lies 850m east of the Site.
- 2.2.2 Two Grade II Listed structures, comprising Longhedge House, and a milestone at Longhedge Farm, are located at the western edge of the Site. The Grade II Listed Beehive Cottage is located 500m south of the Site, whilst three Grade II\* World War I aircraft hangers and the Grade II Listed TA Headquarters are situated 500m southeast of the Site.

### 2.3 Archaeological Background

- 2.3.1 The Site is positioned within a rich and complex prehistoric landscape, with evidence recorded within the WHER for funerary and agricultural activity dating from the Neolithic to the Iron Age periods. A large number of additional probable archaeological features, identified as crop or soil marks on aerial photographs, remain undated but may well be associated with this prehistoric activity.

### 2.4 Recent Archaeological Investigations

- 2.4.1 A number of previous archaeological investigations including trial trench evaluations, excavations and watching briefs have been undertaken on land immediately to the east and southeast of the Site, in advance of development for housing. Archaeological features representing a significant concentration of Bronze Age funerary monuments and settlement activity were recorded. A cluster of urned cremations, three round barrows and a ring ditch were excavated, and span the Early to Middle Bronze Age periods. Middle to Late Bronze Age activity was recorded in the form of two *Wessex linear* ditches which crossed the site from the southeast to the northwest (Wessex Archaeology 2006B).
- 2.4.2 A large Iron Age hilltop enclosure was excavated 2.5km to the north of the Site at High Post in 2008-9 (Powell 2011). The enclosure was bounded by a deep V-shaped ditch, Iron Age occupation was represented by roundhouses, pits, post holes and the remains of an Early Iron Age feasting/foundation deposit in the form of a large spread of articulated animal bone. The enclosure was abandoned in the Middle Iron Age and subsequent Romano-British occupation was also recorded (Powell 2011).

### 2.5 Geophysical Survey

- 2.5.1 Geophysical survey was carried out within the Site (Archaeological Surveys 2013) and covered an area of approximately 48.6ha of arable land within four separate fields.



2.5.2 The survey upheld the findings of cropmark data recorded on the WHER, identifying a significant concentration of archaeological features at the northern limit of the surveyed area. These features appeared to comprise a large circular enclosure with internal features, including possible roundhouses. Several other linear features and discrete anomalies were also noted as potentially associated with the settlement.

2.5.3 The geophysical survey identified probable archaeological features within the centre and south of the surveyed area. A network of linear features were recorded, most likely representing an earlier field system of uncertain date. Part of the *Wessex linear* was recorded bisecting the Site and a square shaped anomaly with castellated corners was also noted in the centre of the Site. Several military practice trenches were identified within the surveyed area.

### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The WSI (WA 2013) outlined the aims and objectives of the archaeological trial trench evaluation and the methods by which the project would be undertaken.

3.1.2 The aims of the archaeological field evaluation were to:

- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development.
- Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character and condition of any surviving remains within the Site.
- Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- Target trenches on anomalies identified as a result of the geophysical survey in order to clarify the nature and presence/absence of underlying archaeological remains.
- Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential.

#### 3.2 Health and Safety

3.2.1 Health and Safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices outweighed archaeological considerations at all times.

3.2.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

#### 3.3 Fieldwork methodology

3.3.1 All works were conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (IfA 2008), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

3.3.2 A total of 71 machine excavated trial trenches measuring 30m by 2m were proposed to be excavated (**Figure 1, 2 and 3**). These were positioned over geophysical anomalies and blank areas as indicated on **Figure 1**. Two of the trenches were positioned to investigate

the enclosure in the north-east of the Site and a further 2 trenches were located in order to investigate the castellated enclosure.

- 3.3.3 The trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation continued in spits through topsoil and subsoil down to either the uppermost archaeological features or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. Topsoil was stored separately from subsoil and any other arisings.
- 3.3.4 Where any archaeological features were encountered they were investigated by hand, with a sufficient sample of each layer/feature type excavated in order to establish, their date, nature, character, extent and condition.

### **3.4 Monitoring**

- 3.4.1 The Local Planning Authority were informed prior to the commencement of the fieldwork and provision was made for on site monitoring meetings, which were attended by the County Archaeologist and Assistant County Archaeologist Wiltshire Council.

### **3.5 Recording**

- 3.5.1 Archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Archaeological features and deposits were hand-drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20, including both plans and sections, which were referred to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated and this information is included on both plans and sections. A representative section of each trench was recorded showing the depth of the overburden deposits.
- 3.5.2 A photographic record was kept and illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the Site as a whole.
- 3.5.3 The survey was carried out with a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.
- 3.5.4 A unique site code **84971** was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records and finds.

### **3.6 Finds and Environmental Strategies**

#### *Artefacts*

- 3.6.1 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008), the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines "*Conservation Guideline No 2*" and the Museums and Galleries Commissions "*Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1991)" excepting where superseded by statements made below.
- 3.6.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. All retained artefacts were, as a minimum, washed, weighed, counted and identified.

#### *Environmental*

- 3.6.3 Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Environmental Sampling were used for the sampling of archaeological and environmental deposits and structures.



- 3.6.4 Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro fossils, small animal bones and other small artefacts were taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological contexts. Samples of between 20-60 litres were taken or 100% of smaller contexts. Samples were not taken from the intersection of features.
- 3.6.5 The residues and sieved fractions of the bulk environmental soil samples have been recorded and retained within the project archive. Samples for charred plant remains (charcoal and charred seeds etc) were taken from well-dated and sealed deposits to define presence and preservation to enable comments on any further sampling strategy to be made. Environmental samples from dry deposits were processed by flotation following the fieldwork and the residues were sorted to retrieve small bones, small finds and charcoal that had not floated.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features are retained in the project archive. Summaries of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**.
- 4.1.2 Between the 21<sup>st</sup> of February and the 8<sup>th</sup> of March 2013 a total 71 trial trenches were excavated and recorded during the course of the field evaluation (**Figure 1**). The trial trenches were targeted on both geophysical anomalies and blank areas in order to assess the archaeological potential of the Site and more specifically the features identified within the geophysical survey and the reliability of the results.
- 4.1.3 All of the trenches were excavated in the positions proposed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WA 2013)

### 4.2 Summary

- 4.2.1 The Site consisted of four arable fields all of which were under cultivation at the time of the evaluation. As a result, the natural soil sequence across the Site was fairly uniform and comprised a mid to dark grey brown, silty-loam to clay-loam topsoil that was between 0.2m and 0.3m in depth. Below the topsoil within 24 of the 71 trenches was a mid red-brown, clay-loam subsoil that was up to 0.47m deep. The underlying natural geology was recorded between 0.20m and 0.63m BGL and was moderately weathered upper chalk. Areas of weathered and re-worked yellow-brown chalk were also recorded and were present within periglacial scars throughout the excavated trenches.
- 4.2.2 Of the 71 excavated trenches:
- **30** contained archaeological features
  - **23** contained neither archaeological nor natural features
  - **18** contained tree-hole throws or features of natural/geological origin
- 4.2.3 The earliest evidence of activity within the Site dates from the Neolithic period. Worked flint was recovered from the topsoil of the excavated trenches and a number of pieces were recorded within excavated features which indicate early prehistoric activity within the Site. The earliest cut features recorded during the evaluation were three parallel *Wessex linear* ditches. Although undated during this phase of work, previous work to the east of the Site has returned a Bronze Age date. Towards the northern edge of the Site an enclosed Iron Age settlement known from aerial photographs (Headland 2012) and the geophysical study (Archaeological Surveys 2013) was targeted by two evaluation

trenches in order to date the settlement more accurately. A large ditch enclosed the settlement and a number of pits and post holes were recorded within the enclosure.

- 4.2.4 Archaeological features related to 20<sup>th</sup> century military activity on the Site were recorded in both the northern and the southern halves of the Site in the form of slit trenches.
- 4.2.5 The results of the archaeological evaluation are described below, by period. A significant quantity of archaeological features and deposits remain undated, but are also described, along with their possible association and significance to other dated remains. Blank trenches are not discussed below but summaries of the excavated sequences are provided in **Appendix 1**. Detailed Trench plans are provided on **Figures 2 – 3**, selected sections are shown on **Figure 4** and a selection of plates (**Plates 1-10**) are also included.

### 4.3 Bronze Age

- 4.3.1 Trench 14 was targeted on three parallel linear features (**Figure 1 and 2**) recorded during both the DBA (Headland 2012) and the geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2013). Two of the three ditches had previously been investigated during construction of a housing development to the east of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2006 A and B) and are known to constitute part of a *Wessex linear*; a ditched Bronze Age monumental landscape feature. No dateable evidence was recovered from the excavated sections but the features were very similar in form to those previously excavated.
- 4.3.2 Sections were excavated through three parallel ditches, **1404**, **1407** and **1410** (**Figure 4**). The ditches were shown to have U-shaped profiles with steep concave to straight sides and flat bases and measured between 1.1m and 1.74m wide and were up to 0.70m deep. The outer two ditches (**1404** and **1410**) had slightly wider profiles than the central ditch (**1407**). All three ditches had silted up naturally, the primary fills were well compacted and contained a large proportion of eroded and collapsed chalk rubble. The upper fills were secondary in nature and would have formed more gradually through the erosion of localised topsoil into the disused ditch. No finds were recovered from the excavated sections.
- 4.3.3 The earlier evaluation to the east of the Site recorded episodes of re-cutting within the ditches (Wessex Archaeology 2006A). Strong evidence for re-cuts was not recorded during this project. Of the three ditches, ditch **1407**, may exhibit some characteristics of a re-cut **Section 2, Figure 4**. The cut of ditch **1407** flared out more noticeably towards the northeast and the upper fill had formed predominately towards that side of the ditch. This irregularity in the ditches profile may however equally reflect an isolated episode of collapse from the north eastern edge rather than a re-cut.
- 4.3.4 It is possible that the *Wessex linear* ditches continued into the western side of the Site, but the presence of a modern gas pipe easement obscured the geophysical results (**Figure 1 and 3**). Ditches recorded within Trenches 68 and 70 are possibly continuations of, or related to, the *Wessex linear* ditches. An undated wide U-shaped ditch, **6802**, with moderate straight sides was recorded within Trench 68. The ditch contained light grey-brown silt-loam primary fills with abundant to near complete crushed chalk and dark to mid brown silt-loam secondary fills. In their form ditches **6802** and **1404** were similar but their relationship remains unclear. A small U-shaped linear ditch crossed Trench 70 from the southeast to the northwest, the ditch contained both primary and secondary fills. This ditch was somewhat shallower than the features recorded within Trench 14 to the southeast, but did have a similar profile to the re-cut noted in ditch **1407**. Equally the shallow nature of the cut may reflect a greater degree of truncation on the higher ground towards the northwest (a 4m height difference was recorded between the Trench 14 and 70).

## 4.4 Iron Age

- 4.4.1 Early Iron Age activity was concentrated towards the northern edge of the Site and was focused on the enclosed settlement known from aerial photographs and the geophysical study (Headland 2012 and Archaeological Surveys 2013). Two trenches were excavated over the enclosed settlement and three further trenches were located immediately to the southeast of the enclosure (**Figure 1**).
- 4.4.2 Trenches 44 and 45 were excavated across the enclosure ditch and the internal area of the settlement. The enclosure is located almost entirely within the current Site boundaries and is known from geophysical survey to have a sub-circular shape in plan and enclose an area of approximately 0.83ha. Within the trenches the enclosure was marked by a 4m wide ditch and internal features included nine pits, two post holes and a large area of intercutting pits. The fieldwork has confirmed the presence of an enclosed Iron Age settlement as indicated by the geophysical survey and aerial photographs.
- 4.4.3 To establish the date and nature of the enclosure it was decided in consultation with the Assistant County Archaeologist to excavate one section through the ditch and investigate one of the pits. Both sections were excavated in Trench 44, within Trench 45 the features were recorded in plan only.
- 4.4.4 The Iron Age enclosure ditch, **4433**, was identified and excavated (**Figure 2**). The ditch was 4m wide and 1.53m deep with a wide V-shaped profile with steep concave sides and a slightly concave base. The lower fills were primary in nature and contained abundant chalk inclusions within a light grey-brown silt-clay to silt-loam matrix. These deposits probably represent the initial weathering and stabilisation of the features edges. On excavation it was noted that the southern edge of the ditch was slightly less steep, and this may indicate a collapse of chalk from this edge. Deposit **4438** was a mid to dark grey-brown, silty-clay and contained large quantities of burnt flint, pottery, animal bone and sub-angular flint inclusions. This deposit may indicate increased erosion into the top of the ditch once the settlement had fallen out of use and possibly the onset of ploughing in the area of the settlement.
- 4.4.5 There was no clear indication of a bank within the ditch fills, but a distinct gap of 2.5m existed between the edge of the ditch and the concentration of pits.
- 4.4.6 Seven pits and two post holes were recorded within Trench 44. Pit **4402** was investigated archaeologically; it was sub-circular in plan (1.44m by 1.43m) and had vertical sides that were slightly undercut towards the limit of excavation, excavation was halted at 1.20m depth on health and safety grounds. The primary function of the pit remains unknown but the pit had been deliberately backfilled with several dumped deposits of domestic waste material which contained four near complete pottery vessels, a quern fragment, animal bone and large quantities of burnt flint. The finds indicate an Early Iron Age date for the pit.
- 4.4.7 Towards the limit of the excavation within pit **4402**, was deposit **4411**. From this deposit two pottery vessels, two prenatal dog skeletons and a large quantity of animal bones were recovered. The pottery and animal bone indicate dumps of material into the pit and may represent a 'placed deposit'. The pit was then presumably left for a period of time before further backfilling was carried out, as indicated by the presence of a number of frog bones within deposit **4410**. These bones probably represent pit-fall victims that had fallen into the partially backfilled pit.

- 4.4.8 Environmental samples were taken from deposit **4411** and charred plant remains, wood charcoal and land snails were recovered. The environmental evidence is typical of arable environments and field margins and consistent with an Early Iron Age date.
- 4.4.9 Within Trench 45 a large area of intercutting pits **4506**, 9.4m in length, was recorded within the enclosed area (**Figure 2**). The top fill was dark grey-brown silty-clay-loam and contained frequent burnt flint and common chalk pellets. A similar gap, measuring 3m, was noted between the internal features and the edge of the enclosure ditch.
- 4.4.10 A large possible hollow way was recorded to the east of the enclosure within Trench 43 (**Figure 2**). Hollow way **4302** was visible directly below the topsoil and had a wide gradual concave profile and measured 7.22m wide and was 0.40m deep. It was filled with a loose reddish-brown silt-loam from which pottery, animal bone and burnt flint were recovered. This feature may have been formed as a result of footfall (people and/or animals) travelling to and from the enclosed settlement.
- 4.4.11 Two northwest to southeast aligned ditches were recorded in Trenches 41 and 42, ditches **4102** and **4202** (**Figure 2**). The ditches had shallow profiles with moderate concave sides and contained both primary and secondary fills. Iron Age pottery was recovered from ditch **4102**. The two ditches have been interpreted as possible flanking ditches which demarked the area of the trackway leading to the settlement to the northwest.

#### 4.5 Post-medieval, modern and military features

- 4.5.1 Post-medieval to modern ditches were recorded during the fieldwork within Trenches 2, 6, 13, 38, 44, 49, 52 and 54 (**Figures 2 & 3**). Where excavated these features accorded well with positive linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. The post-medieval to modern features had generally U-shaped profiles and had been backfilled with a light grey-brown silt-loam with abundant chalk inclusions. A modern brick was recovered from ditch **4905** and ditch **3803** was cut through the subsoil and contained a small fragment of post-medieval brick. Features identified within Trench 2, 6 and 49 proved to be land drains on excavation. It is likely that a number of these features were related to the military activity known to have occurred within the Site.
- 4.5.2 Post-war aerial photographs show the remains of a military camp within the Site and it has been suggested that the camp was used for marshalling forces for the D-Day operations (Headland 2012). The military camp was recorded in three locations within the Site, to the north directly overlying the Iron Age enclosed settlement, towards the east of the Site and towards the southern edge of the Site. The camp appears to have been fairly temporary and included tented camps around a central area of Nissen-type huts (Headland 2012).
- 4.5.3 A modern ditch and a ceramic drain were recorded immediately to the south and north of the Iron Age enclosure in Trench 44. These two features probably relate to the military camp in this part of the Site.
- 4.5.4 Three areas of zigzag trenching were recorded during the aerial photographic interpretation (Headland 2012) and geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2013), two of which (Trenches 7 and 35) were targeted by evaluation (**Figure 2 & 3**). In both trenches two ditches were recorded, one ditch in either trench was investigated (**705** and **3503**). Both ditches had U-shaped profiles with steep vertical edges that had been backfilled with abundant crushed chalk within a light brownish-grey silt-loam matrix. These ditches probably formed part of a wider system of defensive slit trenches built around the temporary military camp that occupied the Site during WWII.



4.5.5 A large dump of tin cans was recovered from the base of ditch **705**; the cans were stamped with 'Sliced Bacon' produced by Swift and Co, a company founded by Gustavus Franklin Swift in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century in the Midwest of America. The company became one of the driving forces behind the meat packing industry in Chicago and continues to trade today and is owned by Brazillian company JBS.

#### 4.6 Features of uncertain date

4.6.1 Several undated features were recorded within the Site and included ditches, pits and post holes. These features are described in trench order below.

4.6.2 The castellated feature identified by the geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2013) was targeted in Trenches 19 and 20 (**Figure 3**). Three narrow linear ditches (**Section 4**) were cut into the underlying chalk in Trench 19 and correspond to the southern corner of the castellated feature (**1903**, **1905** and **1907**). Within Trench 20 the north eastern side of the feature, **2003**, was mapped and investigated. Upon excavation the ditches were shown to have similar characteristics, they had V-shaped profiles and contained mid brown, silty-clay secondary fills and measured between 0.25m to 0.80m wide and up to 0.52m deep. One piece of CBM was recovered from ditch **1905**.

4.6.3 Within Trench 34, ditch **3403** a shallow linear feature, aligned northwest to southeast was recorded (**Figure 2**). The ditch contained a single fill and was sealed by the overlying topsoil. This ditch may have been a continuation of ditch **4202** and could therefore represent the truncated remains of the Iron Age trackway ditch.

4.6.4 Towards the western edge of the Site, within Trench 49, a group of five small sub-circular post holes was recorded (**4903**, **4909**, **4911**, **4913** and **4915**; **Figure 2**). The post holes formed a slightly curving arrangement on a northwest to southeast alignment. The post holes were fairly shallow (up to 0.22m deep) and contained mid grey-brown silt-clay secondary fills.

4.6.5 Within Trench 50 a large linear ditch **5004** crossed the trench from northeast to the southwest (**Figure 2**). The ditch had a steep concave profile and had been allowed to infill naturally with a mixture of both primary and secondary deposits. Located approximately 150m to the east, within Trench 53 was a broadly parallel linear ditch **5302**, animal bone and worked flint were recovered from the secondary fill. Trench 60 contained a southwest to northeast aligned linear ditch **6003**, which accorded well with a geophysical anomaly. The ditch had a wide U-shaped profile with moderate to steep convex sides and a flat base. Primary fills were evident in the base of the ditch and were overlain by naturally derived secondary deposits. These three ditches may form part of a wider field system laid out on a northeast to southwest axis.

4.6.6 Towards the south western corner of the Site a small linear ditch was recorded within Trench 71 (**Figure 3**). Ditch **7102** had a shallow U-shaped profile and was cut through a tree throw. The upper fill contained a high proportion of chalk and flint fragments which suggests high energy depositional events; this may indicate that an element of deliberate backfilling had occurred.

#### 4.7 Response to geophysical anomalies

4.7.1 The majority of the excavated features accorded well with geophysical anomalies. The principle geophysical features recorded on the Site were proven to correspond to buried archaeological features (**Figure 1**). Deviations to the geophysical survey were also noted and generally corresponded to increased depths of subsoil/colluvium.

- 4.7.2 Trench 56 (**Figure 2**) was targeted on a geophysical anomaly 30, this feature corresponded with an increased depth of subsoil (up to 0.66m deep) as the surface of the chalk sloped downwards towards the southeast. The sinuous northeast to southwest aligned anomalies (Geophysical Features 48 and 6), were upon excavation shown to relate to a break of slope in the underlying chalk and as a consequence an increased depth of subsoil was recorded in the trenches (15, 21, 27, 30 and 37) that were targeted on these anomalies. Geological features were also recorded within Trench 8, 10, 17, and 47 and corresponded to geophysical anomalies.
- 4.7.3 The T-shaped linear anomaly directly to the north-east of the castellated feature was investigated in Trench 26 (**Figure 3**). No archaeological features corresponded with this geophysical feature.

## 5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Finds were recovered from 21 of the trenches excavated; most finds came from Trench 44. The assemblage ranges in date from prehistoric to modern, with a focus in the Early Iron Age, including a series of possible 'placed deposits' within a pit.
- 5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1**.

### 5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 With the exception of two sherds of Romano-British date, all of the pottery is prehistoric, and all appears to belong to the Early Iron Age. Most of the prehistoric assemblage came from a single trench (Trench 44), and a significant part of it consists of large portions of four vessels, possibly deliberately deposited as part of a 'placed deposit'.
- 5.2.2 The predominant wares are sandy, in varying degrees of coarseness. Some of the coarser examples are relatively soft-fired and friable, while the finer fabrics tend to be harder fired and survive in better condition. Overall, however, preservation is good, particularly for the material from pit **4402**. Mean sherd weight overall is 24g; in pit **4402** it rises to 32g.
- 5.2.3 Three sherds are in particularly fine sandy fabrics (contexts **4404**, **4411**, **4434**); these belong to thin-walled fineware vessels, and at least two were originally red-finished. Other wares represented in smaller proportions are shelly (27 sherds), sandy/shelly (1 sherd) and sandy/flint-tempered (2 sherds).
- 5.2.4 A limited range of forms is represented, comprising slack-shouldered or convex vessels with relatively upright profiles, and with short rims that are either simple and upright, simple and everted, or thickened and upright. There is no decoration and surface treatment, apart from the red-finished examples already mentioned, is restricted to smoothing of surfaces and the possible application of a thin, self-coloured slurry to some vessel; there is no sign of burnishing.
- 5.2.5 The affinities of this small assemblage appear to lie in the Early to Middle Iron Age ceramic traditions of the region. While the slack-shouldered forms and the red-finished finewares can be found in Early Iron Age assemblages such as that from Danebury and Potterne (Cunliffe 1984, fig. 6.17; Gingell and Morris 2000), the more rounded forms, and

the complete lack of decoration, tend towards the Middle Iron Age (Cunliffe 1984, fig. 6.18, note revised dating in Cunliffe 1995, 17).

- 5.2.6 The large deposit of pottery within Trench 44 is of interest. A total of 240 sherds derived from various fills within pit **4402** (fills **4404**, **4405**, **4407**, **4408**, **4410**, **4411**). Large parts of two vessels came from fill **4411**, and two more from fill **4410**. All fills except **4408** (a possible secondary fill) were interpreted as deliberate dumped deposits, and links between them are demonstrated by joining sherds between **4407** and **4408**, and **4407** and **4410**. Certainly the pit group seems quite homogeneous in terms of fabrics and forms, and has the appearance of having been deposited over a relatively short timespan, perhaps as a series of closely-spaced deposition episodes, utilising material from a common source.
- 5.2.7 Most of the rest of the pottery from Trench 44 came from ditch **4433** – 103 sherds from fills ranging from primary to tertiary (fills **4434**, **4436**, **4437**, **4438**, **4439**). The range of wares is the same as in pit **4402**, although diagnostic sherds are limited to a single small rim sherd.
- 5.2.8 Sherds from other trenches are largely in sandy wares with a broad similarity to the group from Trench 44. Trench 43 produced the only sherds of sandy/flint-tempered wares, while the only sherd in sandy/shelly ware came from Trench 41. There are no diagnostic sherds from the other trenches. There is no reason, however, to suppose that there is any significant chronological difference between these smaller trench groups and that from Trench 44.
- 5.2.9 The only indication of later material comes in the form of two sherds of Romano-British greyware, one from Trench 43 (possible hollow way **4302**), and one from Trench 44 from the upper fill of pit **4402** (fill **4404**), where it is presumably intrusive.

**Table 1: Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)**

Context	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	Worked Flint (No.)	Pottery	Other finds
0603					4 CBM
0706					6 metal
1004			1	1/15	
1604			1		
1904					1 CBM
2900			1		
3501					
3804					1 CBM
4003					1 CBM
4103			3		
4104	1/51	2/118	2	1/46	
4204	1/28	3/282	2		
4300			1		
4303	4/5	10/331		7/42	
4400			1		
4403		42/2011			
4404	32/161	114/4290	6	26/277	
4405	14/41	58/3267	2	4/13	2 stone
4406		64/2737			
4407	22/527	102/7375	4	23/614	



4408	20/56		2	10/170	
4409	2/48	1/37	1		
4410	96/281	48/3862	3	89/2240	1 stone
4411	99/1410	57/4226		88/4428	1 stone
4424				2/16	
4434	4/148			1/13	
4436	31/127	67/4074		15/154	1 stone
4437	32/223	172/9472	2	7/53	
4438	99/713	695/36369	14	76/437	
4439	26/419	32/1884		4/86	1 stone
4500			2		
4507				5/14	
4907					2 CBM
5203		2/24	1		1 glass; 5 metal
5304	1/11		2		
6100			3		
6811	19/71				
6903	14/41				
unstratified			2		
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>517/4361</b>	<b>1469/80359</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>359/8618</b>	

### 5.3 Ceramic Building Material

5.3.1 All of the CBM is of medieval or later date. It consists of fragments of medieval roof tiles (Trenches 6, 19, 40, 49), one almost complete, unfroged post-medieval brick (Trench 49), and a small brick fragment (Trench 38).

### 5.4 Worked Flint

5.4.1 A total of 56 pieces of worked flint was recovered from 21 excavated contexts and unstratified topsoil. The largest collections were made in Trench 44 which produced worked flint from nine separate contexts, including 14 pieces from fill **4438** in ditch **4433**. Material was, in general, characterised by a well developed white surface patina overlying good quality flint, presumably derived from the surface.

5.4.2 Three flake cores were included in the collection including a large, well-prepared, but poorly exploited, single platform flake core and a well executed flake core that demonstrates developed Levallois technology. The debitage component comprised predominantly flakes, but also included a small number of relatively robust, but well executed, blades. Four flakes with edge retouch were recovered, all from Trench 44, within the area of Iron Age settlement. This material included two scrapers with irregular retouch, a flake with denticulate flaking and a flake with marginal, irregular edge modification.

5.4.3 As a collection the assemblage is typical of material that might be anticipated from many excavated assemblages. They include derived material that has become incorporated into later features that might themselves contain artefacts that are contemporary with the feature. These multi-period assemblages do have some value demonstrating activity in the area that is often not represented by features. The technology that is most notable in this limited assemblage demonstrates a relatively sophisticated approach to flaking, particularly the presence of Levallois technology. Apart from its use in the Middle Palaeolithic this technology is most well known in the Late Neolithic period. The approach

to the manufacture of the remaining cores and the 'robust' blades may also sit comfortably within this period.

- 5.4.4 The distribution of retouched material coincides with the area of Iron Age settlement. Artefacts were characterised by relatively poorly applied retouch that is more typical of material associated with Late Bronze Age assemblages. Whether its presence within an area of Iron Age settlement is coincidental or related is uncertain, but may be worth noting

## 5.5 Burnt Flint

- 5.5.1 Burnt, unworked flint was recovered in large quantities (over 80kg). Nearly all of this material (99% by weight) came from two features in Trench 44: 27.8kg from pit **4402**, and 51.8kg from ditch **4433**
- 5.5.2 This material type is intrinsically undatable, although it is frequently used as an indicator of prehistoric activity. In this instance, there seems to be a clear connection to the Early/Middle Iron Age activity demonstrated by the pottery in these two features
- 5.5.3 Very small quantities of burnt flint came from other trenches, in most cases coinciding with the distribution of worked flint

## 5.6 Stone

- 5.6.1 Four pieces of stone were recovered from pit **4402**. A piece of greensand from fill **4405** could be part of a quernstone, as could a second greensand fragment from **4411**. The other two pieces are unworked, but was retained because of their potential significance to the possible 'placed deposits'. These comprise a piece of sarsen (fill **4410**), and a piece of natural haematite (fill **4405**).

## 5.7 Other Finds

- 5.7.1 Other finds are modern, and comprise one piece of vessel glass (Trench 52); five cartridge case ends (Trench 52); and six tin cans from the Second World War, once containing American sliced bacon (Trench 7).

## 6 ANIMAL BONE

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The assemblage comprises 517 fragments (or 4.361kg) of animal bone, however once conjoins are taken into account this figure falls to 392 fragments (**Table 1**). Bone was recovered from a small number of ditches and pits of Early/Middle Iron Age date. Additional small amounts of bone were recovered from Romano-British and undated contexts.

### 6.2 Methods

- 6.2.1 The following information was recorded where applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information.

### 6.3 Results

- 6.3.1 The majority of bone fragments are in a good state of preservation, cortical surfaces are intact and surface details are clear and easily observed. Poorly preserved bone fragments

were however recovered from a few undated contexts including ditch **5302**, pit **6809** and tree throw **6902**. These fragments are likely to be residual having been reworked or re-deposited after a period of exposure on the ground surface.

- 6.3.2 Gnaw marks were apparent on c.6% of post-cranial bones. Over half of gnawed bones are from Early/Middle Iron Age pit **4402** and the rest are from ditch **4433**.

**Table 2: Number of identified specimens present (or NISP) by period**

Species	Early Iron Age	Romano-British	Undated	Total
cattle	45	5	2	52
sheep/goat	43	7		50
pig	7	1		8
horse	11		1	12
dog	26			26
frog	59			59
unidentified	162	22	1	185
<b>Total</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>392</b>

*Early Iron Age assemblage*

- 6.3.3 Animal bone was recovered from three Early/Middle Iron Age features located in **Trenches 41** and **44**. In total 353 fragments of bone were recovered, over half of which can be identified to species and skeletal element (**Table 2**).
- 6.3.4 Fill **4104** of ditch **4102** contained a single fragment of cattle scapula, while the various fills of the other two features, pit **4402** and ditch **4433**, were rich in animal bone. The assemblage from pit **4402** includes a relatively large number of cattle and sheep/goat bones, the majority of which are from fill **4411** near the base of the feature. The bones include both waste elements from primary butchery such as mandibles and foot bones, as well as major meat bearing bones. Butchery marks were evident on some bones but overall division of carcasses and individual meat joints appears to have been fairly minimal. The general character of the assemblage, in particular the large size of the meat joints from fill **4411**, fits with the criteria for identifying feasting deposits (see Serjeantson 2006), and in this instance it is suggested that the deposit represents the remnants from a modest-sized consumption event.
- 6.3.5 Pit **4402** also contained a small number of pig and horse bones. The horse bones include a complete metacarpal, the proximal end of a metatarsal and a complete pelvis. The metatarsal had been modified to form a neck around the end of the broken shaft. Great care had been taken to smooth the surface of the modified area and remove tool marks however it is clear that the piece was discarded before completion since some rough areas are still visible on the inner edge. The ends of horse metatarsals are generally discarded as off-cuts from bone-working but in this instance the proximal end appears to have been retained as a practice piece.
- 6.3.6 Also of note from pit **4402** are the partial remains of two prenatal dogs from lower fill **4411**. The small size of the bones suggests that the fetuses were aborted before they had come to full-term. Natural fatalities such as these are not uncommon, however it is plausible that a self-sufficient farming community reliant on the health and productivity of their animals and the fertility of their land, could perceive such an event as a bad omen. It

is therefore possible that the prenatal dogs and other bones deposited towards the base of pit **4402** had special significance and were associated with an event beyond the mundane activities of everyday life.

- 6.3.7 It is also worth mentioning that fill **4410**, which overlies the main animal bone deposit from **4411**, contains a large number of frog bones. These animals probably represent pit-fall victims and their presence suggests that the feature was open for at least a short while after the initial deposit of animal bone (and pottery).
- 6.3.8 The various fills of ditch **4433** also contained a relatively large number of cattle and sheep/goat bones including both waste elements from primary butchery (e.g. skull fragments and foot bones) and domestic consumption. Several of the sheep/goat bones are from prenatal and neonatal animals, and these are likely to represent the remains of natural mortalities that were dumped into the ditch as a matter of convenience. The presence of bones from young lambs further suggests that these animals were bred and reared locally since their carcasses are unlikely to have been transported any distance solely for the purpose of discard.
- 6.3.9 Ditch **4433** also contains a few pig bones and eight horse bones. The horse bones recovered from fills **4438** and **4439** include three tibiae, two of which show signs of butchery. The butchery evidence is identical to the type and location of butchery commonly seen on cattle tibia from sites of this date, therefore one can assume that horse carcasses were being exploited for meat.

#### *Romano-British*

- 6.3.10 The possible Romano-British context fill **4403** of hollow way **4302**, contained a single sheep/goat radius.

#### *Undated contexts*

- 6.3.11 Only five bone fragments were recovered from undated features, including ditches **4202** and **5302**, pit **6809** and tree throw **6902**. Identified fragments include mandibles from a cattle and a horse.

## **6.4 Conclusions**

- 6.4.1 The results of the assessment have shown that bone preservation on the Site is extremely good, therefore any future mitigation work has the potential to produce a larger and more informative assemblage of animal bone.
- 6.4.2 The Early/Middle Iron Age component of the assemblage includes general waste from the processing of animal carcasses for meat, a possible feasting deposit from pit **4402** associated with a number of placed pottery vessels, and evidence for bone-working.

## **7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

### **7.1 Introduction**

- 7.1.1 A bulk sample was taken from an Early Iron Age pit **4402** in Trench 44 to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. This information can assist in determining the significance of the archaeological features. The sample was processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoal.

## 7.2 Charred Plant Remains

- 7.2.1 The bulk sample was processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5mm mesh, the residue fractionated into 5.6mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fraction (>5.6mm) was sorted, weighed and discarded. The flot was scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Table 3**. 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, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.
- 7.2.2 The flot was small with moderate numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.
- 7.2.3 The sample produced a moderate quantity of charred cereal remains. These included grain fragments of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and possible wheat (*Triticum* sp.) together with glume bases of hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*). The small number of weed seeds included seeds of bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). These are typical species of assemblages recovered from arable environments and field margins. The cereal remains are consistent with the Early Iron Age date.
- 7.2.4 The plant assemblage is indicative of settlement activity in the vicinity.

## 7.3 Wood Charcoal

- 7.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 3**. A very small number of wood charcoal fragments greater than 4mm were retrieved from this pit.

## 7.4 Land Snails

- 7.4.1 The bulk sample flot was rapidly assessed by scanning under a x 10 – x 40 stereo-binocular microscope to provide some information about shell preservation and species representation. Nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999). The presence of these shells may aid in broadly characterising the nature of the wider landscape.
- 7.4.2 The sample contained a few specimens of the shade-loving species *Discus rotundatus* and of the open country species *Vallonia* spp. Snail numbers were too low to provide any indication of the nature of the local environment.

## 8 DISCUSSION

### 8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation has achieved the aims stated in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WA 2013), and confirmed the presence of archaeological features within the Site. Neolithic occupation within or near the Site was attested to by the recovery of worked flint from topsoil. Evidence for buried archaeological remains dating from the Bronze Age and the Iron Age was recorded during the evaluation in the form of *Wessex linear* ditches and an enclosed settlement. Features relating to the temporary WWII camp, known from aerial photographs, were recoded in the form of slit and service trenches.



## 8.2 Conclusion

- 8.2.1 Bronze Age activity within the Site was confirmed through the investigation of the *Wessex linear* ditches visible traversing the Site in aerial photographs and mapped during the geophysical survey. This ditched feature is known from aerial photographs to run on a southeast to northwest course for 1.5km between Ford and Longhedge Cottages (Headland 2012). No dateable material was recorded during this evaluation, but recent works undertaken to the east of the Site confirm a Middle to Late Bronze Age date for these features (Wessex Archaeology 2006B). *Wessex linear* ditches are widely thought to represent monumental landscape features, the ditch and associated bank would have formed a component of a series of landscape boundaries within the wider landscape (Bradley, Entwistle and Raymond 1994).
- 8.2.2 The Site lies within an area densely occupied during the Iron Age. The Iron Age hillforts of Old Sarum, Ogbury Camp and Figsbury Rings are located within 3.5km of the Site. Smaller undated enclosures are recorded in the WHER at Hurdcott Farm, 425m to the northeast, 900m to the west near Ende Burgh barrow and 358m to the northwest beyond the A345. Targeted excavation of the enclosed Iron Age settlement at the northern edge of the Site indicates that the settlement is of Early Iron Age date. The steep V-shaped enclosure ditch and associated bank would have formed a minimum a large physical barrier to the settlement, the internal area of the settlement contained numerous storage/rubbish pits and the geophysical survey indicated the presence of round-houses within the enclosure (**Figure 2**). Similar enclosures have recently been excavated at High Post (Powell 2011) and at Druids Lodge Polo Club (Wessex Archaeology 2012).
- 8.2.3 The castellated feature identified by the geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2013) was confirmed in Trenches 19 and 20 and recorded. The narrow ditches all had V-shaped profiles and contained similar mid brown, silty-clay secondary fills. No pottery was identified within the excavated slots and the function of the feature remains unclear. The limited anthropogenic material may indicate a military rather than a domestic function for the feature.
- 8.2.4 Evidence of occupation during WWII was indicated by aerial photographs taken shortly after the war and is thought to have been a short-lived military camp, possibly associated to the marshalling of troops prior to the D-Day operations. Buried evidence of the camp took the form of slit and zigzag trenches and which were recorded to the north, east and southern edges of the Site. The camp was known to have occupied the area of the Iron Age enclosure but it appears, from the evaluation, that comparatively little truncation of the earlier features had occurred.
- 8.2.5 The targeted evaluation has confirmed the effectiveness of the geophysical survey and has therefore confirmed the main areas of archaeological importance within the Site. The majority of the archaeological features accorded well with geophysical anomalies, however some discrepancies were noted in areas where the overburden was deeper, most notably towards the south eastern and eastern halves of the Site. The presence of isolated features cannot be discounted as the majority of evaluation trenches were targeted on geophysical features.

## 9 STORAGE AND CURATION

### 9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury, under the project code 84971. The complete project archive will be prepared in

accordance with the relevant standards set out in 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment' (MoRPHE), English Heritage (2006), Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Archive Preparation and in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990)*. The archive will be deposited at the completion of all post-excavation works with the Salisbury Museum, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

## 9.2 Archive

9.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Hampshire Museums Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 2000; Brown 2011).

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

- ? cardboard box of artefacts & ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 1 file/document cases of paper records & A3/A4 graphics
- 1 A1 graphics

9.2.3 Details of the Site have been submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database (**Appendix 3**).

## 9.3 Conservation

9.3.1 No immediate conservation requirements were noted in the field. No finds have been identified as of unstable condition, and therefore potentially in need of further conservation treatment.

## 9.4 Discard policy

9.4.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, burnt, unworked flint, plain clay tobacco pipe stems, and small fragments of shell have been discarded, and this process is fully documented in the project archive.

9.4.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows the guidelines laid out in Wessex Archaeology's 'Archive and Dispersal Policy for Environmental Remains and Samples'. The archive policy conforms with nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002) and is available upon request.

## 9.5 Copyright

9.5.1 Wessex Archaeology shall retain full copyright of the client report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the Client for the use of the report by the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification.

9.5.2 The information will be deposited with the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (WSHER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or Development Control within the planning process.



## **9.6 Security Copy**

- 9.6.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre (Swindon); a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the Museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology. Alternatively, the security copy may be in the form of a pdf file.

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## 11 APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Trench summaries

TRENCH 1			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.05m x 2.5m		Max. depth: 0.55m	Ground level: 66.63m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E414576.87 N133690.30				
Context	Description		Depth (m)	
100	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark grey-brown, silty-loam. Loose and friable with common sub-angular flints $\leq 90$ mm and common chalk pellets.	0 – 0.26	
101	Layer	<b>Subsoil:</b> Dark reddish-brown, clay-loam with moderate compaction and contained common sub-angular flints $\leq 90$ mm	0.26 – 0.45m	
102	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with common yellow-brown, silt-clay within periglacial scars.	0.45m+	
NB, Tree throws were recorded within the trench and sample excavation was undertaken				

TRENCH 2			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.4m x 2.4m		Max. depth: 0.55m	Ground level: 72.59m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E414501.13 N133812.35				
Context	Description		Depth (m)	
200	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown, silty-loam with loose friable nature. Contained common small sub-rounded chalk pellets and sub-angular flints $\leq 90$ mm	0 – 0.25	
201	Layer	<b>Subsoil:</b> Dark reddish-brown, clay-loam with moderate compaction. Contained occasional sub-angular flints $\leq 90$ mm.	0.25 – 0.40	
202	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with common yellow-brown, silt-clay within periglacial scars.	0.40m+	
NB, Three land drains were recorded at the western end of the trench.				

TRENCH 3			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 31.9m x 2.4m		Max. depth: 0.38m	Ground level: 75.69m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E414470.71 N133876.7				
Context	Description		Depth (m)	
300	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark grey-brown, silt-loam with common sub-rounded chalk pellets and sub-angular flints $\leq 80$ mm. Loose and friable.	0 – 0.22m	
301	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with common yellow-brown, silt-clay within periglacial scars.	0.22m+	
302	Cut	<b>Post hole:</b> Small sub-circular post hole with steep concave sides and flat base (0.36m x 0.28m x 0.15m)	0.22m+	
303	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of 302. Mid brown, silt-loam with moderate sub-rounded chalk pellets $\leq 50$ mm.	0.22m+	
NB, Unexcavated tree throw located to the western end of the trench.				

TRENCH 4			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.8m x 2.4m		Max. depth: 0.38m	Ground level: 76.88m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E414488.92 N133918.35				
Context	Description		Depth (m)	
400	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown, silt-loam with loose and friable nature. Containing common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and chalk $\leq 100$ mm.	0 – 0.26m	
401	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with common yellow-brown, silt-clay within periglacial scars.	0.26m+	

TRENCH 5			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.86m x 2.4m		Max. depth: 0.41m	Ground level: 75.31m aOD	



Co-ordinates: E414558.29 N133916.86		
Context	Description	Depth (m)
501	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark greyish-brown, silty-clay with moderate chalk flecks and rare to sparse flint ≤100mm.
502	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk
NB, Geo-tech pit and a tree throw noted in the base of the trench.		

TRENCH 6		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.02m x 2.44m		Max. depth: 0.42m	
Co-ordinates: E414574.32 N133862.09		Ground level: 72.83m aOD	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
600	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark grey-brown, silt-loam with rare sub-rounded chalk flecks and pellets, common sub-angular flints ≤ 80mm.	
601	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Degraded upper chalk with periglacial scarring.	
602	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> SW-NE aligned linear ditch with moderately sloping stepped to straight sides, measuring 1.06m wide and up to 0.22m deep. Possible field ditch.	
603	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid red-brown, silt-loam with rare sub-angular flints and abundant chalk. Naturally derived fill, CBM recovered from fill.	

TRENCH 7		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.6m x 1.9m		Max. depth: 0.42m	
Co-ordinates: E414599.85 N133776.91		Ground level: 68.45m aOD	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
701	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark grey-brown, silty-clay with moderate chalk fragments and moderate sub-angular flints ≤60mm.	
702	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk, heavily degraded in places.	
703	Cut	<b>Modern Ditch:</b> Possible Military ditch (WWII), aligned SW-NE and recorded in plan, measured (0.52m wide)	
704	Fill	<b>Deliberate Backfill:</b> Fill of 703. Mixture of backfilled chalk and chalk rubble (80% chalk)	
705	Cut	<b>Modern Ditch:</b> Military ditch possibly WWII, aligned NW-SE with near vertical straight sides and a flat base, measuring 0.40m wide by 0.81m deep. Tin cans recovered from the base of the ditch.	
706	Fill	<b>Deliberate Backfill:</b> Fill of 705. Mid to light greyish-brown, silty-clay with 90% chalk inclusions. Deliberate fill of ditch.	

TRENCH 8		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m		Max. depth: 0.66m	
Co-ordinates: E414613.85 N133729.97		Ground level: 66.59m aOD	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
800	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark grey-brown, slightly clay-loam with loose friable texture. Common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and chalk ≤ 80mm.	
801	Layer	<b>Subsoil:</b> Dark reddish-brown, clay-loam with moderate compaction. Contained sparse to occasional sub-angular flints ≤ 100mm.	
802	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk solid geology with areas of periglacial features filled with yellow-brown silty-clay.	
NB, Two areas of clay-with-flints in the base of the trench filled with red-brown clay-loam and abundant flints.			

TRENCH 9		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.9m x 1.9m		Max. depth: 0.44m	
Co-ordinates: E414613.85 N133729.97		Ground level: 67.02m aOD	



Co-ordinates: E414657.89 N133757.83		
Context	Description	Depth (m)
900	Layer <b>Topsoil:</b> Dark grey-brown, silt-loam with loose friable texture. Contained common sub-angular flints ≤ 120mm. Thin <i>redzina</i> soil.	0 – 0.29m
901	Layer <b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with common yellow-brown, silt-clay within periglacial scars.	0.29m+

TRENCH 10		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.3m x 1.9m		Max. depth: 0.75m	Ground level: 67.71m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414683.57 N133823.40			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1000	Layer <b>Topsoil:</b> Dark greyish-brown, silt-loam with fairly loose and friable texture. Contained common sub-angular flints and chalk pellets ≤ 80mm	0 – 0.26m	
1001	Layer <b>Subsoil:</b> Dark reddish-brown, clay-loam. Moderately compact with common sub-angular flints ≤ 100mm.	0.26 – 0.54m	
1002	Layer <b>Natural:</b> Mixture of chalk and yellow-brown silt-loam with common crushed chalk pellets and lenses of reddish-brown clay-loam with common flints ≤ 150mm. Surface of natural varied through trench, 0.35m at the SW end, 0.75m in the middle and 0.50m at the NE end.	0.54m+	
1003	Cut <b>Solution Hollow (?):</b> Large possible solution hollow type feature, geophysics suggests that this is a large circular feature. Measuring 6.40m by 1.90m by 0.30m.	0.65 – 0.95m	
1004	Fill <b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark reddish-brown, silt-loam with rare to occasional sub-angular flints ≤ 90mm and sparse chalk pellets. Fairly fine silty deposit probably formed through gradual natural erosion.	0.65 – 0.95m	

TRENCH 11		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.6m x 1.9m		Max. depth: 0.75m	Ground level: 68.62m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414696.28 N133866.04			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1100	Layer <b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown, silt-loam, loose and friable. Contained common sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and chalk pellets ≤ 80mm.	0 – 0.23	
1101	Layer <b>Subsoil/Colluvium:</b> Mid to dark reddish-brown, clay-loam with moderate compaction and common sub-angular and sub-rounded flints ≤ 90mm and moderate chalk pellets.	0.23 – 0.56	
1102	Layer <b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology. Surface sloped downwards towards the west. Natural was at 0.32m at the NW end, 0.38m in the middle of the trench and at 0.57m at the SE end.	0.32m+	

TRENCH 12		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.7m x 2.5m		Max. depth: 0.42m	Ground level: 72.11m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414612.97 N133868.31			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1200	Layer <b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown, silt-loam with a loose friable nature. Thin <i>redzina</i> soil straight onto chalk.	0 – 0.28	
1201	Layer <b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with areas of flint nodules sub-rounded ≤ 350mm. Periglacial scars noted.	0.28 – 0.42m+	

TRENCH 13		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.75m x 2.5m		Max. depth: 0.46m	Ground level: 76.76m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414562.5 N133970.59			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	





1300	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark grey-brown, silt-loam with loose and friable nature. Thin <i>redzina</i> soil directly above the chalk.	0 – 0.25m
1301	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with rare lenses of periglacial material, yellow-brown silt with common weathered crushed chalk.	0.25m+
1302	Cut	<b>Modern Pit:</b> Square feature recorded in the southern end of the trench, matches with ferrous anomaly from geophysics, measured 1.57m by 1.28m by 0.45m+. Partially excavated to confirm modern date. Possible agriculture related feature.	0.32 – 0.72m+
1303	Fill	<b>Deliberate Backfill:</b> Fill of <b>1302</b> . Dark grey-brown, sandy-silt with common angular and sub-angular flint, clinker, concrete and coal inclusions.	0.32 – 0.72m+

TRENCH 14		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.6m		Max. depth: 0.30m	Ground level: 75.25m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414617.98 N133987.55			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1400	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown, clay-loam with occasional flints ≤ 100mm and moderate chalk pellets ≤ 60mm.	
1401	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology.	
1402	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1404</b> . Light to mid brown, silty-clay-loam. Containing occasional flint and chalk sub-rounded and sub-angular in shape and up to 70mm in length. Probably formed relatively slowly after the initial silting up of the ditch.	
1403	Fill	<b>Primary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1404</b> . Mid brown silt-clay-loam with lenses of light yellow-brown clay-loam, contained moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk and flints ≤ 150mm. Flints were concentrated to the centre of the section and possibly some slumping from the western edge.	
1404	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> Cut of <i>Wessex linear</i> . NW-SE aligned linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a flat base, wide U-shaped profile. Ditch measured 1.74m wide and 0.60m deep. This was the eastern most ditch of a series of three parallel ditches.	
1405	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1407</b> . Mid to light brown, silty-clay-loam with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk and flints ≤ 80mm. A lens of chalk rich material was dumped from western edge towards the top of the deposit.	
1406	Fill	<b>Primary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1407</b> . Light brownish-grey, silty-clay-loam with moderate sub-angular flints and common chalk inclusions. This may be the fill of the original ditch that had been re-cut but not clear on excavation.	
1407	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> Cut of <i>Wessex linear</i> . NW to SE aligned linear ditch with steep straight sides and a flat base, measuring 1.1m wide by 0.73m deep. Sharp U-shaped ditch with a wider top that may represent a re-cut, although unclear on excavation. This was the middle of the parallel ditches within trench.	
1408	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1410</b> . Mid orange-brown, clay-loam which contained occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and chalk ≤ 90mm. May have been the fill of a re-cut of the original ditch although the re-cut was not clear during excavation.	
1409	Fill	<b>Primary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1410</b> . Light greyish-brown, silty-clay-loam. Fairly well compacted and contained sparse sub-angular flints ≤ 80mm and moderate chalk pellets ≤ 70mm. Initial fill of ditch derived from the weathered sides of the feature.	
1410	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> Cut of <i>Wessex linear</i> . NW to Se aligned linear ditch with a moderate concave profile, wide U-shaped ditch measuring 1.47m wide by 0.58m deep. This was the south-western most ditch of a	



	group of three. Possibly re-cut towards the top, reflected by fill <b>1408</b> but unclear.	
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TRENCH 15		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.02m x 2.4m		Max. depth: 0.51m	Ground level: 72.06m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414700.41 N133975.13			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1500	Layer <b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown, silty-loam with a loose friable nature. Contained rare to occasional sub-angular flints and common chalk pellets ≤ 120mm.	0 – 0.25m	
1501	Layer <b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish-brown, clay-loam, moderately compact with common sub-rounded chalk inclusions ≤ 80mm.	0.25 – 0.41m	
1502	Layer <b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology.	0.41 – 0.51m+	
1503	Cut <b>Pit/ Tree throw:</b> Oval pit/tree throw feature with steep concave sides and an irregular base, measured 0.72m in length by 0.52m wide and up to 0.16m deep. Base dipped down and was undercutting slightly towards the southern edge therefore may be a tree throw.	0.46m+	
1504	Fill <b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid brown, silty-loam with moderate compaction and common sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk ≤ 90mm and flints ≤ 100mm.	0.46m+	

TRENCH 16		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.15m x 1.9m		Max. depth: 0.6m	Ground level: 69.02m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414734.65 N133917.29			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1600	Layer <b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown, silty-loam with loose and friable nature. Fairly thin soil.	0 – 0.26m	
1601	Layer <b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish-brown, clay-loam, moderately compact with common sub-angular flints ≤ 60mm.	0.26 – 0.5m	
1602	Layer <b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with areas of mid yellow-brown silt within periglacial scars.	0.5m+	
1603	Cut <b>Tree Throw:</b> Small sub-circular tree throw located below the northern baulk of the trench with irregular uneven sides, measuring 1.19m in length by 0.56m wide and up to 0.48m deep.	0.51 – 0.99m	
1604	Fill <b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark brown, silty-clay-loam with sparse sub-rounded flints and common chalk pellets.	0.51 – 0.99m	

TRENCH 17		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.14m x 1.87m		Max. depth: 0.88m	Ground level: 69.27m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414800.94 N133905.77			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1701	Layer <b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown, silt-loam with common sub-angular and sub-rounded flints ≤ 60mm. Fairly loose with a distinct horizon to subsoil.	0 – 0.26m	
1702	Layer <b>Subsoil:</b> Dark reddish-brown, silty-clay-loam with very common sub-angular and sub-rounded flints ≤ 80mm, fairly friable. Fairly distinct horizon to colluvium.	0.26 – 0.66	
1703	Layer <b>Colluvium:</b> Dark yellow-brown, silty-clay-loam with sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded flints ≤ 120mm.	0.66 – 0.86m	
1704	Layer <b>Natural:</b> Degraded and weathered chalk with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded flints ≤ 200mm. Varied in depth through the base of the trench 0.46m at the NW end, 0.86m in the middle and 0.24m at the SE end.	0.24m+	

TRENCH 18		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
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<b>Dimensions: 29.1m x 1.9m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.46m</b>	<b>Ground level: 70.55m aOD</b>
<b>Co-ordinates: E414750.35 N133968.29</b>			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1800	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark grey-brown, silt-loam fairly loose and friable. Thin <i>redzina</i> soil directly above the chalk.	0 – 0.25m
1801	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with rare areas of yellow-brown silt/crushed weathered chalk.	0.25 – 0.46m+
NB, contained one unexcavated tree throw (1.93m by 1.56m)			

<b>TRENCH 19</b>			<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.45m</b>	<b>Ground level: 73.46m aOD</b>	
<b>Co-ordinates: E414748.18 N134027.17</b>				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
1900	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid grey-brown, silty-clay-loam with common degraded chalk and flint $\leq$ 120mm.		0 – 0.24m
1901	Layer	<b>Subsoil:</b> Light brown, silty-clay with common degraded chalk and flint nodules $\leq$ 150mm		0.24 – 0.40m
1902	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1903</b> . Mid brown, silty-clay with common degraded chalk and sub-angular flints $\leq$ 50mm. Naturally derived fill of ditch.		0.45 – 0.72m
1903	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> Small SW to NE aligned ditch with clear V-shaped profile, measured 0.45m wide by 0.27m deep. Formed part of the <i>castellated</i> feature. Possibly a small enclosure for military use?		0.45 – 0.72m
1904	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1905</b> . Mid brown, silty-clay with common chalk and flint inclusions $\leq$ 75mm		0.45 – 0.6m
1905	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> Shallow concave linear ditch aligned SW to NE and formed part of a <i>castellated</i> feature recorded during the geophysics survey, measured 0.30m wide by 0.15m deep.		0.45 – 0.6m
1906	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk with occasional flint nodules $\leq$ 250mm.		0.40m+
1907	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>1908</b> . Mid brown, silty-clay, loose and friable with common degraded chalk pellets and flint nodules $\leq$ 80mm.		0.45 – 0.55m
1908	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> SE to NW aligned shallow concave linear feature, measured 0.70m in length by 0.25m wide and up to 0.10m deep. Probably related to the <i>castellated</i> feature but unclear within the confines of the trench.		0.45 – 0.55m

<b>TRENCH 20</b>			<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 1.9m</b>	<b>Ground level: 74.9m aOD</b>	
<b>Co-ordinates: E414732.2 N134057.06</b>				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
2000	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid grey-brown, silty-clay-loam, friable and loose contained common chalk pellets and sub-angular flints $\leq$ 80mm.		0 – 0.25m
2001	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>2003</b> . Mid to dark brown, silty-clay with moderate compaction.		0.14 – 0.36m
2002	Fill	<b>Primary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>2003</b> . Mid brown, silty-clay with common degraded chalk and sub-angular flints $\leq$ 75mm.		0.33 – 0.67m
2003	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> NW to SE aligned linear ditch with steep V-shaped profile, measured 0.80m wide by 0.52m deep. This ditch was the north eastern side of the <i>castellated</i> feature recorded by geophysics.		0.15 – 0.67m
2004	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology.		0.25m +

<b>TRENCH 21</b>			<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 30.75m x 1.9m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.5m</b>	<b>Ground level: 72.62m aOD</b>	
<b>Co-ordinates: E414810.78 N134045.00</b>				



Context	Description	Depth (m)
2100	Layer <b>Topsoil:</b> Mid brown, silt-loam with loose and friable texture, contained common sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and chalk $\leq 80\text{mm}$ .	0 – 0.25m
2101	Layer <b>Subsoil:</b> Mid brown, silty-loam with moderate compaction and common flint and chalk inclusions $\leq 80\text{mm}$ .	0.25 – 0.42m
2102	Layer <b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with common yellow-brown, silt patches.	0.42 – 0.50m+
2103	Cut <b>Gully:</b> NE to SW aligned linear gully with and moderate concave profile, measuring 0.69m wide by 0.17m deep. Fairly shallow feature undated and probably represents a field/drainage ditch.	0.43 – 0.62m
2104	Fill <b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>2103</b> . Mid brown, silty-loam with common sub-rounded chalk and rare sub-angular flints $\leq 70\text{mm}$ . Naturally derived deposit.	0.43 – 0.62m
2105	Cut <b>Tree Throw:</b> Oval tree throw, measured 1.7m in length by 0.87m wide and 0.34 m deep.	0.59 – 0.93m
2106	Fill <b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>2105</b> . Dark reddish-brown clay-loam with fairly loose texture once excavated. Lenses of grey sandy-silt-loam within fill.	0.59 – 0.93m

TRENCH 22		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.17m x 1.9m		Max. depth: 0.50m	Ground level: 70.08m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414803.23 N133981.33			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
2200	Layer <b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown, silt-loam with loose and friable texture, contained common sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and chalk $\leq 80\text{mm}$ .	0 – 0.25	
2201	Layer <b>Subsoil:</b> Mid brown, silty-loam with moderate compaction and common flint and chalk inclusions $\leq 80\text{mm}$ .	0.25 – 0.34	
2202	Layer <b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with periglacial features filled with a yellow-brown silt-loam.	0.34 - 0.47m	
2203	Cut <b>Tree Throw:</b> Oval tree throw measuring 1.80m by 0.90m and at least 0.13m, partially excavated.	0.34 – 0.47m	
2204	Fill <b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>2203</b> . Mid reddish-brown, clay-loam with common chalk and flint inclusions $\leq 60\text{mm}$	0.34 – 0.47m	

TRENCH 23		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.35m x 1.9m		Max. depth: 0.46m	Ground level: 70.92m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414887.55 N134025.36			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
2300	Layer <b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown, silty-loam with moderate compaction and common flint and chalk inclusions $\leq 80\text{mm}$ . Thin <i>redzina</i> soil above chalk.	0 – 0.26m	
2301	Layer <b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with periglacial features filled with a yellow-brown silt-loam.	0.26 – 0.46m+	
2302	Cut <b>Natural feature:</b> Oval feature measuring 1.90m by 0.80m and up to 0.34m deep.	0.36 – 0.70m	
2303	Fill <b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>2302</b> . Mid reddish-brown, clay-loam with common sub-angular flint inclusions $\leq 120\text{mm}$ .	0.36 - 0.70m	

TRENCH 24		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.58m x 1.84m		Max. depth: 0.39m	Ground level: 71.16m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414943.66 N134058.85			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
2401	Layer <b>Topsoil:</b> Dark grey-brown, silty-clay with sparse sub-angular chalk $\leq 40\text{mm}$ and sparse sub-angular flints $\leq 50\text{mm}$ .	0 – 0.23m	
2402	Layer <b>Natural:</b> Chalk.	0.23 –	



			0.39m+
2403	Cut	<b>Tree Throw:</b> Irregular shaped tree throe measuring 2.30m by 1.38 and 0.18m deep.	0.39 – 0.57m
2404	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>2403</b> . Mid to dark reddish-grey-brown clay-loam and contained moderate chalk and flint inclusions ≤ 60mm.	0.39 – 0.57m

TRENCH 25		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.5m x 1.9m		Max. depth: 0.40m	Ground level: 73.13m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414863.53 N134067.63			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
2500	Layer	0 – 0.23m	
	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid brown, silt-loam with loose and friable texture, contained common sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and chalk ≤ 80mm.		
2501	Layer	0.23 – 0.40m+	
	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with periglacial features filled with a yellow-brown silt-loam and occasional large flint nodules ≤ 300mm.		
NB, Trench contained one unexcavated tree throw partially exposed below the eastern baulk.			

TRENCH 26		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.15m x 1.9m		Max. depth: 0.47m	Ground level: 75.49m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414802.63 N134109.66			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
2600	Layer	0 – 0.28m	
	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown, silt-loam with loose and friable texture, contained common sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and chalk ≤ 80mm.		
2601	Layer	0.28 – 0.40m	
	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid yellow-brown, silt-loam with common crushed/weathered chalk.		
2602	Layer	0.40m+	
	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with periglacial features filled with a yellow-brown silt-loam.		
2603	Cut	0.30 – 0.54m	
	<b>Animal Burrow:</b> Irregular feature measuring 1.4m by 0.8m by 0.24m deep.		
2604	Fill	0.30 – 0.54m	
	<b>Fill of Animal Burrow:</b> Fill of <b>2603</b> . Mid yellow-brown to dark brown, silt-loam very loose and friable.		

TRENCH 27		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.5m x 1.85m		Max. depth: 0.35m	Ground level: 76.83m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414871.31 N134174.21			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
2700	Layer	0 – 0.20m	
	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark grey-brown, silty-clay with common flint and chalk inclusions ≤ 80mm.		
2701	Layer	0.20 – 0.35m	
	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid brown, silty-clay with common flint and chalk inclusions.		
2702	Fill	0.25 – 0.35m	
	<b>Fill of Tree Throw:</b> Fill of <b>2703</b> . Mid brown, silty-clay-loam with common flint and chalk inclusions.		
2703	Cut	0.25 – 0.35m	
	<b>Tree Throw:</b> Very irregular feature with undulating base. Aligned NE to SW across the trench and measured 1.85m wide and was 0.10m deep.		
2704	Layer	0.35m+	
	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with periglacial features filled with a yellow-brown silt-loam.		

TRENCH 28		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.75m x 1.9m		Max. depth: 0.40m	Ground level: 74.15m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414923.06 N134127.71			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	



2801	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid brown, silt-loam with loose and friable texture, contained common sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and chalk $\leq 80\text{mm}$ . Thin <i>redzina</i> soil overlying chalk.	0 – 0.24m
2802	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with periglacial features filled with a yellow-brown silt-loam.	0.24 – 0.40m

<b>TRENCH 29</b>		<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 29.2m x 1.9m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.40m</b>	<b>Ground level: 72.84m aOD</b>
<b>Co-ordinates: E414974.48 N134125.29</b>			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
2901	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid brown, silt-loam with loose and friable texture, contained common sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and chalk $\leq 90\text{mm}$ . Thin <i>redzina</i> soil overlying the chalk natural.	
2902	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with periglacial features filled with a yellow-brown silt-loam.	
2903	Cut	<b>Post Hole or Geological feature:</b> Small sub-circular feature with moderate straight sides and a concave base. The feature was well defined and measured 0.58m by 0.57m and up to 0.17m deep.	
2904	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>2903</b> . Mid reddish-brown, clay-loam with moderate sub-angular flints and sub-rounded chalk pellets $\leq 100\text{mm}$ . Similar to the fills of some tree throws so possibly not archaeological.	
2905	Cut	<b>Tree Throw:</b> Irregular to oval tree throw measuring 2.7m by 1.54m and up to 0.27m deep.	
2906	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>2905</b> . Dark reddish-brown, clay-loam with moderate sub-angular flints $\leq 120\text{mm}$ .	

<b>TRENCH 30</b>		<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 30.27m x 2.574m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.35m</b>	<b>Ground level: 77.92m aOD</b>
<b>Co-ordinates: E414919.47 N134233.14</b>			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
3000	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown, silty-clay-loam with occasional flints and moderate chalk inclusions $\leq 70\text{mm}$ .	
3001	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>3002</b> . Light brown, silty-clay with common chalk and rare flint. Naturally derived fill.	
3002	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> NE to SW aligned linear ditch with moderate concave sides, measuring 0.25m wide by 0.14m deep. Accords well with geophysical anomaly.	
3003	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with periglacial features filled with a yellow-brown silt-loam.	

<b>TRENCH 31</b>		<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 30.55m x 2.4m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.47m</b>	<b>Ground level: 75.63m aOD</b>
<b>Co-ordinates: E414991.72 N134216.66</b>			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
3101	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown, silt-loam with loose and friable texture, contained common sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and chalk $\leq 80\text{mm}$ .	
3102	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with periglacial features filled with a yellow-brown silt-loam.	

<b>TRENCH 32</b>		<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 30.1m x 2.4m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.8m</b>	<b>Ground level: 73.7m aOD</b>
<b>Co-ordinates: E415045.93 N134213.32</b>			



Context	Description	Depth (m)
3200	Layer <b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown, silt-loam with loose and friable texture, contained common sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and chalk $\leq 100\text{mm}$ .	0 – 0.24m
3201	Layer <b>Subsoil:</b> Dark reddish-brown, clay-loam. Moderately compact with common sub-angular flints $\leq 120\text{mm}$ , diffuse horizon to <b>3202</b> .	0.24 – 0.52m
3202	Layer <b>Colluvium:</b> Mid reddish-brown, clay-loam which had formed within a hollow in the natural chalk.	0.52 – 0.80m
3203	Layer <b>Natural:</b> Weathered and eroded chalk within a yellow-brown, silty-clay matrix. Areas of reddish-brown clay with common chalk also noted,	0.80m+

TRENCH 33		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 31.62m x 2.5m		Max. depth: 0.8m	Ground level: 73.48m aOD
Co-ordinates: E415094.87 N134228.26			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
3300	Layer <b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown, silt-loam moderately well compacted with friable nature once excavated, contained common sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and chalk $\leq 80\text{mm}$ .	0 – 0.26	
3301	Layer <b>Subsoil/Colluvium:</b> Dark reddish-brown, clay-loam with common sub-angular flints $\leq 90\text{mm}$ and moderate to rare sub-rounded chalk pellets.	0.26 – 0.73m	
3302	Layer <b>Natural:</b> Chalky and weathered and re-worked chalk within yellow-brown silt matrix and areas of reddish-brown clay-with-flints. Natural varied through the trench 0.65m at the SW end, 0.73m in the middle of the trench and 0.60m at the NE end.	0.73 – 0.80m	

TRENCH 34		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.75m x 2.4m		Max. depth: 0.38m	Ground level: 77.06m aOD
Co-ordinates: E415038.21 N134305.74			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
3400	Layer <b>Topsoil:</b> Mid brown, silt-loam with loose and friable texture, contained common sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and chalk.	0 – 0.21m	
3401	Layer <b>Subsoil:</b> Mid to dark reddish-brown, clay-loam with moderate compaction and common sub-angular flints $\leq 80\text{mm}$ .	0.21 – 0.38m	
3402	Layer <b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with periglacial features filled with a yellow-brown silt-loam and moderate sub-rounded flint nodules $\leq 350\text{mm}$ .	0.38m+	
3403	Cut <b>Gully:</b> NW to SE aligned linear gully with a moderate concave profile, measuring 0.6m wide by 0.11m deep. Very shallow in section and may be related to truncated remains of an IA trackway leading to settlement to the NW.	0.36 – 0.47m	
3404	Fill <b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>3403</b> . Mid brown, silt-loam with rare sub-angular chalk and flint inclusions $\leq 60\text{mm}$ . Naturally derived secondary fill of the gully.	0.36 – 0.47m	

TRENCH 35		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 31.1m x 2.4m		Max. depth: 0.37m	Ground level: 76.49m aOD
Co-ordinates: E415107.13 N134314.76			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
3501	Layer <b>Topsoil:</b> Dark grey-brown, silty-clay with moderate to common chalk pellets and sparse sub-angular flints $\leq 100\text{mm}$ .	0 – 0.26m	
3502	Layer <b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with periglacial features filled with a yellow-brown silt-loam.	0.26 – 0.37m+	
3503	Cut <b>Modern Ditch:</b> E to W aligned linear ditch, with straight vertical sides and measuring 0.80m wide and excavated to a depth of	0.40 – 1.16	



		0.76m deep. Accords well with military features recorded during the geophysics survey, probable WWII practice trench.	
3504	Fill	<b>Deliberate backfill:</b> Fill of <b>3503</b> . Light brownish-grey, silty-clay-loam with abundant compacted chalk rubble and rare sub-angular flints ≤ 50mm.	0.96 – 1.16m
3505	Fill	<b>Deliberate backfill:</b> Fill of <b>3503</b> . Mid to dark grey-brown, silty-clay formed a thin lens of slumped topsoil from the edge the cut	0.9 – 0.96m
3506	Fill	<b>Deliberate backfill:</b> Fill of <b>3503</b> . Light brownish-grey, silty-clay-loam with abundant chalk rubble. Presumably backfilled up cast.	0.4 – 0.95m
3507	Cut	<b>Modern Ditch:</b> Probable WWII practice trench. Ditch had a zigzag appearance in geophysics survey. Not excavated. Measured 1.06m wide.	0.20m+
3508	Fill	<b>Deliberate Backfill:</b> Fill of <b>3507</b> . Abundant crushed chalk within a light grey silt-loam matrix, presumably backfilled up cast materials.	0.20m+

TRENCH 36		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.25m x 2.46m		Max. depth: 0.38m	Ground level: 77.01m aOD
Co-ordinates: E415237.64 N134335.59			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
3600	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid brown, silt-loam with loose and friable texture, contained common sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and chalk ≤ 100mm. Thin <i>redzina</i> soil above the natural chalk.	
3601	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with rare large flint nodules ≤ 300mm and rare areas of weathered yellow-brown silt-loam.	

TRENCH 37		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.3m x 2.4m		Max. depth: 0.52m	Ground level: 77.59m aOD
Co-ordinates: E415215.38 N134395.86			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
3700	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown, silt-loam with loose and friable texture, contained common sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and chalk pellets ≤ 80mm.	
3701	Layer	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid brown, clay-loam with moderate compaction and abundant flint and chalk inclusions ≤ 100mm.	
3702	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with periglacial features filled with a yellow-brown silt-loam.	

TRENCH 38		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.25m x 2.5m		Max. depth: 0.55m	Ground level: 79.18m aOD
Co-ordinates: E415336.2 N134447.45			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
3800	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown, silt-loam with loose and friable texture, contained common sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and chalk ≤ 80mm. Thin <i>redzina</i> soil above the natural chalk.	
3801	Layer	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish-brown, clay-loam with moderate compaction and common flint ≤ 70mm and chalk inclusions ≤ 50mm.	
3802	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk, solid geology with periglacial features filled with a yellow-brown silt-loam.	
3803	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> E to W aligned linear ditch with steep concave sides and a concave base, measured 0.56m wide and up to 0.52m deep. Probable post medieval field ditch as it cut through the subsoil.	
3804	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid brown, clay loam with common to moderate sub-rounded chalk pellets ≤ 50mm and moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular flints ≤ 100mm. May have some elements of deliberate backfilling	





TRENCH 39			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.9m x 2.42m		Max. depth: 0.40m	Ground level: 82.87m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E415096.92 N134486.43				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
3901	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark grey-brown, silty-clay with sparse chalk pellets and sparse sub-angular flint nodules. Moderate fine rots throughout.		0 – 0.23m
3902	Layer	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish-brown, silty-clay with rare chalk flecks and sub-angular flints ≤ 60mm		0.23 – 0.32m
3903	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk and degraded/weathered chalk.		0.32m+

TRENCH 40			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m		Max. depth: 0.33m	Ground level: 83.04m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E415016.46 N134470.56				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
4000	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown silt loam with fairly common chalk fragments ≤ 20mm and sub-angular flints ≤ 50mm. Recently ploughed		0 – 0.23m
4001	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Moderately weathered chalk with well defined NW to SE aligned periglacial scars.		0.23m+
4002	Cut	<b>Pit/Ditch terminus:</b> Approximately E to W aligned feature with steep straight to concave sides and a flat base, it measured 1.20m in length 0.92m wide by 0.22m deep. Very regular feature with a squared off end. Undated.		0.23 – 0.45m
4003	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of 4002. Reddish-brown, silt-loam with fairly common chalk fragments ≤ 50mm, probably derived from the features edges. Deposit had a void nature and was fairly evenly distributed within feature so may be partly backfilled.		0.23 – 0.45m

TRENCH 41			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m		Max. depth: 0.54m	Ground level: 85.04m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E415023.43 N134528.61				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
4100	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown silt loam with fairly common chalk fragments ≤ 20mm and sub-angular flints ≤ 50mm. Recently ploughed		0 – 0.24m
4101	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Moderately weathered chalk with well defined NW to SE aligned periglacial scars. Natural present from 0.24m at the W end of the trench and at 0.48m at the E end.		0.24+
4102	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> NW to SE aligned linear ditch with moderate concave sides and a flat base and measured 1.34m wide by 0.29m deep. Well defined and fairly regular ditch, possible field boundary ditch or trackway ditch leading towards the Iron Age settlement to the NW.		0.28 – 0.57m
4103	Fill	<b>Primary Fill:</b> Fill of 4102. Reddish-brown, silt-loam with very common chalk fragments and sub-angular flints ≤ 50mm. Naturally derived through erosion of the features edges.		0.39 – 0.57m
4104	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of 4102. Dark brown, silt-loam with rare chalk pellets ≤ 20mm and common sub-angular flints ≤ 10 mm. Animal bones, IA pottery and worked and burnt flint recovered. Derived through erosion from the surrounding ground surfaces.		0.28 – 0.39m
4105	Cut	<b>Natural Feature:</b> Oval feature, with steep concave sides and concave base measuring 0.50m in length by 0.41m wide and up to 0.30m deep. Had been cut by ditch 4102 and was thought to be a natural feature.		0.28 – 0.58m
4106	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of 4105. Pale brown, clay-loam with common chalk fragments ≤ 20mm and rare sub-angular flints ≤ 20mm.		0.28 – 0.58m
4107	Layer	<b>Colluvium:</b> Reddish-brown, clay-loam with rare chalk fragments and ≤ 20mm and common sub-angular flints ≤ 80mm. Only present in the eastern third of the trench towards the bottom of		0.24 – 0.48m



	the slope.	
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TRENCH 42		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m		Max. depth: 0.33m	Ground level: 84.98m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414939.22 N134516.18			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
4200	Layer	0 – 0.23m	
4201	Layer	0.23m+	
4202	Cut	0.23 – 0.58m	
4203	Fill		
4204	Fill		
4205	Cut	0.23 – 0.59m+	
4206	Fill	0.23 – 0.59m+	

TRENCH 43		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.5m x 2.5m		Max. depth: 0.5m	Ground level: 86.52m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414943.71 N134566.60			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
4300	Layer	0 – 0.28m	
4301	Layer	0.28m+	
4302	Cut	0.28 – 0.66m	
4303	Fill	0.28 – 0.66m	

TRENCH 44		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.7m x 1.9m		Max. depth: 0.43m	Ground level: 86.29m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414909.05 N134551.60			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
4400	Layer	0 – 0.25m	
4401	Layer	0.25m+	
4402	Cut	0.25 – 1.47m	



		as a rubbish pit.	
4403	Fill	<b>Tertiary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>4402</b> . Slightly reddish-brown, silt-loam with rare chalk fragments and sub-angular flints $\leq 20\text{mm}$ , possibly remnant subsoil slumped into the top of the pit.	0.06
4404		<b>Dumped Deposit:</b> Fill of <b>4402</b> . Mid brown, silt-loam with common sub-angular flints and chalk fragments $\leq 60\text{mm}$ . Dumped domestic waste, possibly sealing over lower layers of dumped organic waste?	0.11
4405	Fill	<b>Dumped deposit:</b> Fill of <b>4402</b> . Dark brown, silt-loam with fairly rare chalk and common sub-angular flints $\leq 30\text{ mm}$ . Darker colours may reflect decayed organic matter within original dump.	0.19m
4406	Fill	<b>Dumped deposit:</b> Fill of <b>4402</b> . Abundant to near complete burnt flint within a mid brown, silt-loam matrix. Large dump of burnt flint within the pit.	0.06m
4407	Fill	<b>Dumped deposit:</b> Fill of <b>4402</b> . Mid brown, silt-loam with common chalk fragments (around 50% of deposit) and occasional sub-angular flints $\leq 100\text{mm}$ . Fairly loose deposit dumped into feature.	0.43m
4408	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>4402</b> . Grey-brown, silt-loam with fairly common chalk fragments and rare sub-angular flints $\leq 20\text{mm}$ . Distinct fill by having fewer coarse components those other deposits within the pit. Possibly more naturally derived than other deposits within the feature.	0.35m
4409	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>4402</b> . Grey-brown, silt-loam with fairly common chalk fragments and rare sub-angular flints $\leq 30\text{mm}$ . Relatively few inclusions in comparison to the other fills possibly derived through natural erosion rather than a dumped deposit.	0.48m
4410	Fill	<b>Dumped deposit:</b> Fill of <b>4402</b> . Grey-brown, silt-loam with abundant chalk fragments and common sub-angular flints $\leq 100\text{mm}$ . A dumped deposit of material with common occurrence of artefacts, including pottery vessels.	0.20m
4411	Fill	<b>Dumped deposit:</b> Fill of <b>4402</b> . Grey-brown, silt-loam with common chalk fragments and rare flints $\leq 50\text{mm}$ , common burnt flint, animal bone and pottery. Dumped deposit located towards the base of the feature.	0.37m+
4412	Fill	<b>Primary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>4402</b> . Grey-brown, silt-loam with abundant chalk fragments and fairly rare sub-angular flints $\leq 100\text{mm}$ . Possibly reflects a primary fill although the bas of the feature was not reached so uncertain at this point.	0.20m
4413	Cut	<b>Post Hole:</b> Circular unexcavated post hole, 0.22m diam.	0.25m+
4414	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>4413</b> . Pale brown silt-loam with common chalk.	0.25m+
4415	Cut	<b>Post Hole:</b> Sub-circular post hole, unexcavated, 0.25m diam.	0.25m+
4416	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>4415</b> . Pale brown, silty-clay-loam with common chalk fragments.	0.25m+
4417	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Possible pit or ditch terminus, unexcavated, 1.05m by 0.98m.	0.25m+
4418	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>4417</b> . Dark brown, silt-loam with moderate chalk pellets.	0.25m+
4419	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Probable oval pit, unexcavated measured 1.2m by 1.12m in plan.	0.25m+
4420	Fill	<b>Deliberate dump?</b> Fill of <b>4419</b> . Dark brown, silt-loam with moderate chalk pellets.	0.25m+
4421	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Oval pit partially exposed underneath the eastern baulk, 1.55m by 0.63m.	0.25m+
4422	Fill	<b>Deliberate dump?</b> Fill of <b>4421</b> . Dark brown, silt-loam with chalk fragments.	0.25m+
4423	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Oval pit partially exposed underneath the western baulk, 2.14m by 0.5m	0.25m+



4424	Fill	<b>Deliberate dump?</b> Fill of <b>4423</b> . Dark brown, silt-loam with chalk fragments.	0.25m+
4425	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Probably a circular pit partially exposed below the western baulk of the trench, measured 1.77m by 0.91m.	0.25m+
4426	Fill	<b>Deliberate dump?</b> Fill of <b>4425</b> . Dark brown, silt-loam with chalk fragments.	0.25m+
4427	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Oval pit partially exposed underneath the eastern baulk, 1.33m by 0.84m	0.25m+
4428	Fill	<b>Deliberate dump?</b> Fill of <b>4427</b> . Dark brown, silt-loam with chalk fragments.	0.25m+
4429	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> Probable modern ditch aligned NE to SW, 0.65m wide.	0.25m+
4430	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>4429</b> . Light grey with abundant chalk rubble.	0.25m+
4431	Cut	<b>Tree Throw:</b> Unexcavated	0.25m+
4432	Fill	<b>Fill of Tree Throw:</b> Fill of <b>4431</b> . Unexcavated	0.25m+
4433	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> Cut of large sub-circular enclosure ditch, aligned E to W in slot. Wide V-shaped profile with steep concave sides, measured 4.12m wide and up to 1.53m deep.	0.28 – 1.80m
4434	Fill	<b>Primary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>4433</b> . Abundant to near complete chalk within a mid to light grey-brown, silty-clay matrix. This deposit probably represents weathering and collapse from the ditch edges.	1.65 – 1.68m
4435	Fill	<b>Primary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>4433</b> . Abundant chalk and rare to sparse sub-angular flints ≤ 60mm within a mid greyish-brown, silty-clay matrix, animal bone and burnt flint recovered. The result of erosion and collapse from the ditches edges.	1.38- 1.65m
4436	Fill	<b>Primary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>4433</b> . Mid to light greyish-brown silty-clay with moderate chalk and sparse sub-angular flints ≤ 70mm. Possibly slower erosion but still some collapse of the ditch edges and the beginnings of some secondary infilling.	1.14 – 1.39m
4437	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>4433</b> . Mid greyish-brown, silty-clay with common chalk fragments and sparse flints ≤ 100mm, pottery animal bone and burnt flints were recovered. This deposit appeared to have built up from the northern edge of the feature, may suggest a degree of bank erosion.	0.95 – 1.14m
4438	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>4433</b> . Mid to dark grey-brown, silty-clay with sparse chalk and sub-angular flints ≤ 80mm. Large % of burnt flint towards the top of the profile may suggest abandonment/ploughing out or dumping of settlement debris into the ditch.	0.63 – 0.95m
4439	Fill	<b>Secondary/Tertiary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>4433</b> . Dark brownish-grey, silty-clay with sparse chalk flecks and sub-angular flints ≤ 60mm. Material building up fairly slowly into the top of the ditch.	0.28 – 0.63m

<b>TRENCH 45</b>		<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 31.2m x 1.9m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.4m</b>	
<b>Co-ordinates: E414833.65 N134616.65</b>		<b>Ground level: 87.73m aOD</b>	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	
4500	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown silt loam with fairly common chalk fragments ≤ 20mm and sub-angular flints ≤ 100mm. Recently ploughed	
4501	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Moderately weathered chalk with well defined NW to SE aligned periglacial scars.	
4502	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> Large IA enclosure ditch, recorded in plan only.	
4503	Fill	<b>Tertiary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>4502</b> . Mid brown silt-loam with common chalk and flint inclusions ≤ 70mm.	
4504	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Probably IA as it was located within the enclosure, recorded in plan only. Circular in plan and approx 1.4m diam.	
4505	Fill	<b>Tertiary Fill?</b> Fill of <b>4504</b> . Pale brown silt-loam with common	



		chalk inclusions $\leq$ 50mm.	
4506	Cut	<b>Group of intercutting pits:</b> number assigned to large area of intercutting pits/pit cluster, measured 9.4m in length. Not excavated.	0.24m+
4507	Fill	<b>Deliberate Backfill:</b> Fill of 4506. Dark grey-brown (black), silty-clay-loam with common chalk fragments and frequent burnt flint.	0.24m+
4508	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Unexcavated circular pit	0.24m+
4509	Fill	<b>Tertiary Fill:</b> Fill of 4508. Pale brown clay-loam with common chalk inclusions $\leq$ 50mm.	0.24m+

<b>TRENCH 46</b>		<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 31m x 1.9m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.41m</b>	<b>Ground level: 85.93m aOD</b>
<b>Co-ordinates: E414736.20 N134641.48</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
4601	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark greyish-brown, silty-clay-loam with rare chalk flecks and sparse flints $\leq$ 40mm.	0 – 0.22m
4602	Layer	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish-brown, silty-clay with moderate to common sub-angular flints $\leq$ 50mm. Possibly colluvium.	0.22 – 0.38m
4603	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk.	
4604	Cut	<b>Tree Throw:</b> Irregular tree throw with undulating base measuring 0.9m diameter and 0.2m in depth.	0.41 – 0.61m
4605	Fill	<b>Fill of Tree Throw:</b> Fill of 4604. Mid grey-brown, silty-clay with chalk and flint inclusions $\leq$ 50mm.	0.41 – 0.61m

<b>TRENCH 47</b>		<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 30.8m x 1.9m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.49m</b>	<b>Ground level: 85.5m aOD</b>
<b>Co-ordinates: E414715.04 N134606.49</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
4701	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark greyish-brown, silty-clay-loam with rare chalk flecks and sparse flints $\leq$ 50mm.	0 – 0.18m
4702	Layer	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish-brown clay-loam with sparse to moderate sub-angular flints $\leq$ 40mm.	0.18 – 0.45m
4703	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk natural but very weathered.	0.45m+
NB, Area of reddish-brown, clay with common flints towards the centre of the trench, which fits with the geophysical anomaly.			

<b>TRENCH 48</b>		<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 30m x 2m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.229m</b>	<b>Ground level: 86.32m aOD</b>
<b>Co-ordinates: E414733.01 N134570.44</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
4801	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark greyish-brown, silty-clay with chalk and flint inclusions $\leq$ 60mm with sub-angular and sub-rounded flints $\leq$ 70mm.	0 – 0.20m
4802	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk with yellow-brown silty-clay-loam filling periglacial scars throughout the trench.	0.20 – 0.29m+

<b>TRENCH 49</b>		<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.42m</b>	<b>Ground level: 85.86m aOD</b>
<b>Co-ordinates: E414777.74 N134522.93</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
4901	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark greyish-brown, silty-clay-loam with rare chalk flecks and sparse flints $\leq$ 40mm.	0 – 0.29m
4902	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk	0.29m+
4903	Cut	<b>Post Hole:</b> Circular post hole with moderate concave sides measured 0.46m by 0.35m by 0.11m deep.	0.29 – 0.40m



4904	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>4903</b> . Mid greyish-brown, silty-clay with sparse chalk and rare flints $\leq$ 30mm. Naturally derived deposit.	0.29 – 0.40
4905	Cut	<b>Modern Ditch:</b> NW to SE aligned linear ditch with straight vertical sides and a flat base, measured 0.60m wide and 0.89m deep.	0.27 – 0.84
4906	Fill	<b>Deliberate backfill:</b> Fill of <b>4905</b> . Dark grey-brown, silty-loam with common chalk and moderate flints $\leq$ 45mm. Deliberate backfill into ditch.	0.70 – 0.84m
4907	Fill	<b>Deliberate Backfill:</b> Fill of <b>4905</b> . Mid grey-brown, silty-clay-loam with abundant chalk and moderate flints $\leq$ 60mm. One modern brick was recovered from the fill.	0.27 – 0.70m
4908	Fill	<b>Secondary/Primary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>4905</b> . Mid grey-brown, silty-clay with moderate chalk $\leq$ 30mm. Thought to be a collapse from the edge of the ditch.	0.26 – 0.37m
4909	Cut	<b>Post Hole:</b> Sub-circular post hole with steep concave sides measured 0.42m by 0.37m by 0.15m deep. Possibly part of a structure.	0.29 – 0.44m
4910	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>4909</b> . Mid greyish-brown, silty-clay with sparse chalk fragments.	0.29 – 0.44m
4911	Cut	<b>Post Hole:</b> Small sub-circular post hole with shallow concave sides, measured 0.28m by 0.23m and up to 0.08m deep. Truncated.	0.29 – 0.37m
4912	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>4911</b> . Mid greyish-brown with rare chalk fragments $\leq$ 30mm. Derived through erosion of top soils.	0.29 – 0.37m
4913	Cut	<b>Post Hole:</b> Sub-circular post hole with shallow concave sides measuring 0.45m by 0.43 and up to 0.07m deep.	0.29 – 0.36m
4914	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>4913</b> . Mid greyish-brown, silty-clay with sparse chalk fragments.	0.29 – 0.36m
4915	Cut	<b>Post Hole:</b> Oval posthole with steep concave sides and a flat base, measuring 0.35m by 0.22 and up to 0.22m deep	0.29 – 0.51m
4916	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark greyish-brown, silty-clay with sparse chalk and rare sub-angular flints $\leq$ 50mm.	0.29 – 0.51m

TRENCH 50		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.58m x 1.91m		Max. depth: 0.34m	Ground level: 83.59m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414690.15 N134460.31			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
5001	Layer	0 – 0.22m	
5002	Layer	0.22 – 0.34m+	
5003	Cut	0.21 – 0.90m	
5004	Fill	0.59 – 0.86m	
5005	Fill	0.48 – 0.59m	
5006	Fill	0.59 – 0.90m	
5007	Fill	0.22 – 0.56m	
5008	Fill	0.44 – 0.57m	



5009	Fill	<b>Tertiary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>5003</b> . Dark greyish-brown, silty-clay with sparse chalk fragments $\leq$ 30mm. More gradual silting of the local topsoil into the ditch.	0.21 – 0.44m
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TRENCH 51		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.6m x 2.4m		Max. depth: 0.58m	Ground level: 82.11m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414653.13 N134413.1			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
5100	Layer	0 – 0.34m	
5101	Layer	0.34 – 0.46m	
5102	Layer	0.46m+	
5103	Cut	0.46 – 0.76m	
5104	Fill	0.46 – 0.76m	

TRENCH 52		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.46m x 2.4m		Max. depth: 0.37m	Ground level: 83.84m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414750.83 N134440.67			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
5200	Layer	0 – 0.24m	
5201	Layer	0.24 – 0.37m+	
5202	Cut	0.31 – 0.55m	
5203	Fill	0.31 – 0.55m	

TRENCH 53		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.80m x 2.5m		Max. depth: 0.46m	Ground level: 83.99m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414814.28 N134451.13			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
5300	Layer	0 – 0.28m	
5301	Layer	0.28 – 0.40m+	
5302	Cut	0.25 – 0.64m	
5303	Fill	0.48 – 0.64m	
5304	Fill	0.25 – 0.48m	

TRENCH 54		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m		Max. depth: 0.3m	Ground level: 81.75m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414949.93 N134427.83			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	



5400	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown silt loam with fairly common chalk fragments $\leq 20\text{mm}$ and sub-angular flints $\leq 50\text{mm}$ . Recently ploughed.	0 – 0.18m
5401	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> moderately weathered chalk with frequent and well defined periglacial features aligned NW-SE.	0.18m+
5402	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> E to W aligned linear ditch with steep concave sides and a concave base, measuring 0.50m wide and 0.39m deep. Possible field boundary ditch on same alignment as ditch within Trench 49.	0.18 – 0.56m
5403	Fill	<b>Primary Fill:</b> Fill of 5402. Greyish-brown, silt-loam with very common chalk fragments and common sub-angular flints $\leq 50\text{mm}$ . Fairly homogenous fill and could well be a back fill rather than primary in nature.	0.18 – 0.56m

<b>TRENCH 55</b>		<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 30.5m x 1.9m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.64m</b>	<b>Ground level: 81.8m aOD</b>
<b>Co-ordinates: E414911.81 N134401.40</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
5500	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown silt loam with fairly common sub-angular flints $\leq 50\text{mm}$ and fairly rare chalk fragments $\leq 20\text{mm}$ . Recently ploughed, with a concentration of flint towards the base of the layer.	0 – 0.18m
5501	Layer	<b>Subsoil:</b> B-Horizon, slightly reddish-brown clay-loam with rare chalk fragments and fairly common flints $\leq 50\text{mm}$ .	0.18 – 0.46m
5502	Layer	<b>Colluvium:</b> Reddish-brown, clay-loam with rare chalk fragments and common flints $\leq 50\text{mm}$ .	0.46 – 0.64m
5503	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Pale yellow-brown, silt-loam and weathered chalk.	0.64m+

<b>TRENCH 56</b>		<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 30.5m x 2.5m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.66m</b>	<b>Ground level: 79.87m aOD</b>
<b>Co-ordinates: E414986.64 N134390.52</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
5600	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid brown, silt-loam with loose and friable texture, contained common sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and chalk.	0 – 0.22m
5601	Layer	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish-brown, silt-loam loose and friable when cleaned. This deposit had formed within a hollow in the underlying natural.	0.22 – 0.66m
5602	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk with yellow-brown silt-loam and crushed chalk within periglacial features. Varied depth in trench, 0.35m at NW end, 0.66m in the middle of the trench and at 0.47m at the SE end of the trench.	0.35m+

<b>TRENCH 57</b>		<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 28.6m x 2.5m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.44m</b>	<b>Ground level: 81.69m aOD</b>
<b>Co-ordinates: E414890.38 N134364.88</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
5700	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid brown, silt-loam with loose and friable texture, contained common sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and chalk pellets $\leq 80\text{mm}$ . Recently ploughed and seeded.	0 – 0.28m
5701	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Mixture of both chalk with yellow-brown silt-loam and crushed chalk within periglacial features.	0.28m+
NB, one tree throw examined and confirmed as a tree throw.			

<b>TRENCH 58</b>		<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 30.33m x 2.5m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.46m</b>	<b>Ground level: 80.9m aOD</b>
<b>Co-ordinates: E414840.44 N134298.05</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
5800	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid to dark brown, silt-loam with loose and friable	0 – 0.28m





		texture, contained common sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and chalk $\leq$ 80mm.	
5801	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk with yellow-brown silt-loam and crushed chalk within periglacial features. Top 0.05 – 0.10m fairly weathered.	0.28m+

<b>TRENCH 59</b>		<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 29m x 2.4m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.35m</b>	<b>Ground level: 82.77m aOD</b>
<b>Co-ordinates: E414707.61 N134359.07</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
5900	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid brown, silt-loam with loose and friable texture, contained common sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and chalk.	0 – 0.24
5901	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk with yellow-brown silt-loam and crushed chalk within periglacial features.	0.24m+
NB, Trench contained two unexcavated tree throws.			

<b>TRENCH 60</b>		<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 30.2m x 1.9m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.34m</b>	<b>Ground level: 80.94m aOD</b>
<b>Co-ordinates: E414629.35 N134303.36</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
6001	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid to dark greyish-brown, silty-clay-loam, quite loose and friable. Contained moderate flints $\leq$ 150mm and sparse chalk pellets. Arable farming.	0 – 0.28m
6002	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk with some weathering noted.	0.28m+
6003	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> SW to NE aligned linear ditch with steep concave sides and a flat base, measured 1.12m wide by 0.52m deep. Probable boundary ditch.	0.28 – 0.84m
6004	Fill	<b>Primary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>6003</b> . Abundant to near complete chalk within a light grey-brown, silt loam matrix. Initial slumping from features edges.	0.77 – 0.84m
6005	Fill	<b>Primary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>6003</b> Abundant to near complete chalk within a light grey-brown, silt loam matrix, very similar to 6004. Initial slumping from features edges.	0.63 – 0.82m
6006	Fill	<b>Primary/Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>6003</b> . Mid greyish-brown, silty-clay with common chalk fragments and rare flints $\leq$ 100mm. A build up of eroded topsoil and chalk.	0.35 – 0.60m
6007	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>6003</b> . Mid greyish-brown, silty-clay with rare chalk and flints $\leq$ 100mm. Deposited from the western side of the ditch.	0.49 – 0.60m
6008	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>6003</b> . Light greyish-brown, silty-clay with sparse chalk fragments $\leq$ 30mm. Relatively thin band of material, but distinct.	0.45 – 0.48m
6009	Fill	<b>Secondary/Tertiary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>6003</b> . Mid greyish-brown, silty-clay with common chalk and flints $\leq$ 100mm. Slow build up of material within the top of the ditch.	0.28 – 0.47m

<b>TRENCH 61</b>		<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 1.9m</b>	<b>Ground level: 0.35m aOD</b>
<b>Co-ordinates: E414692.38 N134266.37</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
6100	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown clay-loam with common chalk fragments $\leq$ 20mm and common sub-angular flints $\leq$ 50mm. Recently ploughed.	0 – 0.27m
6101	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Moderately weathered chalk with yellow-brown silt-loam and crushed chalk within periglacial features.	0.27m+

<b>TRENCH 62</b>		<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
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<b>Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.4m</b>	<b>Ground level: 79.83m aOD</b>
<b>Co-ordinates: E414772.98 N134235.95</b>			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
6200	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid brown, clay-loam with occasional sub-angular flints ≤ 50mm and common calk pellets.	0 – 0.25m
6201	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk with some evidence of weathering.	0.25m+

<b>TRENCH 63</b>		<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.40m</b>	<b>Ground level: 78.88m aOD</b>
<b>Co-ordinates: E414737.99 N134189.12</b>			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
6300	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown silt loam with fairly common chalk fragments ≤ 20mm and fairly common sub-angular flints ≤ 50mm. Recently ploughed.	0 – 0.25m
6301	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Moderately weathered chalk.	0.25m+

<b>TRENCH 64</b>		<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.38m</b>	<b>Ground level: 78.92m aOD</b>
<b>Co-ordinates: E414683.46 N134166.40</b>			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
6400	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown clay loam with fairly common chalk - fragments ≤ 20mm and common sub-angular flints ≤ 50mm. Recently ploughed.	0 – 0.26m
6401	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Moderately weathered chalk.	0.26m+

<b>TRENCH 65</b>		<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.32m</b>	<b>Ground level: 80.07m aOD</b>
<b>Co-ordinates: E414666.54 N134206.30</b>			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
6500	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid brown clay-loam with fairly common chalk fragments ≤ 20mm and sub-angular flints ≤ 50mm. Recently ploughed.	0 – 0.23
6501	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Moderately weathered chalk with pale brown areas of more degraded chalk.	0.23m+
6502	Cut	<b>Tree Throw:</b> Partially excavated to confirm tree throw interpretation, measured 2.6m by 1.97m and 0.35m deep	0.23 – 0.58m
6503	Fill	<b>Fill of Tree Throw:</b> Mid reddish-brown clay-loam with moderate flints ≤ 50mm	0.23 – 0.58m

<b>TRENCH 66</b>		<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 29.85m x 1.95m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.38m</b>	<b>Ground level: 80.13m aOD</b>
<b>Co-ordinates: E414579.92 N134262.26</b>			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
6600	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid brown, silt-loam to clay-loam with loose and friable texture, contained common sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and chalk ≤ 80mm.	0 – 0.27m
6601	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Chalk with yellow-brown silt-loam and crushed chalk within periglacial features. Weathered for the top 0.10m then fairly solid.	0.27m+
NB, contained three tree throws one of which was 'mattock tested' to confirm interpretation.			

<b>TRENCH 67</b>		<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.36m</b>	<b>Ground level: 80.28m aOD</b>
<b>Co-ordinates: E414593.19 N134207.56</b>			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
6700	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown silt loam with fairly common chalk fragments ≤ 20mm and sub-angular flints ≤ 50mm. Recently ploughed.	0 – 0.23m



6701	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> moderately weathered chalk.	0.23m+
6702	Cut	<b>Tree Throw:</b> Partially excavated tree throw measuring 1.8m by 1.52 and up to 0.30m deep.	0.28 – 0.58m
6703	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>6702</b> . Reddish-brown, clay-loam with common sub-angular flints ≤120mm.	0.28 – 0.58m

TRENCH 68		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m		Max. depth: 0.38m	
Co-ordinates: E414632.41 N134156.72		Ground level: 79.2m aOD	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
6800	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown clay loam with fairly common chalk fragments ≤ 20mm and sub-angular flints ≤ 50mm. Recently ploughed.	
6801	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Moderately weathered chalk.	
6802	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> N to S aligned linear ditch with moderate straight sides and a flat base, measured 1.82m wide by 0.48m deep. Well defined and probably represents a field boundary.	
6803	Fill	<b>Primary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>6802</b> . Near complete chalk within a grey slightly silt-loam matrix. Erosion of the features edges.	
6804	Fill	<b>Primary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>6802</b> . Near complete chalk within a grey slightly silt-loam matrix, deposited down the eastern edge of the feature.	
6805	Fill	<b>Primary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>6802</b> . Dark brown, silt-loam with rare chalk fragments and flints ≤ 50mm. Probably the collapsed turf line from the sides of the ditch.	
6806	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>6802</b> . Mid brown clay-loam, with fairly common chalk fragments and sub-angular flints ≤ 100mm. More pronounced on the western side of the ditch.	
6807	Fill	<b>Tertiary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>6802</b> . Mid brown, silt-loam with rare chalk fragments and sub-angular flints ≤ 50mm. The result of sustained slow weathering into the ditch.	
6809	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Circular with steep concave sides, well defined and measured 0.60m in diameter and up to 0.34m deep. Possible small pit.	
6810	Fill	<b>Primary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>6809</b> . Pale brown, silty-loam with common to abundant chalk ≤ 50mm and rare flints ≤ 80mm. Probably erosion from features edges.	
6811	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>6809</b> . Mid brown, silt-loam with common chalk and flint inclusions ≤ 50mm. Could represent disturbed packing material if feature is a post hole rather than a pit.	

TRENCH 69		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m		Max. depth: 0.36m	
Co-ordinates: E414560.43 N134148.06		Ground level: 79.25m aOD	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
6900	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown silt loam with fairly common chalk fragments ≤ 50mm and sub-angular flints ≤ 50mm. Recently ploughed.	
6901	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Moderately weathered chalk.	
6902	Cut	<b>Tree Throw:</b> Irregular tree throw with moderate concave sides and measured 2.04m wide by 0.33m deep. Fairly poorly defined and had been cut by ditch <b>6904</b> .	
6903	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>6902</b> . Mid brown, clay-loam with frequent chalk fragments and common flints ≤ 50mm. Formed through disturbance and erosion associated to the tree.	
6904	Fill	<b>Ditch:</b> NW to SE aligned linear ditch with moderate concave sides, fairly shallow and not visible in base of the trench only	



		visible in trench section. Possible hedge line.	
6905	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>6904</b> , reddish-brown, clay-loam with rare chalk fragments and sub-angular flints ≤ 50mm. Probably the result of erosion from the surrounding ground surface.	0.23 – 0.30m

TRENCH 70		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m		Max. depth: 0.38m	Ground level: 78.46m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414560.26 N134097.67			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
7000	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid brown silt loam with fairly common chalk fragments ≤ 20mm and sub-angular flints ≤ 50mm. Recently ploughed.	0 – 0.25m
7001	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Moderately weathered chalk.	0.25m+
7002	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> N to S aligned linear ditch with steep concave sides and a concave base, measured 0.72m wide and 0.35m deep. Probable field boundary ditch.	0.25 – 0.60m
7003	Fill	<b>Primary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>7002</b> . Pale brown, silt-loam with abundant chalk fragments and sub-angular flints ≤ 80mm. Erosion from the edges of the cut feature.	0.55 – 0.60m
7004	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>7002</b> . Reddish-brown, silt-loam with fairly common chalk fragments and flints ≤ 50mm. Naturally derived fill of ditch.	0.25 – 0.55m

TRENCH 71		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 31m x 1.9m		Max. depth: 0.35m	Ground level: 78.54m aOD
Co-ordinates: E414509.25 N134045.38			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
7100	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown silt loam with fairly common chalk fragments ≤ 20mm and sub-angular flints ≤ 80mm. Recently ploughed.	0 – 0.24m
7101	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Moderately weathered chalk.	0.24m+
7102	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> NW to SE aligned linear ditch with steep straight sides and generally U-shaped profile, it measured 0.50m wide by 0.28m deep. Possibly small field ditch.	0.30 – 0.57m
7103	Fill	<b>Primary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>7102</b> . Dark grey-brown, silt-loam with moderate chalk pellets and flints ≤ 80mm Naturally derived deposit.	0.45 – 0.57m
7104	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>7102</b> . Mid grey-brown, silt-loam with common chalk pellets and rare large flint nodules ≤ 100mm. Possibly resulted from increased erosion possibly ploughing?	0.30 – 0.45m
7105	Cut	<b>Tree Throw:</b> Irregular tree throw measuring 2.9m by 1.22m by 0.22m deep.	0.24 – 0.46m+
7106	Fill	<b>Fill of Tree Throw:</b> Fill of <b>7105</b> . Dark brown, silt-loam with common chalk pellets and light yellow-brown, clay-loam caused through up cast materials.	0.24 – 0.46m+
7107	Cut	<b>Tree Throw/Pit:</b> Partially exposed feature below the southern baulk at the eastern end of the trench, measured 1.22 by 0.45m	0.24m+
7108	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Fill of <b>7107</b> . Mid brown, silt-loam fairly loose and friable. Unexcavated	0.24m+

## Appendix 2: Environmental Assessment



**Table 3: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal**

Samples				Flot							
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments		
Trench 44 Early Iron Age Pit											
4402	4411	1	20	35	35	B	B	C	Barley and ?wheat grain frags, glume bases, <i>Galium</i> , <i>Rumex</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	1/1 ml	Sab (A), Moll-t (C)

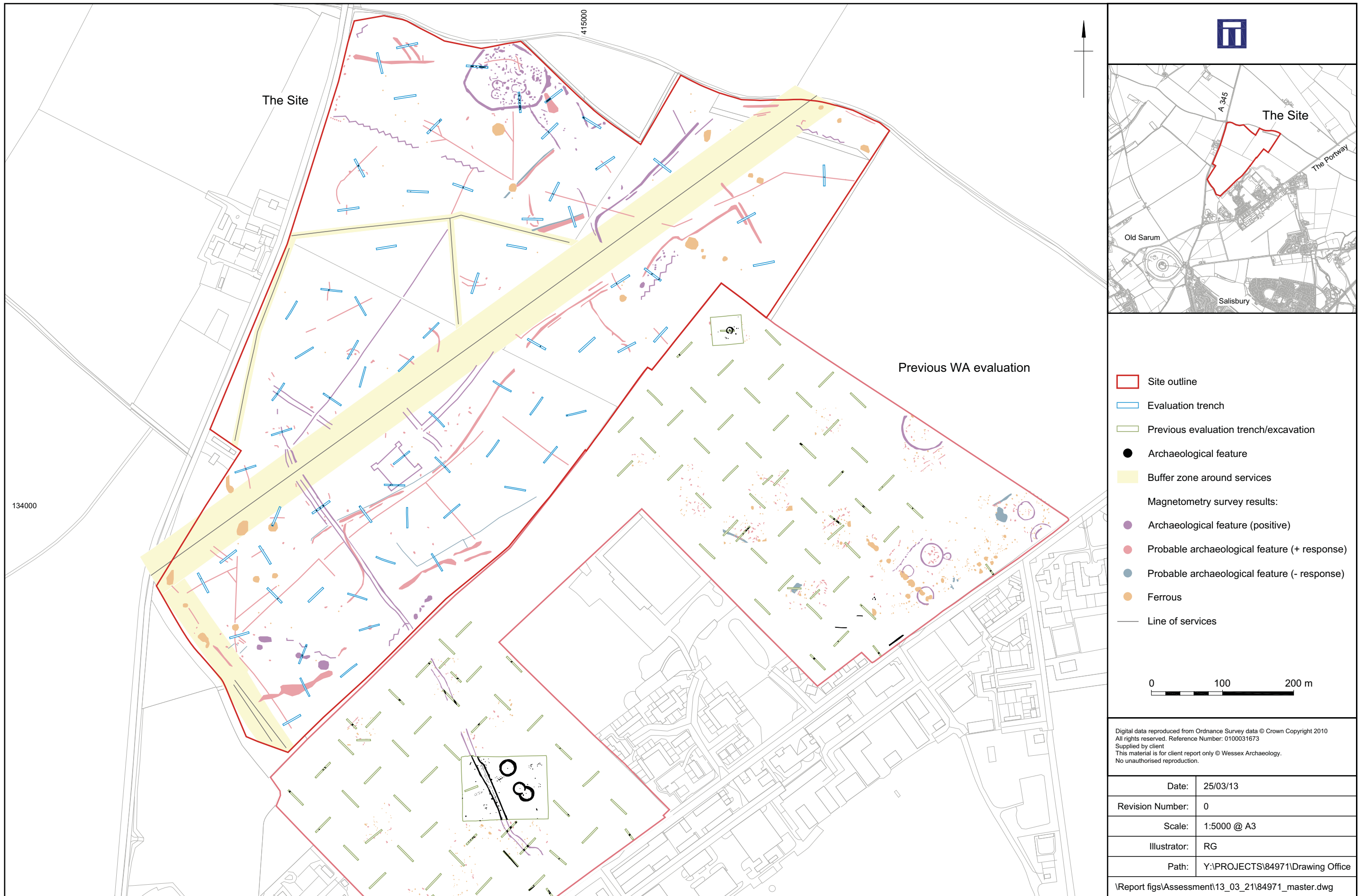
Key: A\*\*\* = exceptional, A\*\* = 100+, A\* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Sab = small animal bones, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs

### Appendix 3: OASIS Record Form

#### Longhedge, Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire - Wessex Archaeology

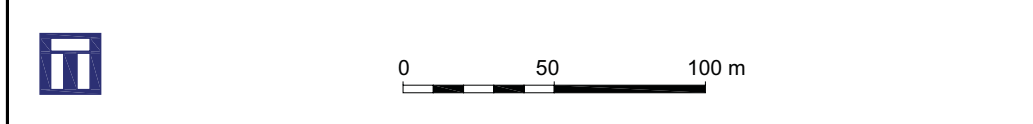
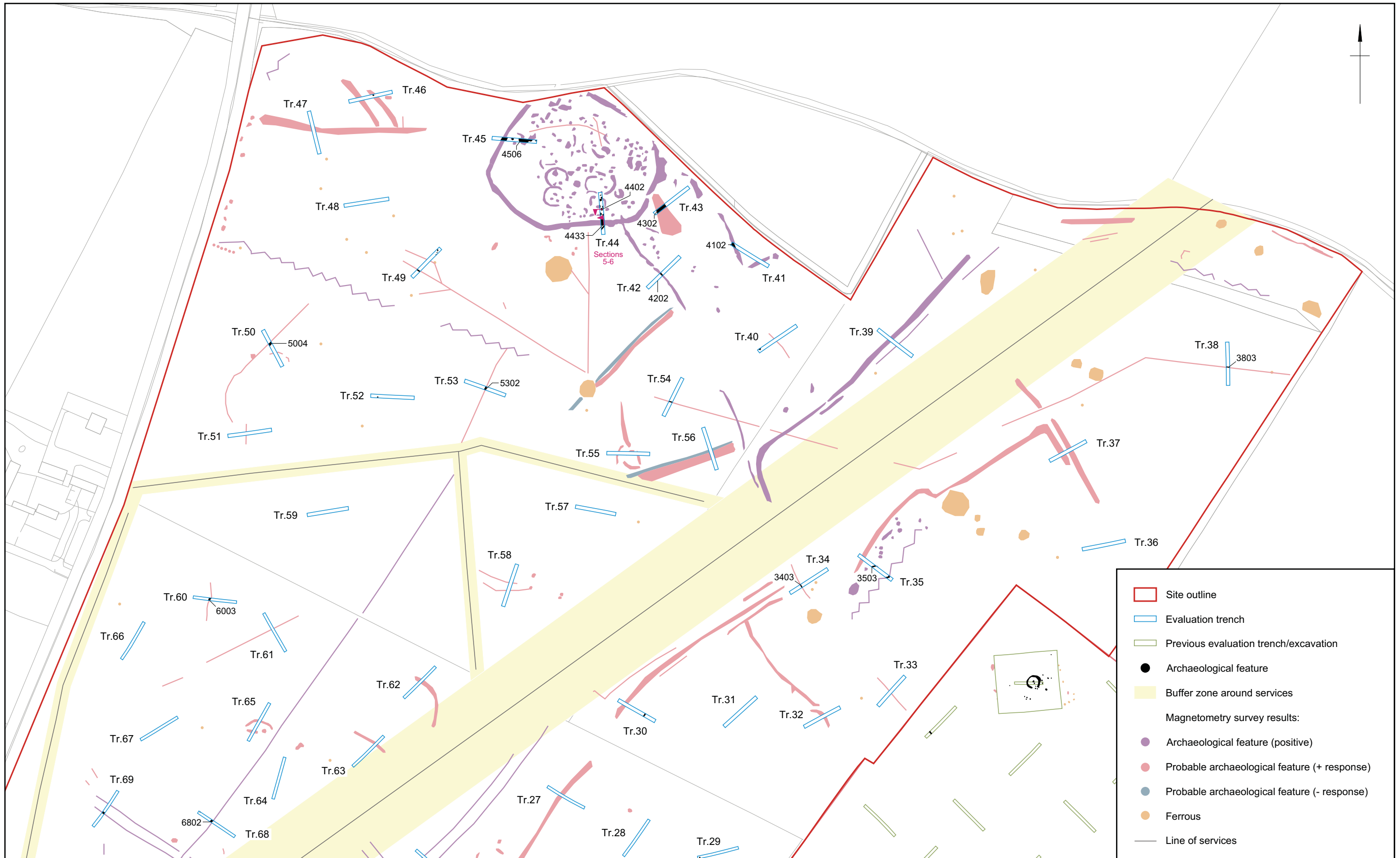
OASIS ID - wessexar1-146721

Versions				
View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
<a href="#">View 1</a>	1	S Farr	s.farr@wessexarch.co.uk	27 March 2013
Completed sections in current version				
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1
Validated sections in current version				
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1
File submission and form progress				
Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s		
Report release delay specified?	Yes	Release delay		Release into ADS library once signed off
Images submitted?	No	Image filename/s		
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename		
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?		



Site location plan

Figure 1



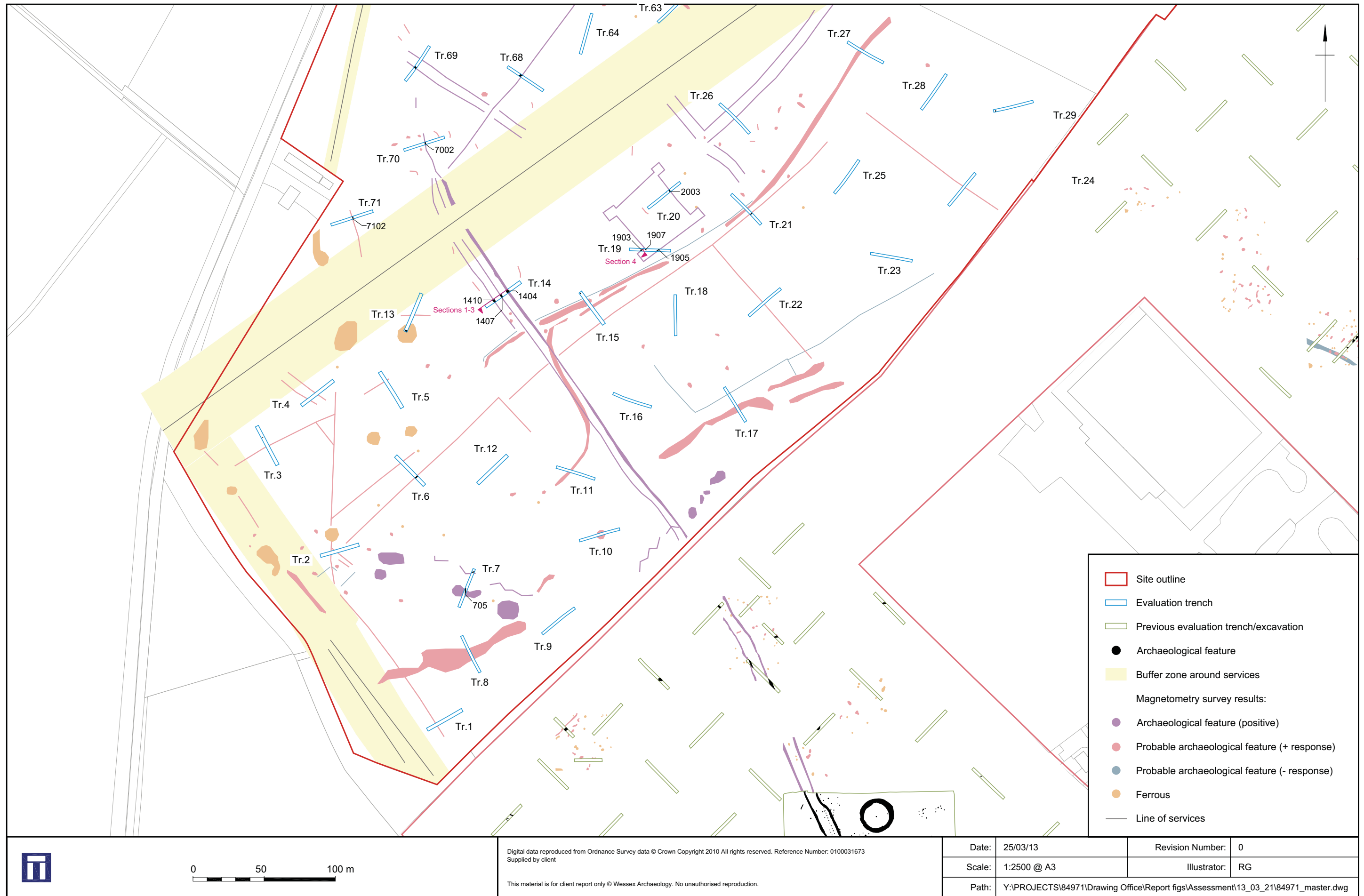
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Northern half of site

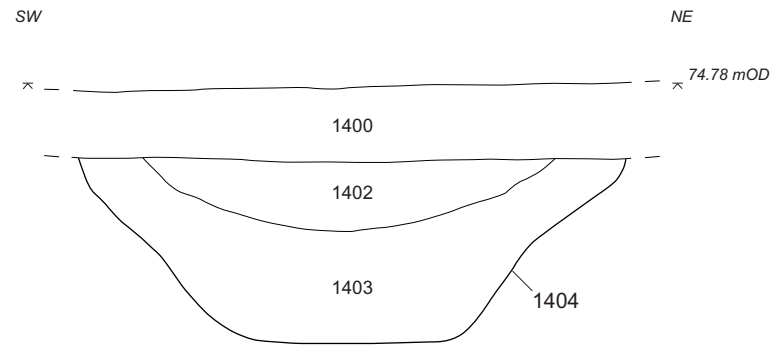
Figure 2



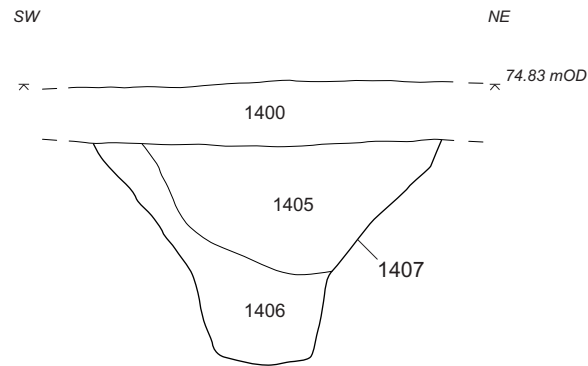
Southern half of site

Figure 3

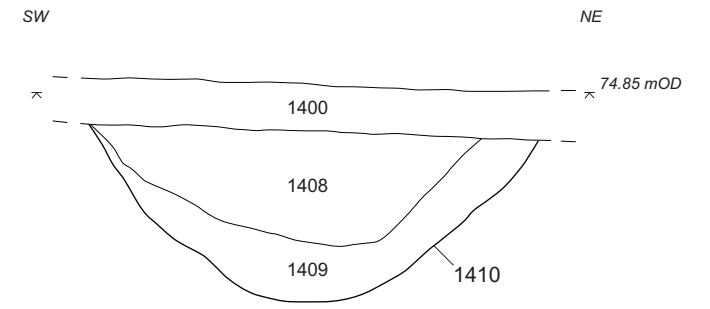




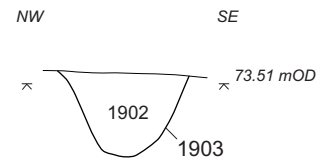
Section 1: Southeast facing section of ditch 1404



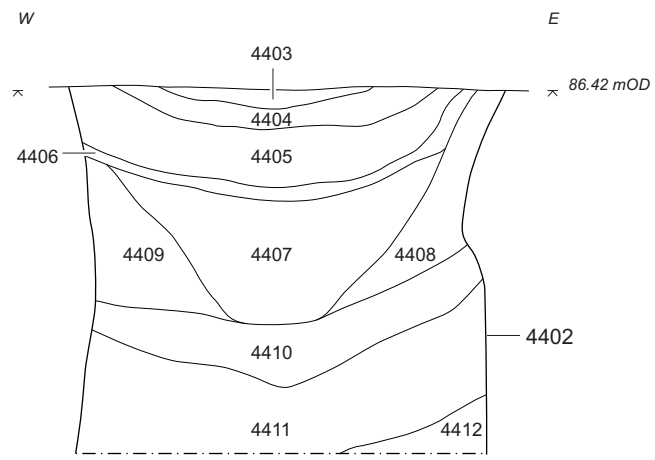
Section 2: Southeast facing section of ditch 1407



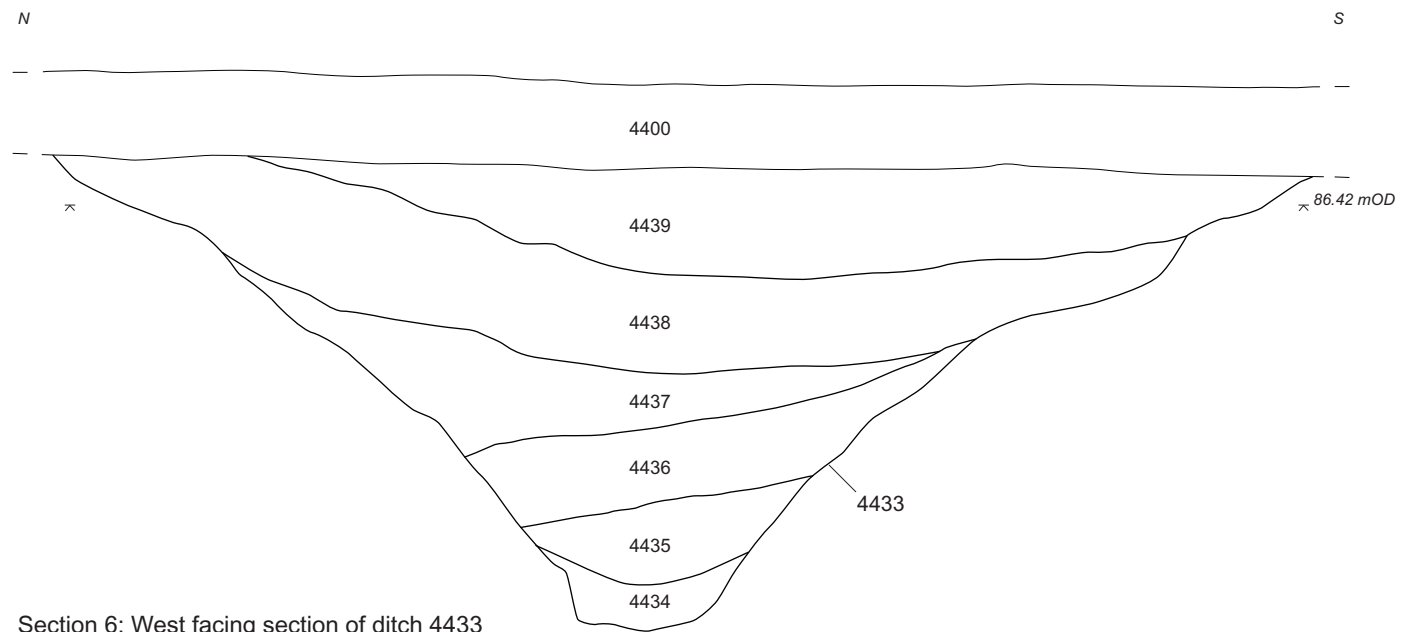
Section 3: Southeast facing section of ditch 1410



Section 4: Southwest facing section of ditch 1407



Section 5: South facing section of pit 4402



Section 6: West facing section of ditch 4433



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Plate 1: Southeast facing section of 1404



Plate 2: Southeast facing section of 1407


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Plate 3: Southeast facing section of 1410



Plate 4: Oblique view of ditch 4433, viewed from the southwest


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Plate 5: South facing section of pit 4402



Plate 6: General view of trench 45


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Plate 7: General view of possible hollow way 4302



Plate 8: Northwest facing section of WWII slit trench 705


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Plate 9: Northwest facing section of ditch 2003



Plate 10: General view of trench 48



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Plate 11: General view of trench 34

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