Wessex Archaeology

Land off Salisbury Road, Marlborough, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Ref: 87790.03

December 2012

LAND OFF SALISBURY ROAD, MARLBOROUGH, WILTSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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The Crown Estate

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DISCLAIMER

QUALITY ASSURANCE

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Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

List of Tables

LAND OFF SALISBURY ROAD, MARLBOROUGH, WILTSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by AMEC, on behalf on The Crown Estate, to undertake an archaeological field evaluation in advance of proposed development of land for residential use to the west of Salisbury Road, Marlborough, Wiltshire (NGR 419250 168400). The work was required to meet the terms requested by the Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council for archaeological work in support of an outline planning application.

Fifteen machine dug trenches were excavated between 19th-24th November 2012 to examine a number of anomalies identified using geophysics and to further assess the potential for archaeological deposits to survive within the site.

The results of the project have demonstrated that archaeological features and deposits, in variable density, survive in the north and south of the site, with a notable concentration to the south. A Late Neolithic pit containing Grooved Ware pottery, which may have been associated with localised spreads of charcoal, found with burnt flints, was preserved beneath the valley colluvium. This deposit of colluvium reached a maximum thickness of up to 2m in the centre of the valley, and may mask identification of others by geophysics.

The onset of colluvium into the valley is uncertain; however pottery found in the lowest parts of the deposit hint that downslope movement of soil began in association with arable Iron Age agriculture.

Evaluation confirmed the presence of a cluster of Iron Age pits, with ditches, that was identified by magnetic survey in the SW corner of the survey area where the surface geology comprised Clay-with-Flints. This area coincides with known discoveries of Iron Age material, shown by the Wiltshire SMR, from rising land to the south of the Site.

The evaluation was unable to establish whether or by how much Iron Age activity extended beneath the spread of colluvium or whether the distribution of Iron Age activity was defined by a ditch identified during the course of the evaluation.

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LAND OFF SALISBURY ROAD, MARLBOROUGH, WILTSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by The Crown Estate through AMEC and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to them in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Rachel Foster, Assistant County Archaeologist for her interest and monitoring visit to the site.

The fieldwork was directed by Phil Harding who also compiled this report. Assistance in the field was supplied by Neil Fitzpatrick, Richard Payne, Simon Flaherty and Piotr Orczewski. The graphics were prepared by Elizabeth James and the artefacts described and assessed by Phil Harding (worked flints), Matt Leivers (pottery) and Lorraine Mepham (miscellaneous artefacts). The samples were processed by Nicki Mulhall and were assessed by Dr Chris J. Stevens and Sarah F. Wyles. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Caroline Budd.

LAND OFF SALISBURY ROAD, MARLBOROUGH, WILTSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by AMEC, acting on behalf of their client, The Crown Estate, to undertake an archaeological field evaluation in advance of development on land to the west of Salisbury Road, Marlborough, Wiltshire, centred on National Grid reference (NGR) 419250 168400 (hereafter, 'the Site', **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 These archaeological works were required prior to the determination of the outline planning application to develop the land for residential use.

1.1.3 A magnetometer survey of the Site was undertaken in December 2011 (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2011) to locate geophysical anomalies that may be of archaeological origin and assist the planning process.

1.1.4 The Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council advised that an archaeological field evaluation, in advance of the outcome of the application, would provide further information on the archaeological potential of the Site. The evaluation trenches were targeted to examine a number of geophysical anomalies as identified by a previous survey and provide comprehensive cover of other parts of the Site.

1.1.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2012) was drawn up setting out the strategy and methodology of the work to accepted standards (English Heritage 2008; IfA 2008) and was submitted and approved by the Assistant County Archaeologist prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The Site is located to the west of Salisbury Road, on the southern outskirts of Marlborough, Wiltshire (**Figure 1**). It comprises approximately 9ha of mixed arable and uncultivated land extending across two fields. It is bounded to the east by Salisbury Road, to the north-west by the disused line of the Midland and South Western Junction Railway, to the south-east by farmland and to the south-west by the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden of Tottenham House and Savernake Forest (List Entry No. 1000472).

1.2.2 The Site occupies the base and lower slopes of a coombe draining West to East into the valley of the River Kennet. The upper slopes lie at approximately 155m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and fall to below 145 aOD.

1.2.3 The underlying geology for the Site comprises Chalk overlain by superficial River Terrace Deposits comprising sand and gravels (British Geological Survey).

1.2.4 The Site was subdivided into three areas (Area 1-3), with separate points of access, to avoid movement by mechanical excavators across two sections of GPSS pipeline, which cross the Site.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Local background

2.1.1 The Site lies to the south of the historic core of the modern town of Marlborough and within the study area for the *Extensive Urban Survey*, prepared for Marlborough by Wiltshire County Archaeology Service (2004).

2.1.2 The Marlborough Mound is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (List Entry No. 1005634) situated within the grounds of Marlborough College. The mound has been dated by radio-carbon techniques to approximately 2,500 BC, broadly contemporary with Silbury Hill. Other scattered prehistoric finds are recorded in the vicinity of Marlborough, although no firm evidence for early settlement has been found.

2.1.3 Extensive Iron Age settlement is known on Forest Hill to the south-east of the town. This location overlooks the Romano-British small walled town of *Cuentio*, which marks the point at which the Roman road crosses the River Kennet.

2.1.4 Iron Age and Romano-British material has also been recorded (Wilts SMR SU16NE206, SU16NE205; SU16NE317) from land to the west of Brown's Farm, which lies approximately 500m SE of the southern margins of the Site.

2.1.5 Marlborough is mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086) as *Merleberge*, although there is little archaeological evidence for its Saxon predecessor. The Marlborough Mound was reused as a Norman castle motte in the early medieval period at the west end of the High Street and market place.

2.1.6 Earthworks of numerous trackways between Savernake Forest and Marlborough and thought to be of medieval or post-medieval origin (Wiltshire County Archaeology Service 2004) lie on rising ground to the south-east of the Site.

2.1.7 The Midland and South Western Junction Railway, now dismantled, located to the north-east of the Site, was opened in 1864 (Wiltshire County Archaeology Service 2004).

2.2 Recent archaeological investigations in the area

2.2.1 Archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of development at St John's Community School to the north-east of the Site (Wiltshire County Archaeology Service 2004). No archaeological features were identified. An evaluation was also undertaken to the east of Salisbury Road (Thames Valley Archaeological Survey 1998), which revealed an assemblage of redeposited Neolithic and Bronze Age flint tools and sherds of Roman pottery.

2.3 Geophysics

2.3.1 An initial geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2011) identified a small number of positive anomalies of uncertain origin (**Figure 1**). These responses were located in the eastern and the western part of the Site, however, it was not possible to ascertain whether they were of anthropological (trackways or cut features) or natural origin (colluviation or fluvial activity).

2.3.2 An additional archaeological survey undertaken in the southern area of the Site (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2012) located a number of positive linear anomalies and discrete anomalies that may relate to ditch and pit features. Two apparently discontinuous linear anomalies extended northwards from the southern and south western field boundaries. In addition a cluster of at least 35 pit type features is located to the west of the southern field. Several large pit features (12m by 10m) were thought likely to relate to chalk/quarry pits.

3 AIMS AND METHODS

3.1 Introduction and General Objectives

3.1.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological field evaluation were to:

- clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be disturbed by development;
- identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth 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; and
- 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 Fieldwork Methodology

3.2.1 A total of 15 trial trenches (12 at 50m x 2m and three at 30m x 2m) were proposed (**Figure 1**): Trenches 1-7 within Area 1, Trenches 8-9 within Area 2 and Trenches 10-15 within Area 3. The trenches were positioned to examine a sample of the geophysical anomalies, areas of possible disturbance and 'blank' areas as indicated in the survey (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2011/2012).

3.2.2 The trench coordinates were calculated and positioned using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) as agreed and shown in **Figure 1**. Trench locations were also calibrated to the Ordnance Survey (OS) grid and datum.

3.2.3 All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) was removed using a wheeled mechanical excavator (JCB) fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or natural geology, whichever

was encountered first. Trenches that needed to be excavated beyond 1.2m in depth were sampled by additional machine-dug test pits, logged and photographed and backfilled immediately to comply with health and safety requirements.

3.2.4 Excavated material was separated and stored on either side of the trench, leaving a sufficient bund along each trench edge. A visual barrier, in the form of 'Nettlon' fencing, was erected around each trench to enclose the area of the excavation.

3.2.5 All machine work was conducted under constant archaeological supervision.

3.2.6 Excavated material was visually examined for archaeological material.

3.2.7 The project field work was undertaken from 19th-24th November 2012, much of the time in heavy rain.

3.3 Excavation of archaeological features

3.3.1 At the conclusion of machine excavation, areas of archaeological interest were cleaned by hand where necessary. A representative section, not less than 1m in length, of deposits through each trench from ground surface to the top of the natural geology was recorded.

3.3.2 A sample of all archaeological features identified in the evaluation trenches was excavated by hand to establish the date, nature and extent of the archaeological remains. The scope of the sampling was agreed in on-site discussions with the Assistant County Archaeologist.

3.3.3 All sampled features were recorded in plan and section at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation. and satisfactorily.

3.3.4 This strategy was sufficient to meet the aims of the evaluation; however in two instances complete excavation was undertaken to maximise the level of detail and artefact recovery, including the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples.

3.4 Recording

3.4.1 All recording was undertaken using WA's standardised *pro forma* recording sheets.

3.4.2 A complete drawn record of excavated and archaeological features and deposits was compiled, including both plans and sections. These were drawn to appropriate scales, conventionally but not exclusively 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections. All principal features, plans and sections were calibrated to the Ordnance Datum (OD) height.

3.4.3 A full digital photographic record was maintained. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and the general context of the principal features and finds excavated and the Site as a whole, including back-filled trenches.

3.5 Monitoring

3.5.1 The Assistant County Archaeologist accepted an invitation to visit the Site and inspect the progress of the work at first hand.

3.5.2 The trenches were backfilled once the work had been completed to the satisfaction of the Assistant County Archaeologist. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken

3.6 Artefact Recovery

3.6.1 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. Excavated spoil was also scanned visually for artefacts.

3.7 Finds and Environmental Strategies

3.7.1 Systematic bulk and small-scale 'grab' environmental soil samples were taken for charcoal, plant macro fossils, small animal bones and other small artefacts from appropriate well sealed and, where possible, dated/datable archaeological contexts.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The trench array was designed to sample a number of anomalies revealed by geophysics and to provide a sufficiently large sample of other areas to characterise the archaeological resource across the remainder of the Site. The following description provides a summary of the evaluation results; detailed descriptions by context are contained in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences

4.2.1 The base of the coombe comprised very compacted flint gravel, which was present in the lowest parts of the valley. The presence of sarsen boulders suggest that this deposit, which was recorded in Trenches 4 and 10, was the primary filling of the coombe and probably dates to the Last Glacial (Devensian) cold stage.

4.2.2 This basal gravel at the base of the coombe was covered by deposits of colluvium. This deposit reached a maximum thickness approaching 2 m deep in the centre of the valley, but feathered out at the edges. A small tributary coombe, which also contained deposits of colluvium, was included within Trenches 12 and 13 to the south

4.2.3 The character of the colluvium was largely determined by the nature of the material from which it was derived; that to the south comprised silty clay with flints derived from the Clay-with-Flints capping that overlies the Chalk while to the north the colluvium was loamier with reduced quantities of flints. This material was derived from the natural Chalk which rises to the surface and showed signs of having been truncated by recent ploughing. Flints were generally rare.

4.2.4 The colluvium comprised a single unit of poorly sorted material towards the edges; however within the deepest part of the deposits, in the central part of the coombe (see Trenches 4 and 6), it was possible to identify alternating bands of less stony material. This may represent intermittent phases of stabilisation within the colluvium. A composite section through these colluvial layers is provided on **Figure 2**.

4.2.5 The character of underlying bedrock, especially the Clay-with-Flints also strongly affected the character of the material filling individual features and the ease with which edges of those features could be identified in excavation.

4.2.6 In many of the trenches dug across the main coombe a thin band of chalky colluvium overlay the heavily decalcified material that made up the bulk of the deposit. It seems most likely that this accumulation represents post medieval/modern agriculture.

4.2.7 Clusters of charcoal were recorded from temporary machine-dug test pits that were dug though the colluvium to the surface of the basal gravel in Trench 4 (deposits 408 and 409 **Figure 2**). The charcoal, which lay directly on the surface of the gravel, was associated with fragments of burnt flint, which confirmed that the burning was in situ. A single struck flake was also recovered.

4.2.8 Worked flints were also recorded from the primary layer of colluvium. These flints were generally edge worn and were almost certainly derived from further upslope.

4.3 Archaeological features

4.3.1 Archaeological features excavated during the field evaluation will be discussed in the following sections in chronological order rather than by trench. A selection of features and deposits are illustrated on **Figures 2** and **3**.

4.4 Late Neolithic (c. 2850-2200 BC)

4.4.1 An oval pit [205] was found in Trench 2 (**Figure 2**). It measured approximately 0.70 m long, 0.55 m wide and 0.25 m deep and was found beneath approximately 0.35 m of dark silty clay colluvium. The feature was cut with concave sides and an irregular base into the natural Clay-with-Flints.

4.4.2 The primary fill of grey-brown silty clay (208), probably derived from the surrounding bedrock, was overlain by a refuse deposit (207) which contained pottery, worked flints, animal bones and charcoal.

4.4.3 This feature was completely excavated, one half of the feature being retained for environmental and artefact processing

4.5 Iron Age (c.700 – AD 43)

4.5.1 Trench 15 was located in the southern part of the Site to sample a number of anomalies that were identified by geophysics as being ‘pit-like’. The trench, which lay in an area of Clay-with-Flints, bisected seven of these features, of which two, [1502] and [1504], were sampled by excavation.

4.5.2 Pit [1502] (**Figure 3**) comprised a sub circular feature approximately 1.50 m long, 1.14 m wide and 0.34 m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with a single deposit of mid grey-brown silty clay with flints and contained Iron Age pottery and bone. This feature was totally excavated.

4.5.3 Pit [1504] (**Figure 3**) was of similar surface dimensions but was excavated to a depth of 0.83 m. The feature contained two distinct layers (1505) and (1506), both of which were characterised by medium grey-brown silty clay with large flint nodules. Artefacts also included Iron Age pottery and animal bone.

4.5.4 Subsequent examination of the pit edges demonstrated that much of the filling thought to be natural Clay-with-Flints was in fact redeposited material. It seems likely that the pit comprised a typical, well-cut Iron Age storage pit with vertical sides and a flat base, this could not be fully exposed in the time available although the extent of excavation was sufficient to characterise the feature and thus meet the aims of the evaluation.

4.6 Features of uncertain date

4.6.1 A number of features and ditches were also excavated in the southern part of the Site. None of these features contained diagnostic artefacts although it is likely that they were related to the cluster of Iron Age pits confirmed in Trench 15.

4.6.2 Ditch [1402] (**Figure 3**) was aligned NNW-SSE along the western edge of the shallow tributary coombe. This feature, which was identified by geophysics, measured 1.99 m across and 0.55 m deep, with concave sides and a narrow flat base.

4.6.3 It was filled with mid to dark brown silty clay with flints (1403, 1404) derived from the Clay-with-Flints capping, which ran along the western lip of the ditch. Animal bone and shell were recovered from the upper fill.

4.6.4 A shallow ditch [1202] (**Figure 3**), aligned E-W, was excavated towards the western end of Trench 12. This feature measured 0.72 m wide and 0.15 m deep with shallow sloping sides and a flat base.

4.6.5 It is uncertain, but possible, that this ditch is related to ditch [1402] with which it is approximately perpendicular, possibly forming part of a field system.

4.6.6 A shallow feature [1303] (**Figure 3**), possibly an oval pit or butt end of a linear ditch was excavated at the east end of Trench 13. It measured 1.32 m long, 0.41 m wide and was 0.25 m deep.

4.6.7 The filling comprised brown silty clay (1304, 1305). No datable artefacts were recovered; however the presence of heavily fractured, burnt sarsen and burnt flint suggests that this feature is also of prehistoric date.

4.7 Post-medieval and modern (AD 1500 onwards)

4.7.1 A small collection of pottery and ceramic building material was collected from an ill-defined disturbance or intrusive feature within the colluvium at the

northern end of Trench 10. It is possible that this activity relates to the construction of the railway embankment which lies immediately to the north.

4.8 Response to geophysical anomalies

4.8.1 The trench array was largely determined by the results of geophysical survey (Archaeological Services 2011, 2012). The results of the evaluation, described above, have indicated a number of strong correlations with the results of these surveys and clarified others where the data was less clear.

4.8.2 Evaluation trenching to the north of the Site was heavily influenced by the distribution of colluvium across the base of the coombe, which was acknowledged in the results of the survey (Archaeological Services 2011, Fig. 05, Nos. 1 and 12). Similarly a weak circular anomaly (Fig 05, No 3), sectioned in Trench 8, was shown to be of natural origin, possibly solution of the Chalk.

4.8.3 Archaeological features that were identified included a linear anomaly, which cut into the top of the colluvium and which crossed Trenches 3, 6 and 7. This was correlated with (Archaeological Services 2011, Fig 05, No. 6) and confirmed in excavation, a modern field boundary.

4.8.4 Trenches 15, 14, 13 and 12 in the south of the Site confirmed the identification of Middle Iron Age pits and the undated linear boundary ditch (Archaeological Services 2012, Fig 05 No.4 and 3). Linear anomaly (Fig. 05 No.1) was not identified. Evaluation Trench 13 also confirmed a magnetic response (Fig 05, No10) as being colluvium.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The evaluation produced a small finds assemblage that was washed, weighed, counted and identified. All finds were quantified by material type and context (**Table 1**). The chronological foci of the assemblage are Late Neolithic and Iron Age date.

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

Context	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	Pottery	Worked Flint	Other Finds
204					4 fired clay
206				1	
207	4/1	21/591	22/132	83	4 burnt stone
407				1	
408		6/126		3	
409		10/54		16	
1004			13/6		
1004/7	2/42		1/6		3 CBM
1304		13/284		2	10 burnt stone
1305		10/556		2	3 burnt stone
1403	2/14				
1503	1/10		23/207		
1505	15/45		1/66		

1506	40/1804		5/92		1 burnt stone
unstrat			1/23		
TOTAL	**64/1916**	**60/1611**	**68/532**	**108**	

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 The pottery assemblage consists primarily of Iron Age material, with a single pit [205] containing Late Neolithic sherds and a single modern sherd from 1004/7.

Late Neolithic

5.2.2 Twenty-two sherds of Grooved Ware came from a single context (207) in pit [205]. A minimum of three vessels are present: a small jar or bowl with a simple flat rim with vertical cordons and grooves; a thicker-walled jar with closer-spaced cordons; and a second thick-walled cordoned jar. Small crumbs may be from other vessels.

Iron Age

5.2.3 Twelve sherds from the primary colluvium of the coombe (1004) and twenty-nine from pit [1502] (1503) and pit [1504] (1505 and 1506), represent at least seven vessels. Featured sherds are scarce, but include one from a jar with a finger-wiped exterior; four from a vessel with a tooled surface; and a flat everted rim. A date in the Middle Iron Age is likely.

Modern

5.2.4 A single sherd of modern stoneware came from the possible intrusive feature within the colluvium at the northern end of Trench 10 (1004/7).

5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

5.3.1 Two fragments of medieval ceramic roof tile, and a small fragment of post-medieval brick, also came from context 1004/7.

5.3.2 Four fragments of fired clay from colluvium (204) are undiagnostic, although one has one surviving flat surface; they could be abraded ceramic building material, although the soft-fired nature suggests an earlier (prehistoric?) date.

5.4 Worked Flint

5.4.1 A small assemblage of worked flint was collected from the primary fills (407, 408, 409) of the coombe base in Trench 4 and from the fill (207) of Late Neolithic pit 205.

5.4.2 The material from the coombe base was all from a flake-based industry. A charcoal sample (Sample 1) collected from the interface of the primary gravel and the basal silts (409) contained a number of pieces of microdebitage. The association of a charcoal spread with worked flint suggests that some of the material may be little disturbed.

5.4.3 The remaining flakes from the primary coombe silts (407 and 408) all showed evidence of edge damage suggesting that they had derived down slope in the primary colluvium. Nevertheless they were all flake based, thereby reducing the likelihood that this initial activity is of Mesolithic date.

5.4.4 The assemblage from the Late Neolithic pit was also flake based. The material was all in mint condition. No refitting pieces were present although it is possible that individual pieces were derived from one nodule. Microdebitage was recovered from a bulk sample.

5.4.5 Retouched tools included a side/end scraper made on a thick flake and an end scraper also made on a flake. There were also three flake knives, one made on a naturally backed flake and the others made on blade-like flakes with retouch along both edges.

5.4.6 The microdebitage included a number of pieces that may have been derived from retouching flint tools.

5.4.7 This assemblage is in keeping with the Grooved Ware pottery, with which it was associated, representing a sample of flaking waste and rejected tools, manufactured for undertaking a range of domestic or ritual activities.

5.5 Burnt Flint

5.5.1 A small quantity of burnt, unworked flint was also recovered, including fragments from the surface at base of the coombe. This material type is intrinsically undatable, and is not even necessarily of anthropogenic origin, although is often taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity. In this instance its distribution coincided with that of the worked flint and charcoal.

5.6 Stone

5.6.1 All of the stone recovered comprised burnt, unworked fragments of sarsen from feature 1303. This material type is undatable. It was heavily exploited for quern manufacture in the prehistoric and Romano-British periods but was also broken up by heat in the post medieval period. Its presence in feature 1303 corresponded almost exactly with that of the burnt flint.

5.7 Animal Bone

5.7.1 The animal bone assemblage comprised 26 identifiable fragments from four separate contexts, ditch 1402 (1403) and Iron Age pits 1502 (1503) and 1504 (1505 and 1506) and one modern context (1004/7). A small amount of un-stratified material was also recovered.

5.7.2 All of the identified bones belong to cattle and horse. The fragments are well-preserved although a few show signs of root etching and/or gnawing. Butchery marks are evident of a number of long bones, including one horse tibia. The butchery evidence is similar to that noted on cattle tibia and strongly suggests that horse carcasses were processed for meat.

5.7.3 The largest group of bones were recorded from pit 1504 (1506). The assemblage includes fragments of cattle mandible, skull, tibia, ulna and metacarpal, and fragments of horse mandible and tibia.

5.7.4 Two other contexts in Trench 15 produced animal bone. These include a horse tooth from 1503 and a horse pelvis from 1505. The latter is poorly preserved and abraded, which suggests that it might be residual.

5.7.5 Single identifiable fragments were recovered from contexts 1004/7 in Trench 10 and 1403 in Trench 14. The bones include a cattle femoral head and a fragment of cattle horn core.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Three bulk samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal. Two of the samples (408 and 409) came from the land-surface/buried soil at the interface of the basal gravel and primary colluvium in Trench 4 where charcoal was found with burnt and worked flint. The third sample came from Late Neolithic pit 205 with Grooved Ware pottery.

6.2 Charred plant remains

6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Appendix 2**. 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.

6.2.2 The flots were generally fairly small with little to no modern uncharred roots and modern seeds that might be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements.

6.2.3 The only charred plant remains to be recovered from the samples were fragments of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*) with two reasonably sized fragments from colluvial layer 408, and a smaller fragment from Neolithic pit 205. Charred remains of hazelnut shell are common finds within both Neolithic and Mesolithic deposits.

6.3 Wood charcoal

6.3.1 A small amount of wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Appendix 2**. The wood charcoal assemblage within samples at the base of Trench 4 appeared to mainly comprise mature wood fragments.

6.4 Land and aquatic molluscs

6.4.1 The flots were 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).

6.4.2 A small mollusc assemblage was recovered from the Late Neolithic pit 205. The majority of the shells were those of the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus*. There were also single specimens of the open country species *Vallonia excentrica* and *Helicella itala*. This assemblage may be indicative of an area of open grassland in the vicinity of the pit.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation set out to establish the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be disturbed by development and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.

7.1.2 In addition it aimed to establish as near as possible the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains.

7.1.3 The results have demonstrated that archaeological features and deposits survive in the north and south of the Site, with a notable concentration in the south.

7.1.4 The most significant discovery may relate to the fact that the earliest evidence for human activity on the Site, which appears to include both prehistoric deposits and pits are preserved beneath the colluvium. This included deposits of charcoal, associated with burnt flints, which imply that the burning was *in situ* and that deposits may be largely undisturbed.

7.1.5 It is currently impossible to confirm that these two episodes of activity are both of Late Neolithic date and contemporary, although it is possible. No evidence of blade technology was identified in the worked flint assemblage that might hint at Mesolithic or early Neolithic activity.

7.1.6 Prehistoric valley-based activity with Beaker origins, that lies beneath deposits of colluvium, has been identified (Allen 2005) in a number of locations in Southern England. The possibility that similar activity is represented here, at a time broadly contemporary with the construction of the Marlborough Mound, is of great interest in its potential to add to the current knowledge base.

7.1.7 The onset of colluvium into the valley is also uncertain; however pottery found in the lowest parts of the sequence in Trench 10 have been dated to the Iron Age. This material offers a plausible hint that downslope movement of soil began in association with arable Iron Age agriculture. Deposition of colluvium may have been prolonged if traces of ridge and furrow agriculture identified by geophysics on the lower slopes of the coombe are confirmed.

7.1.8 The colluvium undoubtedly protects archaeological features, while features lying beyond the colluvium are more susceptible to adverse effects of ploughing.

7.1.9 It is also probable that the distribution of the valley colluvium has influenced the ability by which archaeological features can be identified using geophysics.

7.1.10 Iron Age pits, containing Middle Iron Age pottery, and ditches were identified by magnetic survey in the SW corner of the survey area where the surface geology comprised Clay-with-Flints. This area coincides with known records of Iron Age and Romano-British material, listed by the Wiltshire SMR, from land around Brown's Farm to the south of the Site.

7.1.11 The evaluation was unable to establish whether or by how much Iron Age activity extended beneath the spread of colluvium, beyond ditch 1402, or whether the distribution of Iron Age activity was defined by the position of the ditch.

7.2 Potential and recommendations

7.2.1 The archaeological evaluation has identified areas of strong potential across the Site. It has been demonstrated that well preserved archaeological features and deposits may lie beneath the colluvium.

7.2.2 The extent to which any development of the Site will impact on those remains identified and any further remains which may be present will depend on detailed proposals. Deposits covered by colluvium are afforded some protection, with those beneath the greatest depth of colluvium, recorded at the base of the coombe at almost 2 m deep, most protected. However, on the rising ground of the valley the overlying depth of colluvium reduces to the extent that any prehistoric features which may be present in these areas will be covered by only 0.30 m of colluvium. Therefore any development involving ground disturbance in these areas would more easily impact on any archaeological remains present.

7.2.3 The evaluation has provided sufficient information to demonstrate that features detected by geophysics in the south part of the Site represent a notable cluster of well cut Iron Age storage pits. It seems likely that this activity relates to arable farming, which is known from the immediate area, but has gone otherwise unrecorded.

7.2.4 The finds assemblage from the evaluation is small and with the exception of the prehistoric pottery there is little potential for further analysis.

7.2.5 The Iron Age ceramic assemblage is limited in size; however there are a number of features which are of interest. These include the presence of thin strap handles, which suggest links with other local assemblages (Queen Mary Hospital, Carshalton, for instance) potentially forming a distinct regional tradition with the overall Post Deverel Rimbury sequence. On this basis, full fabric and form analysis is warranted, along with illustration of the relevant featured sherds.

7.2.6 Information on other classes of material can be incorporated from this assessment.

7.2.7 Recommendations as to the appropriate treatment of archaeological remains identified within the Site, and the potential indicated for further remains, can properly be made in light of detailed development proposals. It is envisaged that a programme of archaeological recording can be incorporated into development proposals in order to maximise the recovery of archaeological information. This would include the opportunity for the further investigation of the colluvium in order to record, date and sample the

deposits in more detail, as laid out in the recommendations for environmental analysis below. The requirement for a programme of archaeological works could be made a condition(s) on any planning permission and/or incorporated into a Section 106 agreement, with a detailed scheme of investigation to be agreed with the County Archaeologist pursuant to this condition.

7.3 Charred plant remains and wood charcoal

7.3.1 In the event of further work being considered necessary, samples should be taken where permitting from phased features, especially any arising and related to settlement activities and/or structures. Features that are specifically related to burning activities, such as cremations, should also be sampled. Generally samples should be taken covering as wider range of feature types, and phases as possible. Where available deposits permit, sample size should be of 20 to 30 litres and from individual, secure contexts.

7.3.2 In the case of colluvium and buried soils, bulk samples should be taken particularly from the latter, especially from deposits where human activity is present (e.g. burnt flint and/or charcoal).

7.4 Land and aquatic molluscs

7.4.1 Although mollusc preservation is rather poor on the Site, columns of snail samples should be taken through a selection of any suitable phased deep features, such as enclosure ditches or colluvial layers/buried soils, to provide information on the nature of the local landscape. Column samples should be of around 5 litres as snail numbers are relatively low within the Neolithic features. While no shells were recovered from the samples from the buried land surface, shells may still survive in over/underlying colluvial deposits and sampling is recommended of this and the buried soil, along side monolith sampling, in consultation with the geoarchaeologist.

7.5 Sediments

7.5.1 Monolith samples, and potentially kubiena samples, should be taken through buried soils and layers of colluvium in consultation with the Wessex geoarchaeologists.

7.6 Dating

7.6.1 There is some potential for dating from hazelnut shells, and potentially wood charcoal if sap-wood or short-lived round wood can be extracted. This is especially desirable to establish whether potential land surfaces are contemporary with associated features. Such dating should preferably be conduced where such material is associated with artefacts.

8 ARCHIVE

8.1 Preparation and Deposition

8.1.1 The project archive has been prepared to the standards set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (EH 2006) and in accordance with procedures outlined in *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (MGC 1992) and the requirements of Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes. The written archive is on clean, stable

materials, and suitable for photocopying. The materials used are of the standard recommended in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Evaluation Archives for Long-term Storage* (Walker 1990). The basic computerised data forms part of the Site archive. Wessex Archaeology will finalise an agreement with Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes regarding deposition of the archive. However the museum is currently unable to accept any archives, as a result of which the archive will be held at Wessex Archaeology's offices at Old Sarum for temporary storage.

8.1.2 Details of the Site have also been submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database.

9 REFERENCES

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10 APPENDIX 1: TABLE OF TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

All depths are below ground level. The order in which the deposits are listed represents their stratigraphic position, except where noted.

Trench 1	**Dimensions :**	50m x 1.8m x 0.25m	
	Land use:	Uncultivated land	
	Coordinates:	(W) 419312.58 x 168548.73 x 147m aOD (E) 419337.50 x 168542.28 x 145m aOD:	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
100	Layer	Topsoil. Mid grey/brown silty clay with moderate sub angular flint inclusions 0.05 and chalk flecks	0-0.25
101	Layer	Natural. Broken periglacial Chalk	0.25m+

Trench 2	**Dimensions :**	50m x 1.8m x 0.88m	
	Land use:	Uncultivated land	
	Coordinates:	(N) 419361.86 x 168459.72 x 139.60m aOD (S) 419364.12 x 168431.52 x 141.95m aOD:	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
200	Layer	Topsoil. Loose mid grey/brown silty clay with common, v small (5-20mm) chalk and flint frags.	0-0.26
201	Layer	Made ground. Chalk, loose	0.26-0.32m
202	Layer	Old topsoil. Loose mid grey brown silty clay with rare small chalk/flint frags	0.32-0.54m
203	Layer	Subsoil. Mid red brown clay with common flint nodules and chalk frags	0.59-0.88+m
204	Layer	Coombe rock. Light whitish brown silty clay stripes that thickens at N end of trench.	0.54-0.59+m
205	Cut	Cut of pit. Sub oval plan with concave sides and irregular base	
206	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay, sporadic flint nodules and chalk flecks	
207	Fill	Dark grey silty clay, rare flint. Charcoal rich	
208	Fill	Pale-mid grey brown silty clay with common flint nodules 10-100 mm	

Trench 3	**Dimensions :**	50m x 1.8m x XXm	
	Land use:	Uncultivated land	
	Coordinates:	(N) 419276.63 x 168517.54 x 145.67m aOD (S) 419301.47 x 168473.56 x 140.22m aOD:	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
300	Layer	Topsoil. Loose mid grey/brown silty clay with common chalk and flint frags 5020mm.	0-0.30
301	Layer	Colluvium. Grey/grey-brown silt. Sub ang flint <100mm, most likely same as 402 in trench 4	0.25m+
302	Layer	Flint gravel band in dark brown silt. Probably equals 401 in Trench 4	
303	Layer	Mid brown silt with flint <10mm probably equals 403 in trench 4	

Trench 4	**Dimensions :**	50m x 1.8m x 1.90m	
	Land use:	Uncultivated land	
	Coordinates:	(N) 419301.13 x 168465.48 x 139.78m aOD (S) 419316.91 x 168417.49 x 141.21m aOD:	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
400	Layer	Topsoil. Mid grey/brown silty clay with moderate sub angular flint inclusions 0.05 and chalk flecks	0-0.25
401	Layer	Colluvium. Dark rich brown silty clay with flints	0.35-0.90m
402	Layer	Colluvium. Coombe rock in silt. Same as 204 and 301	0.25-0.35m
403	Layer	Colluvium. Light brown silty colluvium	0.90-1m
404	Layer	Colluvium. Rich brown silty colluvium with mixed flints	1-1.15m
405	Layer	Dark brown silty clay gravel	1.40-1.60m
406	Layer	Colluvium. Same as 407, 408 and 409	-
407	Layer	Colluvium. Same as 406, 408 and 409	1.60-1.90m
408	Layer	Colluvium. Dark-mid brown silty clay. Worked flints (?Neo) from this deposit	1.60-1.80m
409	Layer	Dark grey brown silty clay with flints	1.15-1.50m
410	Layer	Compact flint gravel with sarsen boulders. Sub angular flints with coombe rock matrix. Flints <10mm, charcoal at interface with overlying colluvium	1.90+m

Trench 5	**Dimensions :**	50m x 1.8m x 0.25m	
	Land use:	Uncultivated land	
	Coordinates:	(W) 419187.99 x 168459.32 x 146.60m aOD (E) 419237.34 x 168459.66 x 142.90m aOD:	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
500	Layer	Topsoil. Mid grey/brown silty clay with moderate sub angular flint inclusions 0.05 and chalk flecks	0-0.25m
501	Layer	Natural. Broken periglacial Chalk with patches of silty clay throughout.	0.25+m

Trench 6	**Dimensions :**	50m x 1.8m x 1.26m	
	Land use:	Uncultivated land	
	Coordinates:	(W) 419228.86 x 168432.61 x 141.67m aOD (E) 419274.57 x 168415.47 x 140.12m aOD:	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
600	Layer	Topsoil. Loose mid grey/brown silty clay with moderate sub angular flint inclusions 5-20mm and chalk flecks	0-0.25m
601	Layer	Colluvium. Mid grey brown silty clay with sub angular flint inclusions <30mm	0.25-0.46m
602	Layer	Light-mid brown silty clay with sub angular flints <30mm and moderate chalk flecks	0.46-0.60m
603	Layer	Light-mid brown silty clay, generally stone free	0.60-0.76m
604	Layer	Light-mid brown silty clay with sub angular flints <50mm Same as 703?	0.76-0.88m
605	Layer	Lightgrey brown silty caly with sub angular flints <20mm	0.88-1.04m
606	Layer	Old ground surface?. Dark grey silty clay with sub angular flints <50mm	
607	Layer	Natural?. Base of excavation. Stiff rich brown silty clay with flints.	1.04-1.26m

Trench 7	**Dimensions :**	50m x 1.8m x 1.14m	
	Land use:	Uncultivated land	
	Coordinates:	(N) 419180.34 x 168405.51 x 143.42m aOD (S) 419201.51 x 168385.96 x 141.13m aOD:	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
700	Layer	Topsoil. Dark grey/brown silty clay with well sorted, rare sub angular flint inclusions <20mm	0-0.30m
701	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay with chalk flecks <50mm and sub angular flints <50mm, recently ploughed	0.30-0.44m
702	Layer	Rich brown silty clay with sub angular flints <30mm	0.44-0.58m
703	Layer	Poorly sorted flint gravel in rich brown silty clay. Gravel <50mm densely packed.	0.58-0.78m
704	Layer	Rich brown silty clay with sub angular flints <50mm	0.78-0.96m
705	Layer	Drak brown silty clay with sub angular flints <50mm	0.96-1.08m
706	Layer	Densely packes white patinated sub angular flint gravel <20mm but generally 50-100mm in a mixed matrix of mid brown silty clay and beige coombe rock	1.08-1.14+m

Trench 8	**Dimensions :**	50m x 1.8m x 0.60m	
	Land use:	Uncultivated land	
	Coordinates:	(N) 419296.45 x 168380.79 x 143.63m aOD (S) 419272.99 x 168343.71 x 145.78m aOD:	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
800		Topsoil. Mid-dark grey/brown silty clay with sparse sub angular/sub rounded flint inclusions <50mm and sparse chalk flecks	0-0.23m
801	Layer	Colluvium. Light grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk and sparse flints, sub rounded and sub angular <75mm	0.23-0.40m
802	Layer	Natural. Broken periglacial Chalk with clay	0.40+m

Trench 9	**Dimensions :**	50m x 1.8m x 1.03m	
	Land use:	Uncultivated land	
	Coordinates:	(W) 419206.74 x 168351.06 x 141.61m aOD (E) 419257.06 x 168344.48 x 144.79m aOD:	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
900	Layer	Topsoil. Dark grey/brown silty clay	0-0.30m
901	Layer	Topsoil/Colluvium. Light yellow, grey-brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks, sparse sub rounded/sub angular flints <65mm	0.30-0.50m
902	Layer	Colluvium. Mid orange grey-brown silty clay	0.50-1.03m
903	Layer	Natural. Broken periglacial Chalk	1.03+m

Trench 10	**Dimensions :**	50m x 1.8m x 1.20m	
	Land use:	Arable land	
	Coordinates:	(N) 419087.72 x 168284.30 x 142.85m aOD (S) 419110.93 x 168240.64 x 144.33m aOD:	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
1000	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-dark grey/brown silty clay with sparse-occasional sub angular/sub rounded flints <30mm	0-0.25m
1001	Layer	Subsoil/ploughsoil. Light-mid orange brown silty clay, occasional flint pebbles, sub angular/sub rounded <50mm	0.25-0.50m
1002	Layer	Silty colluvium. Mid grey brown silty clay, occasional flint pebbles, sub angular/sub rounded <50mm	0.50-0.65m
1003	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay, common flint pebbles/nodules, Sub angular/sub rounded <140mm	0.65-0.95m
1004	Layer	Colluvium. Mid orange, dark grey brown silty clay, sparse flint pebbles, sub angular/sub rounded <30mm	0.95-1.10m
1005	Layer	Stoney pea grit layer. Mid grey brown silty clay, Quite common flint pebbles and pea grit, sub angular/sub rounded <55mm	1.10+m

Trench 11	**Dimensions :**	50m x 1.8m x 1.03m	
	Land use:	Arable land	
	Coordinates:	(W) 419135.37 x 168258.76 x 143.92m aOD (E) 419180.99 x 168237.52 x 147.81m aOD:	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
1100	Layer	Topsoil. Mid/dark grey/brown silty clay, occasional flint pebbles sub rounded/sub angular <50mm	0-0.18m
1101	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional flint pebbles, sub rounded/sub angular flints <100mm Rare chalk flecks.	0.18-0.35m
1102	Layer	Natural. Light-mid orange grey-brown silty clay. Common flints sub rounded/sub angular flints <160mm	0.35+m

Trench 12	**Dimensions :**	50m x 1.8m x 0.26m	
	Land use:	Arable land	
	Coordinates:	(W) 419120.01 x 168172.75 x 150.75m aOD (E) 419165.51 x 168191.06 x 149.78m aOD:	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
1200	Layer	Topsoil.	0-0.26m
1201	Layer	Periglacial natural	0.26+m
1202	Cut	Cut of undated E-W linear feature, possibly field boundary.	0.15m
1203	Fill	Fill of linear. Light brown silty clay with occasional flint inclusions <60mm	0.15m

Trench 13	**Dimensions :**	50m x 1.8m x 0.67m
	Land use:	Arable land
	Coordinates:	(W) 419184.22 x 168175.55 x 151.50m aOD (E) 419230.08 x 168194.81 x 153.57m aOD:

Context	Category	Description	Depth
1300	Layer	Topsoil. Mid grey/black silty clay with common flint, <120mm angular, poorly sorted and chalk, <40mm sub rounded moderately sorted inclusions.	0-0.25m
1301	Layer	Colluvium. Mid grey brown silty clay with chalk, <50mm sub rounded moderately sorted and flint, <70mm angular, moderately well sorted.	0.25-0.67m
1302	Layer	Natural. Chalk with periglacial scaring. Beige with flint and chalk inclusions. Chalk <0.60mm well sorted abundant with common flint <130mm sub rounded moderately to poorly sorted.	0.67+m
1303	Cut	Elongated feature, aligned NW-SE, flat base, concave sides	0.25m
1304	Fill	Mid brown/black silty clay with moderate sarsen stone, sub angular, poorly sorted <0.10m. Flints common, poorly sorted sub angular <0.08m .	0.25m
1305	Fill	Mid orange/brown silty clay with moderate sub angular flints <0.08m and sarsen stone <0.08m	0.22m

Trench 14	**Dimensions :**	50m x 1.8m x 0.28m
	Land use:	Arable land
	Coordinates:	(W) 419147.99 x 168122.19 x 155.61m aOD (E) 419194.76 x 168134.44 x 155.20m aOD:

Context	Category	Description	Depth
1400	Layer	Topsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub rounded, sub angular flint nodules, <150mm. Rare chalk flecks	0-0.28m
1401	Layer	Natural. Mixed periglacial chalk, yellow brown clay with flints and crumbly Chalk	0.28+m
1402	Cut	Ditch, aligned NW-SE with concave sides and flat base.	0.55m
1403	Fill	Primary fill. Mid brown silty clay with moderate sub angular flints, <0.05m and moderate chalk inclusions <0.03m	0.51m
1404	Fill	Main fill. Mid-dark brown silty clay with moderate sub angular flints, <0.06m and moderate chalk flecks.	0.55m

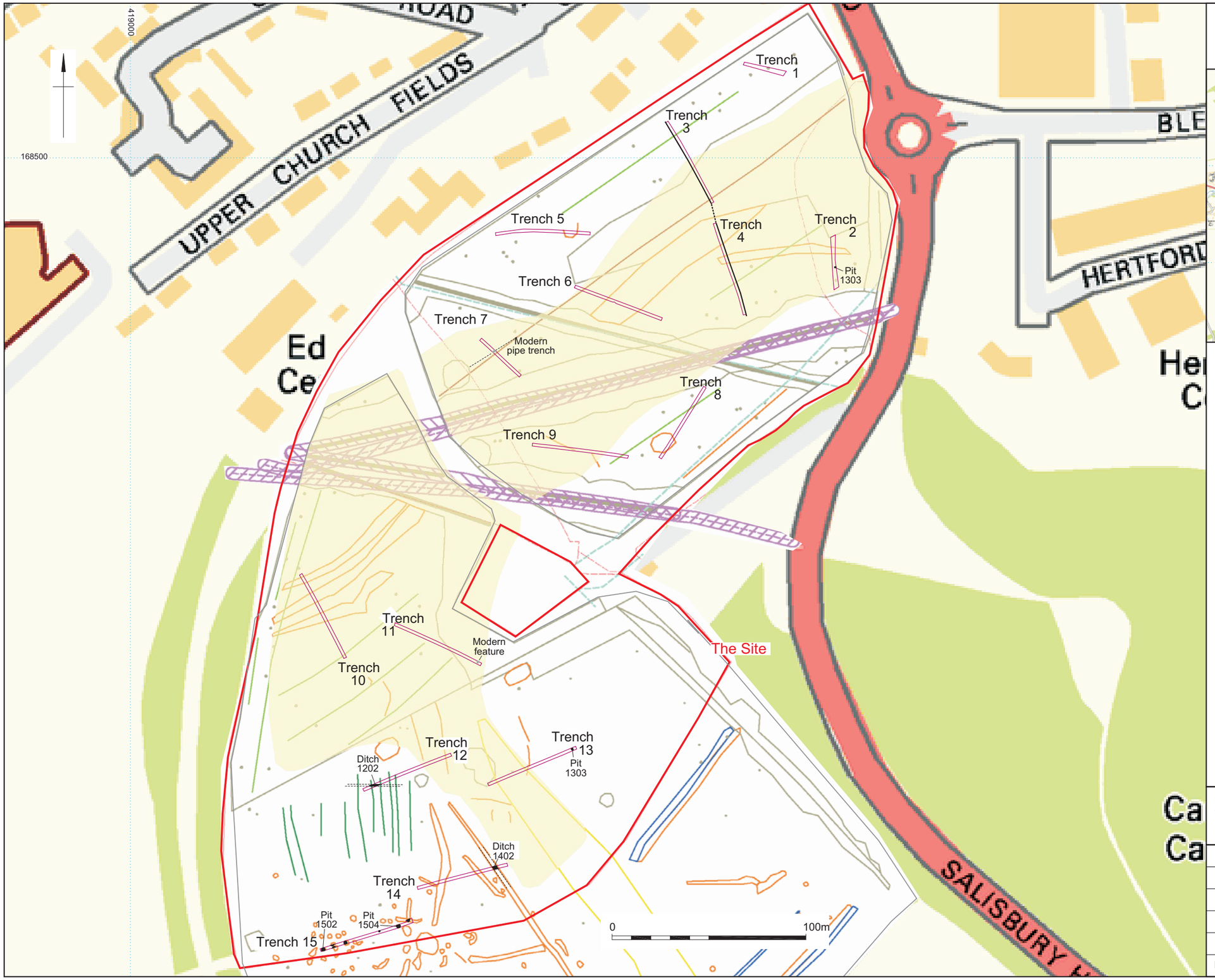
Trench 15	**Dimensions :**	50m x 1.8m x 0.25m
	Land use:	Arable land
	Coordinates:	(W) 419097.91 x 168090.18 x 158.90m aOD (E) 419145.62 x 168105.74 x 157.30m aOD:

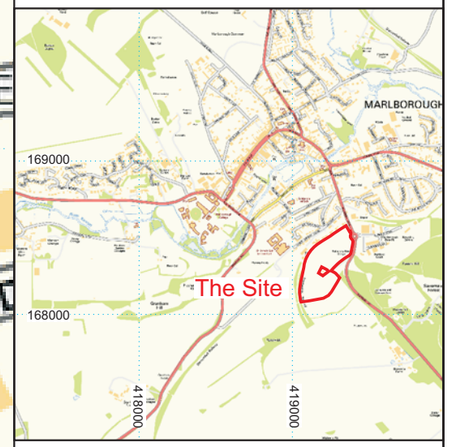
Context	Category	Description	Depth
1500	Layer	Topsoil. Mid red brown silty clay with rounded, common, moderately sorted chalk flecks <30mm and angular, poorly/moderately sorted common flint inclusions <10mm	0-0.25m
1501	Layer	Natural. Chalk with periglacial stripes. Chalk well sorted, abundant rounded-sub rounded <70mm with angular, poorly/moderately sorted flints <90mm	0.25+m
1502	Cut	Pit, approx 1.14 x 1.50 x 0.34 m with straight sides and flat base	
1503	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay with moderate sub angular flints <0.12m. Pot and bone	
1504	Cut	Pit. Sub-circular with ?vertical sides, 1.06 x 1.53 m. Base not seen?	
1505	Fill	Upper pit fill. Mid grey/brown silty clay with flint nodules, animal bone and pot.	0.43m
1506	Fill	Main fill of pit. Medium grey/brown silty clay with many large flint nodules, pot and animal bone	0.41m

APPENDIX 2: 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**		
?old land surface											
	409	1	4	25	5	-	-	-	-	2/5 ml	-
	408	3	1	5	5	-	-	C	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	1/1 ml	-
Neolithic Pit											
205	207	2	8	40	7	-	-	C	*Corylus avellana* shell frag	7/3	Burnt bone, Moll-t (A)

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





Wessex Archaeology

Site boundary

Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature

Colluvium

Services:
- GPSS
- GPSS wayleave
- Electricity
- Water

Geophysical Survey:
- Area of geophysical survey
- Possible ditch
- Negative anomoly
- ?former field boundary
- Agricultural origin
- Ridge and furrow
- Dipolar anomoly (pipe/service)
- Magnetic disturbance/debris
- Natural origin

Revision Number:	0
Illustrator:	SEJ
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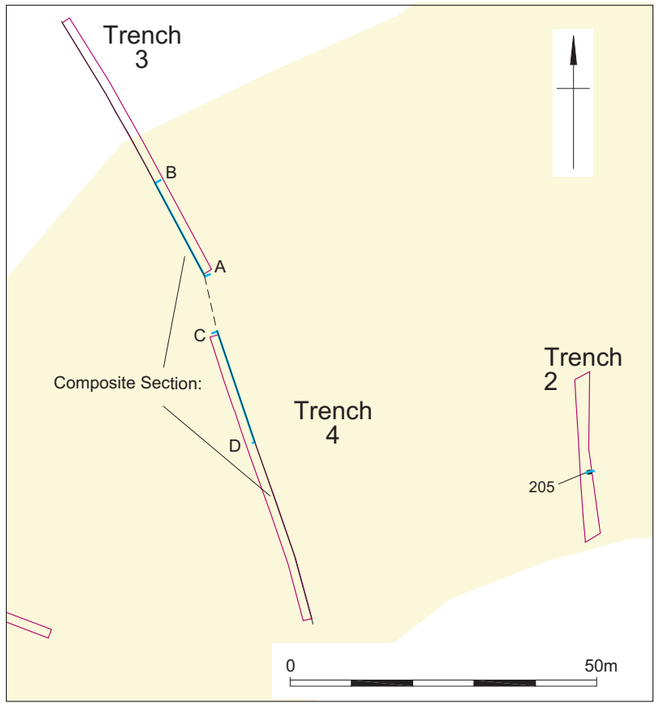
Site and evaluation trench location showing archaeological features, results from the geophysical report and extent of colluvium

Figure 1



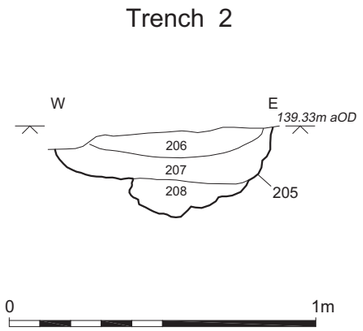
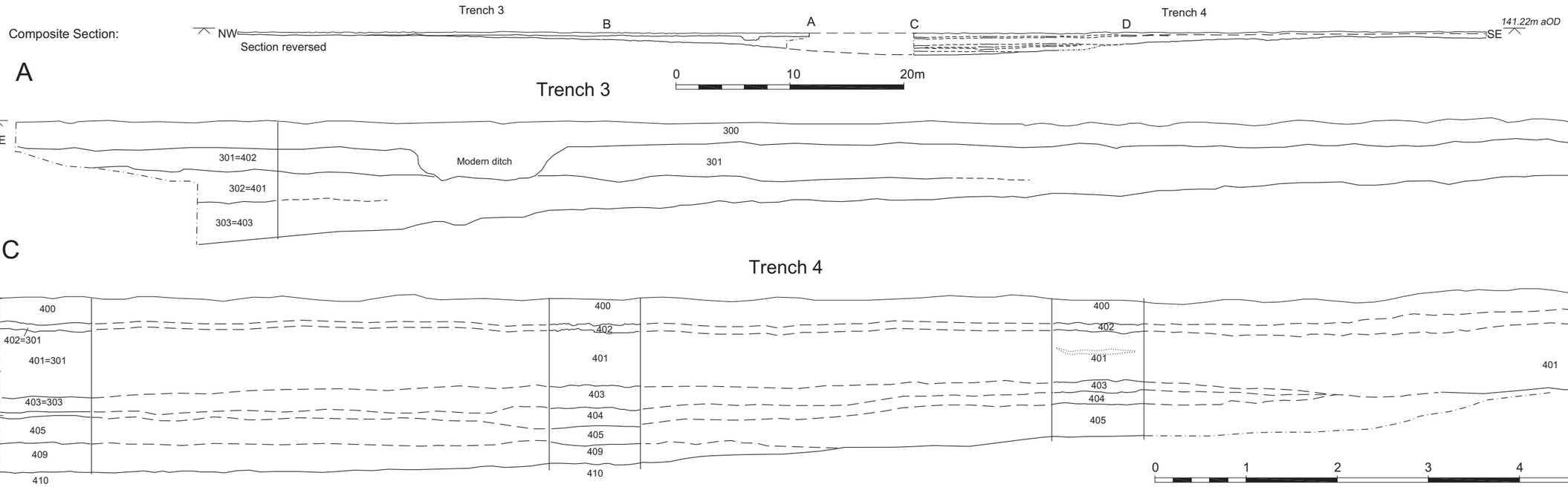


Plate 1: South facing section of Pit 205



Wessex Archaeology

Limit of excavation
Limit of recorded section
Extrapolated

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Trenches 2, 3 and 4 with section of pit 205 and composite section through colluvium in Trenches 3 and 4

Figure 2

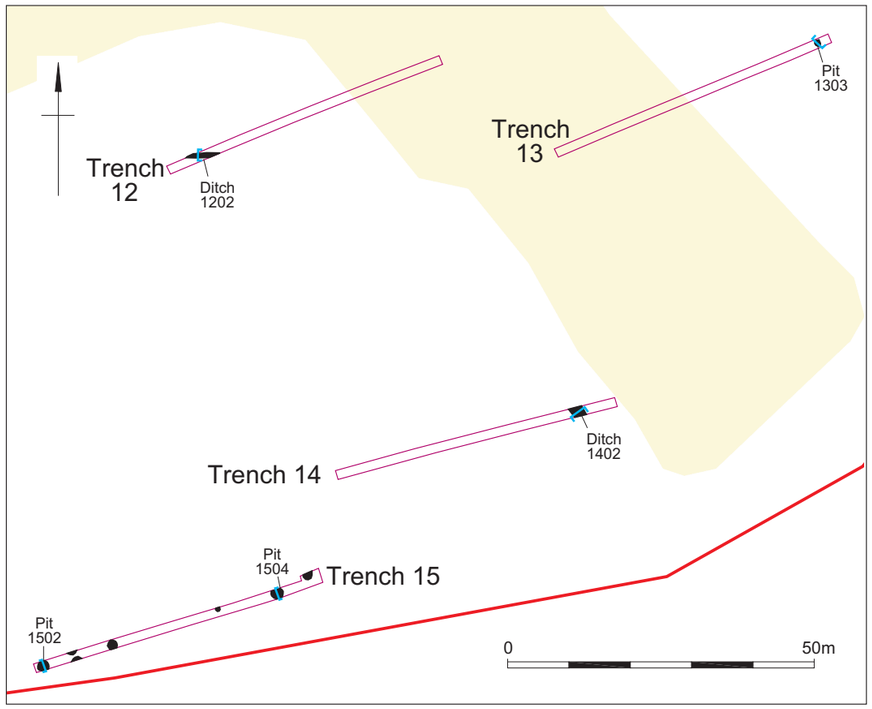


Plate 4: North-east facing section of Pit 1303

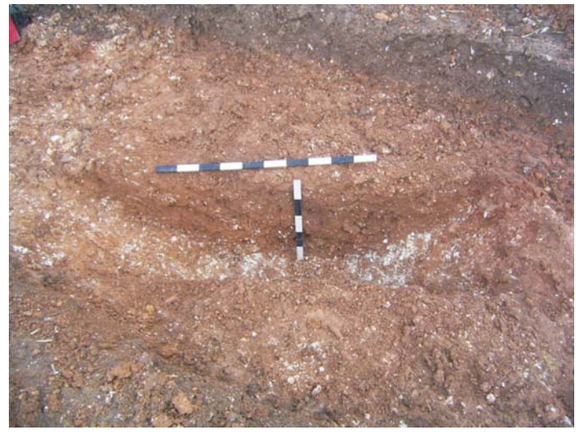


Plate 3: South-east facing section of Ditch 1402

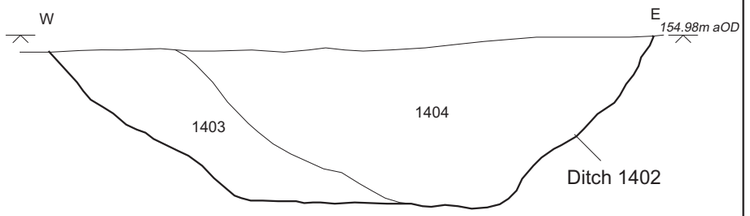
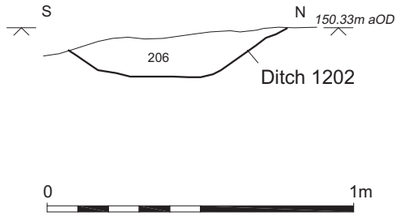
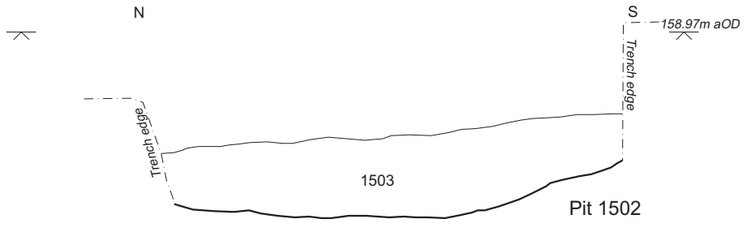
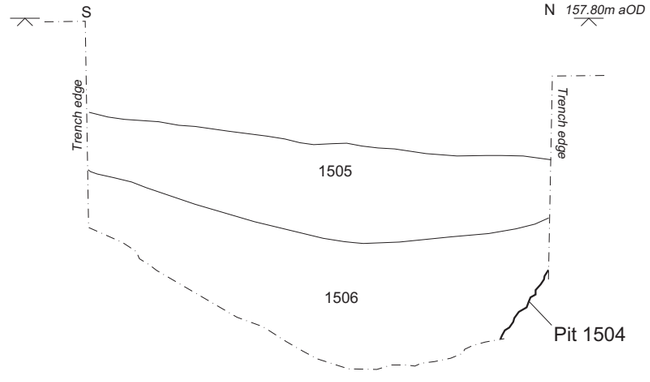


Plate 2: West facing section of Pit 1502







Wessex Archaeology

Limit of excavation

Date:	20/12/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan @ 1:1000, Sections @1:20 &1:50	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\87790\Drawing Office\Report figs\Eval\12_12_19\87790_eval.dwg		

Trenches 12 to 15 with selected sections

Figure 3

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