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Bulford South SFA Bulford, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report



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March 2015



**Bulford South SFA
Bulford, Wiltshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation and
Watching Brief Report**

Prepared for
WYG Planning and Design
Ropemaker Court
11–12 Lower Park Row
Bristol
BS1 5BN

On behalf of the
Defence Infrastructure Organisation

Prepared by
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
SALISBURY
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation and watching brief on land to the south of Bulford, Wiltshire, centred on National Grid Reference 417447 143550. The work forms part of the historical and archaeological investigations associated with the Defence Infrastructure Organisation's Army Basing Programme.

The evaluation took place on the 9th to 12th February 2015; the watching brief was maintained from the 20th to 27th of the same month.

Comprising twenty-four trenches measuring 30m x 2.1m, the evaluation investigated a number of geophysical anomalies and apparently archaeologically 'blank' areas across the Site. Particular attention was paid to the area around the remains of two probable Bronze Age ring-ditches, detected close to the northern boundary.

A number of archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation, representing human activity through prehistory, the Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon periods, and dating to the early 20th century. A number of probable tree-throws were identified during the watching brief, and during the evaluation were recorded in some numbers across the Site, though less frequently to the east. These probably represent land clearance – an activity typical in, though not exclusive to, prehistory.

Two probable Neolithic pits, each containing worked and burnt flint, animal bone (including red deer antler in one) and hazelnut shells, were recorded towards the centre of the Site. A large pit towards the centre-north of the Site contained a small quantity of residual worked flint.

At least 17, possibly 19, subrectangular graves (all but one aligned east–west, and seemingly arranged in three or four rows) were revealed approximately 70m to the south-west of the two ring-ditches. The evidence suggests the presence of a hitherto unknown flat-grave cemetery, potentially of considerable size. The configuration of the graves and, a small copper alloy leather fitting recovered from the uppermost fills of one grave suggest a Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon date. It is not unusual to find such cemeteries in association with prehistoric monuments.

The large subrectangular pit found towards the north of the Site was probably associated with wartime military practice trenching.

The findings add to the rich archaeological landscape that testifies long-standing human activity from early prehistory, and demonstrate the presence of regionally to nationally important archaeological remains within the Site.



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Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Martin Brown of WYG (Client) for commissioning them to undertake the investigations. Richard Osgood, Senior Archaeologist, Environmental Support and Compliance (Defence Infrastructure Organisation) is recognised for his valuable advice and assistance, as is Clare King of the Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS).

Under the management of Simon Cleggett, the investigations were directed in the field by Piotr Orczewski, assisted by Natalia Hunt, Bill Moffat and Jon Sanigar. The watching brief was maintained by Rachel Williams and Neil Fitzpatrick. This report was compiled by Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy, with contributions by Lorrain Higbee (animal bone assessment), Phil Harding (flint assessment) and Rachael Seager Smith (metal artefacts). Tony Scothern processed the environmental samples, which were then assessed and discussed by Sarah F. Wyles. The illustrations were produced by Rob Goller.



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Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by WYG (the Client) to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation and watching brief on land to the south of Bulford, Wiltshire, centred on NGR 417447 143550 (hereafter “the Site”). The work forms part of a programme of historical and archaeological investigations ahead of the proposed development of Service Family Accommodation (SFA), associated with the Defence Infrastructure Organisation’s (DIO) Army Basing Programme (ABP) which is being implemented on behalf of the Ministry of Defence (MoD).
- 1.1.2 The Site falls within the study area of a desk-based assessment (DBA; WA 2013a) commissioned by Aspire Defence Capitol Works as part of the Assessment Study Phase of the Army 2020 Basing Options. This DBA focused on Bulford Camp, one of the main military facilities contained within the Defence Training Estates on Salisbury Plain, and, in so doing, places the Site, situated immediately to the west, in its spatial, historical and archaeological contexts.
- 1.1.3 Subsequently, a geophysical survey (WA 2014a) was conducted to inform an archaeological mitigation strategy. As a result, and in consultation with the Planning Authority and the Client, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; WA 2014b) for an archaeological trial trench evaluation was prepared. The WSI set out the strategy and methodology for the implementation of the evaluation, conforming in format and content to current best practice and guidance (English Heritage 2006; ClfA 2014a), unless otherwise stated.
- 1.1.4 The evaluation methodology, as detailed in the WSI, was designed to characterise a selection of the anomalies and apparently ‘blank’ areas identified by the geophysical survey.
- 1.1.5 Geotechnical investigations carried out by the Client (test pits and boreholes) were also subject to an archaeological watching brief; the agreed methodology was designed to prevent the disturbance of otherwise unidentified buried archaeological remains (see below).
- 1.1.6 The results presented in this report serve to inform the Planning Authority - Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS) – who will make decisions regarding the necessity for, and nature of, further archaeological mitigation.
- 1.1.7 The evaluation took place on the 9th to 12th February 2015, and the watching brief from the 20th to 27th of the same month.



1.2 The Site, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The Site, on the south-eastern edge of Bulford, and approximately 2.8km north-east of Amesbury, Wiltshire, comprises a 13.4ha parcel of arable land, bounded to the north and west by residential properties on Newman's Way, Swatton's Close and Churchill Avenue. The Bulford Road and Bulford Camp are immediately to the east. To the south is a large field and Double Hedges Road. A small copse delineates the western edge.
- 1.2.2 The Site is located on the north-west facing slope of the Nine Mile River valley, a tributary of the Avon, with a dry valley running along the northeast side of the Site. The land gently undulates between elevations of 85 to 99m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), with highpoints towards the north and south-west.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Cretaceous Chalk of the Seaford Chalk Formation, with the Newhaven Formation recorded along the eastern side. Superficial deposits comprise localised bands of clay, silt, sand and gravel associated with down slope movements including landslides, debris flow, solifluction, soil creep and hill wash. Immediately to the north, the deposits include river terrace deposits (sand and gravel), with related alluvial clay, sand and gravel (BGS online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The Site is situated around 2km to the east of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site, and is set within a wider landscape renowned for its rich and outstanding archaeological evidence for human activity from early prehistory onwards.
- 2.1.2 There is a history of archaeological research within the Site's wider context, including a number of antiquarian excavations, more recent investigations associated with development control, and research projects including the Stonehenge Riverside Project (Parker Pearson 2012). A considerable number of features have been identified within the wider landscape through assessment of aerial photographs.
- 2.1.3 The Site lies within the study area of a recent DBA focused on Bulford Camp (WA 2013a), which was later subject to an archaeological watching brief (WA 2014c), both investigations form part of the ABP. A geophysical survey of the Site was also undertaken (WA 2014a; **Figure 1**).
- 2.1.4 The most recent investigations of the Site include a DBA that assessed Bulford Camp and its immediate vicinity and a geophysical survey. A précis follows.

2.2 Desk-based assessment

- 2.2.1 The DBA established an archaeological interest within and around the Site, defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to prehistoric funerary and ceremonial monuments, settlement and agricultural practices (see below).
- 2.2.2 The study also details the relevant national, regional and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of archaeological remains within the planning process.

2.3 Geophysical survey

- 2.3.1 A detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken on the 13.4ha Site and demonstrated the presence of anomalies of likely, probable and possible archaeological interest along with

ploughing, some trends of uncertain origin, amorphous spreads of increased magnetic response, and two modern services.

- 2.3.2 The geophysical data (WA 2014a; **Figure 1**) revealed two exceptionally clear circular features which are recorded from aerial photographic evidence as undated ring-ditches. A number of weak, circular and sub-circular positive anomalies were considered potential pits or tree-throw holes. A ditch parallel to the current northern field boundary was also observed.

2.4 Known archaeology

Earlier prehistory

- 2.4.1 The proximity of the Site to the Nine Mile River and its confluence with the River Avon would have rendered the area an attractive location due to the resources and opportunities offered by the riverine environments.
- 2.4.2 A relatively limited assemblage of Mesolithic worked flint has been collected from across the wider landscape, which suggests at least a background level of activity during this period.

Neolithic–Bronze Age

- 2.4.3 Evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity within the wider landscape surrounding the Site is dominated by ceremonial and funerary structures; palaeoenvironmental evidence suggest that they were set in grassland created by the removal of the natural ancient woodland in the preceding Mesolithic period (English Heritage 2009, 155; Cleal *et al* 1995, 43).
- 2.4.4 Aerial photographs also show extensive field systems to the north, east and south of the Site, the nature of which suggest prehistoric origins, though most likely continued in use and influence until much later. These are associated with distinct contour-led and multi-phase routeways, of which some earthworks still remain e.g. SM No. 1009613 – ditch and bank defined trackways across and along the A303 between Cholderton and the junction with Double Hedges, probably itself an ancient routeway. A large possible Bronze Age ditch, excavated to the east of Amesbury, is probably part of the same network (Rawlings and Fitzpatrick 1996).
- 2.4.5 The linear earthworks in the field to the south of the Site appear to be part of a route that runs approximately parallel to Double Hedges, turning to the south just before it is bisected by the A303. The northern extent terminates abruptly a few hundred metres from the Site edge, though if projected on the same path, it would lead directly towards the barrows within the proposed development area. The geophysical survey did not detect any trace.
- 2.4.6 Scheduled Monuments are located throughout the immediate Site environs (WA 2013a). A Neolithic long barrow lies less than 1km to the south-west of the Site (SM No.1015215) and various forms of round barrows (bell, bowl, disc, saucer) occur in isolation, or more commonly in nucleated and dispersed groups along the ridges of the river valley. Some are Scheduled, some are extant, and some have only been identified through aerial photography and/or geophysical survey. Most are likely to be of Late Neolithic or Bronze Age date.
- 2.4.7 A barrow cemetery of at least nine Scheduled Monuments (Nos. 1009602, 1009604, 1009969, 1009564, 109605, 1358556; Historic Environment Record (HER) Nos.

MWI12156, MWI12157, MWI11945) is situated along Double Hedges, just south of the Site (**Figure 1 inset**).

- 2.4.8 Within the Site, two probable Bronze Age barrows were identified from aerial photographs, and clarified via the geophysical survey (**Figure 1**). One probable barrow (29.5 m across) comprises two concentric ring-ditches (SM No. 914483) and the other (28 m across) a single ring-ditch (SM No. 219332). Initial development proposals designated this area as open parkland, with a view to preserving the remains of the monuments *in situ*. This has since been the subject of further dialogue and strategic decisions are yet to be finalised.
- 2.4.9 The Bulford Torstone (HER No. MWI11945) is situated a few hundred meters from Bulford village, along Double Hedges, and only a few metres to the south of the Site. Excavations in 2005 (as part of the Stonehenge Riverside Project) recorded a sarsen standing stone, a Bronze Age ring-ditch, and a richly accompanied burial comprising the cremated remains of at least two individuals, as well as pieces of unburnt bone; all were contained within a large food vessel. Notable grave goods included a small food vessel, a miniature 'megalith', antler spatula and a flake of transparent rock crystal. A second food vessel was later added.
- 2.4.10 A number of other isolated prehistoric/probable prehistoric burials have been recorded within the vicinity. In 1939 labourers working within the Bulford Camp (about 600 metres to the north-east of the Site) discovered a rare example of an All-Over Cord Beaker vessel, one of the earliest of the Beaker forms (HER No. MWI11920). Such vessels are usually found in association with funerary contexts. A parallel was discovered in the grave containing the Boscombe Bowmen, situated 2.5km to the south-west, in the multi-phase and multi-rite mortuary landscape of Boscombe/Amesbury Down (Barclay 2011, 46). Three inhumation burials (HER Nos. MWI11918, MWI12095 and MWI12096), one containing a Beaker vessel, were discovered during utility works close to the scheduled barrows (SM No. 1009564) on the south-eastern side of Bulford Camp.
- 2.4.11 More discrete features, for example Neolithic pits, are also an invaluable source of archaeological information. Characteristic of the local Neolithic landscape, they are found in isolation, in small clusters or more extensive scatters. Large Late Neolithic groups have been recorded at Durrington (2km to the west of the Site) and 2.5km south-west at Boscombe/Amesbury Down (Fitzpatrick 2011, 191). Middle Neolithic examples have been recorded at the multi-period Old Dairy site in Amesbury (approximately 1.75km south-west; WA 2014d), and further to the south in the land around Old Sarum (Powell *et al* 2005; WA 2014e).
- 2.4.12 Other records relating to Neolithic and Bronze Age activity within the area include the discovery in 1938 of a perforated sandstone mace-head during the sewer-works on Salisbury Road, Bulford village – a few hundred metres to the north-west of the Site, various examples of worked flint, a bronze spearhead, allegedly found during construction works north of the Sling Plantation in 1914, and in 1881 'a copper alloy chisel type flanged axe' was found close to Beacon Hill (WA 2013a). A large assemblage of Neolithic flintwork was observed on Beacon Hill, alongside earthworks potentially representative of prehistoric agricultural and settlement activity (SM No. 1009903; 2km east of the Site).

Iron Age and Romano-British

- 2.4.13 Iron Age and Romano-British remains probably include aspects of the surrounding extensive field systems identified from aerial photographs; find-spots cluster close to Beacon Hill Farm, around 2km to the south-east of the Site, whilst Iron Age remains have been recorded at Boscombe/Amesbury Down (including inhumation burials; Powell *et al*

forthcoming), and Salisbury Plain (e.g. the mound of feasting waste at East Chisenbury; McOmish et al 2010; Tubb 2011).

- 2.4.14 The remains of a large nucleated Romano-British settlement, and a nearby series of later Romano-British cemeteries have been excavated at Butterfield Down and Boscombe/Amesbury Down (Rawlings and Fitzpatrick 1996; Cooke *et al* in prep.).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

- 2.4.15 The extensive field systems characteristic of the pre-Anglo-Saxon landscape were eventually replaced by a pattern of medieval settlements and open field agriculture, with meadows on the lower slopes of the river valleys and open grazing land on the downs.
- 2.4.16 Anglo-Saxon cemeteries have been excavated at Barrow Clump, Figchellean (3.5km to the north) and the Old Dairy, Amesbury (2.5km to the south-west). Both are directly associated with Early Bronze Age mortuary monuments that have Neolithic origins (WA 2014d; WA 2013b).
- 2.4.17 The Domesday survey (AD 1086) suggests that the general location of the Site was sparsely populated. The nearest recorded settlement – Bulford – was a relatively large settlement of 39 households situated close to the confluence of the Avon and Nine Mile River, immediately west of the Site. Bulford was mentioned in several documentary sources throughout the medieval period (WA 2013a).

Post-medieval to modern

- 2.4.18 Much of Salisbury Plain is thought to have been pastureland from the medieval and post-medieval periods. It is widely acknowledged that the military presence on Salisbury Plain from the 19th century onwards has contributed significantly to the exceptional preservation of the archaeological landscape of the Plain.
- 2.4.19 An extensive record of development and wartime activities exists for Bulford Camp, a comprehensive summary of which has been included in the DBA (WA 2013a). In brief, the Site is located immediately west of the modern Bulford Camp, purchased by the War Office in March 1898. The original encampment comprised white canvas bell tents, and as part of development in 1903 many wood, felt and corrugated iron buildings were constructed. Cropmark evidence indicates the former presence of numerous wartime practice trenches around the Site.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological investigations were to:
- *Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains that may be impacted upon by development;*
 - *Target selected anomalies identified in the geophysical survey, in so doing assessing the reliability of the geophysical survey results;*
 - *Identify, within the constraints of the investigations, the date, character and condition of any surviving remains within the Site;*
 - *Assess the degree of existing disturbance to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits;*
 - *Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the archaeological potential.*

3.2 Specific aims

- Investigate the areas around the two probable Bronze Age barrows, potentially to be preserved *in situ*

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within this WSI and in compliance with the standards outlined in the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance: archaeological evaluations* (ClfA 2014a), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.
- 4.1.2 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.

4.2 Evaluation methodology

- 4.2.1 The evaluation comprised 24 machine excavated trenches (30m x 2.10m), the agreed layout of which was designed to target both selected geophysical anomalies and apparently 'blank' areas, particularly in the region of the two probable barrows (**Figure 1**).
- 4.2.2 All trenches were laid out using GPS/TST in accordance with the pattern proposed in the WSI, though minor adjustments may have been required to take account of any on-site constraints (**Figure 1**).
- 4.2.3 Trenches were opened using a 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, and under constant supervision by a qualified archaeologist. Soil stripping proceeded in regular spits until the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was reached, whichever was encountered first. The trenches were cleaned by hand as appropriate and planned prior to further excavation.
- 4.2.4 An appropriate sample of each feature type – selected on the basis of their form, fill, and stratigraphic relationship, and in order to ensure a broad characterisation – was excavated by hand to address the aims of the evaluation, and recorded to professionally accepted standards (see below).
- 4.2.5 As agreed with the Client and WCAS, where significant quantities of archaeological features were identified, a selection were sampled and the remainder planned and left *in situ* pending further mitigation strategy agreements.
- 4.2.6 In specific cases it was appropriate to be more circumspect and minimally intrusive, as the complex or sensitive nature of the features and deposits required further discussions with WCAS and the Client as to the necessity for and methods by which they ought to be dealt with.
- 4.2.7 A 1m long representative section of deposits through each area from ground surface to the top of the natural deposits was recorded.
- 4.2.8 All exposed surfaces and excavated spoil was visually scanned by trained archaeological personnel for the purposes of finds retrieval. A metal detector was used as appropriate.



4.3 Watching brief methodology

- 4.3.1 The results of the evaluation and geophysical survey were used to aid in the avoidance of potentially archaeologically sensitive areas (and modern services) during geotechnical investigations comprising a series of test pits and boreholes.
- 4.3.2 The topsoil and any subsoil was removed either by hand in the case of the boreholes, or by machine where a test pit was to be opened. This allowed the archaeological observation of the underlying deposits. It was agreed that the presence of buried remains would instigate the relocation of the test pit or borehole.
- 4.3.3 Reports of active and clandestine metal detecting in the immediate vicinity prompted a daily inspection of the Site. No evidence of such disturbance was recorded during the period of the watching brief.

4.4 Recording

- 4.4.1 All recording was undertaken using WA's *pro forma* recording sheets and recording system. Details are available on request.
- 4.4.2 The grave-like features in Trench 5 were not issued context numbers at this stage. They were assigned feature numbers for the purposes of reporting but will be allocated context numbers during a likely later phase of mitigation.
- 4.4.3 A complete drawn record of archaeological features and deposits was compiled, including plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections). The trench, test pit and borehole locations, their contents, and other features of relevance were digitally surveyed using a Leica total station (TST) and GPS within the OS NGR system, and including heights above Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). The electronic survey record will be retained within the site archive.
- 4.4.4 A full digital photographic record was maintained during the investigations. Digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.5 Reinstatement

- 4.5.1 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the Client and WCAS were backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate order in which they were excavated and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

4.6 Specialist strategies

Introduction

- 4.6.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery of artefacts and environmental samples were devised and implemented by WA's Finds and Environmental Specialists.

Artefacts

- 4.6.2 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance: archaeological evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.
- 4.6.3 All artefacts were retained except those of obviously modern date. Those kept were washed, weighed, counted and identified. Suitable material, i.e. the pottery, was scanned to assess the date range of the relevant assemblages.

- 4.6.4 All artefacts recovered during the excavations are the property of the landowner. They have been suitably bagged and boxed in accordance with current recommendations and will be deposited with the relevant museum, subject to the landowner's permission (see also below).

Environmental sampling

- 4.6.5 Samples of deposits were taken from dateable contexts where appropriate and under the guidance of Wessex Archaeology's environmental specialists.
- 4.6.6 The environmental sampling strategy followed the guidance set out in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).
- 4.6.7 Bulk environmental soil samples were taken from sealed archaeological features for plant macrofossils, small animal bones and small artefacts. The residues and sieved fractions will be recorded and retained with the project archive.

Human remains

- 4.6.8 A Ministry of Justice licence application will be submitted should subsequent excavation be required.
- 4.6.9 A sample of the grave-like features were investigated to ascertain the presence or absence, nature, condition, and if possible date of any burial remains.
- 4.6.10 Confirmation of the presence of human remains prompted discussions with the Client and WCAS as to the need for and appropriateness of their excavation. It was decided that the remains should be left *in situ* and protected, with a view to considering excavation as part of later archaeological operations if required.

4.7 Monitoring

- 4.7.1 Representatives of WCAS monitored the archaeological investigations as they progressed. Variations to the WSI were agreed in advance with representatives of the Client and WCAS.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section presents a summary of the results. Further details are in the summaries in **Appendices 1 and 2**, and in the archive.

5.2 Natural soil sequence

- 5.2.1 The underlying natural geology comprises chalk bedrock, ranging from relatively clean and solid, to degraded, weathered and heavily scarred by periglacial activity. These scars usually contained light brown silty-clay and chalk. Flint nodules of varying shapes, sizes and frequencies were noted throughout. The bedrock was encountered at between 0.21m and 0.53m below ground level, the deepest coinciding with the presence of a subsoil. In two boreholes a depth of 0.90m was recorded, though this probably represents disruption by periglacial activity, appearing as a deep deposit of subsoil (see below).
- 5.2.2 A 'subsoil' was evident between the bedrock and topsoil/ploughsoil in 11 trenches and eight test pits/boreholes, located across the Site. A lack of subsoil was noted in the trenches and test pits towards the north/north-east, and to the south-west – both areas

being slightly elevated by comparison. Thickness ranged between 0.11m and 0.30m, whilst 0.60m measurements in Test pits 30 and 73 probably represent periglacial activity.

- 5.2.3 A mid to dark brownish-grey silt loam, occasionally clayey topsoil (0.21m to 0.30m deep), was covered with a low crop present across the extent of the Site.

5.3 Archaeological sequence

- 5.3.1 Archaeological features were sealed below the subsoil, or the topsoil where there was no subsoil present. Most features were cut into the natural geology, exceptions being a few cases of intercutting in Trench 5.

Neolithic

- 5.3.2 Two well-defined pits in Trench 21 (**2103** and **2104**) were approximately 1.15m in diameter with vertical sides and flat bases. Pit **2103** was 0.50m deep, and contained three fills. The earliest deposit (**2105**) was a chalky clay-silt derived from silting and weathering of the sides; it contained burnt and worked flint and animal bone. The second fill (**2106**) was concentrated in the western half, and comprised a more compact yellowish-brown clay-silt. The final fill (**2107**) was darker and more substantial than the others. It contained a similar range of artefacts, as well as a used red deer antler pick or rake.
- 5.3.3 Pit **2104** (0.73m deep) contained a dark silt-loam basal fill including burnt and worked flint, animal bone and charcoal. In contrast to pit **2103**, this initial fill is more consistent with a deliberate deposit, as opposed to gradual silting and collapse associated with a cut left open for some time, and/or in poor conditions. The nature of the next layer (2109) suggests a period of stabilisation and silting, before the third fill (2110) was deposited. The latter silty fill contained worked flint, burnt flint, charcoal and a probable hammerstone. The uppermost fill (2111) indicates a further episode of silting; no artefacts were collected from this fill.
- 5.3.4 Both pits contained charred hazelnut shells, whilst snail evidence suggests they were situated within relatively open grassland, one perhaps closer to trees than the other. Their nature and contents are consistent with a Neolithic date, though an appropriate programme of radiocarbon dating would provide a more accurate estimate.

Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon

- 5.3.5 At least 17, possibly 19, grave-like features were exposed in Trench 5 (**Figures 1** and **4**), approximately 70m to the south-west of the two possible barrows. The cuts were subrectangular, with rounded ends, measuring around 1.4m to 2m long, and 0.40m to 1.0m wide. The features are mostly aligned east-west, and seemingly arranged in three or four rows, suggesting that they represent part of a formal flat-grave cemetery of unknown proportions. It is not unusual to find such cemeteries in association with prehistoric monuments (see above).
- 5.3.6 Three grave-like features were cautiously investigated during trench excavation to confirm their nature. The well-preserved remains of *in situ* inhumation burials were seen in two, a skull being revealed in the western end of **Grave 9**, and feet in the eastern end of **Grave 17**, the latter indicating the corpse had settled slightly onto its right side, either in an extended, or slightly flexed position (**Figure 4**; **Plate 13**). Excavations in the third ceased due to the constraints of the evaluation. No artefacts were found within any of the grave-like features, though a small copper alloy leather fitting found during the surface cleaning of grave 7 and 8 (**Figure 4**), is tentatively suggested to be of Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon date.

- 5.3.7 A possible animal burrow was noted at the north-west end of the Trench 5, potentially disturbing stratigraphic sequences.

Modern

- 5.3.8 A subrectangular feature with rounded ends (**903**; 5.41 x 1.57 x 0.73m) was discovered in Trench 9. The cut had steep, straight sides and a flat base, and contained two loose and unstructured fills. A section of iron pipe (ON 2), thought to be part of a fairly modern military or agricultural machine, was found in the upper fill (**Figure 6**). It has been suggested that this feature may be a wartime practice trench.

Features of uncertain date

- 5.3.9 A large sub-circular pit in Trench 6 (**603**; 3.71 x 3.88 x 0.57m; **Figure 5**) contained a small quantity of residual worked flint. Initial evaluation suggests that this may be a natural feature of glacial/periglacial origin.
- 5.3.10 Around 50 tree-throws were encountered across the Site, though they occurred less frequently towards the eastern extent (**Figure 1**; **Plate 3**). Such features often occur as a result of land clearance – an activity typical of, though not exclusive to, the prehistoric period.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The small assemblage of artefacts was predominantly recovered from two pits of probable Neolithic date in Trench 21 (**2103** and **2104**). The remainder (metal objects and residual worked flint) were recovered from Trenches 5, 6, 9 and 17.

6.2 Background and summary quantification

- 6.2.1 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, totals by material type are presented in **Table 1**. All finds have been at least briefly scanned, and this section provides a summary of the range of materials, their nature, condition and potential date range.

Table 1: Quantification of artefacts

Material type	Number	Weight (g)
Flint	23	993
Burnt flint	24	999
Animal bone	59	1577
Copper alloy	1	1
Iron	1	280

6.3 Worked flint

- 6.3.1 A total of 23 pieces of flint were recovered. Of these, 20 pieces were from pits **2103** and **2104**, while the remainder were from pit **603** and the topsoil **1701**. These small groups of material are dominated by flakes and broken flakes, which are of insufficient quantity to provide reliable indicators of date.
- 6.3.2 The raw material is typical of that from the local Chalk landscape, with a patinated surface and a thin, weathered cortex. The only core, found in pit **2103**, is a multi-platform rotating flake core. Individual flakes show that they were removed from cores with abraded striking

platforms. The retouch on two flakes from pit **2103** apparently enhances or influences a strong cutting edge, so these pieces may therefore represent knives.

- 6.3.3 Both Neolithic pits also contained spherical nodules of flint, weighing 293g, 235g and 145g, all with incipient thermal fractures, making them unsuitable as hammer stones. Despite this, one of the spheres from pit **2104** did show traces of having been used as a hammer. Spherical flint nodules, some, but not all of which, had been used as hammers, are known from a number of other Neolithic pits in the area, on Amesbury Down (Wessex Archaeology 2013c) and in the Bishopdown area of Salisbury (Wessex Archaeology 2014e), for example. These nodules have therefore not been discarded as unworked flint nodules but have been retained as potential curated artefacts.

6.4 Unworked burnt flint

- 6.4.1 All the unworked burnt flint was recovered from pits **2103** and **2104**, with the majority (13 pieces, 775g) being from the latest fill (context 2107) of pit **2103**. As flint is naturally abundant in the vicinity, its burning was probably an accidental by-product of some other form of agricultural or domestic burning process. Although commonly interpreted as indicative of prehistoric activity, this material is intrinsically undatable, and all the pieces have therefore been discarded.

6.5 Metalwork

- 6.5.1 A small strip (20mm x 4mm x 1mm) of copper alloy (ON 1) was recovered from the machined chalk surface of Trench 5 in the immediate vicinity of graves 7 and 8. Traces of a rivet surviving at one end of the strip suggest that it is a decorative strap or harness fitting. Items such as this have a long currency, lasting from at least the Iron Age, into the recent past, when they were frequently used to decorate horse harness and military uniforms. However, based on the physical appearance of the object, a Romano-British or Saxon date seems most likely.
- 6.5.2 A piece of iron piping (ON 2; 170mm long), formed from two tubes, one fitted over approximately half the length of the other, with a flaring opening at one end (45mm in diameter) and a reinforced 'string-rim' (30mm in diameter) at the other, was also found in pit **903**. It is likely to be a component from some agricultural or military machinery of relatively recent date.

6.6 Human bone

- 6.6.1 Human remains in reasonable to good condition were partially exposed in two of the graves in Trench 5 (**Figure 1**; **Plate 13**). All grave-like features within Trench 5 were suitably protected with Terram sheeting and left *in situ*. The cemetery is currently assumed to be of Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon date.

6.7 Animal bone

- 6.7.1 A total of 59 fragments (1.577kg) of animal bone were recovered from the two probable Neolithic pits **2103** and **2104**. Once "conjoins" are taken into account, this total falls to just 34 fragments (Table 2).
- 6.7.2 Where applicable, the following information was recorded: 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.

- 6.7.3 Bone preservation is generally quite good. There was no evidence to suggest that any of the bones had been scavenged by carnivores prior to deposition.

Table 2: Animal bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP)

	Pit 2103		Pit 2104
Species	2105	2107	2108
cattle	1	7	
pig	2	3	
red deer		1	
Total identified	3	11	0
large mammal	3	6	
medium mammal	1	2	
mammal		6	2
Total unidentified	4	14	2
Overall total	7	25	2

- 6.7.4 The bone fragments recovered from the lower fill of pit **2103 (2105)** include the distal end of a cattle metatarsal, and fragments of pig skull and fibula. One of the unidentifiable large mammal long bone shaft fragments from this deposit was scorched from direct contact with fire.
- 6.7.5 A relatively large amount of bone was recovered from upper fill (**2107**) of pit **2103**. Most of the identified bones belong to cattle; they include a mandible from an 18-30 month old animal (MWS D after Halstead 1985), a loose first or second molar from another mandible and fragments of rib, scapula blade, humerus shaft, metatarsal and metacarpal. The latter shows the characteristic signs of having been fire branded, a technique commonly referred to as 'smash and burn' which weakens the bone enough to break the shaft and thereby facilitate removal of the nutritious marrow fat inside (Serjeantson 1995a, 442, 447; 2011, 60-2). This deposit also includes the mandible from an 8-18 month old pig (MWS C after Hambleton 1999), fragments of pig pelvis and tibia, and a large piece of red deer antler. The ends of the tines show signs of use-wear, indicating that the antler is likely to have been used as a pick or rake (**Plate 17**; Serjeantson 1995b).
- 6.7.6 Two small unidentifiable fragments were recovered from the lower fill of pit **2104 (2108)**.

6.8 Conservation

- 6.8.1 The iron object (ON 2) has already been x-radiographed, as an aid to identification and to provide a basic archive record for this inherently unstable material type. The copper alloy strap fitting (ON 1), survives in good condition, and is not considered to need further conservation treatment (cleaning or stabilisation). Both these objects are, however, stored with supportive packaging and a desiccant (silica gel) to ensure a dry environment below 35% relative humidity.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 A series of three bulk samples were taken from Trench 21 from Neolithic pits **2103** and **2104** to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.

- 7.1.2 Sub-samples of these bulk samples were taken and processed for the recovery and assessment of land snails.

7.2 Charred plant remains

- 7.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>4mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The 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 **Table 3 (Appendix 3)**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997). The mollusc sub-samples were also assessed for charred plant remains and wood charcoal.
- 7.2.2 The flots varied in size with low 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 Small numbers of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments were recorded in all the samples from Neolithic pits **2103** and **2104**.
- 7.2.4 The presence of hazelnut fragments may be indicative of the exploitation and general reliance on wild food resources during the Neolithic period (Moffett *et al* 1989; Stevens 2007; Robinson 2000). A predominance of hazelnut fragments and other wild food remains within the charred assemblages has been recorded from several other Neolithic deposits in the area such as Land South of Amesbury (Wyles and Stevens in prep.), Old Sarum Water Pipeline (Powell *et al* 2005) and King Barrow Ridge, Amesbury (Carruthers 1990).

7.3 Wood charcoal

- 7.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 3 (Appendix 3)**. Small quantities of wood charcoal fragments greater than 2mm were retrieved from both of the pits (**2103** and **2104**).

7.4 Land snails

- 7.4.1 Samples of 1500g were processed by standard methods (Evans 1972) for land snails. The flots (0.5mm) were rapidly assessed by scanning under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope to provide some information about shell preservation and species representation. The results are tabulated in **Table 4 (Appendix 3)**. Nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008). The presence of these shells may aid in broadly characterising the nature of the wider landscape. The bulk sample flots were also assessed for land snails.
- 7.4.2 The assemblages from pit **2103** are dominated by the open country species and may be indicative of an open downland environment with some areas of longer grass in the vicinity of the pit.
- 7.4.3 There is a greater shade-loving element in the assemblages from pit **2104**, including shells of *Acanthinula aculeata*, a species indicative of a woodland environment. There may well have been some sort of woodland element near this pit, in a general grassland landscape.

- 7.4.4 Mollusc assemblages from other Neolithic features on Salisbury Plain, such as near Old Sarum (Powell *et al* 2005) and Land South of Amesbury (Wyles in prep) have indicated a pattern of a local mixed landscape of open deciduous woodland and open grassland across the area during this period. The assemblages from pits **2103** and **2104** would be compatible with this pattern.

8 FURTHER POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 The archaeological resource in its setting

- 8.1.1 The Site lies within a landscape renowned for its exceptional archaeological resource, including the Stonehenge World Heritage Site, various multi-period mortuary, ritual and agricultural landscapes and settlements. Numerous Scheduled Monuments, sites and find spots are known in the vicinity of the Site, whilst mortuary monuments are recorded on the edge of and within the Site itself.
- 8.1.2 The investigations to this point have identified three main areas of high archaeological potential on the Site – the Neolithic pits, the two probable barrows, and the cemetery. For various reasons, such as a high potential to contain important sources of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental data relating to the cultures responsible for them, all are of particular archaeological significance and have the potential to be of regional or national importance. The value of the other features remains uncertain at present.
- 8.1.3 All observed features and deposits are considered to be in a good to very good state of preservation, with minimal evidence for truncation and disturbance. Cuts are generally very distinct, whilst formation processes and stratigraphic relationships are, in general, clearly discernible.
- 8.1.4 Middle and Late Neolithic pits are a characteristic feature of the prehistoric landscape, often containing valuable environmental material. Some contain interesting assemblages of artefacts, often forming structured deposits. Comparing and contrasting such pits from the wider region would contribute towards a better understanding of the Neolithic environment and to some extent the prevailing phenomenology, as well as temporal and/or spatial patterning.
- 8.1.5 The apparently undisturbed nature of the below-ground elements of the ring ditches promises a high potential for a wealth of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence.
- 8.1.6 It is frequently observed that prehistoric funerary monuments were sometimes re-used, particularly during the earlier Anglo-Saxon and sometimes Romano-British period, as sites for secondary inhumations or, occasionally, as the focal point for larger cemeteries (see archaeological background above). Indeed the DBA recognised a strong potential for Anglo-Saxon burials to be encountered in the vicinity of the barrows, as well as in areas away from the known monuments (WA 2013a).
- 8.1.7 The ring-ditches/barrows, Neolithic pits and the cemetery underscore the potential for evidence of multi-period and multi-rite mortuary/ritual activity throughout the Site.
- 8.1.8 Overall any findings from the Site would enhance the corpus of data, and would add to, as well as benefit from the considerable and significant research projects undertaken in the region to date.

8.2 Geophysics assessment

- 8.2.1 The geophysical survey detected the ring-ditches of the probable barrows very clearly, though some discrete features such as the pits were less clearly distinguishable. None of the grave-like features were detected, as is often the case due to their being rapidly backfilled with material identical to the surrounding geology.
- 8.2.2 The amorphous spreads of increased magnetic responses (**Figure 1**) may well mask archaeological remains and this concept is re-enforced by the recording of grave-like features within Trench 5. Further investigation of these magnetic anomalies may be prudent, perhaps as part of any further stages of mitigation.

8.3 Finds

- 8.3.1 No further conservation treatment is considered necessary.
- 8.3.2 The results indicate that conditions are favourable for bone preservation. The copper alloy object was also in good condition.
- 8.3.3 The artefactual evidence from this stage of works should be reviewed in the light of any additional material recovered during future mitigation work on the Site. All assemblages derived from all of the Site investigations should ultimately be considered as a whole for analysis, interpretation and publication.
- 8.3.4 All excavation and post-excavation associated with human remains will be undertaken in accordance with the standards as set out in IfA Technical Paper 13 (McKinley and Roberts 1993). As a minimum, osteoarchaeological advice will be provided by WA in-house specialists, though it is intended (subject to work programme and other commitments) that any further excavation of the cemetery if required, will be directed in the field by the WA Senior Osteoarchaeologist, assisted as necessary by the WA Osteoarchaeologist, both being experienced field archaeologists and directors in their own right.
- 8.3.5 The final placing of human remains following analysis will be subject to the requirements of an appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence.

8.4 Environmental

Charred plant remains

- 8.4.1 The analysis of these charred plant assemblages has no potential to provide further information on the nature of the settlement and surrounding local environment as only charred hazelnut shells were recorded in the assemblages. No further work is proposed on these samples.

Wood charcoal

- 8.4.2 There is no potential for the analysis of the wood charcoal to provide detailed information on the species composition and exploitation of the local woodland resource on the site due to the small charcoal assemblages recovered. No further work is proposed on these samples.

Land snails

- 8.4.3 There is some potential for analysis of the mollusc assemblages to provide a more detailed picture of the local landscape, in particular to help define in more detail the nature of the environment exploited by the shade-loving species.

- 8.4.4 This data would provide a comparison with other assemblages from Neolithic deposits in the wider area such as near Old Sarum (Powell *et al* 2005) and Land South of Amesbury (Wyles in prep).
- 8.4.5 Analysis of these mollusc assemblages should be considered in light of further work on the Site.
- 8.4.6 Analysis of selected samples involves the extraction of apical and diagnostic fragments from both flot and residue. The recovered shells are identified and quantified using stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope, following the nomenclature of Anderson (2005) and with reference to modern reference collections where appropriate. The results are tabulated and species diversity indices calculated (Shannon index, Broullion index, Delta 2 index and Delta 4 index).

Scientific dating

- 8.4.7 There is the potential to obtain radiocarbon dates on hazelnut shell fragments from contexts **2107** and **2105** in pit **2103** and also context **2108** in pit **2104**. Animal bone from the same features may also be sampled. Obtaining radiocarbon dates on suitable material from pits **2103** and **2104** should be considered.
- 8.4.8 The potential for the recovery of material suitable for radiocarbon dating on the Site as a whole appears to be high.

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, who has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion. Deposition of any finds will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner. Until then, the archive will be stored at the Wessex Archaeology offices in Salisbury.

9.2 Preparation of Archive

- 9.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site code **107940**; a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- 1 cardboard and 1 airtight plastic box of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 2 files of paper records & A3/A4 graphics
- 1 X-Radiograph

9.3 Discard policy

- 9.3.1 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. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

- 9.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

9.4 Copyright

- 9.4.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by WA Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights* regulations 2003.

9.5 Security Copy

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

9.6 OASIS

- 9.6.1 An OASIS online record (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/wessexar1-207091>) has been initiated for the work and key fields in regard of the excavation will be completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive). A summary is provided in **Appendix 4**.

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11 APPENDICES

11.1 Appendix 1: Evaluation trench summaries

KEY: bgl – below ground level

TRENCH 1	Dimensions (m)		29.58 x 2.10 x 0.26
	Co-ordinates		X: 417106 Y: 143277 Z: 96m aOD
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
101	topsoil	mid brownish-grey silty-clay loam; crop & rooting throughout; sparse–moderate poorly sorted subangular–subrounded flint nodules & sparse small subangular flint	0–0.21
102	natural	off-white chalk nodules in degraded chalk matrix; moderate large subrounded flint nodules <150mm diam.	0.21+
tree-throw holes		2 x irregular/sub-circular features c. 1.68 x 1.38m+ & 2.20 x 1.95m	0.21+
plough scar		1 x N-S straight, narrow linear c. 2m long	0.21+

TRENCH 2	Dimensions (m)		29.86 x 2.10 x 0.31
	Co-ordinates		X: 417142 Y: 143321 Z: 97m aOD
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
201	topsoil	mid brownish-grey silty-clay loam; crop & rooting throughout; sparse–moderate poorly sorted subangular–subrounded flint nodules & sparse small subangular chalk nodules	0–0.26
202	natural	off-white chalk nodules in degraded chalk matrix; moderate–common large subrounded flint nodules; moderate periglacial striping	0.26+
tree-throw holes		4 x irregular/sub-circular features; 2.26 x 1.53m; 3.70 x 1.40m; 2.86 x 2.20m+; 1.81 x 2.06m.	0.21+

TRENCH 3	Dimensions (m)		30.59 x 2.10 x 0.54
	Co-ordinates		X: 417175 Y: 143385 Z: 96.50m aOD
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
301	topsoil/ ploughsoil	mid brownish-grey silty-clay loam; crop & rooting throughout; sparse–moderate poorly sorted subangular–subrounded flint nodules & sparse small chalk nodules	0–0.24
302	subsoil	mid reddish-brown silty-loam; sparse flint as above; firm	0.24–0.51
303	natural	off-white chalk nodules in degraded chalk matrix; moderate large subrounded flint nodules	0.51+
tree-throw holes		3 x irregular/sub-circular features; 2.50+ x 2.10m; 2 x around 1.0 x 1.0m	0.21+

TRENCH 4	Dimensions (m)		29.26 x 2.1 x 0.54
	Co-ordinates		X: 417200 Y: 143446 Z: 95.50m aOD
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
401	topsoil/ ploughsoil	mid brownish-grey silt-loam; crop & rooting throughout; sparse–moderate poorly sorted subangular–subrounded flint nodules & sparse small chalk nodules	0–0.23
402	subsoil	mid reddish-brown silty-loam; flints & chalk as above	0.23–0.50
403	natural	off-white chalk nodules in degraded chalk & silt matrix; moderate–common large subangular–subrounded flint nodules	0.50+
tree-throw holes		4 x sub-circular/irregular features; only two surveyed; 1.50 x 0.74m+; 2.15+ x 2.00m	0.23+
linear feature		E-W band c. 1m wide, in natural (not surveyed)	0.23+

TRENCH 5	Dimensions (m)		30 x 2.10 x 0.29
	Co-ordinates		X: 417306 Y: 143512 Z: 98 m aOD
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
501	topsoil/ ploughsoil	mid brownish-grey silt-loam; crop & rooting throughout; sparse–moderate poorly sorted subangular–subrounded flint & sparse small chalk nodules	0–0.24
502	natural	off-white chalk nodules in degraded chalk matrix; moderate–common subangular–subrounded large flint nodules	0.24+
503	bioturbation	animal burrow at northern end; masked three graves ('16-18')	0.20+



graves (1-19) *Not to be used as context numbers*	19 x sub-rectangular features, or parts thereof; 18 approximately E-W aligned in minimum three rows across & beyond whole trench, one ?earlier N-S at northern end of trench. Human bone encountered in grave '9' c. 0.50m bgl (skull), grave '17' (feet) same depth, no bone in another at that depth (grave '11')	0.24+
tree-throw holes	2 x irregular/sub-circular features c. 0.80 x 1.30, and c. 1m x 2m	0.24+

TRENCH 6	Dimensions (m)		15.95 (max) x 7.12 (max) x 0.83
	Co-ordinates		X: 417470 Y: 143632 Z: 95m aOD
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
601	topsoil	mid brownish-grey silt-loam crop cover & rooting throughout; sparse-moderate subangular-subrounded flint nodules & sparse small chalk nodules	0-0.26
602	natural	off-white chalk nodules in degraded chalk matrix; moderate subangular-subrounded large flint nodules	0.26+
603	pit	sub-circular cut; gradual, undulating sides, flattish base, very gradual base of slope; 3.71 x 3.88 x 0.57m	0.26-0.83m
604	pit fill	fill of 603;	0.26-0.83m
sub-oval feature		2.30 x 3.02m	0.26+

TRENCH 7	Dimensions (m)		30.24 x 2.10 x 0.30
	Co-ordinates		X: 417420 Y: 143566 Z: 97m aOD
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
701	topsoil/ ploughsoil	dark brownish-grey silt-loam; crop cover & rooting throughout; sparse-moderate poorly sorted subangular and subrounded flint nodules; sparse small subangular chalk nodules	0-0.24
702	natural	off-white chalk bedrock & degraded chalk matrix; moderate-common large subrounded flint nodules	0.24+

TRENCH 8	Dimensions (m)		29.76 x 2.1 x 0.45
	Co-ordinates		X: 417425 Y: 143518 Z: 96.5m aOD
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
801	topsoil/ ploughsoil	mid brownish-grey silt-loam; crop cover & rooting throughout; sparse-moderate poorly sorted subangular-subrounded flint nodules & small chalk nodules	0-0.24
802	subsoil	mid brownish-yellow silt-loam; common flints as above	0.24-0.40
803	natural	off-white chalk bedrock in degraded matrix; moderate-large flint & chalk nodules; sparse periglacial striping	0.40+

TRENCH 9	Dimensions (m)		30.40 x 4.0 (max) x 0.98
	Co-ordinates		X: 417488 Y: 143609 Z: 95m aOD
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
901	topsoil/ ploughsoil	dark greyish-brown silt-loam; crop cover & rooting throughout; sparse-moderate poorly sorted subangular-subrounded flint nodules; sparse small subangular chalk nodules	0-0.25
902	natural	off-white chalk bedrock in degraded matrix; moderate-common large subrounded & angular flint nodules	0.25+
903	pit	NE-SW; subrectangular; steep, straight sides, flat base; 5.41 x 1.57 x 0.73m; possible modern slit trench	0.10-0.98
904	fill of pit	upper fill; dark yellowish-brown silt-loam; frequent tiplines, lenses, peagrit, chalk rubble & occasional darker silty-clay loam; ON2 (iron pipe); fairly recent backfill	
905	fill of pit	off-white chalk rubble; deliberate backfill (earliest)	

TRENCH 10	Dimensions (m)		30.42 x 2.1 x 0.29
	Co-ordinates		X: 417508 Y: 143633 Z: 94.5m aOD
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
1001	topsoil/ ploughsoil	dark greyish-brown silt-loam; crop cover & rooting throughout; sparse-moderate poorly sorted subangular-subrounded flint nodules; sparse small subangular chalk nodules	0-0.26
1002	natural	off-white chalk bedrock in degraded matrix; moderate-common large	0.26+



		subrounded & angular flint nodules	
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TRENCH 11	Dimensions (m)		30.39 x 2.1 x 0.27	
	Co-ordinates		X: 417597 Y: 143708 Z: 90.5m aOD	
context	category	description		depth (m bgl)
1101	topsoil	mid brownish-grey silty-clay loam; crop cover & rooting throughout; sparse poorly sorted subangular–subrounded flint nodules; rare chalk nodules		0–0.24
1102	natural	off-white chalk nodules & degraded chalk; sparse large subrounded flint nodules < 200mm		0.24+

TRENCH 12	Dimensions (m)		29.75 x 2.1 x 0.31	
	Co-ordinates		X: 417639 Y: 143742 Z: 88.5m aOD	
context	category	description		depth (m bgl)
1201	topsoil	mid brownish-grey silty-loam; crop cover & rooting throughout; sparse poorly sorted subangular-subrounded flint inclusions sparse chalk nodules		0–0.23
1202	natural	off-white chalk nodules; degraded chalk matrix; sparse large subrounded flint nodules		0.23+
1203	posthole	circular; 0.40m diameter		0.23–0.31
1204	fill of posthole	included modern frogged bricks		

TRENCH 13	Dimensions (m)		29.76 x 2.1 x 0.54	
	Co-ordinates		X: 417639 Y: 143682 Z: 88.5m aOD	
context	category	description		depth (m bgl)
1301	topsoil	mid brownish-grey silty-clay; crop cover & rooting throughout; sparse, poorly sorted subangular–subrounded flint nodules; rare chalk nodules;		0–0.25
1302	natural	off-white chalk nodules & degraded chalk; very rare flint as above		0.25
1303	tree-throw hole	irregular cut with very irregular sides & base		0.25–0.54
1304	fill of tree-throw hole	typical disturbed chalk one side and more organic & silted fill on the other		

TRENCH 14	Dimensions (m)		29.88 x 2.1 x 0.28	
	Co-ordinates		X: 417601 Y: 143519 Z: 90m aOD	
context	category	description		depth (m bgl)
1401	topsoil	mid brownish-grey silty-clay; crop coverage & rooting throughout; sparse poorly sorted subangular–subrounded flint nodules; rare chalk nodules		0–0.24
1402	natural	off-white chalk nodules & degraded chalk; very rare periglacial striping (light brown silty clay)		0.24+

TRENCH 15	Dimensions (m)		30.14 x 2.10 x 0.28	
	Co-ordinates		X: 417655 Y: 143527 Z: 89m aOD	
context	category	description		depth (m bgl)
1501	topsoil	mid brownish-grey silty-clay; crop coverage & rooting throughout; sparse poorly sorted subangular–subrounded flint nodules; rare small chalk nodules		0–0.23
1502	natural	off-white chalk; abundant periglacial striping (light brown silty clay) length of trench; sparse–moderate flint nodules as above		0.23+

TRENCH 16	Dimensions (m)		30 x 2.10 x 0.44	
	Co-ordinates		X: 417619 Y: 143473 Z: 91m aOD	
context	category	description		depth (m bgl)
1601	topsoil	mid brownish-grey silty-clay; crop cover & rooting throughout; sparse poorly sorted subangular-subrounded flint nodules;		0–0.28
1602	subsoil	mid reddish-brown silty-clay; rare flint as above; rare subangular chalk fragments		0.28–0.40
1603	natural	off-white chalk nodules; degraded chalk; frequent periglacial striping (light brown silty clay); sparse-moderate large subrounded flint nodules <150mm		0.40–0.44



TRENCH 17	Dimensions (m)		29.58 x 2.10 x 0.45
	Co-ordinates		X: 417692 Y: 143561 Z: 85.5m aOD
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
1701	topsoil	mid brownish-grey silty-clay loam; crop cover & rooting throughout; moderate–common poorly sorted subangular-subrounded flint	0–0.30
1702	subsoil	mid reddish-brown silty-clay; common flint as above	0.30–0.45
1703	natural	light yellowish-white chalk in orange-brown silty matrix; sparse moderately poorly sorted subrounded–subangular flint nodules	0.45+

TRENCH 18	Dimensions (m)		29.87 x 2.10 x 0.62
	Co-ordinates		X: 417686 Y: 143644 Z: 85m aOD
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
1801	topsoil	mid brownish-grey silty-clay; sparse poorly sorted subangular–subrounded flint nodules; sparse chalk nodules	0–0.26
1802	subsoil	mid reddish-brown silty-clay; moderate flints as above	0.26–0.48
1803	natural	light yellowish-white degraded chalk in silty matrix; frequent chalk nodules; common periglacial striping; moderate large flint nodules	0.48+

TRENCH 19	Dimensions (m)		29.78 x 2.10 x 0.58
	Co-ordinates		X: 417586 Y: 143574 Z: 91m aOD
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
1901	topsoil	mid brownish-grey silty clay; crop cover & rooting throughout; sparse poorly sorted subangular–subrounded flint nodules	0–0.28
1902	subsoil	mid reddish-brown silty-clay; sparse flint as above; rare subangular chalk fragments	0.28–0.53
1903	natural	off-white chalk; degraded chalk; frequent periglacial striping throughout (light brown silty-clay); rare–sparse large subrounded flint nodules	0.53+

TRENCH 20	Dimensions (m)		31.23 x 2.10 x 0.33
	Co-ordinates		X: 417450 Y: 143582 Z: 97m aOD
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
2001	topsoil/ ploughsoil	dark greyish-brown silt-loam; crop cover & rooting throughout; sparse–moderate poorly sorted subangular–subrounded flint nodules; sparse small subangular chalk nodules	0–0.26
2002	natural	off-white chalk bedrock in degraded matrix; moderate–common large subrounded flint nodules; rare periglacial striping	0.26+

TRENCH 21	Dimensions (m)		31.26 x 2.10 x 0.99
	Co-ordinates		X: 417372 Y: 143522 Z: 98m aOD
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
2101	topsoil/ ploughsoil	mid brownish-grey silt-loam; crop cover & rooting throughout; sparse–moderate poorly sorted subangular–subrounded flint nodules & small chalk nodules	0–0.26
2102	natural	off-white chalk in degraded chalk matrix; moderate–large chalk & flint nodules	0.26+
2103	pit	well-defined sub-circular cut (1.10 x 1.20 x 0.50m) with vertical sides & flat base; contained fills 2105–2107; ??Neolithic	0.26–0.76
2104	pit	well-defined circular cut (1.15 x 1.15 x 0.73m) with vertical/undercutting straight to concave sides and flat base; ??Neolithic	0.26–0.99
2105	fill of pit 2103	earliest fill (?silting & collapse); mid greyish-brown clay-silt; frequent–abundant well sorted small subangular chalk nodules; sparse subangular, moderately sorted flints; sparse charcoal flecks; burnt flint, animal bone & worked flint; 0.20m thick	
2106	fill of pit 2103	second fill (secondary); mid yellowish-brown clay-silt; common–moderate fairly well sorted small chalk nodules & flecks; rare–sparse poorly sorted subangular flint nodules; firm–compact; western half of pit; up to 0.25m thick	
2107	fill of pit 2103	latest fill (secondary); mid-dark yellowish-brown clay-silt; moderate–common fairly well sorted subangular flint nodules, especially in lower half; rare–sparse charcoal flecks; firm; antler and animal bone, worked & burnt flint; 0.45m thick	



2108	fill of pit 2104	earliest fill; dark brown silt loam; common small chalk lumps; common chalk peagrit; rare large flint stones, all poorly sorted; burnt flint, worked flint, animal bone, charcoal flecks; single episode; 0.21m thick	
2109	fill of pit 2104	second deposit; mid brown silt loam; moderate chalk nodules; very common chalk stones & peagrit; poorly sorted; more gradual silting	
2110	fill of pit 2104	third fill; mid brown silt loam; abundant moderate-large chalk nodules; common smaller chalk & peagrit; rare flint; poorly sorted; worked flint, burnt flint, ?hammerstone, charcoal flecking; silting; 0.33m thick	
2111	fill of pit 2104	uppermost fill (??tertiary); mid yellowish-brown silt loam; sparse chalk & peagrit; rare moderate flint nodules; poorly sorted; silting; 0.16m thick	

TRENCH 22	Dimensions (m)	30.12 x 2.10 x 0.43	
	Co-ordinates	X: 417326 Y: 143456 Z: 98m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
2201	topsoil	mid brownish-grey silty-clay loam; crop cover & rooting throughout; sparse-moderate poorly sorted subangular-subrounded flint nodules; sparse small chalk nodules	0-0.28
2202	subsoil	mid reddish-brown silt loam; sparse flints as above	0.28-0.39
2203	natural	off-white chalk nodules; degraded chalk matrix; sparse periglacial striping; moderate large subrounded flint nodules	0.39+

TRENCH 23	Dimensions (m)	25.78 x 2.10 x 0.33	
	Co-ordinates	X: 417161 Y: 143409 Z: 94.50m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
2301	topsoil/ ploughsoil	mid brownish-grey silt-loam; crop cover & rooting throughout; sparse-moderate poorly sorted subangular-subrounded flint nodules & sparse small subangular chalk nodules	0-0.25
2302	subsoil	mid yellowish-brown silt-loam; common flints as above	0.25-0.33
2303	natural	off-white chalk nodules in degraded chalk matrix; common periglacial striping moderate-large flint nodules	0.33+

TRENCH 24	Dimensions (m)	28.56 x 2.10 x 0.54	
	Co-ordinates	X: 417124 Y: 143358 Z: 95m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
2401	topsoil/ ploughsoil	mid brownish-grey silt-loam; crop cover & rooting throughout; sparse-moderate poorly sorted subangular-subrounded flint nodules & small chalk nodules	0-0.28
2402	subsoil	mid reddish-brown silty-loam; inclusions as above	0.28-0.43
2403	natural	off-white chalk nodules in degraded chalk & silt matrix; moderate-common subangular-subrounded large flint nodules	0.43+
tree-throw holes		4 x irregular/sub-circular features; 1.77 x 1.64m; 1.76 x 1.07m+; 1.67 x 0.62m+; 2.83 x 2.1m+	0.43+



11.2 Appendix 3: Watching brief summaries

WA 30	Dimensions (m)	2.5 x 0.6 x 3.0	WYG TP 03
	Co-ordinates	X: 417723.38 Y: 143694.43 Z: 82.61m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
3001	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
3002	subsoil	Mid – dark brown silty clay, moderately compacted with sparse sub-angular and angular flint <0.1m. Clear but undulating horizon with 3003.	0.3–0.9
3003	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.9+

WA 31	Dimensions (m)	2.5 x 0.6 x 3.0	WYG TP 04
	Co-ordinates	X: 417742.52 Y: 143585.77 Z: 83.45m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
3101	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.2
3102	subsoil	Mid – dark brown silty clay, moderately compacted with sparse sub-angular and angular flint <0.1m. Clear horizon with 3103	0.2–0.4
3103	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.4+

WA 32	Dimensions (m)	0.5 x 0.5 x 1+	WYG BH 02
	Co-ordinates	X: 417714.81 Y: 143628.04 Z: 83.53m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
3201	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.25
3202	subsoil	Mid – dark brown silty clay, moderately compacted with sparse sub-angular and angular flint <0.1m. Clear horizon with 3203	0.25–0.55
3203	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.55+

WA 33	Dimensions (m)	2.5 x 0.6 x 2.6	WYG TP 07
	Co-ordinates	X: 417687.72 Y: 143624.62 Z: 84.99m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
3301	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.1
3302	subsoil	Mid – dark brown silty clay, moderately compacted with sparse sub-angular and angular flint <0.1m. Clear horizon with 3303	0.1–0.3
3303	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+

WA 34	Dimensions (m)	2.5 x 0.6 x 3.1	WYG TP 06
	Co-ordinates	X: 417646.09 Y: 143640.58 Z: 87.78m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
3401	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.2
3402	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.2+

WA 35	Dimensions (m)	2.5 x 0.6 x 2.5	WYG TP 02
	Co-ordinates	X: 417647.70 Y: 143696.08 Z: 87.93m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
3501	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
3502	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+

WA 36	Dimensions (m)	2.5 x 0.6 x 2.6	WYG TP 01
	Co-ordinates	X: 417632.10 Y: 143750.99 Z: 88.81m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
3601	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
3602	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+

WA 37	Dimensions (m)	2.5 x 0.6 x 2.5	WYG TP 05
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	Co-ordinates	X: 417590.07 Y: 143722.98 Z: 90.57m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
3701	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
3702	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+

WA 38	Dimensions (m)	2.5 x 0.6 x 2.5	WYG TP 08
	Co-ordinates	X: 417555.75 Y: 143685.65 Z: 92.36m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
3801	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
3802	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+

WA 39	Dimensions (m)	0.5 x 0.5 x 1+	WYG BH 01
	Co-ordinates	X: 417617.14 Y: 143682.97 Z: 89.65m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
3901	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
3902	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+

WA 40	Dimensions (m)	2.5 x 0.6 x 2.5	WYG TP 09
	Co-ordinates	X: 417576.86 Y: 143654.11 Z: 91.94m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
4001	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
4002	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+

WA 41	Dimensions (m)	2.5 x 0.6 x 2.5	WYG TP 10
	Co-ordinates	X: 417631.39 Y: 143570.23 Z: 88.16m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
4101	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.2
4102	subsoil	Mid – dark brown silty clay, moderately compacted with sparse sub-angular and angular flint <0.1m. Clear horizon with 4103	0.2–0.5
4103	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.5+

WA 42	Dimensions (m)	2 x 0.6 x 2.4	WYG TP 12
	Co-ordinates	X: 417605.17 Y: 143521.69 Z: 90.89m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
4201	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.2
4202	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.2+

WA 43	Dimensions (m)	2.5 x 0.6 x 2.6	WYG TP 11
	Co-ordinates	X: 417572.96 Y: 143572.85 Z: 90.87m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
4301	ploughsoil	Current ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.2
4302	subsoil	Mid – dark brown silty clay, moderately compacted with sparse sub-angular and angular flint <0.1m. Clear horizon with 4303	0.2–0.4
4303	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.4+

WA 44	Dimensions (m)	2.5 x 0.6 x 2.2	WYG TP 16
	Co-ordinates	X: 417550.71 Y: 143601.66 Z: 92.90m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
4401	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
4402	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+

WA 45	Dimensions (m)	2.5 x 0.6 x 2.6	WYG TP 14
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	Co-ordinates	X: 417520.20 Y: 143557.69 Z: 93.73m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
4501	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
4502	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.30+

WA 46	Dimensions (m)	2.5 x 0.6 x 2.6	WYG TP 15
	Co-ordinates	X: 417552.55 Y: 143502.02 Z: 93.02m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
4601	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
4602	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+

WA 47	Dimensions (m)	2.5 x 0.6 x 2.7	WYG TP 17
	Co-ordinates	X: 417435.27 Y: 143513.80 Z: 96.40m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
4701	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.2
4702	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.2+

WA 48	Dimensions (m)	2.5 x 0.6 x 2.3	WYG TP 13
	Co-ordinates	X: 417409.53 Y: 143542.80 Z: 97.57m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
4801	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
4802	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+

WA 49	Dimensions (m)	0.5 x 0.5 x 1+	WYG BH 03
	Co-ordinates	X: 417602.41 Y: 143539.32 Z: 90.35m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
4901	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
4902	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+

WA 50	Dimensions (m)	2.5 x 0.6 x 2.6	WYG TP 18
	Co-ordinates	X: 417395.89 Y: 143475.96 Z: 97.27m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
5001	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.4
5002	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.4+

WA 51	Dimensions (m)	2.5 x 0.6 x 2.5	WYG TP 19
	Co-ordinates	X: 417256.42 Y: 143501.82 Z: 97.48m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
5101	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
5102	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+

WA 52	Dimensions (m)	2.5 x 0.6 x 2.8	WYG TP 20
	Co-ordinates	X: 417209.06 Y: 143461.33 Z: 95.88m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
5201	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
5202	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+

WA 53	Dimensions (m)	2.5 x 0.6 x 2.8	WYG TP 21
	Co-ordinates	X: 417242.65 Y: 143432.10 Z: 97.15m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
5301	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
5302	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+
WA 54	Dimensions (m)	2.5 x 0.45 x 2.5	WYG SA 01



Co-ordinates		X: 417700.40 Y: 143437.94 Z: 82.94m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
5401	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
5402	subsoil	Mid – dark brown silty clay, moderately compacted with sparse sub-angular and angular flint <0.1m. Diffuse, undulating horizon with 5403, probably due to periglacial activity.	0.3–0.5
5403	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.5+

Dimensions (m)		2.5 x 0.45 x 2.5	WYG SA 02
Co-ordinates		X: 417728.79 Y: 143517.68 Z: 86.67m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
5501	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
5502	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+

Dimensions (m)		1 x 1.6 x 0.5	WYG PB 01
Co-ordinates		X: 417686.22 Y: 143667.47 Z: 85.22m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
5601	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
5602	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+

Dimensions (m)		1 x 1.6 x 0.65	WYG PB 02
Co-ordinates		X: 417666.62 Y: 143540.71 Z: 87.53m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
5701	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
5702	tree-throw hole	Irregular in plan, not fully excavated. There was no evidence of any anthropogenic material in the fill.	0.3–0.65
5703	fill	Secondary fill. Rich, mid-brown silty clay with rare chalk cobble inclusions, clear irregular horizon.	0.3–0.65
5704	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+

Dimensions (m)		1.5 x 0.9 x 0.45	WYG PB 03
Co-ordinates		X: 417525.76 Y: 143637.62 Z: 94.12m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
5801	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
5802	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+

Dimensions (m)		1.5 x 0.9 x 0.45	WYG PB 04
Co-ordinates		X: 417501.18 Y: 143497.98 Z: 94.24m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
5901	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
5902	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+

Dimensions (m)		2 x 0.9 x 0.5	WYG PB 05
Co-ordinates		X: 417295.31 Y: 143445.17 Z: 98.05m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
6001	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
6002	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+

Dimensions (m)		2 x 0.9 x 0.45	WYG PB 06
Co-ordinates		X: 417345.29 Y: 143461.60 Z: 98.19m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
6101	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
6102	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+



WA 62	Dimensions (m)		2.5 x 0.45 x 2.6	WYG TP 22
	Co-ordinates		X: 417159.91 Y: 143314.68 Z: 98.06m aOD	
context	category	description		depth (m bgl)
6201	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.		0–0.3
6202	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules		0.3+
6203	tree-throw hole	Irregular in plan, not fully excavated. There was no evidence of any anthropogenic material in the fill.		0.3–0.95
6204	fill	Secondary fill. Rich, mid-brown silty clay with rare chalk cobble inclusions, clear irregular horizon.		0.3–0.95

WA 63	Dimensions (m)		2 x 0.45 x 2.5	WYG TP 23
	Co-ordinates		X: 417103.40 Y: 143281.22 Z: 96.40m aOD	
context	category	description		depth (m bgl)
6301	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.		0–0.3
6302	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules		0.3+

WA 64	Dimensions (m)		0.5 x 0.5 x 1+	WYG BH 04
	Co-ordinates		X: 417450.83 Y: 143571.35 Z: 96.89m aOD	
context	category	description		depth (m bgl)
6401	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.		0–0.3
6402	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules		0.3+

WA 65	Dimensions (m)		1.5m x 0.45m x 2.5m	WYG SA 03
	Co-ordinates		X: 417423.56 Y: 143612.64 Z: 96.31m aOD	
context	category	description		depth (m bgl)
6501	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.		0–0.3m
6502	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules		0.3m+

WA 66	Dimensions (m)		1.5 x 0.45 x 2.5	WYG SA 04
	Co-ordinates		X: 417167.07 Y: 143400.89 Z: 95.61m aOD	
context	category	description		depth (m bgl)
6601	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.		0–0.3
6602	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules		0.3+

WA 67	Dimensions (m)		0.5 x 0.5 x 1+	WYG WS 07
	Co-ordinates		X: 417174.04 Y: 143446.18 Z: 94.35m aOD	
context	category	description		depth (m bgl)
6701	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.		0–0.3
6702	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules		0.3+

WA 68	Dimensions (m)		0.5 x 0.5 x 1+	WYG WS 06
	Co-ordinates		X: 417272.50 Y: 143479.13 Z: 97.79m aOD	
context	category	description		depth (m bgl)
6801	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.		0–0.3
6802	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules		0.3+

WA 69	Dimensions (m)		0.5 x 0.5 x 1+	WYG WS 05
	Co-ordinates		X: 417478.93 Y: 143529.88 Z: 95.07m aOD	
context	category	description		depth (m bgl)
6901	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.		0–0.3
6902	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules		0.3+

WA 70	Dimensions (m)		0.5 x 0.5 x 1+	WYG BH 05
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	Co-ordinates	X: 417283.96 Y: 143461.80 Z: 97.91m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
7001	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
7002	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+

WA 71	Dimensions (m)	0.5 x 0.5 x 1+	WYG WS 04
	Co-ordinates	X: 417506.6 Y: 143668.60 Z: 94.04m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
7101	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
7102	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+

WA 72	Dimensions (m)	0.5 x 0.5 x 1+	WYG WS 03
	Co-ordinates	X: 417603.97 Y: 143613.60 Z: 89.72m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
7201	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
7202	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+

WA 73	Dimensions (m)	0.5 x 0.5 x 1+	WYG WS 02
	Co-ordinates	X: 417700.98 Y: 143558.04 Z: 85.59m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
7301	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm. Moderately clear horizon with 7302	0–0.3
7302	subsoil	Mid – dark brown silty clay, moderately compacted with sparse sub-angular and angular flint <0.1m. Diffuse, undulating horizon with 5403, probably due to periglacial activity.	0.3–0.9
7303	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.9+

WA 74	Dimensions (m)	0.5 x 0.5 x 1+	WYG WS 01
	Co-ordinates	X: 417686.64 Y: 143758.88 Z: 83.90m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
7401	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
7402	natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+

WA 75	Dimensions (m)	0.5 x 0.5 x 1+	WYG BH 06
	Co-ordinates	X: 417140.02 Y: 143406.80 Z: 93.80m aOD	
context	category	description	depth (m bgl)
7501	ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay, moderately loose with sparse angular and sub-angular flint <0.1m, sparse chalk cobbles <20mm.	0–0.3
7502	Natural	Weathered chalk with rare periglacial cracks and rare flint nodules	0.3+



11.3 Appendix 3: Environmental summary tables

Table 3: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
Trench 21												
Neolithic Pits												
2103	2107	1	9	20	15	-	-	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	0/1 ml	Moll-t (A*)	?c14
	2107	1 M	1500g	5	10	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	0/< 1 ml	Moll-t (A*)	
	2105	2	7	25	10	-	-	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	5/5 ml	Moll-t (A*)	?c14
	2105	2 M	1500g	5	10	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	1/1 ml	Moll-t (A*)	?c14
2104	2108	3	9	60	15	-	-	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	7/5 ml	Moll-t (A*)	?c14
	2108	3 M	1500g	10	15	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	1/1 ml	Moll-t (A*)	

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs
Analysis: C14 = radiocarbon

Table 4: Mollusc assessment

Trench	21					
Site Phase	Neolithic					
Feature type	Pits					
Feature no.	2103			2104		
Context no.	2107		2105		2108	
Sample no.	1	1M	2	2M	3	3M
Vol (l)/ Weight (g)	9 l	1500g	7 l	1500g	9 l	1500g
Open country species						
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	X	X	X	-	-	-
<i>Vertigo</i> spp.	X	X	-	-	-	X
<i>Helicella itala</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Vallonia costata</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Vallonia excentrica</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X
Intro. <i>Helicellids</i>	X	X	X	X	X	-
Intermediate species						
<i>Trochulus hispidus</i>	-	-	-	X	X	X
<i>Pomatias elegans</i>	-	X	-	-	X	X
<i>Cochlicopa</i> spp.	-	-	X	X	X	X
<i>Cepaea</i> spp	-	X	-	-	X	X
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>	-	X	-	-	X	-
Shade-loving species						
<i>Carychium</i>	-	X	X	-	X	X
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Aegopinella nitidula</i>	-	-	X	X	X	X
<i>Clausilia bidentata</i>	-	-	X	-	-	-
<i>Acanthinula aculeata</i>	-	-	-	-	X	X
<i>Helicigona lapicida</i>	-	-	-	-	-	X
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.	-	-	-	X	X	X
Burrowing species						
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X

Key: X = present



11.4 Appendix 4: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-207091

Project details

Project name	Bulford South SFA
Short description of the project	Comprising twenty-four trenches c. 30m x 2.1m, the evaluation investigated a number of geophysical anomalies and apparently archaeologically 'blank' areas across the Site. Particular attention was paid to the area around the remains of two probable Bronze Age ring-ditches, detected close to the northern boundary. A number of archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation, representing human activity through prehistory, the Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon periods, and during the early 20th century. A few probable tree-throw holes were identified during the watching brief. Two probable Neolithic pits, each containing worked and burnt flint, animal bone (including red deer antler in one) and **organic material** were recorded towards the centre of the Site. Tree-throw holes were seen in some numbers across the Site, though less frequently to the east. These probably represent land clearance - an activity typical in, though not exclusive to, prehistory. A large pit towards the centre-north of the Site contained a small quantity of residual worked flint. At least 17, possibly 19, subrectangular graves (aligned east-west, and seemingly arranged in three, maybe four, rows) were revealed approximately 70m to the south-west of the two ring-ditches. The evidence suggests the presence of a flat grave cemetery, potentially of considerable size. The layout and the small copper alloy leather fitting found on top of one grave suggest a Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon date. It is not unusual to find such cemeteries in association with prehistoric monuments. The large subrectangular pit found towards the north of the Site was probably associated with wartime military practice trenching.
Project dates	Start: 09-02-2015 End: 27-02-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	107940 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	CEMETERY Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Neolithic
Monument type	PIT Neolithic
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	TREE THROW Uncertain
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Neolithic



Significant Finds	HAMMERSTONE Neolithic
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Neolithic
Significant Finds	STRAPEND None

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY BULFORD Bulford South SFA
Study area	13.40 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 17447 43550 51.1903875501 -1.75031229774 51 11 25 N 001 45 01 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 94.00m Max: 98.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	WYG Planning and Design
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Simon Cleggett
Project supervisor	Piotr Orczewski
Project supervisor	Rachel Williams
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	WYG Planning and Design

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Environmental", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Environmental", "Metal", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Survey", "Text"



Paper Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Paper Contents	"Environmental", "Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Bulford South SFA, Bulford, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Egging Dinwiddy, K.
Other bibliographic details	107940.01
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	Standard client report; A4, with colour illustrations A3-4;
Entered by	Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy (k.dinwiddy@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	23 March 2015



Plate 1: 'Blank' Trench 14, from the south-west



Plate 2: Periglacial scarring in Trench 12, from the south-east



Plate 3: Natural feature (tree-throw-hole) in Trench 10, from the south-west



Plate 4: Archaeological feature (pit 2103) in Trench 21, from the south-west


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Plate 5: South-east facing section, Trench 10 (no subsoil)



Plate 6: North-west facing section, Trench 8 (subsoil/degraded natural)




Plate 7: North-west facing section, Trench 19 (subsoil)



Plate 8: Borehole 39



Plate 9: Geotechnical test pit 48

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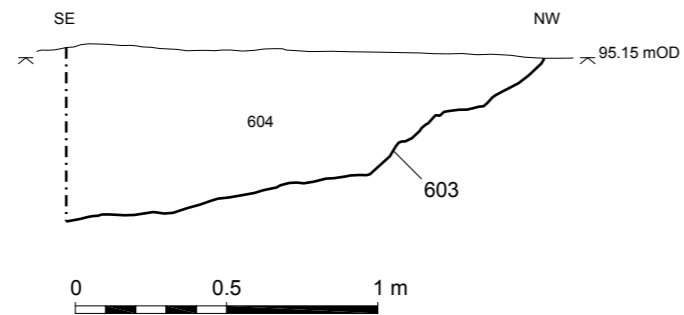


Plate 14: Pre-excavation image of pit 603 from the east

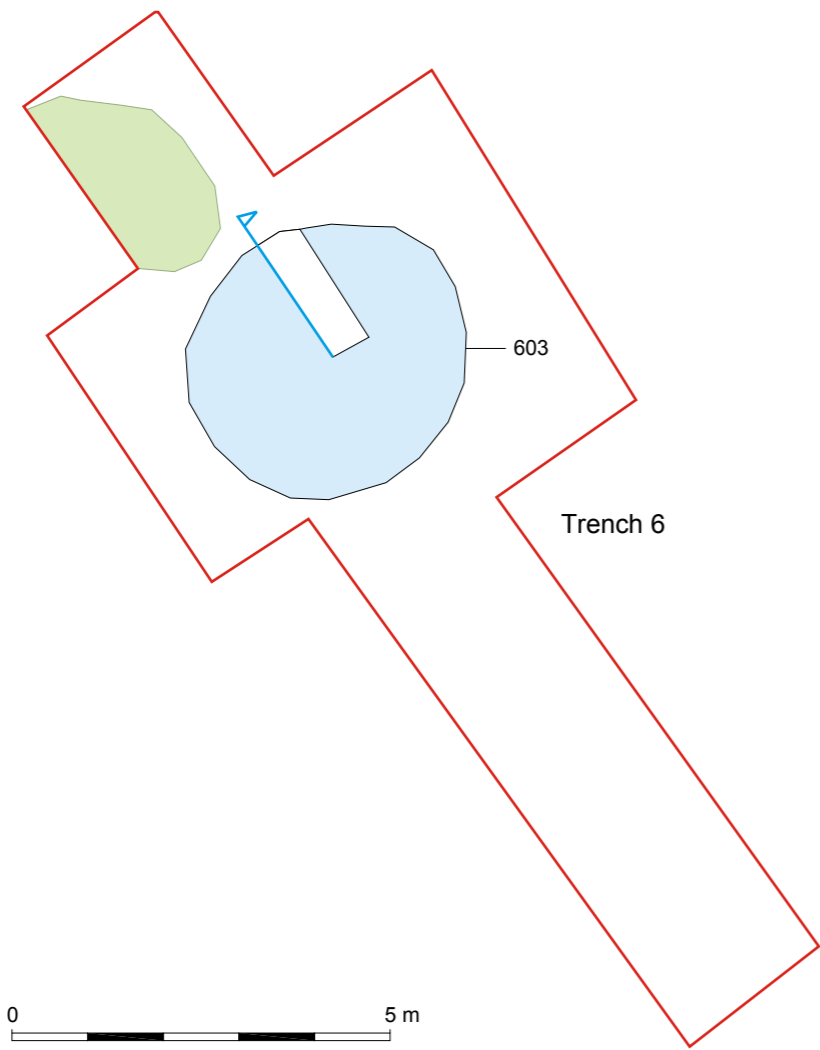


Plate 15: Intervention showing north-east facing partial section of pit 603

- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Tree-throw hole

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figs\Evaluation\2015_03_23\107940_Bulford_eval_master.dwg	



Plate 17: Red deer antler pick or rake in pit 2103, from the south-west

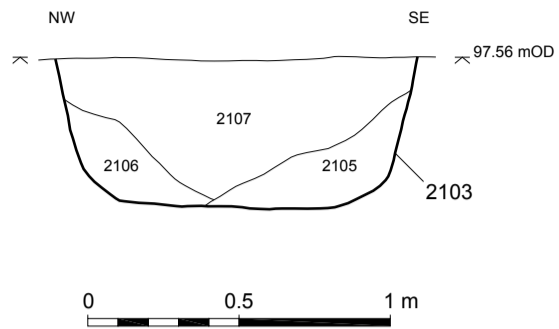


Plate 18: South-west facing section of pit 2103

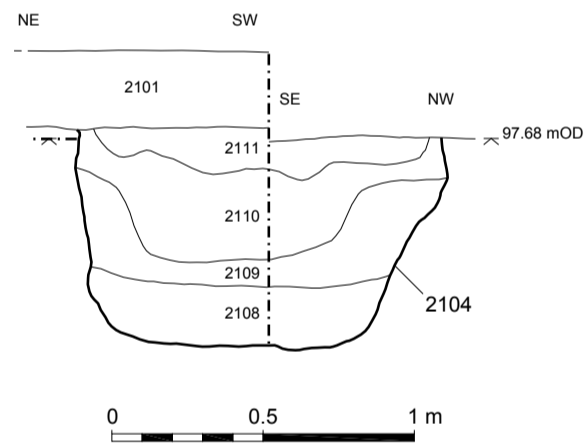
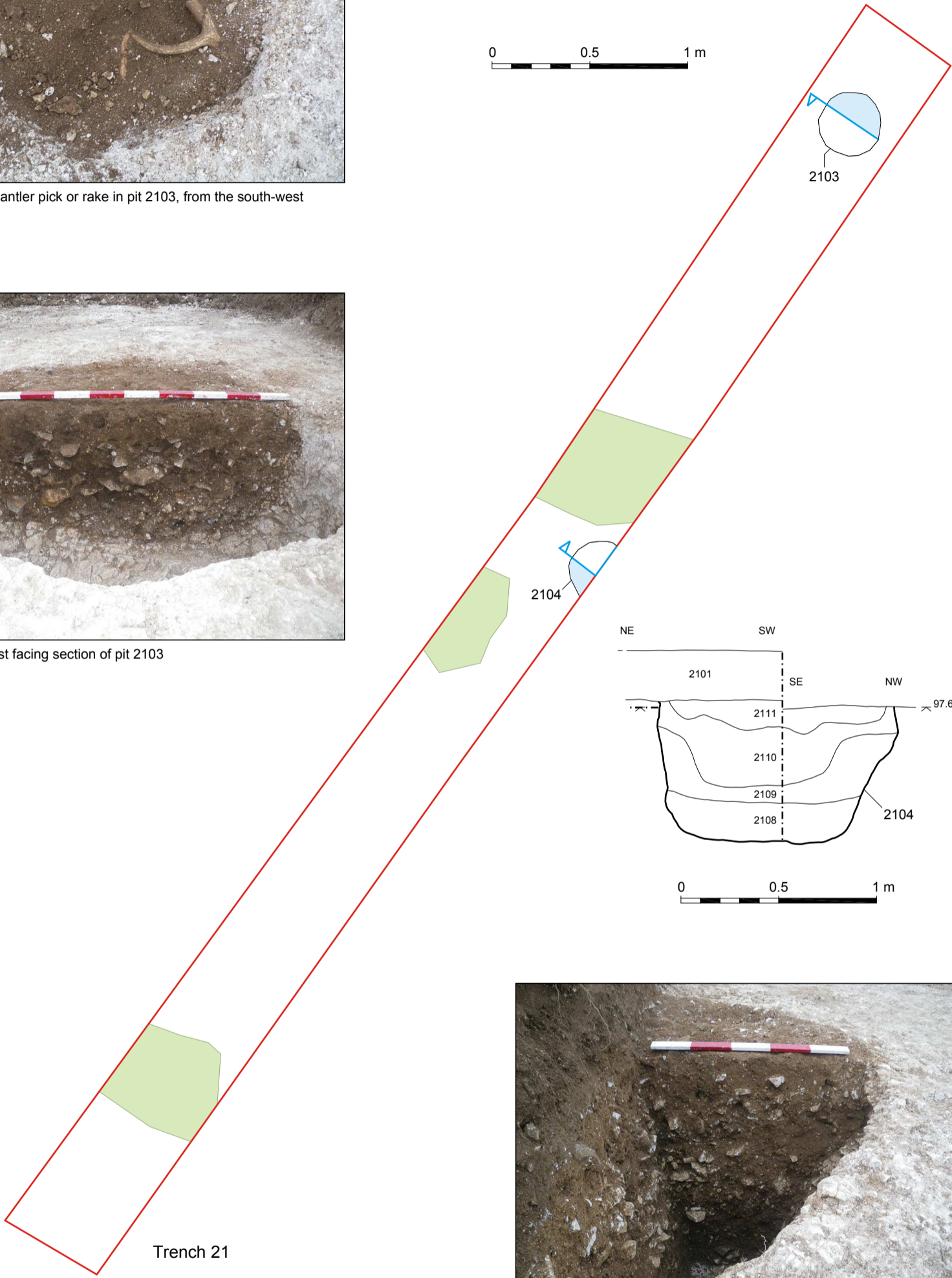


Plate 19: North-east facing section of pit 2104



- ▭ Evaluation trench
- ▭ Archaeological feature
- ▭ Tree-throw hole



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Date:	24/03/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:100, section 1:25 at A3	Illustrator:	RG
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\107940\Graphics_Office\Repfigs\Evaluation\2015_03_23\107940_Bulford_eval_master.dwg		



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



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