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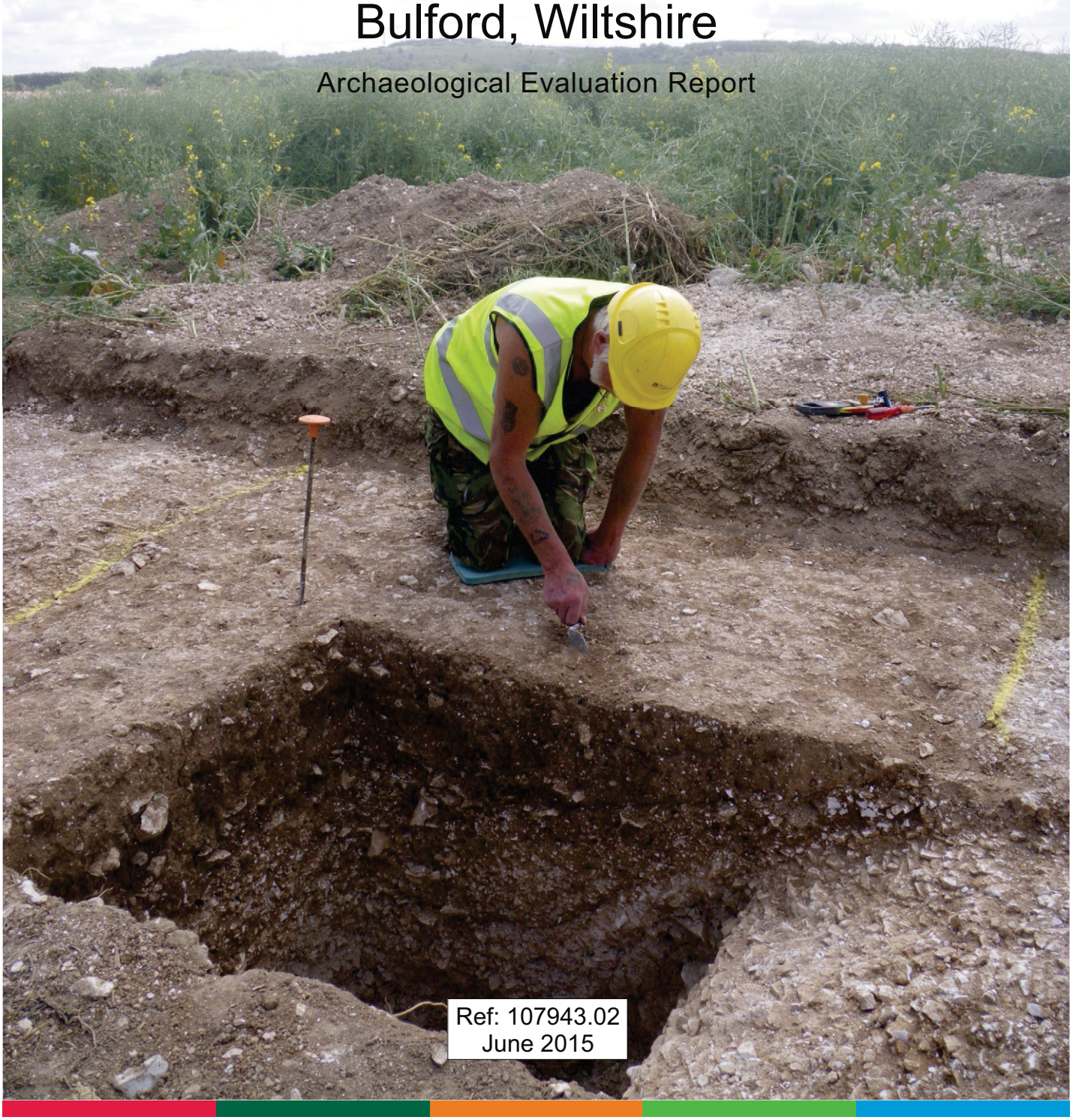
Bulford South SFA, Phase II Investigations Bulford, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Ref: 107943.02
June 2015

wessex archaeology

Bulford South SFA, Phase II Investigations
Bulford, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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July 2015

Report Ref: 107943.02

Quality Assurance

Project Code	107943	**Accession Code**		**Client Ref.**	A089116-10/4154
Planning Application Ref.		**Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)**	417447 143550		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	*JP*	*SDC*		12/07/2015
File:	X:\PROJECTS\107943_Reports\107943_BulfordSouth_EvalRep_v0.1.docx				
	E	*ML*	*ADC*		21/07/2015
File:	X:\PROJECTS\107943_Reports\ 107943_BulfordSouth_EvalRep_JP_v0.1 Draft ML edit				
File:					
File:					
File:					

* I= Internal Draft; E= External Draft; F= Final

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation 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 area is located within a rich multi-period archaeological landscape. A desk-based assessment and geophysical survey were conducted which identified the potential for buried archaeological features within the site. An initial archaeological trial trench evaluation (24 trenches) and watching brief during geotechnical investigations were carried out in February 2015.

The initial evaluation identified two probable Neolithic pits, at least 17 sub-rectangular graves, probable wartime military practice trenches and tree-throw holes. The second phase of evaluation was intended to increase the sampled area to 5% of the site through the excavation of a further 50 trenches. The Phase II evaluation trenches were targeted on two ring ditches identified in the geophysical survey, the immediate area surrounding the cemetery, and blank areas.

The Phase II evaluation identified remains of activity dating from the Neolithic period to the 20th century. The Neolithic evidence comprised a series of pits distributed across the site and containing animal bone, worked flint and pottery. The assemblage from one pit contained Late Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery, a broken polished flint axe, a discoidal flint knife, chisel arrowheads, animal bone and antler. In total nine probable Neolithic pits have been recorded during the two phases of evaluation. Two intercutting ring ditches (one possibly a Late Neolithic hengiform enclosure, the other probably a Bronze Age round barrow) were dug on the higher flat ground overlooking the confluence of the Nine Mile River and the River Avon. Excavation has shown that the ditches are well preserved and that internal features are also present. The re-use of Neolithic hengiform enclosures for the construction of later barrows has been recorded across Wiltshire and it is possible that this same phenomenon occurred at Bulford.

Further investigation of the flat-grave cemetery identified during the Phase I works has helped to clarify its extent and date. At least 27 grave-like features have been recorded. One grave was identified for excavation and a sample taken for radiocarbon dating returned a date of cal. AD 660-780 indicating activity in the Middle Saxon period.

Military features were recorded during both phases of evaluation at the site and include a large collection of horseshoes and other iron work (possibly indicating a field farrier) and possible practice trenches and/or firing positions. These features have the potential to add to the military history of Bulford Camp and in particular its association with mounted formations and riding schools.

Bulford South SFA, Phase II Investigations Bulford, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

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

The investigations were undertaken in the field by John Powell, Dave Murdie, Bianca San Martin, Peter Capps, Bill Moffat, Steve Froud, Sarah Kennie, Natalia Hunt, Phoebe Olsen and Rachel Williams. This report was compiled by John Powell, with contributions by Matt Leivers (prehistoric pottery), Lorrain Higbee (animal bone), Phil Harding (flint) and Lorraine Mepham (other finds). Tony Scothern processed the environmental samples, which were then assessed and discussed by Sarah F. Wyles. The illustrations were produced by Nancy Dixon. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Simon Cleggett.

Bulford South SFA, Phase II Investigations
Bulford, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation 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 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 (**Figure 1**) 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 of the camp, in its spatial, historical and archaeological contexts. The DBA highlighted the Site's location within close proximity to the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site (WHS), and within a wider landscape renowned for its rich and outstanding archaeological evidence for human activity from early prehistory onwards which includes Bronze Age round barrow cemeteries and later Neolithic ceremonial earthworks and circles such as Durrington Walls and Woodhenge.

1.1.3 Subsequently, a geophysical survey (WA 2014a) was conducted to inform an archaeological mitigation strategy. The survey identified two ring ditches, known from aerial photographs, and possible pit like features.

1.1.4 An initial archaeological trial trench evaluation of 24 trenches targeted the results of the geophysical survey and a watching brief was maintained during geotechnical investigations (WA 2015a). The Phase I evaluation identified two probable Neolithic pits, at least 17 sub-rectangular graves, probable wartime military practice trenches and tree-throw holes. In light of these discoveries a second phase of evaluation was intended to investigate the ring ditches and understand the extents of the flat cemetery and its relationship to the ring ditches.

1.1.5 A WSI was prepared, and approved by the client and Wiltshire Council Archaeological Service (WCAS) (WA 2015b). This set out the strategy and methodology for the implementation of the Phase II evaluation, conforming in format and content to current best practice and guidance (English Heritage 2006; CIfA 2014a), unless otherwise stated.

1.1.6 The Phase II evaluation comprised the excavation of 53 trenches, which increased the total sample area of the Site to 5%. Trenches were located across the two ring ditches, in

the area surrounding the flat cemetery identified during the initial evaluation and within apparently blank areas identified by the geophysical survey (**Figure1**).

1.1.7 The evaluation was carried out on the 5th May and between 14th and 29th May 2015.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site, on the south-eastern edge of Bulford, and approximately 2.8 km north-east of Amesbury, Wiltshire, comprised a 13.4 ha parcel of arable land, bounded to the north and west by residential properties on Newman's Way, Swattons` Close and Churchill Avenue. The Bulford Road and Bulford Camp are immediately to the east. To the south are 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 north-east side of the Site. The land gently undulates between elevations of 85–99 m 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 2 km to the east of the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites WHS, 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**).

2.2 Desk-based assessment

2.2.1 The DBA (WA 2013a) 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 detailed 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 13.4 ha 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 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.

2.3.3 The first phase of field evaluation demonstrated that there was a level of archaeological material present within the Site not indicated by the geophysical survey, leading to the second phase of evaluation excavations.

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 suggests 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). The siting of the ring ditches (on Site) just below the peak of high ground and, in close proximity to the confluence of two river systems may suggest an affinity with the river systems themselves as an integral component of an essentially ordered wider landscape (Cleggett 1999, 49-52).

2.4.4 Neolithic pits are characteristic of the local landscape. They are found in isolation, in small clusters, or in more extensive scatters. Middle Neolithic examples have been recorded at the multi-period Old Dairy site in Amesbury (2 km south-west; WA 2014c), and further to the south in the land around Old Sarum (Powell *et al.* 2005; WA 2014e). Large Late Neolithic groups have been recorded at Durrington (2 km to the west of the Site) and 2.5 km south-west on Amesbury Down (Fitzpatrick 2011, 191).

2.4.5 A number of isolated prehistoric/probable prehistoric burials have been recorded within the vicinity. In 1939 labourers working within the Bulford Camp (about 600 m to the north-east of the Site) discovered an All-Over Cord Beaker (HER No. MWI11920). Such vessels are usually found in funerary contexts: more recently another was discovered in the grave containing the Boscombe Bowmen, situated 2.5 km to the south-west on 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.

2.4.6 Scheduled Monuments are located throughout the Site's immediate environs (WA 2013a). A Neolithic long barrow lies less than 1 km to the south-west (SM No.1015215) and various forms of round barrow (bell, bowl, disc, saucer) occur in isolation, or more commonly in nucleated and dispersed groups along ridges. 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.

2.4.8 Within the Site, two ring ditches (one a possible Late Neolithic hengiform enclosure, the other a probable Bronze Age round barrow) were identified from aerial photographs, and clarified via the geophysical survey (**Figure 1**). The probable barrow (29.5 m across) comprises two concentric ring-ditches (SM No. 914483); the possible hengiform (28 m across) a single ring-ditch (SM No. 219332). Initial development proposals identified this area as open amenity space, thus presenting the option of 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 metres 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 fallen sarsen standing stone, its extraction pit and socket; and a Bronze Age ring-ditch at the centre of which were a richly-accompanied series of (possible) inhumation and (definite) cremation burials (Parker Pearson *et al*. 2005).

2.4.10 Aerial photographs show extensive field systems to the north, east and south of the Site, the nature of which suggest Bronze Age origins, although most are likely to have 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, for instance the ditch- and bank-defined trackways across and along the A303 (probably itself an ancient routeway), between Cholderton and the junction with Double Hedges (SM No. 1009613). A large possible Bronze Age ditch, excavated to the east of Amesbury, is probably part of the same network (Rawlings and Fitzpatrick 1996).

2.4.11 The linear earthworks in the field to the south of the Site appear to be part of a route that continues 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's edge, although if projected on the same alignment it would lead directly towards the ring ditches within the proposed development area. The geophysical survey did not detect any trace of such a feature within the Site.

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 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; 2 km east of the Site).

Iron Age and Romano-British

2.4.13 Iron Age and Romano-British remains include aspects of the surrounding extensive field systems identified from aerial photographs; find-spots cluster close to Beacon Hill Farm, around 2 km to the south-east of the Site, whilst Iron Age remains have been recorded at Amesbury Down (including inhumation burials; Powell and Barclay 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 Amesbury Down (Rawlings and Fitzpatrick 1996; Cooke *et al.* in prep.).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

2.4.15 Anglo-Saxon cemeteries have been excavated at Barrow Clump, Figheldean (3.5 km to the north) and the Old Dairy, Amesbury (2 km to the south-west). Both are directly associated with Early Bronze Age mortuary monuments that have Neolithic origins (WA 2013b; WA 2014c).

2.4.16 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.

2.4.17 The Domesday survey (AD 1086) suggests that the general location of the Site was sparsely populated. The nearest recorded settlement at Bulford was relatively large with 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 in 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 was 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, but 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 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (WA 2015b) and in compliance with the standards outlined in the CIfA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (CIfA 2014a), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

3.1.2 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.

3.2 Aims and objectives

3.2.1 The methodology for the evaluation was set out in detail in the WSI (WA 2015b). The archaeological evaluation aimed to:

- *clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by the proposed development;*
- *identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character and condition of any surviving remains;*
- *assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits; and*
- *produce a report which presents the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential.*

3.2.2 More specifically the Phase II evaluation was intended to:

- *investigate the areas immediately surrounding the two ring ditches to provide further evidence to support a decision on in situ preservation within the development;*
- *investigate the relationship between the two ring ditches and to their immediate environs;*
- *to characterise and understand the nature and extent of the two ring ditches;*
- *to understand the relationship, if any, between the flat cemetery and the two ring ditches;*
- *to understand the extent of the flat cemetery indicated by the geophysical survey and later confirmed by the evaluation trenching; and*
- *to characterise the flat cemetery through the excavation of one inhumation selected through metal detection, done without the removal of bone if artefactual evidence could supply a date of reasonable accuracy; otherwise via removal of bone to allow for radiocarbon dating.*

3.3 Evaluation methodology

3.3.1 Following discussion with the client and WCAS, a total of 50 machine-excavated trial trenches each measuring 30 m in length and 2.1 m wide were proposed for the Phase II evaluation. These were intended to further test the results of the geophysical survey and better establish the extent, characteristics and relationship of the flat cemetery and ring ditches. During the evaluation three additional trenches were required to further understand the extents of the flat cemetery (Trenches 75–77). Their locations were agreed in discussions with the Client and were laid out on the ground based on the location of both the Phase I and II trenches.

3.3.2 All trenches were laid out using GPS/TST in accordance with the pattern proposed in the WSI, although minor adjustments were required to take account of on-site constraints (**Figure 1**).

3.3.3 Trenches were opened using a 360º 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.

3.3.4 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).

3.3.5 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.

3.4 Monitoring

3.4.1 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.

3.5 Recording

3.5.1 All recording was undertaken using WA's *pro forma* recording sheets and system. Following the Phase I evaluation the grave-like features in Trench 77 were not issued context numbers. They were assigned feature numbers for the purposes of reporting and will be allocated context numbers during a likely later phase of mitigation.

3.5.2 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 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.

3.5.3 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.

3.6 Specialist strategies

Artefacts

3.6.1 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and guidance: archaeological evaluation* and in *Standards and guidance for the collection, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014a, 2014b) excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

3.6.2 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.

3.6.3 All artefacts recovered during the excavations are the property of the landowner. They have been duly processed in accordance with current recommendations and will be deposited with the relevant museum, subject to the landowner’s permission (see also below).

Environmental

3.6.4 Samples of deposits were taken from dateable contexts where appropriate and under the guidance of WA’s environmental specialists. 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).

3.6.5 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

3.6.6 A Ministry of Justice licence was procured for the specific excavation of a single grave during the Phase II evaluation (Licence No. 15-0100). A grave was identified within Trench 42 and excavated by the WA Senior Osteologist: as no dateable artefacts were present within the grave a sample of bone was taken for radiocarbon dating.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section presents a summary of the evaluation results. Further contextual details are available in the trench table summaries in **Appendix 1**; full detailed descriptions are recorded within the archive.

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The Site consisted of arable farmland, which was under cultivation and included a well-established crop of oil seed rape. The natural soil sequence was largely consistent across the Site and comprised a mid to dark yellowish brown or mid grey brown silt loam topsoil/ploughsoil, which was fairly loosely compacted and contained common chalk and flint. The topsoil/ploughsoil was between 0.2 m and 0.3 m deep (**Figure 4**).

4.2.2 Subsoil was evident between the chalk bedrock and topsoil in 12 trenches and tended to occur where topographical features (shallow slopes) had preserved it. The subsoil varied from mid yellow brown to mid reddish brown silt loam with common chalk fragments and flints; at its deepest the subsoil was present to a depth of 0.64 m below ground level. Towards the north-eastern edge of the Site a lack of subsoil was noted which reflected the relatively elevated position of the trenches in this area.

4.2.3 The underlying natural geology comprised chalk bedrock, ranging from relatively clean and solid, to degraded, weathered and heavily scarred by periglacial activity (**Figure 3**). These scars usually contained light yellow brown silt loam and chalk. Flint nodules of varying shapes, sizes and frequencies were noted throughout. The bedrock was generally encountered at 0.25–0.3 m below ground level (BGL), but variations were apparent across the Site between 0.2 m and 0.64 m BGL, the deepest coinciding with the presence of a subsoil/colluvium.

4.2.4 Of the 53 excavated trenches 13 contained archaeological features, 32 contained only tree throw holes or features of natural/geological origin and three were blank. The remaining five trenches (Trenches 66–70, located to the eastern edge of the Site) were excavated but not recorded due to the presence of suspected unexploded ordnance (UXO).

4.2.5 During the excavation of Trench 69 a large quantity (over 100) of spent WWII anti-tank Piat rounds was unearthed and the risk of further rounds, which had not functioned, remained a threat. Trench 69 lay within an area of increased magnetic response identified by the geophysical survey. Reinterpretation of the geophysical results in light of the UXO

indicates that the area around Trench 69 as the epicentre, represents a firing/practise range. These anomalies probably coincide with further undiscovered military *materiel*. Due to the potential for further UXO and the associated Health and Safety concerns Trenches 66–70 were designated out of bounds and no archaeological works were undertaken.

4.2.6 The earliest evidence of activity within the Site dates from the Neolithic period, comprising four excavated pits (**2704**, **4104**, **5008** and **5405**) that contained worked flint, animal bone and pottery. Pit **5008** was 100% excavated and contained placed deposits of animal bone, worked flint and pottery.

4.2.7 Trench 44 targeted the two ring ditches (**Figure 8**). Pottery recovered from surface cleaning of a pit (**4416**) located internally within the western ring ditch has been dated to the Late Neolithic, and it is possible that the ring ditch was (or began as) a Late Neolithic hengiform enclosure. A section placed across the easternmost ditch (4403) showed a 'U'-shaped profile 1.4 m deep (**Figure 8**). Although undated this feature is probably Bronze Age in date.

4.2.8 During the Middle Saxon period a flat inhumation cemetery was established to the west of the ring ditches (**Figure 9**). Previous evaluation (Phase I) had identified 17 to 19 grave-like features and this phase (Phase II) of evaluation identified a further eight or nine graves. Excavation of one grave allowed for a sample of bone to be taken for radiocarbon dating, which dates at least some use of the cemetery to cal. AD 660-780.

4.2.9 Features relating to 20th-century military occupation at the Site were identified in five trenches and included pits and gullies. Natural features and tree throw holes were well represented across the Site and a selection was excavated to confirm their origin.

4.2.10 The results of the archaeological evaluation are described below, by period. A number of features remain undated but are also described, along with their possible association and significance to other dated remains. Blank trenches are not discussed below but summaries of the excavated sequences are provided in **Appendix 1**. Detailed trench plans and selected sections are provided on **Figures 5–10**; a selection of plates is also included.

4.3 Archaeological sequence

4.3.1 Archaeological features were sealed below the subsoil, or the topsoil where there was no subsoil present. The majority of features were cut into the natural geology, except where relationships to other features were recorded.

Neolithic (4000–2200 BC)

4.3.2 Definite Neolithic features were recorded in five trenches (Trenches 27, 41, 44, 50 and 54), in each instance a pit; in total seven probable Neolithic pits were identified, four of which were excavated. One pit in Trench 50 was 100% excavated, the remaining pits were either half sectioned or partially excavated in order to determine their date. Six of the pits were located in relatively close proximity to each other and broadly follow the edge of the slope at the top of which the two ring ditches were placed.

4.3.3 Within Trench 27 (**Figure 5**) was a well-defined oval pit (**2704**). It had steep regularly sloping sides and a concave base and measured 1.1 m by 0.9 m and was 0.78 m deep. The earliest fill was a light yellowish brown silty clay which contained a small sherd of Woodlands-type Grooved Ware pottery, worked flint and animal bone and probably represents initial silting in to the open feature. Above this deposit were successive naturally formed deposits, the lower of which contained abundant chalk inclusions that

may represent either erosion from the edge of the pit or re-deposited up-cast materials. Within the upper central area of the pit was deposit **2705**, which contained abundant large flint nodules. Two flint scrapers, burnt and worked flint and charcoal were recovered from this deposit which probably represents a dumped/deliberate backfill into the pit. A tree-throw hole (**2711**) was excavated in Trench 27, but no finds were recovered.

4.3.4 Approximately 400 m to the east six pits were exposed within four trenches (Trenches 41, 44, 50 and 54), possibly a dispersed group (**Figures 2**, **6** and **7**). Two further pits were identified in the Phase I evaluation within Trench 21 within the same broad area.

4.3.5 Trench 50 contained four pits all of which are considered to be of probable Neolithic date. One (**5008**) was 100% excavated and proved to be of Late Neolithic date; it measured 1.2 m diameter and was 0.62 m deep, circular in plan with steep straight sides and a flat base (**Figure 6**). The basal fill was a dark brownish grey silt loam with a very fine texture that contained a series of placed deposits of animal bone, antler, worked flint and Grooved Ware pottery. Immediately above the basal deposits further backfills of chalk-rich material had been deposited, followed by naturally derived deposits that filled the rest of the pit. A second smaller pit (**5021**) was dug into the top of the first, cutting through the upper layers but not reaching the lower finds-rich deposits. Presumably this second pit would have been dug whilst pit **5008** was still visible. Three unexcavated pits in Trench 50 were of similar size to **5021**.

4.3.6 Other Neolithic pits were identified in Trenches 41 and 54; in agreement with WCAS and the client these were partially excavated to confirm their nature and were then backfilled, with the intention to excavate them fully during any further mitigation phase(s).

4.3.7 Pit **4104** (**Figure 2**) was oval in plan with steep straight sides. It measured 1.06 m by 0.9 m and was excavated to a depth of 0.15 m. Worked flint, animal bone and antler were recovered from the upper fill and indicate a Neolithic date.

4.3.8 Within Trench 54 four probably contemporary pits were excavated. Pit **5405** (0.97 m by 0.8 m, **Figure 7**) was partially exposed in the base of the trench and had an oval shape in plan with steeply sloping concave sides; it was excavated to a depth of 0.48 m. Finds of worked flint, animal bone and a single small sherd of Woodlands-type Grooved Ware pottery were recovered from the upper fill which contained common flint inclusions. Located immediately to the north-west was **5407**, a small sub-circular pit (0.58 x 0.53 x 0.24 m), that contained no finds but given its proximity to **5405** may also date to the Neolithic. Pits **5405** and **5407** were intercutting but it was not possible to establish a relationship between the two features. They each cut a further (unexcavated) feature, probably another pit (**Figure 7**). Located approximately 3 m to the south was undated pit **5403** (see section 4.3.18 below).

4.3.9 Trench 44 was excavated across conjoined ring ditches **4403/4428/4431** and **4426** (**Figures 2 and 8**). The western-most (**4426**) may represent a Late Neolithic hengiform enclosure, indicated by geophysical survey to have a possible east-facing entrance. This ring ditch was possibly cut by the second set of ring ditches (**4403**/**4428**) which are probably the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow (see below). Due to the potential complexity of the ring ditches and the limits of the evaluation, it was decided in conjunction with the client and WCAS that only limited excavation would be carried out at this stage.

4.3.10 Ditch **4426** was recorded in plan and measured 7 m wide, with an internal diameter of some 17 m. Two features were mapped within the area defined by the ring ditch: a small quantity of Late Neolithic Woodlands-type Grooved Ware pottery was recovered from the

top of small oval pit **4416**, which measured 0.7 by 0.5 m. Located 7 m to the north-east was unexcavated pit **4418**. This pit was oval in plan (approximately 1.4 m long) and contained a yellowish grey silt loam deposit with abundant chalk rubble. This feature may represent a grave that had been backfilled with up-cast chalk.

Bronze Age (2200–700 BC)

4.3.11 At the centre of the Trench 44 the eastern and western ring ditches formed a wide spread of material measuring some 11 m across. No excavation was undertaken, but geophysical survey indicated that there were probably three intercutting ditches (**4426**, **4428** and **4431**, comprising parts of both the eastern and western ring ditches.

4.3.12 The geophysical survey indicated that the eastern-most ring ditch was double ditched with a diameter of approximately 25 m. The outer-most ditch (**4403**) was fairly substantial, 2.5 m wide and 1.44 m deep, and had steep (80º) stepped sides and a flat base. At the base of the ditch was a thin (0.03 m deep) layer of light yellowish brown silty clay that represents initial silting from the edges of the feature. A fragment of red deer skull was found on the base of the ditch; whether this was deliberately placed is uncertain. Sealing the basal fill were successive layers of chalk rubble, 0.68 m thick that probably derived from erosion of both the ditch sides and possibly the barrow mound. Above the chalk rubble a sequence of light yellow brown or greyish brown secondary deposits had formed. Worked flints were recovered from deposit **4406** and may indicate knapping activity on or near the barrow mound; parallels may be drawn with the nearby Barrow Clump, Old Dairy, Amesbury and Solstice Park excavations (WA 2013b; WA 2014c; AC Archaeology 2004). A possible stabilisation horizon with associated turves was recorded towards the top of the section, in the form of dark grey brown lenses of inclusion-free soil. Tertiary fills formed the final phase of silting.

4.3.13 Excavation of the inner ditch (**4431**) was not undertaken during the Phase II investigations. Following hand cleaning of the ditch surface modern features visible cutting into the ditch top comprised a post-hole and a shallow chalk filled ditch/hollow. On further inspection of the underlying barrow ditch possible pits were identified on its eastern edge. Excavation ceased at this level. Worked flints were recovered from the tertiary fill **4430**.

4.3.14 Two internal features (**4420** and **4422**) were recorded. Both were oval in plan and contained mid yellowish brown silt loam or silty-clay-loam fills, and measured between 1.65 m and 2.9 m in length. These features were recorded in plan and have been interpreted as pits.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410–1066)

4.3.15 The Phase I evaluation exposed a flat cemetery consisting of 17 or 19 graves. During the Phase II excavations 10 trenches were placed in the area around the cemetery to help clarify and define the extents if the cemetery. Eight further graves were identified during this phase of works within Trenches 42 and 77 (**Figure 9**). The graves, broadly aligned east–west, were sub-rectangular in plan with rounded ends and measured between 1 m and 2.3 m long, and 0.36 m to 0.76 m wide.

4.3.16 One grave (**4205**) was selected for excavation within Trench 42. It was sub-rectangular in plan and 0.27 m deep; 2.3 m long and tapered from 0.6 m wide at its west end to 0.5 m at the east. The inhumation burial was placed centrally within the grave with a gap of approximately 0.3 m at either end. Partial excavation of the burial was undertaken to establish the presence or absence of grave goods; as no artefacts were found a sample for radiocarbon dating was taken from the left humerus, which returned a date of 1289±30 BP (SUERC_61017: cal. AD 660-780). The burial was then backfilled prior to full

excavation during the mitigation stage. The seven graves exposed in Trench 77 were cleaned and recorded in plan only. Cranial fragments were noted on the surface of one of the graves, indicating that some variation in the depth of the burials exists across the cemetery.

4.3.17 Grave **4205** probably represents an outlier to the cemetery, which appears to extend across a minimum 22 m of the Site possibly centred on Trench 5. The total number of graves recorded during the two phases of evaluation is 27.

Modern (1800–present) including military features WWI or WWII

4.3.18 Crossing the north-western end of Trench 56 was small narrow gully **5603** (**Figure 10**). The gully had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and was 0.37 m wide and 0.11 m deep. Excavation of the gully produced 17 horseshoes, an anvil fragment and three chain links; a further 87 horseshoes were identified on the unexcavated surface of the gully. The horseshoes have been provisionally dated to the first half of the 20th century. This feature possibly represents part of a small enclosure, and may surround a field farrier's camp/workshop. Bulford Camp has a history of mounted formations and was used by Cavalry Regiments in 1900; it housed the School of Mounted Infantry between 1903 and 1906 when three riding schools were built (WA 2013a). Remount Training Units (such as 40th Reserve Battery Royal Field Artillery Remount Training) are also known to have been based at Bulford.

4.3.19 Three sub-rectangular features in Trenches 34–36 and a fourth oval pit in Trench 46 were located towards the north-western ends of the trenches (**Figure 2**; **Plate 30**). The features measured between 2.8 m and 4.2 m long and 1–1.2 m wide, and were filled with mixed chalk rubble; barbed wire and metal straps/pieces were identified on the surface of three of the features. Although undated these features are considered to relate to military activity at the Site.

4.3.20 Military activity was also indicated on the Site by the presence of ordnance, the majority of which was located towards the eastern extent of the Site within Trench 69 (**Figure 1**). The munitions included PIAT rounds, a British man-portable anti-tank weapon, which was developed during WWII and went into service in 1943. Amongst the munitions recovered from Trench 69 were parts of one or more targeted armoured vehicle(s) and it has been suggested that the eastern area of the Site may have been used as an anti-tank range during the 1940's.

Features of uncertain date

4.3.21 Undated features excavated during the evaluation included three pits, a possible ditch/natural feature and one possible posthole. Within Trench 40 pit **4003** (1.2 m by 1 m by 0.24 m) was identified (**Figure 2**): it was oval in plan with steep straight sides and a flat base and contained two fills. Pit **5403** (Trench 54; **Figure 7**) was located in close proximity to Neolithic pit **5405** and may be of similar date. It was well defined and had an oval shape in plan with steeply sloping concave sides. It measured 1 m by 0.9 m and 0.34 m deep and contained a dark yellowish brown silt loam secondary fill with common flint inclusions. Within Trench 53 an undated truncated post-hole (**5303**; 0.06 m deep) and undated pit **5305** were recorded (**Figure 2**). Sub-circular pit **5305** (1.07 m long by 1 m wide and 0.25 m deep) was half sectioned: it had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single fill that contained burnt flint.

4.3.22 A possible ditch or natural feature (**4603**) was excavated in Trench 46 (**Figure 2**). The feature was well defined in plan (1.13 m wide) with moderately sloping irregular sides; the base rose steadily from west to east and was 0.45 m deep at its deepest point. No finds

were recovered from the fills. The geophysical survey recorded a possible archaeological feature at the southern end of the trench and feature **4603** accords well with this anomaly.

4.3.23 Twelve tree-throw holes were excavated during the evaluation, none of which contained any items of material culture. The tree-throw holes were sub-circular to oval in plan, ranged from 1.25–3 m in diameter, and were up to 0.35 m deep.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

1.1.1 The evaluation produced a finds assemblage of moderate size, and included material of prehistoric and modern date. All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1**.

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

Context	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	Worked Flint (no.)	Metal (no.)	Pottery	Stone	Other finds
Pit 2704	47/23	25/243	264				
Pit 2704	3/12				1/3		
Pit 4104	20/34		55			1/46	
Tr 44 topsoil			4	3			
Barrow ditch 4403			102				
Barrow ditch 4403	1/62						
Pit 4416					3 /4		
Barrow ditch 4431			52				
Pit 5021	71/224	7/10	168		6/13		
Pit 5008	1 /2						
Pit 5008	866/2329	40/193	3857		37/142	38/3850	5 wood; 1 worked bone; 13 fired clay; 1 shell
Pit 5405	10/43		13		2/8		
Pit 5409			3				
Gully 5603				21			
Tr 69 topsoil				9			
Total	**1037/2950**	**72/446**	**1959**	**33**	**49/170**	**40/3926**	

5.2 Pottery

Grooved Ware

5.2.1 A total of 49 sherds of Grooved Ware weighing 170 g was recovered from five pits (**2704** in trench 27, **4416** in Trench 44, **5008** and **5021** in Trench 50 and **5405** in Trench 54). Pits **2704** and **5405** each contained a single small sherd of shell-tempered Woodlands-type Grooved Ware. **4416** contained three abraded sherds of a probable single shell-tempered vessel of the Woodlands type. One of these sherds had corrugated decoration formed by

the impression and incision of an applied strip of clay on the exterior. Sherds of shell-tempered Woodlands-type Grooved Ware were also recovered in pit **5021** (four small featureless crumbs and a sherd with corrugated decoration).

5.2.2 Pit **5008** contained 39 sherds (154 g) of material from two shell-tempered vessels of Woodlands type, one of which might be the same vessel present in pit **5021**; one cordon on one sherd has impressed decoration, perhaps applied using the end of a stick or bone. The second vessel has bands of corrugated decoration on the body which converge and diverge in typical Woodlands style. Decoration consists of converging cordons arranged in broadly horizontal groups of four. Although only wall sherds were present, the vessel appears to have been a typical splayed straight-sided jar.

5.2.3 Four sherds in a very pale-firing calcareous fabric, one of which has the remains of a simple rounded rim, do not appear to be a ceramic vessel, however, may represent other forms of ceramic objects.

5.2.4 The Grooved Ware recovered from the Site is similar to many of the other assemblages in the locality, particularly the main concentrations of Grooved Ware to the south around Durrington Walls and to the north on Salisbury Plain and around Avebury.

5.2.5 In terms of fabrics, the use of shell temper (with or without additional sand and flint) is common both locally (Cleal 1995) and across southern central England as a whole. Locally, Grooved Ware is very common (see Wainwright and Longworth 1971, 55-71, 75-150, 287-97; Longworth and Cleal 1999), found primarily in association with the henges at Durrington Walls (Wainwright and Longworth 1971), Marden (Wainwright *et al* 1971), and Avebury (Hamilton and Whittle 1999); under or in the mounds of later round barrows; or in pits (Leivers forthcoming a; b).

5.2.6 The occurrence of shell-tempered Woodlands Grooved Ware with a substantial flint assemblage fits into a pattern observed locally, where many of the pits and pit groups are very similar to those encountered at Bulford. Across the region, grog-tempered, sandy or flint-tempered Durrington Walls-type ceramics tend to be the most common, with flint-tempered or (more commonly) shell-tempered Woodlands-type a repeated minor element. Most often, the two types do not occur in the same pits.

5.2.7 A correlation between ceramic type and flint assemblage - in which (sometimes very large) quantities of unretouched blanks, finished tools and other knapping debris are found with Woodlands Grooved Ware while assemblages of rejected waste are found with Durrington Walls material – while by no means universal or absolute has been observed with some frequency. One very notable example occurs at Boscombe Down (Harding and Leivers forthcoming) where a pit with Woodlands Grooved Ware contained 2674 pieces of flint including 116 scrapers while the more frequent pits with Durrington Walls Grooved Ware contained much smaller and less remarkable assemblages.

5.3 Worked flint

5.3.1 The worked flint from the evaluation has been quantified (**Table 2**). The most significant assemblage was recovered from Late Neolithic pit **5008**, although more modest groups were collected from associated contemporary pits. The totals shown include microdebitage most of which was picked from sieve residues, which were obtained by processing all sediment from pits **5008**, **2704** and **4104**. All 4 mm residues were sorted but only a 5.5 % sub sample of 2 mm residue from pit **5008** and 20% subsamples from the 2 mm residue from pits **2704** and **4104**. No 1 mm residues were sorted.

5.3.2 Assemblages were also collected from the fills of the ring ditch features **4403** and **4431**. These collections contain more primary flaking debris derived from core preparation and trimming and differ in character from the pit contents, especially pit **5008** in which the complete flaking and tool use cycle is represented. Core preparation debris occurs frequently in the upper fills of barrow ditches when the monument ceased to function as a burial site. However these comments must remain provisional in respect of these ring ditches until their date and function has been established by excavation.

5.3.3 The largest and most complete assemblage is that from Late Neolithic pit **5008**, which contained 4017 pieces of flint, of which 66% comprises microdebitage. Flakes and blades account for 90% of the assemblage when the microdebitage is excluded, of which blades and bladelets account for 10%. Retouched material forms 4% of the assemblage. The flake component is primarily derived from core preparation, trimming and rejuvenation; there are no clear core tool thinning flakes, although the retouched tools include rejected core tools and a discoidal knife.

Table 2: The worked flint assemblage

Feature	Flake Cores	4.Broken Cores	Blades	Broken Blades	Bladelets	Broken Bladelets	Flakes	Broken Flakes	Rejuvination Tablets	Chips/micro debitage	Scrapers	Other Tools	Projectile Points	Core Tools	Microdenticulate	Debitage	Miscellaneous Retouched	TOTAL
2704	5		7	3	1	2	59	57		158	2				1	2		297
4104	4	1	4	1	2	2	18	15		7		1						55
5008	29	5	49	19	27	30	500	602	17	2647	12	11	4	5	10	38	12	4017
5405			2	1			6	3									1	13
4401							4											4
4403	1	1	2				71	24	1		1							101
4431	1		1			1	28	19	1							1		52
5410			1				2											3
Total	**40**	**7**	**66**	**24**	**30**	**35**	**688**	**720**	**19**	**2812**	**15**	**12**	**4**	**5**	**11**	**41**	**13**	**4542**

5.3.4 Preliminary assessment of the assemblage has shown that it contains elements of the complete flaking sequence from core preparation, blank production, tool selection and use with core and tool discard. The retouched material is also representative of the typical Late Neolithic tool kit, including core tools, discoidal knives, chisel arrowheads, scrapers, microdenticulates and tranchet ('Y' shaped) tools. The technology is also immediately comparable with established Late Neolithic flaking traditions.

5.3.5 The assemblage is in mint condition with flake surfaces covered with a developed blue patina. The choice of raw material is fascinating as it includes nodules that were collected from a gravel source, probably from the valley bottom. This is intriguing as flint is likely to have been just as readily available on the ridge itself; nevertheless there is a precedent for exploitation of gravel flint. Flint from a gravel source was recovered from Neolithic pits, most notably the Coneybury Anomaly and another pit from Porton, which were both

located on high ground. These occurrences of raw material selection may imply additional strong links with water courses (here the River Avon) that have been demonstrated by the Stonehenge Riverside Project.

5.3.6 The assessment indicates the use of four core reduction strategies in blank production. The production of blades indicates continuity from the Early and Middle Neolithic. Material within the assemblage indicates that some of this production was undertaken from well prepared cores, although elsewhere blade manufacture appears to have been less controlled. Blade production is poorly represented in the core component although some cores do indicate flaking down the long axis of the nodule, as might be expected in blade production. It is also possible that some of the blade cores were rotated and converted into multi-platform cores as core control was lost on the principle striking platform.

5.3.7 Systematic discoidal cores, which are also typical features of Late Neolithic technology, are also present, with associated trimming of the striking platform and consequent broad flakes with faceted butts. The remaining parts of the core component are made up of biconical and sub biconical flake cores with a number of unsystematic, poorly developed flake cores with a single striking platform.

5.3.8 The microdebitage is significant and indicates that the assemblage is largely complete. The 5% sub sample of 2 mm sieve residue produced 236 chips, suggesting that the total microdebitage component at this mesh size alone could be approximately 5,000 pieces. However none of the microdebitage included elements that could be assigned to specific flaking processes beyond being derived from flaking with occasional retouch chips. The absence of diagnostic microdebitage may be explained by the lack of specific production procedures in the Late Neolithic period that produce many recognisable chips.

5.3.9 The retouched tools are dominated by end scrapers that are made on flake blanks, of which there are 12 examples. These are closely followed by microdenticulates which were manufactured on blades. Core tools are represented by two fragments of a snapped ground and polished flint axe that refit, one other relatively well made axe rough-out and three discarded rough-outs at varying stages of completion. There are also four large, well made chisel arrowheads. The ‘others’ column comprises a discoidal knife, a flint hammer stone, six core/hammers, two flake knives and a tranchet (‘Y’ shaped) tool. Material with miscellaneous retouch also included a number of fragments that were probably arrowheads that were broken in manufacture. There were also two anomalous unworked pebbles, one of broken gravel flint that refitted. There are also a number of broken flake ‘segments’ which merit further consideration as products of voluntary (deliberate) fracture. This technique has been described for the Upper Palaeolithic (Bergman *et al.* 1987) and also for the Neolithic period (Anderson-Whymark 2011), where it is less well known. Confirmation of this at Bulford would be welcomed.

5.3.10 Worked flint was recovered from other excavated pits (**2704**, **5405** and **4104**) in much reduced quantities and largely confined to flakes and blades, which averaged approximately 90% of each collection. Pit **2704** included a microdenticulate and pit **5405** a retouched flake that may represent a failed chisel arrow head, suggesting that the worked flint may be contemporary with that in pit **5008**. These groups of material do not contain sufficient pieces to merit detailed analysis but are valuable nonetheless to provide comparison with the much larger assemblage.

5.3.11 The two other groups of worked flint that were collected from ring ditches were principally recovered from the secondary and tertiary fills. This was especially notable with material from ditch section **4403** which contained artefacts with distinctly weathered surfaces.

5.4 Stone

5.4.1 Stone was recovered from two Neolithic pits: **4104** and **5008**. This consists almost entirely of small fragments of unworked sarsen, but also includes a large, flattish, rounded sarsen cobble from pit **5008** which shows signs of wear at each end, possibly through use as a hammerstone.

5.5 Metalwork

5.5.1 All of the metalwork recovered is either demonstrably modern, or likely to be of relatively recent date. All objects are of iron.

5.5.2 Three objects from topsoil in Trench 44 comprise a square-headed nail, a nail shank, and a knife blade (tang broken off). These are of uncertain date, but probably post-medieval.

5.5.3 A group of 21 objects from gully **5603** comprises 17 horse shoes, a tooling block (or swage block) and three chain links. The shoes include one straight-sided shoe for a mule or large donkey, and one horse shoe with a calkin which is only half-finished; the latter object is well made, but the unfinished bar is not long enough to complete the shoe. The other 15 shoes fall into two types: (a) smaller shoes (all hinds) for horses of smaller and lighter type, perhaps used for driving; and (b) larger shoes of classic handmade 'charger' type, many of which are worn and/or broken, and including both fronts and hinds. The tooling (or swage) block was used to shape and fuller the bar on the anvil to the correct profile for shoe-making. The block is designed to produce an asymmetrical channel, in order to position the horse shoe nails towards the outer edge of the hoof. The chain links are standard farrier's equipment. Typologically, this group of objects cannot be particularly closely dated, but handmade shoes continued as 'standard' until the 1960s or 1970s, when factory-made shoes began to be imported in quantity. It seems most likely that the group belongs to the first half of the 20th century, and may have been associated with the use of Bulford Camp by cavalry regiments, and the School of Mounted Infantry, in the first decade of the 20th century.

5.5.4 Nine objects from topsoil in Trench 69 are almost certainly of modern military origin, possibly parts of a tank.

5.6 Animal bone

Introduction

5.6.1 A total of 81 fragments (or 1.825 kg) of animal bone were recovered by hand from five Neolithic pits and the ditch of a probable Bronze Age barrow (**Table 3**; note that conjoining fragments are counted as 1, thus reducing the number from the raw fragment count, and that **Table 1** also includes sample-retrieved bone).

Methods

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

Table 3: Animal bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP)

	Pits					Barrow ditch	
Species	**2704**	**4104**	**5008**	**5021**	**5405**	**4403**	**Total**
cattle	4		8	3	1		16
sheep/goat	1						1
Pig	4	1	1	2	3		11
red deer	1	1				1	3
roe deer			1				1
*mustelid cf.*polecat				1			1
duck				1			1
Total identified	**10**	**2**	**10**	**7**	**4**	**1**	**34**
Total unidentified	**6**		**5**	**29**	**7**		**47**
Overall total	**16**	**2**	**15**	**36**	**11**	**1**	**81**

Results

Preservation condition

5.6.3 Bone preservation is generally good, however most bones show signs of root etching. Fragmentation rates are low and most of the material recovered from the pits and barrow ditch are large pieces. A total absence of carnivore gnaw marks suggests that the bones were deposited directly into features rather than via pre-pit accumulations (Thomas 1999, 68; Garrow 2006, 110; Legge 1991, 67-8).

Neolithic pits

5.6.4 Animal bones were recovered from pits **2704**, **4104**, **5008**, **5021** and **5405**. The quantity of bone from each feature varies from just two (pit **4104**) to 36 fragments (pit **5405**). Seven different species have been identified (**Table 3**) however the assemblage largely consists of bones from cattle and pig, which is fairly typical for the period (Serjeantson 2011).

Pit 2704

5.6.5 The identified bones from this feature include pieces of cattle skull and vertebra, the proximal end of a cattle radius that had been broken mid-shaft using the burn and smash technique that is typical of the period (Serjeantson 2011), a complete cattle second phalanx, the distal shaft fragments from a sheep/goat tibia and pig humerus, three loose pig teeth and the proximal half of a red deer metatarsal.

Pit 4104

5.6.6 The pit contained 15 small, refitting fragments of red deer antler and part of the mandible from a young sow.

Pit 5008

5.6.7 On the south-west side, at the base of the pit was a large concentration of cattle bones comprising the following: the left side of a skull with horn core attached (ON.6), two left pelvises (ON.7 and ON.20), a metatarsal formed from two refitting pieces (ON.8 and ON.18), a second, much larger corn core (ON.16), a cervical vertebra (ON.26), a piece of scapula blade (ON.30), and the proximal end of a radius. The latter had been split axially using the burn and smash technique outlined above and had a number of deep cut marks across the width of the shaft just below the articular surface. Other identified bones

include three cattle-sized rib fragments (ON.21, 24 and 27), a pig tibia (ON.19) and roe deer antler (ON.29).

Pit 5021

5.6.8 Identified bones from this pit, which cut into the top of 5008, include the distal half of a cattle femur and a right horn core (ON.10), a piece of large-mammal rib, the proximal end of a duck radius and a metapodial (i.e. foot bone) from a mustelid, most probably polecat. The pit also contained a small number of unidentifiable, calcined (i.e. burnt) fragments of mammal long bone shaft.

Pit 5405

5.6.9 The pit contained a fragment of cattle scapula and three loose pig teeth.

Barrow ditch 4403

5.6.10 A large piece of red deer skull was recovered from the base of the barrow ditch. The fragment is from the left-hand side at the back of the skull.

5.7 Other Finds

5.7.1 Other finds comprise a small group from pit **5008**, including some small fragments of abraded and featureless fired clay (of cob-like consistency, with chalk inclusions); some fragments of apparently unworked wood; a tiny shell fragment (species unidentified); and a worked bone point.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A series of three bulk samples were taken from Neolithic pits **2704** in Trench 27 and **5008** and **5021** in Trench 50 and were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal. Sub-samples of these samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of land snails.

6.2 Charred plant remains

6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (4 mm) 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 4**. The mollusc sub-samples were also assessed for the presence of charred remains. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.

6.2.2 The flots varied in size with moderately low numbers of roots and modern seeds. The charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.

6.2.3 Small quantities of cereal remains were recovered from pit **2704**, including hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), grain fragments.

6.2.4 A high number of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments were recorded in the assemblage from pit **5008**.

6.2.5 A few grain fragments of possibly free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) were observed in the sample from pit **5021**.

6.2.6 The predominance of hazelnut shell fragments within Neolithic charred plant assemblages has been seen on other sites within 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). This can be seen as indicative of the exploitation and reliance on wild plant food resources during this period (Moffett *et al.* 1989; Stevens 2007; Robinson 2000).

Table 4: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
Trench 27													
Neolithic pit													
2704	2705	4	40	90	30	C	-	Hulled wheat grain frag	-	-	10/10 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
	2705	4 M	1500g	5	20	C	-	Indet. grain frags	-	-	<1/<1 ml	Moll-t (A)	
Trench 50													
Neolithic pits													
5008	5018	5	40	225	35	-	-	-	A*	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	10/30 ml	Moll-t (A**) Sab (A)	?P
	5018	5 M	1500g	5	20	-	-	-	-	-	<1/<1 ml	Moll-t (A)	
5021	5007	6	20	40	40	C	-	?Free-threshing wheat grain frag	-	-	1/2 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
	5007	6 M	1500g	5	30	-	-	-	-	-	<1/<1 ml	Moll-t (A*)	

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

6.3 Wood charcoal

6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 4**. Moderately large quantities of charcoal fragments greater than 2 mm were retrieved from pits **2704** and **5008**.

6.4 Land snails

6.4.1 Small sub-samples of 1500 g from pits **2704**, **5008** and **5021**were processed by standard methods (Evans 1972) for the recovery of land snails. These sub-samples and the bulk samples were assessed by scanning under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope to provide some information about shell preservation and species representation. The numbers of shells and the presence of taxonomic groups were quantified (**Table 5**). 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 local landscape.

6.4.2 The mollusc assemblages from pits **2704**, **5008** and **5021** were broadly similar with a few differences in the range of species present. The assemblages were dominated by the open country species, in particular *Helicella itala, Vallonia costata*, *Vallonia excentrica* and *Pupilla muscorum.* The predominant shade-loving species was *Discus rotundatus* in all three pits, with *Oxychilus cellarius* also being numerous in pits **5008** and **5021**.

Table 5: Land snail assessment from Neolithic pits

Area	Tr 27		Tr 50			
Site Phase	Neolithic					
Feature type	Pits					
Feature no.	2704		5008		5021	
Context no.	2705	2705	5018	5018	5007	5007
Sample no.	4	4 M	5	5 M	6	6 M
Weight (g)/Vol (l)	40 l	1500 g	40 l	1500 g	20 l	1500 g
Open country species						
Pupilla muscorum	A	C	A	C	B	C
Vertigo spp.	C	C	C	-	-	-
Helicella itala	A	B	A	C	A	B
Vallonia costata	A	C	A	C	A	B
Vallonia excentrica	A	C	A	C	A	C
Intro. Helicellids	A	C	A	C	A	C
Intermediate species						
Trochulus hispidus	B	-	B	C	C	C
Pomatias elegans	A	C	B	C	-	-
Cochlicopa spp.	B	-	B	-	C	-
Cepaea spp.	-	-	-	-	C	-
Shade-loving species						
Carychium spp.	C	C	C	-	-	-
Discus rotundatus	A	B	A	C	B	C
Oxychilus cellarius	-	-	A	C	B	C
Aegopinella spp.	-	-	C	-	B	C
Clausiliidae	-	-	C	-	C	-
Vitrea spp.	-	-	-	-	C	-
Burrowing species						
Cecilioides acicula	A	A	A	A	A	A
Approx totals	100+	28	100+	15	100+	30

Key: A* = 30+, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5

6.4.3 The assemblages appear to be indicative of a generally well established open environment with possibly areas of longer grass or scrub or even open woodland in the vicinity. This picture of a well-established open landscape with some shady elements has been indicated by other assemblages from Neolithic pits in the wider area such as at Land South of Amesbury (Wyles in prep) and Old Sarum Water Pipeline (Powell *et al.* 2005).

7 RADIOCARBON DATING

7.1.1 A single radiocarbon date was obtained on a sample of articulated human bone selected from a discrete burial and submitted to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (**Table 6**). It has been calculated using the calibration curve of Reimer *et al.* (2013) and the computer programme OxCal (v4.2.3) (Bronk Ramsey and Lee 2013) and cited in the text at 95% confidence and quoted in the form recommended by Mook (1986), with

the end points rounded outwards to 10 years. The range in plain type in the radiocarbon table has been calculated according to the maximum intercept method (Stuiver and Reimer 1986).

7.1.2 In addition, the δ13C and δ15N values for the sample are consistent with a terrestrial diet and, therefore, the potential for date offsets is unlikely (see Bayliss *et al.* 2004). Dietary offsets can cause radiocarbon measurements to appear older than their actual date, which in turn can lead to misleading conclusions about the phase of a site.

7.1.3 The date (SUERC-61017) confirms that the burial was made at some point during the late 7th or 8th century cal AD (660-780 cal AD at 95% confidence).

Table 6: Radiocarbon date.

Laboratory Code	Feature and context	Material Identification	Radiocarbon Age (BP)	$\delta^{13}C$ (‰)	δ15N (‰)	C:N Ratio	Calibrated Date Range (95.4% confidence) cal AD
SUERC-61017	Grave 4204	Human bone, left humerus	1289±30	-20.3	8.4	3.2	660-780

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 value, including the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site; multi-period mortuary, ceremonial 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 immediately adjacent to and within the Site itself.

8.1.2 The evaluation has been successful in its stated aims and has helped to further clarify the extent and nature of the archaeological resource present at the Site. The Phase II evaluation supports the results from the Phase I evaluation, and more evidence for the three identified areas of high archaeological potential on the Site was recorded. These include Neolithic pits, the two ring ditches (probable barrow and possible hengiform enclosure) and the cemetery; it is now possible to add a fourth area of interest with the finds and features relating to military occupation of the Site. All observed features and deposits were in a good state of preservation with minimal evidence of truncation or disturbance and as such the possibility for well persevered archaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence remains high.

8.2 Stratigraphic

8.2.1 The earliest features on the Site date to the Neolithic and are represented by pits. Such features are characteristic of the local prehistoric landscape. The ceramic and worked flint assemblages recovered from them indicate activity during the Late Neolithic period. Within the immediate local area Neolithic pits containing Grooved Ware are known at sites such as Woodlands (Stone and Young 1948), Ratfyn (Harding 1988), King Barrow Ridge and Coneybury (Richards 1990) and at Boscombe Down (Powell and Barclay forthcoming). Within Wiltshire a correlation between sites featuring Grooved Ware pottery and the later use of the same sites for round barrows has been suggested (Cleal and MacSween 1999). Pit **5008**, a significant feature, contained a rich finds assemblage that included Grooved Ware pottery; worked flint, including refitting fragments of a polished flint axe, arrowheads and a discoidal knife; animal bone; and antler. The basal fill was a fine dark brownish grey silt loam. Similar soft fine grained dark grey loam deposits, often described

as 'ashy' deposits characterised the lower fills of Late Neolithic pits from Boscombe Down and the pits at Woodlands (Powell and Barclay forthcoming; Stone and Young 1948). Further excavation would allow comparisons with local examples.

8.2.2 The discovery of seven Neolithic pits during the Phase II evaluation, along with the two pits excavated during the Phase I evaluation, indicates that a significant group of pits are located within the Site, some of which probably contain structured deposits. Placed deposits are known from Neolithic pits containing Grooved Ware in the local area surrounding Durrington Walls and Stonehenge (Stone and Young 1948, Thomas 1999, Lawson 2007) and Neolithic pits have recently been recorded at Bishopdown Farm (WA 2014e) and at Old Sarum (WA 2015c).

8.2.3 The two ring ditches, known from aerial photographs and geophysical survey, are located on a ridge overlooking the confluence of the Nine Mile River and River Avon. They were found to be well preserved and are of a considerable size (28–30 m diameter), with the ditches measuring between 2.5 m and 7 m and at least 1.4 m deep. The silting sequence recorded in the excavated section mirrors those of other excavated barrows in the area; worked flint and a large piece of red deer skull were recovered from the fills. Internal features were recorded in plan and included a grave-like feature that was filled with backfilled chalk rubble and a small pit that contained Grooved Ware pottery. The ring ditches and associated features are sealed by 0.2 m of ploughsoil.

8.2.4 The geophysical survey recoded the western-most ring ditch as having a possible entrance on its eastern side. Recent excavations at the Old Dairy, Amesbury produced evidence for a similar sized causewayed ring ditch (28 m diameter), which may have been constructed during the Neolithic and continued in use in the Bronze Age when further monuments were constructed (WA 20104d). A similar sequence may be inferred for the Site given the evidence for Late Neolithic and probable Early Bronze Age activity.

8.2.5 The Phase II evaluation has helped to clarify the extent of the cemetery recorded during the Phase I works. After the two stages of evaluation 27 grave-like features have been recorded across an area approximately 27 m long by 22 m in width. Excavation and sampling of one burial has returned a date of cal. AD 660-780 in the Middle Saxon period. Prehistoric funerary monuments were often re-used during the Anglo-Saxon period as a focal point for cemeteries. Nationally round barrows are the most frequently re-used type of monument (Williams 1997). Evidence of this has recently been recorded at Barrow Clump, Figheldean and at the Old Dairy, Amesbury both within 3.5 km of the Site (WA 2013b and WA 2014c).

8.2.6 The probable military features recorded at the Site (including a large collection of horseshoes (possibly indicating a field farrier) and possible practice trenches and/or firing positions) have the potential to add to the military history of Bulford Camp and in particular its association with mounted formations and riding schools.

8.3 Artefacts

8.3.1 The flint assemblage constitutes an important body of material and deserves further study. It is immediately comparable to the two Late Neolithic pits that were excavated at Woodlands, Amesbury in the 1940s and published by Stone and Young in 1948. In order to complete the full recovery of artefacts the remaining sediment from pit **5008** should be processed. The assessment has demonstrated that further recovery of microdebitage from the 2 mm fraction is not likely to provide significant results. The time and effort that would be required to recover this material could be better spent on detailed technological

and metrical analysis. Refitting may be possible although it is unlikely that the assemblage contains complete knapping sequences.

8.3.2 The assessment results indicate that animal bone preservation is favourable across the proposed development area. The material recovered from the evaluation includes several interesting deposits of prehistoric date and these merit further consideration in the light of any future archaeological mitigation work on the Site.

8.3.3 The prehistoric ceramics represent an important addition to the growing body of assemblages of Woodlands-type Grooved Ware from pits with substantial lithic assemblages. Following the completion of work on the Site, the material should be fully analysed following the nationally-recommended guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, and significant sherds should be illustrated.

8.4 Environmental

Charred plant remains

8.4.1 No further work is proposed at this stage but the assemblage from pit **5008** should be considered for analysis once any further work has taken place on the Site.

Wood charcoal

8.4.2 No further work is proposed on these samples.

Land snails

8.4.3 No further work is proposed at this stage but the assemblages should be considered for analysis once any further work has taken place on the Site.

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with the Salisbury Museum. The Museum is not currently accepting archives; the project archive will therefore be retained in the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury until such time as this situation has been resolved. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

9.2 Preparation of the 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 Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site code **107943** and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- *Six cardboard and two airtight plastic box of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type*
- *One file of paper records and A3/A4 graphics*

9.3 Retention and selection policy

9.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard/dispersal of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, burnt, unworked flint, and unworked sarsen, may be targeted for discard, as having little or no potential for further analysis. The modern finds, probably relating to military activity, are unlikely to be retained, with the possible exception of a sample of the horse shoes and farrier's equipment (other items may be offered to the MoD as landowner, for educational purposes). Any discard/dispersal 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 Security Copy

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

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS online record (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/**wessexar1-217776**) 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 2**.

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11 APPENDICES

11.1 Appendix 1:Trench tables

TRENCH 25	Dimensions (m)	30 x 2.2 x 0.3	
	Co-ordinates	West- X:417.140.72 Y:143258.52 Z: 98.36m aOD East- X:417170.36 Y:143258.44 Z: 99.63m aOD	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
2501	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam. Common small to medium chalk fragments and rare medium sub-angular flint gravels.	0–0.23m
2502	**Natural**	Weathered Chalk with periglacial striping at eastern end of trench.	0.23–0.3m+
Tree-throw holes		2x tree throws	

TRENCH 26	Dimensions (m)	30 x 2.2 x 0.35	
	Co-ordinates	South-east- X:417143.73Y: 143274.46 Z: 98.41 m aOD North-west- X417122.89 Y: 143298.39 Z: 96.94 m aOD	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
2601	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with common fine to very fine chalk gravel and rare medium sub-angular flint.	0–0.3m
2602	**Natural**	Weathered Chalk with heavy periglacial striping and two geological features.	0.3–0.35m+
Tree-throw holes		2x tree throws	

TRENCH 27	Dimensions (m)	33 x 2.1 x 0.25	
	Co-ordinates	North- X:417089.21 Y:143329.20 Z: 94.59 m aOD South- X: 417089.38 Y:143296.31 Z: 95.59 m aOD	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
2701	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with sub-oval to sub angular medium common flint gravel and fine to very fine chalk flecks.	0–0.2m
2702	**Natural**	Weathered Chalk with extensive periglacial striping.	0.2–0.2m+
2703	**Fill of [2704]**	Tertiary deposit in the top of possible Neolithic pit. Mid greyish brown silty clay with common sub-angular chalk fragments <2cm and occasional flint fragments >6cm.	0.3m thick
2704	**Pit**	Probable Neolithic pit. Oval, with steep regular sides and a concave base. 1.1m x 0.9m, 0.78m deep.	0.2–0.98m
2705	**Fill of [2704]**	Placed/dumped deposit in upper half of Neolithic pit. Contained two objects, both scrapers SF 3 and 4. Dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent large flint nodules >15cm and common sub angular chalk fragments >2cm. 0.3m thick Charcoal flecks, struck and burnt flint.	0.3 m thick
2706	**Fill of [2704]**	Primary fill of Neolithic pit. Probably derived from surrounding topsoils. Light yellowish brown silty clay with common sub angular chalk fragments >2cm and very occasional flint fragments and nodules. 0.14m thick. Stuck flint, animal bone and 1x small sherd of pottery.	0.14 m thick
2707	**Fill of [2704]**	Secondary fill of Neolithic pit.Pale yellowish brown silty clay. Profuse sub angular chalk fragments >2cm. Possibly re-deposited pit upcast. No finds.	0.3m thick
2708	**Fill of [2704]**	Secondary fill, localised to the western half of the feature, derived from surrounding topsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay with common sub-angular chalk fragments >2cm and occasional flint fragments and nodules.	0.42 m thick
2709	**Fill of [2711]**	Fill of tree throw	0.13 m thick
2710	**Fill of [2711]**	Fill of tree throw	0.31 m thick
2711	**Tree Throw**	Cut of tree throw 1.66m diameter x 0.31m deep	0.2–0.51m
Tree-throw holes		4x tree throws, 3 unexcavated	

TRENCH 28	Dimensions (m)	30 x 2.35 x 0.3	
	Co-ordinates	South-west- X:417075.2 Y: 143336.53 Z: 93.68 m aOD North-east- X: 417104.34 Y:143347.83 Z: 94.48 m aOD	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**

2801	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with common fine chalk flecks and rare small to medium angular flints.	0–0.19m.
2802	**Natural**	Weathered Chalk with heavy periglacial striping.	0.19m–0.3m+
Tree-throw holes		2x unexcavated tree throws	

TRENCH 29	**Dimensions (m)**	30 x 2.25 x 0.3	
	Co-ordinates	South-west-X: 417160.25 Y: 143321.57 Z: 97.92 m aOD North-east- X: 417174.53 Y: 143348.51 Z: 97.81 m aOD	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
2901	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with rare small to medium sized sub-angular flint gravels and moderate fine to very fine chalk flecks.	0–0.28m
2902	**Natural**	Weathered Chalk with extensive periglacial striping.	0.28–0.3m+
Tree-throw holes		4x Unexcavated tree-throws	

TRENCH 30	**Dimensions (m)**	30 x 2.2 x 0.35	
	Co-ordinates	South-east- X:417186.9 Y: 143346.56 Z: 98.38 m aOD North-west- X:417182.01 Y:143374.9 Z: 97.23 m aOD	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
3001	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with rare flint gravels and sparse chalk flecks.	0–0.3m
3002	**Natural**	Weathered Chalk with periglacial striping.	0.3m+
Tree-throw holes		3x unexcavated treetthrows	

TRENCH 31	**Dimensions (m)**	30.2 x 2.2 x 0.45	
	Co-ordinates	South-west- X: 417204.9 Y:143384.19 Z: 97.97 m aOD North-east- X: 417233.08 Y: 143395.28 Z: 98.50 m aOD	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
3101	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with rare flint gravels and sparse chalk flecks.	0–0.3m
3102	**Subsoil**	Mid yellow-brown silty loam with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and chalk <50mm	0.3–0.45m
3103	**Natural**	Weathered Chalk with periglacial striping.	0.45m+
3104	**Tree-throw**	Cut of tree throw, 2.2m x 1.4m+ x 0.35m deep.	0.45–0.8m
3105	**Fill of [3104]**	Fill of tree throw. Bioturbated material in base of three-throw.	0.1 m thick
3106	**Fill of [3104]**	Fill of tree throw, material from surrounding landscape which has been washed in following the trees collapse or removal.	0.3 m thick
Tree-throw holes		3x tree-throws 2 unexcavated.	

TRENCH 32	**Dimensions (m)**	30 x 2.2 x 0.3	
	Co-ordinates	South-east- X: 417193.66 Y: 143406.37 Z: 96.40 m aOD North-west- X: 417178.81 Y: 143431.69 Z: 94.51 m aOD	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
3201	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam. Common small to medium sub-angular flint gravels and moderate fine to very fine chalk flecks.	0–0.28m
3202	**Natural**	Weathered Chalk with extensive periglacial striping at northern end of trench.	0.28m+
Tree-throw holes		4x unexcavated-tree throws.	

TRENCH 33	**Dimensions (m)**	30 x 2.2 x 0.4	
	Co-ordinates	South-west- X: 417246.21 Y:143425.88 Z: 97.51 m aOD North-east- X: 417275.34 Y: 143437.18 Z: 97.94m aOD	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
3301	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint gravel and occasional very fine to fine chalk fragments. Horizon to subsoil very sharp.	0–0.25m
3302	**Subsoil**	Yellowish brown calcareous silt loam with frequent fine, small rounded to sub-angular chalk gravel.	0.25–0.4m
3303	**Natural**	Weathered Chalk heavy periglacial striping and one flint gravel filled solution feature.	0.4m+

3304	**Fill of [3305]**	Modern fence post	0.4 m+
3305	**Post-hole**	Modern post-hole	0.4 m+
3306	**Fill of [3307]**	Fill of modern post-hole.	0.4 m+
3307	**Post-hole**	Modern post-hole.	0.4 m+

TRENCH 34	**Dimensions (m)**	30.05 x 2.25 x 0.48	
	Co-ordinates	South-east- X: 417236.72 Y:143449.27 Z: 96.71 m aOD North-west- X: 417216.70 Y:143471.72 Z: 96.39 m aOD	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
3401	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with common small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and chalk <100mm. Loose and friable with a crumbly nature.	0–0.23m
3402	**Subsoil**	Mid yellowish brown silty loam with fairly loose compaction and common sub-angular chalk and common sub angular to rounded flints <100mm.	0.23–0.42m at south end, 0.23-0.3m at centre of trench and not present at the trenches northern end.
3403	**Natural**	Weathered Chalk with periglacial scars towards southern end of trench and lenses of light yellow brown silty loam geological material.	0.42–0.48m+ at south end, 0.25m+ at north end.
Tree-throw holes		2x tree-throws	
Modern Disturbance		Modern disturbance at northern end of trench.	

TRENCH 35	**Dimensions (m)**	29.6 x 2.25 x 0.26	
	Co-ordinates	South-east- X: 417261.30 Y: 143464.64 Z: 97.44 m aOD North-west- X: 417242.12Y: 143487.06 Z: 97.23 m aOD	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
3501	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with a loose friable compaction, with common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels <100mm and sub-rounded chalk blocks.	0–0.24m
3502	**Natural**	Weathered Chalk with areas of periglacial scarring and marly lenses.	0.19–0.26m
3503	**Pit**	Cut of pit, possibly related to military activity during WWII. Not excavated due to possibility for un-exploded ordinance. Dimensions 2.85m x 1.1m.	0.26 m+
3504	**Deliberatebackfill of [3503]**	Deliberate backfill of chalk rubble, contains pieces of meatal and barbed wire.	0.26 m+
Tree-throw holes		1x unexcavated tree-throw	

TRENCH 36	**Dimensions (m)**	30.6 x2.22 x 0.40	
	Co-ordinates	Sout-east- X: 417278.11 Y: 143478.31 Z: 97.9 m aOD North-west- X: 417257.98 Y: 143501.04 Z: 97.59 m aOD	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
3601	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with common sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk and flints <100 mm. Fairly loose and crumbly texture. Recently ploughed and planted with rapeseed. Depth 0–0.26 m	0–0.26 m
3602	**Natural**	Weathered chalk with lenses of yellowish grey silt loam marly deposits, possibly the result of periglacial activities. Depth 0.26-0.4 m+	0.26–0.34 m
3603	**Tree-throw**	Cut of tree-throw. Dimensions 1.3 m x 1.27 m x 0.14 m deep.	0.2–0.34 m
3604	**Fill**	Single fill of tree-throw, mixed material,. Mid yellowish brown silt loam with abundant chalk fragments <80mm and moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular flints <100mm.	0.2–0.34 m
Tree-throw holes		2x unexcavated tree-throw holes and a modern disturbance at the NE end of the trench, possibly of MOD origin.	

TRENCH	**Dimensions (m)**	30.6 x 2.22 x 0.4

37	Co-ordinates	South-east- X: 417279.11 Y:143478.31 Z: 97.9 m aOD North-west- X: 417257.98 Y: 143501.04 Z: 97.59 m aOD	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
3701	**Topsoil**	Yellowish light brown silty loam with frequent small sub-rounded chalk <30mm and sub-angular flints <50mm.	0–0.26m
3702	**Natural**	Weathered Chalk with moderate, well bedded flint nodules <100mm.	0.26m+
3703	**Tree-throw**	Tree-throw party visible in trench.1.5m+ x 2.1m x 0.35m deep.	0.2– 0.34m
3704	**Fill of [3703]**	Yellowish mid to light brown grey silt loam with frequent sub-rounded chalk <30mm and occasional flints <70mm. Mix of loam and disturbed/re-deposited natural along base.	0.2–0.34m
Tree-throw holes		2x unexcavated tree throws	
Modern Disturbance		modern disturbance at north end of trench	

TRENCH 38	Dimensions (m)	30 x 2.1 x 0.31	
	Co-ordinates	South- X: 417292.53 Y: 143450.1 Z: 97.98 m aOD North- X: 417292.22 Y:143480.95 Z: 98.13 m aOD	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
3801	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with moderate sub angular flint <30mm and sub angular chalk flecks. A gradual undulating horizon with natural.	0–0.3m
3802	**Natural**	Weathered Chalk with moderate sub rounded flint nodules <40mm. Some bioturbation from rooting.	0.3m+
Tree-throw holes		2x unexcavated tree-throws	

TRENCH 39	Dimensions (m)	32 x 2.1 x 0.34	
	Co-ordinates	East- X: 417343.41 Y: 143434.07 Z: 98.59 m aOD West- X:417311.03 Y:143433.13 Z: 98.50 m aOD	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
3901	**Topsoil**	Light greyish brown silty clay, with occasional chalk fragments and very occasional flint fragments throughout, recently ploughed and under crop.	0–0.3m
3902	**Natural**	Chalk natural with periglacial striations orientated NW–SE.	0.3m+
Tree-throw holes		2x unexcavated tree-throws	

TRENCH 40	Dimensions (m)	30.5 x 2.19 x 0.3	
	Co-ordinates	South-east- X: 417325.94 Y: 143470.019 Z: 98.24 m aOD North-west- X: 417305.93 Y: 143493.144 Z: 98.32 m aOD	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
4001	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with a loose friable texture. Common sub-angular chalk fragments <60mm and common sub angular flints <80mm. Fine rooting throughout and a clear roughly straight horizon with natural beneath.	0–0.22m
4002	**Natural**	Weathered Chalk with moderate sub angular flints.	0.22–0.3m
4003	**Pit**	No finds but found within close proximity other archaeological features (graves, Neolithic pit). Possibly a refuse pit. Sub oval with straight steep sides and a flat base. Dimensions 1.2m x 1m x 0.24m.	0.22–0.46m
4004	**Secondary fill of [4003]**	Light yellowish white and light brownish grey chalk and silt loam mix. Abundant chalk fragments <90mm and sparse sub-angular flints <40mm. Created from the collapse of the features edges and erosion from the surrounding landscape once it had fallen out of use.	0.09m thick
4005	**Secondary fill of [4003]**	Mid brownish yellow silt loam with abundant pea grit (50%) and common (20%) sub angular chalk fragments <80mm.	0.15m thick
Tree-throw holes		3x unexcavated tree-throws.	

TRENCH 41	Dimensions (m)	29.5 x 2.1 x 0.25	
	Co-ordinates	South-east- X: 417347.295 Y: 143485.16Z:98.1 m aOD North-west- X: 417327.963 Y:143507.61Z:98.25 m aOD	
context	**category**	**description**	**depth (m bgl)**
4101	**Topsoil**	Light greyish brown silty clay with common sub angular chalk fragments (>20mm), occasional flint fragments (>60mm) throughout deposit. Under	0–0.25m

		crop.	
4102	**Natural**	Chalk natural with bands of flint nodules, no periglacial striations.	0.25m+
4103	**Fill of [4104]**	Mid greyish brown silty clay with common sub-angular chalk fragments (>20mm) and frequents flint fragments (>100mm). Finds; stuck flint, animal bone, antler and sarsen stone.Upper fill of Neolithic pit, not fully excavated.	0.15m+ thick
4104	**Pit**	Neolithic pit. Oval with steep sides, depth and base shape unknown as not fully excavated. 1.06m x 0.9m. Dug to a depth of 0.15m in half section.	0.25–0.4 m+
Tree-throw holes		6x unexcavated tree throws	

TRENCH 42	**Dimensions (m)**	30 x 2.2 x 0.3	
	Co-ordinates	South-east- X: 417334.334 Y: 143511.676 Z: 98.192 aOD North-west- X: 417313.647 Y:143536.181 Z: 97.847 aOD	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
4201	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with common fine to small chalk rubble and sparse small to medium flint.	0–0.3m
4202	**Natural**	Weathered Chalk.	0.3m+
4203	**Backfill of [4205]**	Pale brownish grey, with occasional darker patches, silty clay. Common chalk and small flint nodules. Common pea grit in lower 0.2–0.4m and against inhumation and across parts of compact fill in axial area. Flint nodules generally within upper 0.1m especially over axial area.	0.27 m thick
4204	**Burial**	75% complete, aligned W–E supine and extended, head dropped to right shoulder, right hand on hip left hand to side. Only partially excavated for c.14 sample.	N/A
4205	**Grave cut**	Grave cut. Tapered rectilinear W–E aligned, flat base and vertical sides. Dimensions 2.3m x 0.6m (w), 0.5m (E) x 0.27m deep.	0.27 m thick
4206	**Fill of [4208]**	Dark yellowish brown with pates of dark brown silt loam. Occasional small to medium sized flint gravels and common fine chalk flecks. Moderate small to medium angular chalk. Soil component of tree-throw. Indistinguishable from ploughsoil and general feature	0.3 m+
4207	**Fill of [4208]**	Light yellowish brown silt loam with frequent chalk peagrit and rounded gravel. Rootball component of tree throw.	0.3 m+
4208	**Tree-throw**	Irregular linear three throw. Dimensions; 0.26m x 0.9m x 0.35m deep.	0.3–0.65 m
4209	**Fill of [4211]**	Mid yellowish-brown silt loam with common sub angular chalk fragments (<90mm) and moderate sub-angular flints (<100mm). 0.28m thick.	0.3 m+
4210	**Fill of [4211]**	Light whiteish yellow silt loam, almost completely chalk (<90mm to small grit). Chalk component of tree throw fill. 0.28m thick.	0.3 m+
4211	**Tree-throw**	Cut of large sub circular tree throw. Dimensions 2.5m x 1.9m x 0.28m	0.3–0.55 m
Tree-throw holes		2x tree-throws 4208 and 4211.	

TRENCH 43	**Dimensions (m)**	30 x 2.1 x 0.25	
	Co-ordinates	South-east- X: 417348.79 Y: 143527.55 Z: 97.63 m aOD North-west- X: 417328.86 Y: 143550.88 Z: 97.63 m aOD	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
4301	**Topsoil**	Mid yellowish brown silty loam with moderate rooting. Rare sub-angular flint inclusions (<40mm) and occasional flecks of chalk.	0–0.24m
4302	**Natural**	Degraded Chalk with periglacial stripes.	0.24m+
4303	**Tree throw**	Sub-oval tree throw. Dimensions 1.98m+ x 1.9m x 0.38m deep.	0.26–0.68 m
4304	**Fill of [4303]**	Fill of tree throw. Light yellowish brown silty clay with rare sub angular flints (<70mm), common sub angular chalk (<50mm).	0.38 m thick
Tree-throw holes		4x tree-throw 3 unexcavated	

TRENCH 44	**Dimensions (m)**	65.5 x 2.1 x 0.58	
	Co-ordinates	South-west- X: 417349.88 Y: 143548.09 Z: 97.89 m aOD North-east- X: 417403.75 Y: 143586.01 Z: 97.23 m aOD	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
4401	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with common small sub-angular chalk fragments and pea grit (<70mm) and flints (<100mm).	0–0.25m

4402	**Natural**	Chalk with weathered surface plough scars and periglacial striations.	0.25m+
4403	**Ditch**	Barrow ditch, only the eastern edge of its cut excavated. Dimensions; 2.1m+ x 2.5m x 1.44m deep. Linear ring/barrow ditch with stepped steep sides and a flat base. 7 fills.	0.2–1.64 m
4404	**Tertiary deposit in [4403]**	Mid greyish brown silty clay with common sub-angular chalk fragments (>20mm) and occasional flint fragments (>60mm). Formed in the slump/hollow in top of ditch and formed of ploughsoil.	0.18m thick
4405	**Tertiary fill in [4403]**	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional dark greyish brown patches. Occasional sub angular chalk fragments (>20mm) and very occasional flint fragments (>80mm). Bioturbated stabilisation horizon in top of ditch (Turf line).	0.19 m thick
4406	**Secondary fill of [4403]**	Light greyish brown silty clay with 40% reddish brown mottle derived from bioturbation from above turf line. Small chalk fragments and pea grit with very common flint fragments predominantly at downslope extent. Soil washed from barrow mound, pea grit worm sorted.	0.22 m thick
4407	**Secondary fill of [4403]**	Very light grey lime wash silts with profuse angular chalk fragments and compacted patches of concreted pea grits, rare flint nodules (>8mm). Wash from barrow mound.	0.23m thick
4408	**Secondary fill of [4403]**	Very light grey limey silts with profuse vacuous chalk rubble (>80mm) and angular very occasional flint nodules. Loose chalk rubble mainly derived from ditch edge collapse and possibly some barrow mound re-deposition.	0.45m thick
4409	**Primary fill of [4403]**	Light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional pea grit. 1x animal bone in base.	0.03m thick
4410	**Secondary fill of [4403]**	Light yellowish brown silty clay with profuse sub-angular chalk fragments (>40mm) and common flint fragments (>8mm). In was of surrounding plough soils and probably also some barrow mound material.	0.2m thick
4411	**Tertiary fill of [4413]**	Dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular chalk fragments (>10mm) and rare flint fragments (>30mm). Modern infilling of void left after posts removal/decay.	0.47m thick
4412	**Deliberate backfill of [4413]**	Light greyish brown silty clay with very common angular chalk fragments (>30mm) and occasional flint fragments (>40mm). Post packing material mix of topsoil (4401), chalk natural (4402) and fill (4412). Used to pack modern post.	0.47m thick
4413	**Post-hole**	Modern post-hole, possibly related to WWII era military activity. Oval with a concave base and moderate, regular sides. Dimensions 0.92m x 0.75m x 0.47m deep.	0.25–0.72m
4414	**Re-deposited natural in [4415]**	light grey chalk rubble (>60mm) Re-deposited chalk rubble within fill of concave of modern hollow, cut into the top of barrow ditch.	0.2m thick
4415	**Modern feature**	Modern hollow, linear with moderate, regular sides and a concave base. Dimensions 1.5m x 1.45m x 0.2m deep.	0.25–0.45m
4416	**Pit**	Sub-oval unexcavated pit within ring ditch. Trench extended to find the pits full extent cleaned in plan only. Dimensions 0.7m x 0.5m.	0.25 m+
4417	**Fill of [4416]**	Yellowish mid to light grey silt loam with frequent small sub rounded chalk (<30mm) and occasional flint nodules (<90mm). Pottery and bone visible. 1x sherd pottery recovered.	0.25 m+
4418	**Pit**	Irregular pit within ring ditch, unexcavated. 1.4m diameter.	0.25 m+
4419	**Deliberate backfill of [4418]**	Yellowish light grey silt re-deposited chalk. Occasional flint nodules (<90mm). Re-deposited chalk, possibly a deliberate backfill.	0.25 m+
4420	**Pit**	Sub oval unexcavated pit within ring ditch, extends beyond trench edge. Indistinct boundary with natural, irregular shape. Dimensions 1.65m x 1m.	0.25 m+
4421	**Secondary fill of [4420]**	Mid yellowish brown silt loam with moderate sub angular flits (<40mm) and chalk fragments (<50mm). Unexcavated but appears to be mottled with plough soil. Possibly silted up with the same or similar material.	0.25 m+
4422	**Tree-throw**	Probably tree-throw, unexcavated, other half extends beyond trench edge. Dimensions 2.9m x 0.9m.	0.25 m+
4423	**Fill of [4422]**	Light yellowish brown silty clay with common sub-angular chalk inclusions (<40mm).	0.25 m+
4424	**Gully**	Unexcavated E–W running gully at western end of trench appears to run into ring ditch [4426] possibly later. Dimensions 2.25m+ x 0.45m	0.25 m+

4425	**Secondary fill of [4424]**	Light yellowish brown silt loam with chalk mottling. Abundant sub-angular chalk fragments (<60mm) and sparse flint nodules (<60mm). Inclusive of natural from surrounding surfaces, may have been washed in from slow moving alluvial action and general silting	0.25 m+
4426	**Ditch**	Unexcavated ring ditch. Well defined boundary with natural, possibly cut by small gully [4424]. Dimensions 2.15m+L x 47.9m W.	0.25 m+
4427	**Secondary fill of [4426]**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with moderate sub-angular chalk fragments (<60mm). Unexcavated but probably a secondary fill derived from the surrounding landscape/ barrow mound.	0.25 m+
4428	**Ditch**	Unexcavated multiple ditches in centre of trench. Multiple ditches on the confluence of two ring ditches. Dimensions 12m wide	0.25 m+
4429	**Fill of [4428]**	Yellowish mid brown silty loam with moderate rounded chalk (<40mm), occasional flints (<50mm) and patches of re-deposited dark natural. Multiple ditch fills in centre of trench. Unexcavated.	0.25 m+
4430	**Tertiary deposit of [4431]**	Light yellowish brown silty clay with common sub angular chalk fragments (<30mm) and occasional flint fragments and nodules (>80mm). The upper fill of barrow ditch, possibly a tertiary deposit, struck flint recovered from upper surface during excavation of [4415].	0.25 m+
4431	**Ditch**	Linear cut of inner barrow ditch at east end of trench, upper fill cut by modern feature [4415]. 2.1m+ L x 2.2m W.	0.25 m+

TRENCH 45	**Dimensions (m)**	30.5 x 2.15 x 0.3	
	Co-ordinates	South-east- X: 417410.18 Y: 143530.18 Z: 97.4–97.72 m aOD North-west- X: 417393.49 Y: 14355.49	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
4501	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. 50% Abundant sub-angular chalk fragments (<60mm), 20% common sub angular flints (<120mm).	0–0.23m
4502	**Natural**	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface. Patches of mid reddish brown silt loam at southern end of trench infilling geological hollows.	0.23–0.25m+
Tree-throw holes		4x unexcavated tree throws	

TRENCH 46	**Dimensions (m)**	30 x 2.1 x 0.4	
	Co-ordinates	South-east- X: 417393.12 Y: 143482.96 Z: 97.17–97.87 m aOD North-west- X:417374.46 Y: 143507.5	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
4601	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. 10% moderate sub-angular flint gravels, 10% moderate chalk flecks.	0–0.30m
4602	**Subsoil**	Mid yellowish brown calcareous silt loam.	0.30–0.40m
4603	**Natural**	Light yellowish white chalk with weathered surface, marked by periglacial striping.	0.40m+
4604	**Fill of [4605]**	Light yellowish brown silty clay. 25% common chalk fragments (<40mm across). 1% rare flint (<40mm). Unexcavated.	0.3 m+
4605	**Pit**	WWII feature, possible practice trench or pit, clear horizon with natural. Unexcavated.	0.3 m+
4606	**Secondary fill of [4607]**	Light reddish brown silty clay, 1% rare angular flint inclusions (<40mm), 10% moderate angular chalk fragments (<30mm). Feature length unknown, 1.08m Wide, 0.45m thick.	0.45m thick.
4607	**Ditch**	E–W Linear, moderate slope, irregular shape and irregular base. Length unknown, 1.13m wide, 0.45m depth.	0.4–0.85m
4608	**Primary fill of ditch [4607]**	Mid yellowish brown silty clay, 20% common angular chalk fragments (<30mm). Length unknown, width 0.61m, 0.07m thick	0.07m thick

TRENCH 47	**Dimensions (m)**	30 x 2.2 x 0.3–0.7	
	Co-ordinates	South- X: 417443.28 Y: 143490.99 Z: 95.93–96.3 m aOD North- X: 417442.91 Y: 143520.91	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
4701	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with friable texture and small crumb	0–0.30m

		structure. 10% moderate sub-angular flint gravels, 10% moderate chalk flecks.	
4702	**Subsoil**	Mid yellowish brown calcareous silt loam with 10% moderate chalk flecks.	0.30–0.50m
4703	**Natural**	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with 20% common mid reddish brown silt loam periglacial stripes.	0.50 m+

TRENCH 48	**Dimensions (m)**	30 x 2.2 x 0.34	
	Co-ordinates	North-west- X: 417466.98 Y: 143466.98 Z: 95.63–96.20 m aOD South-east- X: 417496.15 Y: 143466.15	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
4801	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. 20% common sub-angular to sub-rounded flint gravels and chalk fragments (<100mm).	0–0.25m
4802	**Natural**	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with 10% moderate mid reddish brown silt loam periglacial stripes.	0.25–0.34m+
Tree-throw holes		x4 unexcavated tree-throws	

TRENCH 49	**Dimensions (m)**	30 x 2.2 x 0.72	
	Co-ordinates	South-west- X:417474.29 Y:143502.17 Z: 93.81–94.84 m aOD North-east- X: 417502.31 Y:143513.80	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
4901	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silty clay loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. 1% rare sub-angular flint gravels (<60mm). Sharp level horizon with (4902).	0–0.25m
4902	**Subsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. 1% rare sub-angular flint gravels (<60mm) and 10% moderate chalk gravels.	0.25–0.57m
4903	**Natural**	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with 10% moderate mid reddish brown silt loam periglacial stripes.	0.57–0.72 m+
4904	**Tree-throw**	Quadrant slot, sub oval, irregular slope, shape and base. 2.99m length, width unknown, 0.48m deep.	0.66–1.22 m
4905	**Fill of [4904]**	Mid reddish brown silty clay with 40% abundant sub-angular flint (<50mm, 3% sparse flint and 1% rare chalk fragments. Length 2.99m, width unknown, depth 0.48m. Pushed up base is light yellowish brown with 20% common chalk inclusions, moderately compact.	0.66–1.22 m
Tree-throw holes		1x tree-throw, 4904	

TRENCH 50	**Dimensions (m)**	30 x 2.2 x 0.22	
	Co-ordinates	South-east- X: 417459.69 Y: 143525.41 Z: 95.85–97.05 m aOD North-west- X: 417442.19 Y: 143551.54	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
5001	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. 1% rare sub-angular flint gravels (<60mm) and 10% moderate fine chalk gravels.	0–0.22m
5002	**Natural**	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with 1% rare mid reddish brown silt loam periglacial stripes.	0.22m+
5003		Void	
5004		Void	
5005	**Secondary fill of [5006]**	Light yellowish to mid brown silt loam with 40% abundant sub-angular chalk, bioturbated. Length 1.44m, width 1.80, depth 0.30m.	0.22–0.52m
5006	**Tree-throw**	Sub-oval steep sloping concave side and base shape. Half sectioned, length 1.44m, 1.8m width and 0.30m deep.	0.22–0.52m
5007	**Deliberate backfill of [5021]**	Mid greyish brown with reddish hue chalky loam. 25% common sub-angular flint (<150mm), 20% common (<50mm). Contains animal bone and 15% moderate struck flint. Length 0.80m, width 0.70m, depth 0.50m	0.22–0.52m
5008	**Pit**	100% excavated Neolithic pit with later re-cut [5021]. Diameter 1.20m and0.62m depth.	0.22–0.84m
5009	**Secondary fill of [5010]**	Mid pinkish brown silty loam 10% moderate sub rounded chalk (<20mm), 10% moderate flint (<20mm). Length 0.90m, width 0.70m, depth unknown.	0.22 m+
5010	**Pit**	Sub-oval unexcavated possible Neolithic pit that could be in alignment	0.22 m+

		with possible pits [5008], [5010], [5012], [5014]. Length 0.90m, width 0.70m, depth unknown/ unexcavated.	
5011	**Secondary fill of [5012]**	Mid pinkish brown silty loam with 10% moderate flints (<20mm) and sub-rounded chalk (<20 mm). No archaeological components visible on the surface. Length 0.95m, width 0.80m, depth unexcavated.	0.22 m+
5012	**Pit**	Sub-oval unexcavated possible Neolithic pit that could be in alignment with possible pits [5008], [5010], [5014]. Length 0.95m, width 0.80m, depth unknown/ unexcavated	0.22 m+
5013	**Secondary fill of [5014]**	Mid pinkish brown silty loam with 10% moderate flints [<20mm] and sub rounded chalk [<30mm]. No archaeological components visible on the surface. Length 0.80m, width 0.60m, depth unexcavated.	0.22 m+
5014	**Pit**	Sub-oval unexcavated possible Neolithic pit that could be in alignment with possible pits [5008], [5010], [5012]. Length 0.80m, width 0.60m, depth unknown/ unexcavated.	0.22 m+
5015		Void	
5016		Void	
5017	**Deliberate backfill of [5008]**	Light yellowish grey re-deposited chalk and chalky loam topsoil with 50% abundant sub-angular chalk fragments and 1% rare sub-angular flint. Fill contains animal bone. Diameter 1.2m, depth 0.17m. Could be a deliberate backfill or naturally slumped into the feature	0.17m thick
5018	**Deliberate deposit in [5008]**	Dark brownish grey fine silty loam with 50% pea grit towards the base and 1% rare sub-rounded chalk <30mm across. Archaeological components of abundant flint flakes, animal bone, antler and pot may have been deliberately placed at the base of Neolithic pit.	0.17m thick
5019		Void	
5020	**Secondary fill of [5008]**	Light greyish brown silty loam with 20% common rounded chalk fragments (<30mm) and 1% rare sub rounded to sub angular flint (<50mm). Diameter 1.2m and deep 0.15m. Later cut by [5021], bioturbated, created from the general silting up of features over time.	0.15m thick
5021	**Pit**	Sub circular moderate straight slope with concave base. 100% excavated 0.80m length, width 0.7m and 0.50m depth. Possible re-cut for the deposition of additional objects such as animal bone. Activity appears to have happened much later than the initial deliberate backfill (5018).	0.22–0.72m
Tree-throw holes			

TRENCH 51	**Dimensions (m)**	30 x 2.2 x 0.3	
	Co-ordinates	South-west- X: 417485.89 Y: 143536.67 Z: 93.79–94.97 m aOD North-east- X: 417513.57 Y: 143547.8	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
5101	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. 1% rare sub-angular flint gravels (<60mm) and 10% moderate fine chalk gravels.	0–0. 30m
5102	**Natural**	Light yellowish white chalk with weathered surface	0.30m+
Tree-throw holes		1x unexcavated tree throw	

TRENCH 52	**Dimensions (m)**	30.8 x 2.2 x 0.35	
	Co-ordinates	South-east- X: 417497.7 Y: 143560.43 Z: 95.2 – 96.07 m aOD North-west- X:417480.74 Y: 143586.22	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
5201	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. Fine rooting throughout, 20% common sub-angular to sub-rounded flint gravels and chalk fragments (<100mm). Straight well defined horizon with (5201).	0–0.25 m
5202	**Natural**	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with 20% common pea grit, 50% abundant chalk fragments (<100mm)and sub-angular flint nodules (<150mm).	0.25–0.35m
Tree-throw holes		1x unexcavated tree throw	

TRENCH 53	**Dimensions (m)**	32.05 x 2.1 x 0.35
	Co-ordinates	South-east- X:417433.50 Y: 143584.3 Z: 96.46–97.01 m aOD North West- X: 417416.75 Y: 143611.36

Context	Category	Description	Depth (m bgl)
5301	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. Fine rooting throughout, 20% common sub-angular to sub-rounded flint gravels and chalk fragments (<120mm). Straight well defined horizon with (5201).	0–0.25m
5302	**Natural**	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with lenses of yellow brown silt loam infilling fissures and weathering.	0.25–0.35m+
5303	**Post-hole**	Sub-circular moderately sloped concave shape and base. Half sectioned length 0.46m, width 0.41m, 0.06m deep. Undated presumably truncated posthole [5303].	0.35–0.41m
5304	**Primary fill of [5303]**	Mid yellowish brown silt loam with 20% common sub rounded chalk pea grits (<10mm) and 10% moderate sub-angular chalk fragments (<60mm). Created from the initial silting into posthole soon after feature fell into disuse.	0.35–0.41m
5305	**Pit**	NW–SE orientated sub-circular pit with relatively defined edges. Moderate slope with concave shape and base. Half sectioned length 1.07m, width 1.01m, 0.25m. Unclear whether feature is archaeological or natural, but due to finds within deposit, interpreted as pit.	0.3–0.55m
5306	**Secondary fill of [5305]**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with 50% abundant sub angular to sub-rounded chalk inclusions (<90mm) and pea grits at the base and 10% moderate sub angular flint gravel to nodules (<200mm). Half sectioned, length 1.07m, width 1.01m and depth 0.25m.	0.3–0.55m
Tree-throw holes		3x unexcavated tree throws.	

TRENCH 54	**Dimensions (m)**	36.2 x 2.15 x 0.35	
	Co-ordinates	South-east- X: 417467.08 Y:143596.16 Z: 95.81–96.35 m aOD North-west- X: 417448.18 Y:143627.28	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
5401	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. Fine rooting throughout, 20% common sub-angular to sub-rounded flint (<120mm) and chalk fragments (<60mm).	0–0.24m
5402	**Natural**	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with lenses of yellow brown silt loam infilling fissures and weathering with 50% abundant flints (<150mm).	0.24– 0.35m+
5403	**Pit**	NW–SE orientated oval possible refuse pit with steeply sloping concave shape and base. Half sectioned, length 0.90m, width 1.00m, depth 0.34m.	0.3–0.64m
5404	**Secondary fill of [5403]**	NW–SE orientated oval possible Neolithic pit with steeply sloping well defined concave shape and base. Half sectioned, length 0.80m, width 0.97m, depth 0.48m.	0.3–0.64m
5405	**Pit**	NW–SE orientated oval possible Early Neolithic pit with steeply sloping well defined concave shape and base. Half sectioned, length 0.80m, width 0.97m, depth 0.48m.	0.24–0.72m
5406	**Deliberate backfill of [5405]**	Mid greyish brown silty loam with 10% moderate sub-rounded chalk fragments (<50mm) and 50% abundant sub-rounded flint nodules (<50mm). Half sectioned, length 0.80 m, width 0.97m, depth 0.48m. Contains pottery, animal bone and worked flint. Possibly dumped in pit to cover lower, placed deposits.	0.24–0.72m
5407	**Post-hole**	E–W aligned sub circular steeply sloping concave shape and base. Half sectioned length 0.58m, width 0.53m, depth 0.24m. Close proximity to Neolithic pit [5405] and may have been a marker for it.	0.3–0.55m
5408	**Secondary fill of [5407]**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with 10% moderate sub angular to sub rounded flints (<120mm) and 20% common chalk fragments and pea grits (<60mm). Half sectioned, Length 0.58m, width 0.53 m, depth 0.24m. Created from the gradual erosion of edges and silting from surrounding landscape.	0.3–0.55m
5409	**Pit**	NW–SE oval pit. Unexcavated, length 1.70m, width 1.60m. Feature could be natural, but the finds on the surface has suggested it is archaeological.	0.3m+
5410	**Secondary fill of [5409]**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with 10% moderate sub angular to sub rounded flints (<120mm) and 20% common chalk fragments and pea grits (<90mm). Unexcavated, Length 1.70m, width 1.60 m, depth unknown. Created from the gradual erosion of edges and silting.	0.3m+

Tree-throw holes	3x unexcavated tree throws	

TRENCH 55	Dimensions (m)	28.9 x 2.2 x 0.34	
	Co-ordinates	South-south-west- X: 417504.51 Y: 143640.64 Z: 93.98–94.62 m aOD North-north-east- X: 417511.04 Y:143668.64	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
5501	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. Fine rooting throughout, 20% common sub-angular to sub-rounded flint (<120mm) and chalk fragments (<120mm).	0–0.26m
5502	**Natural**	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with lenses of yellow brown silt loam infilling fissures and weathering.	0.26–0.34m+
5503	**Tree-throw**	NW–SE orientated oval moderately sloped convex shape with concave base with bioturbated edges. Half sectioned length 1.24m, width 1.22m, 0.29m depth.	0.3–0.58m
5504	**Secondary fill of [5503]**	Mid yellowish brown silt loam with 20% common sub angular flints (<100mm) and 40% abundant chalk fragments (<80mm). A mixed fill of characteristic upturned tree throw hole with more topsoil towards NW.	0.3–0.58m
Tree-throw holes		2x tree-throws, 1 excavated as [5503]	

TRENCH 56	Dimensions (m)	35.15 x 2.25 x 0.35	
	Co-ordinates	South-east- X: 417552.88 Y:143658.14 Z: 92.9–93.01 m aOD North-west- X: 417533.94 Y:143687.66	
Context	**Category**	**escription**	**Depth (m bgl)**
5601	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. Fine rooting throughout, 20% common sub-angular to sub-rounded flint (<120mm) and chalk fragments (<120mm).	0–0.24m
5602	**Natural**	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with lenses of yellow brown silt loam infilling fissures and weathering.	0.23–0.35m+
5603	**Gully**	NW–SE aligned gully with moderately sloping concave shape and base. 1m Slot, width 0.37m, depth 0.11m. Feature is likely related to military activity, possibly WWI or WWII.	0.3–0.41m
5604	**Deliberate backfill of [5603]**	Mid yellowish brown silt loam with 10% moderate sub-angular to sub-rounded flint gravels (<100mm) and 20% common chalk fragments (<90mm). A loosely compacted with 87 horse shoes.	0.3–0.41m

TRENCH 57	Dimensions (m)	29.7 x 2.25 x 0.38	
	Co-ordinates	South-east- X: 417580.61 Y: 143679.03 Z: 91.58–91.78 maOD North West- X:417565.66 Y: 143704.28	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
5701	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. Fine rooting throughout, 20% common sub-angular to sub-rounded flint (<100mm) and chalk fragments (<100mm).	0–0.26m
5702	**Subsoil**	Mid reddish brown silt loam with moderate compaction and friable once excavated.	0.23–0.35m
5703	**Natural**	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with lenses of yellow brown silt loam infilling fissures and weathering. 20% common sub-angular to sub-rounded flint (<100mm).	0.35 m+
Tree-throw holes		1x unexcavated tree-throw	

TRENCH 58	Dimensions (m)	31.2 x 2.3 x 0.35	
	Co-ordinates	South-west- X: 417614.8 Y: 143711.72 Z: 89.06–89.77 m aOD North-east- X: 417627.61 Y: 143739.83	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
5801	**Topsoil**	Mid greyish brown silt loam with 20% common sub rounded chalk fragments (<60mm) and 10% moderate sub-rounded flint nodules (<100mm).	0–0.24m
5802	**Natural**	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with lenses of yellow brown silt loam infilling fissures and weathering.	0.24–0.35m+
Tree-throw holes		1x unexcavated tree-throw	

TRENCH	Dimensions (m)	30.9 x 2.2 x 027

59	Co-ordinates	South- X: 417679.96 Y:143735.17 Z: 84.58–85.15 m aOD North- X: 417680.52 Y:143766.14	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
5901	Topsoil	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. Fine rooting throughout, 20% common sub-angular to sub-rounded flint (<100mm) and chalk fragments (<100mm).	0–0.24m
5902	Natural	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with lenses of yellow brown silt loam infilling fissures and weathering.	0.24–0.27m+
Modern disturbance		Modern pit with surviving post 10m from southern end.	

TRENCH 60	Dimensions (m)	31x 2.2 x 0.45	
	Co-ordinates	North-west – X: 417673.07 Y: 143698.05 Z: 83.84–86.22 m aOD South-east – X: 417702.12 Y: 143687.64	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
6001	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. Fine rooting throughout, 20% common sub-angular to sub-rounded flint (<100mm) and chalk fragments (<100mm).	0–0.26m
6002	**Subsoil**	Mid yellowish brown silt loam with 50% abundant chalk fragments more common on SE side.	0.26–0.38m
6003	**Natural**	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with lenses of yellow brown silt loam infilling fissures and weathering.	0.38m +
Tree-throw holes		1x unexcavated tree-throw	

TRENCH 61	Dimensions (m)	30.7 x 2.25 x 0.39	
	Co-ordinates	South-east – X: 417615.18 Y:143676.35 Z: 89.78–90.69 m aOD North-west – X: 417599.43 Y: 143676.35	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
6101	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. Fine rooting throughout, 20% common sub-angular to sub-rounded flint (<100mm) and chalk fragments (<100mm).	0–0.26m
6102	**Subsoil**	Mid yellowish brown silt loam with 50% abundant chalk fragments more common on SE side.	0.26–0.38m
6103	**Natural**	Mid yellowish brown silt loam. 20% common Chalk fragments & sub-angular/sub-rounded flint (<100mm).	0.22–0.33m
Tree-throw holes		2x unexcavated tree-throws	

TRENCH 62	Dimensions (m)	29.85 x 2.15 x 0.36	
	Co-ordinates	South-west – X: 417564.73 Y: 143637.63 Z: 91.13–92.49 m aOD North-east – X: 417592.7 Y: 143648.56	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
6201	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. Fine rooting throughout, 20% common sub-angular to sub-rounded flint (<100mm) and chalk fragments (<100mm). Straight & distinct horizon with (6202)	0–0.26m
6202	**Natural**	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with lenses of yellow brown silt loam infilling fissures and weathering 50% abundant chalk fragments (<100mm), 3% sparse sub rounded flint (<30mm).	0.26–0.36m+
Tree-throw holes		3x unexcavated tree-throws	

TRENCH 63	Dimensions (m)	30.7 x 2.13 x 0.35	
	Co-ordinates	South-east – X: 417554.61 Y:143611.22 Z: 91.84–93.69 m aOD North-west – X: 417538.45 Y:143637.4	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
6301	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. Fine rooting throughout, 20% common sub-angular to sub-rounded flint (<100mm) and chalk fragments (<100mm). Undulating,diffuse horizon with (6302).	0–0.22m
6302	**Subsoil**	Mid reddish brown silt loam. 20% common chalk fragments & pea grit, 3% sparse fine rooting.	0.22–0.33m
6303	**Natural**	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with lenses of yellow brown silt loam infilling fissures and weathering 50% abundant chalk	0.33m+

		fragments (<100mm), 10% moderate pea grit.	
Tree-throw holes		4x unexcavated tree-throws	

TRENCH 64	**Dimensions (m)**	31.7 x 2.2 x 0.38	
	Co-ordinates	South-east – X: 417532.6 Y: 143577.36 Z: 93.56–94.5 m aOD North-west – X: 417515. 23 Y: 143604.01	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
6401	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. Fine rooting throughout, 20% common sub-angular to sub-rounded flint (<100mm) and chalk fragments (<100mm).	0–0.29m.
6402	**Natural**	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with lenses of yellow brown silt loam infilling fissures and weathering.	0.30m+
Tree-throw holes		4x unexcavated tree-throws	

TRENCH 65	**Dimensions (m)**	30.45 x 2.25 x 0.48	
	Co-ordinates	West – X: 417553.48 Y: 143594.22 Z: 90.66–92.68 m aOD East – X: 417583.39 Y: 143594.2	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
6501	Topsoil	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. Fine rooting throughout, 20% common sub-angular to sub-rounded flint (<100mm) and chalk fragments (<100mm).	0–0.20m
6502	Natural	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with lenses of yellow brown silt loam infilling fissures and weathering.	0.30m+
Tree-throw holes		1x unexcavated tree throw	

NB. Trenches 66–70 unrecorded due to unexploded ordinance.

TRENCH 69	**Dimensions (m)**		
	Co-ordinates		
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
6901	**Topsoil**	Number assigned to topsoil during post-excavation for artefacts. This layer was not recorded during the field evaluation but finds were recovered from this layer during MOD clearance.	

TRENCH 71	**Dimensions (m)**	30 x 2.2 x 0.3	
	Co-ordinates	South-west – X: 417524.46 Y: 143502.65 Z: 92.58–93.57 m aOD North-east – X: 417552.82 Y: 143514.55	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
7101	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. Fine rooting throughout, 3% sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded flint gravels and chalk flecks.	0–0.25m
7102	**Natural**	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with lenses of yellow brown silt loam infilling fissures and weathering.	0.30m+
Tree-throw holes		1x unexcavated tree throw	

TRENCH 72	**Dimensions (m)**	30 x 2.2 x 0.48	
	Co-ordinates	South-west – X: 417696.72 Y: 143470.83 Z: 89.33–89.5 m aOD North-east – X: 417726. 4 Y: 143482.14	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
7201	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. Fine rooting throughout, 3% sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded flint gravels and chalk flecks.	0–0.26m
7202	**Natural**	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with lenses of yellow brown silt loam infilling fissures and weathering.	0.26–0.48m
Tree-throw holes		3x unexcavated tree throws.	

TRENCH	**Dimensions (m)**	30.7 x 2.3 x 0.64

73	Co-ordinates	South-west – X: 417699.42 Y: 143520.25 Z: 85.84–86.21 m aOD North-east – X: 417727.47 Y:143531.57	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
7301	**Topsoil**	Dark greyish brown silt loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. Fine rooting throughout, 20% common sub-angular to sub-rounded flint gravels (<100mm).	0–0.30m
7302	**Subsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam, loose compaction,possibly colluvium. 20% common sub-angular to sub- rounded chalk (<50mm) 20% common sub-angular flint (<120mm).	0.30–0.64m.
7303	**Natural**	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with lenses of yellow brown silt loam infilling fissures and weathering. 50% abundant flints filling geological hollows at west end.	0.64m+ at western end 0.3m+ at eastern end

TRENCH 74	Dimensions (m)	30 x 2.2 x 0.4	
	Co-ordinates	South-south-east – X: 417735.51 Y: 143562.99 Z: 83.9–84.21 m aOD North-north-west – X: 417723.51 Y:143592.12	
context	**category**	**Description**	**depth (m bgl)**
7401	**Topsoil**	Dark greyish brown silt loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. Fine rooting throughout, 20% common sub-angular to sub-rounded flint gravels poorly sorted(<100mm).	0–0.23m.
7402	**Subsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam. Fine rooting throughout, 20% common sub-angular to sub- rounded flint gravels poorly sorted(<100mm).	0.23–0.40m.
7403	**Natural**	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with lenses of yellow brown silt loam infilling fissures and weathering. Common outcrops of large flint nodules.	0.23–0.40m
7404	**Fill of [7405]**	Modern backfill contained brick and metal	0.3 m+
7405	**Cut**	Modern trench measured 3.3m by 0.9m	0.3 m+

TRENCH 75	Dimensions (m)	28.8 x 2.1 x 0.3	
	Co-ordinates	South-east – X: 417336.02 Y: 143477.64 Z: 98.26 – 98.36 m aOD North-west – X: 417316.94 Y: 143499.12	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
7501	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. Fine rooting throughout, 10% moderate sub-angular/sub-rounded flint gravels (<80mm) & 20% common chalk frag(<60mm).	0–0.25m
7502	**Natural**	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with lenses of yellow brown silt loam infilling fissures and weathering.	0.25–0.30m+
7503	**Tree-throw**	NNE–SSW aligned sub circular moderately sloped with irregular side and base shape. Half sectioned on feature that extended beyond L.O.E. Feature dimensions; length 1.40m, width 1.22m, depth 0.22m.	0.24–0.46m
7504	**Secondary fill of [7503]**	Mid yellowish brown silt loam with 20% common chalk fragments (<60mm), fine rooting with 10% moderate pea grit. Characteristic upturned tree-throw hole, more topsoil towards SSW. Half sectioned, feature dimensions: length 1.40m, width 1.22m, depth 0.22m.	0.24–0.46m
Tree-throw holes		2x tree-throws 1 excavated.	

TRENCH 76	Dimensions (m)	24.9 x 2.2 x0.3	
	Co-ordinates	South-west – X: 417342.9 Y: 143503.64 Z: 98.06–98.22 m aOD North-east – X: 417361.94 Y: 143520.16	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
7601	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. 10% moderate sub-angular flint gravels (<60mm) and 10% moderate fine chalk gravels.	0–0.29m
7602	**Natural**	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with lenses of yellow brown silt loam infilling fissures and weathering.	0.30 m+
Tree-throw holes		1x unexcavated tree-throw	

TRENCH	Dimensions (m)	30 x 2.2 x 0.3

77	Co-ordinates	South-south-east – X: 417313.72 Y: 143499.75 Z: 97.88–98.32 m aOD North-north-west – X: 417310.54 Y: 143534.3	
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m bgl)**
7701	**Topsoil**	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with friable texture and small crumb structure. 1% rare sub-angular flint gravels (<60mm) and 10% moderate fine chalk gravels.	0–0.30m
7702	**Natural**	Light yellowish white Chalk with weathered surface with lenses of yellow brown silt loam infilling fissures and weathering.	0.30m+
Grave no. 20	**Grave**	Partly visible in trench. Dimensions visible in trench: 1m x 0.76m	0.30 m+
Grave no. 21	**Grave**	Partly visible in trench. Dimensions visible in trench: 1.61m x 0.36m	0.30 m+
Grave no. 22	**Grave**	Partly visible in trench. Dimensions visible in trench: 0.78mx 0.41 m	0.30 m+
Grave no. 23	**Grave**	Partly visible in trench. Dimensions visible in trench: 1.1m x 0.62m	0.30 m+
Grave no. 24	**Grave**	Partly visible in trench. Dimensions visible in trench: 1.5m x 0.66m	0.30 m+
Grave no. 25	**Grave**	Partly visible in trench. Visible skull fragments. Dimensions visible in trench: 1.7m x 0.69m	0.30 m+
Grave no. 26	**Grave**	Partly visible in trench. Dimensions visible in trench: 0.56m x 0.47m	0.30 m+
tree-throw holes		4x unexcavated tree throws	

11.2 Appendix 2: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-217776

Project details	
Project name	Bullford South SFA, Phase II Investigations
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land to the south of Bulford, Wiltshire. The work forms part of the historical and archaeological investigations associated with the Defence Infrastructure Organisation's Army Basing Programme. The Phase II evaluation trenches were targeted on two ring ditches identified in the geophysical survey, the immediate area surrounding the cemetery, and blank areas.
Project dates	Start: 05-05-2015 End: 29-05-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	107943 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DOUBLE DITCHED ENCLOSURE Bronze Age
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Neolithic
Monument type	FLAT GRAVE CEMETERY Early Medieval
Monument type	PIT Neolithic
Significant Finds	HUMAN REMAINS Early Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY BULFORD Bulford South SFA, Phase II
Postcode	SP4 9FE
Study area	1.00 Kilometres
Site coordinates	SU 417701 143798 50.9268080303 -1.40560194048 50 55 36 N

	001 24 20 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 85.00m Max: 99.00m

Project creators

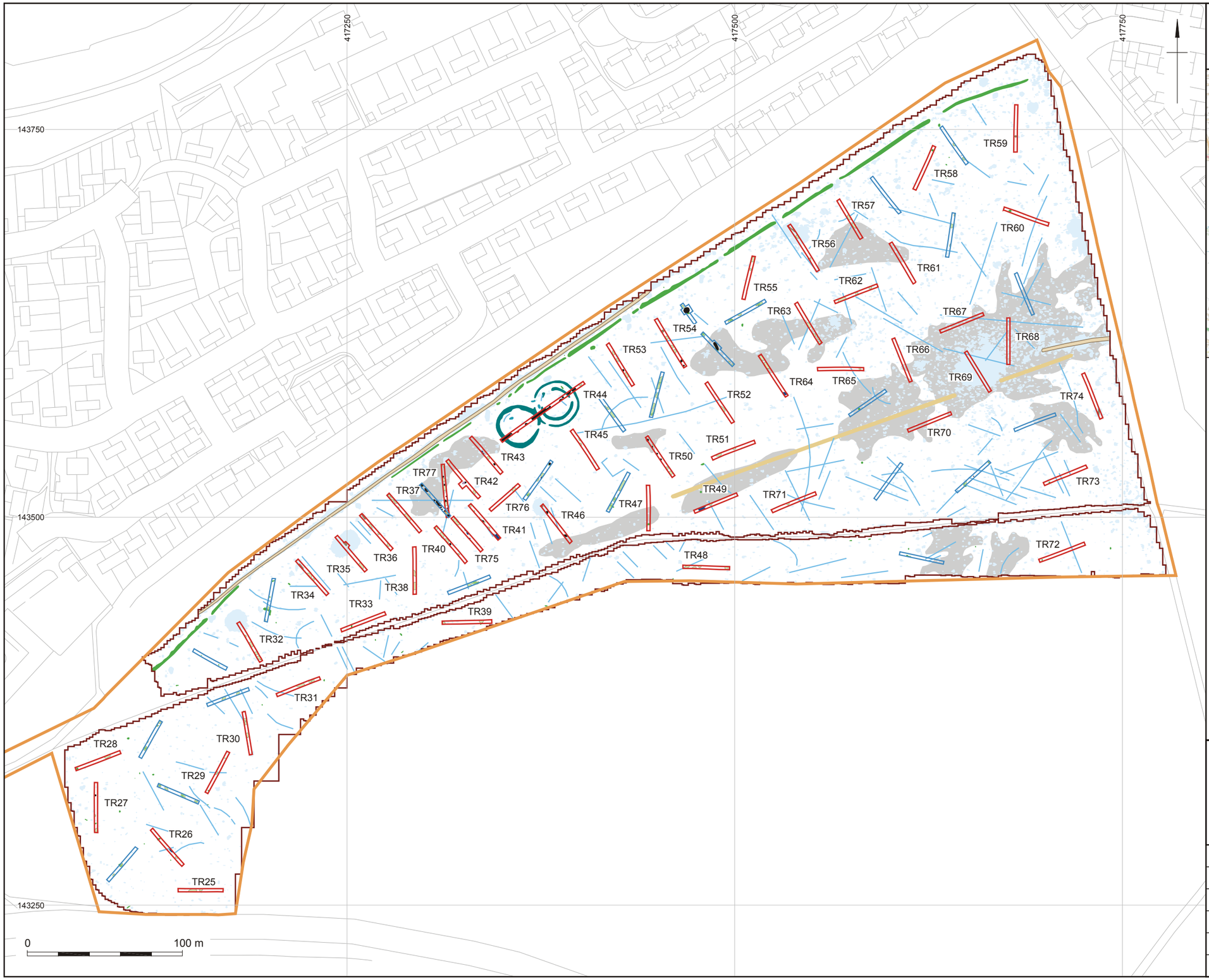
Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	WYG Planning and Environment
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Simon Cleggett
Project supervisor	John Powell
Type of sponsor/funding body	Ministry of Defence
Name of sponsor/funding body	MoD

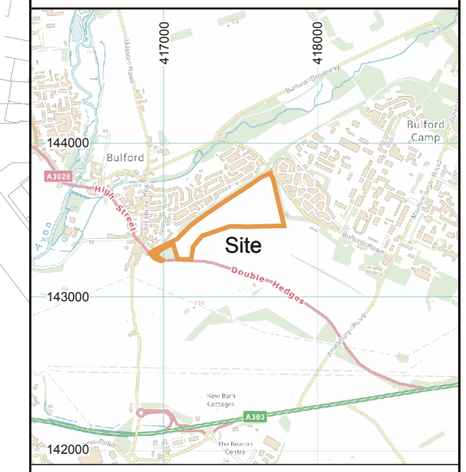
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Physical Archive ID	107943
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Archive ID	107943
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Paper Archive ID	107943
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Entered by	Phoebe Olsen (p.olsen@wessexarch.co.uk)

Entered on 15 July 2015





- Phase 1 trench
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Tree-throw hole
- Human bone
- Geology
- Disturbance

Geophysical survey results:

- Archaeology
- Probable Archaeology
- Possible Archaeology
- Agricultural
- Modern Service
- Ferrous
- Trend
- Increased Magnetic Response
- Detailed Survey Extents

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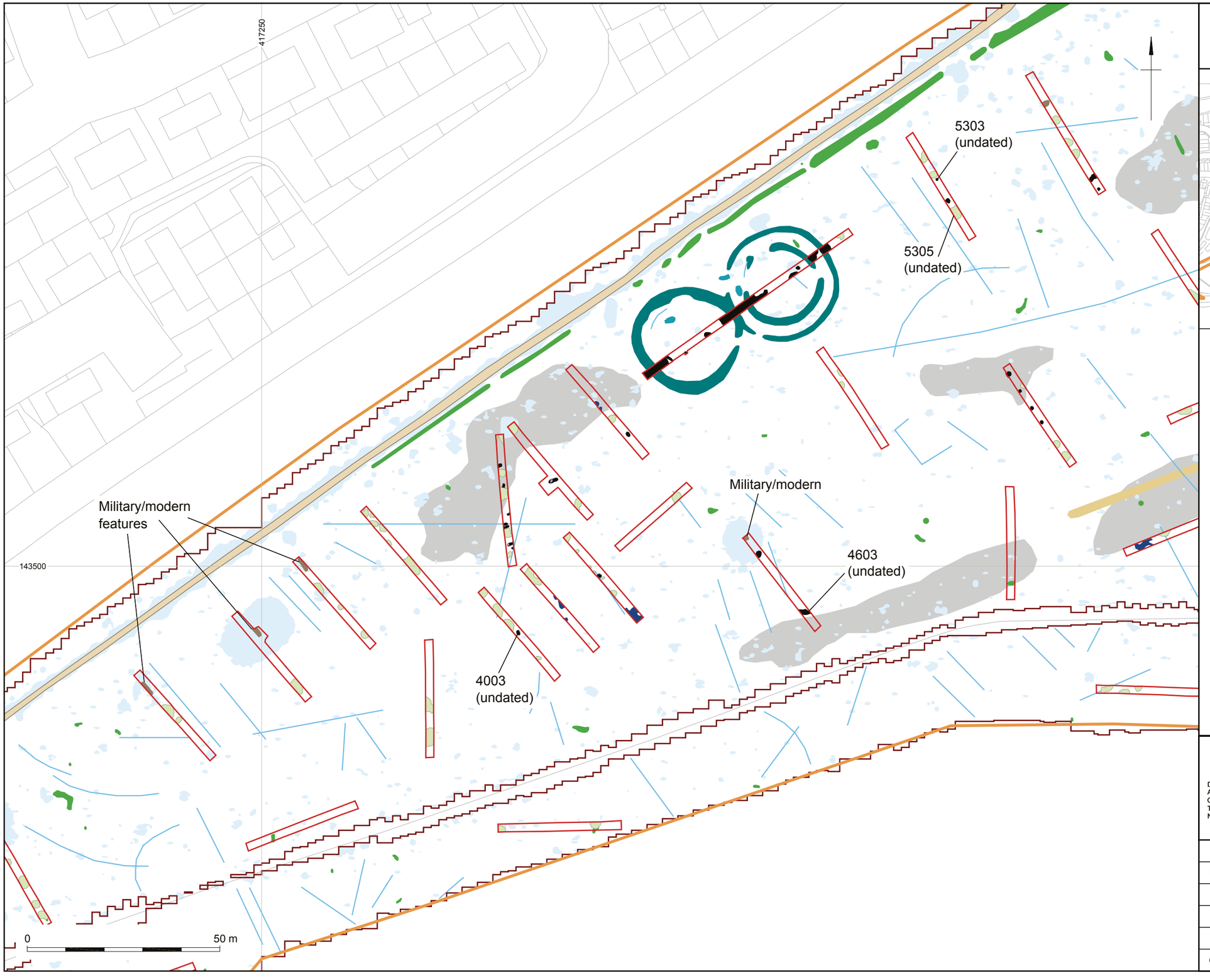
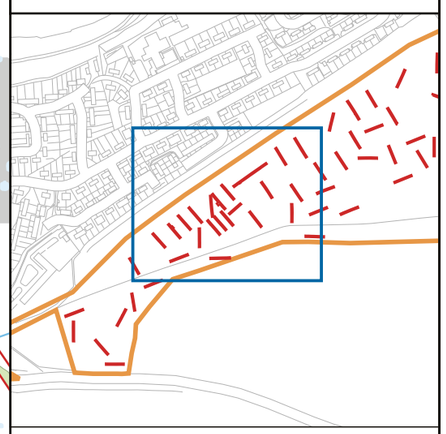
Site plan and location

Figure 1





Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature
Tree-throw hole
Human bone
Geology
Disturbance

Geophysical survey results:

Archaeology
Probable Archaeology
Possible Archaeology
Agricultural
Modern Service
Ferrous
Trend
Increased Magnetic Response
Detailed Survey Extents

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Concentration of archaeological features in the centre of the Site

Figure 2

Plate 1: Trench 62, viewed from the north-east, plough scars visible in foreground

Plate 2: Trench 53, viewed from the north-west

Plate 3: Trench 75, viewed from the south-east

Plate 4: Trench 61, viewed from the north-west

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Plates 1 to 4

Figure 3

Plate 5: South-east facing section of Trench 33

Plate 6: South facing section of Trench 31

Plate 7: South-east facing section of Trench 62

Plate 8: South-west facing section of Trench 64

Date:	09/06/2015	Revision Number:	0
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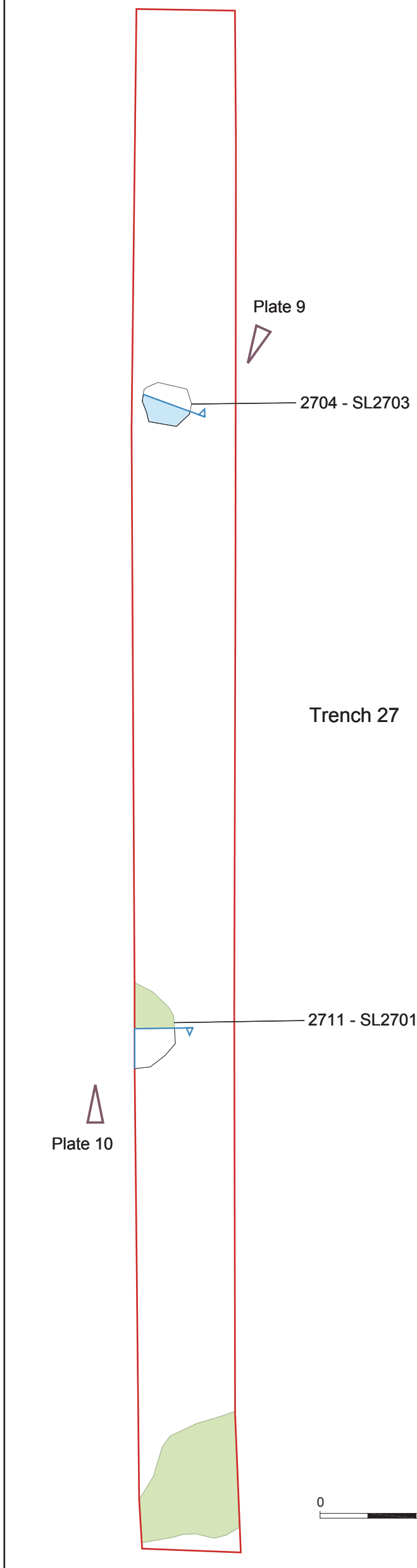

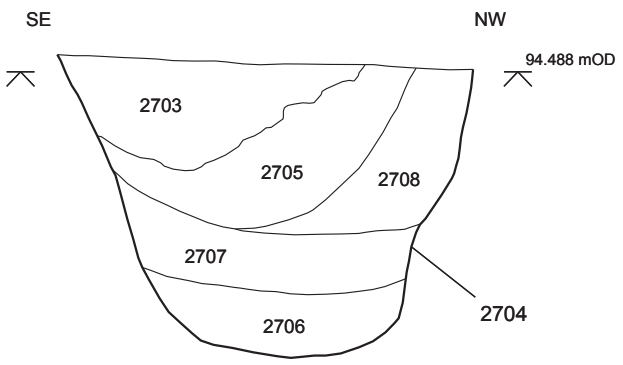

Plate 9: North-east facing section of pit **2704**

Plate 10: South facing section of tree-throw hole **2711**

Archaeological feature
Tree-throw hole

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Trench 27 plan, sections and associated plates

Figure 5

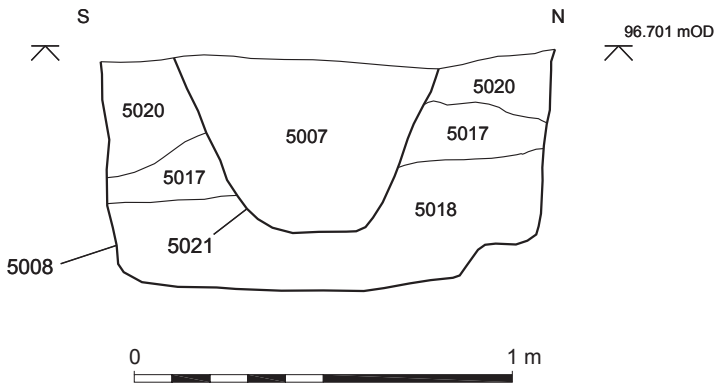
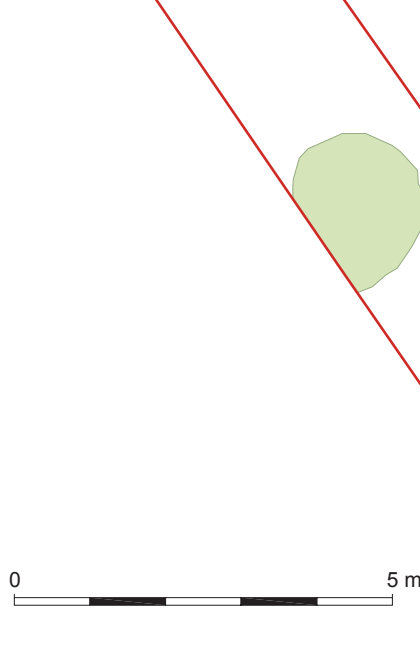


Plate 11: East facing section of pit **5008**

Plate 12: Detail view of objects 12-27 in pit **5008**

Plate 13: Detail view of objects 28-32 in pit **5008**

Plate 14: Pit **5008** post-excavation



Archaeological feature
Tree-throw hole

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Trench 50 plan, sections and associated plates

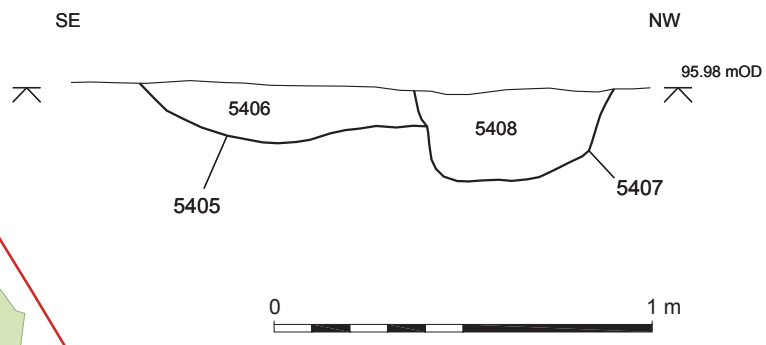
Figure 6

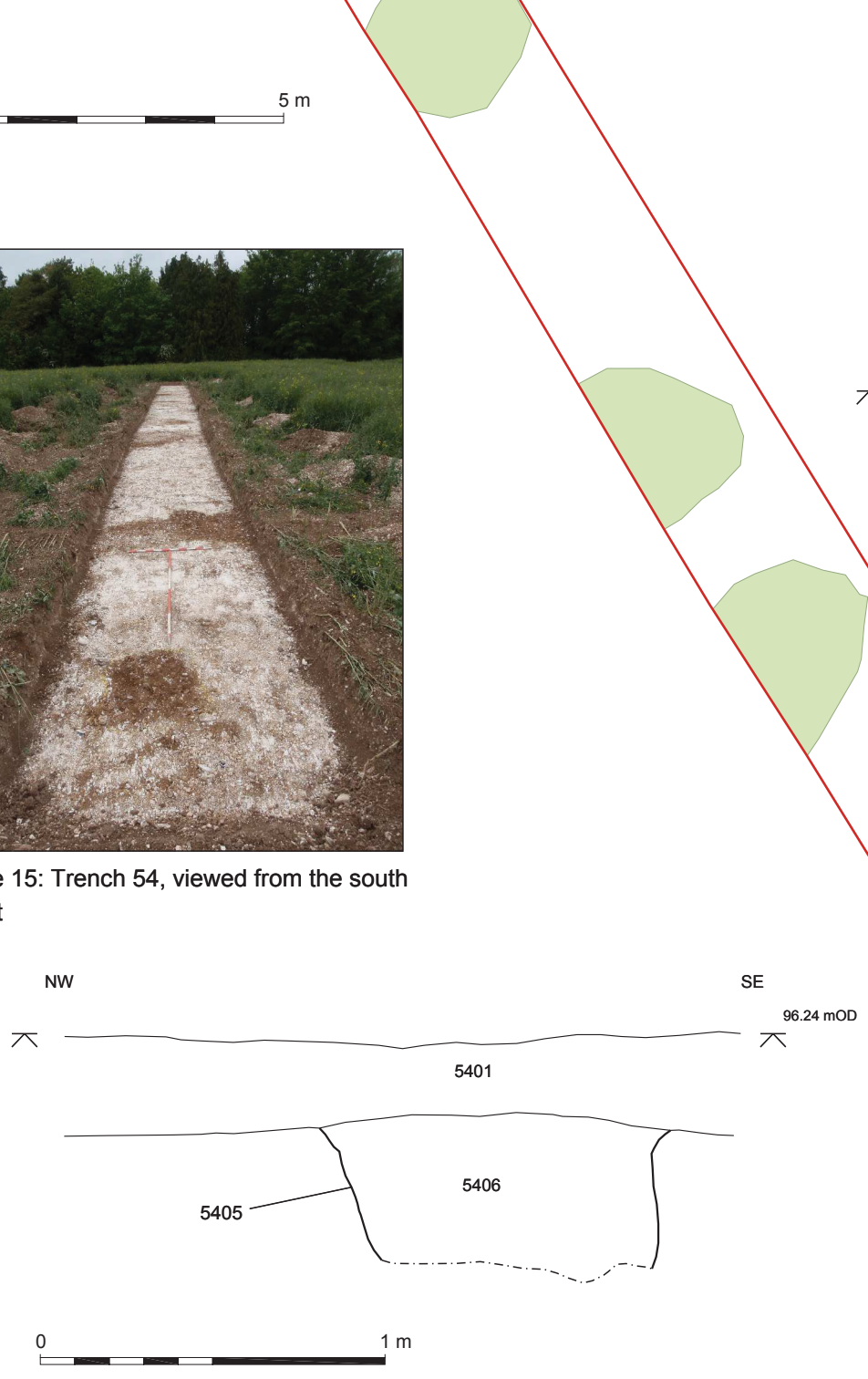
Plate 16: North-east facing section of pit **5403**

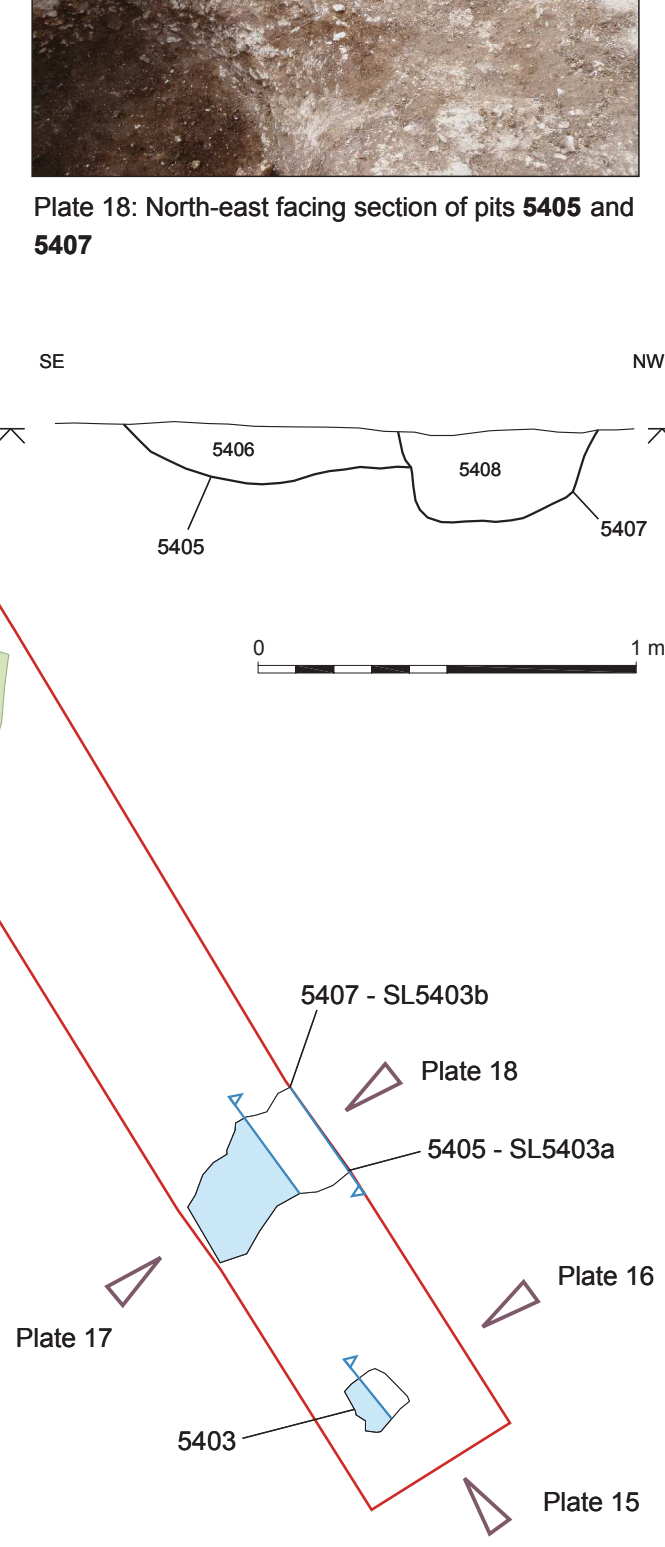
Plate 17: South-west facing section of pit **5405**

Plate 18: North-east facing section of pits **5405** and **5407**

Plate 15: Trench 54, viewed from the south -east







Archaeological feature
Tree-throw hole
Disturbance

Date:	15/06/2015	Revision Number:	1
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Trench 54 plan, section and associated plates

Figure 7

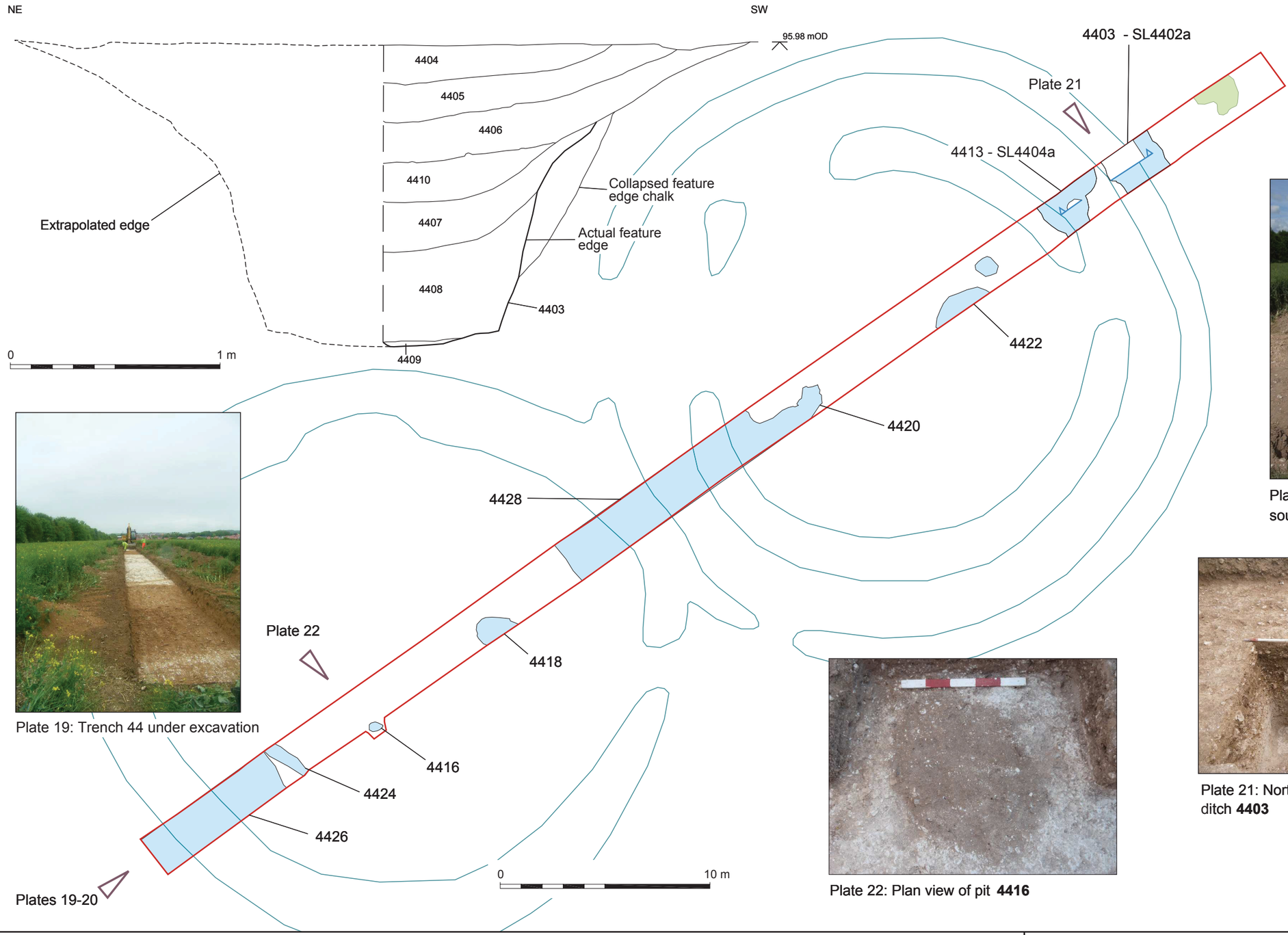

Plate 19: Trench 44 under excavation

Plate 20: Trench 44 viewed from the south-west

Plate 22: Plan view of pit **4416**

Plate 21: North-west facing section of ring ditch **4403**

Archaeological feature
Tree-throw hole

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Trench 44 plan, sections and associated plates

Figure 8

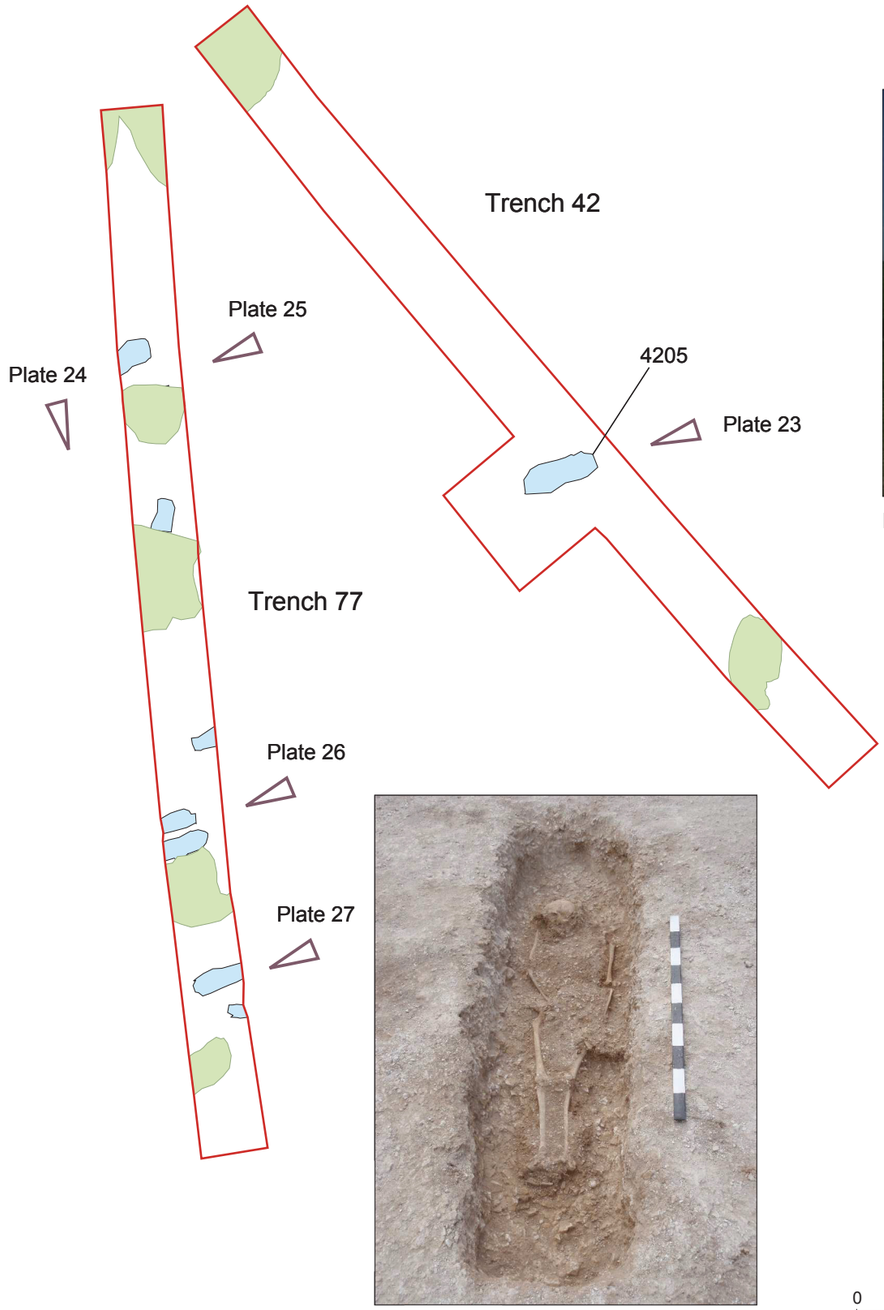

Plate 24: Trench 77 during excavation

Plate 25: Plan view of graves 20 and 21, in Trench 77

Plate 23: View of burial **4204** in grave **4205**, selected for carbon 14 dating

Plate 26: Plan view of graves 23 and 24, in Trench 77

Plate 27: Plan view of grave 25, in Trench 77

0 10 m

Archaeological feature
Tree-throw hole

Date:	15/06/2015	Revision Number:	1
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Trenches 42 and 77 plan and associated plates

Figure 9

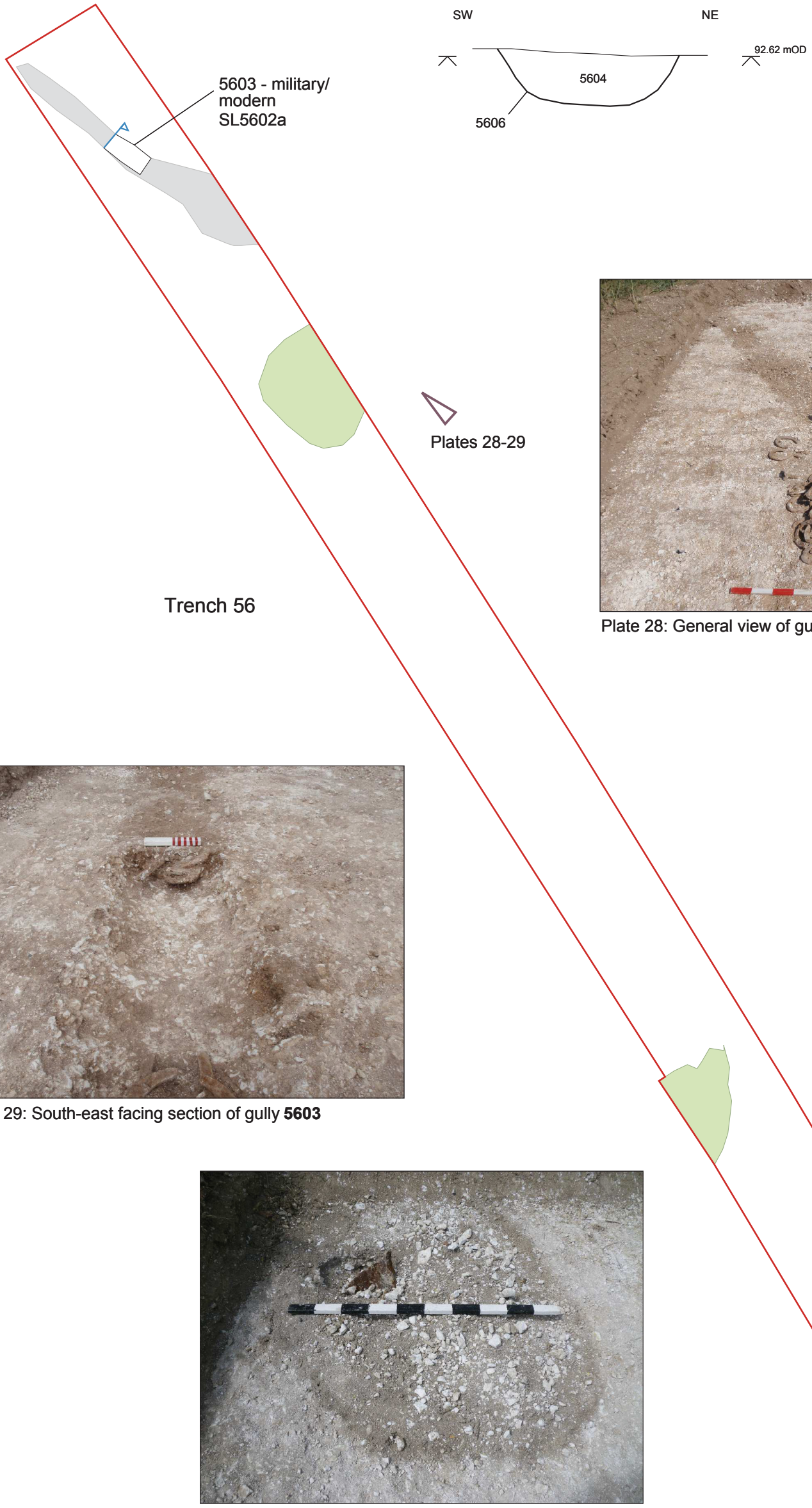

Plate 28: General view of gully **5603** and horseshoes

Plate 29: South-east facing section of gully **5603**

Plate 30: Plan view of military feature **4605**

Tree-throw hole
Disturbance

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Trench 56 plan, sections and associated plates

Figure 10

Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
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