



making sense of heritage

19 Boscombe Road Amesbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Ref: 109370.02
July 2015



**19 Boscombe Road
Amesbury, Wiltshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Paul Stevens Architecture on behalf of Mr and Mrs R.V. Chalke to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at 19 Boscombe Road, Amesbury, Wiltshire SP4 7JQ, centre on National Grid Reference (NGR) 416724 140996. The evaluation was carried out on the 28th and 29th of June 2015.

This document reports on the results of three evaluation trenches excavated across the Site. A single undated ditch was revealed within Trench 1. Trench 2 contained a Romano-British ditch dating to the 2nd-4th century. A second archaeological feature was partially identified within the north-west corner of the trench, although this was not investigated due to being only partially exposed. A final Romano-British refuse pit dating to the 2nd-4th century was identified within the south-west corner of Trench 3. The finds of Pottery and animal bone within the features are indicative of settlement. The evidence suggests that the Site is within the environs of the substantial Romano-British settlement previously identified at Butterfield Down.



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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Paul Stevens Architecture for commissioning the work on behalf of Mr and Mrs R.V. Chalke. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Mr and Mrs R.V. Chalke for their help and assistance with access and logistics. The fieldwork was monitored by Clare King and Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger of Wiltshire Council.

The evaluation was undertaken by Simon Flaherty assisted by Bianca San Martin and Stuart Pierson. This report was compiled by Piotr Orczewski and Simon Flaherty. The finds were assessed by Rachael Seager Smith and Lorraine Higbee (Animal Bone). The illustrations were prepared by S E James. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Bruce Eaton.



19 Boscombe Road Amesbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation at 19 Boscombe Road, Amesbury, Wiltshire SP4 7JQ, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 416724 140996, (hereafter ‘the Site’) by Paul Stevens Architecture (hereafter ‘the Client’). This was in response to comments by Clare King, Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council, as part of a pre-application consultation. The Site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. The National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF), which has superseded PPS5, contains a statement that *“Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.”*
- 1.1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation (WA 2015) was prepared by WA, and approved by the Client and Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council prior to the start of the fieldwork.
- 1.1.3 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the guidelines and standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014).
- 1.1.4 This document sets out the results of the archaeological evaluation which took place on the 18th and 19th June 2015.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 Amesbury lies within the valley of the meandering River Avon, and is built on the river gravels that form a promontory, around which the river curves on the western side.
- 1.2.2 The Site lies approximately 1km south east from the historic centre of Amesbury in an area of modern development on Butterfield Down. The existing bungalow on the Site predates this modern phase of development. The Site is located at a height of approximately 115m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and is centred on NGR 416724 140996.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the Site comprises of Pleistocene River Valley Gravels which overlie Cretaceous Upper Chalk (British Geological Survey 1976 Sheet 298).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Amesbury lies within an area of outstanding archaeological importance and immediately to the eastern limits of the UNESCO designated Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site, which contains over 450 monuments of national importance (Richards 1990). The Site itself lies within the area of Butterfield Down which is notable for its extensive prehistoric and Romano-British archaeology.

2.2 Previous investigations in the area

2.2.1 WA undertook extensive planning and limited excavations on Butterfield Down in advance of the construction of new housing from February 1990 until 1993 (Rawlings and Fitzpatrick 1996). The Site lies within an area known to be occupied by a late Romano-British settlement. The settlement covered at least six hectares and appears to have been unenclosed. A number of significant prehistoric sites were also identified on Butterfield Down, including a possible Neolithic pit-ring henge, Bronze Age inhumations and a series of boundary ditches, one of which is almost certainly a large linear feature which extends eastwards from Butterfield Down for over 5.5km, and of probable Late Bronze Age date, and forms part of an extensive system of boundary markers normally classified as 'Wessex Linear Ditches'.

2.2.2 To the south of the archaeological works on Butterfield Down lies the 100ha Boscombe Down site has been the subject of widespread archaeological survey, evaluation and mitigation since 2002. A full account of the background and results of this previous fieldwork has been detailed in four assessment reports covering: the initial excavations on the new school Site (WA 2002); large scale excavations to the east of Byway 20 (WA2005); the excavation of the Byway 20 Romano-British cemetery (WA 2008) and subsequent excavations at the northern edge (WA 2009a and b). Of particular note are two Early Bronze Age burials, one of which (*The Amesbury Archer*) proved to be the richest Beaker burial excavated so far in Britain, and of national importance; a Late Neolithic/Early bronze Age Pit Circle defined by at least 32 pits and measuring 63m in diameter into which an Early Bronze Age barrow and ring ditch were inserted; a small Middle/Late Bronze Age settlement and three late 4th century AD cemeteries containing 59 inhumations and a minimum of 10 cremation burials.

2.2.3 To the north of the Site further significant archaeological sites have been identified. Recent work by WA on London Road identified a possible Neolithic hengiform monument, Bronze Age ring ditch barrows and a small Anglo-Saxon cemetery (WA 2014). Other barrows that have been identified in the area, include the Rاتفyn Barrow (HER-MW1219) and three barrows in a south-west north-east alignment along a ridge overlooking the River Avon (MW1236, 1235 and 1220).

2.2.4 Within the historic core of Amesbury little evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified. A Palaeolithic hand-axe was discovered near the High Street in 1938, and in 1996 a small archaeological evaluation (WA 1996) along Salisbury Street identified a large, shallow scoop and soil horizons, yielding probable Iron Age pottery, worked flint and burnt flint. There has been no evidence found for Roman activity within the historic core of the town.

2.2.5 Although Amesbury is known to have developed into a sizeable settlement by the 10th century, there is little archaeological evidence for the Saxon period within the centre. There have been isolated small finds recovered. A very large north to south aligned ditch possibly dating to the Saxon period was found on land to the rear of the Antrobus Arms,

Church Street (Hulka and Valentin 1999) and the fieldwork undertaken along Salisbury Street (WA 1996) identified two ditches and an amorphous feature, one of which contain a large sherd of Saxon pot.

- 2.2.6 The only extant building from the medieval period is the parish church. The prosperity of the town in this period was largely dependent on the visitors and trade generated by the priory on the western side of town. A market place is known to have existed in Amesbury since at least the 13th century and was bounded by the High Street to the north-west and by Salisbury Street to the north-east. The other extents of the market are conjectural. Pits and pottery were found to the rear of the Antrobus Arms, Church Street (Hulka and Valentin 1999).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the aims of the project were to:

- *clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site;*
- *identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site;*
- *assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits; and*
- *produce a report which will present the results in sufficient detail so as to allow an informed decision to be made concerning further mitigation.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (WA 2015) and in compliance with the standards outlined in the ClfA's *Standard Guidance for archaeological evaluations*, expecting where they were superseded by statements made below.
- 3.2.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of three trenches. Originally one trench was proposed to be 15m in length and two trenches were to be 7.5m in length but due to onsite restrictions, including services, the positions of Trench 2 and Trench 3 were altered and Trench 3 was shortened. Trench 1 was 14.4 m long, Trench 2 was 7.1 m long and Trench 3 was 5.2 m long. All trenches were 1.3 m wide (**Figure 1, Plates 1, 3, 4 and 6**).
- 3.2.3 All trenches were positioned using GPS in general accordance with the array depicted in the WSI. Minor adjustments to the layout were required prior to fieldwork commencing due to on site constraints. The trench locations were tied in to the Ordnance Survey. Each trench was scanned prior to excavation for buried services using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) by a qualified operator from WA.
- 3.2.4 The trial trenches were excavated, under constant archaeological supervision, using a tracked excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. The turf was carefully cut and set aside and all overburden (topsoil and subsoil) was then removed in spits to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or natural geology, whichever was encountered first. Where appropriate, hand cleaning was undertaken to establish the nature of the deposits, which were planned prior to any hand-excavation.



- 3.2.5 A 1m long representative section of deposits from the ground surface to the top of the natural geology was recorded for each trench. All excavated material was visually examined for archaeological finds.
- 3.2.6 Once the fieldwork was completed to the satisfaction of the Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council, the trenches were backfilled and left level using the excavated material. The backfilled material was compacted intermittently using the machine bucket, to avoid air pockets and soft spots, and the preserved turf was reinstated.
- ### 3.3 Recording
- 3.3.1 All features and deposits were assigned a unique number and recorded using WA's standard methods and *pro forma* recording system. Plans and sections were produced at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, where appropriate. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated, and annotated onto plans and sections. The feature locations were accurately surveyed by GPS and tied into the OS National Grid.
- 3.3.2 A full photographic record was maintained using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. The digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes to embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.
- 3.3.3 All artefacts from excavated contexts have been retained. All retained artefacts were, as a minimum, washed, weighed, counted and identified.
- 3.3.4 WA follows the guidelines set out in the document *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (SMA 1993) with regard to the retention of artefacts and samples. This allows for the discard of selected artefact categories and sample products which are not considered to warrant further analysis.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the results and should be read in conjunction with the trench summary tables in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Overburden deposits

- 4.2.1 The sequence of overburden deposits was fairly consistent across most of the Site. It comprised of 0.06m – 0.3m of dark yellowish grey topsoil, sealing a silt loam interface subsoil layer of approximately 0.25 m thickness. The natural chalk, mottled with greyish brown silty loam, was encountered at a depth of between 0.25m and 0.55m below ground level (bgl) (**Plates 1 -7**).

4.3 Archaeological features and deposits

- 4.3.1 Archaeological remains were identified in all three trenches. The features comprised of one pit (**304**), a feature of indeterminate function (**209**) and two ditches which may represent a former field boundary system (**104** and **204**), (**Figure 1**).
- 4.3.2 Ditch **104** had steep, concave sides and a flat base. It was 1.08m wide and 0.46m deep and ran for 6.8m within the trench from north-west to south-east. It contained two patinated flint flakes and two pieces of burnt flint. It also contained a piece of iron smithing

slag. The presence of the iron slag suggests a probable Romano-British date for this feature.

- 4.3.3 Trench 2 contained ditch **204** (**Figure 2, Plates 3, 4 and 9**), which was aligned north-east to south-west, and was similar in form to ditch **104**. It was 1.0m wide and 0.6m deep. It contained 10 pieces of Romano-British pottery, oyster shell and animal bone. A modern service trench, **207**, truncated the ditch (**Plates 3 and 4**).
- 4.3.4 A possible refuse pit, **304** (**Figure 2, Plates 6 and 10**), was identified within the south-west corner of Trench 3. It was sub circular oval in plan with a flat base and straight moderate-steep sides. It was 1.16m wide, 1.44m long and 0.47m deep. It contained a number of fragments of Romano-British pottery and animal bone. These finds imply domestic activity and are indicative of settlement activity.
- 4.3.5 A final feature, **209** (**Figure 1, Plate 3 and 4**), was located within the north-west corner of Trench 2, this however was only partially exposed and with agreement from the County Archaeologist was not investigated further. The exposed dimensions were 0.55m x 0.37m within the trench. Its close proximity to ditch **204** suggests a possible relationship.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Approximately 1.6kg of finds was recovered from four contexts in three features, ditches **104** and **204** and pit **304**. Overall quantities by material type are presented in **Table 1**; the pottery indicates that the bulk of the assemblage is of Romano-British date.

Table 1: All finds by material type and context (number of pieces/weight in grammes shown)

Material type/ context	Trench 1	Trench 2		Trench 3	Total
	105	205	206	305	
Animal bone	34/541	9/139		1/12	44/692
Pottery		9/199	1/32	17/165	27/396
Flint	2/31				2/31
Burnt flint	2/283				3/283
Shell		1/44			1/44
Slag	1/134				1/134
Iron			1/7		1/7

5.2 Animal Bone

- 5.2.1 The majority of the animal bones came from ditch **104** in Trench 1 (**Table 1**). The identified fragments from this feature are mostly from cattle and include fragments of skull, scapula, pelvis, femur and metacarpal. The other identified fragments from this feature include a loose upper horse tooth and the distal half of a dog humerus. The material from ditch **204** included a cattle metatarsal, while the other fragments from this feature and pit **304** are all undiagnostic pieces of large mammal long bone shaft.



5.3 Pottery

- 5.3.1 The pottery is all of Romano-British date. The assemblage is predominantly from sandy greyware jars, likely to be from relatively local sources, particularly the New Forest. Eleven of these sherds, all from pit **304**, derive from a single, medium-sized vessel with a slightly everted rim. Other fabrics include a single sherd (32g) from a Savernake-type ware storage jar, probably made in the kilns to the west of Swindon (ditch **204**, context **206**), as well as body sherds from a South-east Dorset Black Burnished ware straight-sided bowl/dish (3g) and a New Forest colour-coated ware dimpled flagon or beaker (18g), both from ditch **204**, context **205**. The colour-coated ware piece is likely to be of 4th century AD date (Fulford 1975, 44, type 1/10.9 and 10 or type 33), but the rest of the assemblage is not sufficiently diagnostic to be closely dated, although all the sherds fall within the later 2nd to 4th century AD range. All the fabrics and forms present are directly comparable with the larger assemblage from other parts of the contemporary Butterfield/Amesbury Down settlement, its associated cemeteries (Millard 1996; Seager Smith in prep a) and other sites in the vicinity (Richardson 1951; Jones 2011; Seager Smith in prep b).

5.4 Other finds

- 5.4.1 Two prehistoric patinated flint flakes were found residually in ditch **104** (**Table 1**). This feature also contained two pieces of burnt flint; this material is commonly interpreted as indicative of prehistoric activity, but it is intrinsically undatable. As flint is naturally abundant in the vicinity, its burning was probably a by-product of some other form of agricultural or domestic burning process; it has been discarded. A piece of iron smithing slag was also found in ditch **104**; this too is intrinsically undatable, although it seems reasonable to presume that it is contemporary with the main, Late Roman, phase of activity in the area.
- 5.4.2 A single oyster shell (**Table 1**) was found in ditch **204**. This feature also contained a handmade iron nail with a flat, round head and a square sectioned, tapering shank. This too is likely to be of later Roman date.

5.5 Conservation

- 5.5.1 No immediate conservation requirements were noted in the field. The iron nail, as the only potentially unstable material type, is stored with supportive packaging and a desiccant (silica gel) to ensure a dry environment below 35% relative humidity; its condition is frequently monitored.

5.6 Potential

- 5.6.1 All the artefacts survive in extremely good condition. The assemblage is too small to add any appreciable additional detail to our knowledge of the material culture of the Butterfield/Amesbury Down settlement, but any future mitigation work on the Site has the potential to produce a larger and more informative assemblage.

5.7 Recommendations

- 5.7.1 No further analysis is recommended at this stage, although the iron nail should be X-radiographed to provide a permanent archive record of this inherently unstable material type.



6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1.1 The evaluation investigated three archaeological features and a fourth possible feature was also identified. The features comprised of two ditches (**104** and **204**), one in Trench 1 and a second within Trench 2, and a large pit (**304**) was revealed within Trench 3. A possible feature (**209**) was partly revealed within the north-west corner of Trench 2, this was left unexcavated.
- 6.1.2 The ditch within Trench 2 (**204**) and the Pit (**304**) within Trench 3 were dated to the 2nd-4th century. The pit is indicative of settlement. The dating of these features along with their location would suggest they are within the environs of the documented Romano-British settlement at Butterfield Down.
- 6.1.3 A third ditch, **104**, was identified within Trench 1. This contained a large amount of animal bone, two pieces of struck flint and a piece of iron slag. The flint is likely to be of prehistoric date, but is probably residual. The iron slag and the close proximity of the other ditches suggests Romano-British date for this feature.

7 ARCHIVE

7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with **Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum**, who has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner. The archive is currently stored at the offices of Wessex Archaeology under project code **109370**.

7.2 Preparation of Archive

- 7.2.1 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 **Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum**, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 7.2.2 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Dorset HER. A copy of the OASIS entry has been included in this report (**Appendix 2**).
- 7.2.3 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code **109370**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- *1 cardboard box of artefacts, ordered by material type*
- *1 files of paper records and A4 graphics*

7.3 Discard Policy

- 7.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.



7.4 Security Copy

- 7.4.1 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.

7.5 Copyright

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

8 STANDARDS

8.1 Quality Assurance and Code of Practice

- 8.1.1 WA is an archaeological registered organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists, and endorses the *Code of Practice* and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* of The Institute for Archaeologists.

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10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Trench summary table

11 TRENCH 1		Co ordinates	416710.40, 141022.67
Dimensions: 14.4 m by 1.2 m		Max Depth: 0.44 m	Ground Surface 113.53 m aOD
Context	Description		Depth bgl
101	Topsoil	Heavily bioturbated turf. Dark grey (black) silty loam with rare chalk fragments (<50 mm, moderately sorted) and very rare flint (<40mm, poorly sorted, angular)	0-0.06 m
102	Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay with chalk and flint nodules (<90 mm, occasional, poorly sorted, angular).	0.06-0.26 m
103	Natural	Layered, compact chalk.	0.26 m +
104	Cut	Ditch with steep, concave sides and flat base, was 1.08 m wide and 0.46 m deep. Aligned north-west to south-east Possible Romano-British boundary ditch.	
105		Mid grey brown silty loam with abundant chalk fragments (<80 mm), moderately well sorted sub rounded stone and rare flint (<70 mm) fill of the ditch. Fill was formed naturally and contained pottery, worked flint and animal bone.	

Trench 2		Co ordinates	416719.04, 141006.52
Dimensions: 7.1 m by 1.2 m		Max Depth: 0.52 m	Ground Surface 113.91 m aOD
Context	Description		Depth bgl
201	Topsoil	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with rare chalk fragments (<50 mm, moderately sorted) and very rare flint (<40mm, poorly sorted, angular)	0-0.14 m
202	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty loam with chalk and flint nodules (<90 mm, occasional, poorly sorted, angular).	0.14-0.43 m
203	Natural	Light cretaceous chalk with sporadic pockets of greyish brown silty loam.	0.43 m +
204	Cut	Ditch with steep, stepped sides and concave base, aligned north-east to south-west. The linear was a possible boundary ditch and was 1.0 m wide and 0.6 m deep.	
205	Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty loam with moderate chalk fragments (<30 mm) and sparse flint (angular, <120 mm). Natural, upper fill of the ditch, 0.34 m thick. Contained pottery, oyster shell and animal bone.	
206	Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty loam with abundant chalk fragments (<30 mm) and sparse flint nodules (<100 mm, sub rounded to sub angular). Natural, initial erosion of sides of the ditch, contained an iron nail and pottery.	
207	Cut	Cut of service trench.	
208	Fill	Backfill of service trench.	
209	Cut	Possible archaeological feature.	
210	Fill	Fill of possible archaeological feature.	



Trench 3		Co ordinates	416704.71, 140986.38
Dimensions: 5.2 m by 1.2 m		Max Depth: 0.6 m	Ground Surface
			114.42 m aOD
Context	Description		Depth bgl
301	Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty loam with moderate chalk flecks and sub angular flint. Undulating, slightly diffused horizon with subsoil.	0-0.3 m
302	Subsoil	Light yellowish brown silty loam with moderate chalk fragments (<30 mm).	0.3-0.55 m
303	Natural	Light cretaceous chalk with abundant whitish grey silty loam and common flint nodules (<100 mm, sub angular).	0.55 m +
304	Cut	Sub oval pit, with straight, steep sides and flat base. The pit was 1.16 m wide, 1.44 m long and 0.47 m deep.	
305	Fill	Mid brown silty sand fill of pit with pea grit towards the base. Contained pottery and animal bones.	

10.2

OASIS ID: wessexar1-218252

Project details

Project name	19 Boscombe Road, Amesbury, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	3 Trenches were excavated at 19 Boscombe road. 3 ditches and a pit were identified, all dating to the Romano-British period. The site is within the environs of the Romano-British settlement located in the Butterfield Down area of Amesbury..
Project dates	Start: 18-06-2015 End: 19-06-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY AMESBURY 19 Boscombe Road
Postcode	SP4 7JQ
Study area	37500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 416724 140996 50.9242952867 -1.40702418955 50 55 27 N 001 24 25 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 113.00m Max: 114.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief	Wiltshire County Council



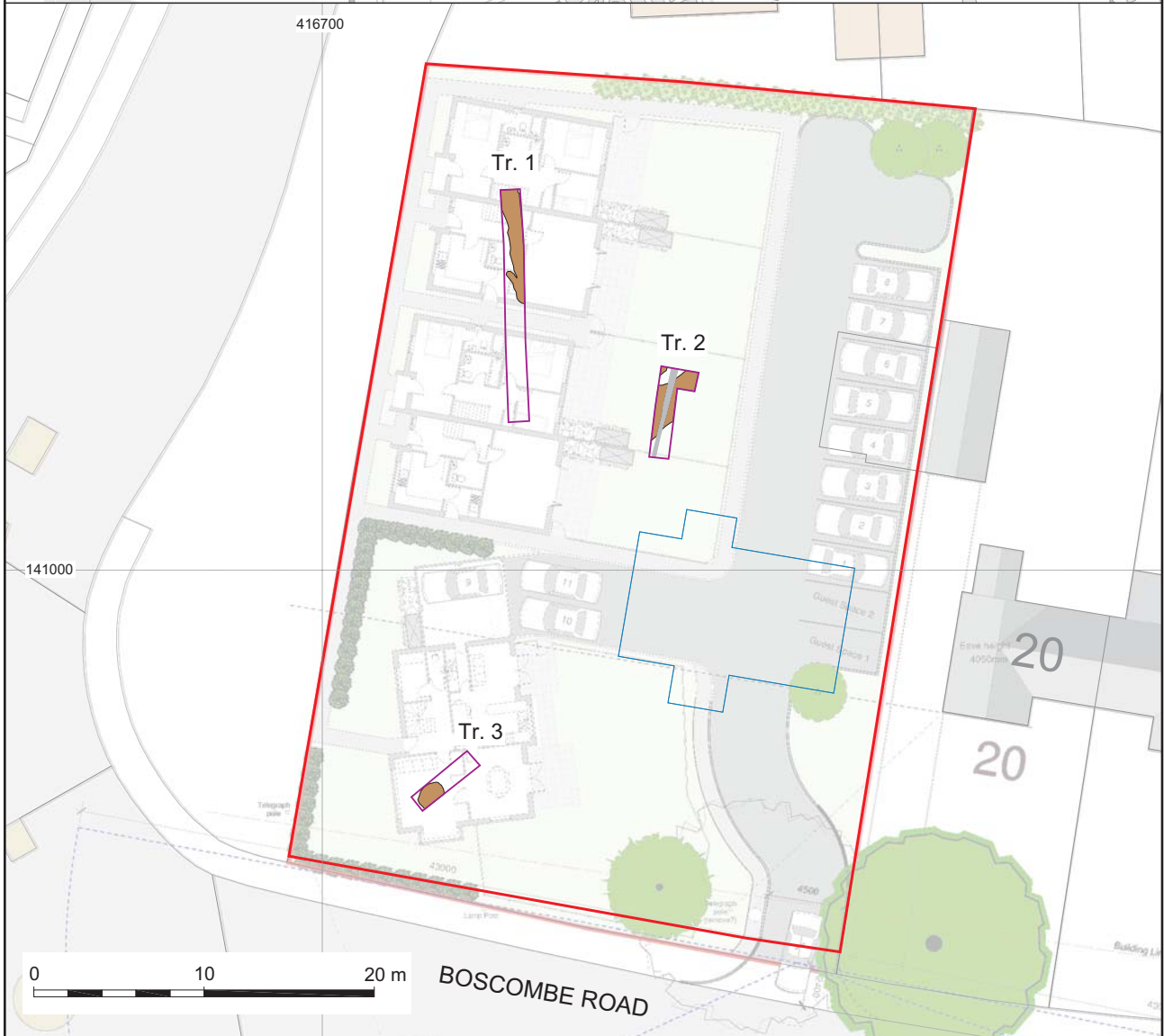
originator	
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Bruce Eaton
Project supervisor	Simon Flaherty
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner







Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

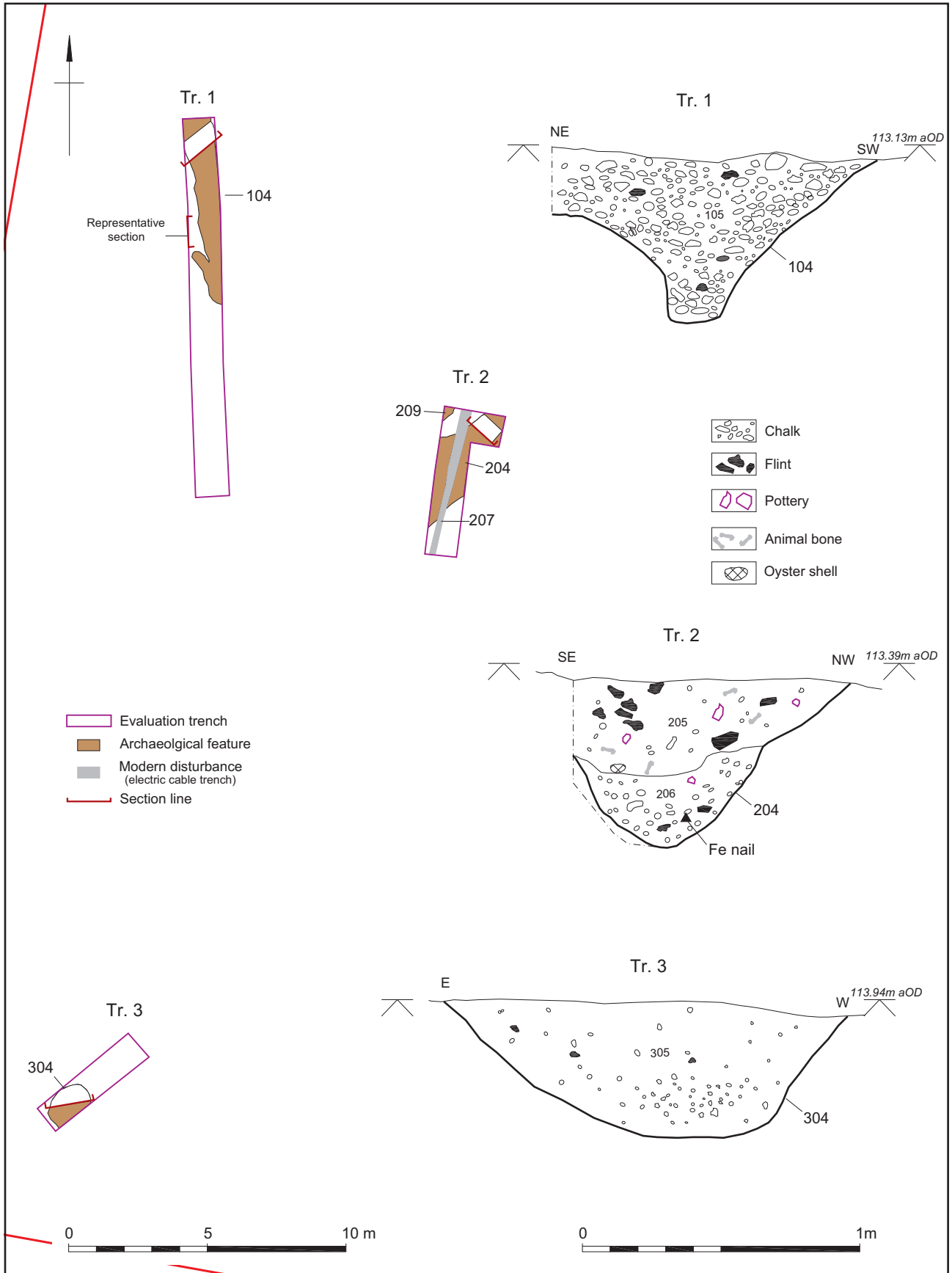
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	19 Boscombe Road, Amesbury, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Flaherty, S. Orczewski, P. Eaton, B.
Other bibliographic details	Report Ref: 109370.02
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Entered by	Bruce Eaton (b.eaton@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	17 July 2015




	 Site boundary  Evaluation trench  Archaeological feature  Modern disturbance  Demolished building	Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2015. All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100022432. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2015. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.	
	Date: 08/07/2015	Revision Number: 0	
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Site location and trench plan

Figure 1



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Detail trench plans and sections

Figure 2



Plate 1: Trench 1 showing ditch 104



Plate 2: Representative soil sequence from Trench 1


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Plate 3: Trench 2 showing ditch 204 and the service trench, view from south.

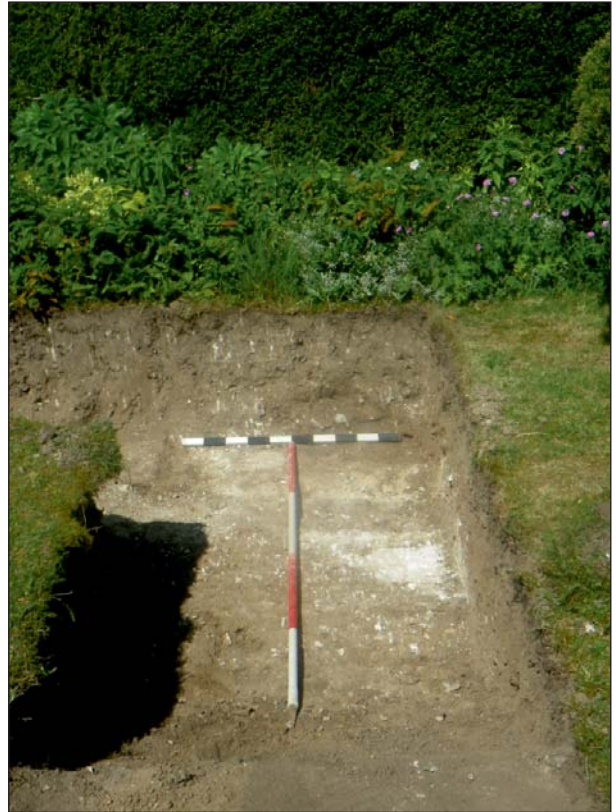


Plate 4: Trench 2 showing ditch 204, view from the east.



Plate 5: Representative soil sequence from Trench 2


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Plate 6: Trench 3 showing pit 304, view from the south-east



Plate 7: Representative soil sequence from Trench


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Plate 8: North-west facing section of ditch 104



Plate 9: North-east facing section of ditch 204



Plate 10: North-west facing section of pit

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