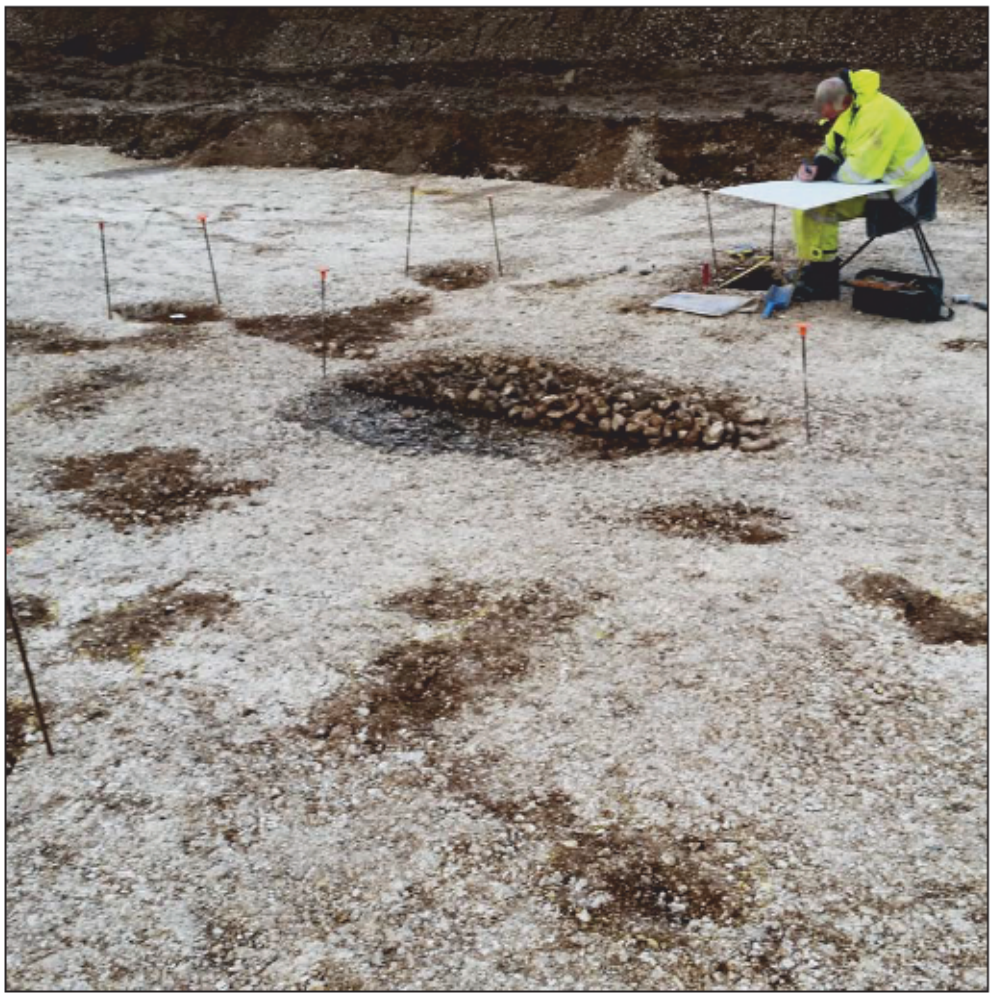
making sense of heritage

Greentrees School, Bishopdown Salisbury, Wiltshire

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design



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wessex archaeology

Greentrees School, Bishopdown
Salisbury, Wiltshire

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

Prepared for:
Ridge & Partners LLP
Eden Office Park
65 Macrae Road
Ham Green
Bristol
BS20 0DD

On behalf of:
Wiltshire Council
Bythesea Road
Trowbridge
Wiltshire
BA14 8JN

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

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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DISCLAIMER

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ridge & Partners on behalf of Wiltshire Council (as the client) to carry out an archaeological strip-map-and-record excavation on the proposed site of the new Greentrees Primary School, Bishopdown, on land to the north of Hampton Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire (centred on 415160 132620). The work was undertaken as a condition of planning permission being granted by Wiltshire Council (the local planning authority) for the construction of a new school with associated access routes, landscaping, playing field and parking areas (planning reference 14/06858/FUL).

The excavation was the final stage of a programme of archaeological works relating to the site including an evaluation, and it followed the excavation of land at Bishopdown Farm to the immediate east which had revealed evidence for extensive Neolithic and Bronze Age activity. Together these works indicated the potential for further significant archaeological remains on the Greentrees site, including the possibility of human remains, in phases of multi-period occupation.

The excavation revealed evidence for a range of activities of prehistoric date, including the deposition of cultural material in pits during the Middle Neolithic and the Beaker period. The recovery of a Beaker vessel from a feature in the centre of the site, which had been heavily damaged by machine prior to the start of archaeological works, raises the possibility that the damaged feature was a Beaker inhumation grave from which all the human remains had been lost.

Clearer evidence for mortuary activity in this part of the site is indicated by an Early Bronze Age urned cremation burial, and two nearby inhumation burials (and a feature containing redeposited human bone), and four Middle Bronze Age mortuary contexts – two inhumation graves and two features containing redeposited human bone. Also of Middle Bronze Age date was a circular post-built structure of uncertain function, at the centre of which was a feature one half of which was filled with unburnt flint nodules, and the other with pieces of burnt flint and charcoal, but with no evidence of *in situ* burning in the structure.

Also of considerable significance was the construction during the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age of a long avenue of timber posts running north-north-west from its closed end just south of the site (as revealed on the adjacent Bishopdown site). A similar post setting on a similar orientation and alignment over 1 km further to the north-north-west may be part of the same structure, representing a major landscape feature. Numerous other post-holes were recorded on the site, some of them forming two distinct round-houses of uncertain but probably late prehistoric date, but the majority in a dense concentration of features that continued to the east (on the Bishopdown site) and included a probable fence line.

It is proposed that a limited programme of further artefactual and environmental analysis be undertaken, following which an article describing the combined results of this excavation and the Bishopdown excavation will be submitted for publication in the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, with specialist finds and environmental reports published online on the Wessex Archaeology website.

Greentrees School, Bishopdown Salisbury, Wiltshire

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ridge & Partners on behalf of Wiltshire Council and wishes to thank Luke Martin for his help during the course of the fieldwork. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice and assistance of Clare King who monitored the project for Wiltshire County Archaeological Service.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andy Crockett. The fieldwork was directed by Michael Dinwiddy, assisted by Dave Murdie, Neil Fitzpatrick, Jon Kaines, Malcom Guilfoyle-Pink, Tom Burt and Stuart Pierson. The finds were assessed by Phil Harding (worked flint, worked and utilised stone), Lorrain Higbee (animal bone), Jackie McKinley (human bone) and Elina Brook (pottery and other finds). The environmental samples were processed by Tony Scothern and assessed by Sarah Wyles. This report was written by Andrew Powell and Michael Dinwiddy, and the illustrations are by Will Foster.

Greentrees School, Bishopdown Salisbury, Wiltshire

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ridge & Partners on behalf of Wiltshire Council (as the client) to carry out an archaeological strip-map-and-record excavation on the proposed site of the new Greentrees Primary School, Bishopdown, on land to the north of Hampton Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire (**Fig. 1**). The work was undertaken as a condition of planning permission being granted by Wiltshire Council (the local planning authority) for the construction of a new school with associated access routes, landscaping, playing field and parking areas (planning reference 14/06858/FUL).

1.1.2 The excavation was the final stage of a programme of archaeological works relating to the site. Following a desk-based assessment (WSP 2008) an outline archaeological mitigation strategy was drawn up for the site (WSP 2011). In light of the evidence for extensive Neolithic and Bronze Age activity on land at Bishopdown Farm to the immediate east, excavated between November 2013 and May 2014 (Wessex Archaeology 2014a), Clare King, the Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire, stated that there was the potential on the Greentrees site for further significant archaeological remains, including the possibility of human remains in phases of multi-period occupation.

1.1.3 This appeared to be confirmed in October 2014 when an evaluation of eight trial trenches revealed a Neolithic pit and a number of undated post-holes (**Fig. 1**) (contexts summarised in **Appendix 1**). A written scheme of investigation (WSI) for archaeological mitigation was drawn up on behalf of the client, and submitted to and approved by the local planning authority (Wessex Archaeology 2014b). This covered on- and off-site works, including the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results of the proposed work.

1.1.4 The excavation site covers approximately 1.2 ha, centred on NGR 415160 132620 (**Fig. 1**). The excavation was undertaken in October and November 2014, in advance of the development of the site.

1.2 Scope of document

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is provide a summary of the results of the excavation, to assess their potential to add significantly to the understanding of the archaeology of the region, and to address wider research questions raised by them. It also recommends a costed programme of further work needed to achieve these objectives, including analysis, public dissemination through publication and the curation of the archive.

1.3 Site location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The site is located at the northern edge of Salisbury, between the Hampton Park residential development to the south and the road running east from Old Sarum to Ford to

the north (**Fig. 1**). It lies on the south-west facing slope of the low ridge, running north-east from Castle Hill, that forms part of the watershed between the River Bourne to the east and the River Avon to the west. The ground within the site drops from 83.5 m aOD at the north-west to 79.5 m at the south-east. The underlying geology is mapped as Newhaven Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey online viewer), and the site was arable farmland prior to the excavation.

1.4 Archaeological background

1.4.1 The 2008 desk-based assessment indicated the richness of the archaeological landscape in which the site is located (WSP 2008); this has been significantly enhanced by recent field excavations in the area. Numerous archaeological features have been recorded in the area as cropmarks visible in aerial photographs, including long barrows, round barrows, enclosures, Wessex Linear ditches and field systems; some of the latter extend into the site, as confirmed by a geophysical survey in 1994.

1.4.2 There are also numerous recorded findspots of prehistoric flint, pottery and metalwork, as well as Romano-British finds. In 1991 an archaeological evaluation in the northern central part of the site recorded a dense scatter of Neolithic flints, along with lesser scatters of Bronze Age flints and Romano-British ceramic building material (CBM) and pottery (AC Archaeology 1991). Further Bronze Age flints and a sherd of Beaker pottery were recovered during fieldwalking in 1994 (AC Archaeology 1994). Sherds of Beaker pottery and Globular Urns were also found, along with a worked flint, to the immediate south of the site (AC Archaeology 1993).

1.4.3 Excavations in 2001–2 along a water pipeline to the west of the site revealed features of Neolithic to medieval date, including a number of Middle Neolithic pits containing placed deposits of Peterborough Ware pottery, flint, animal bone, antler and other materials, and (just 300 m west of the site) a Late Bronze Age settlement with round-houses (Powell *et al*. 2005). An excavation in 2006 approximately 1 km north of the site revealed a number of round barrows, and burials of Beaker and Early Bronze Age date, as well as a later prehistoric boundary in the form of a two lines of parallel post-holes, and the ditches of a double Wessex Linear boundary (Wessex Archaeology 2013a).

1.4.4 The excavation in 2013–14 of land at Bishopdown Farm, to the immediate east of the site, revealed features of Neolithic to Romano-British date. These included an Early Neolithic inhumation burial, and a spread of Middle Neolithic pits containing Peterborough Ware, worked flint, non-local stone (sarsen), animal bone, antler and charred hazelnut shells, some of the material apparently formally placed. Pits containing Beaker and/or Early Bronze Age pottery were also recorded. The Middle Bronze Age saw the construction of a ditch, in which three inhumation burials were made. Settlement activity increased in the Late Bronze Age, which saw the construction of a circular fenced enclosure, 50 m in diameter, with a large central round-house. Further round-houses lay outside the enclosure, some of them aligned on a possible fenced trackway. One small pit at the eastern end of the site contained a cremation-related deposit radiocarbon dated to the Late Bronze Age. A number of square four-post structures were also recorded, and what appeared to be the end of a rectangular structure of unknown date which continued beyond the western edge of the excavation. Settlement activity appeared to end in the Early Iron Age. Small quantities of Romano-British pottery were recovered, most from a small ring gully of uncertain function but potentially a small shrine. Two parallel lynchets towards the west of the site may also date to this period.

1.4.5 The site lies 1.2 km east of the scheduled monument of Old Sarum (SM 26717), an Iron Age hillfort which became the focus of the Roman town of *Sorviodunum*, and on the

eastern entrance of which a number of Roman roads converged, including those to Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*) which is followed by the existing road to Ford, Silchester (*Calleva Atrebatum*) followed by the Portway, and Mildenhall (*Cunetio*). The hill continued to be occupied in the Saxon period, and was substantially remodelled after the Norman Conquest with the construction of the motte-and-bailey castle and cathedral.

2 AIMS AND METHODS

2.1.1 The aims and methods of the archaeological mitigation were set out in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2014b).

2.2 Aims

2.2.1 The general aims were:

- *to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains in the excavation area, and to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard;*
- *to confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;*
- *to confirm and map the approximate extent of the remains and where possible their relationship with archaeology recorded during earlier phases of archaeological evaluation;*
- *to determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains;*
- *to determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present;*
- *to prepare an assessment report on the archaeological investigations; and*
- *to relate the archaeological results to their local, county and regional context.*

2.3 Methods

Excavation

2.3.1 Prior to the start of archaeological works the unauthorised and unmonitored machine excavation of a 6 m square trench in the centre of the site (**Fig. 2**), used to sluice out cement mixers, caused the partial destruction of one archaeological feature, and potentially the complete destruction of others. The backfill of this trench was subsequently removed under archaeological supervision, and the partially destroyed feature (1041) excavated. This was shown to contain a Beaker pottery vessel and sherds from other vessels, 84 pieces of worked flint, animal bones and a piece of fired clay. It is not clear whether this feature was a Beaker grave (*c.* 2400–1800 BC) from which the human remains had been lost by the machine excavation, or a pit containing a placed deposit.

2.3.2 The excavation was undertaken in compliance with standards and guidance by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

2.3.3 During the excavation a sufficient sample of features was excavated to fulfil the aims and objectives. The standard sample level comprised:

- *At least 50% (by plan area) of each discrete archaeological feature (eg, post-holes and pits);*
- *Full excavation of graves or features containing redeposited human remains;*

- *At least 10% of the total length of all ditches, linear boundaries etc, including all ditch terminals.*
- *One in eight of all tree-throw holes were excavated, with the rest investigated by digging test slots to ensure that the features were of natural origin and contained no cultural material.*

2.3.4 All features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's standard methods and pro forma recording system, with all features and deposits being assigned a unique number.

2.3.5 A full graphic record was made. Plans and sections were produced at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, where appropriate. A full photographic record was made, using digital cameras, colour transparencies and black and white negatives (on 35 mm film).

2.3.6 The locations of features were accurately surveyed by GPS and tied into the OS National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) heights of all principal features and levels were calculated, with plans and sections annotated with OD heights.

Human remains

2.3.7 The human remains encountered were removed under the terms of a Licence for the Removal of Human Remains held by Wessex Archaeology (Ref: 13-0229 issued 15/11/2013). Their excavation and assessment followed WA's guidelines, in compliance with all current legislation and standards set out by the CIfA (Brickley and McKinley 2004).

Artefacts

2.3.8 All artefacts were recovered, stored and processed in accordance with standard methodologies and national guidelines (CIfA 2014; Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993; 1995). Small finds were recorded three-dimensionally using TST and GPS surveying equipment. Bulk finds were collected and recorded by context from both excavated features and the surfaces of unexcavated features.

Environmental

2.3.9 Bulk environmental soil samples, normally up to 40 litres, for plant macro-fossils, charred plant remains, small animal bones and other small artefacts were taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits following Wessex Archaeology's standard environmental sampling policy.

2.4 Oasis reporting

2.4.1 Details of the site will be submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Natural deposits and soil sequence

3.1.1 The excavation recorded topsoil/subsoil depths of between 0.2 and 0.5 m, which directly overlay the Chalk natural.

3.2 Middle Neolithic (*c.* 3350–2850 BC)

3.2.1 Six pits contained Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware (summarised in **Table 1**), including vessels of both Mortlake and Fengate type. The pits were mostly widely spaced in the

northern central part of the site, although the most western two (1069 and 1071) were immediately adjacent (**Fig. 2**).

Table 1: Summary of the Middle Neolithic and Beaker features

Cut	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Pottery (no./g)	Struck flint (no.)	Burnt flint (g)	Animal bone (g)	Stone (no./g)	Other
Middle Neolithic pits									
602/1010	1.0	0.7	603/1011	-	3	-	-	-	-
			604/1012	3 *7*	35	-	*196*	-	-
			605/1013	63 *209*	121	*26*	*86*	2 *7284*	-
1060	0.6 x 0.7	0.2	1055	69 *190*	73	-	*280*	-	-
1069	0.7 x 0.9	0.15	1068	5 *15*	23	*28*	*3*	1 *17*	-
1071	0.6 x 1.0	0.4	1070	39 *268*	84	*188*	*146*	2 *354*	-
1086	0.7 x 0.8	0.6	1088	-	13	*11*	*61*	-	-
			1087	2 *17*	43	*168*	*1322*	-	-
1100	0.8 x 0.9	0.6	1101	1 *27*	3	-	*180*	-	-
Beaker pits									
1064	0.7	0.2	1065	49 *709*	73	-	-	-	fired clay
1074	0.8	0.2	1076	4 *43*	2	*593*	-	1 *305*	-
			1075	22 *96*	7	*3*	*6*	-	-
1079	0.5 x 0.6	0.3	1081	2 *29*	2	*60*	-	-	-
			1080	1 *41*	5	*396*	-	-	-
1083	1.0 x 1.2	0.3	1085	-	6	-	*3*	-	-
			1084	23 *160*	33	*379*	*4*	2 *79*	-
1102	0.5	0.15	1103	2 *10*	-	-	-	-	-
1251	0.9	0.2	1253	3 *17*	2	*137*	-	1 *1*	-
			1252	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beaker feature									
1041	0.8 x ?	0.25	1040	42 *556*	84	*197*	*336*	-	fired clay

3.2.2 The pits varied in shape, size and depth, but none was over 1 m wide (**Fig. 3**). Four had single fills, but in two of the deepest, 602/1010 and 1086, three and two fills were recorded, respectively.

3.2.3 They contained varying quantities of finds – pottery, struck flint, burnt flint, animal bone and stone. All contained varying quantities of struck flint, and four also contained burnt flint. All the pits contained animal bone, identifiable as from livestock species in four, although bones from red deer, and left and right aurochs horn cores (ON. 67 and 68) were also recovered from pit 1086 (**Plate 1**). Three pits contained stone; a piece of worked chalk bearing score marks (ON 75) was recovered from pit 1069, and two pieces of unworked sarsen from pit 602/1010 together weighed over 7 kg.

3.2.4 In some cases there was evidence that objects had been deliberately arranged; for example a number of the pieces of flint and animal bone in pit 1060 (ONs 51–56) had been placed around the north and north-eastern side of the pit.

3.3 Beaker (*c.* 2400–1800 BC)

3.3.1 Seven features contained Beaker pottery (**Fig. 2**). Six of them were in the same general area of the site as the majority of the Middle Neolithic pits; these comprised a tight group of three pits (1074, 1083 and 1102), an adjacent pair of pits (1064 and 1079) 3 m to their

south, and another partially destroyed feature (1041) 16 m to their east. One further pit (1251) lay over 50 m to their north-east.

3.3.2 Most notable among these features was feature 1041, partially destroyed prior to the start of the excavation (para. 2.3.1, above) and with only its north-western part surviving (**Plate 2**). The surviving part was semicircular, 0.8 m wide and 2.25 m deep with a U shaped profile and a single fill (1040) (**Fig. 4**). Visible in its exposed section (ie, where cut by the machine), and on the surface, was the surviving part of a placed Beaker vessel (ON 5) leaning over towards the south-east and overlying a pig mandible. Also present were pottery sherds from at least five other Beaker vessels, 84 worked flints including two unfinished barbed and tanged/ triangular arrowheads (ON 33 and ON 45), scrapers, blades and a core, pieces of fired clay and burnt flint, and animal bone including (in addition to the pig mandible) fragments from cattle, sheep/goat, roe deer and aurochs.

3.3.3 The other Beaker pits (summarised in **Table 1**) had a slightly larger range of sizes (0.5–1.2 m wide) than the Middle Neolithic pits, and were generally shallower – no more than 0.3 m deep (**Fig. 5**). Three had single fills and four had two fills. Six contained worked flint, and five contained burnt flint, but unlike the Middle Neolithic pits only one (1041) contained any significant quantity of animal bone.

3.3.4 Two plain body sherds (7 g) of grog-tempered pottery, recovered from a post-hole (1006) in round-house 1009 (Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, below), could be Coarse Beaker; they are likely to be intrusive.

3.4 Early Bronze Age (*c.* 2200–1600 BC)

3.4.1 An Early Bronze Age urned cremation burial was located 4 m north-west of Beaker feature 1041 (**Fig. 2**). The grave (1057) was 0.5 m in diameter and 0.16 m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (**Fig. 6**). The urn (ON 50), placed upright in the centre of the base of the grave, contained the cremated remains (1059) of an adult (over 18 years). The fill of the grave (1058) around the vessel contained a further small quantity of cremated bone.

3.5 Middle Bronze Age (*c.* 1600–1100 BC)

3.5.1 The Middle Bronze Age is represented by a small assemblage of pottery from a pit, and from post-holes in a circular post-built structure, and four mortuary contexts radiocarbon dated to the period (but containing no other dating evidence) (**Table 7**).

3.5.2 Ten sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery (weighing 127 g) were recovered from the site. Half (by weight) came from an irregular oval pit (1002), 1.4 m by 1.6 m wide and 0.3 m deep, with a single fill which also contained a flint hammerstone and another piece of struck flint, and a small quantity of animal bone.

3.5.3 The pit lay towards the south-west corner of the site (**Fig. 2**), within 12 m and 13 m of round-houses 1319 and 1009, respectively (see Undated, below). These structures are both insecurely dated, the only pottery being the two sherds of possible Coarse Beaker from round-house 1009 (see above), but could potentially be of Middle Bronze Age date.

3.5.4 The other Middle Bronze Age sherds came from two features (post-hole 1305 and slot 1306) in structure 1317 at the eastern end of the site (**Fig. 7**). In many respect this structure has the appearance of a round-house, comprising a circular cluster of post-holes, with three lateral slots (1306, 1307 and the third unexcavated) at the south-east possibly forming part of an entrance porch. Ten of the post-holes are relatively evenly spaced, forming an outer ring some 6.6 m in diameter. There were, however, many

additional post-holes in the interior, some of which may have formed roughly concentric but less regular settings of smaller inner post-holes.

3.5.5 In addition to five Middle Bronze Age sherds, post-hole 1305 also contained one sherd identifiable only as Bronze Age, and a similar sherd was also recovered from post-hole 1265. Post-hole 707 contained one sherd identifiable only as early prehistoric.

3.5.6 In the centre of the structure there was an oval hollow (1216), 1.3 m wide, 2.4 m long and up to 0.15 m deep, its long axis aligned roughly on the entrance (**Plate 3**). This contained in its south-east half tightly-packed unburnt flint nodules (1219), among which was a piece of sarsen with one flat surface and one concave edge (ON 71), possibly a fragment of a saddle quern. The wider north-west end contained smaller, probably shattered burnt flints (1218) along with flecks of charcoal, but no signs of *in situ* burning on the underlying Chalk. A sherd of early prehistoric pottery was recovered from the soil (1217) overlying the flint layers.

Graves and other features containing human bone

3.5.7 Four features containing unburnt human bone were recorded on the site. Two of them were graves (1035 and 1053); these lay in the centre of the site, within 10 m of Beaker feature 1041 and Early Bronze Age cremation grave 1057.

3.5.8 Grave 1035 was oval, 1.1 m long (NE–SW), 0.8 m wide and 0.35 m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained the crouched inhumation (1034) of a woman aged 26–28 laid on her right side with the head to the north-east, facing north-west (**Plate 4**). The burial was covered and surrounded by a layer of flint nodules (1036), from which a spherical flint (ON 4) and a burnt flint hammerstone (ON 8) were recovered. The upper fill of chalky soil (1037) probably represents the backfilling of the grave with redeposited natural. A sample of human bone provided a radiocarbon date of 1600–1420 cal BC (SUERC-59875, 3215±30 BP).

3.5.9 Grave 1053, which was cut through the fill of a tree-throw hole, had been heavily truncated but appeared to be oval; it was 1.1 m long (NE–SW), 0.8 m wide and 0.12 m deep. It contained the crouched inhumation (1056) of a subadult (12–14 years) laid on its right side with the head to the north-east, facing north-west (**Plate 5**). The burial was covered and surrounded by a layer of flint nodules (1036). A sample of human bone provided a radiocarbon date of 1530–1420 cal BC (SUERC-59876, 3203±31 BP).

3.5.10 The other two features contained deposits of disarticulated human bone, and are of uncertain character; one of them (1062) was in the same area as the graves, the other (1067) lying towards the west of the site.

3.5.11 Feature 1062, which had been heavily truncated, was 0.9 m long (ENE–WSW), 0.6 m wide and 0.1 m deep. Its single fill contained a deposit of disarticulated bones from an adult (over 18 years), as well as five pieces of struck flint. A sample of human bone provided a radiocarbon date of 1620–1460 cal BC (SUERC-59876, 3267±30 BP).

3.5.12 Feature 1067, which was cut through the fill of a tree-throw hole making its edges hard to discern, appeared to be 0.7 m long (WNW–ESE), 0.4 m wide and up to 0.15 m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. It contained a deposit of disarticulated but possibly bundled long bones (1066) from a man aged 30–50, mostly in the north-eastern half of the grave (**Plate 6**). A small quantity of burnt flint, probably residual, was recovered from the feature. A sample of human bone provided a radiocarbon date of 1420–1270 cal BC (SUERC-59881, 3086±32 BP).

3.6 Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age (*c.* 1100–400 BC)

Post avenue

3.6.1 A series of 76 post-holes (1318), in two near-parallel lines up to 87 m long and between 5.7m and 7.3 m apart, crossed the site on an approximate SSE–NNW alignment (**Fig. 2**; **Plate 7**). This avenue is the continuation of a structure recorded on the Bishopdown excavation to the immediate south-east (Wessex Archaeology 2014a), which terminated with a transverse line of post-holes just inside that site, giving an overall exposed length over the two sites of 98 m.

3.6.2 The post-holes, spaced on average at 2.2 m intervals, averaged 0.5 m in diameter and 0.3 m deep. The only finds were two sherds of Iron Age pottery (from post-holes 1154 and 1248), that from post-hole 1154 possibly Early Iron Age, as well as 40 pieces of struck flint (all probably residual) and a fragment of sarsen. (No finds had been recovered from the post-holes on the Bishopdown site.) There were two post-holes between the two lines, but these may not have been associated with it as there were a number of other isolated post-holes across the site.

3.6.3 The avenue clearly extends further to the north-north-west, and it is of note that investigations some 1 km to the north, alongside The Portway at Old Sarum, revealed a similar timber post avenue, on an almost identical alignment, which appeared to be post-dated by a Wessex Linear double ditch (Wessex Archaeology 2013a), suggesting a possible Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date (**Fig. 1**).

Round-houses and other possible structures

3.6.4 Two round-houses (1009 and 1319) were recorded 20 m apart in the south-western part of the site. Although insecurely dated they are considered likely to be of late prehistoric date, broadly contemporary with the main phase of Late Bronze Age settlement activity of the adjacent Bishopdown and Old Sarum Pipeline excavations.

Round-house 1009

3.6.5 The north-eastern of the two structures (1009) consisted of a 4.9 m diameter circle of seven post-holes, 0.3–0.4 m wide, and spaced on average at 2 m intervals (centre to centre) apart from at the east where there was a 2.4 m entrance gap. A setting of a further six post-holes outside this wider gap appeared to form a porch extending 3.7 m beyond the post circle. These comprised an inner pair of small post-holes, and two outer pairs of larger, overlapping post-holes. Together these features contained two plain body sherds (7 g) of grog-tempered pottery, possibly Coarse Beaker (from post-hole 1006), 61 pieces of struck flint (over half of them from post-hole 1004), and a small quantity of burnt flint.

3.6.6 A shallow pit (206), 0.6–0.7 m wide and less than 0.1 m deep, which was cut by the post-hole (204) on the north side of the entrance, may not be associated with the structure; it contained no finds.

Round-house 1319

3.6.7 This structure comprised a 4.5 m diameter circle of eight post-holes, less regularly spaced than in round-house 1009. There was a 2.2 m wide gap at the east, flanked by a single post-hole on its north side and an overlapping pair on its south side. This probably marked the entrance; there was no evidence of a porch, but two small possible post-holes were surveyed (but not further examined) immediately east of the southern pair. The spacing between the remaining post-holes ranged from 1.2 m to 2.5 m. No finds were recorded from any of these features.

Other groups of post-holes

3.6.8 In the eastern corner of the site, in addition to the possibly Middle Bronze Age circular structure (1317), there was a dense cluster of post-holes – a continuation of those recorded to the immediate south-east on the Bishopdown site – in which a number of elements are discernible.

3.6.9 These included a 27 m long line of up to 22 post-holes (1209), orientated WNW–ESE which largely defined the southern edge of the cluster. On the Bishopdown site this appeared to have also defined the northern edge of a trackway, from which further lines of post-holes ran northwards perpendicular from it. The post-holes in line 1209 were unevenly spaced, perhaps indicating a fence line that was repaired over time. A single piece of worked flint was recovered

3.6.10 North of line 1209 there were three main groups of post-holes. Two of them, of at least ten post-holes at the north-west and at least 30 post-holes to the south-east, immediately flanked the line; although both probably represent structures, possibly circular, none was clearly discernible. Neither group produced any finds

3.6.11 The third group (1250) of 13 possible post-holes was recorded in the most easterly extent of the site, 10 m south-east of Middle Bronze Age group 1317 (above). This group, no more than 6 m wide and did not form a clear structure, although five of the post-holes on its outer edge lay on a circle 5.4 m in diameter. Two small sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered, along with one piece of struck flint and a small quantity of burnt flint.

3.6.12 Towards the western corner of the site, a group (1320) comprising a short length of curving gully and a pair of adjacent post-holes at its south-western end may represent some structure of unknown form; it produced no finds.

4 FINDS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Approximately 55 kg of finds were recovered from the evaluation and excavation, of which 30 kg was burnt, unworked flint. The remaining 25 kg included material dating from the Middle Neolithic to the Iron Age, with a focus primarily on the Middle Neolithic and Beaker period.

4.1.2 The finds have been quantified by material type in each context, and have been scanned to assess their nature, condition and potential date range; their totals are presented in **Table 2**.

4.2 Pottery

Introduction

4.2.1 The pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the site and amounts to 539 sherds (3579 g). Sherds from each context were subdivided into broad ware groups (eg, shell and flint-tempered ware; Peterborough Ware) and quantified by number and weight of pieces. A breakdown of the assemblage by ware type is shown in **Table 3**.

4.2.2 The condition of the assemblage is poor, which is reflected in a mean sherd weight of just 6.6 g. There is some variation in condition between the periods – for example, 4.0 g for the Middle Neolithic and 7.9 g for the Beaker and Early Bronze Age material. Edge damage and surface abrasion is visible, which is to be expected, particularly amongst the more lightly fired sherds.

Table 2: Summary of finds by material type (number and weight in grammes)

Material type	Number	Weight
Pottery		
Middle Neolithic	*182*	*733*
Beaker and Early Bronze Age	*333*	*2634*
Middle Bronze Age	*10*	*127*
Bronze Age unspecified	*8*	*51*
Iron Age	*2*	*22*
early prehistoric unspecified	*2*	*10*
prehistoric unspecified	*2*	*2*
sub-total	539	3579
Worked flint	726	10,021
Stone	12	8688
Burnt flint	2347	29,989
Fired clay	7	65
Shell	2	2
Animal bone	922	2640
Human bone		
unburnt	4	n/a
cremated	1	n/a
Total	4451	54,987

Table 3: Pottery totals by chronological period and ware type

Period	Ware	Number	Weight (g)
Middle Neolithic	Peterborough Ware	182	733
Beaker and Early Bronze Age	Beaker	285	1744
	Grog-tempered ware	48	890
	sub-total	*333*	*2634*
Middle Bronze Age	Flint-tempered ware	5	90
	Shell and flint-tempered ware	5	37
	sub-total	*10*	*127*
Bronze Age unspecified	Flint-tempered ware	7	50
	Grog-tempered ware	1	1
	sub-total	*8*	*51*
Iron Age	Sandy ware	2	22
Early prehistoric unspecified	Flint-tempered ware	1	6
	Shell-tempered ware	1	4
	sub-total	*2*	*10*
Prehistoric unspecified	Shell-tempered ware	1	1
	Shell and flint-tempered ware	1	1
	sub-total	*2*	*2*
Total		**539**	**3579**

Middle Neolithic (3350–2850 BC)

4.2.3 The earliest pottery is of Middle Neolithic date and came from eight contexts in seven pits. It amounts to approximately 34% (by sherd count) of the total ceramic assemblage. The majority could be identified as Peterborough Ware and includes vessels of both the Mortlake and Fengate styles. All were in a coarse, predominantly flint-tempered fabric.

4.2.4 The largest groups came from pits 602/1010 (66 sherds, 216 g), 1060 (69 sherds, 190 g) and 1071 (39 sherds, 268 g). Pit 602/1010 contained rims from at least three vessels, including a collared rim of the Fengate style decorated on the interior with a deeply scored lattice motif and on the outer edge of the rim and shoulder with twisted cord impressions. The neck/cavetto zone was also decorated with circular impressions at regularly spaced intervals, possibly made with a bone tool. At least one rim of the Mortlake style was also found in pit 102/1010. It is internally expanded with scored lines on the interior and exterior. This sherd is very similar to rim fragments recovered from pit 1071 although no rejoining sherds between the two features have yet been identified. Other Mortlake-style vessels include one with a T-shaped rim from pit 1060. Two flat bases are also present, both decorated on the underside.

4.2.5 The rejoining base sherds from pit 1071 are decorated with concentric circles of twisted cord impressions, whilst the fragment from pit 1100 has multiple fingernail impressions. Although more commonly associated with the Fengate style, flat bases do occur amongst examples of Mortlake vessels (Smith 1968, 29), and it is not uncommon amongst Peterborough Ware assemblages for both substyles to be present in combination (Tinsley 2009). Comparable Peterborough Ware material has previously been recorded from the adjacent Bishopdown site (Wessex Archaeology 2014a) and elsewhere in the locality, for example at Amesbury Down (Leivers forthcoming).

Beaker period (2400–1800 BC) and Early Bronze Age (2200–1600 BC)

4.2.6 The Beaker and Early Bronze Age pottery amounts to approximately 62% by sherd count of the overall ceramic assemblage (**Table 2**) and came from six pits and one post-hole. The majority of the material identified as Beaker is Coarse Beaker, present in a range of predominantly grog-tempered fabrics with varying quantities of sand, flint and occasionally calcareous inclusions (possibly shell, now badly degraded). The more diagnostic sherds include several pieces from a large, grog and sand-tempered Coarse Beaker found in pit 1064. This vessel has a rounded, slightly inturned rim and a low belly; most of the exterior is decorated with vertical applied cordons and paired plastic fingernail-pinched decoration. A much smaller vessel, also in a sand and grog-tempered fabric, was found in pit 1079. This was a long-necked cup with closely spaced, fingernail-pinched decoration in vertical lines.

4.2.7 Other decorative techniques include fingernail impressions (pit 1074), crude, square-toothed comb impressions (pits 1064, 1079 and 1083) and twisted cord impressions (pit 1079), all of which are typical of the Coarse Beaker tradition (Bamford 1982). Smaller but comparable Coarse Beaker assemblages have already been documented in the area, for example at Amesbury Down (Wessex Archaeology 2013b; Leivers forthcoming).

4.2.8 A single fine-ware Beaker (ON 5) was found in feature 1041. The vessel (cut by machine) is now highly fragmentary (129 sherds, 509 g), but it appears to have been deposited complete. Made in a fine, partially oxidised (with a dark grey core) fabric tempered with grog, calcined flint and quartz sand, it is decorated externally with five zones of parallel, horizontal lines of comb impressions, while the inner part of the rim has two horizontal rows of comb impressions with a zig-zag motif appended from the lowest row. The vessel falls within Needham's (2005) Low Carinated Group, although without the herringbone and lattice decoration characteristic of these vessels.

4.2.9 Nine sherds (40 g) from at least five other Beaker vessels were also recovered from this feature. The fabrics contain fine calcined flint, grog, shell and quartz sand in varying proportions and combinations, while the diagnostic pieces comprise two joining oxidised

base sherds, two dark-fired, comb-decorated body sherds possibly from the same vessel and two joining body sherds with impressed decoration from a Coarse Beaker.

4.2.10 A total of 48 grog-tempered sherds (890 g) from two features were dated to the Early Bronze Age. Two plain body pieces from post-hole 1006 could be Coarse Beaker, whilst the remaining 46 sherds are from the flat base of a single vessel (ON 50, grave 1057) that contained a cremation burial.

Middle Bronze Age (1600–1100 BC)

4.2.11 Ten sherds could be dated to this period and comprise pieces in flint- or shell and flint-tempered fabrics. Circular structure 1317 contained a fine flint-tempered, upright, rounded rim from a Globular Urn decorated with three horizontal tooled lines on the shoulder and an upright, flattened rim in a shell and flint-tempered ware. The forms and decoration of these pieces are indicative of the Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition; comparable material has been documented from the adjacent Bishopdown site (Wessex Archaeology 2014a).

Bronze Age, early prehistoric and prehistoric unspecified

4.2.12 Twelve other sherds (63 g) could only be broadly and somewhat tentatively assigned to the Bronze Age, early prehistoric and prehistoric periods. These mostly consist of abraded, plain body pieces in shell and flint-, flint-, grog- and shell-tempered fabrics. One tiny rim fragment, in a shell and flint-tempered ware, was found in possible round-house 1250.

Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43)

4.2.13 Two plain body sherds in well-sorted sandy fabrics were dated to this period. They were found in post-holes 1154 and 1248 in the post avenue. The fragment from post-hole 1154 was thin-walled and burnished on both surfaces so it may have come from a fineware bowl of Early/Middle Iron Age date. The other piece was in a fabric comparable with Early Iron Age sherds from Amesbury Down (Brook forthcoming, fabric Q6).

4.3 Worked flint

4.3.1 The site produced a total of 726 worked flint artefacts, which includes microdebitage and artefacts recovered from soil samples (**Table 2**).

4.3.2 The largest group from an individual feature comprised 155 pieces from Middle Neolithic pit 602/1010. Other smaller, but notable collections were contained in Beaker feature 1041 (85 pieces), Middle Neolithic pit 1071 (84 pieces), Middle Neolithic pit 1060 (79 pieces) and Beaker pit 1064 (70 pieces). Middle Neolithic pits 1086 (48 pieces) and 1069 (22 pieces), and Beaker pits 1079 (19 pieces) and 1074 (12 pieces), all contained less than 50 artefacts. The remainder of the assemblage was recovered from four pits, 20 post-holes, a slot, inhumation graves 1035 and 1062 and cremation grave 1057. Artefact density by feature and period showed that worked flint averaged 63 pieces in six Middle Neolithic pits but only 19 pieces in eight Beaker pits.

4.3.3 These relatively small collections are dominated by products of debitage, flakes and blades, which account for 86% of the assemblage total if the microdebitage is excluded, Blades and bladelets formed 13% of this group. Retouched tools and utilised/edge damaged material accounted for a further 8% of the total assemblage (again if the microdebitage is excluded). Beaker feature 1041 contained 14 pieces.

4.3.4 Retouched material from the Middle Neolithic pits was marked by the inclusion of spherical flint nodules, some of which showed traces of having been used as hammer stones. Elsewhere, pit 1071 produced two scrapers, a microdenticulate and a truncated

flake, which may represent an unfinished chisel arrowhead. Pit 602/1010 also produced a microdenticulate. This small collection of material, including flake scrapers that were generally large and well made, is of comparable size and composition to groups of material from the adjacent Bishopdown site, and also with anticipated retouched tool assemblages of the period. Late Neolithic material was also represented by an oblique arrowhead from post-hole 1004 (in round house 1009). The arrowhead was heavily burnt but was sufficiently well preserved to be identified as being of Clark's (1934) type G; elongated, tapering arrowheads with a flat or concave base. Arrowheads of this type were among the most common projectile forms at Durrington Walls (Wainwright and Longworth 1971) and have also been associated with Grooved Ware elsewhere in the British Isles.

4.3.5 Material from Beaker feature 1041 deserves more detailed consideration and description. The preponderance of retouched material, and the relative lack of flakes and blades, despite the presence of two flake cores, with no apparent microdebitage suggests that this group does not represent a by-product of blank production. The recovery of the Beaker as an in situ vessel, suggests that the contents of the surviving part of this feature were probably relatively undisturbed. This makes the distribution of worked flints, which constituted the largest artefact component in the feature, of considerable significance. Preliminary analysis suggests that certain artefact types recur in specific parts of the feature, notably unfinished barbed and tanged/triangular arrowheads (ON 33 and ON 45), which were found only 0.15 m apart. Microdenticulates (ON 27 and ON 40) were also only 0.2 m apart and found close to the Beaker.

4.3.6 The composition of this group also demonstrates features comparable with anticipated Beaker assemblages, most notably the two unfinished barbed and tanged/triangular arrow heads, which can be related directly to the Beaker pottery. Similarly, the five scrapers, which accounted for 33% of all scrapers from the site, were apparently smaller than those from other pits, and also more likely to be directly related to the Beaker pottery than with Neolithic ceramics. The presence of two microdenticulates is more anomalous; this tool type is more closely associated with Neolithic flint working than Beaker/Early Bronze Age assemblages, as can be demonstrated elsewhere on the site.

4.3.7 A cortical pot-lid fracture with a central hole (ON 74) was found in post-hole 1006 (in round-house 1009). The pot-lid measures approximately 17 mm in diameter and the surfaces of the hole, approximately 2.5 mm in diameter, are also irregular, indicating that it also formed naturally. Given the presence of other 'perforated' objects on the site, objects of similar type and size produced in chalk (Varndell 1991) and the discovery of a hollow-based arrowhead in an associated post-hole (1004) of the same round-house, it is appropriate to regard this perforated pot-lid as a possible artefact and not a natural stone.

4.4 Worked and utilised stone

4.4.1 The site produced a total of 12 stone artefacts, including seven pieces of sarsen, two fragments of iron concretion, a piece of sandstone, a worked chalk object and a spherical geode (**Table 2**).

4.4.2 The sarsen pieces included a fragment of a possible saddle quern, found in the central pit of Middle Bronze Age structure 1317. All other fragments were unworked and were found in Neolithic pits 1071 and 1010, both of which contained two pieces, and pit 1076. The largest fragment comprised a block of hard, grey sarsen weighing 5 kg, from pit 1010.

4.4.3 An irregular oval fragment of chalk (ON 75) with crudely dressed 'work surfaces' (Varndell 1991) was found in the sieved residue from Neolithic pit 1069. The object is 41 mm long, 32 mm wide and 14 mm thick. The edges are all weathered suggesting that the block had

not been freshly broken. The upper and lower surfaces are characterised by a series of shallow, sub-parallel, relatively sharply incised lines. In places, these striations are crossed obliquely by other, deeper lines. The edges appear unmodified. Although Cunnington (1929) stressed the importance of considering that grooved and pierced chalk objects could just as easily result from rabbit or insect activity as human actions, the consistency of direction in which the striations are aligned, their absence from the edge of the block, the clarity of the incised lines and the presence of the object in a Neolithic pit combine to indicate that this object belongs to a class of similar dressed chalk objects recorded from Late Neolithic features (Wainwright and Longworth 1971). These objects vary in form and accomplishment and include not only 'work surfaces' but also cups and perforated objects (Varndell 1991), miniature axes (Cunnington 1929), phallic objects (Wainwright 1979) and well-carved chalk plaques, such as the one engraved with lozenge and chevron designs from a Late Neolithic pit on the King Barrow Ridge, Amesbury (Harding 1988).

4.4.4 A spherical geode (ON 73), 8 mm in diameter, was found in the sieved residue from Beaker pit 1251. A perforation, approximately 2 mm in diameter, passes through the centre of the object. The surface of the perforation is irregular, confirming that it not an artificial, drilled hole. A geode in a pit fill may be coincidental but the 'bead-like' character of this example is unmistakeable and its selection as an artefact is consistent with other spherical flint nodules in similar pit fills on the site.

4.5 Burnt flint

4.5.1 A moderately large quantity of burnt, unworked flint was recovered, totalling approximately 30 kg. This was found in 17 contexts (13 features) with a site-wide distribution. A particularly large quantity (27.5 kg) came from pit 1216 which is of uncertain prehistoric date. This material type is intrinsically undatable but is frequently associated with prehistoric activity and in this instance is largely derived from features dating to the Middle Neolithic or Beaker periods.

4.6 Fired clay

4.6.1 The fired clay (**Table 2**) derived from two contexts. One piece in a coarse flint-tempered fabric and with two opposing flattish surfaces was found in Beaker feature 1041; its purpose is unknown. The remaining six fragments were also undiagnostic; they came from Beaker pit 1064 and were in a predominantly unoxidised, slightly sandy fabric with rare flint inclusions.

4.7 Shell

4.7.1 Two shell objects were recovered, both from Middle Neolithic pits (1071 and 1060). A cowrie shell (ON 76) with opposing perforations was found in pit 1071; the deliberate perforations suggest that it may have been used as a bead. The second object (ON 77), made from the columella of a probable marine shell, was found in pit 1060 and is also a probable bead. Perforated shell objects are not common in Neolithic contexts in Britain and no comparable examples have as yet been identified.

4.8 Animal bone

Introduction

4.8.1 A total of 394 fragments (2506 g) of animal bone were recovered from ten prehistoric features. A further 528 fragments (134 g) were retrieved from the sieved residues of nine bulk soil samples. Once conjoins are taken into account the total count falls to 514 fragments (**Table 4**).

4.8.2 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.

4.8.3 Bone preservation varies from fair to poor but is generally consistent in individual contexts. Most fragments show some degree of surface erosion and this has inevitably effaced fine details such as butchery and carnivore gnaw marks. Fragmentation rates are high, especially for the sieved fraction of the assemblage, indeed only 62 fragments (c.14% of the total) can be identified to species and skeletal element.

Table 4: Animal bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP)

Species	Middle Neolithic	Beaker	Middle Bronze Age	Total
Cattle	10	8	-	18
Sheep/goat	7	1	-	8
Pig	17	11	1	29
Aurochs	2	1	-	3
Red deer	3	-	-	3
Roe deer	-	1	-	1
Total identified	*39*	*22*	*1*	*62*
Large mammal	11	19	1	31
Medium mammal	1	8	-	9
Mammal	394	133	2	529
Total unidentified	*406*	*160*	*2*	*569*
Total	445	66	3	514

Middle Neolithic

4.8.4 Animal bones were recovered from six pits (1010, 1060, 1069, 1071, 1086 and 1100) of Middle Neolithic date. The fragment count is high but includes a large number of small undiagnostic fragments retrieved from sample residues. Identified bone fragments were recovered from all of the pits with the exception of 1069.

4.8.5 Bones from livestock species, especially pig, and in particular elements from the upper foot region, are common. Pits 1086 and 1100 are notable because they also contained bones from wild animals. From pit 1086 were recovered the left and right horn cores from an aurochs (ON 67 and 68), and a red deer metatarsal and first phalanx, while pit 1100 contained a large piece of red deer antler. Signs of charring and cracking were noted around the broken end of the metatarsal shaft and antler beam. This technique of breaking bones and antler using the application of direct heat is typical for the period and has been recorded on bones from other Neolithic sites in the local area (for example Serjeantson 1995 and 2011).

Beaker

4.8.6 A total of 66 fragments of animal bone were recovered from Beaker features 1041, 1075 and 1083. The bones recovered from pit 1041 were deposited with vessel ON 5 and other artefacts. The fragments include bones from cattle, pig, sheep/goat, roe deer and possibly aurochs. Most of the identified fragments are from the cranium and include pieces of maxilla, mandible and loose teeth. Of particular note because of its close spatial association with vessel ON 5 is the right mandible of a 14-21 month old male pig. None of the bone fragments recovered from the other two Beaker pits could be identified to species.

Middle Bronze Age and undated

4.8.7 Two unidentified fragments were recovered from pit 1002. A single pig canine tooth was recovered from undated post-hole 1268, part of possible structure 1317.

4.9 Human bone

Introduction

4.9.1 Human bone from eight contexts was subject to assessment. Most of the material is unburnt and derived from two inhumation graves (1035 and 1053) and a pit (1062) containing redeposited bone, all situated in close proximity to Beaker feature 1041. The truncated remains of an urned cremation burial were recovered from grave 1057 in the same vicinity. Redeposited unburnt bone, possibly comprising a placed deposit, was found in pit 1067 situated 70 m south-west of this small group.

4.9.2 In the absence of dating evidence, bone samples from the two inhumation graves, the placed deposit and pit 1062 were submitted for radiocarbon dating. All returned a Middle Bronze Age date, those from the small group by the Beaker pit falling earliest in the sequence, that from the placed deposit lying towards the end of the period (see **Table 7**).

4.9.3 The remains form part of a wider prehistoric mortuary landscape extending downslope to the east where the remains of four inhumation burials (one Early Neolithic, and three Middle Bronze Age of commensurate date to the two burials in the current assemblage) and one Late Bronze Age cremation-related deposit were recovered on the adjacent Bishopdown site (Wessex Archaeology 2014a).

4.9.4 All the bone was subject to a rapid scan to assess its condition, demographic data, and the presence of pathological lesions. The potential for indices recovery from the unburnt remains was assessed, and the presence of pyre goods/debris amongst the cremated remains was recorded. The mortuary deposit type was assessed from the combined osteological and site context data.

4.9.5 Assessments of age and sex were based on standard methodologies (Beek 1983; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). Grading for preservation of the unburnt bone follows McKinley (2004a, fig 6).

Results

4.9.6 A summary of the results is presented in **Table 5**.

4.9.7 The condition of the unburnt bone is generally fairly poor (grades 3–4), with extensive root etching, poor survival of trabecular bone and heavy fragmentation. The cremated bone is worn and slightly chalky in appearance and no trabecular bone survives (subject to preferential destruction in an acidic burial environment).

4.9.8 A minimum of five individuals is represented – four unburnt and one cremated. Both sexes are represented amongst individuals covering a broad age range excluding infants and juveniles. Pathological lesions were observed in the remains of two of the unburnt individuals; one exhibiting mild–moderate dental lesions and indications of infection in the soft tissues of the left thigh, and the other a possible well-healed forearm fracture.

4.9.9 The cremated bone is white in colour indicative of full oxidation. The quantity of bone recovered is relatively small but it is probable that an unknown amount has been lost due to disturbance and taphonomic factors.

4.9.10 The nature of the deposit in pit 1067 is uncertain due to poor bone preservation but the remains appear to form bundles of long bones suggestive of a placed deposit. Whether they derived from a burial made in the pit or were brought in from elsewhere is unknown. Similarly, although with no obvious organised deposition of the remains, the bone redeposited in pit 1062 may originally have been in situ and subject to manipulation, or represent curated remains from another feature in the vicinity or further afield.

Table 5: Summary from assessment scan of human bone

Cut (depth)	Cxt.	Deposit type	Quantif.	Age/sex	Pathology	Comment
Unburnt bone						
1035 (0.35 m)	1034	inh. burial crouched (R)	*c.* 85%	adult *c.* 26–28 yr. female	*ante mortem* tooth loss; dental caries; calculus; ?periosteal new bone – left femur; osteophytes – atlas; morpho-logical variation – metopic suture	3–5 (root etching), heavily fragmented, trabecular poorly preserved; some metrics with reconstruction (incl. skull); 1.4 g right distal femur for C14
1035	1036	R in cairn	*c.* 25 frags. a.u.l.	= 1034	-	1–2; heavily fragmented.
1053 (0.12 m)	1056	inh. burial crouched (R)	*c.* 14%	subadult *c.* 12–14 yr.	-	4–5; very heavily fragmented. No metrics. 1.6 g femur shaft for C14
1062 (0.10 m)	1061	R	*c.* 75 frags. s.l.	adult >18 yr.	-	4–5 root eroded, heavily fragmented. No metrics little reconstruction. 2.1 g femur for C14
1067	1063	= 1066	*c.* 100 frags. s.u.		-	heavily comminuted
1067	1066	R ?placed deposit	*c.* 26%	adult *c.* 30–50 yr. male	trauma - fracture?	4–5, heavily fragmented; some metrics. Photos suggest long-bone bundles. 1.8 g femur for C14
Cremated bone						
1057	1058	grave fill inc. rpd	5.8 g	human >infant	-	worn & slightly chalky; no trab.
1057 (0.16 m)	1059	urned burial	159.4 g	adult >18 yr.	-	worn & slightly chalky; little/no trab. Spits (2) & Q. All white.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Thirty-three bulk samples were taken from a range of features, predominantly pits and post-holes; two samples, from Middle Neolithic pit 1010, were taken specifically for the recovery of molluscs. A breakdown of the samples by phase in shown in **Table 6**.The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains, charcoal and molluscs.

Table 6: Environmental sample provenance summary

Phase	No. of samples	Volume (l)	Feature types
Middle Neolithic	7	204	Pits
Beaker	8	97	Pits
Early Bronze Age	2	11	Cremation related deposit
Middle Bronze Age	4	54	Post-holes of structure 1317
Bronze Age	3	23	Post-holes of round-house 1009
Undated	9	81	Post-holes of post avenue 1318, graves
Totals	33	470	

5.2 Charred plant remains

Introduction

5.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm 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 (see **Appendix 2**). Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, tables 3 and 5), for cereals.

5.2.2 The flots varied in size and there were generally low to moderately high numbers of roots and modern seeds. The charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.

Middle Neolithic

5.2.3 Large quantities of charred hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell were recovered from five of the six Middle Neolithic pits. A few seeds of meadow grass/cat's-tails (*Poa/Phleum* sp.) were noted in the sample from pit 1086.

Beaker

5.2.4 A very rich assemblage of both cereal and other remains was recorded from Beaker pit 1251. The cereal remains included hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*), grain, glume base and spikelet fork fragments, and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain fragments. The other remains included hazelnut shell fragments, oak (*Quercus* sp.) fruit fragments, apple type (*Malus* type) fruit fragments and seeds of docks (*Rumex* sp.) and vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.). The samples from four other Beaker pits also contained moderately high numbers of hazelnut shell fragments.

Early Bronze Age

5.2.5 No charred plant remains were observed in the samples from cremation grave 1057.

Middle Bronze Age

5.2.6 The small assemblages recovered from structure 1317 included hulled wheat grain fragments and seeds of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) and bedstraw (*Galium* sp.).

Bronze Age

5.2.7 A few fragments of hazelnut shell were retrieved from one of the post-holes in round-house 1009.

Undated

5.2.8 Very little charred material was recorded in the samples from the post-holes in the post avenue (1318). This included a few indeterminate grain fragments and a false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius var bulbosum*) tuber.

5.2.9 No charred remains were observed in the undated grave samples.

Summary

5.2.10 The predominance of hazelnut fragments and other wild food remains appears to be typical in southern Britain during the Neolithic. This may be indicative of the exploitation and general reliance on these wild food resources during this period (Moffett *et al*. 1989; Stevens 2007; Robinson 2000). There are some comparisons between these assemblages and other assemblages from other deposits of Neolithic and Beaker date in the area, such as Old Sarum Pipeline (Powell *et al*. 2005) and South-east of Amesbury (Powell and Barclay in prep).

5.3 Wood charcoal

5.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Appendix 2**. Large quantities of wood charcoal fragments greater than 2 mm were retrieved from Middle Neolithic pits 1010 and 1071 and Early Bronze Age cremation grave 1057. The charcoal appears to mainly be mature wood fragments.

5.4 Land snails

Introduction

5.4.1 Two samples of 1500 g from Middle Neolithic pit 1010 were processed by standard methods (Evans 1972) for land snails. They, together with the 33 bulk samples, were rapidly 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 (**Appendices 3–5**). 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 wider landscape.

Middle Neolithic

5.4.2 The assemblages from the Middle Neolithic pits have relatively high species diversity, with open country, intermediate and shade-loving species present. That from pit 1086 includes shells of species such as *Acanthinula aculeata* which are indicative of woodland environments, together with the rare obligatory xerophile *Truncatellina cylindrica*, which favours short dry grassland. The assemblages may reflect a local environment of open glades in open deciduous woodland or more likely of open grassland with open deciduous woodland nearby.

Beaker

5.4.3 These assemblages are very similar to those in the Middle Neolithic pits, and are likely to reflect an open grassland landscape with open deciduous woodland nearby.

Bronze Age

5.4.4 The assemblages from Early Bronze Age cremation grave 1057 had lower species diversity and were dominated by the open country species, indicating of an open environment in this area.

5.4.5 There are again similarities between the Middle Bronze Age assemblages and those from the Middle Neolithic and Beaker pits. Structure 1317 appears to have been built in an area of open grassland with possibly open deciduous woodland nearby.

5.4.6 There is less species diversity in the assemblages from Bronze Age round-house 1009 than seen in some of the earlier assemblages. The assemblages appear to be indicative of a local landscape of open grassland. There are similarities between the assemblages from Middle Bronze Age graves 1062 and 1067 with those from round-house 1009.

Undated

5.4.7 The assemblages from the post-holes of avenue group 1318 have lower species diversity than most of the other assemblages and are dominated by the open country species. They appear to reflect a well-established open downland landscape and may hint at a later prehistoric rather than an earlier date.

Summary

5.4.8 These assemblages appear to be indicative of a changing landscape with some local areas of open deciduous woodland being present in the Middle Neolithic and Beaker period and decreasing in the Bronze Age. The pattern of an open downland and woodland landscape has been seen elsewhere in the area during this period such as at Old Sarum Pipeline (Powell *et al.* 2005) and South-east of Amesbury (Powell and Barclay in prep).

5.4.9 The rarity *Truncatellina cylindrica* has been found in some Neolithic and Bronze Age deposits on other sites in the area such as South-east of Amesbury (Powell and Barclay in prep), Durrington Walls (Evans 1971), Woodhenge (Evans and Jones 1979) and King Barrow Ridge (Allen and Wyles 1994).

6 RADIOCARBON DATING

6.1.1 Four radiocarbon dates (SUERC-59875 to 59877 and 59881) were obtained on samples of human bone submitted to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) (**Table 7**). They have been calculated using the calibration curve of Reimer *et al.* (2013) and the computer program 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 ranges in plain type in the radiocarbon tables have been calculated according to the maximum intercept method (Stuiver and Reimer 1986). All other ranges are derived from the probability method (Stuiver and Reimer 1993).

6.1.2 In addition, the δ13C and δ15N values for each individual (see **Table 7**) 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.

6.1.3 The aim of the radiocarbon dating programme was to precisely date four of the burial deposits. All four inhumation burials were made during the Middle Bronze Age potentially belong to two or three phases of mortuary activity. The radiocarbon dates on human bone from burials 1034, 1056 and 1061 (SUERC-59875 to 59877) are statistically consistent, indicating that they could belong to the same broad phase of mortuary activity in the 16th and 15th century cal BC. Of the three burials 1061 is possibly the earliest. Burial 1066

produced a date that is significantly later that the other three and was made in the 14th or 13th century cal BC.

Table 7: Radiocarbon measurements on samples from selected features

Laboratory reference	Context	Material	Date BP	$\delta^{13}C$	d15 N‰	C:N Ratio	calibration BC (2 sig. 95.4%)
SUERC-59875	Grave 1034	Human bone, right femur	3215±30	-21.1‰	9.2	3.3	1600–1410 cal BC
SUERC-59876	Grave 1056	Human bone, femur	3203±31	-21.1‰	8.3	3.3	1530–1410 cal BC
SUERC-59877	Grave 1061	Human bone, femur	3267±30	-21.1‰	8.4	3.3	1620–1450 cal BC
SUERC-59881	Grave 1066	Human bone, femur	3086±32	-20.8‰	9.3	3.3	1430–1260 cal BC

7 POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The excavation has revealed evidence for a range of activities of prehistoric date, including deposition in pits during the Middle Neolithic and Beaker periods, mortuary activity possibly during the Beaker period but certainly in the Early Bronze Age and probably also of wider prehistoric date, Middle Bronze Age activity, some of it focused on a circular post-built structure of uncertain function, the construction during the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age of a long avenue of timber posts, and late prehistoric settlement in the form of round-houses and clusters of post-holes. As these are periods during which similar activities have been recorded in the surrounding area, the findings provide important new information about the development of the prehistoric landscape.

7.2 Archaeological potential

7.2.1 The evidence for the deposition in pits during the Middle Neolithic of selected cultural material complements that found previously in the locality at the neighbouring Bishopsdown excavation, and to the east and north of Old Sarum (Musty 1959; Algar and Hadley 1973; Heaton 2003; Powell *et al.* 2005), as well as during a recent evaluation at Old Sarum Airfield (Wessex Archaeology 2015). The large number of Middle Neolithic pits recorded in this area, in contrast for example to that further north, South-east of Amesbury (Powell and Barclay in prep.), suggests that this area between the Avon and Bourne valleys may have been of particular significance during this period.

7.2.2 Although partial destruction of Beaker feature 1041 has hampered its interpretation, the recovery of a Beaker vessel raises the possibility that it was the end (possibly the head) of an oval inhumation grave, the larger part of which, containing all the human remains and probably further artefacts, had been removed by machine. The recovery from a number of Beaker graves South-east of Amesbury (Powell and Barclay forthcoming) of material which might be characterised as domestic waste means that the rest of the deposit in feature 1041, comprising sherds from broken vessels, fired clay, struck flint, burnt flint and animal bone, is not necessarily out of place in a Beaker mortuary context.

7.2.3 It is notable that feature 1041 lies very close to the main cluster of Neolithic pits, and itself appears to have been the focus of later burial activity in the form of the Early Bronze Age urned cremation burial, two Middle Bronze Age inhumation burials, and a third Middle Bronze Age feature containing redeposited human bone (all three potentially close in date). (It is possible that other mortuary features were destroyed by the initial machine excavation.) A fourth Middle Bronze Age mortuary feature lies further to the south-west,

close to an otherwise isolated Middle Bronze Age pit. It is significantly later in date than the other Middle Bronze Age graves, although of comparable date to two inhumation burials in a ditch, over 400 m to the east, on the Bishopdown site. The recovery of Bronze Age pottery (predominantly Middle Bronze Age) from the complex post-built structure at the east of the site, originally assumed to be of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age date, adds a significant new element to archaeology of this period. The function of this structure is as yet unclear, although further analysis of the large flint-filled hollow, partly burnt, at its centre may provide clues.

7.2.4 The other two circular post-built structures are clearly round-houses of probable late prehistoric date. They may well be broadly contemporary with the predominantly Late Bronze Age round-houses recorded to the immediate east on the Bishopdown site and to the west on the Old Sarum Pipeline excavation. This also applies to the less coherent groups of post-holes at the east of the site, and to the probable fence-line which largely bounded their southern edge and which was previously recorded to the east.

7.2.5 Another feature of major significance is the avenue of post-holes which crosses the site. First identified as a possible rectangular post-built building on the Bishopdown excavation, it has now been recorded running north-north-west for 98 m from its closed south-south-eastern end. The only datable finds from it were two sherds of Iron Age pottery, both potentially of Early Iron Age date.

7.2.6 The significance of this feature is increased by the fact that a very similar post setting was revealed over 1 km further to the north-north-west (north of the Portway), again comprising two parallel lines of post-holes, which was traced for 75 m (Wessex Archaeology 2013a). The orientations and alignments of the two settings are very close, raising the possibility that they form a single entity extending for at least 1.1 km. A geophysical survey at Old Sarum Airfield, approximately midway between the two sites, recorded linear anomalies, suggestive of a former land boundary, for over 50 m on the same line and orientation (Wessex Archaeology 2007, fig. 2). The post-hole setting north of the Portway, although also undated, lay between the ditches of a double Wessex Linear boundary, which appears to be later than the post setting (Powell in prep.); cropmarks show that the ditches follow the line of the post setting beyond the limits of the excavation. Wessex Linear ditches are considered to be of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date (Bradley *et al.* 1994). A similar relationship was recorded to the north-east at Winterbourne Dauntsey, 2.8 km further up the Bourne valley, where an Iron Age ditch, of comparable size to the Wessex Linears north of the Portway, was flanked by two parallel lines of post-holes 4.0–4.4 m apart. The ditch, recorded for 120 m, had a similar NNW–SSE orientation (Stone 1934).

7.2.7 The double post alignment, therefore, has considerable potential to throw light on the development and changing nature of later prehistoric land divisions, not only on the Chalk of Salisbury Plain but more widely in the region.

7.3 Finds potential and recommendations

Potential

7.3.1 Chronological evidence, primarily from the ceramic assemblage, indicates small-scale activity during the Middle Neolithic, Beaker period and Early Bronze Age with more limited evidence for use of the landscape during the Middle to Late Bronze Age and Iron Age. The range of material culture is, however, relatively restricted with only the pottery, animal bone, worked and burnt flint occurring in any quantity. Analysis of the assemblage by material type (pottery, worked flint, metalwork, animal bone etc) will help in understanding the character of human activity in the landscape. As at other sites in the area, such as

Amesbury Down (Powell and Barclay, forthcoming) the differential deposition of the material assemblage may reflect the relationship between every-day and ritual activities.

7.3.2 The pottery provides evidence for trading links and ceramic influences on this region, and includes good assemblages of Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware and Coarse Beaker pottery. Other material categories provide evidence for craft and industrial activities (fired clay, burnt flint, worked flint and stone), in addition to several items of personal adornments worn (shell and stone).

7.3.3 Although the Middle Neolithic worked flint collections are of insufficient size to merit detailed metrical analysis, they are sufficiently valuable to be compared in composition and technology to other pit groups from the adjacent Bishopdown site and further afield. Additional study of the assemblage from Beaker feature 1041 may also help to resolve more clearly the origin of the material in the pit/grave and the original function of the feature. The presence of material with edge damage/utilised items may reflect domestic activity in the area, but may also, as worked flints found with the Amesbury Archer demonstrate, that used/discarded artefacts were sometimes included with other burial goods (Fitzpatrick 2011). Similarly most of the remaining artefacts, including flakes, barbed and tanged/triangular arrowheads and scrapers, can be found in domestic Beaker assemblages but also provide the most frequent flint objects that accompany Beaker burials.

7.3.4 Full analysis of the human bone will provide more detailed demographic data, confirming the minimum number of individuals (MNI) and their sex, and refining their age. Some reconstruction of the unburnt skeletal elements will be required to enable the recovery of a limited amount of metric data and check for other pathological lesions. It will not be possible to calculate the major skeletal indices. A full record and study of the pathological lesions will enable a broad assessment of the health status of individuals and, by comparison with contemporaneous data, some indication of their social status. Examination and comparative study of the mortuary rites applied to different individuals in the assemblage will contribute towards widen our understanding of attitudes to the dead in the temporal ranges represented. The growing corpus of Early Bronze Age material from the vicinity predominantly comprises unburnt remains, whilst the less frequently encountered remains of Middle Bronze Age date appear to favour those of individuals subject to the rite of cremation (Egging Dinwiddy forthcoming; McKinley forthcoming a–b). The albeit small Middle Bronze Age assemblage from Greentrees provides a useful addition to this mortuary landscape.

7.3.5 Radiocarbon has usefully increased the understanding of the site through the precise dating of a selection of otherwise undated burials from an unenclosed multi-period prehistoric settlement. Burials found in such circumstances can appear isolated and less typical of more familiar mortuary contexts.

Recommendations

<u>The finds from Beaker feature 1041</u>

7.3.6 The contents of this feature, comprising Beaker ON 5, fired clay, animal bone and worked and burnt flint require further detailed analysis, discussion and consideration as a whole. All the pottery, worked flint and fired clay should be photographed to provide a permanent record in case of loss/damage during transit and as an aid to identification. All the items found in this feature will require full analysis and publication. Samples for radiocarbon dating have already been selected.

7.3.7 The Beaker vessel (ON 5), the other pottery sherds and the fired clay fragment from this feature should be recorded in full, in accordance with national guidelines (PCRG 2010) by

a nationally recognised period specialist (Dr Alistair Barclay). All these items will require illustration and should be fully described and their significance discussed in their local, regional and national context. Given its highly fragmentary condition and to safeguard the long-term survival of these highly friable sherds, the Beaker vessel (ON 5) will require specialist reconstruction prior to illustration; to ensure an accurate reconstruction, this should be undertaken by a conservator working under the direct guidance of the ceramic specialist. Petrological analysis (thin-sectioning) of the pottery fabrics and residue analysis of ON 5 may be required, following the advice of the ceramic specialist.

7.3.8 The worked flint will also require further consideration and, where appropriate, metrical and typological analysis, in an attempt to further define the nature of this assemblage and to place it in its local, regional and national context. A total of 16 pieces have been selected for specialist cleaning prior to further analysis.

7.3.9 The animal bone has already been recorded to a fairly high level of detail (eg, species, age, size, butchery); however, some further analytical work is required given the nature of the deposits.

Finds from other features

7.3.10 It is recommended that the earlier prehistoric pottery be recorded in full, in accordance with national guidelines (PCRG 2010). Specific groups include all the material from the Neolithic, Beaker, Early and Middle Bronze Age features. Further comparisons with other sites in the locality will be sought. Provision should be made for the illustration of up to 15 vessels.

7.3.11 For the worked flint, the composition and technology of the Middle Neolithic pit groups should be compared with other contemporary groups elsewhere on Bishopdown and further afield. No further analytical work is required for the material from features belonging to the other chronological periods, although a brief summary considering the nature of this material and comparisons with contemporary pit assemblages in the wider landscape, based on the results of this assessment, should be prepared for publication.

7.3.12 Further analytic work of the animal bone is required given the prehistoric date and nature of some of the deposits, in particular Middle Neolithic pit 1086. It is recommended that a brief summary and quantification table be included in any future publication of the fieldwork results. The report should also include a brief discussion and comparison with contemporary pit assemblages in the wider landscape (for example Amesbury Down and Old Sarum).

7.3.13 The stone objects (four items) and worked chalk fragment (ON 75) should be illustrated; parallels will be sought and descriptions based on the results of this assessment will be prepared for inclusion in the final publication. The chalk fragment will require specialist cleaning prior to illustration

7.3.14 The two shell objects (ON 76 and ON 77) should also be illustrated, described and comparisons sought. No further analysis is proposed for the sarsen, burnt flint and fired clay, although with some modification the comments presented in this report should be incorporated into the publication.

7.3.15 Analysis of the cremated human bone will follow the standard procedure (McKinley 1994, 5-6; 2004b). All unsorted <4 mm residues will be subject to a rapid scan at this stage to extract any identifiable material, osseous or artefactual. Taphonomic factors potentially affecting differential bone preservation will be assessed. The age of individuals will be further considered using standard methodologies (Brothwell 1972; Beek 1983; Buikstra

and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). Sex will be confirmed from the sexually dimorphic traits of the skeleton (Bass 1987; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Gejvall 1981). Measurement will be taken on the unburnt human bone where possible (Brothwell and Zakrzewski 2004) and skeletal indices calculated (Bass 1987; Trotter and Gleser 1952; 1958). Non-metric traits will be recorded (Berry and Berry 1967; Finnegan 1978). Pathological lesions are recorded in text and via digital photography. X-radiography will be required in at least one case to aid diagnosis. The form and nature of the deposits currently of uncertain type/form will be further considered in light of the osteological and context data. Aspects of pyre technology and the cremation mortuary rite will be discussed.

Conservation requirements

7.3.16 The following conservation of artefacts will be required:

- *Reconstruction of Beaker (ON 5);*
- *Removal of calcareous concretions from 16 selected flint objects;*
- *Cleaning/stabilising chalk object*

7.4 Environmental potential and recommendations

Charred plant remains

7.4.1 The analysis of a selection of the charred plant assemblages has the potential to provide information on the nature of contemporary the settlement and the surrounding environment. This could provide a comparison with data from other deposits of Neolithic and Beaker date in the area, such as Old Sarum Pipeline (Powell *et al*. 2005) and South-east of Amesbury (Powell and Barclay in prep).

7.4.2 It is proposed to analyse charred plant assemblages from Middle Neolithic pits 1010, 1060 and 1071, and Beaker pits 1074 and 1251 (as indicated in the analysis column in **Appendix 2**). All identifiable charred plant macrofossils will be extracted from the 2 mm and 1 mm residues together with the flot. Identification will be undertaken using stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, tables 3 and 5), for cereals and with reference to modern reference collections where appropriate. They will be quantified and the results tabulated.

Wood charcoal

7.4.3 The analysis of the wood charcoal has the potential to provide information on the contemporary species composition, management and exploitation of the local woodland, and assist in determining the nature of any local funerary practices. This information would augment the wood charcoal analysis from previous work on deposits of a similar date in the local area such as South-east of Amesbury (Powell and Barclay in prep).

7.4.4 It is proposed to analyse wood charcoal assemblages from Middle Neolithic pits 1010 and 1071 and Early Bronze Age cremation grave 1057 (as indicated in the analysis column in **Appendix 2**). Identifiable charcoal will be extracted from the 2 mm residue together and the flot (>2 mm). Larger richer samples will be sub-sampled. Fragments will be prepared for identification according to the standard methodology of Leney and Casteel (1975, see also Gale and Cutler 2000). Charcoal pieces will be fractured with a razor blade so that three planes can be seen: transverse section (TS), radial longitudinal section (RL) and tangential longitudinal section (TL). They will then be examined under bi-focal epi-

illuminated microscopy at magnifications of x50, x100 and x400 using a Kyowa ME-LUX2 microscope. Identification will be undertaken according to the anatomical characteristics described by Schweingruber (1990) and Butterfield and Meylan (1980). Identification will be to the lowest taxonomic level possible, usually that of genus and nomenclature according to Stace (1997), individual taxon (mature and twig) will be separated, quantified, and the results tabulated.

Land snails

7.4.5 The analysis of a selection of the mollusc assemblages would assist in defining whether the shady element in the Middle Neolithic and Beaker assemblages was reflective of a glade in open deciduous woodland or more likely a woodland element on the edge of open grassland. There is also the potential of determining the nature of the open landscape in more detail. The results of this analysis could provide a comparison with the data from other deposits of similar date in the local area, such as Old Sarum Pipeline (Powell *et al*. 2005) and South-east of Amesbury (Powell and Barclay in prep).

7.4.6 It is proposed to analyse assemblages from Middle Neolithic pits 1010 and 1086, Beaker pits 1041 and 1083, pit 1216 and post-hole 1265 (from Middle Bronze Age structure 1317), and post-hole 1007 (from Bronze Age round-house 1009). Analysis of selected samples involves the extraction of apical and diagnostic fragments from both flot and residue. The recovered shells are identified and quantified using stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope, following the nomenclature of Anderson (2005) and with reference to modern reference collections where appropriate. The results are tabulated and species diversity indices calculated (Shannon index, Broullion index, Delta 2 index and Delta 4 index). Mollusc histograms are produced where applicable using Tilia v 2.0.2 (Grimm 1991).

7.5 Radiocarbon dating potential

7.5.1 Radiocarbon dating has the potential to refine the dating of the following features

- *Beaker feature 1041;*
- *Beaker pit group (two from the group of six);*
- *Early Bronze Age cremation burial, grave 1057;*
- *Pit with carved chalk 'plaque' fragment;*

7.6 Summary of recommendations for further analysis

7.6.1 The following further analyses are recommended:

- *Detailed analysis of the contents of Beaker feature 1041;*
- *Early prehistoric pottery assemblage;*
- *Middle Neolithic and Beaker flint assemblages;*
- *Animal bone from selected features;*
- *Selected stone and shell objects;*
- *Cremated and unburnt human bone;*
- *Charred plant remains from six samples, and charcoal from three samples;*
- *Molluscs from seven features;*
- *Radiocarbon dating – up to 10 dates.*

8 RESOURCES AND PUBLICATION

8.1 Proposed analysis and publication

8.1.1 The significance of the results warrants their detailed publication, particularly in the light of recent comparable prehistoric finds from sites in the surrounding landscape. The archaeological remains uncovered on the site are closely related to those on the adjacent Bishopdown (Wessex Archaeology 2014a) site, and the archaeological landscape exposed by both developments warrants a joint publication, subject to further discussion with Wiltshire Council Archaeological Service and agreement on funding provision.

8.1.2 It is proposed that, following the further analyses outlined above (and shown in **Table 8**, which relates only to the Greentrees part of the proposed combined publication), an article describing the combined results of this and the adjacent Bishopdown excavation will be submitted for publication in the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine (WANHM), a peer-reviewed journal with a regional and national readership.

8.1.3 The report will comprise a brief introduction giving background of the two projects, followed by a largely integrated, chronological narrative describing the development of activity on the sites, incorporating relevant specialist detail within the narrative text. The significance of the findings will be discussed within their local and regional contexts. Specialist reports on the selected finds categories and environmental remains will be published online on the Wessex Archaeology website.

Provisional synopsis of WANHM article

Working title:	**Excavations at Bishopdown, Salisbury**	
By:	Andrew B Powell, with specialist contributions	
Introduction		1000 words
Early prehistoric remains: burial and deposition in pits		2000 words
Later prehistoric remains: settlement, landuse and burial		4000 words
Finds and environmental overviews		2000 words
Discussion		3000 words
	Total: 12,000 words, 10 figures, 7 plates, 5 tables	

8.2 Management

8.2.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a project management system. The team will be headed by a Post-Excavation Manager who will assume ultimate responsibility for the implementation and execution of the project specification as outlined in the Updated Project Design, and the achievement of performance targets, be they academic, budgetary, or scheduled.

8.2.2 The Post-Excavation Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, who will both supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also undertake direct liaison with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication report, and the museum named as the recipient of the project archive. The Post-Excavation Manager will have a major input into how the publication report is written. They will define and control the scope and form of the post-excavation programme.

8.2.3 The Post-Excavation Manager will be assisted by the Reports Manager, who will help to ensure that the report meets internal quality standards as defined in Wessex Archaeology's guidelines.

8.3 Personnel

8.3.1 The following Wessex Archaeology core staff are scheduled to undertake the work as outlined in the task list for post-excavation analysis and publication (**Table 8**).

Table 8: Task list

Task no.	Task description	Days	Staff
Manage and support			
1	Project management	5	Leivers, M.
2	Project monitor and QA	1	Barclay, A.
3	Finds management	3	Seager Smith, R.
Pre-analysis			
4	Check phasing and grouping, update site database	0.5	Powell, A.
5	Digitisation of selected drawings	2	GO
6	Project meetings	1	All
7	Background research	1	Powell, A.
8	Extraction of environmental materials	5.5	Mulhall, N.
Analysis and specialist reporting			
Stratigraphic			
9	Stratigraphic report	3	Powell, A.
Finds			
10	Pottery report	6 + Beaker	Brook, E., Barclay, A.
11	Flint report	2	Harding, P.
12	Animal bone	1.5	Higbee, L.
13	Human bone report	4	McKinley, J.
16	Other categories reports	2	Brook, E.
17	Illustrations: finds (all objects from feature 1941; other pottery, stone and shell objects)	25 + 15 + 7	GO
18	Conservation	7.5	Wooten, L.
Environmental			
19	Plant remains	3	Wyles, S.
20	Wood charcoal	2	Wyles, S.
21	Molluscs	9	Wyles, S.
22	Environmental overview	1	Wyles, S.
Reporting (*WANHM article*)			
23	Introduction and background	1	Powell, A.
24	Compile and integrate report	1	Powell, A.
25	Discussion	3	Powell, A.
26	Bibliography	1	Powell, A.
27	Captions (figures, plates and tables)	0.5	Powell, A.
28	Brief finds and figure illustrations	1	All
29	Illustrations	4	GO
30	Edit report	1	Powell, A.
31	Review report	1	Bradley, P.
32	Check proofs	2	All
33	Journal publication cost *WANHM*	n/a	
Archiving			
34	Archive preparation	0.5	Coates, C.
35	Archive scanning	0.25	Coates, C.
36	Final finds archive checking	0.5	Nelson, S.

Task no.	Task description	Days	Staff
37	Final environmental archive checkin	0.5	Wyles, S.
38	Digital archive	0.5	Coates, C.
39	Archive deposition	0.5	Coated, C.
40	Box storage grant	£750	Ext

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project. Deposition of the finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

9.2 Preparation of archive

9.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the appropriate site code (105120 – evaluation; 105121 – excavation) and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises:

- *18 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts & ecofacts, ordered by material type*
- *4 files/document cases of paper records & A3/A4 graphics*
- *3 A1 graphics*

9.3 Conservation

9.3.1 No immediate conservation requirements were noted in the field. Finds which have been identified as of unstable condition and therefore potentially in need of further conservation treatment comprise the Beaker (ON 5), 16 selected flint objects and the chalk object.

9.4 Discard policy

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

9.4.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002).

9.5 Copyright

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

9.6 Security copy

9.6.1 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.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Summary of evaluation contexts (cuts in bold)

Trench	Context	Description
1	101	Topsoil
	102	Natural
	103	Tree-throw hole
2	201	Natural
	202	Post-hole
	203	Fill of post-hole 202
	204	Post-hole
	205	Fill of post-hole 204
	206	Pit
	207	Fill of pit 206
3	301	Topsoil/overburden
	302	Natural
4	401	Topsoil/overburden
	402	Natural
	403	Post-hole
	404	Fill of post-hole 403
5	501	Topsoil
	502	Natural
6	601	Topsoil
	602	Pit
	603	Upper fill of pit 602
	604	Middle fill of pit 602
	605	Lower fill of pit 602
	606	Post-hole
	607	Fill of post-hole 606
	608	Post-hole
	609	Fill of post-hole 608
	610	Post-hole
	611	Fill of post-hole 610
	612	Natural
7	701	Topsoil
	702	Natural
	703	Post-hole
	704	Fill of post-hole 703
	705	Post-hole
	706	Fill of post-hole 705
	707	Post-hole
	708	Fill of post-hole 708
8	801	Topsoil
	802	Natural

Appendix 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains anc charcoal

Feature	Cxt.	Samp.	Vol (l)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal notes	Charred other	Notes	Charcoal > 4/2 mm	Other	Analysis
Middle Neolithic													
Pit 602/1010	605	1	10	150	35	-	-	-	A*	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	3/5 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
	1012		10	60	25	-	-	-	B	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	1/2 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
	1012	1 M	1500 g	10	30	-	-	-	C	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	0/< 1ml	Moll-t (A**)	
	1013	2	40	250	25	-	-	-	A*	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	25/45 ml	Moll-t (A**)	P Ch
	1013	2 M	1500 g	15	20	-	-	-	C	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	1/1 ml	Moll-t (A*)	
Pit 1060	1055	8	44	250	50	-	-	-	A**	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	<1/3 ml	Moll-t (A**)	P
Pit 1069	1068	14	38	150	40	-	-	-	A	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	2/5 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
Pit 1071	1070	17	40	150	50	-	-	-	A*	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	15/15 ml	Moll-t (A**)	P Ch
Pit 1086	1087	16	22	80	15	C	-	Indet. grain frag	C	*Poa/Phleum, Corylus avellana* shell frags	<1/1 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
Beaker													
Pit 1041	1042	6	1.5	40	20	-	-	-	C	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	<1/<1 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
	1042 ON 5	13	0.25	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	1/1 ml	Moll-t (A)	
	1040	7	45	250	25	-	-	-	B	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	5/20 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
Pit 1064	1065	47	10	50	65	-	-	-	A	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	1/5 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
Pit 1074	1075	15	10	75	40	C	-	Barley grain frag	A	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	5/10 ml	Moll-t (A**)	P
Pit 1079	1080	48	10	60	20	-	-	-	A	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	3/5 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
Pit 1083	1084	49	10	35	50	-	-	-	A	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	2/3 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
Pit 1251	1253	20	10	50	15	A*	C	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags, glume base + spikelet fork frags	A*	*Quercus* fruits frags, *Corylus avellana* shell frags, *Malus* type fruit frags, *Rumex, Vicia/Lathyrus*	2/3 ml	Moll-t (A**)	P
Early Bronze Age													
Cremation	1058	9	10	130	25	-	-	-	-	-	10/20 ml	Moll-t (A**)	Ch
grave 1057	1059	46	0.75	30	20	-	-	-	-	-	0/<1 ml	Moll-t (A)	
Middle Bronze Age – structure 1317													
Pit 1216	1218	18	36	100	60	C	-	Indet. grain frag	C	*Galium, Avena/Bromus*	3/7 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
Post-hole 1265	1263	27	7	110	15	C	-	Hulled wheat grain frags	-	-	1/2 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
Post-hole 1268	1266	28	6	110	20	-	-	-	-	-	0/<1 ml	Moll-t (A**)	

Feature	Cxt.	Samp.	Vol (l)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal notes	Charred other	Notes	Charcoal > 4/2 mm	Other	Analysis
Post-hole 1305	1309	26	5	25	35	C	-	Indet. grain frag	-	-	O/<1 ml	Moll-t (A*)	
Middle Bronze Age graves													
Grave 1062	1061	10	9	45	25	-	-	-	-	-	0/<1 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
Grave 1067	1066	11	3	50	30	-	-	-	-	-	0/<1 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
	1063	12	10	40	30	-	-	-	-	-	0/1 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
Bronze Age – round-house 1009													
Post-hole 1004	1015	3	5	25	30	-	-	-	-	-	2/1 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
Post-hole 1006	1017	4	10	45	10	-	-	-	-	-	5/10 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
Post-hole 1007	1018	5	8	20	5	-	-	-	C	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	1/2 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
Undated													
'Avenue' 1318													
Post-hole 1120	1121	24	10	10	35	-	-	-	-	-	0/<1 ml	Moll-t (A*)	
Post-hole 1132	1133	25	10	50	70	-	-	-	-	Stem frags	0/<1 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
Post-hole 1154	1155	22	10	15	30	C	-	Indet. grain frag	C	*Arrhenatherum* tuber	-	Moll-t (A**)	
Post-hole 1156	1157	23	10	15	35	-	-	-	-	-	<1/<1 ml	Moll-t (A*)	
Post-hole 1248	1249	19	10	25	20	-	-	-	-	-	0/<1 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
Post-hole 1257	1258	21	9	30	60	C	-	Indet. grain frag	-	-	0/<1 ml	Moll-t (A*)	

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

Appendix 3: Land snail assessment from Middle Neolithic remains

Feature	602	1010				1060	1069	1086	1071
Context	605	1012	1012	1013	1013	1055	1068	1087	1070
Sample	1	1	1 M	2	2 M	8	14	16	17
Vol (l) or weight (g)	10	10	1500 g	40	1500 g	44	38	22	40
Open country species									
Pupilla muscorum	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vertigo spp.	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X
Sinestral *Vertigo* sp.	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helicella itala	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X
Vallonia costata	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vallonia excentrica	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Truncatellina cylindrica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Intro. Helicellids	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X
Intermediate species									
Trochulus hispidus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pomatias elegans	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cochlicopa spp.	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X
Cepaea spp	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X
Punctum pygmaeum	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X
Shade-loving species									
Carychium sp.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Discus rotundatus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oxychilus cellarius	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
Aegopinella sp.	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
Clausilia bidentata	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cochlodina laminata	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X
Acanthinula acuelata	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-
Helicigona lapicida	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merdigera obscura	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
Vitrea sp.	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
Burrowing species									
Cecilioides acicula	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Approximate totals	100+	100+	100+	100+	60	100+	100+	100+	100+
Analysis		Y		Y				Y	

X = present

Appendix 4: Land snail assessment from Beaker pits, Early Bronze Age cremation grave and Middle Bronze Age structure

Phase	Beaker								EBA		MBA			
Feature type	Pit (* from vessel ON 5)			Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Cremation grave		Structure 1317			
											Pit	Post-holes		
Feature	1041	1041	1041	1064	1074	1079	1083	1251	1057	1057	1216	1265	1268	1305
Context	1042	1040	1042*	1065	1075	1080	1084	1253	1058	1059	1218	1263	1266	1309
Sample	6	7	13	47	15	48	49	20	9	46	18	27	28	26
Vol (l) or weight (g)	1.5	45	0.25	10	10	10	10	10	10	0.75	36	7	6	5
Open country species														
Pupilla muscorum	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vertigo spp.	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X
Helicella itala	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vallonia costata	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vallonia excentrica	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Truncatellina cylindrica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
Intro. Helicellids	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X
Intermediate species														
Trochulus hispidus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X
Pomatias elegans	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X
Cochlicopa spp.	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X
Cepaea spp	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-
Punctum pygmaeum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-
Shade-loving species														
Carychium sp.	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X
Discus rotundatus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X
Oxychilus cellarius	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-
Aegopinella sp.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-
Clausilia bidentata	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-
Cochlodina laminata	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-
Acanthinula aculeata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
Helicigona lapicida	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merdigera obscura	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vitrea sp.	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
Burrowing species														
Cecilioides acicula	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Approximate totals	100+	100+	20	100+	100+	100+	100+	100+	100+	20	100+	100+	100+	50
Analysis	Y	Y					Y				Y	Y		

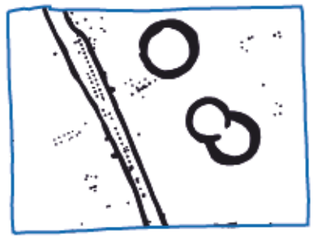
X = present

Appendix 5: Land snail assessment from Middle Bronze Age graves, Bronze Age round-house and undated post 'avenue'

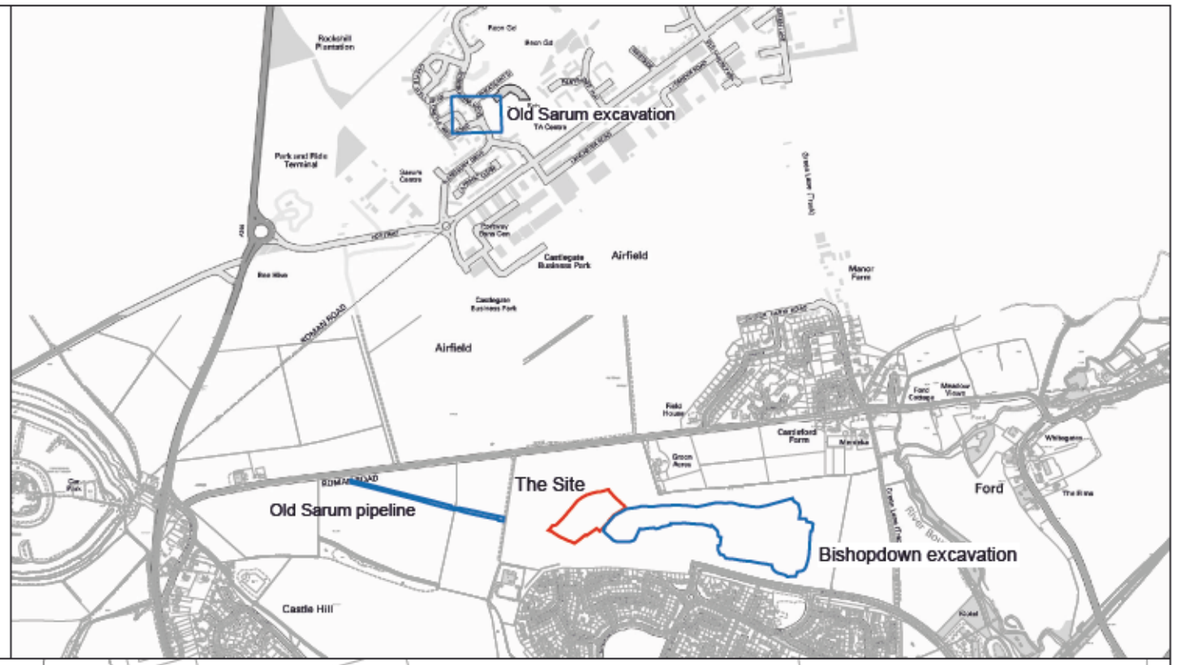
Phase	Middle Bronze Age			Bronze Age			Undated					
Group				Round-house 1009			'Avenue' 1318					
Feature type	Graves			Post-holes			Post-holes					
Feature	1062	1067		1004	1006	1007	1120	1132	1154	1156	1248	1257
Context	1061	1063	1066	1015	1017	1018	1121	1133	1155	1157	1249	1258
Sample	10	12	11	3	4	5	24	25	22	23	19	21
Vol (l) or weight (g)	9	10	3	5	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	9
Open country species												
Pupilla muscorum	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vertigo spp.	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	X
Sinestral *Vertigo* sp.	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helicella itala	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vallonia costata	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vallonia excentrica	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Intro. Helicellids	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Intermediate species												
Trochulus hispidus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pomatias elegans	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cochlicopa spp.	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X
Shade-loving species												
Carychium sp.	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discus rotundatus	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxychilus cellarius	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aegopinella sp.	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clausilia bidentata	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burrowing species												
Cecilioides acicula	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Approximate totals	100+	100+	100+	100+	100+	100+	60	100+	100+	50	100+	70
Analysis	Y	Y	Y			Y						

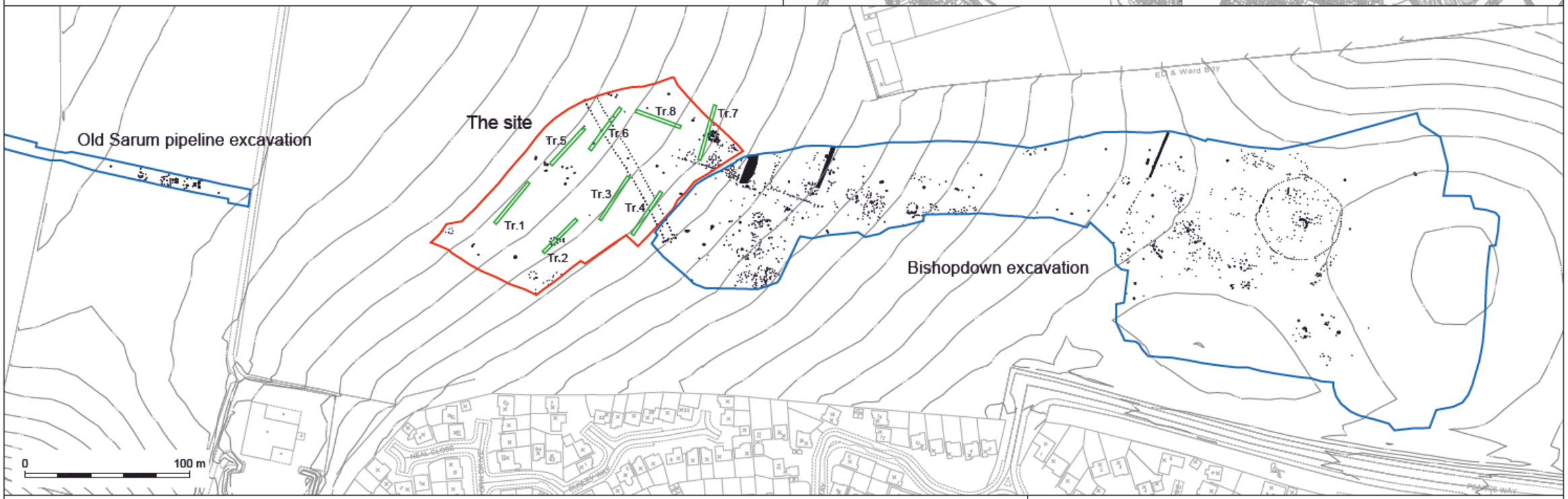
X = present

Old Sarum excavation



0 100 m





Site boundary
Archaeology
Other sites
Evaluation trenches

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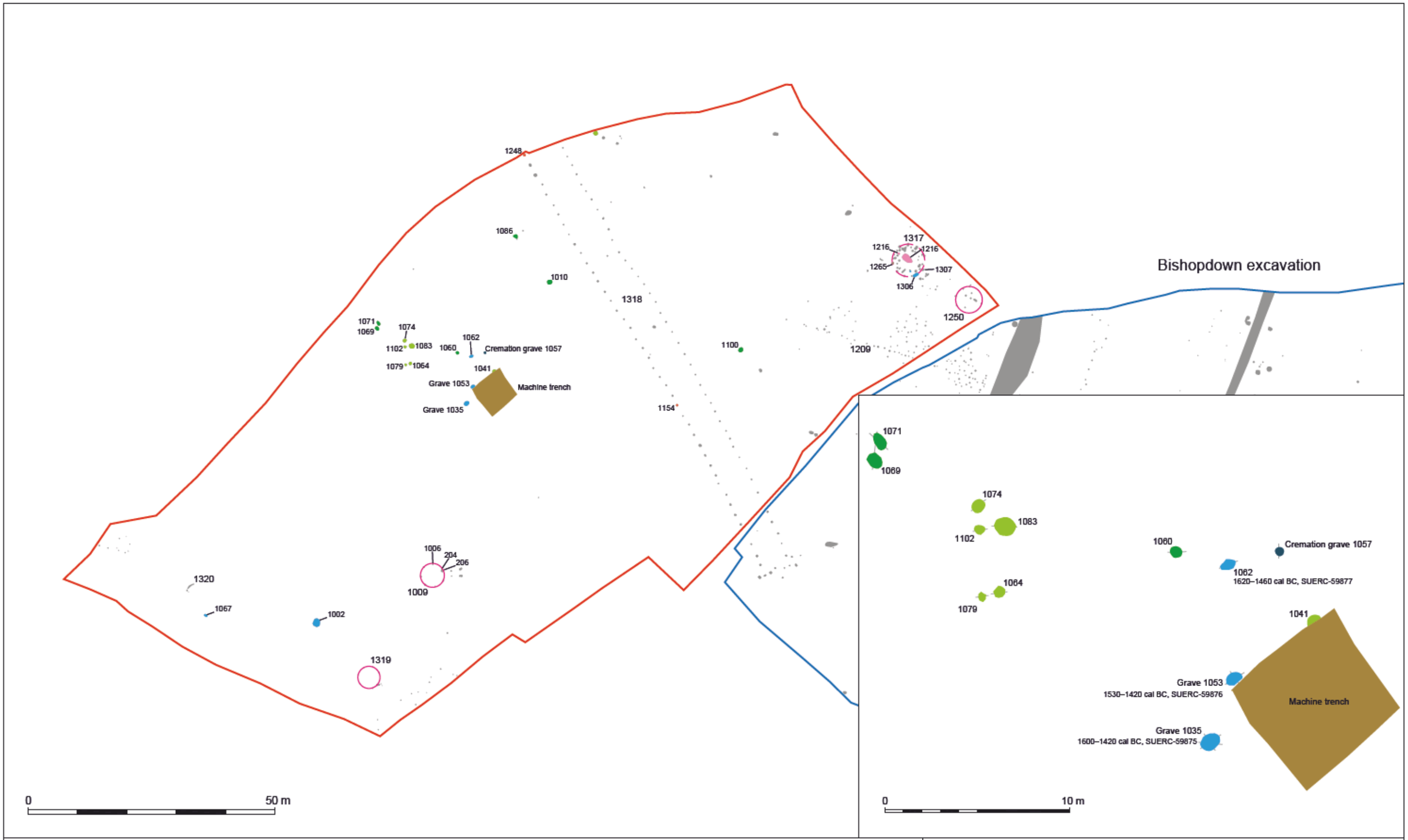
Site location and plan of all features

Figure 1



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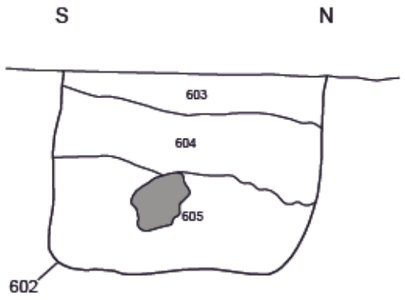
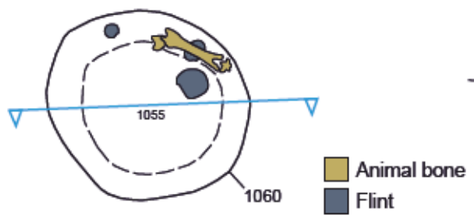
Phased site plan

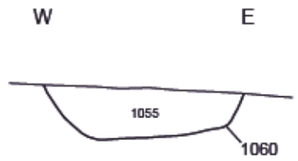
Figure 2

East facing section of pit 602

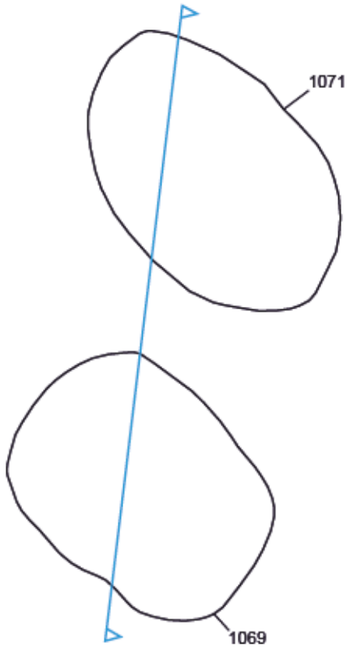


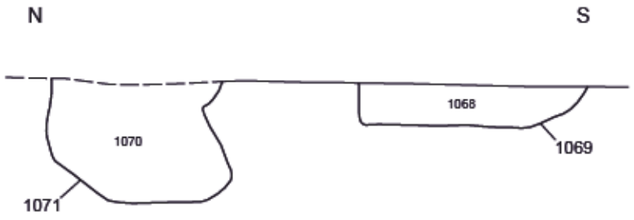
Plan and south facing section of pit 1060



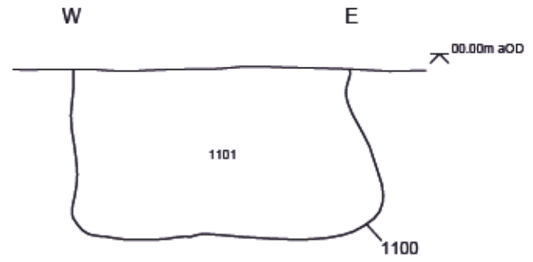


Plan and west facing section of pits 1069 and 1071

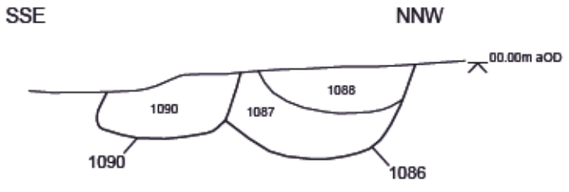




South facing section of pit 1100



East-south-east facing section of pits 1086 and 1090



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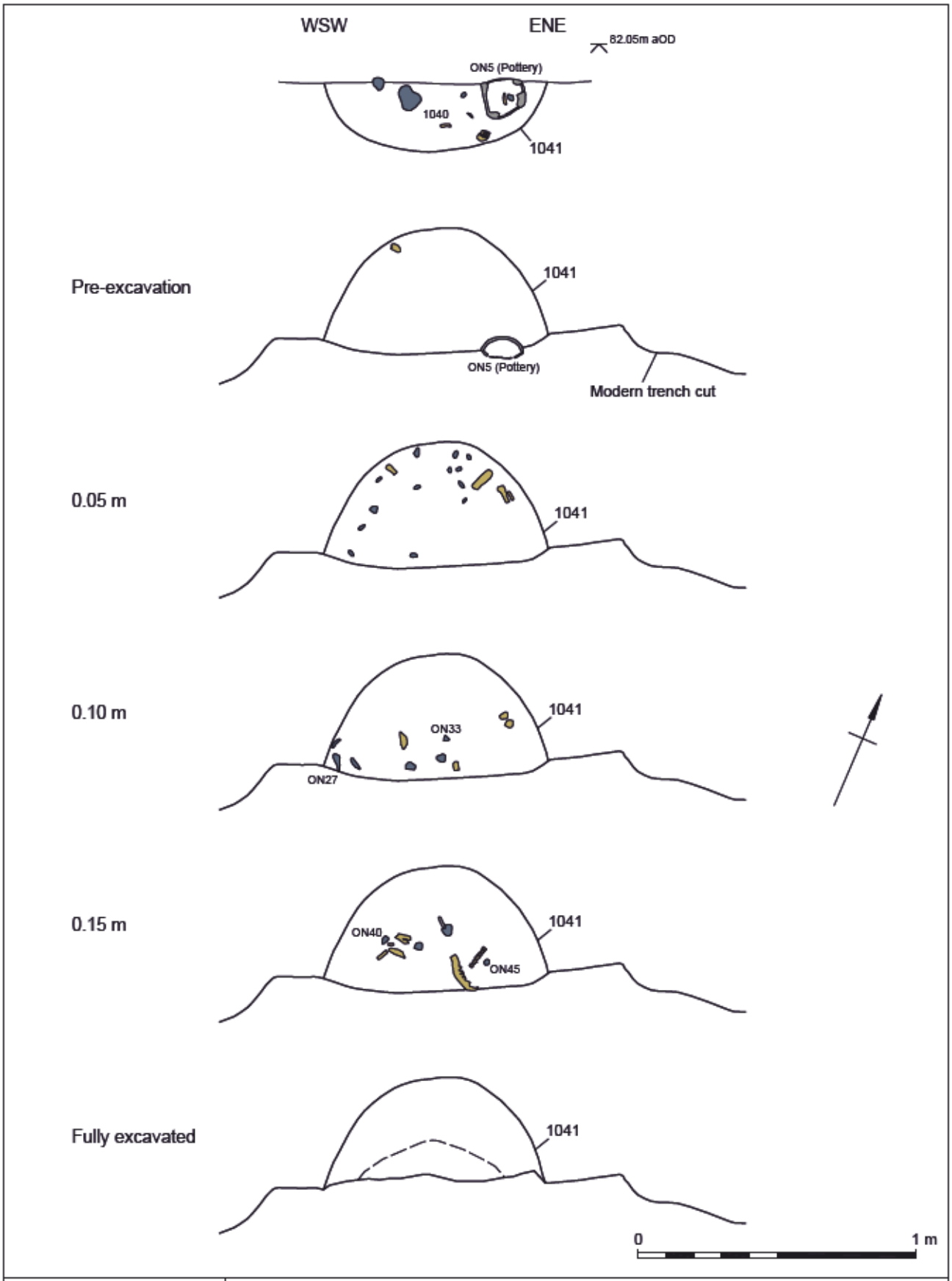
Sections (and selected plans) of Middle Neolithic pits

Figure 3



Animal bone

Flint

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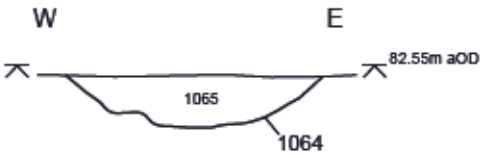
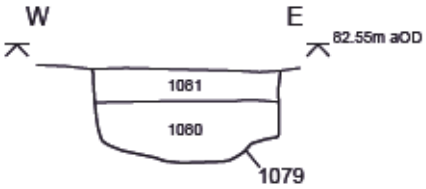
Beaker feature 1041 - section and plans

Figure 4

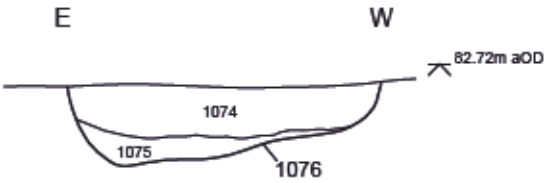
South facing section of pit 1064



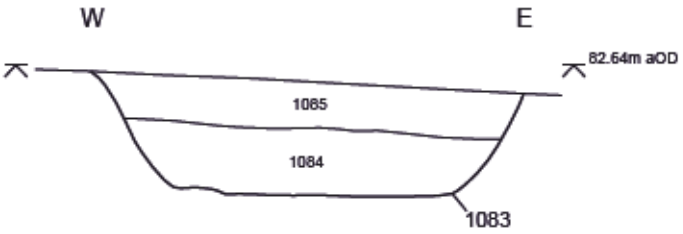
South facing section of pit 1079



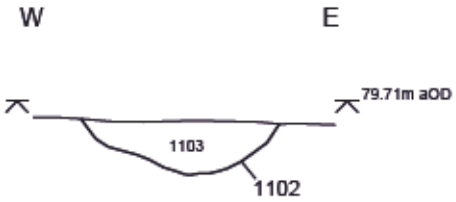
North facing section of pit 1076



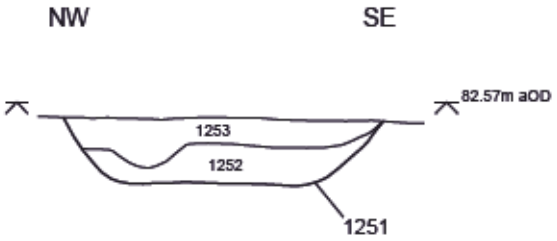
South facing section of pit 1083



South facing section of pit 1102



South-west facing section of pit 1251



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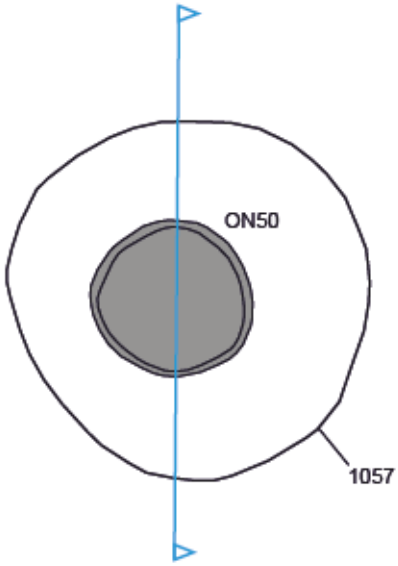
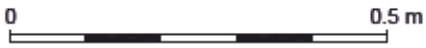
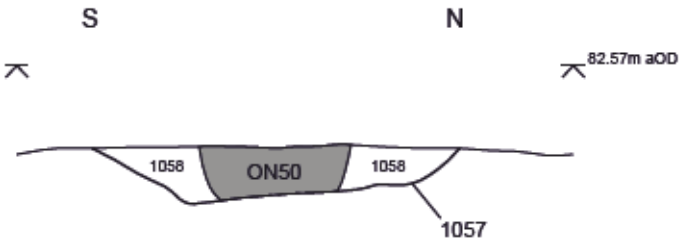
Sections of Beaker pits

Figure 5







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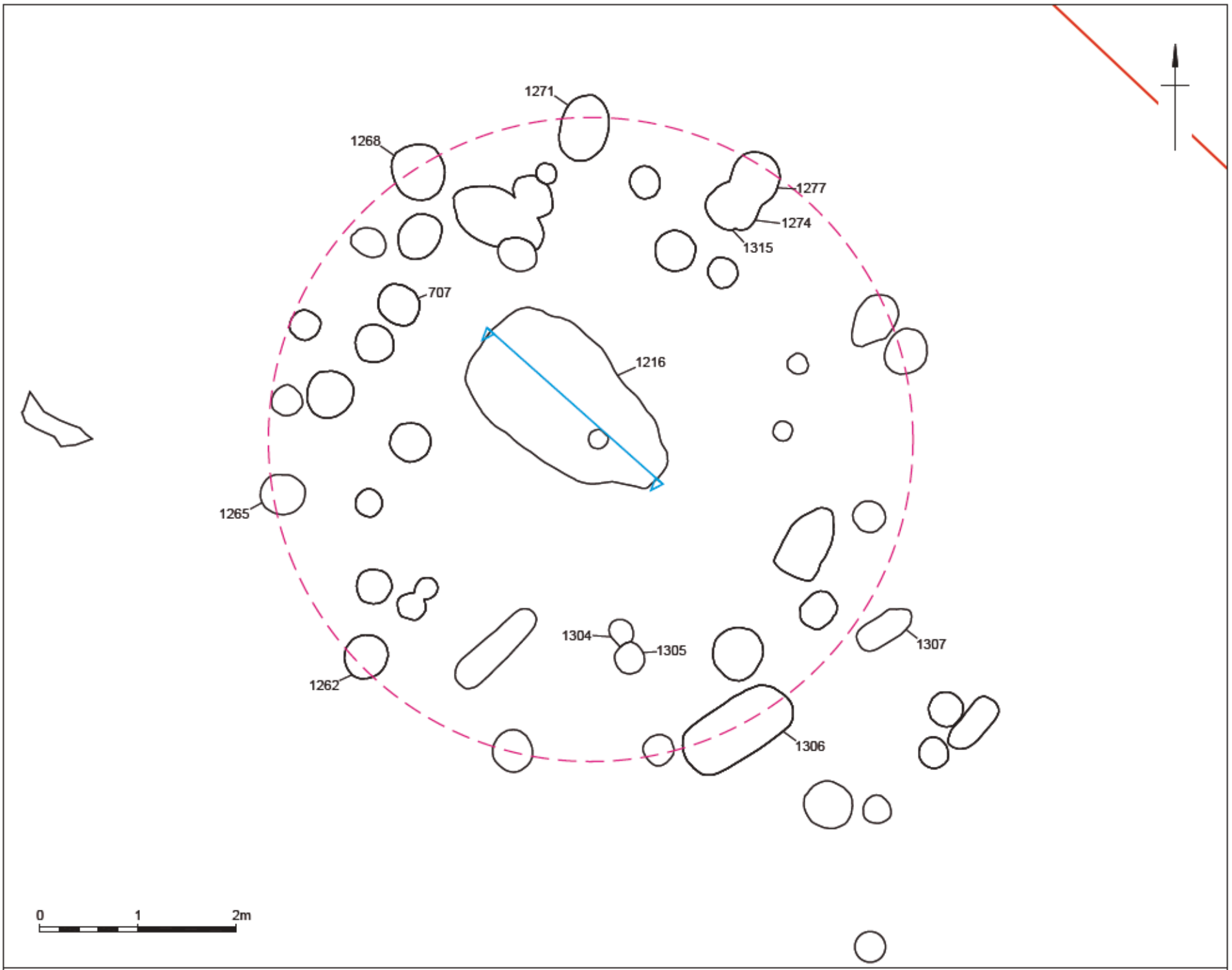
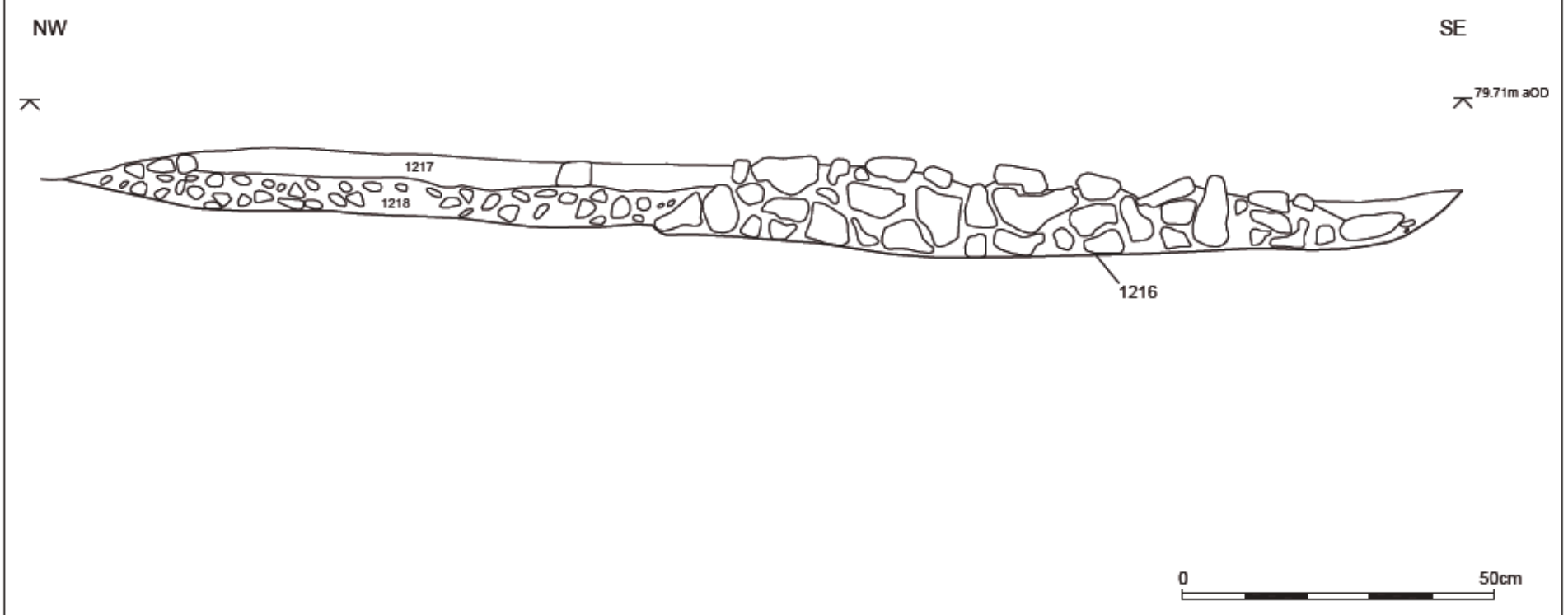
Early Bronze Age urned cremation burial in grave 1057, plan and section

Figure 6





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Plan of Middle Bronze Age structure 1317, with section of feature 1216

Figure 7

Plate 1: Aurochs horn cores in base of Middle Neolithic pit 1086

Plate 2: Beaker feature 1041, with vessel ON 5 exposed in section

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Plate 3: Flint-filled feature 1216 in Middle Bronze Age structure 1317

Plate 4: Inhumation burial in grave 1035

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Plate 5: Inhumation burial in grave 1053

Plate 6: Deposit of human bone in Middle Bronze Age feature 1067

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Plate 7: Post avenue 1318 viewed towards the south-east

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