



Druids Lodge Polo Club Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report





**DRUIDS LODGE POLO CLUB
SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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DRUIDS LODGE POLO CLUB SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Druids Lodge Polo Club to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development on land at Druid's Lodge Polo Club, near Salisbury, Wiltshire, centred on NGR 409525 139260. The fieldwork was required as part of an ongoing programme of archaeological investigation to inform a proposed planning application which will comprise the construction of two new polo pitches on the site, requiring reduction and levelling through a process of cut and fill construction.

Following two phases of geophysical survey across the site, twenty trenches were machine excavated and positioned largely within areas of proposed cut and targeted on the probable archaeological features highlighted by the previous surveys. Three trenches were also positioned within an area of fill in the south-east corner of the site, to provide further information on the archaeology to help to inform future mitigation and preservation. In addition, several trenches were positioned in 'blank' areas to test the results of the earlier surveys.

The evaluation has established that archaeological features comprising two enclosures, pits, ditches and a possible trackway are present across the site. The earliest evidence of activity on the site dates to the early Bronze Age and although this was largely found residually amongst later Romano-British pits, in two of the ditches no other datable finds were recovered suggesting a low level of early prehistoric activity across the site.

Two trenches targeted on the enclosure in the south-east corner of the site have confirmed an Iron Age date. A substantial double ditched feature enclosing the settlement was recorded and partially excavated. One storage pit and several further pits and postholes indicative of settlement activity were recorded within the interior of the enclosure. The archaeological remains encountered close to the enclosure located just off the north-west side of the site date mainly to the Romano-British period. Among the locally produced broadly datable fabrics were more diagnostic pieces dating from the 2nd to the 4th centuries AD. This evidence suggests the north-west enclosure may have been established by the population inhabiting the south-east enclosure during the later Iron Age who re-located to a new settlement higher up the slope at the start of the Romano-British period

The fieldwork has also demonstrated that there is a good correlation between the geophysical results and the presence of actual archaeological remains on the site. The geophysical results therefore provide a clear picture of the distribution of archaeological features across the proposed development area and should be consulted in the future production of a mitigation strategy for the site.

This fieldwork was undertaken between the 2nd and the 13th of August 2010.

**DRUIDS LODGE POLO CLUB
SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Giles and Tae Omerod of Druids Lodge Polo Club who commissioned the field evaluation and whose assistance in the successful undertaking of the project is gratefully acknowledged. The project was monitored on behalf of Wiltshire Council by Clare King, Assistant County Archaeologist.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Jon Milward, Richard Mandeville Ross Lefort and Matt Fenn.

This report was compiled by Jon Milward, with specialist report by Lorraine Mepham (finds) and Lorrain Higbee (animal bone). The environmental samples were processed by Hayley McParland and were assessed by Dr Chris J. Stevens. The illustrations were provided by Kenneth Lymer.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr.

**DRUIDS LODGE POLO CLUB
SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE****Archaeological Evaluation Report****1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Giles Omerod of Druids Lodge Polo Club (the Client), to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development on land at Druids Lodge Polo Club, near Salisbury, Wiltshire (**Figure 1**), centred on NGR 409525 139260, (hereafter 'the Site'). It was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WA 2010a) submitted to and approved by Wiltshire Council's Assistant County Archaeologist before the fieldwork was undertaken.

1.1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in line with PPS5 requirements and will support a planning application which will be submitted to Wiltshire Council proposing the construction of two polo pitches to the west of Druid's Lodge and will involve extensive cut and fill landscaping of the Site.

1.1.3 The evaluation was designed to corroborate the results of two geophysical surveys undertaken on the Site earlier in the year (WA 2010b & 2010c). These results corresponded to the aerial photography evidence and confirmed there was a high potential for archaeological remains to exist on the Site.

1.2 Scope of Document

1.2.1 This document presents the results of the trial trench evaluation of the proposed development Site. It presents an assessment of the type of archaeological remains that exist on the Site (date, character, preservation and importance), their distribution and the potential threat to the deposits during development.

1.3 The Site, location and geology

1.3.1 The Site is situated to the west of the A360, to the north-west of Druids Lodge, some 10km north-west of Salisbury, Wiltshire and just beyond the southern boundary of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site.

1.3.2 The Site comprises approximately 50% arable land and 50% horse paddocks/polo pitch.

1.3.3 The topography slopes downwards from east to west between 137m to 129.3m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.3.4 The British Geological Survey map for the area (1:50,000 Solid and Drift Series, sheet 298) indicates that the underlying geology of the Site consists of Upper Chalk.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 The Site is situated within a rich historical landscape. A brief search for archaeological and historical sites within a 500m radius ('the Study Area') of the Site via the Wiltshire Sites and Monuments Record website (<http://localview.wiltshire.gov.uk/smr/InTheArea.aspx>) indicates the presence of 19 sites, predominantly of probable prehistoric date.
- 2.1.2 Although the Site lies outside and to the south of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site, it can be considered to form part of a wider prehistoric monumental landscape, the importance of which is recognised by the inscription in 1986 of some 2,000 hectares around Stonehenge.
- 2.1.3 Traces of field systems have been recorded from aerial photographs crossing the Site and two sub circular enclosures have also been recorded. Further possible trackways and ring ditches have also been recorded and although on the whole the features have not been dated, based on their morphology the majority are likely to be prehistoric; ranging in date from the Early Bronze Age to the late Iron Age.
- 2.1.4 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Site.
- 2.1.5 Two detailed gradiometer surveys, (WA 2010b & 2010c) have detected numerous anomalies of definite, probable and possible archaeological potential with the Site. The surveys have confirmed the locations of the enclosures originally recorded from aerial photography and provided further detail on their internal structures and features along with a number of intersecting trackways. Further features including a sub-annular anomaly are consistent with a ring ditch or ploughed out barrow, and numerous discrete anomalies are evident throughout the survey area.

3 AIMS

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the field evaluation were to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains likely to be threatened by the proposed development and proposed to:
- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be threatened by development.
 - Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.
 - Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
 - Target trenches both on anomalies identified as a result of the geophysical survey and blank areas in order to clarify the nature and presence/absence of underlying archaeological remains.

- Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1.1 A total of 20 trenches 30m in length and 1.8m wide, were opened under archaeological supervision to the depth of natural geology by a 360° tracked mechanical excavator with a 1.8m wide toothless 'ditching' bucket. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand where necessary and archaeological features were further investigated by hand. All exposed deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system including the production of a digital photographic and drawn record.
- 4.1.2 The trenches and archaeological deposits were tied into the National Grid using GPS survey equipment.

5 RESULTS

- 5.1.1 Detailed trench and contextual information is available in **Appendix 1**. The trench locations along with the geophysical data are displayed on **Figure 1**.
- 5.1.2 Trenches 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18 and 19 did not contain archaeological deposits or features. The contents of the other eleven trenches are discussed below.

5.2 Trench 1

- 5.2.1 Trench 1 was situated in the north-west corner of the evaluation area and contained a total of five ditches (**104, 108, 110, 112 & 116**) all of which were consistent with the results of the geophysical survey.
- 5.2.2 Ditch **106** corresponded with a curvilinear geophysical anomaly (**Figure 2 & 5**) and measured 0.95m wide and 0.39m in depth. It had steep slightly convex sides and a wide, flat base in profile (**Plate 1**). The single secondary fill of this ditch (**107**) contained animal bone and burnt flint and an environmental sample of this deposit contained a large amount of snails (open country species) but very little in the way of charred plant remains.
- 5.2.3 Feature **112** was the terminus of a substantial ditch. The ditch measured 1.36m wide and was greater in depth than 0.88m (the extent of safe excavation). The sides were steep and flat from the surface but below 0.4m they were vertical or near vertical (**Plate 2**). The terminus itself was square shaped in plan and was also near vertically sided. Two fills were identified in this feature; the earliest of which was essentially comprised of clean redeposited natural chalk (**113**). In section it appeared as if this deposit had at one time almost filled the feature before it settled and became more consolidated under its own weight. The top of the feature was filled with a secondary deposit from which a piece of iron slag and a struck flint were recovered (**114**).
- 5.2.4 Ditch **108** was a wide, shallow feature with a concave profile. It was 0.30m deep and cut by ditch **110** (**Plate 3**) on its north-east side. Ditch **108** contained a single secondary fill from which no finds were recovered.

5.2.5 Ditch **110** truncated the north-east side of ditch **108 (Plate 3)**; it was one of a pair of ditches with ditch **104 (Plate 4)** to the west. The ditches were 5.8m apart and can be traced running north-west to south-east from the geophysical results. Ditch **110** and **104** were 0.35m in depth, 0.95m wide and 1.2m wide respectively. They shared similar profiles comprising slightly convex sides and a wide convex base. Each ditch contained single secondary fills which contained animal bone. The fill of ditch **104 (105)** also contained Romano-British pottery.

5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 Trench 2, to the east of Trench 1, contained two ditches, **205** and **207** which corresponded with geophysical anomalies (**Figure 2**). Both ditches were very similar in profile with convex sides and flat bases and measured 1.45m and 1.55m wide and 0.30m and 0.35m deep respectively (**Plate 5**). Both ditches contained small amounts of primary fill in their bases from initial erosion and stabilisation of the ditch edges and secondary deposits filling the remainder of the features. No finds were retrieved from either feature.

5.4 Trench 3

5.4.1 Trench 3 contained a large ditch which the geophysical results indicated headed to the enclosed settlement to the west (**Figure 2**). This ditch continued towards the east before it returned and joined with ditch **104** in Trench 1. Ditch **304** measured 1.8m and a depth of 0.55m with moderately sloping slightly convex sides and a slightly concave base (**Plate 6**). Three separate fills were recorded within the ditch (**305, 306 & 307**), all of which were secondary deposits with slight variations in both the colour and quantity of stone inclusions they contained. Only one of three fills contained finds (**306**) which comprised animal bone, struck flint and a fragment of Romano-British pottery. To the immediate south of ditch **304**, a wide shallow depression (**308**) could be seen in section which was filled with material that was of a similar nature to the subsoil. This feature was also recorded down slope in Trench 4, where it was deeper and found to contain pottery of Romano-British date.

5.5 Trench 4

5.5.1 Trench 4 was positioned over a large geophysical anomaly which topographically was aligned within the base of a shallow valley visible as a subtle 'V' in the landscape to the east (**Figure 2**). The physical evidence for the geophysical anomaly comprised a 10.20m wide and a 0.20 - 0.25m deep depression (**404, Plate 7**) filled with a deposit similar to the subsoil (**403/405**). This feature is indicative of a trackway in the valley base created by traffic destined for and leaving the enclosure on top of the hill. Finds recovered from the fill of the depression include animal bone, struck flint, an iron object and pottery dating to the Romano-British period.

5.6 Trench 5

5.6.1 Trench 5 contained a single small ditch **504 (Figure 2, Plate 8)** and measured 0.70m wide and 0.14m in depth. It had flat sides and a narrow concave base in profile and was filled with a single secondary fill (**505**) which contained Iron Age pottery. Aligned north-west to south-east, the feature

corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly also represented as ditches **205** or **207** to the north in Trench 2.

5.7 Trench 6

5.7.1 Trench 6 contained a ditch and a cluster of intercutting pits. The ditch (**604**) was a relatively small feature orientated east to west and corresponding with an amorphous geophysical anomaly (**Figure 2**). It was 0.50m in depth and 1.05m wide. It had slightly concave sides and a narrow slightly concave base in profile (**Plate 9**). The ditch contained a basal primary fill (**605**) and a secondary deposit containing a large amount of domestic waste type finds (**606**). The finds from this deposit included four types of Romano-British pottery, articulated horse cervical vertebrae (**Object 1**) and an iron object (**Object 2**).

5.7.2 The pits recorded in the north of Trench 6 were the only pits recorded during the evaluation outside of the enclosure in the south-east corner of the Site.

5.7.3 Three pits provided a small sample area of the cluster (**Plate 10**) identified from the geophysical survey results and were partially excavated during the evaluation and recorded as **607**, **609** and **611**. Each pit was similar in character, comprising shallow profiles and measuring between 0.2 and 0.3m in depth. They contained small amounts of domestic refuse type finds; the basal fill of **611** (**612**) contained Iron Age and Romano-British pottery with some struck flint, the fill of pit **607** (**608**) contained three fragments of Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery and struck flint. As these pits are considered to date to the same broad Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British period this indicates the Bronze Age pottery in pit **607** is probably intrusive.

5.8 Trench 10

5.8.1 Trench 10 contained a single ditch that corresponded to a north – east orientated geophysical anomaly. Ditch **1005** was a small feature 0.70m wide and 0.45m in depth, with moderately sloping slightly convex sides and a slightly concave base in profile. The ditch was disturbed by a later bioturbation feature which was probably a tree throw (**Plate 11**). No finds were recovered from the feature during excavation but it is reasonable to assume it is the same date as the numerous other ditches in the immediate vicinity.

5.9 Trench 12

5.9.1 Trench 12 was the south-westernmost trench in the evaluation area. The trench contained a single east – west orientated ditch, **1203**. This ditch corresponded with a long geophysical anomaly. Ditch **1203** was 0.9m wide and 0.6m deep. It had slightly convex sides and a narrow slightly concave base (**Plate 12**). The fill (**1204**) was a single secondary formation which contained a sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery and a worked flint.

5.10 Trench 15

5.10.1 Trench 15 was one of two trenches that specifically targeted the enclosure in the south-east corner of the Site. The enclosure was originally identified through aerial photography and can be seen in detail in the results of the

Phase II geophysical survey (WA 2010b). Trench 15 spanned the enclosure perimeter ditch and also an area within its interior (**Figure 3**).

- 5.10.2 The enclosure ditch, which was partially excavated in Trench 15 was demonstrably in use over a long period and contained two cuts (**Figure 5, Plate 13**). The original ditch, **1512**, was 'V'-shape in profile and was greater in depth than 1.65m (limit of safe excavation). Before this ditch was truncated on its western side by the second enclosure ditch, **1511**, it would have been in the region of 3m wide. The basal fill of ditch **1512** consisted of loosely compacted clean natural chalk (**1513**) incorporating a small amount of burnt flint and animal bone. It is considered that this deposit was intentionally deposited in the base of the ditch immediately after it had been dug to act as a soakaway, allowing the ditch to be maintained and drain freely. Deposit **1513** was below a thin deposit (**1518**) representing a period of time when the profile of the ditch was stabilised and maintained. A primary slumping event (**1517**) capped **1518** and preceded the development of a slowly formed secondary deposit (**1514**) which contained Iron Age pottery, burnt flint and animal bone. Deposit **1514** supported another soil deposit which contained some burnt flint and fill **1515**, represents another period of stabilisation. The final deposit in this ditch **1516**, appeared to be a tertiary backfilling event prior to the cutting of ditch **1511**, this material contained Early Iron Age pottery and may have derived from a bank associated with the ditch.
- 5.10.3 The second recorded enclosure ditch, **1511** truncated the western side of ditch **1512**. This feature was shallower and wider than the earlier ditch at 1.25m in depth and around 6m wide. Two fills were discerned in this ditch. The earliest fill, **1510**, was considered to represent a secondary process of gradual silting. No pottery was recovered from this fill although it did contain burnt flint and animal bone. The upper fill, **1509**, was probably a tertiary levelling process derived from the ditch bank. This fill contained pottery of Iron Age date.
- 5.10.4 Also present in Trench 15 were two pits: **1508** (half sectioned) and **1519** (unexcavated). In plan the diameter of **1508** was 1.3m. It was 0.82m in depth and had vertical sides and a flat base in profile (**Plate 14**). This type of feature, when found in association with settlement activity is normally described as a storage pit (Cunliffe 1984, 136). Four dumps of material were recorded inside the pit, all of which contained significant quantities of burnt flint (**1504, 1505, 1506, 1507**). These deposits also contained struck flint (**1506**), animal bone (**1504, 1505, 1506, 1507**) and pottery which dates to the Iron Age (**1504, 1505**). An environmental sample of deposit **1505** was found to contain charred cereal remains and associated weed seeds.

5.11 Trench 16

- 5.11.1 In Trench 16, as suggested by the results of the geophysical survey, a large number of discreet features (24) were identified. Of these, eighteen were interpreted as postholes and the six larger features were recorded as pits. Five postholes (**1608, 1611, 1613, 1621 & 1624**) and three pits (**1604 & 1615**) in this trench were partially excavated during the evaluation.
- 5.11.2 The excavated pits were all small shallow depressions. Pit **1604** (**Plate 15**) was 0.85 m wide, it was visible at the top of the subsoil and was 0.32m in

depth. Three fills were discerned in this feature. A shallow primary deposit lined the base (**1605**) and preceded deliberate deposition of soil containing burnt flint and bone (**1606**). Charred cereal remains and associated weed seeds which were recovered from the environmental sample. A final levelling deposit of clean natural chalk (**1607**) capped and sealed the feature.

- 5.11.3 Feature **1615** extended beyond the trench boundary and may have therefore been a pit or ditch. The end (?terminus) of the feature was excavated which demonstrated that this was a shallow feature with a concave profile 0.2m in depth and 0.78m wide (**Plate 16**). The feature was filled with a primary deposit (**1616**) and secondary silt (**1617**) from which Early Iron Age pottery was recovered.
- 5.11.4 The postholes in this trench formed loose clusters representing partially discernable structures. A sample of these postholes was half sectioned to test their depth and character and to retrieve datable artefacts. These were all small but varied in shape and character.
- 5.11.5 Posthole **1608** was an elongated oval shape 0.8m long and 0.4m wide (**Plate 17**). The basal fill of **1608** (**1609**) contained large pieces of burnt flint which would have originally served as post packing. The final fill (**1610**) was a silting event that filled the top of the posthole after the post was removed. Finds from this deposit included Iron Age pottery and animal bone. Charred cereal remains and associated weed seeds were recovered from the environmental sample.
- 5.11.6 Posthole **1611** had a diameter of 0.30m and was 0.31m in depth (**Plate 18**). It contained the disturbed remains of post packing in the form of large burnt flints in a silty matrix (**1612**).
- 5.11.7 Posthole **1613** had a diameter of 0.33m, and measured 0.13m in depth and contained a single fill (**1614**) which contained occasional stone but and Iron Age pottery (**Plate 19**).
- 5.11.8 The other two postholes that were investigated in this trench (**1621** & **1624**) were adjacent to one another and were slightly intercutting, although the order of the relationship could not be ascertained (**Plate 20**). Posthole **1621** was an elongated oval shape in plan 1m in length, 0.6m wide and 0.22m deep. The adjacent posthole **1624** was oval in plan, 0.5m by 0.4m and 0.32m in depth, and contained a remnant of a post packing deposit (**1625**) which comprised large flints in a silt matrix. The final fill comprised silty clay matrix that would have filled the cavity in the top of the posthole after the post had been removed.

5.12 Trench 20

- 5.12.1 Trench 20 was the north-eastern most trench in the evaluation area. Three ditches were present in this trench (**Figure 7**). Ditch **2004** on the east side of the trench was 1.35m wide; it was 0.42m in depth and had convex sides and a wide flat base in profile. Two fills could be discerned filling this ditch. The basal fill (**2005**) was a substantial primary fill or a deliberate backfill, perhaps derived from the partial collapse of an adjacent bank. The upper fill (**2006**) contained a small fragment of Early Bronze Age pottery and was a secondary deposit representing a more gradual accumulation of silts.

- 5.12.2 The geophysical results (**Figure 1**) show two ditches converging just to the north-west of the trench. These were believed to have been ditches **2004** and **2008**.
- 5.12.3 On the west side of the trench were two further ditches on the same alignment, one cutting the other. The earliest ditch (**2007**) was 0.53m in depth and would have been in the region of 1.8m wide before it was truncated on its western side by ditch **2010**. It had a gradually sloping flat eastern side with a slightly concave base in profile. A small amount of primary fill existed in the base of this ditch (**2008**) and the rest of it had gradually silted up over a long time period (**2009**).
- 5.12.4 The latest ditch was **2010**. This was a large 2.9m wide and 0.7m deep feature with gradually sloping convex sides and a wide slightly convex base in profile. Three fills were present in this ditch, below the subsoil. Fill **2011** was a shallow primary fill in the base of the feature while **2012** and **2013** were both secondary fills. The only find to come from this ditch was a small piece of animal bone from fill **2012**. An environmental sample has indicated a high number of mollusc shells, mainly of open country species,
- 5.12.5 Although no features of this date were detected in this trench, two pieces of Romano-British pottery were recovered from the subsoil in Trench 20 (**2002**).

6 FINDS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The evaluation produced a finds assemblage of moderate size, deriving from contexts within 11 of the 20 trenches excavated. The bulk of this, however, comprised burnt, unworked flint of indeterminate date. Other finds occurred in smaller quantities. Datable finds are entirely of prehistoric or Romano-British date, but there is a definite spatial distinction between the prehistoric and Romano-British material.

6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1**.

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 The 153 sherds recovered range in date from early prehistoric to Romano-British.

Prehistoric

6.2.2 A total of 94 sherds have been identified as prehistoric. Of these, the earliest comprise four body sherds in fine grog-tempered fabrics, all with comb-impressed decoration. Fabric and decoration are both characteristic of Early Bronze Age Beaker ceramics. These sherds came from contexts in two separate trenches: the secondary fill of pit **607** in Trench 6, and the secondary fill of ditch **2004** in Trench 20.

6.2.3 One sherd is in a coarse, flint-tempered fabric and, although undiagnostic, can be tentatively dated as Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age (ditch **1203**).

6.2.4 The overwhelming majority of the prehistoric sherds, however, occurred in medium- to fine-grained sandy fabrics. Sherds have been well finished, occasionally burnished. There are only two rim sherds, one from a coarseware jar, probably shouldered (tertiary deposit in ditch **1511**), and one from a fineware, long-necked bowl with red-finished surfaces (secondary fill of ditch **1616**). Both of these forms indicate a date in the Early Iron Age (e.g. Gingell and Morris 2000, bowl type 2; jar type 51). Other sherds are less easily dated, and it may be noted that sandy wares continued in use in the region throughout the Iron Age. In this instance, however, an Early/Middle Iron Age date range can be suggested on the basis of the visual similarity of the sandy wares.

6.2.5 Most of the Iron Age sandy wares occurred in Trenches 15 and 16, where they serve to date pit **1508**, ditch **1511** (secondary and tertiary fills), ditch **1512** (tertiary fill) posthole **1608**, posthole **1613** and ditch **1616** (secondary fill). Five sherds were also found in Trench 5 (ditch **504**, secondary fill).

Romano-British

6.2.6 The remaining 59 sherds are Romano-British. Five ware types are represented, four of them coarsewares: grog-tempered wares, greywares, oxidised sandy wares and Black Burnished ware from south-east Dorset. Apart from the Black Burnished ware these wares are of unknown source(s), of which the New Forest and Oxfordshire production centres are two possible examples. Diagnostic vessel forms are scarce, comprising one everted rim jar, a straight-sided 'dog dish' (2nd century AD or later), and two dropped flange bowls (later 3rd or 4th century AD).

6.2.7 Finewares are represented by a single sherd from a small flagon in Oxfordshire colour coated ware (later 3rd or 4th century AD). Romano-British sherds were restricted to Trenches 1 (subsoil; ditch **104**), 3 (ditch **304**), 4 (depression **404**), 6 (ditch **604**, pit **611**) and 20 (subsoil).

6.3 Worked and Burnt Flint

6.3.1 The small lithic assemblage comprises 23 flakes, one of which is broken, and one blade. Most pieces are lightly patinated, with one or two unpatinated pieces. Edge damage is relatively limited and most pieces appear fresh. In the absence of clearly diagnostic and chronologically distinctive tools, no close dating of this small assemblage can be offered.

6.3.2 Interestingly, there is very little correlation between the distributions of worked flint and burnt, unworked flint (see below); worked flint was found in Trenches 1, 3, 4, 6, 12 and 15, most of it clearly residual in Romano-British contexts, or unstratified in topsoil contexts. One piece, however, was found with three Beaker pottery sherds (pit **607**), and one with Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery (ditch **1203**).

6.3.3 Burnt flint was the most commonly occurring material type encountered on the Site; around 42.5kg was recovered. This material type is intrinsically undatable, although is frequently taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity. In this instance, the distribution of burnt flint was concentrated in Trench 15, particularly in pit **1508** (26.5kg), and ditch **1512** (14.4kg), with a smaller quantity in ditch **1511**. All these features are dated as Early/Middle Iron Age on the basis of pottery. A much smaller quantity of burnt flint occurred with

pottery of probable Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Romano-British date.

6.4 Animal Bone

Quantity and provenance

6.4.1 Animal bone was recovered by hand during the normal course of excavation and from the sieved residue of 3 bulk soil samples. In total 194 fragments (or 1.541kg) of bone were recovered from Trenches 1, 3, 4, 6 and 15. Approximately 45% of the assemblage is from two Iron Age ditches and a pit located in Trench 15. The rest is from Romano-British contexts located in the other four trenches.

Methods

6.4.2 The following information was recorded where applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion data, 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.

Preservation condition

6.4.3 Bone preservation is quite variable across the Site. In general most fragments are in a relatively good state and have intact cortical surfaces, however some fragments show signs of weathering and/or abrasion. The preservation state of bones is consistent within single contexts; in other words, the bone assemblage does not appear to include residual material and this is supported by the low frequency (c. 4%) of gnawed bones.

Species represented

6.4.4 Only 30% of fragments are identifiable to species and element. Sheep/goat bones are common (48%), followed by cattle and horse (c .21% each). Single bones from a pig, dog, passerine (or small perching bird) and rodent were also noted.

6.4.5 Despite the small size of the assemblage, the high frequency of sheep/goat bones is in keeping with general regional trends for the Iron Age and Roman-British periods (see Hambleton 1999: King 1978: Noddle 1984).

6.4.6 Of note amongst the bones are a small group of four articulating horse cervical vertebrae from layer (606). The fact that these bones were discovered still in articulation indicates that they were rapidly covered and lay undisturbed in their primary place of deposition.

6.4.7 The assemblage also includes some bones and teeth that would be suitable for more detailed analysis to provide information relating to slaughter patterns and the size and conformation of livestock.

6.5 Other Finds

6.5.1 Other finds comprise a single piece of ironworking slag (ditch 112), and six iron objects, two of which are identifiable as nails (depression 404, ditch 604, Trench 13 topsoil, unstratified in Trench 15). None of these finds are chronologically distinctive.

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

Context	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	Worked Flint	Pottery	Other Finds
0102				1/6	
0105	18/184			7/52	
0107	7/2	5/23			
0111	1/10				
0114			1/3		1 slag
0306	4/54		3/31	1/1	
0401			1/10		
0403	2/21		4/61	1/9	
0405				1/43	1 iron
0505				5/15	
0606	48/407	9/249		28/536	3 iron
0608			1/13	3/6	
0612			9/102	19/126	
1052					
1204			1/25	1/1	
1301					1 iron
1500		4/158			1 iron
1503		9/328			
1504	9/31	152/8201		14/128	
1505	11/15	206/8769		16/143	
1506	2/9	174/8869	1/2		
1507	1/3	17/684			
1509		8/479	1/9	8/12	
1510	4/9	8/373			
1513	1/1	7/595			
1514	9/76	13/896		2/35	
1515		6/93			
1516	40/595	184/11769		25/188	
1610	36/33	77/1009		1/38	
1614				13/59	
1617				3/41	
2002				2/50	
2006				1/2	
2012	1/1				
TOTALS	194/1451	879/42,495	22/256	152/1491	

7 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Five bulk samples were taken from probable Iron Age features within the evaluation trenches; Trench 1, Ditch **106 (107)**; Trench 15, storage pit **1508 (1505)**; pit **1604 (1606)**, posthole **1608 (1610)**; and Trench 20, ditch **2010 (2012)**. The samples were processed for the recovery of charred plant remains and charcoal, as well as the evaluation of the survival of other environmental material.

7.2 Charred Plant Remains

- 7.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereobinocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified (Table 2) to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).
- 7.2.2 The flots were generally quite small, although two had high numbers of shells that bulked their volume. There were high to very high numbers of roots and several in the samples, along with uncharred modern seeds and shells of the medieval introduced burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula*. Taken together these are indicative of the close proximity of the sampled deposits to the active soil horizon which often results in poorer preservation, as well as raising the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. However, with respect to charred material no such distinct elements were noted.
- 7.2.3 Charred cereal remains and associated weed seeds were present in three of the samples; pit **1508** in Trench 15 and pit **1604** and posthole **1608** in Trench 16. However, the cereal remains were general poorly preserved, although grains and glumes of hulled wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) could be identified in all three. Charred weed seeds were often generally better preserved and included species generally common within arable fields situated upon drier, calcareous soils. Those represented included fumitory (*Fumaria* sp.), narrow-fruited cornsalad (*Valerianella dentata*), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*), bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), and oats/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.).
- 7.2.4 Such remains were absent from both ditch deposits; ditch **106** in Trench 1 and ditch **2010** in Trench 20.
- 7.2.5 The remains can be associated with domestic cereal processing activities, and therefore generally indicative of settlement waste. They are in keeping with the general Iron Age date for the features and similar cereal deposits, usually comprising of mainly spelt wheat, along with comparable weed assemblages have been recovered from Iron Age sites in the general area, including Battlesbury (Clapham and Stevens 2008), Chemring (Pelling forthcoming), those upon Salisbury plain (Stevens 2006; Leivers and Stevens 2009), as well as those within the Danebury environs project (Campbell 2000).

7.3 Wood Charcoal

- 7.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 2**. Generally very little wood charcoal was seen in the flots bar the occasional fragment. This maybe in part a reflection of the high degree of rooting which can readily destroy such material.

7.4 Land snails

- 7.4.1 Shells were noted in the flots and their relative abundance noted (Table 2). Nomenclature is according to Kerney (1999). Such shells can be indicative of the local vegetative environment.
- 7.4.2 The sample from Trench 1 ditch **106** had high numbers of shells. These were mainly of open country species; *Helicella itala*, and *Vallonia* and intermediate species, such as *Cepaea* sp., *Trichia* sp. and *Cochlicopa* sp. Shells of shaded species were far less common, but included several shells of *Oxychilus/Aegopinella*. Several shells of *Pupilla muscorum* were also present in this sample, a species of open, disturbed soils, while occasional shells of *Vertigo* sp. a species also of open country were also noted.
- 7.4.3 The sample from ditch **2010** in Trench 20 also had high numbers of mollusc shells, mainly of open country species, including *Helicella itala*, *Pupilla muscorum* and *Vallonia* sp. Only a few shells indicative of shaded conditions were present, including *Aegopinella/Oxychilus*, and a single shell of *Discus rotundatus*.
- 7.4.4 Mollusc shells were quite common in pit **1604**, which was generally similar to ditch **106**, but did contain more shells of *Trichia*, as well as species more directly indicative of shaded conditions within the pit, including a few shells of *Ena obscura*.
- 7.4.5 The remaining samples had fewer shells within them. That from pit **1508** was similar to ditch **2010**, with shells of *Helicella itala*, *Vallonia* sp. and *Pupilla muscorum*. That from posthole 1604 had generally even fewer shells, with occasional shells of *Vallonia* sp. and *Pupilla muscorum*.
- 7.4.6 The high quantities of shells within the ditches are reflective of the slow rate of infilling of these features. The high numbers of shells in pit **1604** might also indicate that this feature infilled relatively slowly and assumingly was left open after it was abandoned.

Table 2 – Contents of environmental samples

Samples				Flot							
Feature	Conte xt	Sam ple	Ltrs	Flo t (ml)	% roots	Grai n	Chaff	Charre d other	Comments	Charcoal >4/2mm	Other
TRENCH 1											
Ditch 106	107	2	35	150	30%	-	-	-	Mainly shells very little charred. ?grain	0.5/0.5 ml	Moll-t(A**)
TRENCH 15											
Storage Pit 1508	1505	3	36	50	5%	A*	B	A	Barley, hulled wheat. 2x Fumaria, Valerianella dentata, Fallopia sp. Atriplex sp.,	0.5/2 ml	Moll-t(A)
TRENCH 16											
Pit 1604	1606	4	30	120	40%	B	A	-	5-8x grains of hulled wheat, glumes,	0.5/0.3ml	Moll-t(A**)
Post-hole 1608	1610	5	19	60	50%	B	A	A	4-5 grains of hulled wheat, Hordeum sp. Fallopia, Galium, Sherardia, Valerianella, Avena/Bromus, glumes	0.2/0.3ml	Moll-t(B)
TRENCH 20											
Ditch 2010	2012	1	36	20	30%	-	-	-	Mainly shells, no charred plant remains seen	0.2/0.1ml	Mol-t(A*)

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5: sab/f = small animal/fish bones, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-f = freshwater molluscs.

7.4.7

8 CONCLUSION

8.1.1 The evaluation has satisfied the aims of the project in demonstrating that archaeological remains of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Early Romano-British date exist on the Site. The features recorded during these works are associated with and lie within the area between two enclosures which were mapped by geophysics during an earlier phase of the evaluation (WA 2010a & WA 2010b).

8.1.2 The earliest finds on the Site date to the Bronze Age. Early Bronze Age (2400-1500 BC) Beaker pottery was recovered from both pit **607** near to the north-west enclosure and ditch **2004** in the north-east corner of the Site. Late Bronze Age (1100-700 BC) pottery came from ditch **1203** in the south-west corner of the Site. In the cases of ditches **2004** and **1203** no other datable finds were recovered from these features so they may legitimately be of Early and Late Bronze Age dates respectively. Pit **607**, however, was closely associated with pits of Romano-British date so the Bronze Age pottery found in this feature is considered intrusive. This pottery may be indicative of archaeological remains of Early Bronze Age date in the immediate area, however.

- 8.1.3 The excavated archaeological remains associated with the south-west enclosure transpired to be of Iron Age date (700 BC – 43 AD). Some pottery fabrics, from the earliest enclosure ditch **1512** and pit **1615** were identified as being specifically early Iron Age (700-400 BC), the pottery from the rest of the features can only be assigned to the Iron Age in general.
- 8.1.4 The types of features identified in Trenches 15 and 16 all attest to domestic activity inside the enclosure. Some of the postholes are undoubtedly associated with each other and represent fragments of structures; Postholes **1636**, **1637** and **1638** for example are probably a single alignment, however the limitations of the evaluation trench make assured interpretation difficult. Although the postholes do not show up in the geophysical results it is reasonable to assume that any further excavation of this area would yield these features in a similar quantity.
- 8.1.5 A direct comparison can be drawn between the Druids Lodge enclosure and the Iron Age enclosure recorded at Chemering under 6km to the south-west (WA forthcoming).
- 8.1.6 The archaeological remains encountered close to the enclosure located just off the north-west side of the Site mainly date to the Romano-British period. Among the locally produced broadly datable fabrics were more diagnostic pieces dating from the 2nd to the 4th centuries AD. This evidence suggests the north-west enclosure may have been established by the population inhabiting the south-east enclosure during the later Iron Age who re-located to a new settlement higher up the slope at the start of the Romano-British period (43 AD onwards). The finds evidence suggests habitation of the north-west enclosure may have continued well into the Late Roman Period (AD 250-410BC).

9 RECCOMENDATIONS

9.1 Archaeology

- 9.1.1 As a whole the results of the fieldwork demonstrate that well preserved prehistoric and Romano-British remains which will need to be taken into consideration in the development programme exist on the majority of the proposed development area. These archaeological remains are considered of high local importance.
- 9.1.2 Any groundwork, as highlighted by **Figure 4** would severely impact upon these remains to the extent of total destruction across most of the 'cut' area. The remains which exist in the proposed 'fill' area which have been characterised by these works will be preserved *in situ*. Due to the nature of the archaeological features and the underlying geology in this area damage through compaction is not considered to be an issue of concern.
- 9.1.3 The fieldwork has also demonstrated that there is a good correlation between the geophysical results and the presence of actual archaeological remains on the Site. The geophysical results therefore provide a clear picture of the distribution of archaeological features across the proposed development area and should be consulted in the future production of a mitigation strategy for the Site.

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 Oasis

10.1.1 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> has been initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form have been completed for submission to the SMR. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

10.2 Preparation and Deposition

10.2.1 The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Archive Preparation and in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990). On completion of the project the archive will be deposited with Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum under the Site Code 73702.

10.3 Copyright

10.3.1 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-profit making, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

10.4 Security Copy

10.4.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (English Heritage); a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

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APPENDIX 1 – TRENCH INFORMATION

Trench 1			
Length (m):	Width (m):	Max depth (m):	Height (m aOD):
29.1	1.9	0.4	137.2
Context	Description	Depth below ground surface (m)	
100	Unstratified artefacts from trench.	/	
101	Plough soil. Mid grey brown silty clay with sparse small sub angular flints.	0 – 0.3	
102	Subsoil. Narrow band of mid brown silty clay with chalk and flints acting as an interface between the topsoil and natural – more pronounced in section above features.	0.3 – 0.4	
103	Natural. Soliflucted upper chalk with linear patches of silt on the surface.	>0.4	
104	Ditch. Straight, parallel sides in plan with slightly convex sides and a wide slightly concave base in profile.	0.4 – 0.74	
105	Secondary Fill of ditch 104. Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare small angular flints and rare sub rounded small fragments of chalk.	0.4 – 0.74	
106	Ditch. Slightly curvilinear with parallel sides in plan with slightly convex sides and a wide flat base in profile.	0.4 – 0.79	
107	Secondary fill of ditch 106. Mid greyish brown silty clay with a moderate amount of small – medium sized flints and a sparse amount of small chalk fragments.	0.4 – 0.79	
108	Ditch. Straight with parallel sides in plan with slightly concave sides and a wide slightly concave base in profile. NE side truncated by ditch 110.	0.4 – 0.67	
109	Secondary fill of ditch 108. Mid greyish brown silty clay with sparse small flints and fragments of chalk.	0.4 – 0.67	
110	Ditch. Straight with parallel sides in plan with a slightly convex NE edge, a slightly concave SW edge and a wide concave base in profile.	0.4 – 0.76	
111	Secondary fill of ditch 110. Comprises mid greyish brown silty clay with sparse small flint gravels and fragments of chalk.	0.4 – 0.76	
112	Ditch. Straight and parallel sided with a square terminus in plan. Steep flat sides until depth of 0.3m then vertically sided. Base not observed	0.4 - >1.25	
113	Deliberate deposit in ditch 112. Comprises redeposited natural chalk in fine – small scale fragments in a light grey silty clay matrix.	0.4 - >1.2	
114	Secondary fill of ditch 112. Light grey silty clay with sparse fine – medium sized flints and small fragments of chalk.	0.4 - >1.25	

Trench 2			
Length (m):	Width (m):	Max depth (m):	Height (m aOD):
29	1.9	0.35	135.4
Context	Description	Depth below ground surface (m)	
200	Unstratified artefacts from trench.	/	
201	Plough soil. Mid grey brown silty clay with sparse small sub angular flints.	0 – 0.28	

202	Subsoil. Narrow band of mid brown silty clay with chalk and flints acting as an interface between the topsoil and natural – more pronounced in section above features.	0.28 – 0.35
203	Natural. Soliflucted upper chalk with linear patches of silt on the surface.	>0.35
204	Ditch. with parallel sides in plan with stepped flat sides and a wide flat base in profile.	0.35 – 0.65
205	Primary fill of ditch 204. Comprises light grey brown silty clay with sparse fine – small sub angular fragments of chalk and flints.	0.6 – 0.65
206	Secondary fill of ditch 204. Mid grey brown silty loam with sparse rounded fragments of chalk and rare small angular flints.	0.35 – 0.6
207	Ditch. Straight and parallel sided in plan with slightly convex sides and a narrow slightly concave base in profile.	0.35 – 0.75
208	Primary fill of ditch 207. Light grey brown silty clay with common angular flints.	0.7 – 0.75
209	Secondary fill of ditch 207. Mid grey brown silty loam with moderate small rounded fragments of chalk and sparse angular flints.	0.35 – 0.7

Trench 3			
Length (m):	Width (m):	Max depth (m):	Height (m aOD):
31.4	1.9	0.5	136.7
Context	Description	Depth below ground surface (m)	
300	Unstratified artefacts from trench.	/	
301	Plough soil. Mid grey brown silty clay with moderate poorly sorted fine – medium sized sub angular flints and fragments of chalk. Diffuse interface with subsoil.	0 – 0.3	
302	Subsoil. Mid brown silty loam with a moderate amount of fine – small scale fragments of chalk and flints. Diffuse interface with natural.	0.3 – 0.5	
303	Natural. Soliflucted upper chalk. Reasonably 'clean' with silty patches visible on the surface.	>0.5	
304	Ditch. straight linear in plan with a flat north side, a slightly convex south side flints and a wide slightly concave base in profile.	0.5 – 1.05	
305	Secondary fill of ditch 304. Light grey brown silty clay with sparse well sorted fine-small flints and fragments of chalk.	0.95 – 1.05	
306	Primary fill of ditch 304. Light grey brown silty clay with poorly sorted fine-medium scale flints and chalk fragments.	0.75 – 0.95	
307	Secondary fill of ditch 304. Comprises mid grey brown silty clay with rare small flints and chalk fragments.	0.5 – 0.75	
308	Depression, Wide and shallow feature visible in section in the trench edge.	0.3 – 0.65	
309	Mid brown silty loam with a moderate amount of fine – small scale fragments of chalk and flints.	0.3 – 0.65	

Trench 4			
Length (m):	Width (m):	Max depth (m):	Height (m aOD):
29.8	1.9	0.32	133.9
Context	Description	Depth below	

		ground surface (m)
400	Unstratified artefacts from trench.	/
401	Plough soil. Mid grey brown silty clay with common rounded – angular flints and chalk fragments.	0 – 0.28
402	Subsoil. Mid brown silt clay with common small flints and abundant fine-small chalk fragments.	0.28 – 0.32
403	Secondary fill of depression 404. Comprises mid brown silt clay with moderate small – medium sized flints and fragments of chalk.	>0.32
404	Linear depression, possible trackway. Concave sides with a wide flat base in profile.	0.28 – 0.59
405	Same as 403.	>0.32

Trench 5			
Length (m):	Width (m):	Max depth (m):	Height (m aOD):
31	1.9	0.42	134.7
Context	Description	Depth below ground surface (m)	
500	Unstratified artefacts from trench.	/	
501	Plough soil. Mid Grey brown silty clay with rare small flints.	0 – 0.29	
502	Subsoil. Mid brown silty clay with sparse small sub angular flints.	0.29 – 0.42	
503	Natural. Soliflucted upper chalk with silt patches at the surface.	>0.42	
504	Ditch. Straight and parallel sided in plan with flat sides and a narrow slightly concave base in profile.	0.42 – 0.56	
505	Secondary fill of ditch 504. Comprises light grey brown silty clay with rare small sub-angular flints.	0.42 – 0.56	

Trench 6			
Length (m):	Width (m):	Max depth (m):	Height (m aOD):
29.7	1.9	0.34	137.8
Context	Description	Depth below ground surface (m)	
600	Unstratified artefacts from trench.	/	
601	Plough soil. Mid grey brown silty clay with moderate fine – small flints.	0 – 0.22	
602	Subsoil. Mid brown silty clay with sparse small flints.	0.22 – 0.34	
603	Natural. Soliflucted upper chalk with silt patches on the surface.	>0.34	
604	Ditch. Straight and parallel sided in plan with slightly concave sides and a narrow slightly concave base.	0.22 – 0.72	
605	Primary fill of ditch 604. Comprises light grey brown silty clay with common fine fragments of chalk.	0.22 – 0.62	
606	Mid grey brown silty clay with sparse fine-large sub angular flints.	0.62 – 0.72	
607	Pit. Sub rounded in plan with steep very slightly concave sides and a very slightly concave base.	0.22 – 0.51	
608	Secondary fill of pit 607. Mid brown silty clay with sparse fine-small fragments of chalk and small sub angular flints.	0.22 – 0.51	
609	Pit. Sub-rounded in plan with slightly convex sides and a	0.22 – 0.55	

	wide flat base in profile.	
610	Secondary fill of pit 609. Mid grey-brown silty clay with sparse small flints and chalk fragments.	0.22 – 0.55
611	Pit. Sub rounded shape in plan with slightly concave sides and a wide flat base in profile.	0.22 – 0.7
612	Primary fill of pit 611. Comprises light brown silty clay with moderate fine-small flint and chalk fragments.	0.22 – 0.55
613	Secondary fill of pit 611. Comprises mid grey brown silty clay with rare small sub angular flints	0.55 – 0.7

Trench 7			
Length (m):	Width (m):	Max depth (m):	Height (m aOD):
29.5	1.9	0.28	138.4
Context	Description	Depth below ground surface (m)	
701	Tosoi. Mid grey brown silty clay with sparse well sorted flint inclusions. Diffuse interface with subsoil.	0 – 0.22	
702	Subsoil. Light brown silty clay with rare large flints and moderate fine fragments of chalk.	0.22 – 0.27	
703	Natural. Soliflucted upper chalk with small irregular silt patches on the surface.	>0.27	

Trench 8			
Length:	Width:	Max depth:	Height (m aOD):
30	1.9	0.26	
Context	Description	Depth below ground surface (m)	
801	Tosoi. Mid grey brown silty clay with sparse fine-small fragments of chalk and flints.	0 – 0.26	
802	Natural. Relatively clean soliflucted upper chalk with large amorphous silt patches on the surface.	>0.26	

Trench 9			
Length (m):	Width (m):	Max depth (m):	Height (m aOD):
29.8	1.9	0.37	135.8
Context	Description	Depth below ground surface (m)	
901	Topsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay with poorly sorted sparse fine-medium sized flints and chalk.	0 – 0.22	
902	Subsoil interface between topsoil and natural. Mid brown silty clay with sparse small flints and chalk fragments.	0.22 – 0.37	
903	Natural. Clean natural chalk.	>0.37	

Trench 10			
Length (m): 28.5	Width (m): 1.9	Max depth: 0.55	Height (m aOD):
Context	Description	Depth below ground surface (m)	
1001	Topsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay with sparse small sub angular and sub rounded flints and fragments of chalk. Abrupt interface with 1002.	0 – 0.24	
1002	Natural. Clean upper chalk with large silt patches (?bioturbation) on the surface.	0.24 – >0.34	
1003	Tree throw depression. Amorphous shape in plan with concave sides and base in profile.	0.24 – 0.55	
1004	Secondary fill of tree throw depression 1003. Comprises mid brown silty clay with rare fine-small sized fragments of chalk and flint.	0.24 – 0.55	
1005	Ditch. Straight and parallel sided in plan with slightly convex sides and a slightly concave base in profile.	0.24 – 0.69	
1006	Primary fill in ditch 1005. Comprises mid grey brown silty clay with a moderate amount of fine-small sized sub angular fragments of chalk.	0.44 – 0.69	
1007	Secondary fill in ditch 1005. Comprises mid brown silty clay with sparse small sub angular flints and fragments of chalk.	0.24 – 0.69	

Trench 11			
Length (m): 29.9	Width (m): 1.9	Max depth (m): 0.3	Height (m aOD): 138.5
Context	Description	Depth below ground surface (m)	
1100	Plough soil. Mid grey brown silty clay with sparse fine-small fragments of chalk and flint.	0 – 0.22	
1101	Subsoil. Mid brown silty clay with a moderate quantity of fine fragments of chalk.	0.22 – 0.3	
1102	Natural. Soliflucted upper chalk – relatively clean with some small patches of silt at the surface.	>0.3	

Trench 12			
Length: 31.3	Width: 1.9	Max depth: 0.29	Height (m aOD): 139.3
Context	Description	Depth below ground surface (m)	
1201	Topsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay with sparse fine and small flints and chalk fragments.	0 – 0.29	
1202	Natural. Clean chalk with some small silt patches on the surface.	>0.29	
1203	Ditch. Straight and parallel sided in plan with slightly convex sides and a narrow flat base if profile.	0.29 – 0.85	
1204	Secondary fill of ditch 1203. Mid grey brown silty clay with a moderate amount of poorly sorted fine – small scale chalk	0.29 – 0.85	

	and flints.	
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Trench 13			
Length (m):	Width (m):	Max depth (m):	Height (m aOD):
29.8	1.9	0.35	137.6
Context	Description	Depth below ground surface (m)	
1301	Topsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay with rare poorly sorted fine – medium sized fragments of chalk.	0 – 0.24	
1302	Subsoil interface. Mid brown silty clay with sparse small flints and fragments of chalk.	0.24 – 0.35	
1303	Natural. Clean chalk with small silt patches on the surface.	>0.35	

Trench 14			
Length (m):	Width (m):	Max depth (m):	Height (m aOD):
30	1.9	0.32	133.5
Context	Description	Depth below ground surface (m)	
1400	Unstratified artefacts	/	
1401	Plough soil. Mid grey brown silty clay with sparse fine-small chalk & flints. Diffuse interface with 1402.	0 – 0.23	
1402	Subsoil. Mid brown silty clay with moderate fine-small flints and chalk fragments. Diffuse interface with 1403.	0.23 – 0.32	
1403	Natural. Clean chalk with small silt patches on the surface.	>0.32	

Trench 15			
Length:	Width:	Max depth:	Height (m aOD):
30	1.9	0.24	131.2
Context	Description	Depth below ground surface (m)	
1500	Unstratified finds.	/	
1501	Topsoil. Mid brown silt loam with common angular and sub angular flints, occasional small rounded flint nodules. Occasional fragments of burnt flint. Diffuse interface with 1502.	0 – 0.24	
1502	Natural. Soliflucted upper chalk. Some small patches of silt present on the surface.	0.24 – >0.36	
1503	Secondary fill of pit 1508. Light brown silt loam with common small (5 – 70mm) sub rounded and sub angular fragments of chalk.	0.29 – 0.35	
1504	Deliberate backfill of pit 1508. light-mid brown silt loam with occasional angular flints 20 – 50mm in size and common small sub angular and sub rounded pieces of chalk 5 – 40mm in size. Common fragments of burnt flint 10 – 80mm in size.	0.43 – 0.72	
1505	Deliberate backfill of pit 1508. Comprises very dark brown silt loam with common sub angular and sub rounded pieces of chalk 5 – 40mm in size and occasional angular – sub angular flints. Abundant pieces of burnt flint present in	0.54 – 0.88	

	context 5 – 90mm in size.	
1506	Deliberate backfill of pit 1508. Mid brown silt loam with frequent sub angular and sub rounded pieces of chalk 5 – 30mm and occasional sub angular flints 10 – 30mm in size.	0.54 – 0.99
1507	Deliberate backfill of pit 1508. Basal fill Comprising mid-dark brown silt loam with common common sub rounded and sub angular fragments of chalk 5 – 30mm in size and rare small sub rounded flint nodules 20 – 40mm. Occasional angular burnt flint fragments 5 – 50mm in size.	0.99 – 1.1
1508	Pit. Not fully exposed but appeared to be round in plan. Steep, flat slightly undercutting edges with an abrupt break of slope to a wide flat base in profile.	0.24 – 1.1
1509	Tertiary fill of ditch 1511. Comprises dark brown silty clay with rare small sub angular flints and chalk fragments.	0.24 – >0.93
1510	?Secondary fill of ditch 1511. Comprises mid brown silty clay with common fine – medium sized sub angular fragments of chalk.	0.24 – 1.93
1511	Enclosure ditch. Truncates western side of 1512. Profile not fully excavated. East side is flat and moderately sloping.	0.24 – 1.5
1512	Enclosure ditch. Truncated on west side by 1511. Steep slightly convex sides in profile. Base was not reached during excavation.	0.24 - >1.93
1513	Deliberate backfill. Loose redeposited natural chalk. Fine-large scale pieces within a light grey silt matrix. Sump deposit.	1.2 - >1.93
1514	Secondary deposit. Light – mid brown silty clay with common small fragments of chalk. Redeposited bank material?	0.74 – 1.47
1515	Secondary deposit. Dark band of silty clay representing period of stabilization and vegetation formation	0.97 – 1.1
1516	Tertiary deposit. Mid brown silty clay with fine-medium scale chalk fragments. Represents deliberate levelling off of ditch probably by demolishing adjacent bank prior to the excavation of ditch 1511.	0.24 – 1.01
1517	Primary deposit. Fine-small fragments of chalk in a light grey silt matrix.	0.95 – 1.47
1518	Secondary fill of ditch 1512. Dark brown silty clay representing a period of stabilization and organic growth.	1.39 – 1.5
1519	Unexcavated pit.	/

Trench 16			
Length (m):	Width (m):	Max depth (m):	Height (m aOD):
30.3	1.9	0.3	129.7
Context	Description	Depth below ground surface (m)	
1600	Unstratified finds.	/	
1601	Topsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay with sparse small sub angular flints.	0 – 0.2	
1602	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with sparse small sub angular flints.	0.2 – 0.3	
1603	Natural. Clean upper chalk with small silt patches on the surface.		
1604	Pit. Only partially exposed in plan although probably sub-rounded. Gradually sloping very slightly concave sides and a narrow very slightly concave base in profile.	0.2 – 0.53	
1605	Primary fill of pit 1604. Comprises light grey brown silty clay	0.44 – 0.53	

	with rare flints 60 – 100mm in size, moderate chalk and sparse sub rounded gravels.	
1606	Secondary fill of pit 1604. Dark grey brown with small fragments of chalk.	0.32 – 0.53
1607	Deliberate deposit in top of pit 1604. Comprises clean redeposited natural chalk probably derived from the excavation of another feature in the immediate vicinity.	0.2 – 0.39
1608	Posthole. Oval shape in plan. Steep flat NW side gradual convex SE side. Wide slightly concave base.	0.3 – 0.68
1609	Deliberate deposit in posthole 1608. Comprises very dark grey brown silty clay containing large burnt and unburnt flint packing stones <120mm ³ in size.	0.3 – 0.53
1610	Secondary deposit in posthole 1608. Comprises mid greyish brown silty clay with rare small flints.	0.37 – 0.68
1611	Posthole. Sub rounded shape in plan. Steep flat sides and a slightly concave base in profile.	0.3 – 0.6
1612	Secondary fill of posthole 1611. Mid greyish brown silty loam with sparse 30 – 120mm sized flints and rare 50mm sized fragments of chalk.	0.3 – 0.6
1613	Posthole. Round in plan. Moderately sloping flat sides and a wide flat base in profile.	0.3 – 0.43
1614	Mid greyish brown silty clay with sparse small fragments of chalk up to 60mm in size and rare small sub angular flints.	0.3 – 0.43
1615	Ditch terminus. Moderate sloping concave sides with a wide slightly concave base.	0.3 – 0.5
1616	Primary fill of ditch 1615. Mid greyish brown silty clay with a moderate amount of small angular flints.	0.47 – 0.5
1617	Secondary fill of ditch 1616. Mid brown silty clay with sparse fine-small sub angular chalk fragments.	0.3 – 0.47
1621	Pit. Oval shaped in plan Moderate sloping slightly concave sides and a narrow slightly concave base in profile.	0.3 – 0.52
1622	Primary fill in pit 1621. Comprises mid greyish brown silty clay with sparse medium sized sub angular flints and fragments of chalk.	0.3 – 0.52
1623	Mid brown silty clay with a moderate amount of medium sized angular flints.	0.45 – 0.52
1624	Posthole. Circular in plan with steep flat sides and a flat base in profile.	0.3 – 0.62
1625	Secondary fill of posthole 1624. Mid grey brown silty clay containing a moderate amount of angular flint 30-100mm in size.	0.3 – 0.4
1626	Secondary fill of posthole 1624. Comprises mid greyish brown silty clay with sparse small flints.	0.4 – 0.62
1627	Unexcavated ?pit.	/
1628	Unexcavated ?pit.	/
1629	Unexcavated posthole.	/
1630	Unexcavated posthole.	/
1631	Unexcavated posthole.	/
1632	Unexcavated ?pit.	/
1633	Unexcavated posthole.	/
1634	Unexcavated posthole.	/
1635	Unexcavated ?pit.	/
1636	Unexcavated posthole.	/
1637	Unexcavated posthole.	/
1639	Unexcavated posthole.	/
1640	Unexcavated posthole.	/
1641	Unexcavated posthole.	/

Trench 17			
Length (m):	Width (m):	Max depth:	Height (m aOD):
30	1.9	0.25	130.6
Context	Description	Depth below ground surface (m)	
1701	Topsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay with sparse small flint gravels. Diffuse interface with 1702.	0 – 0.15	
1702	Subsoil. Mid brown silty clay with sparse flints and fine-small sized fragments of chalk.	0.15 – 0.25	
1703	Natural. Soliflucted upper chalk with patches of reddish brown coloured silt on the surface.	>0.25	

Trench 18			
Length (m):	Width (m):	Max depth:	Height (m aOD):
30.3	1.9	0.55	131.9
Context	Description	Depth below ground surface (m)	
1801	Topsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay with rare small angular flints.	0 – 0.25	
1802	Subsoil. Mid brown silty clay with rare small flints and fragments of chalk.	0.25 – 0.55	
1803	Natural. Soliflucted upper chalk with large reddish brown silt patches on the surface.	>0.55	

Trench 18			
Length (m):	Width (m):	Max depth:	Height (m aOD):
30.3	1.9	0.55	131.9
Context	Description	Depth below ground surface (m)	
1801	Topsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay with rare small angular flints.	0 – 0.25	
1802	Subsoil. Mid brown silty clay with rare small flints and fragments of chalk.	0.25 – 0.55	
1803	Natural. Soliflucted upper chalk with large reddish brown silt patches on the surface.	>0.55	

Trench 19			
Length (m):	Width (m):	Max depth:	Height (m aOD):
30.4	1.9	0.25	131.4
Context	Description	Depth below ground surface (m)	
1901	Topsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay with sparse fine – small flints.	0 – 0.1	
1902	Mid brown silty clay with rare small flints.	0.1 – 0.25	
1903	Natural. Soliflucted chalk with reddish brown silt patches on the surface.	>0.25	

Trench 20			
Length (m):	Width (m):	Max depth:	Height (m aOD):
30.4	1.9	0.45	129.1
Context	Description	Depth below ground surface (m)	
2000	Unstratified artefacts from trench.	/	
2001	Topsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay with sparse well sorted small sub angular flints and fin flecks of chalk. Abrupt transition into 2002.	0 – 0.25	
2002	Light grey brown silty clay with common fine-small fragments of chalk. Diffuse interface with 2003.	0.25 – 0.45	
2003	Natural. Soliflucted upper chalk, weathered and dirty at the surface.	>0.45	
2004	Ditch. Straight and parallel sided in plan. Stepped east side and slightly convex western side, abrupt breaks of slope into a wide and flat base in profile.	0.45 – 0.91	
2005	Primary fill of ditch 2004. Light grey silty clay with abundant poorly sorted fine-medium (60mm ³) chalk and flints.	0.45 – 0.91	
2006	Secondary fill of ditch 2004. Light grey brown silty clay with moderate fine-small chalk fragments and flint.	0.45 – 0.68	
2007	Ditch. Moderate sloping flat east side, gradual break of slope into a slightly concave base. Truncated on west side by ditch 2010.	0.45 – 0.98	
2008	Primary fill of ditch 2007. Mid grey brown silty clay with poorly sorted common fine-med scale chalk and flint.	0.94 – 0.98	
2009	Secondary fill of ditch 2007. Mid brown silty clay with sparse fine fragments of chalk.	0.45 – 0.96	
2010	Ditch. Gradually sloping almost flat sides and a slightly concave base in profile.	0.45 – 1.25	
2011	Primary fill of ditch 2010. Mid grey brown silty clay with very common poorly sorted fine-medium scale (60mm ³) flints.	1.12 – 1.25	
2012	Secondary fill of ditch 2010. Light grey brown silty clay with rare small flints and and common well sorted fine-small sized fragments of chalk.	0.45 1.24	
2013	Mid brown silty clay with sparse fine sized fragments of chalk.	0.45 – 0.92	

APPENDIX 2 - OASIS FORM

Printable version

11.1 OASIS ID: wessexar1-82314

Project details

Project name Druids Lodge Polo Club, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Short description of the project Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Druids Lodge Polo Club to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development on land at Druid's Lodge Polo Club, near Salisbury, Wiltshire, centred on NGR 409525 139260. The fieldwork was required as part of the ongoing programme of archaeological investigation to inform a proposed planning application . Following two phases of geophysical survey across the site, twenty trenches were machine excavated and positioned largely within areas of proposed cut and targeted on the probable archaeological features highlighted by the previous surveys. Three trenches were also positioned within an area of fill in the south-east corner of the site, to provide further information on the archaeology to help to inform future mitigation and preservation. The evaluation has established that archaeological features comprising two enclosures, pits, ditches and a possible trackway are present across the site. The earliest evidence of activity on the Site dates to the early Bronze Age and although this was largely found residually amongst later Romano-British pits, in two of the ditches, no other datable finds were recovered suggesting a low level of early prehistoric activity across the site. Two trenches targeted on the enclosure in the south-east corner of the site have confirmed an Iron Age date. A substantial double ditched feature enclosing the settlement was recorded and partially excavated. One storage pit and several further pits and postholes indicative of settlement activity were recorded within the interior of the enclosure. The archaeological remains encountered close to the enclosure located just off the north-west side of the site date mainly to the Romano-British period. The fieldwork has also demonstrated that there is a good correlation between the geophysical results and the presence of actual archaeological remains on the site.

Project dates Start: 02-08-2010 End: 30-09-2010

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes 73700 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes 73701 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	OVAL ENCLOSURE Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Uncertain
Methods techniques	& 'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY WOODFORD Druids Lodge Polo Club
Postcode	SP3 4UN
Study area	114093.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 09525 39260 51.1519946394 -1.863798922010 51 09 07 N 001 51 49 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 129.70m Max: 137.20m

Project creators

Name of Wessex Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory
originator body

Project design Wessex Archaeology
originator

Project Sue Farr
director/manager

Project supervisor J Milward

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Druids Lodge Polo Club
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
recipient

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Industrial','Metal','Worked
stone/lithics'

Digital Archive Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
recipient

Digital Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Survey'

Digital Media 'Database','GIS','Images raster / digital
available photography','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'

Paper Archive Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
recipient

Paper Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Stratigraphic','Survey'

Paper available Media 'Context sheet', 'Drawing', 'Map', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Survey', 'Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Druids Lodge Polo Club, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Author(s)/Editor(s) Milward, J

Other bibliographic details 73702.03

Date 2010

Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology

Place of issue or publication Salisbury Office

Description Grey literature client report

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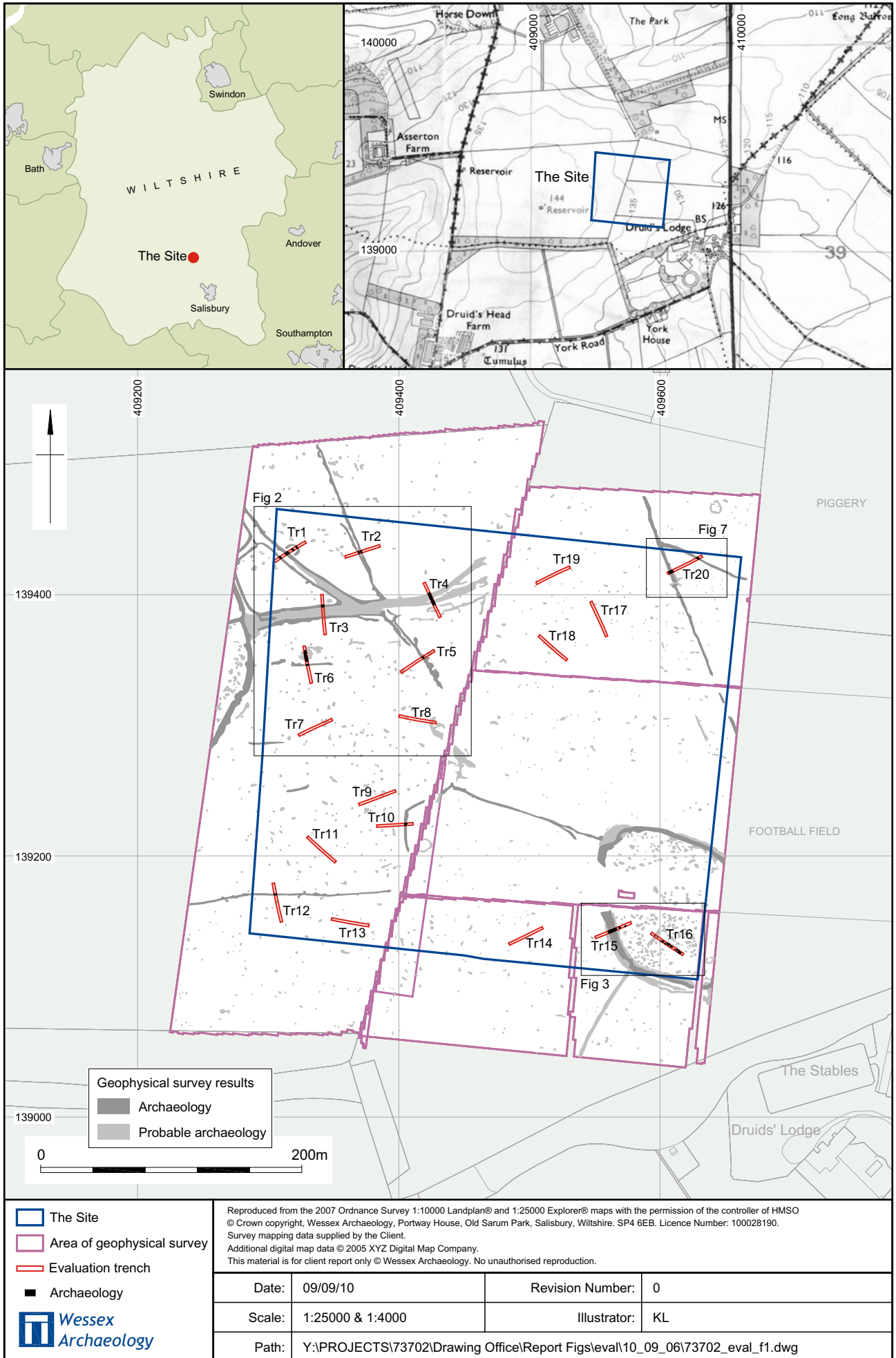
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OASIS:

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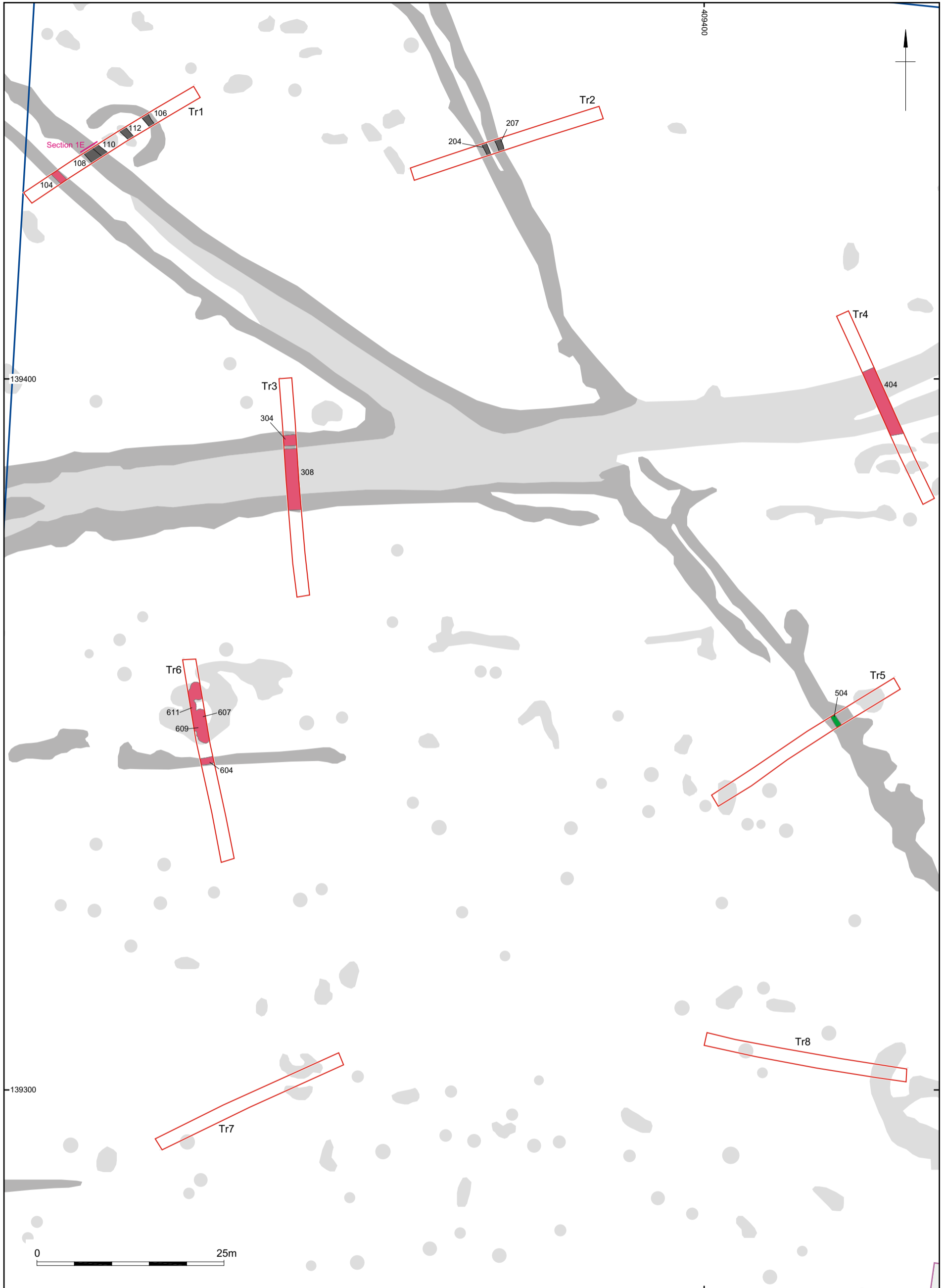
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Site and trench location

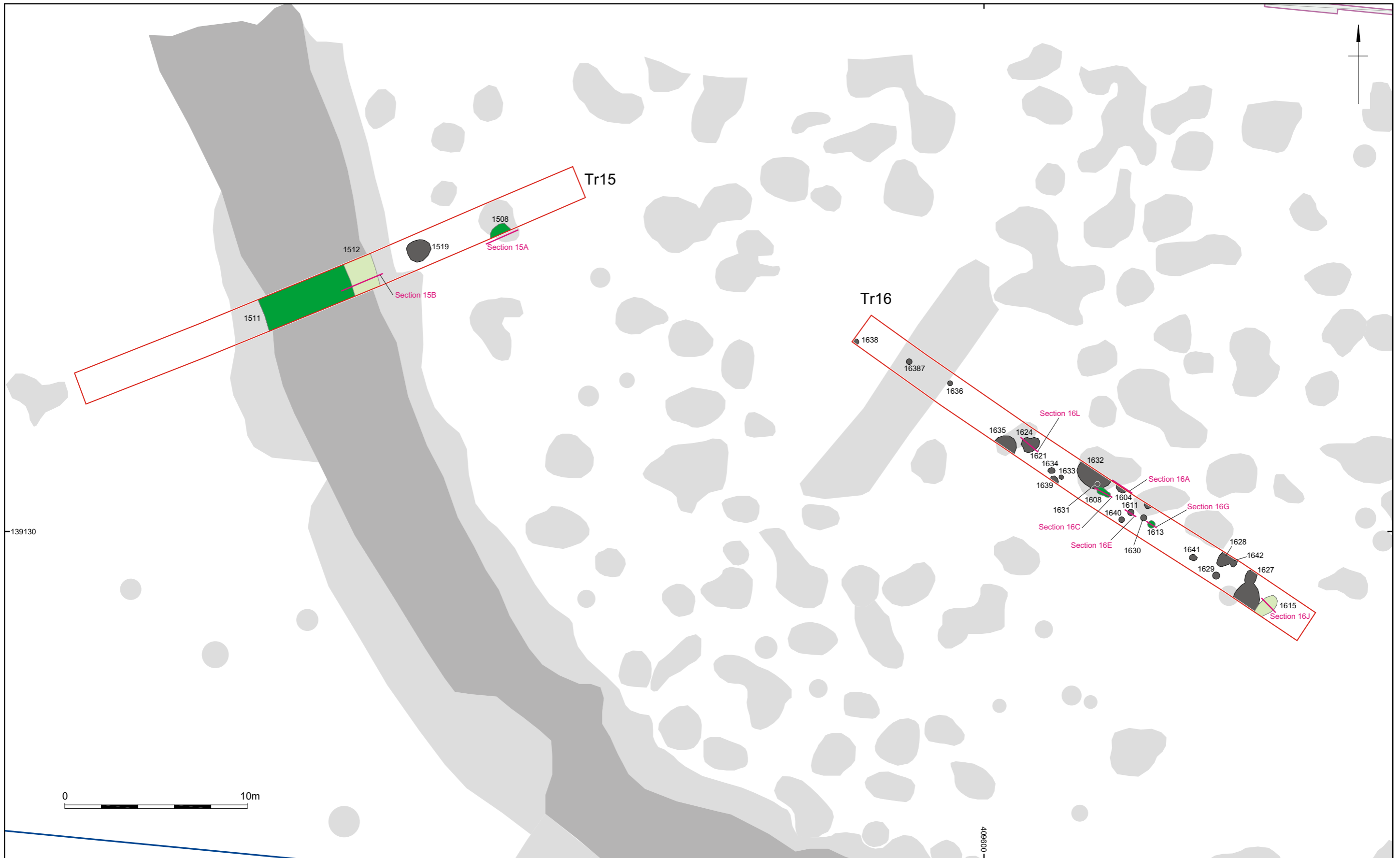
Figure 1




	Geophysical survey results ■ Archaeology ■ Probable archaeology	Site boundary ■ Evaluation trench ■ Iron Age ■ Romano-British ■ Undated	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
			Date:	09/09/10	Revision Number:	0
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Close up of trenches in north-west corner of site

Figure 2



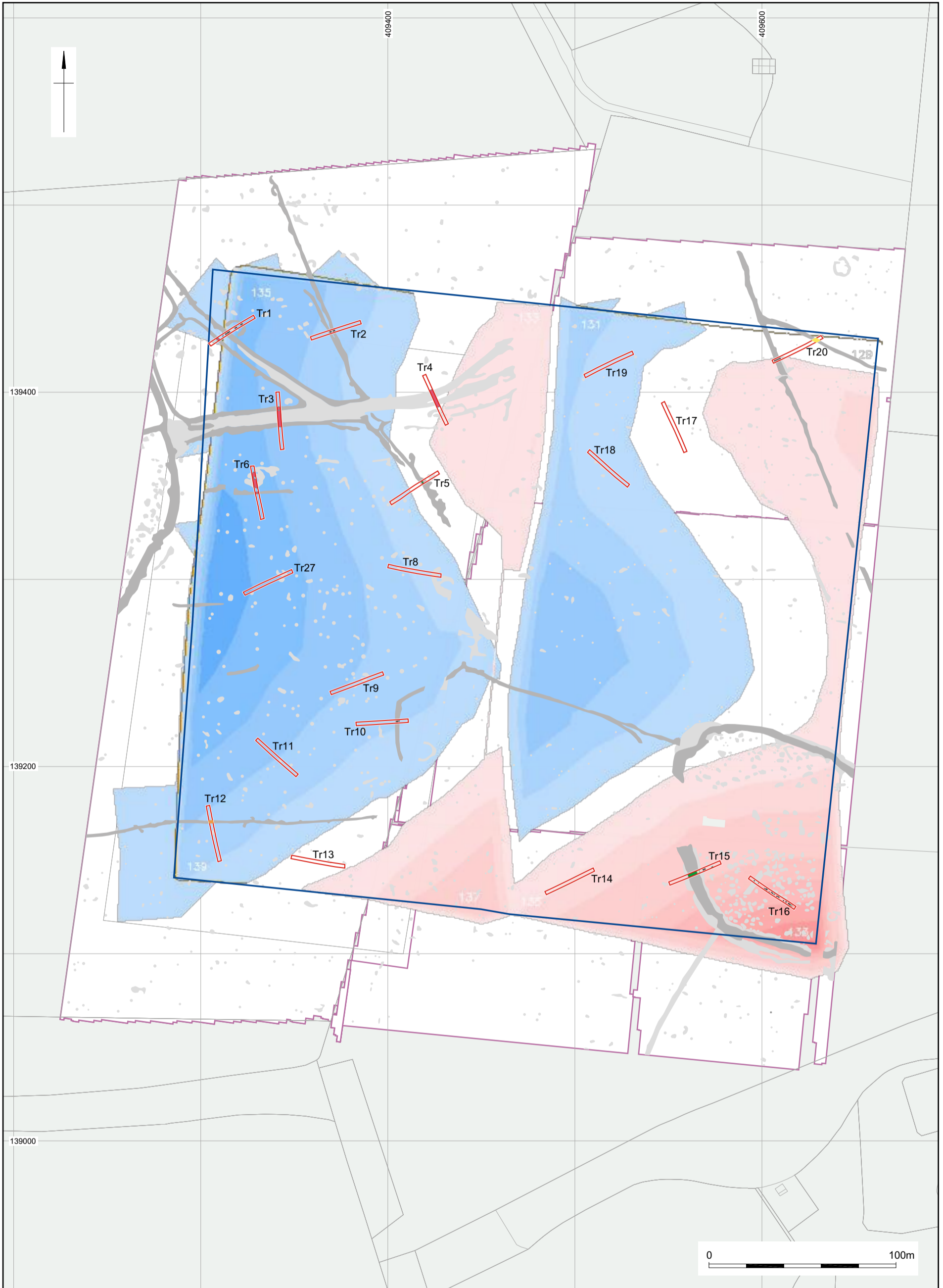

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Geophysical survey results		Site boundary		Early Iron Age	
	Archaeology		Site boundary		Early Iron Age
	Probable archaeology		Evaluation trench		Iron Age
					Undated

Date:	09/09/10	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:200	Illustrator:	KL
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Close up of trenches in south-east corner of site

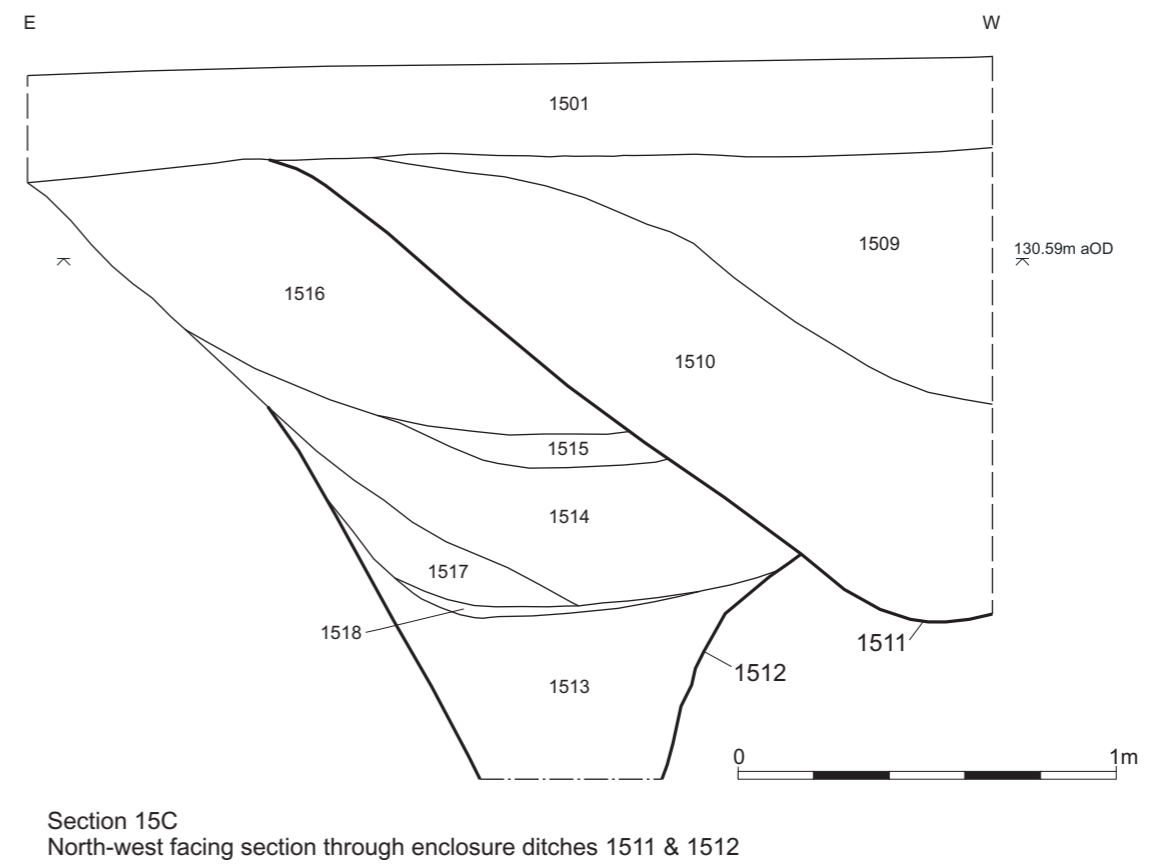
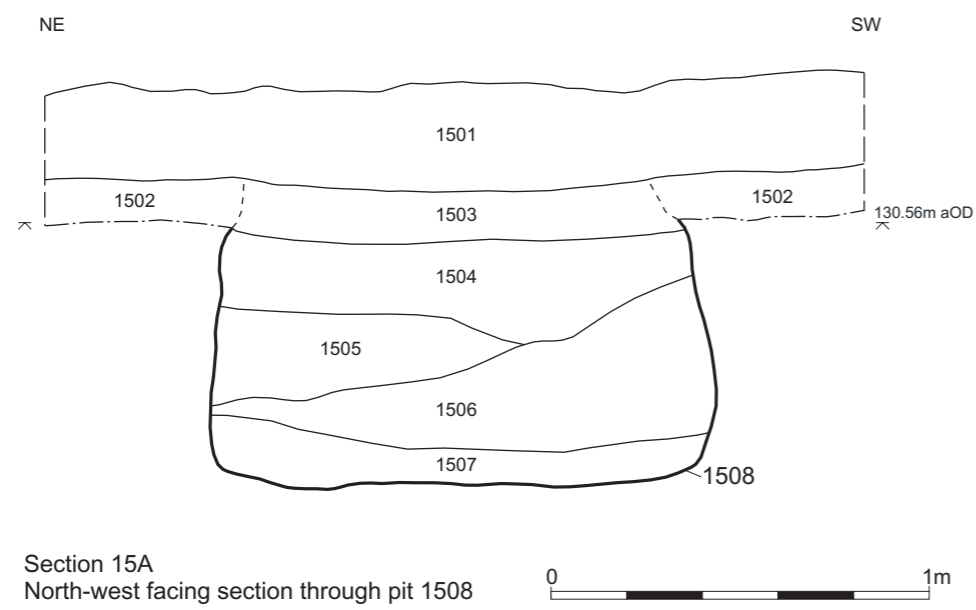
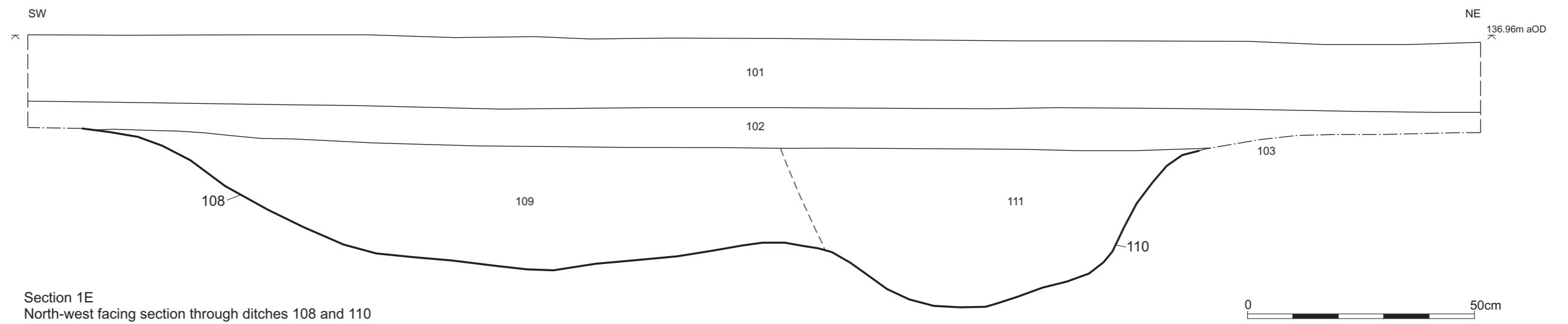
Figure 3

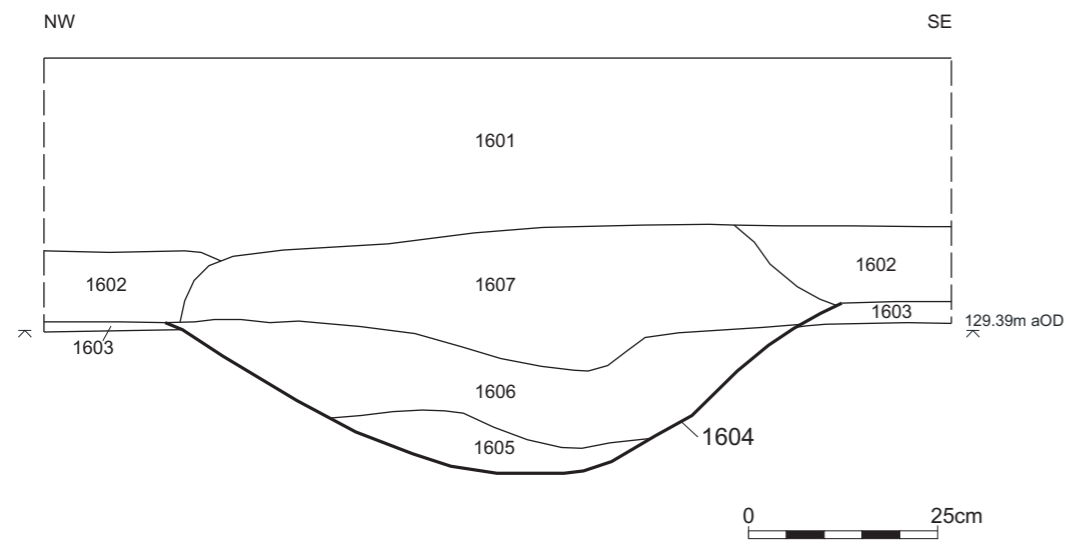


Geophysical survey results Archaeology Probable archaeology		The Site Area of geophysical survey Evaluation trench Proposed cut Proposed fill		Early Bronze Age Late Bronze Age Early Iron Age Iron Age Romano-British Undated	
				Digital mapping data supplied by the Client. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.	
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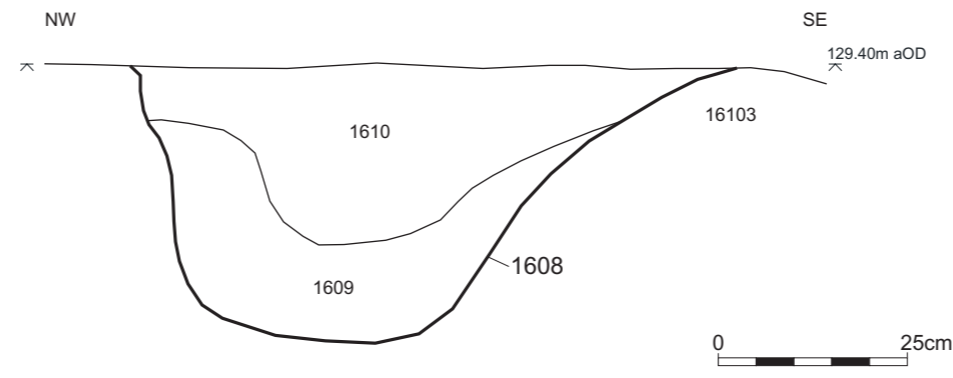
Development area, trenches, archaeology, geophysical survey and proposed cut/fill groundworks

Figure 4

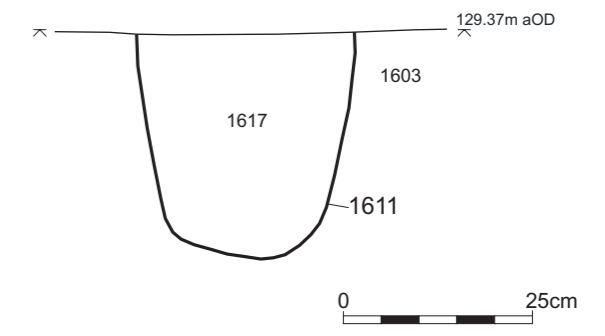




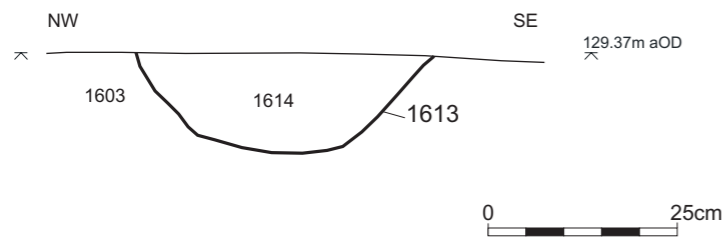
Section 16A
South-west facing section through pit 1604



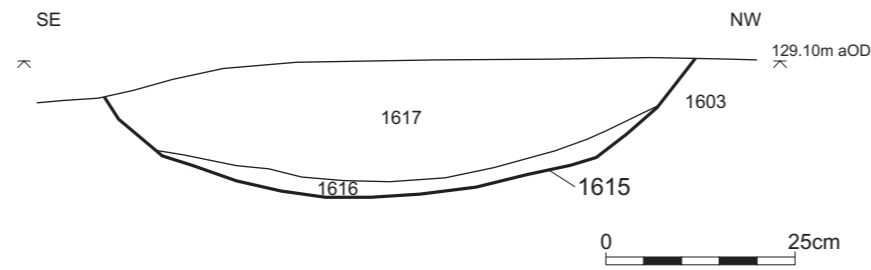
Section 16C
South-west facing section through post hole 1603



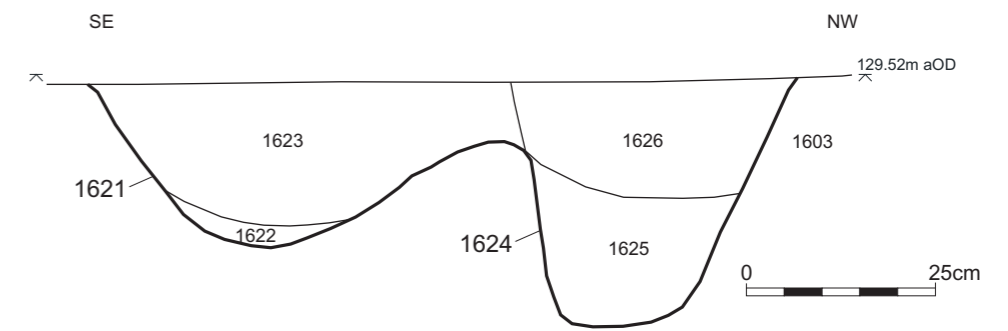
Section 16E
North-east facing section through post hole 1611



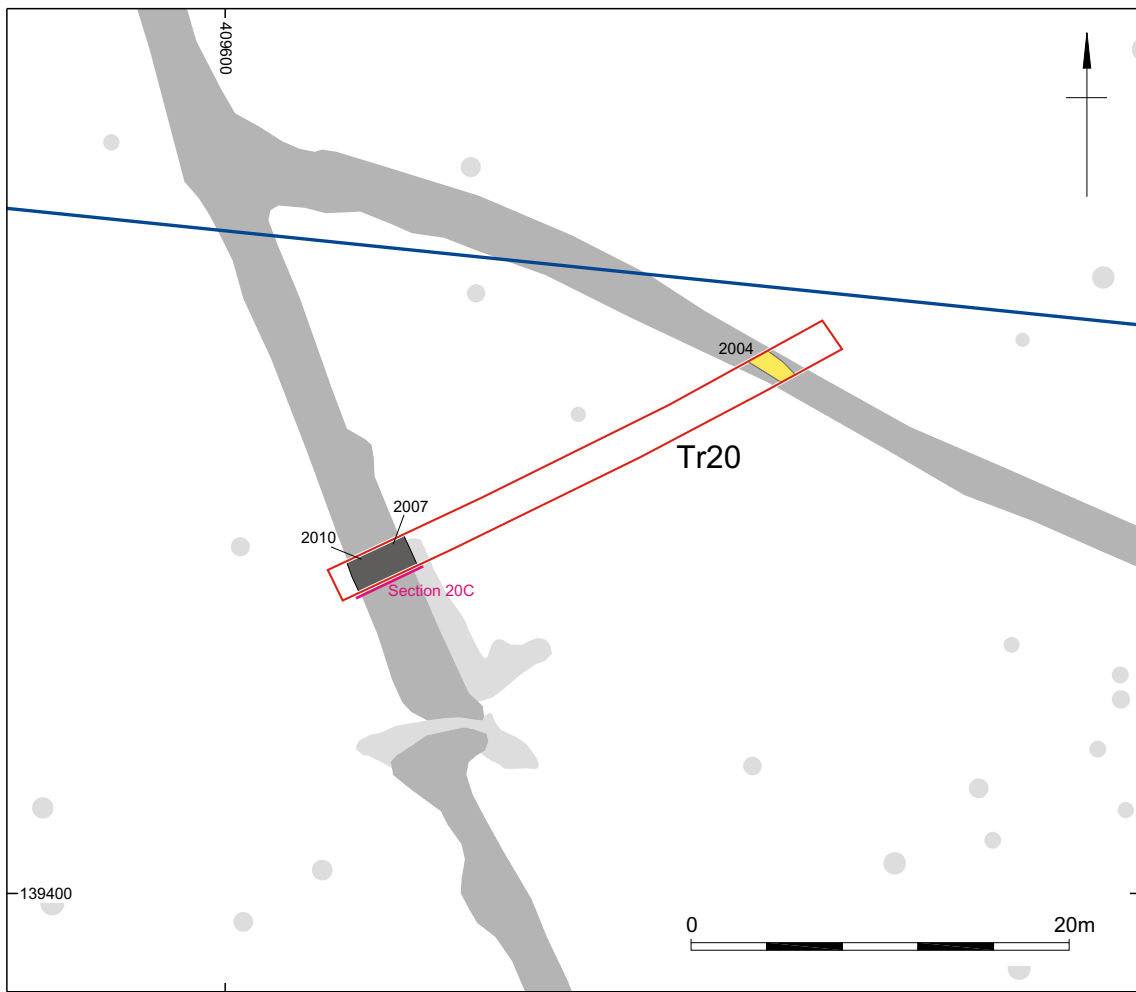
Section 16G
North-east facing section through post hole 1613



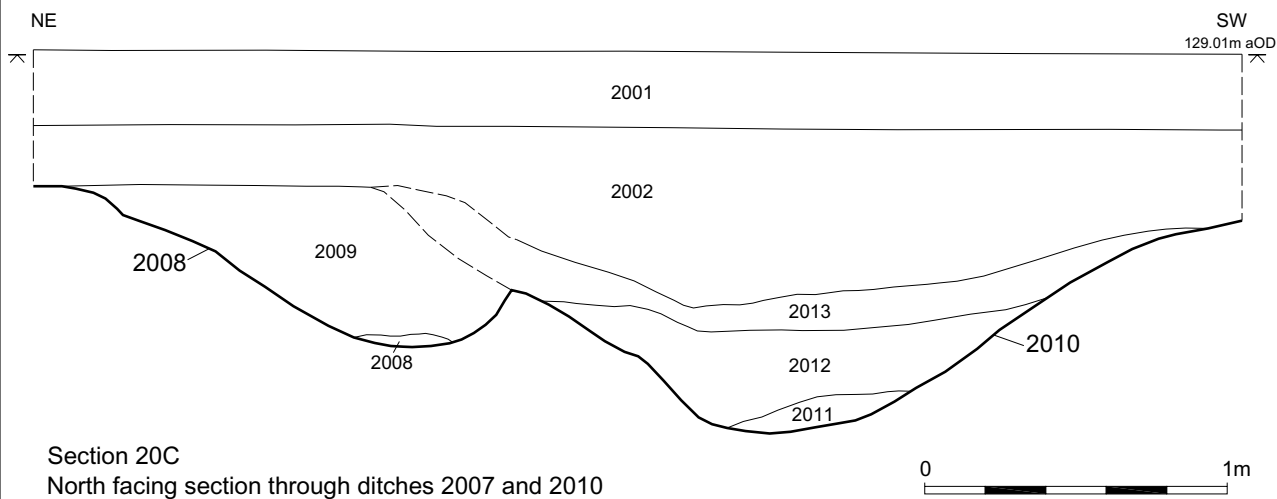
Section 16J
North-east facing section through pit 1615



Section 16L
North-east facing section through post holes 1621 & 1624



- Geophysical survey results
- Archaeology
 - Probable archaeology
 - Site boundary
 - Evaluation trench
 - Late Bronze Age
 - Undated



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Date:	09/09/10	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:400 & Section 1:25	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\73702\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\10_09_06\73702_eval_f2.dwg		



Trench 20 plan and section

Figure 7



Plate 1: North-west facing section through ditch 104. Scale = 1m



Plate 2: General shot of ditch terminus 112, facing north-west. Scale = 1m



Plate 3: South-east facing section through ditches 108 (left hand side) and 110 (right hand side). Scale = 2m



Plate 4: North-west facing section through ditch 106. Scale = 1m



Plate 5: South south-west facing section through ditches 204 (left hand side) and 207 (right hand side). Scale = 2m



Plate 6: West facing section through ditch 304. Scale = 1m



Plate 7: South-west facing section through depression 404, features in the base are natural. Scale = 2m



Plate 8: South facing section through ditch 504. Scale = 1m



Plate 9: West facing section through ditch 604. Scale = 1



Plate 10: General shot of Trench 6 showing pit cluster. Facing south. Scale = 1x1m and 1x2m



Plate 11: South facing section through ditch 1005 and bioturbation 1003. Scale = 2m



Plate 12: West facing section through ditch 1203. Scale = 1m



Plate 13: North-west facing section through enclosure ditches 1512 (left hand side) and 1511 (right hand side). Scale = 2m



Plate 14: North-west facing section through pit 1508. Scale = 2m



Plate 15: South-west facing section through pit 1604. Scale = 1m



Plate 16: North-east facing section through pit 1615. Scale = 0.5m



Plate 17: South-west facing section through posthole 1608. Scale = 0.5m



Plate 18: North-east facing section through posthole 1611. Scale = 0.5m



Plate 19: North-east facing section through posthole 1613. Scale = 0.5m



Plate 20: North-east facing section through postholes 1621 (left hand side) and 1623 (right hand side). Scale = 0.5m



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