Wessex Archaeology

Rowbarrow, Downton Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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January 2011

ROWBARROW,
DOWNTON ROAD, SALISBURY

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Persimmon Homes South Coast (The Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on a 1.8ha block of land at Rowbarrow, Downton Road, centred on NGR 415070 128170, prior to the determination of a planning application for residential development.

The site had been the subject of a geophysical survey in October 2010 and the evaluation trenches, comprising of nine 30m by 1.8m trial evaluation trenches, were targeted using the results of the geophysical survey.

The evaluation was carried out between the 8th to the 15th of November and identified a series of linear ditches, forming the remnants of a field system with a broad Early Bronze Age to Romano-British date and two large pit clusters dating to the Early to Middle Iron Age. One pit (**3415**) was found to contain a small quantity of undated disarticulated human remains.

The results of the evaluation correlated well with the geophysical survey and the findings of earlier evaluation and mitigation within land immediately to the north of the site. While the investigation of the field system appears to confirm the nature and date range found in the previous work, the two large pit clusters appears to contain further archaeological potential, including the high probability of further human remains.

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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes South Coast to undertake an archaeological evaluation and Wessex Archaeology wish to thank Stuart Benfield for his help and assistance during the course of the fieldwork.

The Project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Manning. The fieldwork was completed by Simon Flaherty, Pat Moan and Alan Whittaker. The report was compiled by Simon Flaherty. The finds report was written by Lorraine Mepham (Pottery) and Matt Leivers (Flint) and the human remains were assessed by Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy and J.I. McKinley. The environmental samples were processed by Nicki Mulhall and Moira Watson and were assessed by Sarah F. Wyles. The report illustrations were produced by Linda Coleman and Rob Goller.

ROWBARROW, DOWNTON ROAD, SALISBURY

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Persimmon Homes South Coast (the Client), to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development on a 1.8ha block of land at Rowbarrow, Downton Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire (**Figure 1**), centred on NGR 415070 128170 (hereafter 'the Site').

1.1.2 An application for detailed planning permission for residential development will be submitted in early 2011. The Site forms a southern extension to a recently constructed residential development which has already been the subject of widespread recent archaeological investigation (Wessex Archaeology 1999, 2004 and 2010).

1.1.3 After consultation with the Wiltshire Council Archaeological Service (WCAS), archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a geophysical survey and subsequent 3% sample trial trench evaluation was prepared and approved by WCAS, before the commencement of fieldwork (Wessex Archaeology 2010b).

1.1.4 The geophysical survey was undertaken in October 2010 and the trial trench evaluation, targeted on the results of the geophysical survey, was undertaken in early November 2010.

1.1.5 This report presents the results of the evaluation and it is intended to submit the results as part of the planning application to enable informed decisions to be made regarding the nature and significance of the archaeological resource.

1.2 The Site, location and geology

1.2.1 The Site comprises a 1.8ha irregular block of open pasture immediately to the west of Downton Road, Salisbury (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The Site is located on a moderately steep north-facing slope that forms part of the south-western flank of the valley of the River Avon. The land rises steeply from *c*. 62m aOD (above Ordnance Datum) at the eastern part of the Site to *c*. 77m aOD at the western edge. The underlying geology of the area is Upper Chalk of the Cretaceous Period.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1.1 The Downton Road site has been the subject of an extensive programme of archaeological assessment and subsequent mitigation. Full details of the archaeological work is contained in the post-excavation assessment report (Wessex Archaeology 2010), although a short summary of the archaeological background is contained below.

2.1.2 An archaeological Desk-based Assessment was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 1999 (Wessex Archaeology 1999). This report established that the Downton road site lay within an area of significant archaeological potential. To the south of the site is the Scheduled Monument known as the Woodbury Iron Age Settlements (County No. 298) which includes the enclosed Early-Middle Iron Age settlement of Little Woodbury, excavated in the early 1940's (Bersu 1940; Brailsford 1948; 49) and the much larger Late Iron Age enclosed settlement of Great Woodbury. A number of ditches radiate outwards from Great Woodbury and other cropmarks to the north of Little Woodbury may well be contemporary with the occupation of that site (Wessex Archaeology 1994).

2.1.3 In 2004, Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological field evaluation of the main Downton Road development site (Wessex Archaeology 2004) (**Figure 1**). The evaluation revealed linear ditches, discrete features dating from the Early Bronze Age to the post-medieval period and one undated human burial. Although there was no indication of any demonstrable prehistoric settlement, the evidence suggested probably 'low-level', intermittent activity.

2.1.4 Excavation of three areas was undertaken in 2009 which was targeted on the areas of archaeological potential identified in the previous 2004 evaluation trenches (Wessex Archaeology 2010). The human burial found during the evaluation was excavated and radiocarbon dated to the 6-7th centuries AD and provides a rare example of a lone burial of this period. The sections of investigated field systems were found to date from the late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age.

2.1.5 The Rowbarrow Site lies immediately to the southeast of the previously investigated site. The geophysical survey (**Figure 2**) identified a continuation of the field system found within the main site to the northwest, together with a number of notable large discrete features, both elements forming the main target of the subsequent evaluation.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and scope

3.1.1 The objectives of the trial trench evaluation as set out in the Standards and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 2008) were to;

- Locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits and where possible, the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits, and

- To inform any discussion as the scope, extent and nature of any potential future mitigation.

3.1.2 In particular, the evaluation aimed to establish:

- If the field system within the Site is contemporary with that found in previous fieldwork areas.

- The nature of the large discrete features identified by geophysics.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information derived from the evaluation. Detailed descriptions of each trench including all features and deposits are contained in **Appendix 1**.

4.1.2 Archaeological features and deposits were recorded in six of the nine excavated trenches within the Site (Trenches **31**, **32**, **34**, **35**, **36** and **37**) (**Figure 2**). Most of the archaeological features were spread evenly across the Site, perhaps with a slightly higher concentration within the southeast end (Trenches **31**, **32** and **34**). No archaeological remains were recorded within Trenches **33**, **38** and **39**.

4.2 Stratigraphy

4.2.1 The soil sequence within each of the nine trenches comprised of a thin topsoil ranging from 0.20m to 0.40m in depth which directly overlaid the natural upper chalk geology.

4.3 Archaeological features

4.3.1 The identified archaeological features comprised two main broad groups: boundary ditches forming part of the field system which extended into the Site from the previously investigated area to the northwest and two large discrete pit clusters with a small number of other isolated discrete features.

Boundary ditches

4.3.2 The geophysical survey had traced the line of a number of large ditches running broadly southeast/northwest across the Site. Within the eastern half of the Site, the two lines of ditches formed a possible trackway with traces of a possible southwest/northeast running ditch, perpendicular to the main line of the ditches (**Figure 2**).

4.3.3 In the western half of the Site (Trench **31**), two large ditches were investigated, both running on a southeast/northwest alignment. Ditch **3105** comprised of a 5.58m wide ditch up to 0.95m in depth and extended from the northwestern edge of Site for approximately 40m before it terminated in Trench 32. The shallow-sided, flat bottomed ditch contained two sandy/silty clays fills (**3103** and **3104**), with a single sherd of Romano-British pottery which was recovered from the primary fill **3104** (**Figure 3 Section 1**).

4.3.4 Within the northeast end of Trench **31**, a second undated ditch (**3108)**, 1.64m in width and 0.95m in depth was recorded containing two fills (**3106** and **3107**) (**Figure 3 Section 2**). The ditch had a shallow rounded 'u'-shaped profile with a squared flat bottomed base. Although there was a noticeable change in slope towards the base, there was no evidence of a recut. The geophysical survey appears to indicate that this feature extends from the northwestern edge of the Site and runs for 40m before terminating. This ditch is likely to be related to the double ditch system found by the geophysical survey within the western half of the Site and the profile is

similar – although slightly wider at the top- to ditches **3505** and **3603**, which form the southern-most element of this double ditch system.

4.3.5 A third boundary ditch (**3231**) with a shallow 'u'-shaped profile was filled with a single fill (**3232**) was identified in Trench **32**, running northwest/southeast. This ditch, 1.60m in width and 0.33m in depth, was closely related to a large pit cluster (**3243**) immediately to the northeast, partly truncating one pit (**3235**) and being cut by a second pit (**3233**).

4.3.6 Trenches **35** and **36** investigated the eastern part of the field system. Trench **35** revealed two ditches (**3505** and **3507**), Ditch **3505** comprising a ditch 0.95m in width and a depth of 0.56m, with a rounded 'u' shaped profile and contained two silty clay fills (**3504** and **3503**) (**Figure 3 Section 4**). This ditch continues to the southeast and was recorded in Trench **36** (**3603**) with a similar profile, although the feature had narrowed to only 0.65m in width and contained only a single fill (**3604**). A second wider but much shallower ditch (**3507** and **3606**) with a single fill (**3506/3605**) was located immediately to the north, 6.25m wide and 0.25m in depth (**Figure 3 Section 5**).

4.3.7 A small quantity of Early to Middle Bronze pottery was recovered from the single fill of Ditch **3603**, with a single piece of medieval ceramic tile from the upper fill (**3503**) of ditch **3505** and a small quantity of worked flint flakes of a later prehistoric date and small animal bone fragments from all of the fills (3503, 3504, 3505 and 3604) of ditches **3505/3603** and **3507**.

4.3.8 No evidence in Trench **37** for a northeast/southwest running ditch was found, however a very shallow (0.10m in depth) undated feature (gully/ditch **3704**) up to at least 1m in length and 0.60m in width was recorded.

Pit clusters and discrete features

4.3.9 A number of discrete pit groups were located within the evaluation area, centred upon Trenches **32** and **34**.

4.3.10 Trench **32** contained a complex group of intercutting pits (Group **3243**). In plan, the initial stripping could not clearly identify individual features. A narrow slot was hand-excavated across the pit cluster which with careful cleaning enabled the identification and recording of separate features (**Figure 3 Section 3**).

4.3.11 The pit group **3243** contained at least 11 pits (**3203**, **3212**, **3214**, **3216**, **3218**, **3235**, **3227**, **3229**, **3220**, **3206** and **3208**) which ranged in diameter from 2.4m to 0.9m, with none deeper than 0.45m. The majority of the shallow 'u'-shaped pits contained thin primary fills and no more than two fills, although the similarity between the fills made firm identification of separate features difficult. At least two pits (*e.g.* **3203** and **3218**) contained at least three fills although given the difficulty in separating the features there was the potential for further pit recuts (**Figure 3 Section 3,** see **pit 3203**)**.**

4.3.12 With the exception of a single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery from the primary fill of pit **3203** (fill **3204**) all the finds from this pit group were recovered from the upper fills of pits **3204** (fill **3225**), **3216** (fill **3217**) and pit **3218** (fill **3219**). These finds comprised a small quantity of animal bone and worked flint flakes together with a single sherd of likely Early or Middle Iron Age sherd from the upper fill (**3219**) of pit **3218**.

4.3.13 Due to the complex nature of the intercutting pit group and the likely requirement for future mitigation, no additional investigation of the pit cluster was undertaken at this stage.

4.3.14 Approximately 30m to the northeast of Trench 32, Trench **34** contained a similar large discrete group of intercutting features (Group **3423**) containing at least 5 pits (**3403**, **3406**, **3411**, **3417** and **3415**) of a similar size and profile to the pits found in Trench **32**. As with pit group **3243**, the initial stripping and cleaning of the feature did not clearly identify any individual features. A small number of narrow slots were hand-excavated across the pit group. These slots confirmed the presence of a complex group of intercutting pits but could not produce a clear recorded section as was possible for pit group **3243**.

4.3.15 Immediately to the northeast of the main pit cluster was a small shallow 'u'-shaped gully, **3420**, running in an east/west direction which was truncated by large pit **3422,** approximately 4.5m in diameter but only 0.22m in depth. Given that future mitigation of this area would be required, no additional investigation of the pit cluster was undertaken at this stage.

4.3.16 No datable pottery was recovered from any of these features, although a small quantity of animal bone and worked flint flakes were recovered from the upper fills of three of the pits (pit **3403**- fill **3405**, pit **3406**- **fill 3410** and pit **3411**- **fill 3414**). However, significantly, disarticulated human remains (comprising c. 10% of a single individual) were recovered from within the excavated portion of the single fill (**3416**) of the shallow pit **3415,** within the main pit cluster.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered from the evaluation. In general terms, the range of material echoes that already recovered from the Site (Wessex Archaeology 1994; 2004; 2010). The date range is prehistoric to medieval, although most items belong to the prehistoric period.

5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each trench, and the results are presented in **Appendix 2, Table 1**.

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 Pottery provides the closest dating evidence. Of the six sherds recovered, five are of prehistoric date. The earliest are probably the three (joining) sherds from ditch **3603**, in a coarse grog-tempered fabric. The sherds are undiagnostic, but the fabric suggests a date in the Early to Middle Bronze Age, although in the absence of diagnostic features the ceramic tradition cannot be determined.

5.2.2 Two sherds are of Iron Age date, both in relatively fine-grained sandy fabrics. One, from pit **3203** (primary fill **(3204**)) is from the shoulder of a furrowed bowl, a characteristic Early Iron Age fineware form. The second sherd, from pit **3218**, is undiagnostic, but a date range in the Early or Middle Iron Age is likely.

5.2.3 The sixth sherd is Romano-British, a grog-tempered coarseware. This came from ditch **3105**.

5.3 Worked and Burnt Flint

5.3.1 A total of 25 pieces of flint were recovered: 19 from three pits in Trench **34** (10 pieces from **3403**; three from **3406**; six from **3411**); one from gully **3420** in the same trench; four from two ditches in Trench **35** (two each in **3505** and **3507**); one from ditch **3603** in Trench **36**. All have a heavy white patina but are otherwise quite fresh. Cortex indicates a chalk source.

5.3.2 The pieces are all large and rather crude, and technological indications are of a later prehistoric date (Middle Bronze Age or later). The core fragment (from **3405**) and core (from **3506**) show a very casual approach to knapping, with a few flakes struck off almost at random from any available edge. Much of the debitage (particularly from the pits in Trench **34**) appears to have been used – edges are crushed and in some instances retouched. Formal tools are limited to a chunk with large notches on both margins, and two pieces with retouched crescentic hollows which may be concave scrapers. All three tools came from **3405**.

5.3.3 Four pieces of burnt unworked flint were also recovered, three from pit **3406**.

5.4 Human Bone

Introduction

5.4.1 Human bone from a single context (**3416**) was received for assessment. The disarticulated remains were recovered scattered throughout the fill of a shallow, undated feature (**3415**; 0.10 m deep) which was not subject to full excavation in the evaluation stage of investigation.

Methods

5.4.2 The bone was rapidly scanned to assess its condition, the age and sex of the individual, potential for indices and the presence of pathological lesions. The bone was quantified by percentage of skeletal recovery. Assessment of age and sex was based on standard methodologies (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). Grading for bone preservation followed McKinley (2004, fig 6).

Results

5.4.3 The bone is in variable condition (grade 2-4) with moderate erosion due to root etching. Approximately 10% of the skeleton was recovered (elements from all skeletal areas excepting the skull); although it is understood that additional bones may remain within the unexcavated portion of the feature. Fragmentation is mild to moderate, with a few complete or near complete skeletal elements. The remains represent those of an adult *c.* 25-45 years of age, possibly female. No pathological changes were observed.

5.5 Other Finds

5.5.1 Other finds comprise a small amount of animal bone (heavily abraded and root-etched); and a small fragment of a medieval ceramic roof tile (Ditch **3505**).

6 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

Environmental samples taken

6.1.1 A total of four bulk samples were taken from Early/Middle Bronze Age ditches **3603** and **3505**, Early Iron Age pit **3203** and Romano-British ditch **3105** within four of the evaluation trenches to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. This information can contribute to providing an indication of the significance of the archaeological site as a whole. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoals.

6.2 Charred Plant Remains and Wood Charcoal

6.2.1 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 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Appendix 2, Table 2**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

6.2.2 The flots were generally large with high numbers of roots and modern seeds indicative of stratigraphic movement and raising the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material was poorly preserved.

6.2.3 Small quantities of indeterminate charred grain fragments were retrieved in all four sampled features. A few weed seeds of oat/brome grass (*Avena*/*Bromus* sp.) and of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), although the latter may well be modern intrusions, were recorded within the Early Iron Age pit **3203**, together with a small number of shell fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*). There were also a few charred hazelnut shell fragments and seeds of goosefoot, again the latter probably uncharred and modern, within Ditch **3505**.

6.2.4 Wood charcoal fragments were generally less than 4mm and were only retrieved in small quantities. It is likely that this wood charcoal has become very fragmented due to root action upon the material, as there were high levels of rooty material in all four flots.

6.2.5 This low level occurrence of charred plant remains and wood charcoal was also seen in earlier evaluations on the Site (57810) and again there is little evidence for any domestic waste and/or major settlement activity in the immediate vicinity.

6.3 Land snails

6.3.1 Land snails were noted in high numbers within the bulk samples. The flots (0.5mm) were rapidly assessed by scanning under a x 10 – x 40 stereo-binocular microscope to provide some information about shell preservation and species representation, as this may aid in broadly characterising the nature of the wider landscape. The numbers of shells and the presence of

taxonomic groups were quantified (**Appendix 2, Table 3**). Nomenclature is according to Kerney (1999).

6.3.2 There is a high chance of intrusive elements within at least some of these mollusc assemblages due to the large quantities of rooty material within the samples together with high numbers of the burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula*, a medieval introduction, and the presence of Introduced Helicellids, species believed to be introduced post Bronze Age.

6.3.3 The samples were dominated by the open country species, in particular *Helicella itala*, *Vallonia* spp. and *Pupilla muscorum*, and the intermediate species *Trichia hispida*. There were also a number of shade-loving species, in particular *Discus rotundatus*, and *Pomatias elegans*, a species generally indicative of disturbed ground, most notably within the ?Early/Middle Bronze Age ditch 3603.

6.3.4 The broad indication of the local environment is of an open landscape with some limited areas of shade, such as patches of long grass or micro-environments within the ditches themselves.

6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 The archaeological evaluation has identified archaeological features within the Rowbarrow area which correlate well with the results of the geophysical survey and previous fieldwork within the Downton Road site immediately to the north.

6.4.2 The features comprise two main elements of activity:

- A series of ditches dating from between the Early to Middle Bronze Age and potentially into the Romano-British period
- Two large pit clusters, broadly dating to the late prehistoric period.

6.4.3 The main group of northwest/southeast ditches appears to be an extension of the widespread field system investigated in previous work immediately to the north, although the small quantity of pottery recovered in the evaluation gives a slightly earlier possible date for the origins of the field system (Early to Middle Bronze Age rather than the later Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date obtained in 2004 and 2009. However, the remains still most likely represents field boundaries and trackways related to the nearby settlements at Great and Little Woodbury.

6.4.4 The second element was the discrete features centred particularly on Trenches **32** and **34** which comprised two large complex clusters of intercutting pits. Although a small number of isolated pit and postholes were recorded during work in previous areas to the north, no such dense clusters of features have been previously found within the Downton Road site.

6.4.5 The similar nature of the pit fills in both pit groups made a firm identification of the individual pits difficult. One section (Trench 32; **Figure 3 Section 3**) was able to produce a good representation of the complex relationships between elements of pit group, but large scale investigation of these pit

groups was not undertaken to ensure that the assessment fieldwork would not compromise future mitigation.

6.4.6 The relatively shallow depth and concentrated nature of these features does suggest that they may be quarry pits, which date from the Early to Middle Iron Age, which broadly matches the date of features recorded during the previous fieldwork to the north.

6.4.7 It is notable that human remains (although disarticulated) were recovered from one of the pit clusters (pit **3415**). There is a high probability that further remains from the same individual are contained within the unexcavated part of the same pit and future mitigation would be targeted on this feature. As the date of the remains from the evaluation is currently uncertain, it is strongly recommended that a bone sample is submitted for radiocarbon dating as part of a future programme of mitigation to allow the remains to be set in their regional temporal context.

6.4.8 The previous fieldwork within the Downton Road site immediately to the north of the Site had also uncovered an isolated burial which was subsequently radiocarbon dated to the Early Saxon period (Wessex Archaeology 2010) (**Figure 1**). These discoveries indicate a high potential for isolated graves or disarticulated human remains within the Site

7 ARCHIVE

7.1.1 The project archive was prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990). It comprises a ring bound file containing the written records and a copy of the *Written Scheme of Investigation*. The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology under the project code **57813**. In due course the complete archive will be deposited with Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum.

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench 31	**Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m, max depth: 0.95m**		
	Land use: pasture		
	Average level on present ground surface 74.42m OD		
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
3101	Top soil	Orange brown sandy clay with chalk (5% density, <40mm) and flint (2% density, <60mm) heavy bioturbation throughout.	0-0.30m
3102	Natural	Natural chalk	0.30m+
3103	Fill	Secondary fill of **3105**. Grey/ Dark Brown Sandy Clay with chalk fragments (10% density, <50mm, rounded, angular) & Flint (15% density, <200mm, angular) inclusions.	0.28m-0.57m
3104	Fill	Primary fill of **3105**. White grey silty clay with chalk (25% density, <60mm, rounded) & Flint (<150mm, angular, 5% density) inclusions.	0.79m-0.95m
3105	**Cut**	**Cut of Linear ditch NW-SE most likely a boundary ditch.**	**0-0.95m**
3106	Fill	Secondary fill of 3108. Light grey brown silty clay with Chalk (<80mm, rounded & angular, density 20) & Flint (<70mm, angular, density 5%) inclusions. Bioturbated.	0.35-0.80m
3107	Fill	Primary fill of 3108. Mid grey white chalk fragments (density 100%, <60mm, rounded & angular).	0.8-0.95m
3108	**Cut**	**Cut of ditch running E-W probably drainage or boundary ditch.**	**0-0.95m**

Trench 32	**Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m, max depth: 0.72m**		
	Land use: pasture		
	Average level on present ground surface 74.65m OD		
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
3201	Layer	Top soil. Mid greyish brown silty clay, friable. Chalk Inc (<40mm, common).	0-0.26m
3202	Layer	Natural chalk layer	0.26m +
3203	**Cut**	**Cut of large pit in area of truncated pits possible quarry pit.**	**0.06-0.55m**
3204	Fill	Primary fill of 3203. Chalk lumps/flecks very common. Rare Charcoal. Rare pottery E.I.A in date.	0.43-0.55m
3205	Fill	Secondary fill of 3203. Mid brownish grey silty clay. Contained chalk lumps & sub angular flint both common.	0.20-0.38m
3206	**Cut**	**Cut of possible quarry pit. Heavily truncated by later pits 3203 + 3208**	**0.20-0.64m**
3207	Fill	Primary fill of 3206. Mid brownish grey silty clay. Contained rare charcoal flex. Contained chalk lumps & sub angular flints –Common.	0.10m-0.45m
3208	**Cut**	**Cut of pit, possibly quarry pit. One of later pits in series of intercutting pits.**	**0.22-0.72m**
3209	Fill	Primary fill of 3208. Light brownish grey silty clay. With chalk lumps (very common & subangular- subrounded) & flint (common) inclusions.	0.35-0.45m
3210	Fill	Secondary fill of 3208. Mid greyish brown silty clay contains chalk (common) & flint (moderate, subrounded) inclusions.	0.15-0.35m

3211	Fill	Secondary fill of 3208. Mid brown grey silty clay. Contains chalk inclusions (common).	0-0.40m
3212	**Cut**	**Cut of possible quarry pit found within series of truncated pits. Truncates pit 3214 & is truncated by pit 3203**	**0-0.35m**
3213	Fill	Single fill of 3212. Light brownish grey silty clay. Contained chalk (main component of fill, abundant) & Flint (subrounded-subangular, common) inclusions	0-0.35m
3214	**Cut**	**Cut of possible quarry pit found within series of truncated pits. Truncated by pits 3212 and 3216**	0-0.40m
3215	Fill	Secondary fill of 3214. Mid brownish grey silty clay. With Chalk (moderate) & Flint (subangular, common) inclusions.	0-0.30m
3216	**Cut**	**Cut of pit. Possibly quarry pit. One of latest in a series of pits. Truncates 3214 + 3218**	**0-0.38m**
3217	Fill	Secondary fill of 3216. Mid brownish grey silty clay. Contained bone. With Chalk (moderate) & Flint (subangular, common) inclusions.	0-0.30m
3218	**Cut**	**Cut of pit. Possibly quarry pit found in area of truncated pits. One of the earliest. Cut by pit 3216**	**0-0.34m**
3219	Fill	Fill of 3218. Mid greyish brown silty clay. Chalk inclusions (common). Pottery and bone found within fill.	0-0.25m
3220	**Cut**	**Cut of pit. Possibly quarry pit. Truncated by later pit [3203]**	**0-0.40m**
3221	Fill	Primary fill of 3220. Light brownish grey silty clay. Contained chalk (main component of fill, abundant) & Flint (subrounded-subangular, common) inclusions	0.2-0.40m
3222	Fill	Secondary fill of [3220]. Mid brownish grey silty clay. Contained chalk (moderate) and flint (subangular, common) inclusions.	0-0.24m
3223	**Cut**	**Cut of pit, possibly quarry pit. Found In area of intercutting pits.**	**0-0.42m**
3224	Fill	Single fill of 3223. Mid greyish brown silty clay. Contained chalk (moderate) & flint (subangular, rare) inclusions.	0-0.42m
3225	Fill	Upper fill of 3203. Mid greyish brown silty clay. Contains chalk (common) & flints (subangular-subrounded, moderate) inclusions. Struck flint and bone found.	0-0.35m
3226	Fill	Secondary fill of 3206. Mid brownish grey silty clay. Contains chalk (moderate) & flint (rare, subangular) inclusions.	0-0.22m
3227	**Cut**	**Cut of possible quarry pit. Found in area of intercutting pits.**	**0-0.60m**
3228	Fill	Primary fill of 3227. Light brownish grey silty clay. Contains chalk (abundant, main component of fill).	0.35-0.6m
3229	**Cut**	**Cut of small possible quarry pit that truncates 3227. Found in area of intercutting pits.**	**0-0.42m**
3230	Fill	Single fill of 3229. Mid greyish brown silty clay. Contained chalk (moderate) inclusions.	0-0.42m
3231	**Cut**	**Cut of ditch running N-S. Possibly boundary ditch. Truncates pit 3235 and truncated by pit 3233**	**0-0.33m**
3232	Fill	Single fill of [3231]. Mid greyish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions (common)	0-0.33m
3233	**Cut**	**Cut of small possible quarry pit. Truncates pit 3231**	**0-0.30m**
3234	Fill	Single fill of 3233.Mid greyish brown silty clay. Contained chalk (common) and Flints (subangular-subrounded, moderate) inclusions.	0-0.30m

3235	**Cut**	**Cut of possible quarry pit. Located within area of intercutting pits. Truncated by linear 3231**	**0-0.38m**
3236	Fill	Single fill of 3235. Mid greyish brown silty clay. Contained chalk (moderate) and flint (Rare, subangular) inclusions.	0-0.38m
3237	Fill	Secondary fill of 3227. Light brownish grey silty clay. Contained chalk (abundant, main component of fill) inclusions.	0.20-0.45m
3238	Fill	Upper fill of 3227. Light brownish grey silty clay. Contained chalk (abundant, main component of fill) and flint (subrounded, rare) inclusions.	0-0.20m
3239	Fill	Primary fill of 3218. Light brownish grey silty clay. Contained chalk (abundant, main component of fill) and flint (subangular, rare) inclusions.	0.20-0.34m
3240	Fill	Secondary fill of 3218. Mid brownish grey silty clay. Contained chalk (moderate) and flint (rare, sub angular)	0.11-0.26m
3241	Fill	Primary fill of 3216. Light brownish grey silty clay. Contained chalk (abundant, main component of fill) and flint (subrounded, rare) inclusions.	0.30-0.38m
3242	Fill	Primary fill of 3214. Light brownish grey silty clay. Contained chalk (abundant, main component of fill) and flint (subrounded, rare) inclusions.	0.30-0.40m
3243	Group	Group number for large pit cluster	

Trench 33	**Dimensions: 30m x 1.95m, max depth: 0.50m**		
	Land use: pasture		
	Average level on present ground surface 75.17m OD		
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
3301	Layer	Topsoil mid orange brown silty clay. Contained chalk fragments (density 6%, <50mm), stone fragments (density 2%, <30mm) contains heavy rooting through out.	0-0.22m
3302	layer	Natural chalk with occasional flint nodules throughout	0.22-0.40m+

Trench 34	**Dimensions: 30m x 1.8m, max depth: 0.65m**		
	Land use: pasture		
	Average level on present ground surface 71.21m OD		
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
3401	Layer	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay. Contained chalk lumps & flint (subangular, common) inclusions.	0-0.30m
3402	Layer	Natural plated chalk layer. Contained flint nodules (common)	0.30m+
3403	**Cut**	**Cut of small pit.**	**0-0.40m**
3404	Fill	Primary fill of 3403. Light greyish brown friable silty clay. Contained chalk lumps (abundant, comprised most of the fill) & flint (subrounded - subangular, common) inclusions.	0-0.40m
3405	Fill	Secondary fill of 3403. Mid greyish brown silty clay. Contained chalk lumps (common) & flints (sub rounded, very common) inclusions. Fill produced a no. of worked flint flakes.	0-0.40m
3406	**Cut**	**Cut of pit, possibly a quarry pit.**	**0-0.65m**

3407	Fill	Primary fill of 3406.Light brownish grey silty clay. Contained chalk lumps (abundant main component of the fill) & flint (sub rounded, moderate) inclusions.	0.5-0.65m
3408	Fill	Secondary fill of 3406. Mid greyish brown silty clay. Contained 3409chalk lumps (moderate) & flint (sub rounded, rare) inclusions.	0.35-0.50m
3409	Fill	Upper fill of 3406. Light greyish brown silty clay. Contained chalk lumps (common) inclusions. Slumped into pit from W side.	0-0.30m
3410	Fill	Upper fill of 3406. Mid greyish brown silty clay contained small chalk lumps & flints (subrounded moderate) inclusions. Fill contained no. of pieces of struck flint.	0-0.36m
3411	**Cut**	**Cut of pit truncated by small pit 3415. Possibly a quarry pit**	**0-0.32m**
3412	Fill	Primary fill of 3411. Mid greyish brown silty clay. Contained chalk (common) inclusions.	0.22-0.38m
3413	Fill	Secondary fill of 3411. Mid brownish grey silty clay. Contained chalk (moderate) & flint (subrounded, common) inclusions.	0.1-0.22m
3414	Fill	Upper fill of 3411. Mid brownish grey silty clay. Contained chalk lumps (common) & flint nodules (moderate). Fill contained struck flint & bone.	0-0.31m
3415	**Cut**	**Cut of small pit**	**0-0.10m**
3416	Fill	Deliberate backfill of 3415. Dark greyish brown silty clay with chalk lumps (moderate) inclusions. The fill contained a quantity of disarticulated human bone.	0-0.1m
3417	**Cut**	**Cut of natural tree throw.**	**0-0.20m**
3418	Fill	Fill of treethrow 3417	0-0.20m
3419	Fill	Single fill of 3420. Light brown grey silty clay with chalk fragments/flecking (15% density, <80mm, rounded-angular). Contained a single piece of struck flint. Fill truncated by Pit 3422.	0-0.08m
3420	**Cut**	**Cut of gully running in an E-W direction. Truncated by pit [3422]**	**0-0.08m**
3421	Fill	Single fill of 3422. Dark brown orange sandy clay with chalk (density 5%, <40mm) inclusions.	0-0.22m
3422	**Cut**	**Cut of pit. Not fully excavated as part of a relationship slot.**	**0-0.22m**
3423	group	Group number for large pit cluster	

Trench 35	**Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m max depth: 0.40m**		
	Land use: pasture		
	Average level on present ground surface 67.05m OD		
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
3501	Layer	Topsoil, mid orange brown sandy clay with chalk frags (8% density, <50mm, rounded-angular) & flint (6% density, <80mm, angular). Heavily bioturbated through root action.	0-0.40m
3502	Layer	Natural compact chalk	0.40m+
3503	Fill	Secondary fill of [3505]. Light brown orange silty clay with flint (5% density, <50mm, angular) & chalk (5% density, <50mm, rounded-angular) inclusions. Fill contained struck flint and a small piece of pottery.	0-0.24m
3504	Fill	Primary fill of [3505]. Light orange brown silty clay with chalk (60% density, <80mm, rounded-angular) & flint	0-0.56m

		(4% density, <60mm, angular). Fill contained struck flint.	
3505	**Cut**	**Cut of ditch. running NW-SE. Most likely part of a field system a boundary ditch or drainage ditch.**	**0-0.56m**
3506	Fill	Single fill of [3507]. Light brown orange sandy silty clay with chalk (15% density, <60mm, angular-rounded) & Flint (4% density, <60mm angular) inclusions.	0-0.25m
3507	**Cut**	**Cut of ditch running in a NW-SE direction. Very wide and comparatively shallow.**	**0-0.25m**

Trench 36	**Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m max depth: 0.70m**		
	Land use: pasture		
	Average level on present ground surface 64.72m OD		
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
3601	Layer	Topsoil, Mid greyish brown silty clay with chalk (common) and flint (subangular-subrounded, moderate) inclusions	0-0.24m
3602	Layer	Natural chalk layer with flint inclusions (common)	0.24m+
3603	**Cut**	**Cut of ditch, aligned E-W. Almost V-shaped. Possibly a boundary ditch.**	**0.25m-0.70m**
3604	Fill	Fill of [3603]. Mid yellowish brown friable silty clay with chalk (common) & flint (subangular, moderate). Fill contained pottery, struck flint and rare charcoal flecks.	0.25m-0.70m
3605	Fill	Fill of [3606]. Mid orange brown silty sandy clay with flint (<250mm, angular, density 20%) & chalk (<50mm, rounded-angular, 7% density) inclusions. The fill contained a single piece of bone.	0-0.40m
3606	**Cut**	**Cut of ditch, running in a NW-SE direction. The ditch is flat bottomed. The ditch is possibly part of a field boundary system or used for drainage.**	**0-0.40m**

Trench 37	**Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m max depth: 0.30m**		
	Land use: pasture		
	Average level on present ground surface 64.39m OD		
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
3701	Layer	Topsoil, mid orange brown silty clay with chalk (5% density, <60mm) & flint (2% density, <50mm, angular) inclusions. Fill heavily bioturbated through root action.	0-0.25m
3702	Layer	Compact natural chalk	0.25m-0.30m+
3703	Fill	Single fill of 3703. Light orange brown silty clay with chalk (<50mm, rounded, 5% density) & flint (3% density, <80mm, angular) inclusions.	0-0.1m
3704	**Cut**	**Cut of possible gully/ditch terminus. Aligned roughly E-W.**	**0-0.10m**

Trench 38	**Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m max depth: 0.25m**		
	Land use: pasture		
	Average level on present ground surface 66.18m OD		
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
3801	Layer	Topsoil, Mid greyish brown silty clay with chalk (common) & flint (subangular, moderate) inclusions.	0-0.25m
3802	Layer	Natural chalk layer with flint nodules (common).	0.25m+

Trench 39	**Dimensions: 30m x 1.9m max depth: 0.26m**		
	Land use: pasture		
	Average level on present ground surface 64.81m OD:		
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth**
3901	Layer	Topsoil, Mid greyish brown silty clay with chalk limps and flecks (common) & flint (subangular, moderate) inclusions.	0-0.26m
3902	Layer	Natural chalk layer with flint nodules (common)	0.26m+

APPENDIX 2: FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL TABLES

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

Context	Animal Bone	Flint	Pottery	Other finds
3103			1/72	
3204			1/8	
3217	1/17			
3219	11/73		1/10	
3225	5/53			1 burnt flint
3405		10/467		
3410	3/53	3/188		3 burnt flint
3414		6/6		
3419		1/9		
3416				disarticulated human bone
3503		1/13		1 ceramic tile
3504		1/12		
3506		2/181		
3604		1/6	3/27	
Total	**20/196**	**25/882**	**6/117**	

Table 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Samples				*Flot*								
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Analysis
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments			
Tr 36 Prehistoric ?E-MBA Ditch												
3603	3604	4	40	250	70	C	-	-	Indet. grain frags	0/2 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
Tr 35 ?Later Prehistoric (MBA or later) Ditch												
3505	3503	3	40	250	65	C	-	C	Indet. grain frags, Corylus avellana shell frags, Chenopodium (prob. modern)	0/2 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
Tr 32 EIA Pit												
3203	3225	2	38	250	65	C	-	C	Indet. grain frags, Avena/Bromus, Corylus avellana shell frags, Chenopodium (prob. modern)	2/2 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
Tr 31 RB Ditch												
3105	3103	1	40	250	60	C	-	-	Indet. grain frags	0/1 ml	Moll-t (A**)	

Key:
A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Charcoal volumes are given in ml for material greater than 4mm and 2mm. sab/f = small animal/fish bones, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-f = freshwater molluscs; Analysis: C = charcoal, P = plant, M = molluscs, C14 = radiocarbon

Table 3: Land snail assessment

Site Phase	**?E/MBA**	**?Later Prehistoric (MBA or later)**	**EIA**	**RB**
Feature type	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Ditch**
Feature no.	**3603**	**3505**	**3203**	**3105**
Context no.	**3604**	**3503**	**3225**	**3103**
Sample no.	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
Depth (m)	**Spot**	**Spot**	**Spot**	**Spot**
Volume (L)	**40**	**40**	**38**	**40**
Open country species				
Pupilla muscorum	A	A	A*	A*
Vertigo spp.	B	B	C	C
Helicella itala	A	A*	A*	A*
Vallonia spp.	A*	A*	A*	A*
Intro. Helicellids	B	B	B	C
Intermediate species				
Trichia hispida	A	A	A	A
Pomatias elegans	A	B	-	-
Cochlicopa spp.	B	B	C	C
Cepaea spp	C	C	B	C
Punctum pygmaeum	-	C	-	C
Euconulus fulvus	C	-	-	-
Shade-loving species				
Discus rotundatus	A	B	C	-
Clausiliidae	C	C	-	-
Burrowing species				
Cecilioides acicula	A*	A*	A*	A*
Approx totals	**100+**	**100+**	**100+**	**100+**

APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-91620

Project details

Project name	Rowbarrow, Downton Road
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Persimmon Homes South Coast (The Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on a 1.8ha block of land at Rowbarrow, Downton Road, prior to the determination of a planning application for residential development. The site had been the subject of a geophysical survey of the site in October 2010 and the evaluation trenches, comprising of nine 30m by 1.8m trial evaluation trenches, were targeted using the results of the geophysical survey. The evaluation was carried out between the 8th to the 15th of November and identified a series of linear ditches, forming the remnants of a field system with a broad Early Bronze Age to Romano-British date and two large pit clusters dating to the Early to Middle Iron Age. One pit (3415) was found to contain a small quantity of undated disarticulated human remains. The results of the evaluation correlated well with the geophysical survey and the findings of earlier evaluation and mitigation within land immediately to the north of the site. While the investigation of the field system appears to confirm the nature and date range found in the previous work, the two large pit clusters appears to contain further archaeological potential, including the high probability of further human remains.
Project dates	Start: 01-11-2010 End: 08-11-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	57810 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	57811 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	57812 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCHES Bronze Age
Monument type	PITS Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY DOWNTON Rowbarrow
Postcode	SP2 8AU
Study area	1.80 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 15200 28091 51.0514285692 -1.783121243330 51 03 05 N 001 46 59 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 67.00m Max: 77.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	A Manning
Project supervisor	Simon Flaherty
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Persimmon Homes (South Coast) Ltd

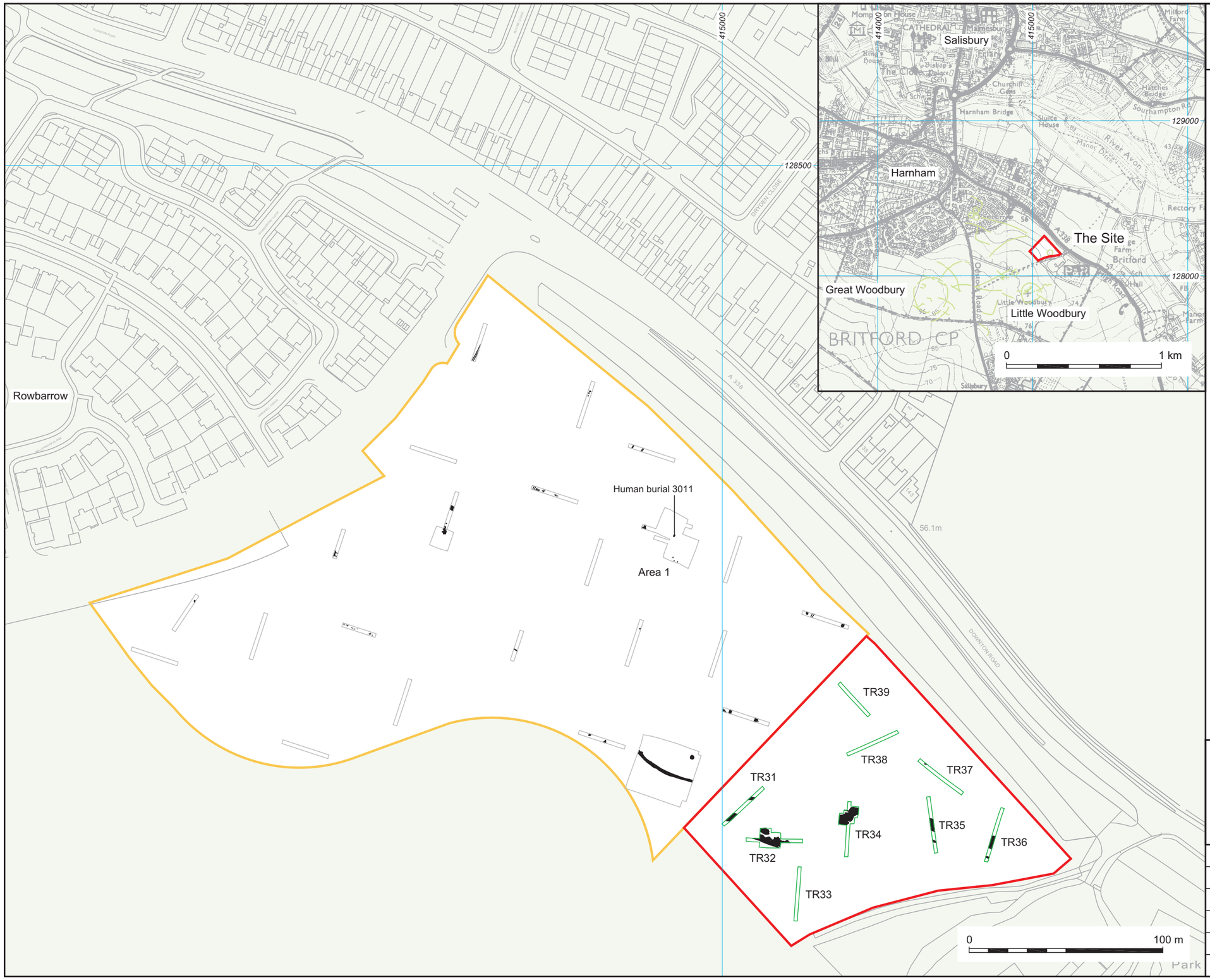
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Database','Geophysics','Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Plan','Section'

Project

bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Rowbarrow, Downton Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Flaherty, S
Other bibliographic details	57813.02
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	A4 Client report
Entered by	Andrew Manning (a.manning@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	19 January 2011



Wessex Archaeology

The Site
2010 evaluation trenches
Area of previous evaluation (2004) and mitigation (2009)
Archaeological feature
Cropmarks in vicinity of site

Revision Number:	0
Illustrator:	RG
Date:	10/01/11
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Site location showing the site in relation to previous mitigation

Figure 1

Plate 2: South facing section of shallow pit 3415 with human remains and possible quarry pit 3411 within Trench 34

Plate 1: East facing section of ditch 3507 located within Trench 35

TR39

TR38

128200

3704

TR31

3415
Redeposited
human bones

TR37

Section 2

3108

3105

Section 1

TR35

3420

3422

Plate 2

3507

Section 5

TR36

Pit group 3243

Section 3

Pit group 3423

TR34

3606

Plate 1

3505

Section 4

TR32

3231

3603

TR33

128100

Depot

0

50 m

415000

415100

Wessex Archaeology

Geophysical survey interpretion:

- Archaeological feature
- Probable archaeological feature
- Possible archaeological feature

Assessment:

- Archaeological feature
- Line of illustrated section
- Direction of photograph

Revision Number:	1
Illustrator:	RG
Date:	10/01/11
Scale:	1:800 @ A3
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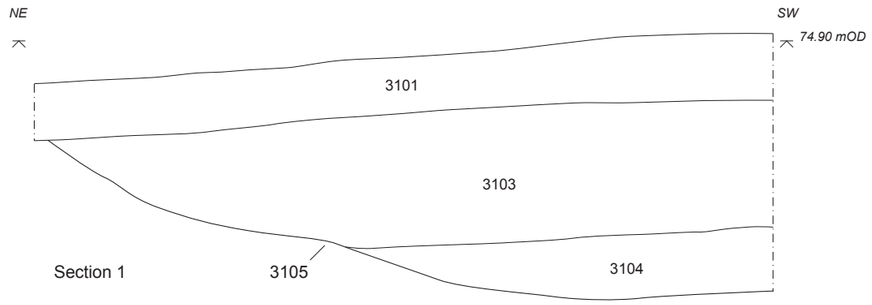
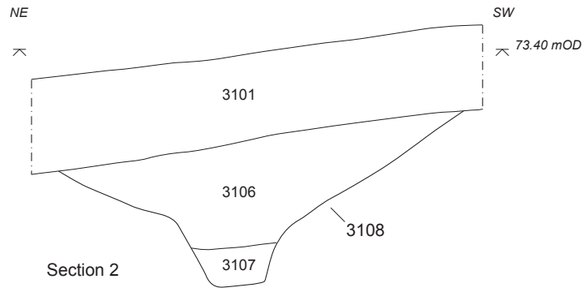
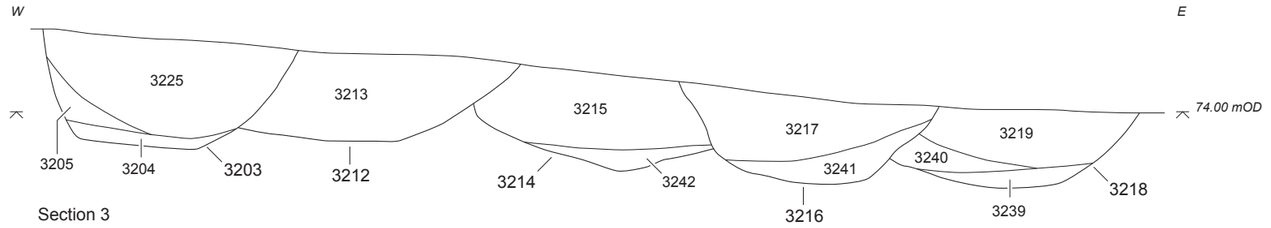
	\11_01_07\57813_master.dwg

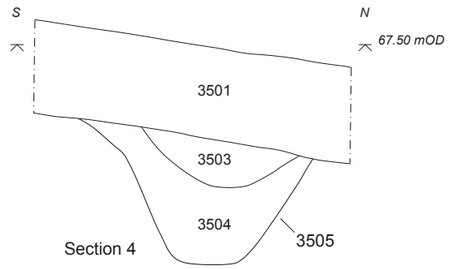
Site plan showing archaeological features in relation to previous geophysical interpretative results

Figure 2









Wessex Archaeology

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Date:	10/01/11
Scale:	1:25 @ A3
Path:	Y:\...\57813\...\...\Assessment \11_011_07\57813_sections.ai

Sections

Figure 3

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