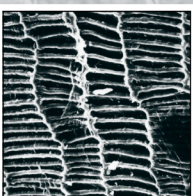
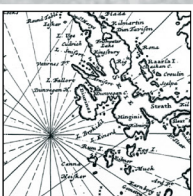
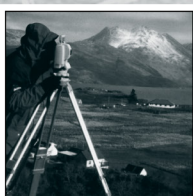
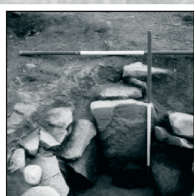
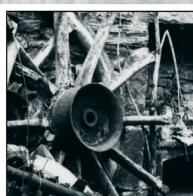
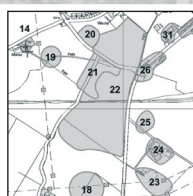


NRSW



LAND NORTH OF NETHERHAMPTON ROAD, SALISBURY WILTSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

commissioned by Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP)
on behalf of Bovis Homes Limited

May 2019

LAND NORTH OF NETHERHAMPTON ROAD, SALISBURY WILTSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

commissioned by Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP)
on behalf of Bovis Homes Limited

May 2019

© 2019 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
Contains OS open data © Crown copyright and database right (2019).

This report adheres to the quality standard of ISO 9001:2015

PROJECT INFO:

HA Project Code **NRSW** / HAS No. **1329** / NGR **SU 1213 2933** / Parish **Netherhampton** / Local Authority
Wiltshire County Council / OASIS Ref. **headland3-348222**

PROJECT TEAM:

Project Manager **Luke Craddock-Bennett** / Author **Steve Thomson** / Fieldwork **Brett Archer,**
Chris Sear, Steve Thomson, Theo Reeves / Graphics **Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy, Eleanor**
Winter / Environmental **Laura Bailey** / Finds **Amy Koonce, David Mullin, Paul Blinkhorn, Rebecca**
Devaney

Approved by **Luke Craddock-Bennett**



Headland Archaeology Midlands & West
Unit 1 | Clearview Court | Twyford Rd | Hereford HR2 6JR
t 01432 364 901
e midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com
w www.headlandarchaeology.com



PROJECT SUMMARY

Archaeological field evaluation, via trial trenching, was undertaken by Headland Archaeology on Land north of Netherhampton Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

The investigation revealed evidence of 5 probable ring-ditches, likely to represent the remains of round barrows, located on a flood plain. Artefactual evidence suggested a broad Bronze Age date for the features. Evidence of a heavily truncated, probable, urned cremation was also identified within the interior of one of the probable ring-ditches.

A linear feature and probable pits of late Bronze Age date were identified in proximity to one of the ring-ditches, with a further possible linear feature recorded containing pottery dated to the Beaker period.

Two further undated ditches and evidence of two ridge and furrow field systems were identified with alluvial deposits and the course of a former paleo-channel recorded.

The recovered artefact assemblage included beaker period and late Bronze Age pottery and lithics of late Neolithic to Bronze Age date.

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	PLANNING BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES	1
1.2	SITE LOCATION, DESCRIPTION AND SETTING	1
1.3	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	1
2	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
3	METHOD	2
4	RESULTS	5
4.1	FIELD 1 TRENCHES 1–13	5
4.2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS	5
4.3	FIELD 2 TRENCHES 14–24	6
4.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS	9
4.5	FINDS ASSESSMENT	9
4.6	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT – LAURA BAILEY	15
5	DISCUSSION	16
6	CONCLUSION	17
7	REFERENCES	17
8	APPENDICES	19
APPENDIX 1	TRENCH AND CONTEXT REGISTER	19
APPENDIX 2	FINDS CATALOGUE	26
APPENDIX 3	ENVIRONMENTAL DATA TABLES	28

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

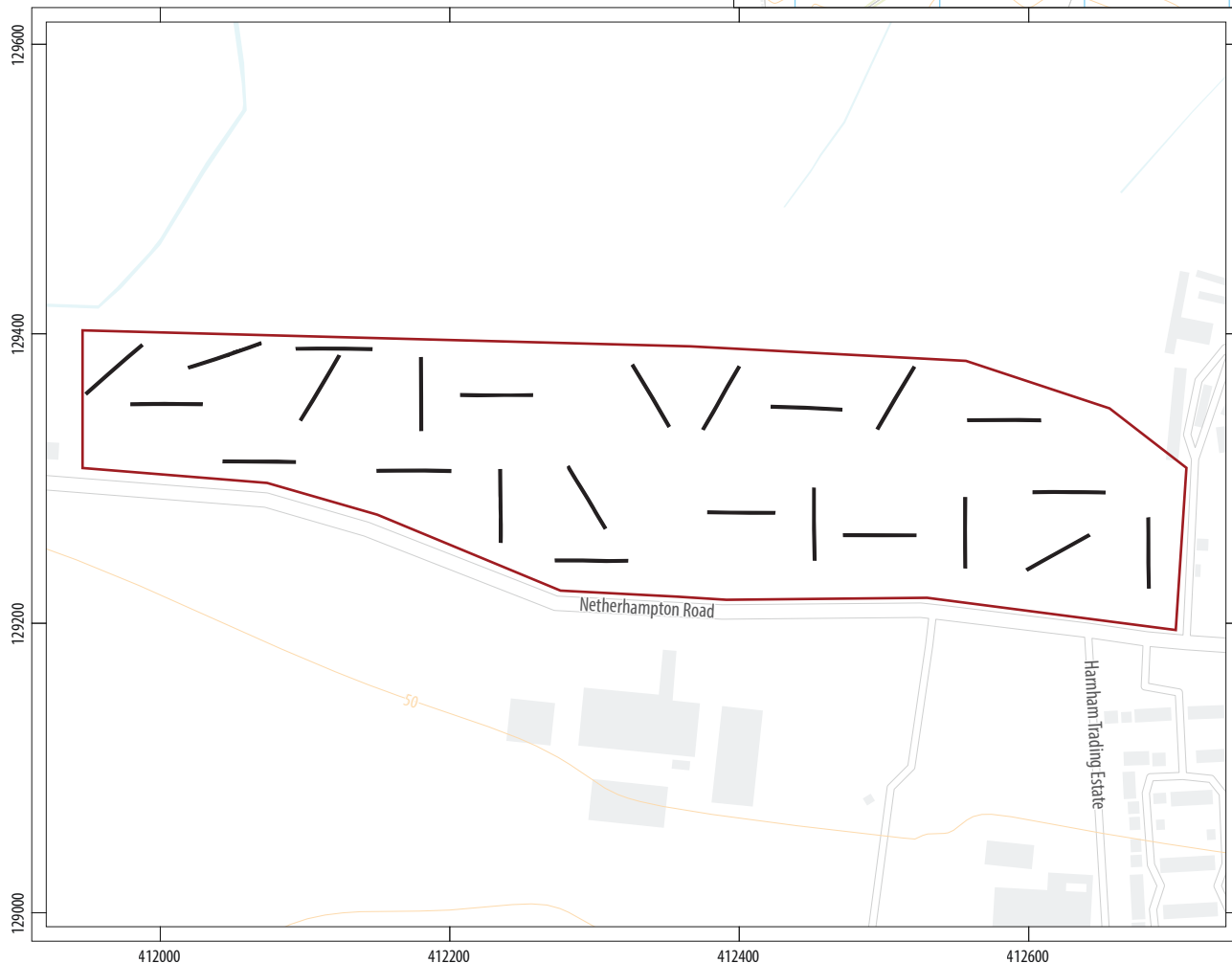
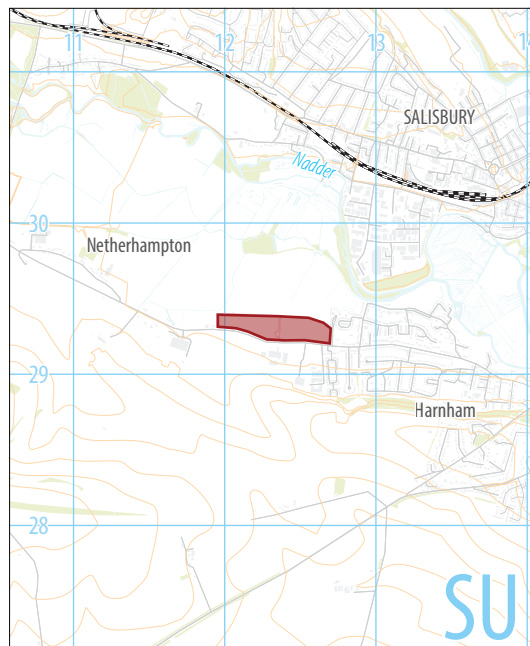
ILLUS 1 SITE LOCATION	VIII
ILLUS 2 SITE PLAN	3
ILLUS 3 FIELD 1 - TRENCHES 2-6	7
ILLUS 4 NORTH FACING SECTION THROUGH DITCH [0210]	8
ILLUS 5 FEATURES (0209), (0211) AND [0229], TRENCH 2, LOOKING SOUTH	8
ILLUS 6 NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION THROUGH DITCH [0307]	8
ILLUS 7 PLAN OF TRENCH 11	11
ILLUS 8 WNW FACING SECTION THROUGH [1106]	12
ILLUS 9 VIEW OF BASE OF VESSEL (SF001)	12
ILLUS 10 NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION THROUGH [0606]	12
ILLUS 11 PLAN OF TRENCH 22	13
ILLUS 12 GENERAL VIEW DITCHES [2204] AND [2207], LOOKING NORTH	14
ILLUS 13 SOUTH FACING SECTION THROUGH [2207]	14
ILLUS 14 OBLIQUE VIEW, SECTION THROUGH [2204], LOOKING NORTH-EAST	14

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1 SUMMARY OF FINDS ASSEMBLAGE BY FEATURE WITH SPOT DATING	10
TABLE 2 PREHISTORIC POTTERY TYPE SERIES	10
TABLE 3 MEDIEVAL POTTERY TYPE SERIES	12
TABLE 4 SUMMARY OF WORKED FLINT BY TYPE	14
TABLE 3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE RESULTS	28
TABLE 3.2 ANIMAL BONE	28

Land near Netherhampton Road
Salisbury
Wiltshire

0 200km
1:12,500,000 @ A4



0 100m
1:5,000 @ A4

development boundary
trench location

HEADLAND
ARCHAEOLOGY

Headland Archaeology Midlands & West
Unit 1 | Clearview Court | Twyford Rd | Hereford HR2 6JR
t 01432 364 901
e midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com
w www.headlandarchaeology.com

ILLUS 1 Site location

LAND NORTH OF NETHERHAMPTON ROAD, SALISBURY WILTSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological investigation on land to the north of Netherhampton Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire. The site forms part of a wider investigation which includes land to the south of Netherhampton Road, the subject of a separate report. Trial trenching was undertaken following Geophysical Survey to determine the archaeological potential of the site.

1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Bovis Homes Ltd are proposing development of the site. Headland Archaeology was commissioned, through Bovis Homes' agents, the Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP), to carry out the archaeological works in order to inform planning proposals.

The client intends to submit a planning application for proposed residential and commercial development of a total of 78 hectares lying north and south of Netherhampton Road and the archaeological advisor to the planning authority (Martin Brown) indicated that an archaeological evaluation would be required in order to inform the application. This report relates to the approximately 10.50ha of land lying north of Netherhampton Road. The land south of Netherhampton Road is the subject of a further report.

A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by Headland Archaeology (Craddock-Bennett 2018) and approved by the archaeological advisor. All works were undertaken in accordance with this document.

1.2 SITE LOCATION, DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The proposed development area (PDA) is centred around NGR SU 1213 2933 and currently comprises 2 arable fields, lying to the north of Netherhampton Road (Illus 1). The site measures approximately 10.50 hectares and is bounded to the north and west by farmland, with residential development on its eastern perimeter.

The investigation is located on a flood plain between 47 and 49.50m AOD with undulating hills lying to the south beyond Netherhampton Road.

The underlying bedrock geology comprises chalk of the Newhaven Chalk Formation, Seaham Chalk Formation and the Culver Chalk Formation. This is overlain in the north by River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel) whilst Head (clay, silt, sand and gravel) is recorded at the base of the steeper slopes in the north of the PDA (NERC 2017). The soils are classified in the Soilscape 5 association, characterised as freely draining lime-rich loams (Cranfield University 2017).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is within a landscape of high archaeological potential, as identified within the Council's Core Strategy and the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER). These identify cropmark features of potential prehistoric barrows, field systems and enclosures both within the site and the wider landscape. Further evidence of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity was identified in advance of the development of the livestock market to the immediate north-west of the PDA.

Roman activity in the environ of the site is represented by a Roman Road which is recorded a short distance west of the PDA. Medieval and post-medieval heritage assets are also recorded within and in close proximity to the PDA, including a north-west/south-east aligned double-ditched medieval driveway to the south-east, whilst Foxmore Drove runs north/south through the centre. Cropmarks of a group of lynchets have also been identified within the centre of the site with one of the lynchets appearing to partially circle a possible round barrow.

Analysis of historic mapping indicates that the division and layout of land within the PDA has changed little since the publication of the first edition OS map in 1881, albeit with the removal of occasional field boundaries.

Geophysical survey of the site identified four potential ring ditches and a series of linear anomalies likely to relate to agricultural use of the land (Bishop 2018).

The Salisbury Hoard, a large assemblage of later Bronze Age and Iron Age metal artefacts was also discovered within proximity to the site.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the investigation were detailed in the WSI.

In general, the purpose of the evaluation was to provide sufficient evidence for confident prediction of the impact of the development proposal by establishing the extent, nature and importance of any heritage assets within the affected area (following the *National Planning Policy Framework*).

The primary objectives can be identified as follows:

- › determine the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains within the proposed development site;
- › determine the character, date, extent and distribution of any archaeological deposits and their potential significance;
- › determine levels of disturbance to any archaeological deposits from plough damage or from any other agricultural/industrial practices or later building activities;
- › determine the likely impact on archaeological deposits from the proposed development;
- › disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of reporting.

The local and regional research contexts are provided by the *South West Archaeological Research Framework* (Grove & Croft 2012). Evidence retrieved during the works has been analysed in light of the objectives contained in these frameworks.

The results of the evaluation will be used to describe the significance of heritage assets potentially affected by the development, allowing the planning authority to make an informed assessment of any

potential impacts on the historic environment in line with Paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

The resulting archive (finds and records) will be organised and deposited with Wiltshire Museums' Service to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

3 METHOD

The fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the above mentioned WSI and in accordance with the following documents:

- › Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014)
- › Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014a)

A total of 24 trenches (measuring 50m long and 1.80m wide) were identified for excavation across two fields to provide an approximately 2% representative sample of the site (Illus 2). The work formed part of a wider evaluation comprising 137 trenches with Trenches 25–137 located to the south of Netherhampton Road and the subject of a separate report (Thomson 2019a). The work was undertaken between the 15th October and 2nd November 2018.

Prior to excavation utility plans were consulted and a cable avoidance tool was used to check for the presence of potential buried services. A 15m stand off and exclusion zone was put in place in proximity to overhead power lines.

Where targeted geophysical anomalies were extrapolated and identified as the same feature within two different trenches, it was agreed with the archaeological advisor to excavate one example and record the second in plan.

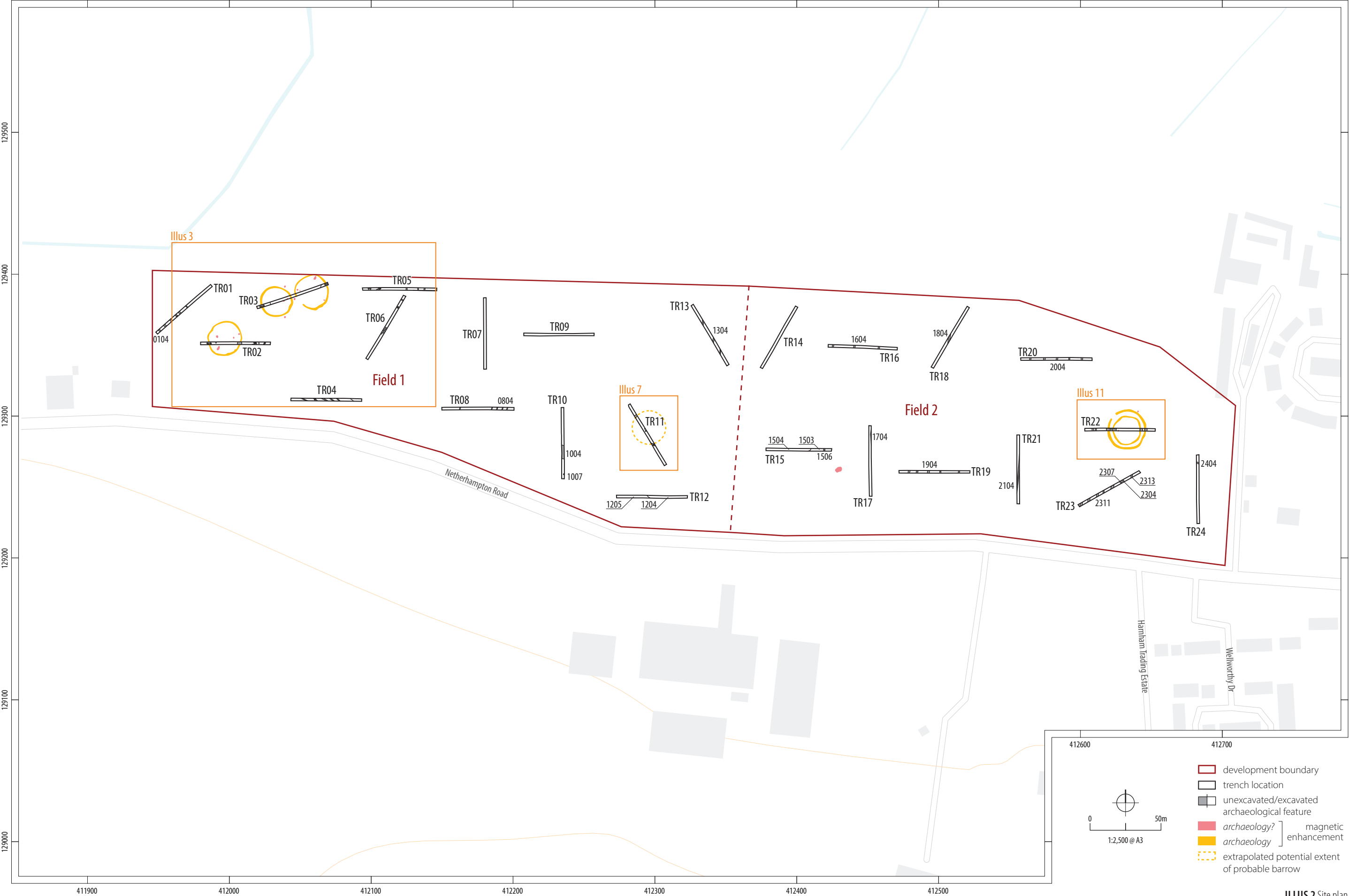
Trenches were excavated using a 13.5t, 360°, tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a bladed bucket, to depths where archaeological features were identified, or geological deposits encountered. Test sondages were mechanically excavated where and if appropriate to check the stratigraphic sequence.

Exposed archaeological remains were recorded on Headland Archaeology Evaluation Trench Sheets and a representative sample of identified features were subsequently excavated by hand to determine form, function and retrieve dateable material.

Drawings of significant archaeological remains and the general stratigraphy of the site were produced at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 where appropriate or digitally surveyed.

All recording followed standard archaeological guidelines as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The recorded contexts were assigned unique numbers and recording was undertaken on Headland Archaeology pro forma context record sheets. Context numbers followed a two-digit format (eg 01, 02 etc) prefixed by the trench number. Digital and black and white photographs were taken of all trenches and identified features, with a graduated metric scale clearly visible. An overall site plan of

© 2019 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd File Name: NBSW(N)-Report-v2.pdf



ILLUS 2 Site plan

the trenches and recorded features was digitally produced. Digital surveying was undertaken using a Trimble dGPS system.

4 RESULTS

Results are presented by field and trench, with a preceding summary and description of the general stratigraphy across each field, together with a brief summary of the topography.

A summary of all trenches and recorded contexts is presented as Appendix 1. Finds and environmental assessments are presented below, following descriptions of the excavation results, with detailed finds and environmental tables presented within Appendices 2 and 3. Each specialist assessment is discussed within the individual results section, with an overarching discussion of the site presented separately.

4.1 FIELD 1 TRENCHES 1–13

General stratigraphy and summary topography

Field 1 measured approximately 52,000m² and comprised the western part of the site, on a flood plain and valley floor. The field contained a young crop. The ground undulated slightly with a very gradual slope downward from the north to the south between 49.60 and 48.20m AOD. Variable geological deposits were encountered, primarily comprising loosely compacted fluvial gravels (eg (0203)) and densely compacted glacial gravels (eg (0204) intermixed with bands and patches of clays and sand deposits (eg (0303)). The finer gravels appeared representative of material associated with alluvial deposition and the overall pattern of deposits encountered suggested a combination of glacial head and later alluvial deposition within a wide glacial and alluvial flood plain.

Within Trench 10, evidence of a specific, broadly east-west oriented, 9.50m wide paleochannel (1004) was identified which was likely to be concomitant with alluvial deposits in Trench 4 (0406) and within Field 2 (Trench 15), indicating one former water course along the southern edge of the field. A further sandy alluvial deposit (0312) was recorded in Trench 3.

Overlying the glacial and alluvial gravels was a shallow subsoil formation (eg (0202), (1202)), variably surviving, with composition variably reflective of underlying geological deposits. This was sealed by the present plough-soil, a generally 0.30m thick mid-dark grey slightly sandy, silty clay (0201).

Unstratified lithics of late Neolithic to Bronze Age date were recovered from the plough-soil in the field together with a pot sherd of medieval date. Finds retrieved from the subsoil included pottery of late Bronze Age date in Trench 4 (0402) and struck flint of late Neolithic to Bronze Age date from Trench 9 (0902) and Trench 12 (1202).

A single sherd of heavily abraded Roman period grey-ware was identified in the plough-soil (0201) but not retained.

4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

Trench 2 (Illus 3)

Located at the western end of the trench, a linear cut [0210] measuring 2.78m wide and 1.14m deep was recorded. Some 18.75m to the east, a further linear [0213] measuring 3.00m wide was identified and recorded in plan. The two linear features matched a geophysical anomaly indicating a probable ring-ditch.

A section positioned through [0210] revealed the feature to contain multiple fills (Appendix 1 – Trench 2) representing sequences of erosion and collapse of the sides of the cut and up-cast and gradual sedimentation through such processes as surface run off (Illus 4). No dateable material was recovered from any of the fills. An environmental sample (ES001) taken from the primary fill of the ditch (0225) contained no additional indicators.

Noticeable, was the variability of subsoil formation and a seemingly direct correlation with the position of the ring-ditch. Subsoil was absent in the west end of the trench and in the interior area, defined by the two ditches. A subsoil formation was present beyond ditch [0213] in the eastern end of the trench.

Located on the east side of the ring-ditch, a cluster of probable discrete features were identified (Illus 5). Oriented broadly north-south, a probable ditch [0229] measuring 1.01m wide and 0.75m deep evidenced two fills (0212) and (0230), both of which suggested gradual sedimentation of the ditch. Heat affected stone was observed within (0230) with pottery dating to the late Bronze Age recovered from (0212).

Possibly truncating [0229] a discrete deposit (0209) measuring 1.90 x 0.90m was recorded in plan and interpreted as a possible pit. The deposit was defined largely by a concentration of pottery which dated to the late Bronze Age. A further small sub-circular, probable discrete feature (0211) also appeared to cut (0210) and measured 0.37 x 0.34m. Pottery sherds of late Bronze Age date were recovered.

Approximately 2m further east a small sub-circular feature (0206) measuring 0.44 x 0.31 x 0.17m was half sectioned. A sherd of late Bronze Age date pottery was recovered from its single fill (0205). The feature was interpreted as a possible post-hole.

Approximately 4m from the eastern end of the trench, a narrow linear feature [0208] with an irregular spur on its eastern edge, was interpreted as relating to agricultural activity, probably of more recent date, though no artefactual material was recovered from its single fill (0207). The spur was likely to relate to bioturbation.

Trench 3 (Illus 3)

Located at the north-east end of the trench, a linear cut [0309], measuring 1.97m wide and 0.55m deep, was oriented north-west/south-east and contained two fills (0310) and (0311) indicative of gradual sedimentation of the feature. An environmental sample (ES008) taken from the lower fill (0310) contained weed seeds and charcoal fragments. No dateable material was recovered.

At the western end of the trench, a further linear [0307], measured 3.00m wide and reached beyond 1m depth below ground level (BGL) (Illus 6). A single heterogeneous fill (0308) measured greater than 0.50m deep and contained heat affected stones and flint lithic of possible late Neolithic to Bronze Age date. An environmental sample (ES005) contained weed seeds, mollusc remains and charcoal fragments.

Both of the ditches corresponded with geophysical anomalies suggesting the extents of two potential ring-ditch features. The two anomalies showed returns, broadly located within the centre of the trench. Within this area, a yellowish brown, clayey sand alluvial deposit (0312) was recorded. A sondage was placed into the deposit, evidencing it be deeper than 0.30m at that point and with no clear visibility or indications of archaeological remains or deposits. No indication of the geophysical anomalies was observed in plan within the alluvial deposit and it is likely that this masked and overlay the return linear features associated with the two identified ditches.

Trench 11

At the eastern end of the field within Trench 11 (Illus 7), a further probable ring-ditch was identified with two linear features [1106] and [1107] recorded and spaced approximately 22m apart. A section placed through [1106] (Illus 8) revealed the ditch to survive to 0.33m deep and measure 1.10m wide. A sequence of three fills was identified; (1108), (1105) and (1104). A sample (ES003) was taken from the primary fill (1105), with molluscs and charcoal fragments recovered.

Located approximately 9m north of [1106] a shallow pit [1114] was excavated from which the in situ base of a pottery vessel (SF001) (Illus 9) of late Bronze Age date was recovered. The vessel was heavily truncated with little in the way of contents, all of which were sampled (ES004), yielding small charcoal fragments and mollusc remains. The fill of the pit (1113) was also sampled (ES007) and contained further molluscs and charcoal fragments. The vessel base suggested the presence of a heavily truncated former potential upright cremation burial.

Approximately 1.00m further to the north, a second sub-circular pit [1110] was excavated and measured 0.33 x 0.27 x 0.16m and contained a single fill (1109). An environmental sample (ES002) yielded charcoal fragments and cereal grain, no other dateable material was recovered from the feature. The pit was interpreted as potentially representing a further cut for a truncated cremation. The combination of potential former cremations and a possible ring-ditch suggested an interpretation of a former barrow for the features.

Subsoil was identified across much of the trench but was noticeably absent in the south-east end beyond the edge of ditch [1106].

Other trenches

Towards the western extent of Trench 5, a north-east/south-west oriented feature [0505] was investigated. The feature measured 1.10m wide and survived to 0.34m in depth and appeared to curve slightly to the west. The single fill of the feature contained no dateable material and appeared to derive from the surrounding geological deposits. The feature was tentatively interpreted as a possible ditch.

Within Trench 6, a north-west/south-east oriented linear feature [0606] was cut into alluvial gravels. A sondage was placed through the cut due to a lack of clear visibility in the alluvial gravels (Illus 10). The sondage suggested the feature may have been a ditch measuring approximately 1.20m wide and 0.34m deep. The nature of the alluvial gravels prevented definition of the edges of the feature, which may have widened towards the north-west. A primary fill (0612) was overlain by a gravelly sandy silt (0607) from which a large number of pottery sherds of late Neolithic to early Bronze Age date were recovered. The sherds were decorated with patterns attributable to the Beaker period.

Located in Trench 10, a circular pit [1007] measuring 0.80m diameter and 0.24m deep, was located approximately 10m to the south of an east-west oriented paleo-channel (1004). The pit contained three deposits. The primary fill (1006) largely comprised flint gravels and is likely to have derived from the surrounding geology, possibly as collapse of cut or up-cast, or as a process of backfilling the pit. Overlying this, was a greyish brown silty clay (1005), 0.07m thick, containing frequent heat affected flint and charcoal fragments. No evidence of in situ burning was identified. An environmental sample (ES009) taken from (1005) contained charcoal fragments. On the western side of the cut a small deposit of sandy clay and gravel (1008) was likely to have represented bioturbation of the cut. No particular function could be ascribed to the feature though it may have been associated with the disposal of fire rakings.

Ridge and furrow remains

In the western half of the field, within Trenches 1, 4 and 6, a series of north-west/south-east oriented linear features were identified ([0104], [0404] and [0610]) (Illus 3). The features measured approximately 1m wide and up to 0.10m deep and were relatively tightly spaced, particularly in Trenches 1 and 4, between 4 and 4.5m apart. A subsoil like deposit filled the linears which were interpreted as representing the remains of a ridge and furrow field system. Roof tile of 14th century date was recovered from (0611) the fill of Trench 6 furrows.

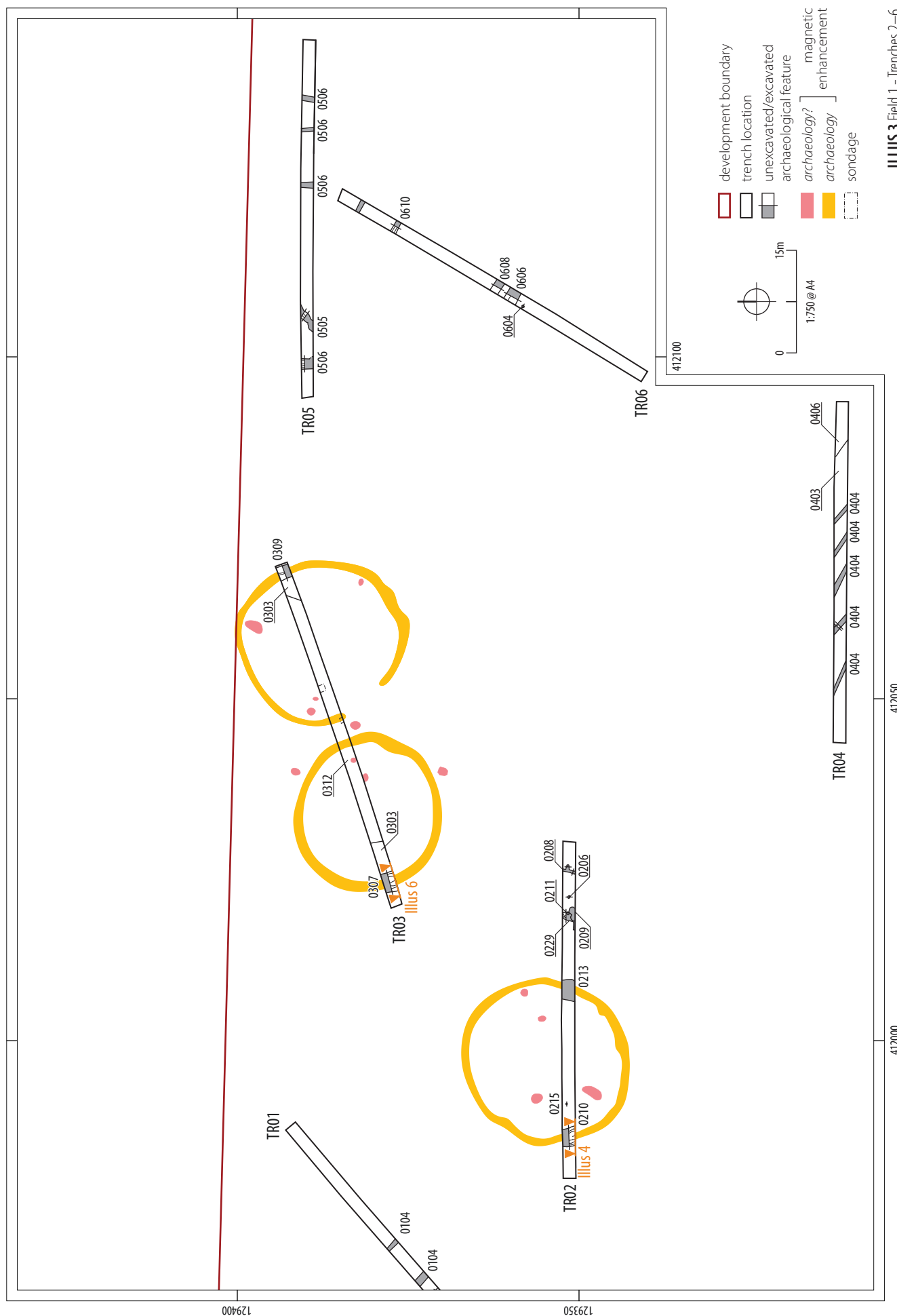
Centrally and in the eastern half of the field, Trenches 5, 8 and 13 evidenced a series of north-south oriented linear features ([0504], [0804] and [1304]) representing a second ridge and furrow field system (Illus 2). Pottery recovered from [1304] suggested a medieval date for the field system.

Trenches 7, 9 and 12 contained no archaeological remains, with only land drains constructed of chalk blocks observed in Trench 12.

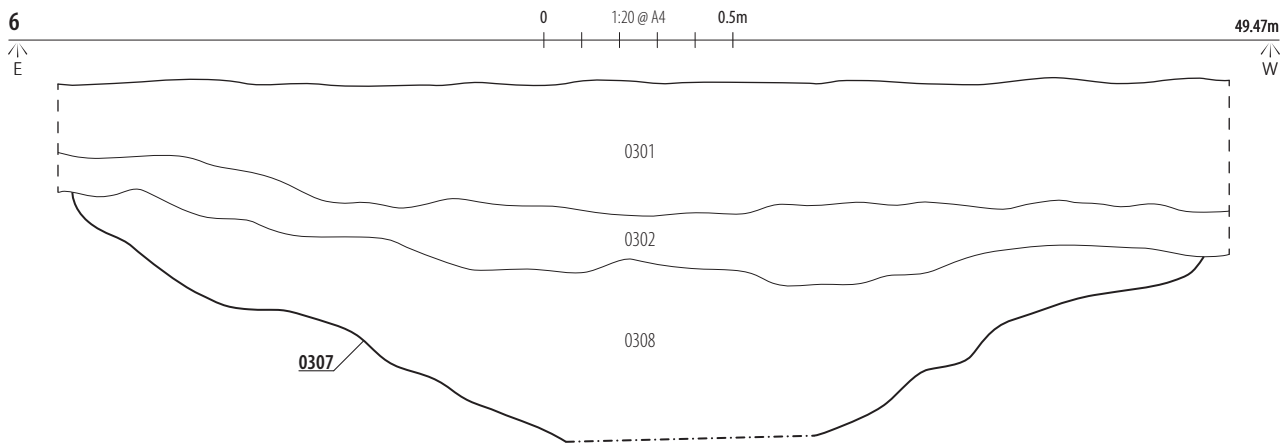
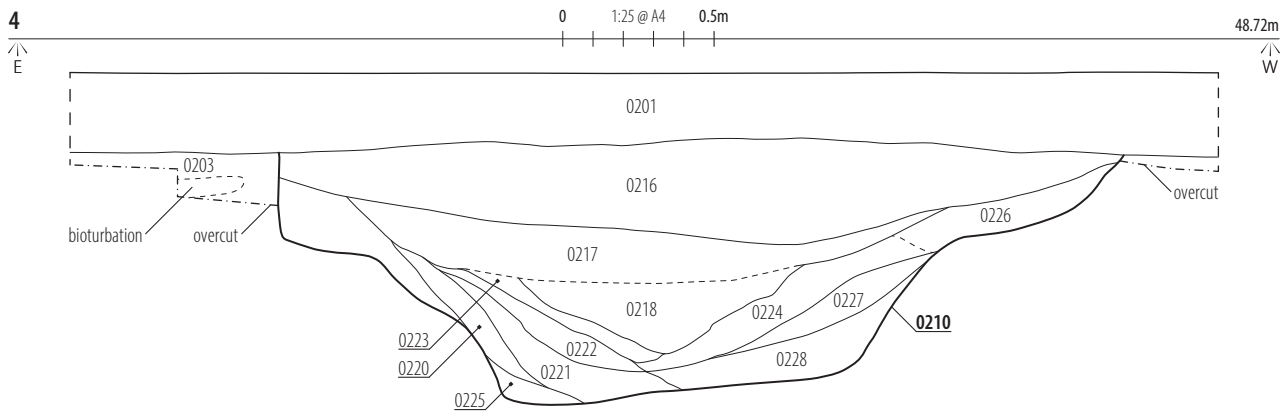
4.3 FIELD 2 TRENCHES 14–24

General stratigraphy and summary topography

Field 2 (Illus 2) measured approximately 50 100m² and was located in the east of the investigation area. Under arable use, the field contained a recently sown crop and undulated slightly and gradually, sloping to the south and south west between 48.10 and 47.10m AOD.



ILLUS 3 Field 1 - Trenches 2-6



ILLUS 4 North facing section through ditch [0210] **ILLUS 5** Features (0209), (0211) and [0229], Trench 2, looking south **ILLUS 6** North-west facing section through ditch [0307]

The stratigraphy was consistent with that identified in Field 1, with glaciofluvial gravels and sandy clay patches (eg (2403)) overlain by a light grey-brown gravelly, slightly sandy, silty clay subsoil (eg (2402)) which varied in thickness up to 0.20m.

The present plough-soil (eg (2401)) sealed subsoil deposits. An iron nail was recovered from the plough-soil and likely to be of more recent provenance.

Archaeological remains were generally encountered between approximately 0.30 and 0.50mbgl, with many trenches devoid of developed subsoils and geology exposed at shallow depth.

4.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

Trench 22 (Illus 11)

Four broadly north-south oriented linear features were identified which corresponded with geophysical anomalies, indicating two probable, concentric ring-ditches. Sections were positioned through the westernmost linears [2207] and [2204] (Illus 12), with the eastern features [2211] and [2212] recorded in plan. The area between the two pairs of linears was noted to be devoid of any subsoil formation, with shallow subsoil layers noted to both the east and west of the features.

The ditches in each pair were spaced 1.57m apart at the east, with 1.25m spacing between the western pair.

A section placed through the inner feature [2207] measured 2.91m wide and 1.12m deep, with a relatively steep sided profile (Illus 13). Four fills were recorded. A primary fill (2208) of gravelly silty clay was identified, largely deriving from the surrounding geology. An environmental sample taken from the deposit (ES011) contained cereal grains.

Secondary fills (2209) and (2210) represented episodes of gradual sedimentation of the ditch. No dateable artefacts were recovered. The final filling of the ditch appeared to take the form of subsoil (2202) formation within a depression at the top of the cut.

The outer linear (2204) measured 2.65m wide and greater than 0.62m deep. Excavation was halted at 1.10m bgl on health and safety grounds. Augering at this limit was unable to identify the full depth due to the heavily compacted gravels.

The excavated section (Illus 14) identified two general fills (2205) and (2206). Located against the edges of the cut, (2205) comprised dense gravels in a silty sand matrix, likely to be material deriving from the surrounding geology or up-cast from the initial excavation of the ditch. A secondary fill of finer grained silts, clays and sands with occasional gravels (2206) suggested the gradual sedimentation of the open ditch. Pottery dating to the late Bronze Age was recovered from the deposit. A subsoil formation had also filled a depression within the top of the ditch. An environmental sample (ES010) taken from the earlier fill (2205) contained molluscs and charcoal fragments.

Subsoil formation was exceptionally shallow at the eastern end of the trench, more of a plough interface with the underlying gravels. It was also absent from the interior of the area defined by

the concentric ring-ditches and appeared as a 0.15 to 0.20m deep deposit beyond the western ditches.

Located approximately 7m west of the ditches, two linear features [2213] and [2214] oriented north-south, measured 1.10 and 0.80m wide. The cuts were shallow, between 0.08 and 0.25m deep and interpreted as relating to the ridge and furrow system identified on the site.

Trench 24 (Illus 2)

Towards the northern extent of the trench, an east-west oriented ditch [2404] measuring 1.17m wide and 0.35m deep was recorded. The ditch contained a primary fill (24065) of fine sandy clay, overlain by a gravelly silty clay (2405). Neither deposit contained any dateable material. The ditch was interpreted as having an agricultural function, possibly drainage or as a minor field boundary.

Ridge and furrow

Remnants of north-south oriented ridge and furrow agriculture was recorded in all trenches (Illus 2), with the exception of Trench 24. Roof tile of 14th century date was recovered from the furrow (2213) in Trench 22. Pottery of late Bronze Age date was also recovered from linear fills (2305) and (2309) in Trench 23, in a disturbed area of probable ridge and furrow.

4.5 FINDS ASSESSMENT

by Paul Blinkhorn, Rebecca Devaney, Amy Koonce, David Mullin

The finds assemblage from the land to the north of Netherhampton Road numbered 395 sherds (1.718kg) of pottery, 10 lithics, five sherds (41g) of ceramic building material, one iron nail and less than 0.5g of industrial waste. These were found in 22 separate features across 11 trenches. Most of the finds were late Neolithic to late Bronze Age, including a Beaker. The medieval period is also represented. The finds are summarised by feature in Table 1 and a complete catalogue is given as Appendix 2.

Methodology

The report includes both hand-collected finds and those from sample retents. The finds were collected, processed and packaged for long term storage in accordance with professional guidelines (ClfA 2014b; Watkinson & Neal 1998). The finds were each assessed and recorded by appropriate specialists. The resultant data was then drawn together into one MS Access database. A copy of this data is given at the end of the report.

The pottery was examined visually, using x 10 and x20 magnification where necessary. It was recorded according to standards set out by specialist bodies (Barclay et al 2016; PCRG 2010; Slowikowski 2001). The late Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery fabric was identified macroscopically. All of the fabrics contained crushed flint, but no attempt was made to identify fabric groups. Although conjoining sherds were noted, no attempt was made to refit sherds across or within contexts. The medieval pottery was recorded using the fabric codes of McCarthy & Brooks and Mephams (1988; 2000).

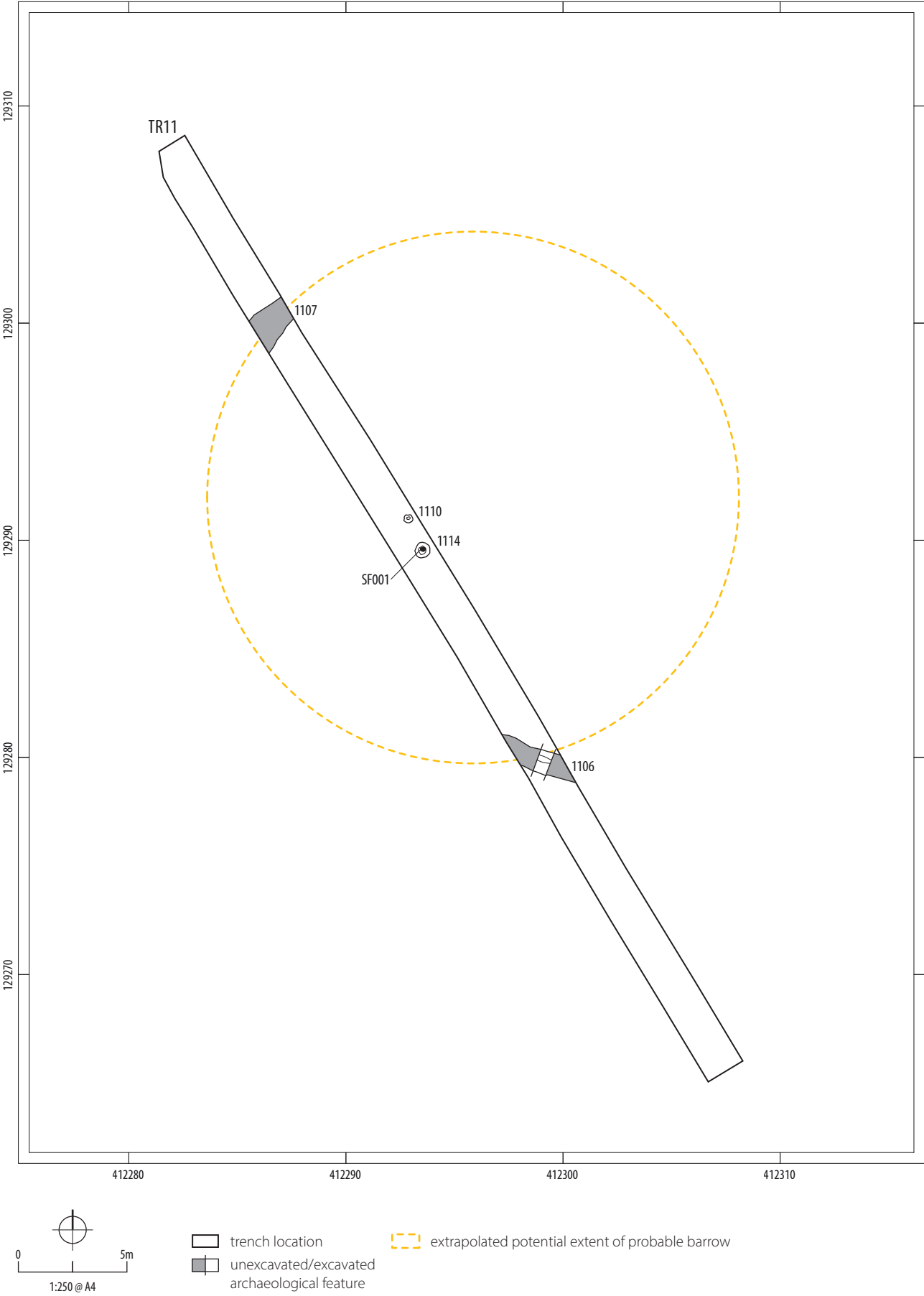
TABLE 1 Summary of finds assemblage by feature with spot dating (dating is for finds in the backfill of these features and does not necessarily date the features; small assemblages should be used with particular caution for dating purposes).

TR/ AREA	FEATURE TYPE	FEATURE NO	POTTERY (PH)		POTTERY (MEDI)		LITHICS		IRON	CBM		IND WASTE	SPOT DATE
			COUNT	WGT (G)	COUNT	WGT (G)	COUNT	WGT (G)	COUNT	COUNT	WGT (G)	WGT (G)	
Field 1	unstrat	–	–	–	–	–	4	43	–	–	–	–	LNeol/BA?
Field 2	unstrat	–	–	–	1	35	1	47	–	–	–	–	13th–16th
02	unstrat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	–	14th
02	post-hole	0206	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	LBA
02	discrete deposit	0209	57	328	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	LBA
02	discrete feature	0211	16	180	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	LBA
02	ditch terminal/pit	0229	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	LBA
03	barrow ditch	0307	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	–	–	–	LNeol/BA?
03	barrow ditch	0309	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	<0.5	?
04	subsoil	0402	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	LBA
06	ditch	0606	63	132	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	LNeol/EBA
06	furrow	0608	–	–	1	7	–	–	–	1	16	–	14th–16th
06	furrow	0610	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	–	14th
09	subsoil	0902	–	–	–	–	1	93	–	–	–	–	LNeol/BA?
11	burial pit	1110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	<0.5	?
11	burial pit	1114	247	953	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	<0.5	LBA
12	subsoil	1202	–	–	–	–	1	56	–	–	–	–	LNeol/BA?
13	furrow	1304	–	–	1	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	12th–13th
15	deposit	1504	–	–	–	–	2	43	–	–	–	–	LNeol/BA?
22	subsoil	2202	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	?
22	barrow ditch	2204	3	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	LBA
22	barrow ditch	2207	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	<0.5	?
22	furrow	2213	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	14th
23	linear	2304	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	LBA
23	deposit	2309	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	LBA
TOTAL			392	1,637	3	81	10	293	1	5	41	<0.5	–

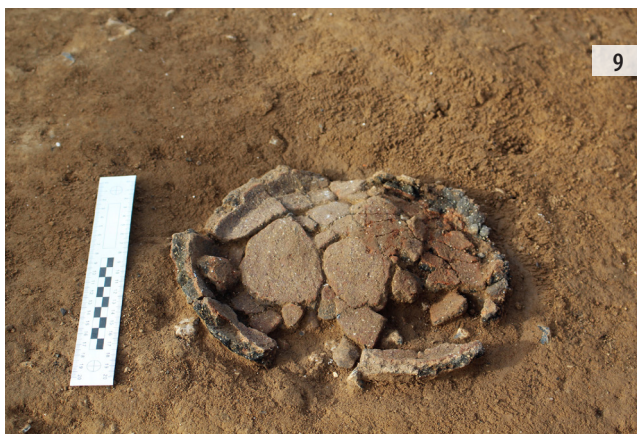
TABLE 2 Prehistoric pottery type series

FABRIC/TYPE	DATING	SHERDS	WGT (G)
Beaker	Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age	63	132
Flint-tempered	Late Bronze Age	329	1,505
TOTAL		392	1,637

© 2019 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd File Name: NRSW(N)-Report-v2.pdf



ILLUS 7 Plan of Trench 11



ILLUS 8 WNW facing section through [1106] **ILLUS 9** View of base of vessel (SF001) **ILLUS 10** North-west facing section through [0606]

The worked flint was catalogued according to a standard debitage, core or tool type. Information about burning, breaks, condition, raw material and technology was recorded.

Prehistoric pottery

A total of 392 sherds (1637g) of prehistoric pottery were found in ten features. All can be placed within the period late Neolithic/early Bronze Age to late Bronze Age pottery.

Sherds of Beaker totalling 63 (132g) were retrieved from ditch [0606]. They are all from the same vessel which has frequent crushed flint inclusions and an oxidised core. Decoration comprises scored horizontal bands and possible infilled chevrons. The Beaker is fragmentary and is difficult to find parallels for both form and decoration (Needham 2005; Clarke 1970). It likely dates to fairly late in the Beaker sequence (Needham 2005).

A vessel comprising 247 sherds (953g) was retrieved from burial pit [1114] and is represented by base and wall fragments, which are typical of later Bronze Age vessels. All of the sherds are from the same vessel, which has a fabric containing frequent, finely crushed flint. The exterior is oxidised, and the core is reduced. Most of the sherds are from the base of the vessel, with three pairs of conjoining base sherds with an expanded foot and two further base angles present in the assemblage. None of the upper part of the vessel is present, which suggests that it was either fragmentary when deposited or was deposited upright and has been truncated. A few of the base sherds have finger fluting on the walls, which further places the

sherds in the late Bronze Age (Bond 1988; Needham & Spence 1996). The form suggests this is probably a jar.

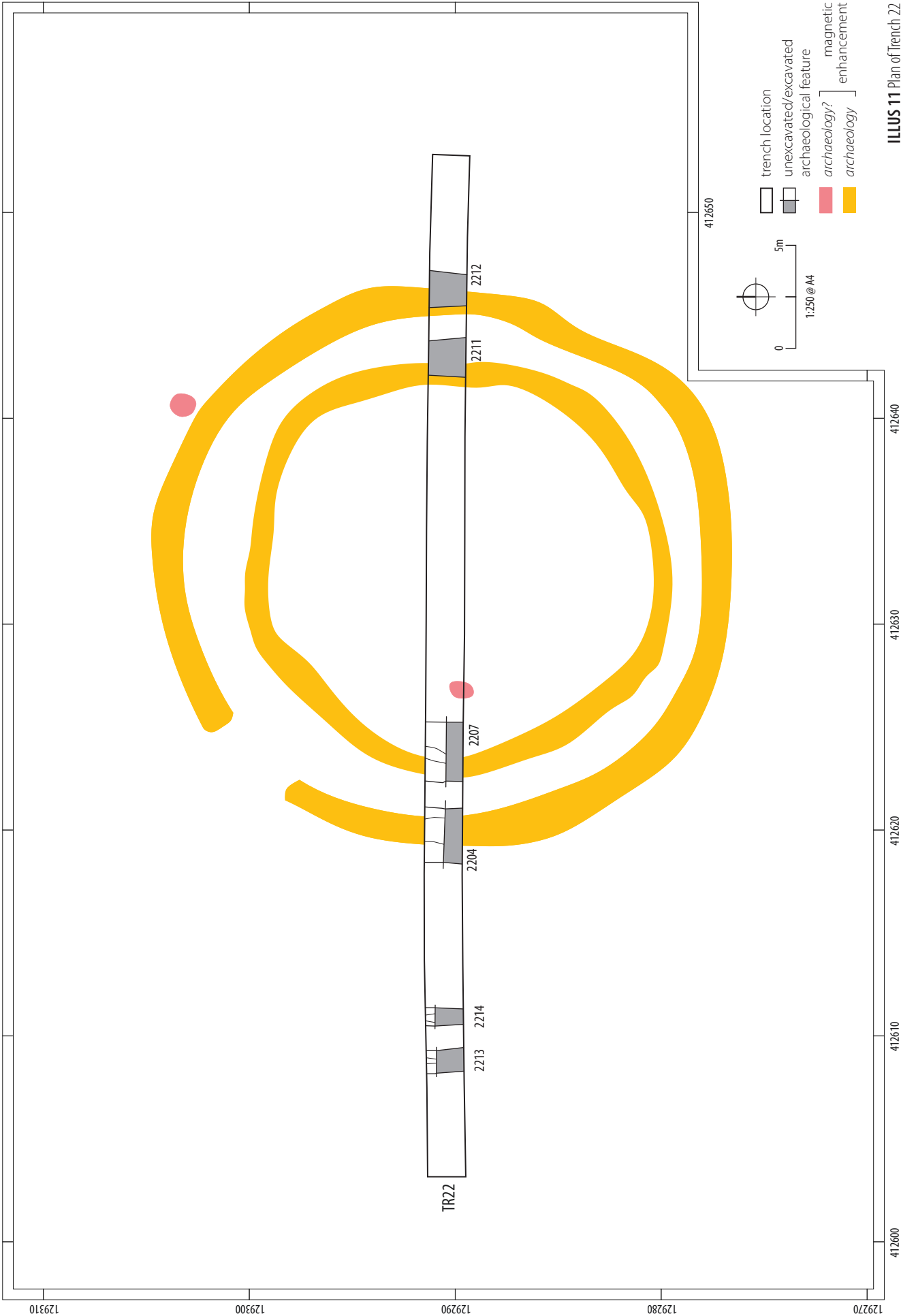
Detailed dating of the rest of the assemblage is not possible due to its fragmentary nature. The mixture of fine and coarse fabrics in the same context, such as the material from discrete deposit (0209) and discrete feature (0211) is fairly typical of late Bronze Age assemblages which are associated with the serving of food and drink. These sorts of vessels, and that from burial pit [1114], are associated with late Bronze Age domestic assemblages from across southern Britain (cf Bond 1988; Needham & Spence 1996).

Medieval pottery

The medieval pottery assemblage amounts to three sherds (81g) and was retrieved from furrows [0608] and [1304] and an unstratified location within Field 2. The range of fabric types is fairly typical of sites in the region.

TABLE 3 Medieval pottery type series

FABRIC CODE	FABRIC	DATING	REFERENCE	SHERDS	WGT (G)
MIC	Crockerton-type micaceous ware	12th–13th	(Mephram 2000, 35)	1	39
LAVC	Laverstock coarseware	13th–16th	(McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 335–40)	2	42
TOTAL				3	81



ILLUS 11 Plan of Trench 22



ILLUS 12 General view ditches [2204] and [2207], looking north

ILLUS 13 South facing section through [2207]

ILLUS 14 Oblique view, section through [2204], looking north-east

The two sherds of Laverstock coarseware (LAVC) comprises an abraded sherd from a bowl with internal glazing from furrow [0608] and a rim sherd from an unglazed jar found unstratified in Field 2. The sherd of Crockerton-type micaceous ware (MIC) from furrow [1304] is from the handle of a glazed jug with slashed decoration.

Metalwork

A single nail was retrieved from subsoil (2202). It is probably of relatively recent origin.

Lithics

Ten pieces of worked flint were retrieved. Half of the flint was recovered as unstratified finds in Fields 1 and 2, and the remainder was found in subsoils (0902) and (1202), alluvial deposit (1504) and in barrow ditch [0307].

TABLE 4 Summary of worked flint by type

FLINT TYPE	COUNT	WGT (G)
Flake	2	18
Blade-like flake	3	86
Multiplatform flake core	1	93
Core on a flake	1	56
End scraper	1	18

FLINT TYPE	COUNT	WGT (G)
Side scraper	1	11
End and side scraper	1	11
TOTAL	10	293

Just two flakes and three blade-like flakes were recovered from the alluvial deposit (1504) and unstratified sources. The flakes are technologically consistent with later prehistoric flint industries. The multiplatform flake core from subsoil (0902) exhibits a mixture of flake and blade-like flake scars and areas of retained cortex. It was haphazardly worked and discarded before it was fully utilised. The core on a flake from subsoil (1202) exhibits previous dorsal flake scars and a further large flake scar on the former ventral surface. At 56g, it was made on a fairly large flake.

All the retouched tools are scrapers. The end scraper from Field 1 was made on a mostly cortical blade-like flake blank. It has abrupt retouch to the distal end and a truncated proximal end. The side scraper from possible barrow ditch [0307] was made on a hard-hammer struck flake. It has abrupt direct retouch on the left lateral edge and partially on the distal end, which creates a curved scraping edge and a reverse D-shaped profile. The end and side scraper was made on a side trimming flake. It has abrupt direct retouch on the distal end and left lateral edge. The scrapers are chronologically undiagnostic but are reminiscent of tools used during the later Neolithic and Bronze Age.

Retained cortex is present on eight of the ten pieces. The cortex is relatively thick and, in all cases, indicates that the flint is chalk-derived.

The condition of the assemblage is fairly poor, with all the flint exhibiting edge damage caused by post-depositional disturbance. This is consistent with the flint's recovery from the subsoil and unstratified deposits. Just one piece, the flake from alluvial deposit (1504) exhibits a light cortication.

The technological appearance of the worked flint suggests that the material dates from the later Neolithic and Bronze Age. The small assemblage is likely to be residual but may be associated with activity related to the construction and use of possible barrow ditch [0307].

Ceramic building material

Five fragments (41g) of tile were retrieved from furrows [0608], [0610] and [2213] as well as an unstratified context from Trench 2. All the fragments were rather small and worn, in a buff to orange fabric with red iron inclusions. Such tiles were made widely in Wiltshire during the 14th century, with the main source of supply for Salisbury being the kilns at Alderbury (Loader 2000). The examples in the current assemblage are generally 12mm thick.

Industrial waste

Less than 0.5g of magnetic residues were retrieved from possible barrow ditches [0309] and [2207] and burial pits [1110] and [1114]. These comprise magnetised gravels, which occur naturally and are indicative of no more than burning activity on site.

Discussion

The Beaker pottery represents potentially the earliest activity on site. In view of the Beaker burials noted south of Netherhampton Road, it is curious that this example was not associated with a burial but was found in ditch [0606]. Further investigation of its depositional context is needed but it may represent either domestic activity contemporary with the burials further south or a Beaker burial that was disturbed at a later date and partially redeposited in the ditch fill.

Later Bronze Age pottery appeared to be more domestic in nature but conversely, the substantial remains of one vessel were found in burial pit [1114]. Again, further investigation is needed to ascertain if its presence in the pit was incidental or if it may have been deliberately placed to accompany the burial. Further substantive quantities of probable late Bronze Age pottery were found in Trench 2 (deposit [0209] and feature [0211]) and a few sherds in barrow ditch [2204] in Trench 22, and single sherds in other scattered features in Trenches 2 and 23. The assemblage may derive from structured deposition related to feasting connected to burials rites.

The lithics may be contemporary with either the Beaker period or the later Bronze Age phase. The lithics have a completely different distribution to the pottery and most is poorly stratified. The only piece associated with a prehistoric feature was a side scraper found in barrow ditch [0307].

Further activity in the immediate vicinity appears to have waned until the medieval period. The medieval pottery and tile all relate to ridge and furrow systems spread across Trenches 2, 6, 13 and 22 in Fields 1 and 2. The finds are typical of domestic activity and are common for the area.

Recommendations for further work

The assemblage derived from trial trenching and thus helps inform areas for further targeted fieldwork. These would seem to be in the location of the Bronze Age findings detailed above. If further fieldwork is undertaken, then the existing assemblage should be re-evaluated in the light of any further finds. The assemblage as it stands is of relatively limited value, but some areas would benefit from further work. Preliminary recommendations for this assemblage are outlined below.

The Beaker from ditch [0606] requires more work in order to determine more accurate dating. The depositional circumstances of the pottery vessel in burial pit [1114] should also be investigated in more detail.

Otherwise, the remaining pottery assemblage is very fragmentary, and no further work is recommended. The small assemblage size of the worked flint and poor contextual associations limits the potential for additional analysis and therefore, further work is not recommended. No further work is recommended for the medieval material, iron or industrial waste.

Recommendations for archive

The finds should be retained, though the medieval material, iron and industrial waste is of little further archaeological value and could be discarded providing there is no further work to be done on site. If further fieldwork is undertaken the archive should be re-evaluated in the light of any further finds. The archive has been prepared in accordance with professional standards (AAF 2011) and the specific requirements of the Wiltshire Museum Service (WANHS 2009).

4.6 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT – LAURA BAILEY

Introduction

Eleven samples taken during an archaeological evaluation to the north of Netherhampton Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire, were received for environmental assessment. The site forms part of a wider investigation which also includes land to the south of Netherhampton Road. The northern site comprised ring-ditches, interpreted as Bronze Age barrow ditches, that demarcated former burial mounds. The samples were taken from the fills of ditches [0210], [1106], [0307], [0309], [2204] and [2207] and pits [1110] and [1114]. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains and to determine the potential of the material for indicating the character and significance of the deposit.

Method

Bulk samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al. (2006) and Zohary et al. (2012); nomenclature for wild taxa follows Stace (1997).

Faunal remains were examined by eye or under low magnification and, as far as possible, identified to species and skeletal element, using modern reference material and with reference to Schmid (1972) and Hillson (1992). Butchery marks were also noted.

Results

Results of the environmental sample assessment are presented in Appendix 3.1. Many of the samples contained modern roots, fly puparia and millipedes. As there was no evidence for waterlogging and given the dry chalky nature of the site, the material is likely to be modern and will not be considered further.

Results of the animal bone assessment are presented in Appendix 3.2.

Cereal

A single charred oat (*Avena* sp.) was present in the fill (1109) of Pit [1110]. A bread/club wheat (*Triticum aestivo-compactum*) was recovered from Ditch [2207] together with two heavily abraded, vesicular, indeterminate cereal grains.

Wild taxa

Charred 'weed seeds', (here used to include seeds, fruits, achene, caryopses etc.) were recovered from Ditches [0307] and [0309] (Appendix 3.1). A single bed straw (*Galium aparine*) seed was present in Ditch [0307]. Goosefoots/oraches (*Chenopodium* sp./*Atriplex* sp.) and small (<2mm) grass seeds (Poaceae) were present in Ditch [0309].

Wood charcoal

Wood charcoal was present in varying quantities in eight features (Appendix 3.1). The charcoal was very heavily fragmented. The charcoal is predominantly oak but occasional non-oak species are also present in Ditch [0307].

Molluscs

A wide variety of terrestrial molluscs were recovered in varying quantities from the fills of Ditches [1106], [2204] and [0307]. A small number of molluscs were also present in the fill (1111) of Pot S.F. 001, and Cremation burial pit [1114]. The excellent preservation of the shells was undoubtedly due to the calcareous soil conditions. Some variation in species type was apparent in the samples. The species present were probably living on the sides or within the ditches and therefore represent the local conditions in the segments of the ditch form where they were recovered.

Animal bone

A small assemblage (4 NISP) of animal bone was hand collected from deposit (1306) (Appendix 3.2). The bone was poorly preserved and

heavily fragmented. It included a single sheep tooth and fragmented long bone fragments.

Scientific dating potential of the remains

The dating potential of the remains will be dependent on the nature of the research questions posed. The majority of datable charcoal is of oak however, and caution must be used when radiocarbon dating oak due to old wood effect.

Discussion and recommendations

The environmental assemblage offers little information on site economy. However, analysis of the molluscs may provide further information on the nature of the palaeoenvironment or on the conditions in the vicinity of features from which they were recovered.

5 DISCUSSION

The evaluation has generally corroborated results of the preceding geophysical survey with positive correlations between potential ring-ditch and agricultural anomalies, though slightly more extensive agricultural features were identified in Field 1. However, discrete features, such as in Trenches 2 and 10, were not visible in the geophysical survey and further such remains potentially exist on the site. Similarly, a further probable ring-ditch in Trench 11 was not identified by geophysical survey, likely due to the localised nature of sandy subsoil and geological deposits within that vicinity masking the presence of the feature.

Whilst gravels, seemingly providing positive geophysical responses, were generally identified across the area between identified ring-ditches in Trenches 2, 3 and 11 in Field 1, the possibility of further remains lying between the trenches and masked by geological and subsoil variations cannot be precluded.

Trench 3 was slightly problematic, in that the inner, probable returns of ditches, indicated by geophysics to be towards the centre of the trench, were not visible during evaluation. A 30m wide gravelly sand deposit was located across this area of the trench, potentially an alluvial deposit. A sondage located within this did not immediately identify deposits potentially indicating ditch fills and to limit potential damage of relationships or unidentified remains, further excavation was not undertaken. However, the returns of the ditches indicated by geophysical survey are likely to survive below the probable alluvial deposit or have undergone a degree of transformation through leaching, with their position likely to be clearer with a wider area stripped of plough-soil.

From the results of the evaluation, the ring-ditches can be relatively confidently interpreted as barrow ditches, demarcating and possibly enclosing former burial mounds, the mounds having long since been ploughed and eroded away. Evidence from Trench 11, in the form of the in situ base of a vessel, probably associated with a former, upright cremation burial, would suggest that relatively high levels of truncation have occurred across the site and that the ditches, which generally survive relatively substantially, were of a much larger scale in the past.

Broad dating for the ring-ditches in Trenches 2, 3 and 22 can only be offered at present, with any dateable material relating to periods of infilling of the ditches, potentially some time after their construction. No positively dateable artefactual material was recovered from either Trench 2, Trench 3 or Trench 22 barrow features. The Trench 11 ring-ditch however may be more positively attested to date to the late Bronze Age based on the evidence of the vessel deposited within its interior. Only the base of the vessel survived and suggests that it was deposited in an upright position. It is likely however, that the barrows predominantly relate to the Bronze Age. Any further work should consider a programme of radio-carbon dating to positively date the barrow features.

Trench 22 suggested a concentric ringed feature, the inner ring measuring some 17m in diameter and the outer approximately 28.5m. Excavation at Barrow clump identified a concentric ringed barrow with an inner ditch of approximately 15m associated with burials related to the Beaker Period (Forshaw and Andrews 2013). The outer ditch represented later, early Bronze Age possible redefinition and re-use of the barrow. Whilst a larger feature, approximately 50m diameter, the potential for similar practice and ditch phasing in Trench 22 cannot yet be precluded.

The four barrows within Field 1 appeared relatively similar in scale, the external diameters ranging from approximately 22.5 to 25m. All are located slightly above the lowest point of the field, whilst still on a flood plain and in the case of Trench 11, seemingly immediately above a former water course identified in Trench 10, though contemporaneity cannot be attested. This seems to imply a loosely linear alignment, probably associated with a former water course.

Of particular interest was the variable subsoil formations associated with the ring-ditch features. Within Trenches 2, 11 and 22, there was a noticeable absence of subsoil to the interior of the features and within Trench 2, an additional absence of subsoil to the east. A similar pattern of subsoil variability was noticed during evaluation on the south of Netherhampton Road (Thomson 2019a). It is possible that some form of preparation of the ground, prior to the construction of the barrows was undertaken. Future mitigation may wish to consider a methodology, given the nature of mechanised site stripping, such as internal and external control baulks, when stripping the areas surrounding probable barrow ditches. This may allow potential questions concerning barrow construction and possible preparation of the ground to be investigated more fully.

The presence of Beaker pottery within a linear feature in Trench 6 is also of particular interest and represented the earliest positively attested artefactual evidence on the site, dating from the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age. The pottery was abraded and fragmentary and recovered from an area where gravels had been heavily disturbed by ploughing and ridge and furrow agriculture. The ditch from which the pottery was recovered may have, itself, related to ridge and furrow, though further work would be required

to fully understand the nature of the feature. Beaker pottery is commonly associated with burials and given the evidence of a Beaker inhumation and probable barrow of the period on the south of Netherhampton Road (Thomson 2019a), it is entirely possible that feature or a further plough-damaged funerary feature exists within the vicinity of Trench 06, though activity of a domestic character cannot be precluded.

The remaining pottery assemblage suggests late Bronze Age activity on the site, with features in Trench 2 in particular, containing a number of sherds of the period. The precise nature of such activity cannot yet be ascertained. The pottery assemblage is suggestive of wares utilised in a domestic context but may equally be related to funerary practices associated with the barrows in the fields.

Similarly, flint artefacts suggestive of late Neolithic to Bronze Age date were widely recovered across the site, though an element of selective retention of unstratified or plough and subsoil finds must be noted, largely due to the density of shattered flint through the soils and ultimately visibility. Whether redeposition of the flint within features is occurring or truncation of features due to extensive, later agricultural use of the site has occurred can only be speculative at this point, though it is likely an element of both processes has occurred.

A small pit in Trench 10 may have been associated with some activity on the edge of a former watercourse, possibly indicative of peripheral use of the land. Prehistoric pottery was also recovered from later agricultural features suggesting further potential for limited occupation activity, again possibly peripheral to former watercourses and potentially truncated by later use of the land. The potential for the survival of further discrete features does remain.

Extensive agricultural use of the land was evidenced in the form of south-east/north-west and north-south ridge and furrow field systems. Recovered artefacts suggested that these were likely to be medieval in date and it is highly likely that such agricultural use of the land has substantially contributed to the levels of truncation of archaeological remains on the site.

6 CONCLUSION

Archaeological evaluation of land north of Netherhampton Road revealed evidence of former barrow ditches dating to the Bronze Age and indications of Beaker period activity, possibly funerary, within the vicinity. Evidence for limited or peripheral later prehistoric occupation and use of land was also recorded with the primary focus being funerary related.

Medieval agriculture, in the form of ridge and furrow remains was attested, and likely to have substantially contributed to truncation of agricultural remains on the site together with more recent agriculture.

7 REFERENCES

- Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF) 2011 *Archaeological Archives A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (2nd edn) (ClfA: Reading) http://www.archaeologyuk.org/archives/aaf_archaeological_archives_2011.pdf accessed 03 April 2019
- Barclay A, Knight D, Booth P, Evans H, Brown D & Wood I 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology: Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, the Study Group for Roman Pottery and the Medieval Pottery Research Group* http://romanpotterystudy.org/new/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Standard_for_Pottery_Studies_in_Archaeology.pdf accessed 03 April 2019
- Bishop R 2018 *Land West of Harnham, Salisbury, Wiltshire Geophysical Survey* Headland Archaeology [Unpublished Client Report]
- Bond D (1988) *Excavation at the North Ring, Mucking, Essex: a Late Bronze Age Enclosure* East Anglian Archaeology Report No 43, Chelmsford
- Cappers R T J, Bekker RM & Jans J E A (2006) *Digital seed atlas of the Netherlands* Groningen
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 *Code of Conduct*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014a *Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) 2014b *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Reading) http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS&GFind_1.pdf accessed 03 April 2019
- Clarke D L (1970) *Beaker Pottery of Great Britain and Ireland* Cambridge
- Craddock-Bennett L 2018 *Land at Netherhampton Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation* Headland Archaeology [Unpublished Document]
- Cranfield University 2019 *Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute Soilscales* [online] Accessed February 2019 from www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/
- Forshaw, A & Andrews, P 2013 *An Early Bronze Age Barrow and Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Barrow Clump, Figheldean, Wiltshire* Interim Assessment Report on the 2012 Operation Nightingale Excavation Report Ref: 85370.01 Wessex Archaeology [Unpublished Report]
- Grove J & Croft B (Eds.) 2012 *The South-west Archaeological Research Framework Research Strategy 2012–20* Somerset County Council
- Hillson S (1992) *Mammal Bones and Teeth: An Introductory Guide to Methods of Identification* London
- Loader E (2000) 'The Ceramic Building Material' in Rawlings M 'Excavations at Ivy Street and Brown Street, Salisbury, 1994' Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine 93, 37–8
- McCarthy MR & Brooks CM (1988) *Medieval Pottery in Britain AD900–1600* Leicester
- Mephram L (2000) 'The Pottery' in Rawlings M 'Excavations at Ivy Street and Brown Street, Salisbury, 1994' Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine 93, 29–36
- Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) 2019 *British Geological Survey* [online] accessed February 2019 from <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>
- Needham S (2005) 'Transforming Beaker Culture in North-West Europe; Processes of Fusion and Fission' Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society 71, 171–217
- Needham S & Spence T (1996) *Refuse and Disposal at Area 16 East Runnymede* Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations Volume 2, London
- Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG) 2010 *The Study of Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication* PCRG Occasional Papers 1 and 2 (3rd edn), Salisbury [http://pcrg.org.uk/News_pages/PCRG%20Guidelines%203rd%20Edition%20\(2010\).pdf](http://pcrg.org.uk/News_pages/PCRG%20Guidelines%203rd%20Edition%20(2010).pdf) accessed 03 April 2019
- Schmid E (1972) *Atlas of Animal Bones Knochenatlas fur Praehistoriker, Archaeologen und Quaternarbiologen* Amsterdam
- Slowikowski A, Nenck B & Pearce J 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper 2 <http://medievalpottery.org.uk/docs/Standards.pdf> accessed 03 April 2019
- Stace C (1997) *New Flora of the British Isles* (2nd edn) Cambridge
- Thomson S 2019 *Land South of Netherhampton Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire. Archaeological Evaluation* Headland Archaeology [Unpublished Client Document]
- Watkinson D & Neal V (1998) *First aid for finds: Practical Guide for Archaeologists* (3rd revised edn) London
- Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society Collections Trust (WANHS) 2009 *Guidelines and Conditions for the Preparation and Deposition of Archaeological Archives to Wiltshire Heritage Museum and Library* Devizes
- Zohary D, Hopf M & Weiss E (2012) *Domestication of Plants in the Old World* (4th edn) Oxford

8 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 TRENCH AND CONTEXT REGISTER

* DBGL = depth below ground level

TR01	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
0101	Ploughsoil – dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and occasional modern cultural debris (rope, plastic, CBM)			0–0.25
0102	Subsoil- light to mid-brown, slightly silty, sandy clay, containing frequent gravel, rare cbm fragments and rare charcoal fragments			0.25–0.40
0103	Geological deposit – pale whitish brown, slightly sandy pea gravel – alluvial gravels			0.40 (LOE)
0104	Linear cuts – NW-SE orientation, 3–5m spacing, 0.85 to 1.00m wide, c 0.10m deep – furrows			0.40
0105	Mid-reddish brown, silty clay containing flint gravels – fill of ridge and furrow field system			0.40
SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS				

TR02	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)		
0201	Ploughsoil – dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and occasional modern cultural debris (rope, plastic, CBM)	0–0.30		
0202	Subsoil- light to mid-brown, slightly silty, sandy clay, containing frequent gravel, rare cbm fragments and rare charcoal fragments	0.30–0.39		
0203	Geological deposit – pale whitish brown, slightly sandy pea gravel – alluvial gravels	0.30+		
0204	Geological deposit – mid-greyish brown, gravels and sandy clay – glacio-fluvial deposit/glacial head	0.30+		
0205	Fill of 0206 – mid-greyish brown, fine sandy silt containing frequent flint gravel	0.30		
0206	Sub-circular cut, approx. 0.40m diameter, 0.17m deep – indeterminate function – possible post-hole	0.30		
0207	Mid orange-brown, silty clay containing occasional flint gravel – fill of 0208	0.30		
0208	NNE-SSW linear cut, possible protusion/arm on eastern side, shallow, heavily truncated – possible furrow remains or agricultural related feature	0.30		
0209	Recorded in plan – mid-brownish grey silty clay – partially exposed sub-circular area, 1.90m x 0.90m – possible discrete feature	0.30		

0210	NNW-SSE linear cut, poss. curvilinear. 2.78m wide, 1.14m deep – possible barrow ditch	0.30
0211	Recorded in plan - mid brownish grey, silty clay containing frequent pottery sherds and occasional stones ≤0.05m – possible discrete feature	0.30
0212	Fill of 0229 – light/mid orangey-brown, silty clay containing rare charcoal, occasional/rare small flint gravel and rare pottery	0.30
0213	Recorded in plan – light brown, fine sandy, silty clay containing occasional sub-angular flint ≤0.07m – possible barrow ditch	0.30
0214	Fill of 0215 – light brown, clayey silt containing abundant very small chalk gravel and sub-angular flint ≤0.03m	0.30
0215	Circular cut, 0.26m diameter, 0.17m deep – probable post-hole	0.30
0216	Fill of 0210 – mid brown, fine sandy, predominantly silty clay containing frequent, angular stones ≤0.10m	0.30
0217	Fill of 0210 – yellowish brown silt containing very frequent small angular flint	0.30
0218	Fill of 0210 – yellowish brown silt containing very occasional small to medium angular flint	0.30
0219	Fill of 0210 – dark greyish/blackish brown, sandy, clayey silt with pea gravel containing small to medium angular flint	0.30
0220	Fill of 0210 – brownish cream, fine sandy silt with small chalk specks and small fragmented flint (>10%)	0.30
0221	Fill of 0210 – pale orangey grey brown, fine sandy silt with pea gravel (approx. 20–30%), containing occasional very small flint	0.30
0222	Fill of 0210 – orange brown, silty clay containing occasional fine sand and medium stones	0.30
0223	Fill of 0210 – pale orangey brown, sandy silt with (20–30%) small to medium rounded stones and angular flint	0.30
0224	Fill of 0210 – pale orangey creamy brown, sandy, clayey silt with very small, abundant chalk and some small gravels	0.30
0225	Fill of 0210 – creamy brown, silty sand containing gravels and medium angular flint	0.30
0226	Fill of 0210 – orangey brown, sandy silty clay with pea gravel	0.30
0227	Fill of 0210 – mid brownish cream, silty sand and pea gravel containing rare, very small chalk and flint, and medium stones	0.30
0228	Fill of 0210 – creamy orange brown, coarse silty sand with pea gravel containing occasional very small chalk and flint, and small stones	0.30
0229	Possible N-S linear or (sub-?) circular cut – length undetermined, 1.01m wide, 0.45m deep – possible ditch or pit	0.30

0230 Fill of 0229 – pale creamy brown, sandy silt containing occasional small to medium angular flint and sandstone, and possible heat-affected stone 0.30

SUMMARY: 2 LINEARS (POSS. BARROW DITCHES), 1 POSS. AND 1 PROB. POST-HOLE, 1 FURTHER DISCRETE CUT, 1 LINEAR (PROB. RIDGE AND FURROW), 1 UNDETERMINED FEATURE (POSS. DITCH TERMINAL OR PIT)

TR03	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)		

0301 Ploughsoil – dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and occasional modern cultural debris (rope, plastic, CBM) 0–0.25

0302 Subsoil- light to mid-brown, slightly silty, sandy clay, containing frequent gravel, rare cbm fragments and rare charcoal fragments 0.25–0.40

0303 Geological deposit – light yellow-brown, sand with gravel patches 0.40+

0304 VOID –

0305 VOID –

0306 VOID –

0307 NNW-SSE linear cut – 3.00m wide, 0.50m deep – probable barrow ditch 0.40+

0308 Fill of 0307 – light-mid brown, very stoney sandy loam containing abundant small and medium stones, mostly flint 0.40+

0309 NNW-SSE linear cut – 2.06m wide, 0.41 deep – probable barrow ditch 0.40+

0310 Fill of 0309 – light-mid brown silty loam containing occasional small to medium sub-angular stones 0.40+

0311 Fill of 0309 – mid-light brown silty loam containing moderate amount of small to medium sub-angular stones 0.40+

0312 Light yellowish brown clayey sand containing occasional gravels – Alluvial deposit 0.40+

SUMMARY: 2 LINEARS, POSS. PART OF BARROW DITCH

TR04	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.45
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)		

0401 Ploughsoil – dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and occasional modern cultural debris (rope, plastic, CBM) 0–0.25

0402 Subsoil – light to mid-brown, slightly silty, sandy clay, containing frequent gravel, rare cbm fragments and rare charcoal fragments 0.25–0.60

0403 Geological deposit – light brown sandy clay containing tiny chalk fragments 0.35+

0404 5 Linear cuts – NW-SE orientation, c. 0.78m wide, c 0.07m deep – Furrows 0.57+

0405 Fill of 0404 – mid creamy brown, silty clay containing some small chalk fragments 0.57+

0406 Geological Deposit – orangey brown, fine sand, silty clay with alluvial gravels containing small to medium flint 0.35+

SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS

TR05	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)		

0501 Ploughsoil – dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and occasional modern cultural debris (Rope, Plastic, CBM) 0–0.25

0502 Subsoil- light to mid-brown, slightly silty, sandy clay, containing frequent gravel, rare cbm fragments and rare charcoal fragments 0.25–0.40

0503 Geological deposit - mid-greyish brown, gravels and sandy clay – Glacio-fluvial deposit/Glacial head 0.40+

0504 Fill of 0506 – mid reddish brown, clayey sand containing occasional broken sub-angular flint ≤0.08m and flint gravels 0.40+

0505 NE-SW curvilinear cut – 1.10m wide, 0.34m deep – filled with pale yellowish brown, very fine clayey sand containing occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flint ≤0.06m – probable narrow paleochannel 0.40+

0506 N-S linear cut – 1.5m wide, 0.22m deep – Furrows 0.40+

SUMMARY : RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS; 1 CURVILINEAR, PROB. PALEOCHANNEL

TR06	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.35
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)		

0601 Ploughsoil – dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and occasional modern cultural debris (rope, plastic, CBM) 0–0.25

0602 Subsoil- light to mid-brown, slightly silty, sandy clay, containing frequent gravel, rare cbm fragments and rare charcoal fragments 0.25–0.35

0603 Geological deposit - mid-greyish brown, gravels and sandy clay – Glacio-fluvial deposit/Glacial head 0.35+

0604 Circular cut – 0.30m diameter, 0.25m deep – probable post-hole 0.35+

0605 Fill of 0604 – mid brown, coarse sand, clayey silt containing small to medium stones and small angular flint and chalk fragments 0.35+

0606	NW-SE linear cut – c1.20 wide, 0.34m deep – indeterminate function – ditch	0.35+
0607	Fill of 0606 – mid reddish brown, clayey, fine sandy silt containing frequent small to medium angular flint with some sandstone and chalk and beaker pottery sherds	0.35+
0608	NW-SE linear cut – 1.35m wide, 0.10m deep – Furrow	0.35+
0609	Fill of 0608 – mid greyish brown, sandy clayey silt containing occasional CBM and small-medium flint and very small chalk fragments	0.35+
0610	NW-SE linear cut – 0.90m wide, 0.20m deep – Furrow	0.35+
0611	Fill of 0610 – mid greyish brown, sandy clayey silt containing occasional CBM and small-medium flint and very small chalk fragments	0.35+
0612	Fill of 0606 – yellowish brown, silty, coarse sand containing frequent gravels, small flint and chalk fragments, and occasional large flint	0.35+

SUMMARY : RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS; PROBABLE POST-HOLE; DITCH

TR07	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)		

0701	Ploughsoil – dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and occasional modern cultural debris (rope, plastic, CBM)	0–0.25
0702	Subsoil- light to mid-brown, slightly silty, sandy clay, containing frequent gravel, rare cbm fragments and rare charcoal fragments	0.25–0.40
0703	Geological deposits - pale whitish brown, Slightly sandy pea gravel – alluvial gravels / Mid-greyish brown, gravels and sandy clay – Glacio-fluvial deposit/Glacial head	0.40+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR08	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.36
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)		

0801	Ploughsoil – dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and occasional modern cultural debris (rope, plastic, CBM)	0–0.25
0802	Subsoil (shallow) - light to mid-brown, slightly silty, sandy clay, containing frequent gravel, rare cbm fragments and rare charcoal fragments	0.25
0803	Geological deposit - pale whitish brown, slightly sandy pea gravel – alluvial gravels	0.25
0804	NNE-SSW linear cut – 0.52m wide, 0.15m deep – Furrow	0.25

0805	Fill of 0804 – mid reddish brown, silty clay containing moderate coarse sub-rounded flint gravels	0.25
------	---	------

SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS

TR09	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)		

0901	Ploughsoil – dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and occasional modern cultural debris (rope, plastic, CBM)	0–0.25
0902	Subsoil- light to mid-brown, slightly silty, sandy clay, containing frequent gravel, rare cbm fragments and rare charcoal fragments	0.25–0.40
0903	Geological deposit – pale whitish brown, slightly sandy pea gravel – alluvial gravels	0.40+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR10	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	20	1.8	0.45
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)		

1001	Ploughsoil – dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and occasional modern cultural debris (rope, plastic, CBM)	0–0.28
1002	Subsoil – yellow brown, sand clay	0.28–0.45
1003	Geological deposit – yellow brown, slightly sandy clay with flint gravel and chalk fragments/ gravels / alluvial gravels	0.45+
1004	Recorded in plan – WNW-ESE linear – c. 9.0m wide, 0.13+ m deep (machine truncated) – filled by pale brownish yellow, very fine sandy, clayey silt containing occasional small flint gravel and moderate manganese – prob. paleochannel	0.45+
1005	Fill of 1007 – mid greyish brown, silty clay containing frequent fire-cracked flint and sub-angular flint gravels ≤0.02m and frequent charcoal	0.45+
1006	Fill of 1007 – largely clast supported, coarse sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels and broken flint ≤0.06m with dark brown silty sand sediment	0.45+
1007	Circular cut – 0.80m diameter, 0.24m deep – fire waste pit – indeterminate primary use	0.45+
1008	Fill of 1007 – mid yellowish brown, medium sandy clay containing rare charcoal	0.45+

SUMMARY: PROB. PALEOCHANNEL AND PIT

TR11	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
1101	Ploughsoil – dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and occasional modern cultural debris (rope, plastic, CBM)			0–0.25
1102	Subsoil – slightly clayey, silty, fine sand			0.25–0.40
1103	Geological deposit - yellow brown, slightly sandy clay with flint gravel and chalk fragments/gravels / alluvial gravels			0.40+
1104	Fill of 1106 – mid yellowish brown, fine sandy clay containing moderate sub-angular flint gravel			0.35+
1105	Fill of 1106 – light brownish yellow, clayey silty coarse sand containing abundant sub-angular and rounded flint gravel ≤0.03m and frequent sub-rounded flint ≤0.09m			0.35+
1106	NNW-SSE linear cut – 1.10m wide, 0.33m deep – barrow ditch			0.35+
1107	Recorded in plan – NNE-SSW linear – 1.70m wide – filled by mid reddish brown, clayey fine sand containing frequent sub-angular broken flint ≤ 0.10m – barrow ditch			0.35+
1108	Fill of 1106 – dark reddish brown, fine sandy clay containing rare very small sub-rounded flint gravel ≤0.01m			0.35+
1109	Fill of 1110 – mid greyish, yellowish brown, clayey fine sand containing occasional charcoal flecks and rare sub-rounded flint ≤0.03m			0.40+
1110	Sub circular cut – orientated NNE-SSW - 0.33m long, 0.27m wide, 0.16m deep – possible remains of cremation burial pit			0.40+
1111	Deposit within Pottery S.F. 001 – mid brown, clayey sand containing very small flint gravels			0.40+
1112	Geological Deposit – light yellowish-brown, clayey fine sand containing rare small chalk gravel and occasional ≤0.06m sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			0.40+
1113	Fill of 1114 incl. S.F. 001 – mid yellowish brown, fine sandy clay containing rare pottery and rare sub-rounded flint ≤0.03m			0.40+
1114	Sub-circular cut – 0.70m wide, 0.12m deep – truncated base of cremation burial pit			0.40+
SUMMARY: 2 LINEARS (N AND S SIDES OF BARROW DITCH); 2 DISCRETE CUTS (1 POSSIBLE, 1 CREMATION BURIAL PIT)				

TR12	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
1201	Ploughsoil – dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and occasional modern cultural debris (rope, plastic, CBM)			0–0.25

1202	Subsoil – light brown, silty clay (slightly sandy to western extent) containing occasional chalk fragments and frequent flint gravel	0.25-0.40
1203	Light grey, very slightly sandy, clay containing frequent manganese flecks, frequent flint gravel and rare charcoal fragments – alluvial deposit	0.40-0.66
1204	Light yellow brown, clay containing frequent tiny chalk fragments, occasional angular flint gravel and rare sub-rounded small stones – alluvial deposit	0.66+
1205	Geological Deposit - mid-greyish brown, gravels and sandy clay – Glacio-fluvial deposit/Glacial head	0.40+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR13	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
1301	Ploughsoil – dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and occasional modern cultural debris (rope, plastic, CBM)			0–0.25
1302	Subsoil- light to mid-brown, slightly silty, sandy clay, containing frequent gravel, rare cbm fragments and rare charcoal fragments			0.25–0.40
1303	Geological deposit - mid-greyish brown, gravels and sandy clay – Glacio-fluvial deposit/Glacial head			0.40+
1304	Recorded in plan – N-S linears – c 0.5m wide – filled by mid brown, slightly sandy, silty clay containing pottery sherd - Furrow			0.40+
SUMMARY : RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS				

TR14	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.45
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
1401	Ploughsoil – dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and occasional modern cultural debris (rope, plastic, CBM)			0–0.25
1402	Subsoil- light to mid-brown, slightly silty, sandy clay, containing frequent gravel, rare cbm fragments and rare charcoal fragments			0.25–0.45
1403	Geological Deposit – mid to light yellow brown, mixed/banded gravels and sandy clay containing frequent flint gravel, occasional chalk fragments and occasional manganese fragments			0.45+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

TR15	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Av. D (m)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.50
Context	Description	*D BGL (M)		
1501	Ploughsoil – dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and occasional modern cultural debris (rope, plastic, CBM)	0–0.25		
1502	Subsoil- light to mid-brown, slightly silty, sandy clay, containing frequent gravel, rare cbm fragments and rare charcoal fragments	0.25–0.40		
1503	Geological deposit - pale whitish brown, slightly sandy pea gravel – alluvial gravels	0.35+		
1504	Alluvial deposit – light yellow brown, slightly sandy clay containing frequent manganese flecks and fragments, frequent flint gravels, occasional chalk fragments and rare charcoal fragments	0.40+		
1505	Fill of 1506 – dark greyish brown, gravels and sandy clay	0.35+		
1506	N-S linear cut – 0.87m wide, 0.08m deep - Furrow	0.35+		
SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS				

TR16	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.35
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
1601	Ploughsoil – dark grey, very slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and chips, rare chalk fragments, and occasional post-med/modern cultural debris (CBM, glass, pottery)			0–0.25
1602	Subsoil – light grey brown, gravelly, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, rare charcoal fragments, rare CBM, rare manganese and occasional tiny chalk fragments			0.25–0.35
1603	Geological deposit – mid to light yellow brown, mixed/banded gravels and sandy clay containing frequent flint gravel, occasional chalk fragments and occasional manganese fragments			0.35+
1604	Recorded in plan - linear cuts – N-S orientation, 14–16m spacing, c 0.98m wide, c 0.10m deep – filled by mid grey brown, slightly silty, sandy clay and gravel containing rare bits of CBM - Furrows			0.35+
SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS				

TR17	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.45
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)		
1701	Ploughsoil – dark grey, very slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and chips, rare chalk fragments, and occasional post-med/modern cultural debris (CBM, glass, pottery)	0–0.25		

1702	Subsoil – light grey brown, gravelly, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, rare charcoal fragments, rare CBM, rare manganese and occasional tiny chalk fragments	0.25–0.50 (max)
1703	Geological deposit – mid to light yellow brown, mixed/banded gravels and sandy clay containing frequent flint gravel, occasional chalk fragments and occasional manganese fragments	0.45+
1704	Recorded in plan – partially exposed linear – N-S orientation, ≥0.50m wide – filled by dark brown sandy clay and gravel - Furrow	0.45+

SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS

TR18	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
1801	Ploughsoil – dark grey, very slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and chips, rare chalk fragments, and occasional post-med/modern cultural debris (CBM, glass, pottery)			0–0.25
1802	Subsoil – light grey brown, gravelly, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, rare charcoal fragments, rare CBM, rare manganese and occasional tiny chalk fragments			0.25–0.40
1803	Geological deposit – mid to light yellow brown, mixed/banded gravels and sandy clay containing frequent flint gravel, occasional chalk fragments and occasional manganese fragments			0.40+
1804	Recorded in plan - linear – N-S orientation, 1.08m wide – filled by light to mid grey brown sandy clay containing frequent gravel and rare charcoal fragments - Furrows			0.40+
SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS				

TR19	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.45
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)		
1901	Ploughsoil – dark grey, very slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and chips, rare chalk fragments, and occasional post-med/modern cultural debris (CBM, glass, pottery)	0–0.25		
1902	Subsoil – light grey brown, gravelly, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, rare charcoal fragments, rare CBM, rare manganese and occasional tiny chalk fragments	0.25–0.45		
1903	Geological deposit – mid to light yellow brown, mixed/banded gravels and sandy clay containing frequent flint gravel, occasional chalk fragments and occasional manganese fragments	0.45+		
1904	5 Linear cuts – N-S orientation, 6–7m spacing, c 1.17m wide, c 0.08m deep - Furrows	0.45+		

1905	Fill of 1904 – mid brown, gravelly sandy clay containing rare manganese fragments and rare charcoal fragments	0.45+
SUMMARY: RIDGE & FURROW REMAINS		

TR20	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.35
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
2001	Ploughsoil – dark grey, very slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and chips, rare chalk fragments, and occasional post-med/modern cultural debris (CBM, glass, pottery)			0-0.25
2002	Subsoil – light grey brown, gravelly, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, rare charcoal fragments, rare CBM, rare manganese and occasional tiny chalk fragments			0.25-0.35
2003	Geological deposit – mid to light yellow brown, mixed/banded gravels and sandy clay containing frequent flint gravel, occasional chalk fragments and occasional manganese fragments			0.35+
2004	Recorded in plan – 5 linear cuts – N-S orientation, c 7m spacing, c 1.25m wide, c 0.10m deep – filled by mid brown, sandy clay and gravel - Furrows			0.35+
SUMMARY: RIDGE & FURROW REMAINS				

TR21	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	50	1.8	0.35
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
2101	Ploughsoil – dark grey, very slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and chips, rare chalk fragments, and occasional post-med/modern cultural debris (CBM, glass, pottery)			0–0.25
2102	Subsoil – light grey brown, gravelly, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, rare charcoal fragments, rare CBM, rare manganese and occasional tiny chalk fragments			0.25–0.35
2103	Geological deposit – mid to light yellow brown, mixed/banded gravels and sandy clay containing frequent flint gravel, occasional chalk fragments and occasional manganese fragments			0.35+
2104	Recorded in plan - linear – N-S orientation, 0.81 m wide – filled by mid brown sandy clay - Furrow			0.35+
SUMMARY: RIDGE & FURROW REMAINS				

TR22	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	50	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
2201	Ploughsoil – dark grey, very slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and chips, rare chalk fragments, and occasional post-med/modern cultural debris (CBM, glass, pottery)			0–0.25
2202	Subsoil – light grey brown, gravelly, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, rare charcoal fragments, rare CBM, rare manganese and occasional tiny chalk fragments			0.25–0.40
2203	Geological deposit – mid to light yellow brown, mixed/banded gravels and sandy clay containing frequent flint gravel, occasional chalk fragments and occasional manganese fragments			0.40+
2204	N-S linear cut – 3.2m wide, 0.62m deep – possible barrow ditch			0.40+
2205	Fill of 2204 – mid brown, very stoney, silty loam containing small to medium rounded to angular flint			0.40+
2206	Fill of 2204 – mid to light brown very slightly stoney, silty loam containing occasional small to medium rounded to angular flint			0.40+
2207	N-S curvilinear cut – 3.40m wide, 1.02m deep – possible barrow ditch			0.40+
2208	Fill of 2207 – mid to dark brown, very stoney, silty clay loam containing abundance of small to medium angular and sub-angular stones			0.40+
2209	Fill of 2207 – mid to light brown, slightly stoney, silty sandy clay containing frequent small to medium angular and sub-angular stones			0.40+
2210	Fill of 2207 – mid brown, slightly stoney, sandy clay containing occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular stones			0.40+
2211	Recorded in plan – N-S linear - ≥2.00m wide – filled by light orangey brown, slightly stoney, sandy clay – possible barrow ditch			0.40+
2212	Recorded in plan – N-S linear - ≥2.00m wide – filled by light orangey brown, slightly stoney, sandy clay – possible barrow ditch			0.40+
2213	N-S linear cut – 0.70m wide, 0.25m deep – possible plough furrow			0.40+
2214	N-S linear cut – 0.48m wide, 0.08m deep – possible plough furrow			0.40+
2215	Fill across 2213 and 2214 – mid orangey brown, clayey silt containing occasional angular and sub-angular medium flint – agricultural disturbance accounting for same fill across multiple cuts			0.40+
SUMMARY: 4 POSSIBLE BARROW DITCHES (2 CORRESPONDING PAIRS) AND 2 N-S LINEARS, POSS. RIDGE & FURROW REMAINS				

TR23	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
2301	Ploughsoil – dark grey, very slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and chips, rare chalk fragments, and occasional post-med/modern cultural debris (CBM, glass, pottery)			0–0.25
2302	Subsoil – light grey brown, gravelly, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, rare charcoal fragments, rare CBM, rare manganese and occasional tiny chalk fragments			0.25–0.40
2303	Geological deposit – mid to light yellow brown, mixed/banded gravels and sandy clay containing frequent flint gravel, occasional chalk fragments and occasional manganese fragments			0.40+
2304	NW-SE linear cut – ≥1.9m long, c 1.00m wide, 0.36m deep – indeterminate function			0.40+
2305	Fill of 2304 – dark brown, flint gravels with clayey sand			0.40+
2306	Fill of 2304 – mid yellowish brown, clayey sand containing moderate flint inclusions ≤0.12m			0.40+
2307	NW-SE linear cut – ≥1.9m long, 0.90m wide, 0.27m deep – indeterminate function			0.40+
2308	Fill of 2307 – dark brown, flint gravels with clayey sand			0.40+
2309	Dark brown, silty, clayey sands with large flint gravels			0.40+
2310	Fill of 2307 – mid yellowish brown, clayey sand containing moderate flint inclusions ≤0.10m			0.40+
2311	N-S linear cut – ≥1.9m long, 2.00m wide, 0.28m deep – remnant of furrow			0.40+
2312	Fill of 2311 – mid yellowish brown, clayey sand containing occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flint gravel and broken flint ≤0.06m			0.40+
2313	N-S linear cut – ≥1.9m long, 1.83m wide, 0.11m deep – remnant of furrow			0.40+

2314 Fill of 2313 – mid yellowish brown, silty sand containing abundant sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels and broken flint ≤0.06m 0.40+

SUMMARY: RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS, 2X NW-SE DITCHES

TR24	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	50	1.8	0.45
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*D BGL (M)
2401	Ploughsoil – dark grey, very slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel and chips, rare chalk fragments, and occasional post-med/modern cultural debris (CBM, glass, pottery)			0–0.25
2402	Subsoil – light grey brown, gravelly, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent flint gravel, rare charcoal fragments, rare CBM, rare manganese and occasional tiny chalk fragments			0.25–0.45
2403	Geological deposit – mid to light yellow brown, mixed/banded gravels and sandy clay containing frequent flint gravel, occasional chalk fragments and occasional manganese fragments			0.45+
2404	WNW-ESE linear, possibly curvilinear cut – 1.17m wide, 0.35m deep – ditch, indeterminate function			0.45+
2405	Fill of 2404 – mid brown, fine sandy silty clay with gravels containing very frequent small and frequent medium flint fragments and occasional small specks of manganese			0.45+
2406	Fill of 2404 – slightly reddish, mid brown, fine sandy clay containing gravels, frequent small to medium flint fragments and occasional nodules, and occasional specks of manganese and possibly iron			0.45+

SUMMARY: 1 X DITCH

APPENDIX 2 FINDS CATALOGUE

TR/ AREA	CONTEXT	CUT	SF	SAMPLE	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
Field 1	unstrat	unstrat	–	–	1	11	Lithics	End and side scraper	Side trimming, direct retouch on distal end & left lateral edge, uncorticated, slight damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
Field 2	unstrat	unstrat	–	–	1	35	Pottery (Medi)	LAVC	jar rim, unglazed	13th–16th
Field 1	unstrat	unstrat	–	–	1	18	Lithics	End scraper	Blade-like blank, mostly cortical, abrupt direct retouch to distal end, truncated proximal end, uncorticated, moderate damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
Field 1	unstrat	unstrat	–	–	1	6	Lithics	Flake	Side trimming, uncorticated, slight damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
Field 1	unstrat	unstrat	–	–	1	8	Lithics	Blade-like flake	Uncorticated, moderate damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
Field 2	unstrat	unstrat	–	–	1	47	Lithics	Blade-like flake	Larger, side & distal trimming, severe edge damage not retouch, single dorsal blade scar alongside truncated flake scars, uncorticated, heavy damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
02	unstrat	unstrat	–	–	1	9	CBM	Roof tile	Laverstock? c12mm thick	14th
02	0205	0206	–	–	1	1	Pottery (PH)	Flint-tempered	finely crushed flint and sand fabric	LBA
02	0209	0209	–	–	57	328	Pottery (PH)	Flint-tempered	rounded rim, straight walls, three fabrics; sparse, well crushed flint fabric with sand (25g); more freq crushed flint fabric with more oxid (118g); freq crushed flint fabric with more oxid (143g)	LBA
02	0211	0211	–	–	16	180	Pottery (PH)	Flint-tempered	finely crushed flint fabric, heavily reduced (9 sherds); more frequent, coarsely crushed flint fabric (7 sherds); both from large vessels; heavily reduced fabric probably LBA	LBA
02	0212	0229	–	–	1	1	Pottery (PH)	Flint-tempered	frequent crushed flint with oxidised outer surface	LBA
03	0308	0307	–	–	1	11	Lithics	Side scraper	Hard hammer struck flake, abrupt direct retouch on left lateral edge and distal end, creates reverse D shape, uncorticated, slight damage	LNeol/BA?
03	0310	0309	–	8	–	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	–
04	0402	0402	–	–	2	7	Pottery (PH)	Flint-tempered	sparse finely crushed flint temper, reduced core	LBA
06	0607	0606	–	–	63	132	Pottery (PH)	Beaker	flint-tempered, abraded, decoration is visible, scored horizontal lines and possible infilled chevrons, fragmentary and much abraded	LNeol/EBA
06	0609	0608	–	–	1	16	CBM	Roof tile	Laverstock? c12mm thick	14th
06	0609	0608	–	–	1	7	Pottery (Medi)	LAVC	bowl, internal glazing, abraded	13th–16th
06	0611	0610	–	–	2	11	CBM	Roof tile	Laverstock? c12mm thick	14th
09	0902	0902	–	–	1	93	Lithics	Multiplatform flake core	Flake & blade-like scar & retained cortex, uncorticated, slight damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
11	1109	1110	–	2	–	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	–
11	1111	1114	–	4	12	8	Pottery (PH)	Flint-tempered	fragments	LBA
11	1113	1114	1	–	234	944	Pottery (PH)	Flint-tempered	upright jar, 3 conjoining base sherds with expanded foot and finger fluting, no rim or upper part of vessel, fabric contains frequent, finely crushed flint, oxid ext, reduced core	LBA
11	1113	1114	–	7	1	1	Pottery (PH)	Flint-tempered	fragments	BA?

TR/ AREA	CONTEXT	CUT	SF	SAMPLE	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
11	1113	1114	-	7	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
12	1202	1202	-	-	1	56	Lithics	Core on a flake	Struck surfaces on both dorsal & ventral surfaces, uncorticated, moderate damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
13	1304	1304	-	-	1	39	Pottery (Medi)	MIC	jug handle, glazed, slashed decoration	12th-13th
15	1504	1504	-	-	1	12	Lithics	Flake	Secondary removal, light cortication, slight damage, chalk cortex	LNeol/BA?
15	1504	1504	-	-	1	31	Lithics	Blade-like flake	Larger, proximal break, side trimming, uncorticated, moderate damage, chalk cortex, broken	LNeol/BA?
22	2202	2202	-	-	1	15	Iron	nail	nearly complete, broken at tip	-
22	2206	2204	-	-	3	25	Pottery (PH)	Flint-tempered	two rounded rim sherds, slightly everted, conjoins; frequent, finely crushed flint fabric, reduced	LBA
22	2208	2207	-	11	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
22	2215	2213	-	-	1	5	CBM	Roof tile	Laverstock? c12mm thick	14th
23	2305	2304	-	-	1	5	Pottery (PH)	Flint-tempered	finely crushed flint fabric, reduced	LBA
23	2309	2309	-	-	1	5	Pottery (PH)	Flint-tempered	sparse, finely crushed flint and some sand	LBA

APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA TABLES

TABLE 3.1 Environmental sample results

Context			225	1109	1105	1111	308	1113	310	1005	2205	2208
Sample			1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11
Feature			Ditch [210]	Pit [1110]	Ditch [1106]	Pot S.F001	Ditch [307]	Cremation burial pit [1114]	Ditch [309]	Pit [1007]	Ditch [2204]	Ditch [2207]
Sample Vol (l)			20	50	20	0.2	20	60	20	10	20	20
Retent Vol (l)			8	0.5	6	0.1	6	1	1	4	4.5	6
Flot Vol (ml)			1	20	20	1	10	50	20	30	10	5
Sufficient for AMS?			-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
PLANT REMAINS												
CEREAL GRAIN												
Avena sp.	Oat	ch	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum aestivo-compactum	Bread/cub wheat	ch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Cereal indeterminate	Cereal	ch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
WEED SEEDS												
Chenopodium sp./ Atriplex sp.	goosefoots/oraches	ch	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Galium aparine	Bedstraw	ch	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae <2mm	grass family	ch	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
CHARCOAL												
Charcoal	Qty	ch	-	++	+	++	++	+	+	++++	++	-
Charcoal	Max size (mm)	ch	-	15	5	15	5	5	3	15	2	-
Charcoal	Oak	ch	-	+++	+	++	+	-	-	++++	++	-
Charcoal	Non-oak	ch	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal	Roundwood	ch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Molluscs	Terrestrial	-	-	-	+++	+	+	+++	-	-	+++	-

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

ch = charred, w/l = waterlogged, u = uncharred

NB charcoal over 10mm is sufficient for identification and AMS dating

TABLE 3.2 Animal bone

CONTEXT	HAND COLLECTED	FEATURE	UNBURNT BONE							COMMENTS
			PRESERVATION	MINIMUM NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS (MNI)	NISP	MINIMUM NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS (MNI)	WEIGHT (G)	LARGE MAMMAL (E.G. COW/HORSE)	MEDIUM SIZED MAMMAL (E.G. PIG/SHEEP/GOAT)	
1306	Y	-	Poor	4	4	4	27	-	4	Sheep-tooth and 3 longbone fragments



© 2019 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd

Headland Archaeology South & East
Building 68C | Wrest Park | Silsoe | Bedfordshire MK45 4HS
t 01525 861 578
e southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology Midlands & West
Unit 1 | Clearview Court | Twyford Rd | Hereford HR2 6JR
t 01432 364 901
e midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology North
Unit 16 | Hillside | Beeston Rd | Leeds LS11 8ND
t 0113 387 6430
e north@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology Scotland
13 Jane Street | Edinburgh EH6 5HE
t 0131 467 7705
e scotland@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com