

**LAND OFF SOUTHAMPTON ROAD
PETERSFINGER
SALISBURY
WILTSHIRE**

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 161024



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Land off Southampton Road, Petersfinger, Salisbury, Wiltshire Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Shane Rowe
of The Rowe Partnership Limited

SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Shane Rowe (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed development of the site in October 2016. This phase of work builds upon previous geophysical survey undertaken over the proposed development area in 2013 (Walls 2013).

The site is comprised of a single field located to the north of Southampton Road in Petersfinger, on the eastern edge of the city of Salisbury. The site is located at a height of approximately 43m AOD, with the surrounding roads set around 1m higher. The site is largely flat with a single c.3m wide ditch running along its northern edge. It is in close proximity to sites of known archaeological potential with Anglo Saxon remains found to the north.

The evaluation validated the geophysical survey results, showing that the site has suffered significant modern disturbance related to a site strip and subsequent creation of a compacted surface probably related to the construction of the modern road or nearby amenities. A single ditch was identified on the site, reflecting an historic water-meadow system. This ditch appears to have been extended at a later date, perhaps when the water-meadow was out of use to form a boundary.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Location:	Land off Southampton Road, Petersfinger
Parish:	Salisbury
District:	Salisbury
County:	Wiltshire
NGR:	SU 1593 2914
Planning No.:	14/12175/FUL
SWARCH ref:	SP16

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Shane Rowe of The Rowe Partnership Ltd. (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed development of land off Southampton Road, Petersfinger, Salisbury, Wiltshire. This work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Boyd 2016) drawn up in agreement with Clare King of the Wiltshire County Archaeological Service (WCAS).

This report builds upon the work of previous geophysical and walkover surveys undertaken over the proposed development area in 2013 by SWARCH (Walls 2013) on behalf of the Client. Further field work, including archaeological monitoring and trenching, has been undertaken within the immediate environs since the 1980s (Wessex 1988; Harvard 2005; Robertson 2005; Robinson 2005).

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is comprised of a single field located to the north of Southampton Road in Petersfinger, on the eastern edge of the city of Salisbury, in Wiltshire. The site is located at a height of approximately 43m AOD, with the surrounding roads set around 1m higher (see Figure 1), and is set at the southern edge of a modern commercial development area. The site is largely flat with a single c.3m wide ditch running along its northern edge.

The soils on the site are the well-drained calcareous silty soils of the Andover 1 Association (SSEW 1983), overlying the chalk bedrock of the Newhaven Formation (BGS 2016).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Historically the site was located within the parish of Milford, but during the 19th and 20th centuries it became subsumed into the city of Salisbury. The western part of the parish had (unofficially) been considered part of Salisbury throughout the post-medieval period, and in 1835 the part of Milford nearest to Salisbury was officially included within the city boundary; most of the rest of the parish (Milford Without) was added to Salisbury in 1904, with a small remainder added to the parish of Laverstock.

A settlement at Milford (Meleford) is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey, when two small ½ hide estates (later known as Milford Richard and Milford Pichard) are mentioned. These were held by *Jocelyn from Humphrey* and *Wulfgeat* respectively. By the 12th century Milford had emerged as a single manor and scattered rural parish, served by St. Martin's Church and in the ownership of the Bishop of Salisbury.

Salisbury cathedral was transferred to its present location from the earlier site at Old Sarum in the 13th century. The new city grew quickly, and by 1334 Salisbury was one of the ten largest towns in England (Borthwick & Chandler 1984, 40). The urban limit of Salisbury at this time was located c.800m to the west of the proposal site.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Petersfinger area has seen a number of archaeological interventions, ranging from the recovery of chance finds of largely Prehistoric date to a number of archaeological evaluations and excavations in close proximity to the proposal area. Most notable is the 6th century Saxon cemetery of 70 known burials at Petersfinger (Her No: MWI9729), excavated in the late 1940s and located approximately 600m north-east of the proposal site. The other notable site is the extensive area of 12-14century pottery kilns and associated structures to the north of Milford Farm; these are largely now beneath a housing development but part of the area is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No. 740) and is located approximately 500m to the north of the proposal area.

North of the development site an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in advance of the construction of the Tesco supermarket (c.1988), but no significant archaeological features or deposits were identified. Monitoring on the site by Cotswold Archaeology in 2005 (Harvard 2005) also failed to reveal any archaeological features or deposits. A Mesolithic flint adze had been found on the Tesco site in 1954 (MWI9692). A geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation was carried out by AC Archaeology on the Petersfinger Park and Ride site to the east of the proposal area. A small number of Prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon finds were recovered, and a ditch containing a sherd of Saxon pottery was recorded (Robinson 2005). Walkover and geophysical surveys of the proposed development site carried out by SWARCH in 2013 revealed one drainage ditch and no other features, although ferrous interference was noted on the geophysical survey.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Boyd 2016) drawn up in consultation with Clare King of WCAS and in line with best practice.

The archaeological evaluation took place between the 5th and 6th of October 2016. Five evaluation trenches, each 1.6m wide and totalling c.150m in length were opened by a tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of *in situ* weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket. Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the WSI and CIFA guidelines. The evaluation was designed to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any *in situ* archaeological deposits within the site.

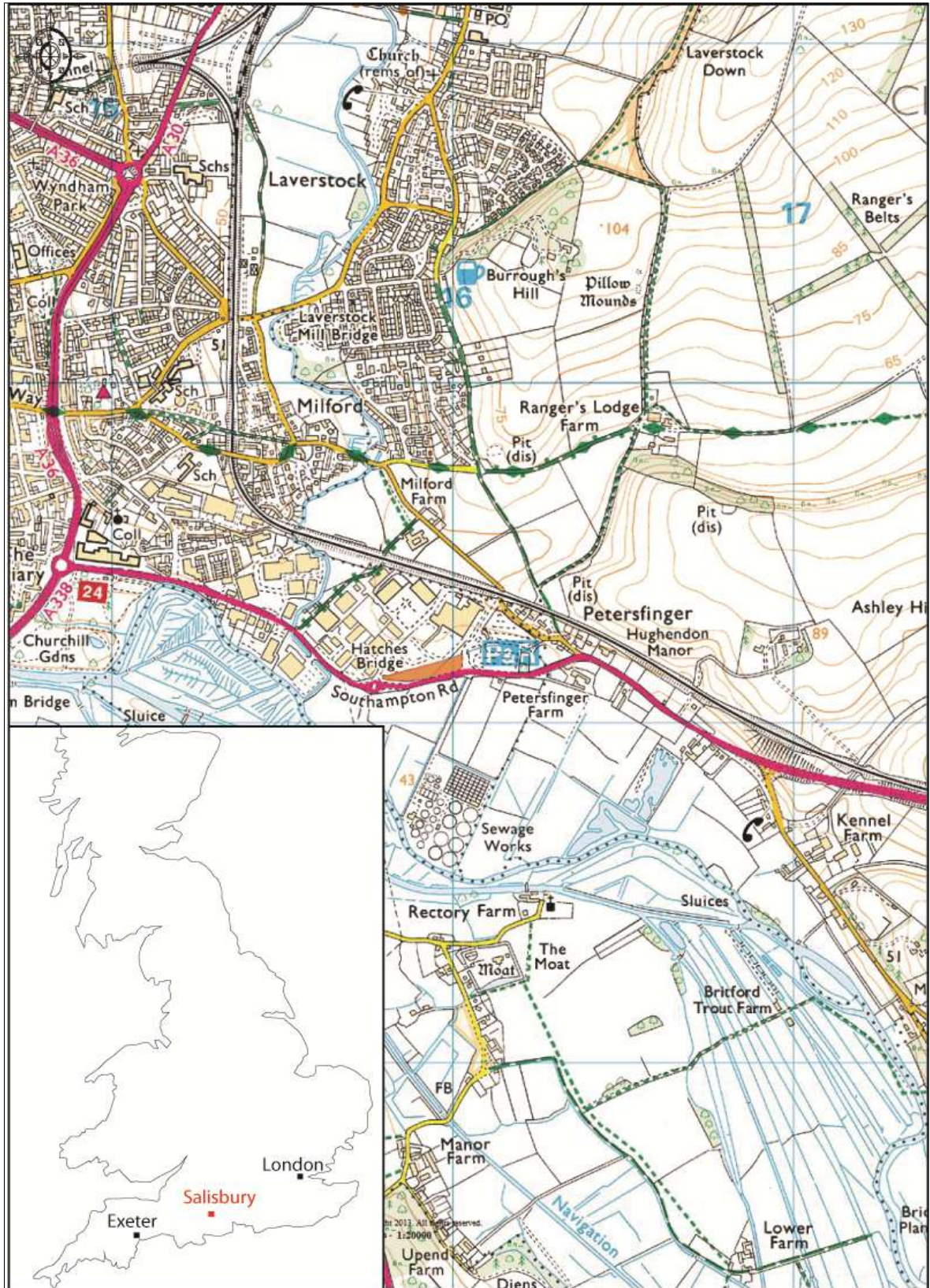


Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

2.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any *in situ* archaeological deposits within the site boundary. The archaeological evaluation took place between the 5th and 6th of October 2016. Five evaluation trenches, each measuring 1.60m wide and between 18m and 45m, totalling 147.10m in length, were opened by a tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of *in situ* weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket. Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the appropriate WSI and CIFA guidelines.

A total of 4 features were identified, including one linear gully and three linear ditches. Evidence of modern ground levelling and former waterlogging of the site was also encountered across the site. What follows is a full trench-by-trench account of the results of the evaluation.

See Figure 2 for a whole site plan, showing the excavated features in relation to features identified on the historic mapping. A complete set of context descriptions can be seen in Appendix 1; a full finds concordance in Appendix 2; and set of supporting photographs can be seen in Appendix 3.

2.2 DEPOSIT MODEL

A consistent site upper stratigraphy was identified across the site: topsoil, mid-dark grey-brown friable silt; overlying re-deposited levelling layers, mid grey-brown friable clay-silt. Below this the stratigraphy varied, with buried soils, mid-dark brown friable silt at the eastern end of the site replaced by alluvial deposits, mid-light grey-yellow-brown soft clay in the centre of the site; and subsoil, mid-light grey-brown friable silt to the west of the site. All of these overlay the natural, which was a mix of chalk and gravel deposits.

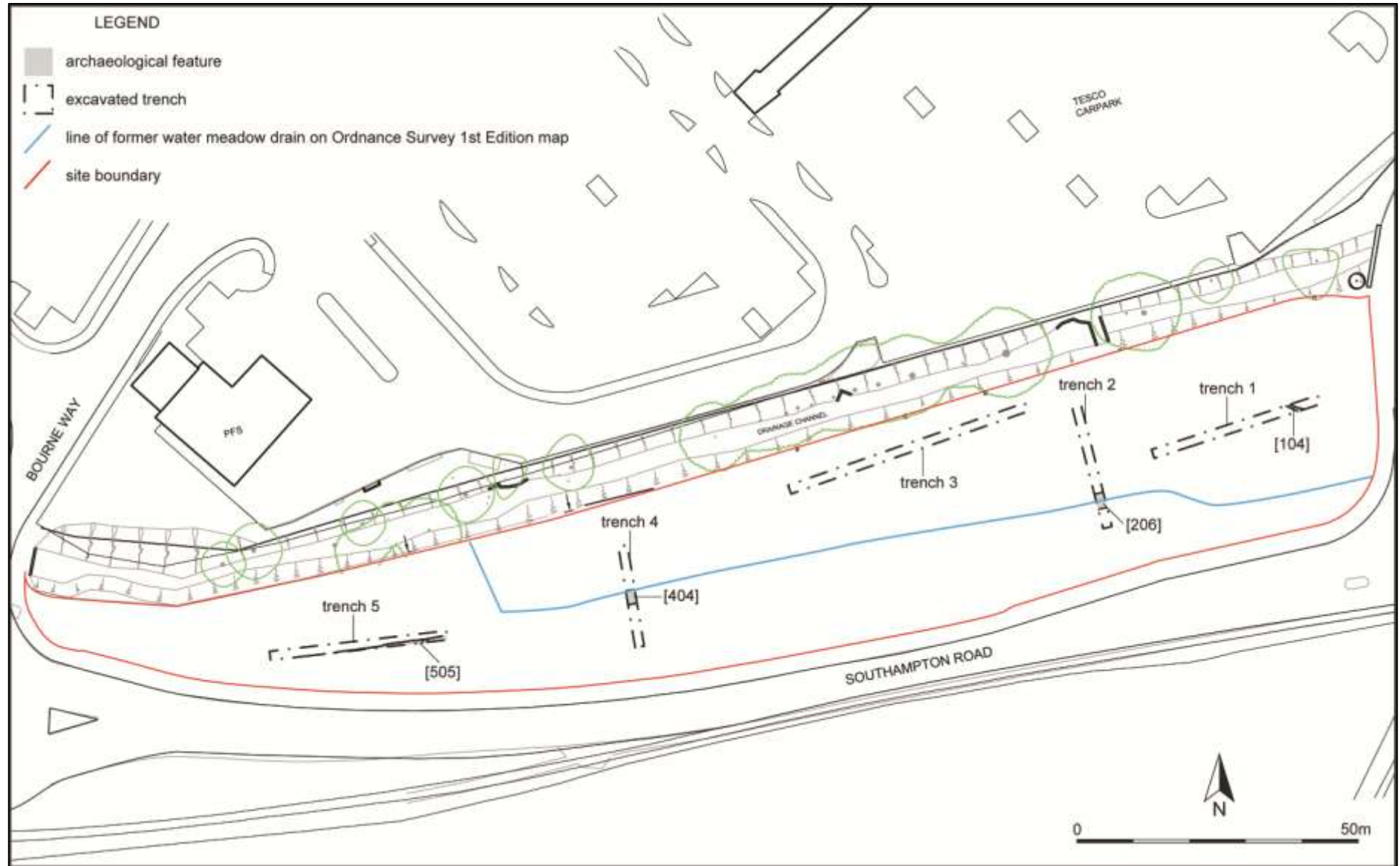


FIGURE 2: TRENCH LOCATIONS WITH EXCAVATED FEATURES IN RELATION TO FEATURES ON HISTORIC MAPPING.

2.3 TRENCH 1

Trench 1, measuring 30.60m × 1.60m and excavated to a depth of between 0.35m and 1.10m on an approximate east-north-east to west-south-west alignment was located towards the eastern edge of the site. It contained a stratigraphic sequence of: topsoil (100), mid-dark grey-brown friable clay-sand-silt 0.08-0.12m thick. This overlay re-deposited levelling layer (101), mid grey-brown friable clay-silt 0.22-0.66m thick; and the natural (103), white chalk and flint nodules. Finds recovered from the trench included: ceramic building materials, 20th century glass, un-worked flint flakes and plastic from levelling layer (101) which were not retained.

A single feature, linear gully [104] was identified towards the eastern end of the trench (Figure 3). It was orientated north-west by south-east and measured 0.48m wide and 0.11m deep with moderate sloping sides and concave base. It contained two fills: upper fill (105), mid grey-yellow brown friable silt-sand; and basal deposit (106), grey-white gritty sand. This feature may have been formed by natural processes.

At the eastern end of the trench, buried soil (102), mid-dark brown friable silt 0.16m thick survived beneath re-deposited levelling layer (101), extending c.6.5m into the trench, the remainder likely to have been removed during an episode of site stripping related to the addition of the levelling layer. A single sherd of a 19th century stoneware vessel was recovered from this deposit.

2.4 TRENCH 2

Trench 2, measuring 22m × 1.60m and excavated to a depth of 0.55m on an approximate north-north-west to south-south-east alignment was located to the west of Trench 1. It contained a stratigraphic sequence of: topsoil (200), mid-dark grey-brown friable silt 0.14m thick. This overlay re-deposited levelling layer (201), mid brown-grey friable silt 0.15-0.25m thick; and the natural (203), white chalk and flint nodules, with grey-yellow-brown soft clay towards the south. No finds were recovered from the trench.

A single feature, linear ditch [206] was identified towards the southern end of the trench (Figure 4). It was orientated east-north-east by west-south-west and measured 2.9m wide and 0.15m deep with shallow sloping sides and undulating base. It contained a single fill: (207), mid-dark brown soft-friable silt. This feature is likely to have been truncated during an episode of site levelling, and is likely to have formed a continuation of ditch [404] (see below) as a water-meadow drainage ditch.

2.5 TRENCH 3

Trench 3, measuring 44.60m × 1.60m and excavated to a depth of between 0.60 and 0.85m on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment was located towards the northern boundary in the centre of the site. It contained a stratigraphic sequence of: topsoil (300), mid-dark grey-brown friable silt 0.12-0.22m thick. This overlay re-deposited levelling layer (301), mid-light grey-brown friable sand-silt 0.16-0.38m thick; subsoil (302), mid-light grey-brown friable sand-silt 0.14-0.20m thick; and the natural (305), white chalk and flint nodules with banded with gravel deposits. Towards the western end of the trench the natural chalk was overlain by an alluvial deposit (304), mid grey soft clay 0.28m thick. No finds were recovered from the trench.

No archaeological features were identified within the trench (Figure 5); though towards the western end of the site a buried soil (303), mid grey-brown soft sand-silt-clay survived for a depth of c.0.12m beneath (301). This overlay an alluvial deposit (304), mid grey soft clay c.0.28m thick which is likely to have formed within a shallow depression within a water-meadow system.

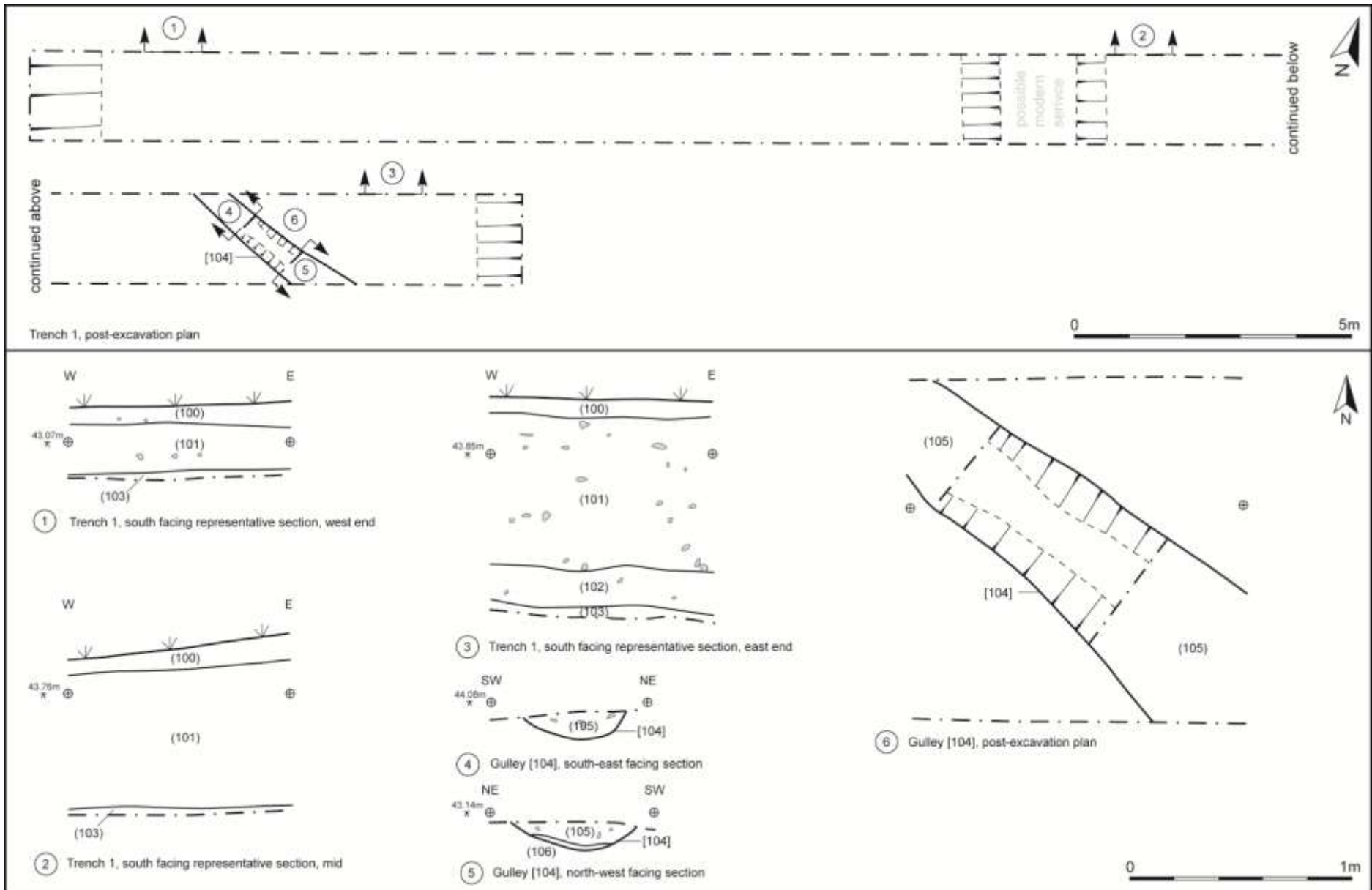


FIGURE 3: TRENCH 1 PLANS AND SECTIONS.

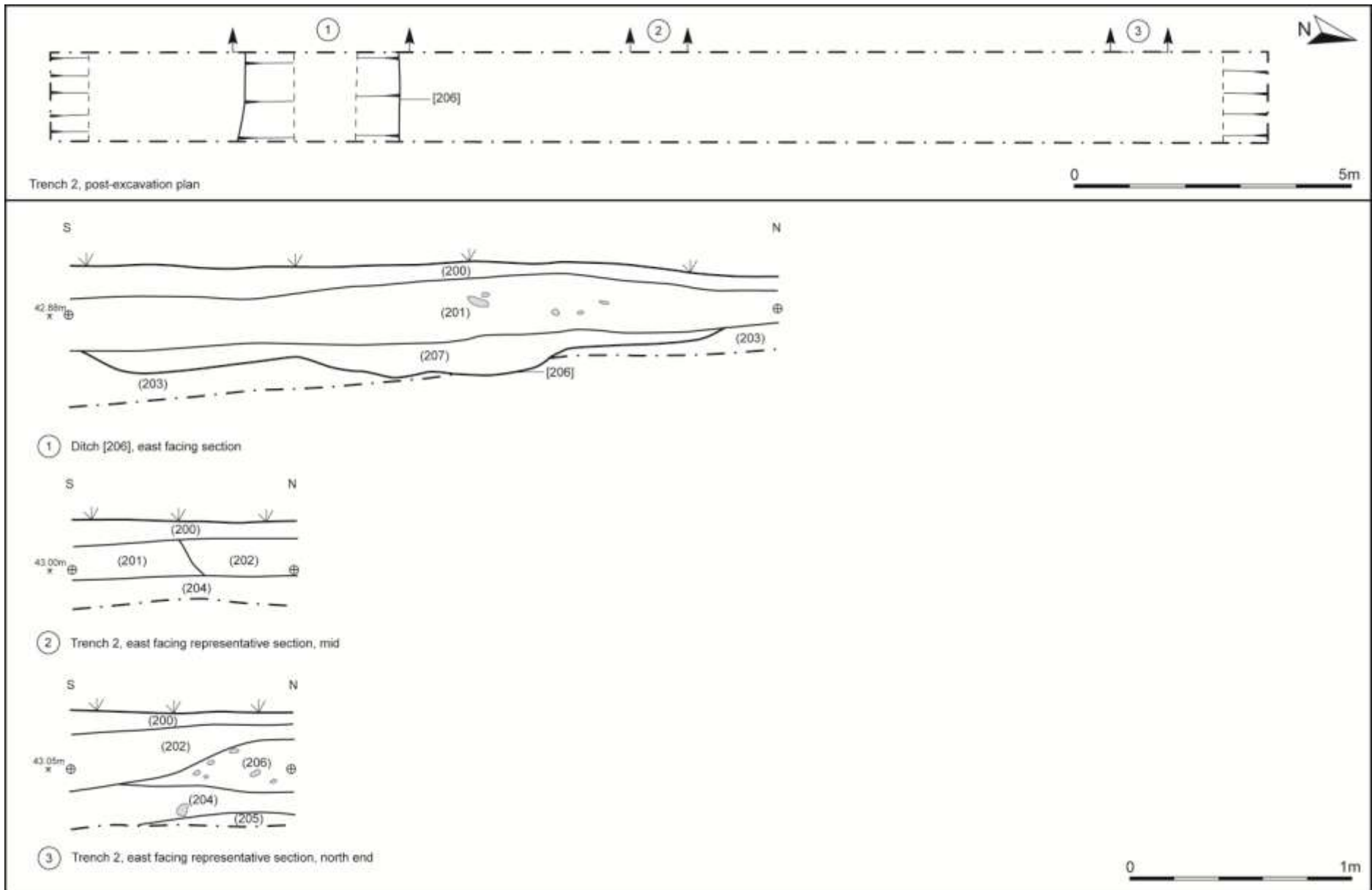


FIGURE 4: TRENCH 2 PLANS AND SECTIONS.

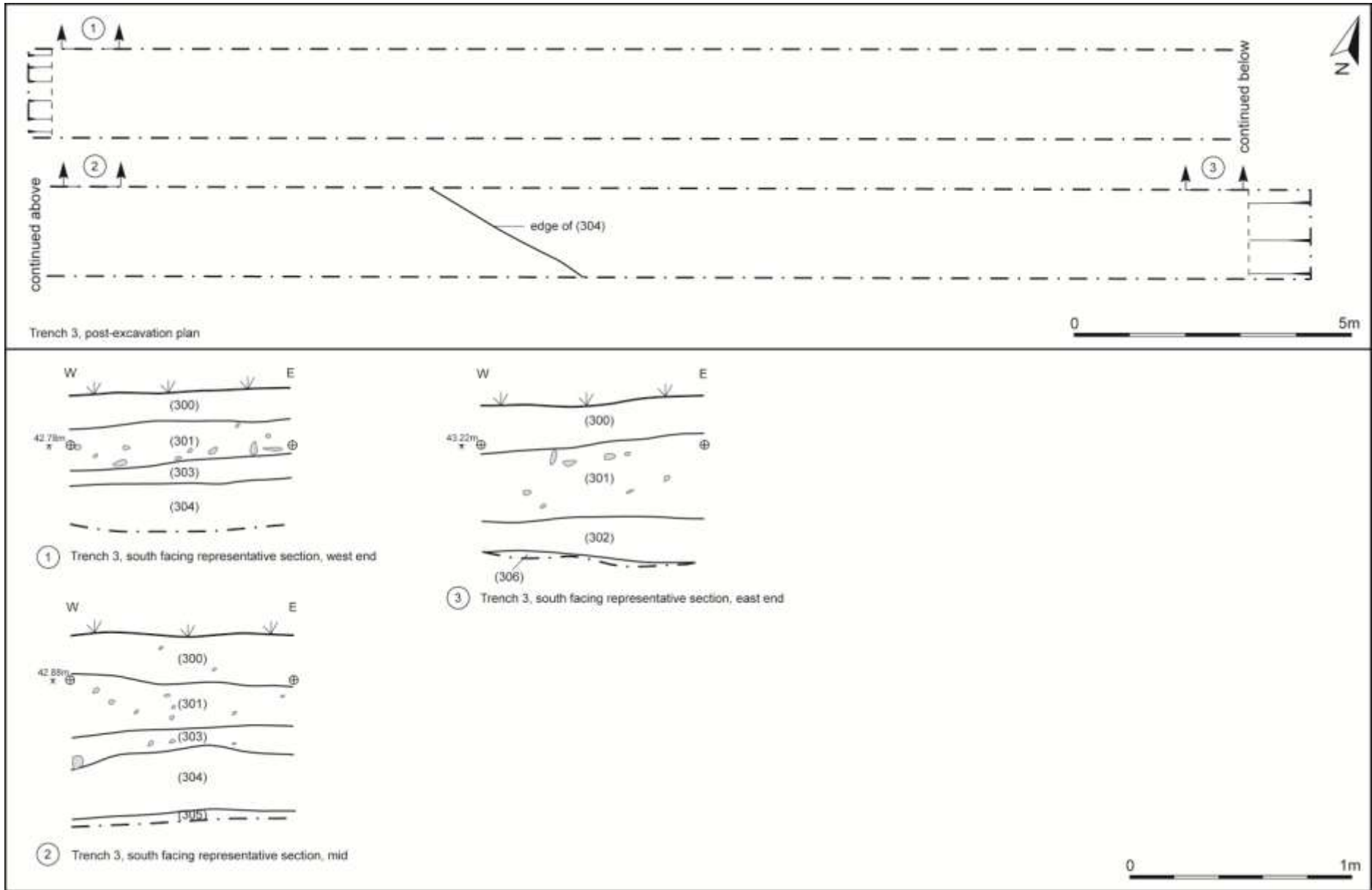


FIGURE 5: TRENCH 3 PLANS AND SECTIONS.

2.6 TRENCH 4

Trench 4, measuring 18.20m × 1.60m and excavated to a depth of 0.50 on an approximate north-north-west to south-south-east alignment was located towards the centre of the site. It contained a stratigraphic sequence of: topsoil (400), mid-dark grey-brown friable silt 0.10-0.20m thick. This overlay re-deposited levelling layer (401), mid-dark brown friable silt 0.05-0.22m thick; subsoil (402), mid-light grey-brown friable silt 0.05-0.14m thick; and the natural (403), white clay with banded chalk and flint nodules and grey-brown sand-silt. No finds were recovered from the trench.

A single feature, linear ditch [404] was identified towards the centre of the trench (Figure 6). It was orientated east-north-east by west-south-west and measured 2.1m wide and 0.30m deep with shallow to moderate sloping sides and concave base. It contained three fills: (405), (406), and (407), brown soft-friable silts. No finds were recovered from this feature and it forms a continuation of ditch [206].

2.7 TRENCH 5

Trench 5, measuring 31.70m × 1.60m and excavated to a depth of 0.60 on an approximate east-north-east to west-south-west alignment was located towards the western end of the site. It contained a stratigraphic sequence of: topsoil (500), mid-dark grey-brown friable silt c.0.10m thick. This overlay re-deposited levelling layer (501), mid grey-brown friable silt 0.20-0.30m thick; possible buried soil (502), mid grey-brown friable silt 0.10-0.30m thick; and the natural (503), white clay with banded chalk and flint nodules and grey-white sand-silt. Finds recovered from the trench included: ceramic building material, a broken horseshoe and plastic from levelling layer (501) which were not retained.

A single feature, linear ditch [505] was identified towards along the southern edge of the trench (Figure 7). It was orientated east-north-east by west-south-west and measured 0.75+m wide and 0.24m deep with a gentle north side and flat base. It contained a single fill: (506), mid brown soft-friable clay-silts. The finds recovered from fill (506) included an iron nail, a clay pipe stem and brick fragments. This feature is likely to have formed a later extension to the ditch formed by [206] and [404].

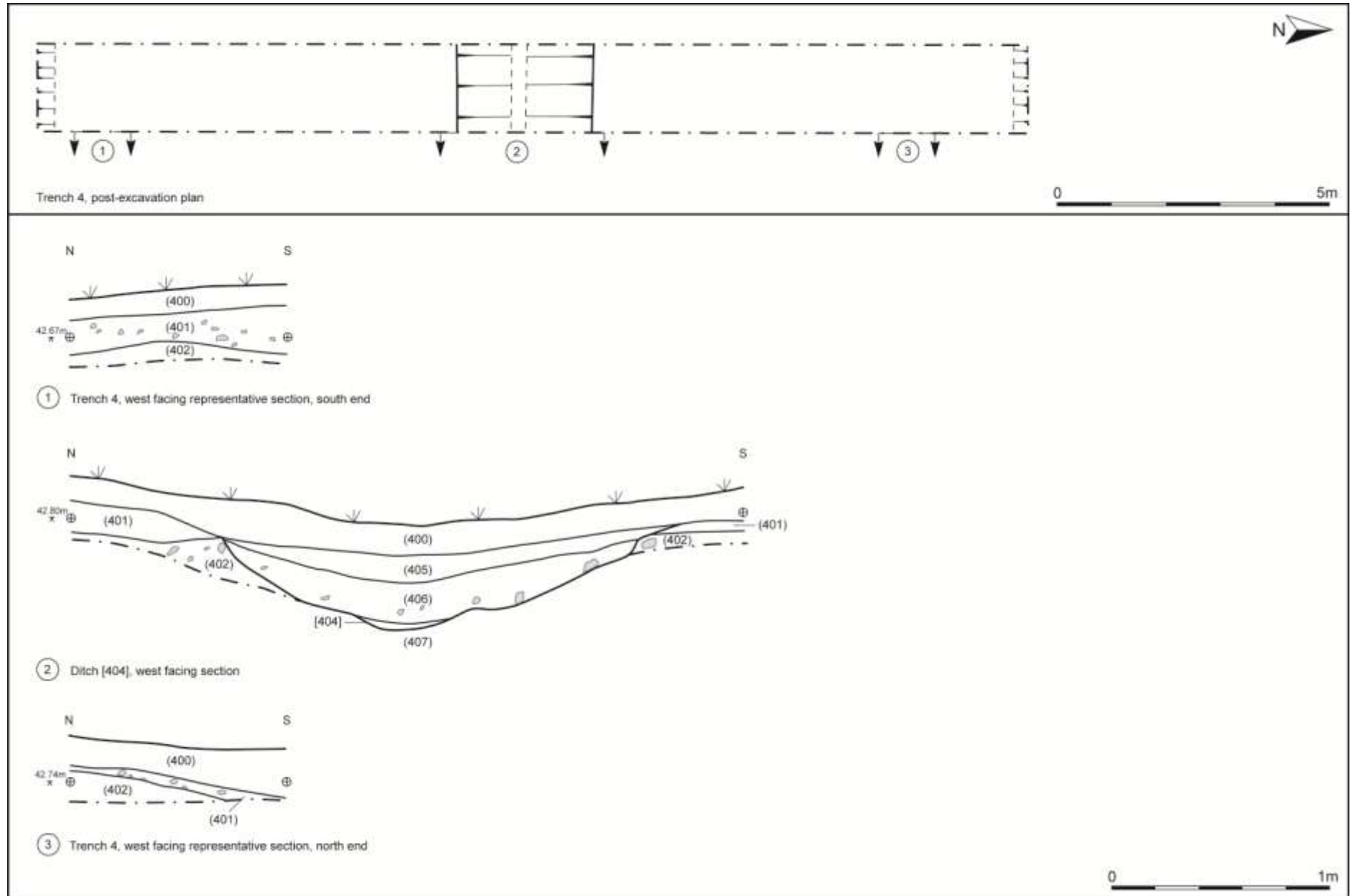


FIGURE 6: TRENCH 4 PLANS AND SECTIONS.

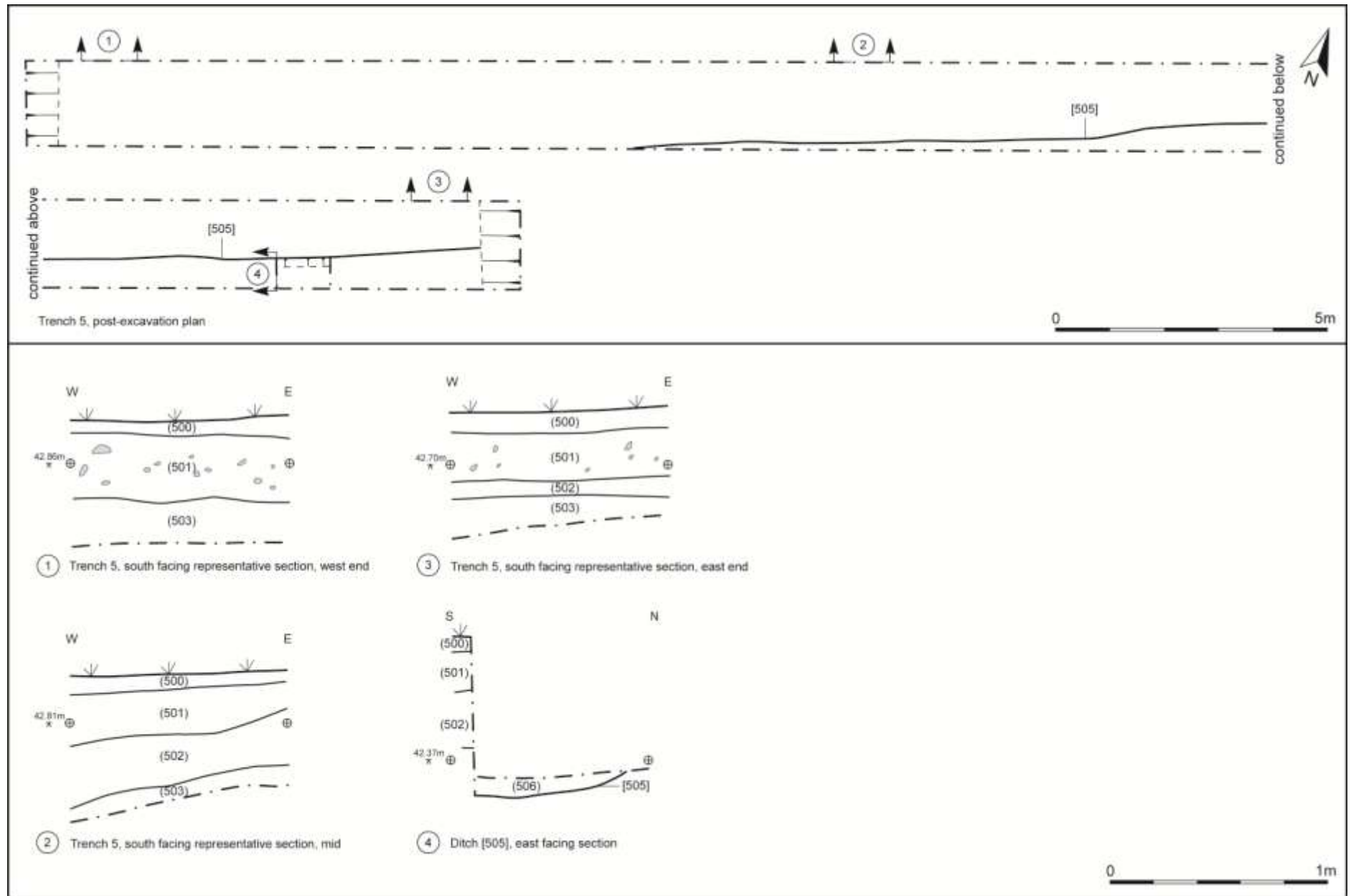


FIGURE 7: TRENCH 5 PLANS AND SECTIONS.

2.8 FINDS

There were relatively few finds encountered across the site, and the assemblage consisted almost entirely of 19th and 20th century material (see Appendix 2 for a full list).

A single feature contained finds: Ditch [505], which produced 4x brick fragments (290g), an Iron nail (46g) and 1x clay pipe stem (3g). In addition a buried soil deposit (102) produced a single sherd of a 19th century stoneware vessel base. All of the finds recovered from the site were catalogued and discarded.

2.8.1 DISCUSSION:

The relatively sparse number of finds across the site suggests an infrequent-, or relative debris free, amount of mucking across the site through the post-medieval and later periods when it was used as water-meadow. More recent modern deposition can be seen within the spread/levelling layers truncating the earlier features and soils.

3.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

3.1 DISCUSSION

The results of the evaluation trenching validate the results of the geophysical survey: the majority of the site has suffered significant modern disturbance. This disturbance can be seen in the upper site stratigraphy, in re-deposition levelling layers (101), (201), (301), (401), and (501). That this disturbance was modern in date is reflected in the presence of plastic and residual elements of cable services. At the eastern end of the site, where the re-deposited layers rise to the level of the modern road surface, they can be seen to overlies and cut a buried soil, which is also in evidence elsewhere on the site. The levelling of the site is likely to be due to a surface strip and subsequent creation of a compound area likely to have been in use during the construction of the road or nearby amenities.

Linear features were identified in four of the trenches. One of these, [104] in Trench 1 may be natural in origin; whilst [206] in Trench 2, and [404] in Trench 4 form parts of a single linear ditch orientated east to west across the site visible as a depression in the field, and which corresponds to a drainage ditch mapped on the 1875 Ordnance Survey map as part of a water-meadow system (Figure 8). A further linear ditch [505] in Trench 5 follows the same alignment and may be an unmapped later continuation of this ditch.

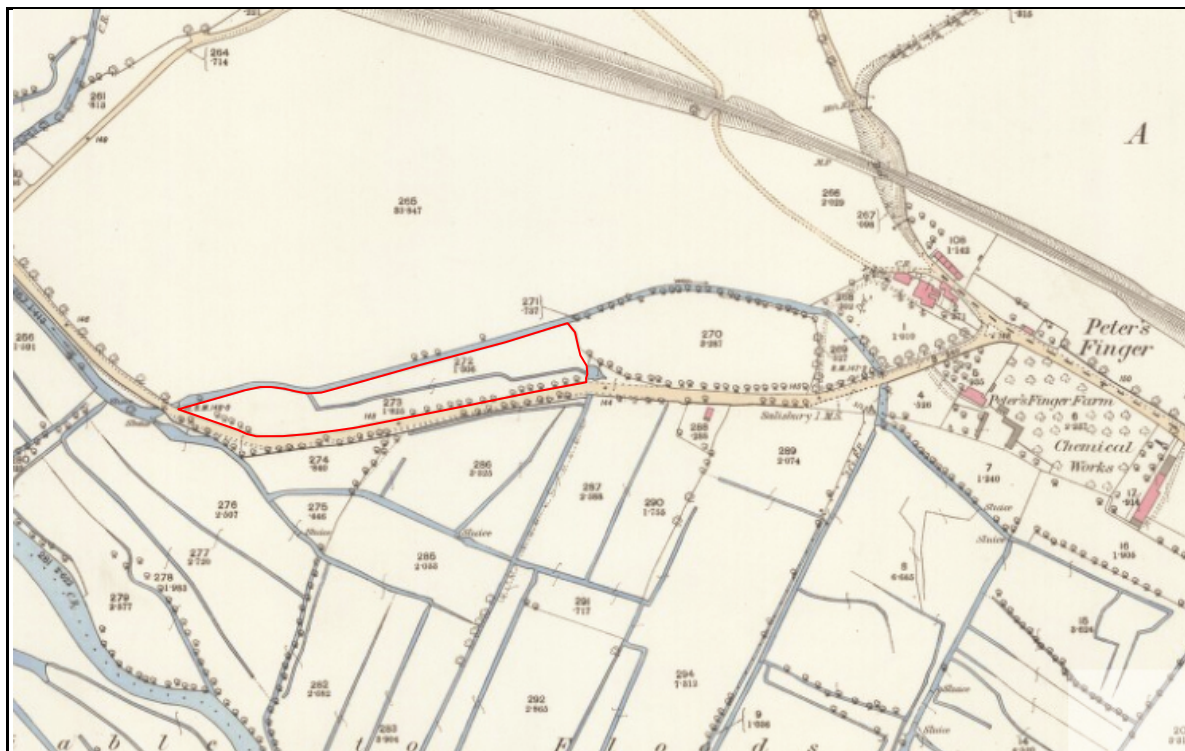


FIGURE 8: EXTRACT FROM THE 1893 ORDNANCE SURVEY 25 INCH MAP, SURVEYED 1875, PUBLISH 1881, RE-PRINTED 1893, SHOWING THE SITE IN RELATION TO THE WIDER WATER-MEADOW FIELD SYSTEM (THE APPROXIMATE SITE BOUNDARY IS OUTLINED IN RED).

3.2 CONCLUSION

The evaluation validated the geophysical survey results, showing that the site has suffered significant modern disturbance related to a site strip and subsequent creation of a compacted surface probably related to the construction of the modern road or nearby amenities. A single ditch was identified on the site, within three of the trenches, and reflecting a historic 19th century mapped water-meadow system. This ditch appears to have been extended at a later date, perhaps when the water-meadow was out of use to form a boundary.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DETAILS

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/THICKNESS	SPOT DATE
Trench 1				
(100)	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-dark grey-brown friable clay-sand-silt with occasional sub-angular stone up to 20mm.	Overlies (101)	0.08-0.12m Modern
(101)	Layer	Re-deposited dump/levelling material. Bands of mid grey-brown friable clay-silt with common sub-angular stone 10-20mm. Includes CBM, plastic. Some bands compacted.	Overlain by (100); overlies (101)	0.22-0.66m Modern
(102)	Layer	Buried soil. Mid-dark brown friable silt with occasional sub-angular stone 10-30mm.	Overlain by (101); overlies (103)	0.16m Post-medieval / modern
(103)	Natural	Natural. White chalk and flint nodules, with chalk degrading to friable silt.	Overlain by (102)	-
[104]	Cut	Linear gully orientated north-west by south-east. Measures 0.48m wide and 0.11m deep with moderate sloping sides and concave base. Possible natural water-channel eroded within natural.	Filled by (105), (106); cuts (103)	0.11m
(105)	Fill	Upper fill of [104]. Mid grey-yellow-brown friable slightly silt-sand with rare sub-rounded stone 10-20mm.	Overlain by (103); overlies (106); fill of [104]	0.10m
(106)	Fill	Lower fill of [104]. Mid grey-white gritty sand.	Overlain by (105); fill of [104]	0.02m
Trench 2				
(200)	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-dark grey-brown friable silt with rare sub-angular stone 10mm.	Overlies (201)	0.14m Modern
(201)	Layer	Re-deposited dump/levelling material. Mixed mid brown-grey friable silt with occasional-common sub-angular stone. Includes plastic wrappers.	Overlain by (200); overlies (202)	0.15-0.25m Modern
(202)	Layer	Lower topsoil. Mid-dark brown soft-friable silt.	Overlain by (200); overlies (201)	0.06-0.22m Modern
(203)	Natural	Natural. Mid-light grey-yellow-brown soft clay.	Cut by [206]	-
(204)	Natural	Natural. Mid yellow-brown friable-loose silt-sand.	Overlain by (201); overlies (205)	-
(205)	Natural	Natural. White chalk and flint nodules.	Overlain by (204)	-
[206]	Cut	Linear ditch orientated east-north-east by west-south-west. Measures 2.9m wide and 0.15m deep with shallow sloping sides and undulating base.	Filled by (207); cuts (203)	0.15m Post-medieval / modern
(207)	Fill	Fill of [206]. Mid-dark brown soft-friable silt.	Overlain by (201); fill of [206].	0.15m Post-medieval / modern
Trench 3				
(300)	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-dark grey-brown friable silt.	Overlies (301)	0.12-0.22m Modern
(301)	Layer	Re-deposited dump/levelling material. Mid-light yellow-brown friable sand-silt with frequent gravel / flint nodule inclusions.	Overlain by (300); overlies (302)	0.16-0.38m Modern
(302)	Layer	Subsoil. Mid-light grey-brown friable slightly sand-silt.	Overlain by (301); overlies (306)	0.14-0.20m
(303)	Layer	Buried soil. Mid grey-brown soft-sand-silt-clay with occasional root action.	Overlain by (301); overlies (304)	0.06-0.14m
(304)	Layer	Alluvial deposit. Mid grey soft clay.	Overlain by (303); overlies (305), (307)	0.28m
(305)	Natural	Natural. Mid-light grey soft sand-clay with abundant gravel up to 10mm.	Overlain by (304); overlies (306)	-
(306)	Natural	Natural. White weathered / degraded chalk with abundant flint nodules.	Overlain by (305)	-

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(307)	Natural	Natural. White to bluish-white firm clay.	Overlain by (304)	-	
Trench 4					
(400)	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-dark brown friable silt.	Overlies (401)	0.10-0.20m	Modern
(401)	Layer	Re-deposited dump/levelling material. Mid-dark brown friable silt with frequent sub-angular stone 10-30mm.	Overlain by (400); overlies (402)	0.05-0.22m	Modern
(402)	Layer	Subsoil. Mid-light grey-brown friable silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Cut by [404]; overlies (403)	0.05-0.14m	
(403)	Natural	Natural. Firm white clay with banded chalk flint gravel within grey-brown sand-silt.	Overlain by (402)	-	
[404]	Cut	Linear ditch orientated east-north-east by west-south-west. Measures 2.1m wide and 0.30m deep with shallow to moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Filled by (405), (406), (407); cuts (402)	0.30m	Post-medieval / modern
(405)	Fill	Upper fill of [404]. Mid brown soft-friable clay-silt.	Overlain by (401); overlies (406); fill of [404]	0.12m	Post-medieval / modern
(406)	Fill	Mid fill of [404]. Mid-light brown soft-friable clay-silt.	Overlain by (405); overlies (407); fill of [404]	0.18m	Post-medieval / modern
(407)	Fill	Basal fill of [404]. Light grey-brown soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (406); fill of [404]	0.03m	Post-medieval / modern
Trench 5					
(500)	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-dark grey-brown friable silt.	Overlies (501)	0.10m	Modern
(501)	Layer	Re-deposited dump/levelling material. Mid grey-brown friable silt with occasional sub-rounded stone 20-30mm.	Overlain by (500); overlies (502)	0.20-0.30m	Modern
(502)	Layer	Buried soil. Mid grey-brown slightly compacted friable silt with occasional sub-angular stone up to 10mm.	Overlain by (501); overlies (503)	0.10-0.30m	
(503)	Natural	Natural. Mid grey-white compacted-friable sand-silt with common gravel.	Overlain by (502)	-	
(504)	Natural	Natural. White degraded chalk with flint nodules.	Overlain by (502)	-	
[505]	Cut	Linear ditch orientated east-north-east by west-south-west. Measures 0.75+m wide and 0.24m deep with gentle north side and flat base. Heavily truncated.	Filled by (506); cuts (503)	0.24m	Modern
(506)	Fill	Fill of [505]. Mid brown soft-friable clay-silt.	Overlain by (502); fill of [505]	0.24m	Modern

APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Notes	POTTERY			CLAY PIPES			OTHER			DATE
		Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(101)								5 1 5 1	88 39 454 146	Flint flakes (unworked) Roof tile fragment Brick fragment 20 th Century clear glass bottle	Modern
(102)		1	66	Sherd of 19 th century stoneware base							19 th Century
(501)								1 1 1	18 617 107	Pantile fragment Brick fragment Horse shoe fragment	Modern
(506)					1	3	Clay pipe stem	4 1	290 46	Brick fragments Fe nail	19 th Century

APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



PRE-EXCAVATION SITE SHOT; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).



TRENCH 1, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



TRENCH 1, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



TRENCH 1, SOUTH FACING SECTION, EAST END OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



TRENCH 1, SOUTH FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION, EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 1, SOUTH FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION, MID; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 1, SOUTH FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 1, SOUTH FACING SECTION, WEST END OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



GULLEY [104], SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (0.30M SCALE).



GULLEY [104], NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (0.30M SCALE).



GULLEY [104], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (0.30M SCALE).



GULLEY [104], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (0.30M SCALE).



TRENCH 2, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M & 2M SCALES).



TRENCH 2, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M & 2M SCALES).



TRENCH 2, EAST FACING SECTION OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



TRENCH 2, EAST FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION, SOUTH END, INCORPORATING SOUTH EDGE OF [206]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 2, EAST FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION, MID; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 3, EAST FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION, NORTH END; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 2, EAST FACING SECTION OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



TRENCH 3, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



TRENCH 3, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



TRENCH 3, SOUTH FACING SECTION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



TRENCH 3, SOUTH FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION, EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 3, SOUTH FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION, MID; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 3, SOUTH FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 3, SOUTH FACING SECTION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



TRENCH 4, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M & 2M SCALES).



TRENCH 4, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M & 2M SCALES).



TRENCH 4, WEST FACING SECTION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



TRENCH 4, WEST FACING SECTION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



TRENCH 4, WEST FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION, NORTH END; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 4, WEST FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION, SOUTH END; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



DITCH [404], WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).



DITCH [404], POST-EXCAVATION SHOWING SUBTLE EARTHWORK DEPRESSION IN RELATION TO EXCAVATED FEATURE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).



TRENCH 5, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



TRENCH 5, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



TRENCH 5, SOUTH FACING SECTION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



TRENCH 5, SOUTH FACING SECTION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



TRENCH 5, SOUTH FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION, EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 5, SOUTH FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION, MID; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 5, SOUTH FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



DITCH [505], PRE-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



DITCH [505], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (0.30M SCALE).



DITCH [505], EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (0.30M SCALE).



GENERAL SITE SHOT, AFTER BACKFILLING; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).



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