

Salisbury Gateway
Southampton Road

Salisbury Wiltshire



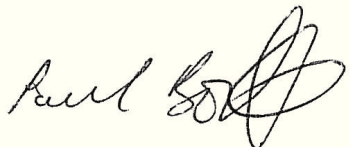
Archaeological Evaluation Report



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Salisbury Gateway, Southampton Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Chris Pickard

with contributions from Jon Cotter, Ian Scott, Brian Dean, Lena Strid, Kath Hunter and Rebecca Nicholson, and illustrations by Julia Collins, Leo Heatley and Matt Bradley

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Summary

An evaluation consisting of 21 thirty metre trenches was carried out at the site between the 15th and the 24th of July 2013. Nineteen of the trenches were targeted on the area of proposed development, and two on the area south and south-west of this, where additional ponds are to be dug within a Sustainable Wetlands Area.

The evaluation established that the north-eastern part of the evaluated area was higher and drier, the natural gravel dropping off to the south and south-west. Alluvium was found overlying the gravel along the north and south edges of the area, that on the north perhaps indicating a former channel just beyond the limits of the evaluated area. Most of the higher area had also been covered by recent dumping, raising the ground level by over 1m in places.

The only evidence of prehistoric activity found was a single flint flake or blade, probably of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date, suggesting only very occasional, low-level background activity on the site. An inhumation burial of a child of 6-10 years contained one iron nail, but no other dating evidence. The nail suggests a Romano-British or early medieval date for the burial, which was cut by a ditch of post-medieval date. The burial appeared to be isolated, although not all of the area surrounding the grave was stripped. The lack of grave goods suggests an individual of low status, and there were no other features or finds of either period found.

Ditches of post-medieval (17th century or later) date and on a variety of alignments were found in seven trenches, and undated ditches in a further four trenches. Some of these ditches can be matched to those shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881, many of which were still in existence in 1939. The remains of a water channel constructed of chalk and timber, and with what appeared to be a second channel running off to the south, was found in Trench 12 towards the south edge of the evaluated area. This is interpreted as a head main or top channel of the water meadows, with a side main and sluice. A sluice is marked in this location on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 25" map of 1991. The timbers were relatively well-preserved, but the structure had been robbed out in the later 20th century.

The trenches in the proposed Sustainable Wetlands Area did not contain archaeological features. A deeper sequence of two peat deposits was encountered in Trench 20, perhaps indicating the location of a former pond, but no finds were recovered from this peat sequence.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA), were commissioned by Ian Culverhouse on behalf of Salisbury Site LLP to undertake an archaeological evaluation and earthwork survey at Southampton Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire (the site). This evaluation was carried out prior to the submission of a planning application for development of a supermarket.
- 1.1.2 Development plans had not been finalised prior to the evaluation, but preliminary plans showed a new supermarket with associated car parking, all located within the north-eastern area of the Site. The southern and western areas of the site would be maintained as a Sustainable Wetlands Area. Construction impacts would therefore be concentrated in the north-east part of the site.
- 1.1.3 The scope of works for the evaluation had been indicated by the Wiltshire County Archaeological Officer Clare King, and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared that outlined how OA would implement those requirements (OA 2013)
- 1.1.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation' (revised 2008) and local and national planning policies.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located to the south of Southampton Road and to the north of a tributary of the River Avon. It is centred on NGR SU 158 290, and its location is shown on Figure 1. The area covered by the site is c 9.9 hectares.
- 1.2.2 The site is composed of two low-lying areas, an area of farmland to the east, and an area of overgrown scrubland to the west. It lies immediately north of a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), the River Avon System, which includes areas of the Britford Water Meadows.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the city of Salisbury region is alluvium overlying Valley Gravels at the confluence of the rivers Avon, Nadder, and Bourne. The site itself is located on the first gravel terrace of the River Avon. The on-line British Geological Survey (<http://mpas/bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer>) suggests that the site contains a layer of alluvium overlying the gravels. Two series of boreholes have been excavated within the site, one across the eastern end of the site for the proposed Salisbury Bypass in 1990 (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/boreholescans/boreholescans.html>) and the other comprising five boreholes in the area of the proposed new supermarket in 2011 (A F Howland Associates). Neither survey consistently revealed alluvial deposits, but the 2011 survey recorded alluvial deposits within the three more northern boreholes. One borehole in the north-eastern corner (borehole WS05) also recorded a peat deposit at 2.3 to 2.6m below ground level. The two boreholes carried out within the central area of the Site both recorded gravel immediately below the topsoil, indicating a probable gravel 'island' within the central region of the Site.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The site has already been the subject of a Desk-based Assessment (OA 2012). Only those discoveries in close proximity to the site are mentioned here. For details of these reference should be made to the DBA.
- 1.3.2 Mesolithic activity is indicated by blades, scrapers and cores found near Dairyhouse Bridge, some 210m to the west of the site, in the 19th century, and an adze or axe found c 100m to the north in 1954.
- 1.3.3 Neolithic artefacts have been recovered at Southampton Road, c 200m to the west of the site. An archaeological evaluation and geophysical survey undertaken prior to the construction of the A36 in 1992 c 75m to the east of the site recorded a prehistoric pit, a lithic implement and a prehistoric flint scatter. Other prehistoric finds (period unspecified) were found at the proposed Petersfield Park and Ride, c 145m to the north east of the site.
- 1.3.4 A Roman brooch was found in the Southampton Road allotments, c 305m to the north of the site.



- 1.3.5 Settlement evidence of the Anglo-Saxon period has been recorded near Dairyhouse Bridge, c 210m to the west of the site and c 185m to the north of the site, and a cemetery at Petersfinger c 370m to the north east of the Site. Anglo Saxon pottery has also been found at the proposed Park and Ride, c 145m to the north east of the site. St Peter's Church, 520m to the south east of the site, has also been proven to have Anglo Saxon origins.
- 1.3.6 Archaeological investigations have identified a deserted medieval village some 185m to the north of the site, and medieval find spots 165m to the south, 260m to the east and 250m to the north west of the site.
- 1.3.7 The 13th century Scheduled Monument of a later medieval pottery production site (OA 2, c 450m to the north of the Site) is located to the north of the site. This pottery site is located on an area of clay geology, to the north of the alluvial deposits present beneath the site.
- 1.3.8 Locally post-medieval activity revealed by archaeological investigation comprises only evidence of quarrying and dump deposits, respectively c 150m and c 185m to the north of the site.
- 1.3.9 From the early 17th century onwards the site formed part of a much larger complex of water meadows, known as the Britford Water Meadows. The water meadows are shown on a map of the Manor of Milford from 1811, and on the 1842 Tithe Map of the Parish of Milford, which lists all of the plots within the site as 'water meadow'.
- 1.3.10 The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1881 shows the drains, sluices and channels of the water meadow in clear detail for the first time. The water meadow features within the site are shown on all subsequent Ordnance Survey Maps until the 1975 map, which shows the majority of the drains to have been infilled.
- 1.3.11 The site still contains a number of earthworks relating to this activity and lies immediately to the north of a well preserved area of water meadow earthworks which are a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The current site is not officially part of the SSSI due to its poor state of preservation.
- 1.3.12 Aerial photographs highlight the extent of earthworks of former water meadows within the site and to the east and south. The earthworks, which are clearly visible on photographs from the 1940s to 1960s, are less clear on photographs dating to the 1970s and 1980s.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 OA would like to thank Salisbury Site LLP and Ian Culverhouse, who commissioned the work and the Wiltshire County Archaeological Officer Clare King who monitored the evaluation.
- 1.4.2 The fieldwork was supervised by Chris Pickard assisted on site by Benn Penny-Mason, Victoria Skipper and Alice Rose. The trenches were laid out by Ian Cook. The project was managed for OA by Tim Allen, who is grateful to all of the contributors to this report.



2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 General

- (i) To determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains.
- (ii) To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains.
- (iii) To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.
- (iv) To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
- (v) To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.
- (vi) To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
- (vii) To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeo-environmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.
- (viii) To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity.
- (ix) To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.2 Specific Aims and Objectives

The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

- (x) To clarify the extent and stratigraphic complexity of alluviation and of waterlogged organic deposits within the site, and to date them.
- (xi) To establish the artefactual and environmental potential of any waterlogged deposits.
- (xii) To determine whether the prehistoric activity identified to the west, north and east of the site continues into the site, and if so, to clarify its date or dates, extent and character.
- (xiii) To determine whether early or later medieval activity extends into the site, and if so, to clarify the date, extent, character and development of any such activity.
- (xiv) To place any archaeological activity into the context of the local topography, in order to determine whether zones of preferential survival exist, and whether the underlying topography has influenced the location or character of archaeological activities.
- (xv) To identify whether features associated with the water meadows survive, and if so, to characterise these, and to relate them where possible to historic map evidence.
- (xvi) To clarify whether the north-eastern part of the site is covered by recent made ground, and if so, to what depth and extent?

2.3 Methodology

Scope of works

- 2.3.1 The area of the site is c 9.9 ha., but the proposed development will be concentrated in the north-east part of the site (an area of under 4 ha), the remainder of the site becoming a Nature Reserve subject only to limited impact from attenuation ponds. A 3% sample evaluation of the area of greatest impact was therefore carried out, with a lesser level of investigation of the Nature Reserve.
- 2.3.2 Trenches 1-19 were therefore laid out to provide an even coverage of the main area of impact, and Trenches 20 and 21 were located to investigate the area of attenuation ponds.



Site specific methodology

- 2.3.3 A summary of OA's general approach to excavation and recording can be found in Appendices of the Written Scheme of Investigation (Oxford Archaeology 2013).
- 2.3.4 The evaluation consisted of 21 trenches (Fig. 2), each measuring 30m by 2.2m, except that Trench 3 was fore-shortened due to a modern pipe run traversing the trench, and the length of Trench 21 was also reduced to avoid damaging a tree. Trenches 5 and 19 were stepped to reach the natural levels for health and safety considerations.
- 2.3.5 The trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the close supervision of an archaeologist. Mechanical excavation took place in level spits to the top of natural gravels.
- 2.3.6 Any potential archaeological features were then cleaned and excavated by hand and were sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them.
- 2.3.7 Groundwater entered the trenches around the western and southern perimeter of the evaluated area as soon as they had been stripped, and although a pump was used in an attempt to drain them, the rate of inflow in some was simply too great to pump them dry. With the agreement of the archaeological curator, therefore, a few of the trenches without archaeological features were recorded with standing water in the trenches. Where potentially archaeological deposits such as layers of peat were found, these were wherever possible sectioned towards the higher and drier end of the trench. In one or two cases, therefore, the greatest depth of these peat deposits may not have been sampled.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, beginning with a summary of the trench results, followed by a stratigraphic description of the trenches which contained archaeological remains. An index of all trenches is presented in Appendix A.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 Topsoil was present in all trenches and averaged 0.20m thick. A subsoil horizon was noted in some but not all trenches, and was of a similar depth.
- 3.2.2 Many of the trenches (nos 4-6, 8-9, 13-19) contained a varying depth of recent made ground, presumably dumped to raise the ground level. This material also covered the north-western part of Trench 10, and the southern part of Trench 12. The made ground increased in depth towards the north, and was over 1m deep in trenches along the northern edge of the site. The farmer stated that this material had been imported and dumped when Tesco was constructed in the 1980s.
- 3.2.3 The natural geology was predominantly a grey brown or white gravel. To the south of the site a white gravelly sand with yellow and orange mottles was located overlaying the cleaner gravel natural.
- 3.2.4 Ground conditions were generally wet with some trenches filling with groundwater almost immediately they were excavated. Trenches were kept workable by the use of a water pump and the digging of sumps where necessary.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Post-medieval ditches relating to water management and field boundaries were fairly evenly distributed across the site. The ditches were on two main alignments, north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east.

3.4 Trench 1

- 3.4.1 Trench 1 was located at the west end of the evaluated area, and was oriented north-south. The natural gravel was directly overlain by topsoil in the northern two-thirds of the trench, but a layer



of dark humic silty sand (1003) was found between the topsoil and the gravel in the southern 10m, deepening as it ran south. The southern end of the trench was underwater, but where sectioned (some 6m from the end) the organic horizon had a maximum depth of 0.1m. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, and there were no finds.

3.5 Trench 2 (Fig. 4; Plate 1)

- 3.5.1 Trench 2 was oriented approximately east-west, and topsoil 0.3m deep came down directly onto archaeological features and the natural gravel.
- 3.5.2 The trench contained two ditches, ditch [2005] aligned north-west to south-east and ditch [2007] aligned north-east to south-west. Both ditches were fairly shallow and appear to have silted up naturally. Only fill (2006) from ditch [2005] contained dating evidence, namely the handle of a Verwood type ware jug dated to AD 1650-1800 and pieces from two separate pegtiles dated to AD 1600-1800. Their fills perhaps suggest that they were not part of the water meadows, and instead probably represent boundary ditches.
- 3.5.3 Ditch [2005] truncated grave 2002 containing the skeleton of a juvenile 2003 on its west side. The skeleton was largely complete with most elements represented, with the exception of the feet, which were completely absent. The stage of dental development suggested an age range of 6 – 10 years (see Appendix C.1). There is a possibility that the burial was within a coffin, as an iron nail was located beneath the skull. Although the grave fill was sieved, no further finds were recovered, and the burial can therefore only be described as earlier than the late 17th century AD.
- 3.5.4 An irregular soilmark to the east of ditch [2005] proved to be a shallow tree-throw hole with a single mixed soil and gravel fill. A modern posthole containing plastic was cut into the gravel west of ditch [2005].

3.6 Trench 3 (Plate 2)

- 3.6.1 This trench lay just west of the entrance to the site, and was oriented east-west. Removal of the topsoil exposed the natural gravel except towards the east end, where it overlay a single ditch [3004] aligned NW/SE. Most of the ditch had been removed by a modern intrusion [3006], which cut into the gravel to a depth of 1m and was filled with modern rubble.
- 3.6.2 Only the western edge of the feature had survived, and this was sloping to a rounded base, the ditch being 0.43m deep. It contained a single fill of black peat with frequent flint gravel and decayed wood fragments (3005), and the fill also produced two pegtiles dated to the late 15th -17th century AD. A sample of the ditch fill was taken and processed for environmental remains, and proved to be rich in waterlogged seeds. The presence of water pepper suggests that the ditch may have held standing water most of the time (Appendix C.3).

3.7 Trench 4

- 3.7.1 Trench 4 lay east of Trench 3, and was oriented north-south. It was devoid of archaeological features, containing large dumps of modern 20th century made ground (4003 and 4004) overlain by topsoil. The made ground directly overlaid the natural gravel to the south of the trench whilst to the north it sealed (4005), a deposit of off-white silty clay mottled with grey and yellow patches up to 0.25 thick above the gravel. This may have been alluvial in origin, and possibly of Pleistocene or very early Holocene date, but no finds were recovered from this deposit, and only recent finds (not retained) came from the made ground above.

3.8 Trench 5 (Fig. 5; Plates 3 and 4)

- 3.8.1 Trench 5 was located east of Trench 4, and was oriented east-west. Like Trench 4, it contained a significant depth of made ground (here numbered 5005) below subsoil and topsoil. Below this, three ditches cut a thin alluvial layer (5003) that overlay the natural gravel. Layer (5003) was similar to layer (4005).
- 3.8.2 Ditches [5008] and [5012] were aligned NE/SW and [5006] NW/SE. Ditch [5008] was filled with a naturally deposited silt fill (5010) that produced ceramic building material dating to the 17th-18th centuries AD and a fragment of a metal bucket rim. Ditch [5012], which re-cut [5008] on its



western side, was filled with naturally silted deposits (5011) and (5009). The upper deposit (5009) contained numerous sherds of a wine bottle dated to the 19th century AD or later.

- 3.8.3 Ditch [5006] was fairly shallow in comparison to the other two ditches in this trench and was more meandering in form. It also appears to have naturally silted and produced no datable material.

3.9 Trench 6 (Fig. 6)

- 3.9.1 This trench was oriented east-west south of Trench 5, and here below the topsoil made ground (6003) overlay a buried topsoil (6004) in the western 20m of the trench. East of this the topsoil had been truncated, and made ground directly overlay the natural gravel.
- 3.9.2 A single ditch [6007] was found below the buried topsoil and cutting the natural. The ditch was aligned north-east to south-west, and was in line with ditches [5008] and [5012] in Trench 5. It probably corresponded to the former. The ditch contained two gravelly fills (6006) and (6007), the lower (6006) contained a fragment of ceramic building material dated as current between the late 15th and the 18th centuries AD.

3.10 Trench 7

- 3.10.1 Trench 7 lay south of Trench 6, and was oriented north-south. It was devoid of archaeological features, containing only topsoil (0.45m deep) over natural gravel.

3.11 Trench 8

- 3.11.1 Trench 8 lay at the north end of the site north-east of Trench 5, and was oriented east-west. It was devoid of archaeological features. The stratigraphy consisted of a layer of topsoil over large dumps of made ground (8004) that produced late 18th-19th century ceramic building material and pottery, although this layer was probably dumped in the 20th century. The made ground directly overlaid an undated buried soil (8005) 0.08m thick, sitting directly above the natural gravel. This was probably more of the buried topsoil seen in Trench 6.

3.12 Trench 9 (Fig. 7)

- 3.12.1 Trench 9 lay south of Trench 8 and east of Trenches 5 and 6, and was oriented north-south. Two shallow ditches were revealed, sealed by a buried topsoil layer (9007) under an extensive made ground layer (9006) and topsoil. Both ditches were cut into a thin alluvial layer (9008) between the buried topsoil and the gravel, which was only present in the middle part of the trench. There were no finds from the alluvium.
- 3.12.2 Ditch [9004] was aligned roughly east-west and was very shallow. It contained a naturally silted fill (9005) that contained no cultural material.
- 3.12.3 Ditch [9002] was aligned north-east to south-west and its fill (9003) was also naturally silted. The fill produced three sherds of a probable Laverstock grey sandy coarseware, dated to AD 1175-1300 and a fragment of pegtile dating between the late 15th and the 18th centuries AD. A French jeton of 14th -15th century date was also recovered from the top of the ditch. The dating evidence suggests that ditch [9002] is medieval and the overlaying buried soil was post-medieval, probably 18th century in date.

3.13 Trench 10 (Fig. 8)

- 3.13.1 Trench 10 lay south of Trench 9 and east of Trench 7, and was oriented north-west to south-east. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil over a layer of made ground, which overlay a buried soil horizon at the north-west end of the trench. Both the buried soil and the overlying made ground petered out partway down the trench, and topsoil directly overlay the gravel at the south-east end.
- 3.13.2 A single ditch [10004] was cut into the gravel at the south-eastern end of the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment. The ditch was substantial, 2.2m wide and surviving 0.7m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat bottom. It contained two fills (10005) and (10006), both of which appeared to have naturally silted with a fairly high gravel content that was probably washed in from the sides. No finds were recovered from either fill, but this ditch appeared to be parallel to



ditches [5008/5012] continuing as [6007] across Trenches 5 and 6, and this may indicate that they were both parts of the same system, and so contemporary.

3.14 Trench 11

- 3.14.1 Trench 11 lay south of Trench 10, and was oriented WSW to ENE. It consisted of a layer of topsoil over subsoil, which overlay both the natural and two ditches [11004] and [11007], both aligned north-west to south-east and 8.5m apart.
- 3.14.2 Two-thirds of this trench filled with water as soon as it was opened, making excavation and recording problematic.
- 3.14.3 The ditches were cut into a natural of dark brown silty gravel with occasional flints, and both had single fills of dark blackish-brown clayey silt, the dark colour indicating some organic content. The more westerly ditch [11004] was 3.5m across, the more easterly ditch [11006] only 0.4m wide. Neither fill produced any finds.

3.15 Trench 12 (Fig. 9; Plates 5 and 6)

- 3.15.1 Trench 12 lay east of Trench 11, and was oriented north-south. Like Trench 11, much of the trench filled with water as soon as it was dug, but the north end remained fairly dry. Over most of the length of the trench the topsoil overlay a layer of made ground (12003) consisting of dark greyish-brown sandy silt with much ceramic building material. This sealed a thin buried topsoil some 0.1m deep overlying the gravel.
- 3.15.2 At the north end a platform of chalk had been laid down, and was associated with a system of timber planks and uprights forming the remains of a major artificial channel or 'head main' and a probable sluice gate. After inspecting the revealed structure, the archaeological curator advised that this should not be investigated in detail, but simply planned and recorded at the evaluation stage.
- 3.15.3 The structure consisted of a band of chalk some 4m wide running ESE across the trench. This had a line of larger chalk lumps along its south edge, forming a rough kerb. There may have been a similar kerb on the north, but this area was under water, so this was not confirmed. Just north of the chalk kerb, and close to the northern edge of the chalk, were lines of timber planks on edge, with a third line parallel to these two between them. The northern line of planks extended only partway across the trench, the western part of the alignment being marked by upright posts at intervals. Between the outer lines of timbers the chalk was overlain by an organic silt fill, suggesting that the timbers formed a box frame supporting a channel carrying water (Plate 5).
- 3.15.4 The southern lines of planks, and the chalk kerb, ended against a plank on edge running in at right angles from the south, with an upright in the angle between them holding them in position. This plank was one of a pair, interpreted as the sides of a further channel running southwards, possibly acting as a sluice gate. The second plank was at a slight angle to the first, so that they funnelled outwards to the south. Tapering channels or 'mains' such as this are common in water meadows (http://www.goodensfarm.com/wp-content/uploads/History_of_Water_Meadows). A further plank on edge lay across the south ends of these two, on the same ESE alignment as the main structure, but offset slightly to the south. This may have been a sluice blocking the flow of water down the 'main' when required.
- 3.15.5 In the west section of the trench, chalk was visible continuing for several metres south of this structure, and was itself overlain by a thin layer of the same dark organic silt fill seen in the main leat. This may represent the edge of a further chalk bank supporting the side-channel or 'main' running south, cut obliquely by the evaluation trench.
- 3.15.6 The main chalk and timber structure was truncated by a cut [12021] that contained dump layers containing mid 20th century material from when the leat and sluice gates were demolished. These deposits were overlain by a thin layer of topsoil.



3.16 Trench 13 (Fig. 10)

- 3.16.1 Trench 13 lay east of Trench 12 against the east edge of the site, and was oriented NNE to SSW. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil over a layer of made ground that sealed two drainage ditches aligned north-west to south-east: [13006] and [13010].
- 3.16.2 Ditch [13006] was 2m wide and [13010] approaching 3m wide, and they were 5.5m apart. Ditch [13010] was later re-cut on the south-west side, ie closer to [3006], as a shallower and narrower ditch [13008].
- 3.16.3 The ditches were cut into a natural of grey-white with blue-grey and orange mottled sandy clay with gravel. All three ditch cuts contained brownish-black silty peat deposits associated with water management. None of the fills contained any finds. Samples for environmental analysis were taken from fills (3007) and (3011), to see whether there were differences in the environment that might indicate that they were of different phases. Both ditches had a similar range of waterlogged seeds indicative of waste ground and damp grassland (see Appendix C.3)

3.17 Trench 14 (Plate 7)

- 3.17.1 Trench 14 lay east of Trench 10 and north-west of Trench 13, and was oriented north-south. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil over subsoil, overlying layers of made ground (14004-5) that sealed a humic buried topsoil (14007). This overlay both the natural, a greyish-white and blueish-grey sandy clay with orange mottles and gravel, and two ditches [14009] and [14011], both aligned north-west to south-east.
- 3.17.2 Ditch [14009] was 0.8m wide and survived 0.3m deep, with a V-profile. Ditch [14011] was much larger, approaching 5m wide and 0.5m deep. Both ditches contained single peaty fills similar to those in the ditches in Trench 13, and no finds came from either. Although relatively close to one another, and all oriented very broadly north-west to south-east, some change of alignment would have to have occurred between these trenches for the two ditches to be continuations of the same boundaries.

3.18 Trench 15 (Plate 8)

- 3.18.1 Trench 15 lay north of Trench 13, and was oriented north-west to south-east. It was devoid of archaeology and contained a layer of topsoil over a thick deposit of made ground (15002; see Plate 8), which sealed a buried topsoil layer (15003) that overlay natural light grey silty gravel.

3.19 Trench 16

- 3.19.1 Trench 16 lay north-west of Trench 15 and south-west of Trench 8, and was oriented north-east to south-west. It was devoid of archaeology and the soil sequence consisted of layers of topsoil and subsoil over a layer of made ground (16003), which sealed a thin layer of alluvium (16004) covering the natural light grey silty gravel. An irregular area of soil thought possibly to be a feature was investigated, but proved to be root disturbance.

3.20 Trench 17 (Fig. 11; Plate 9)

- 3.20.1 Trench 17 lay north of Trench 16 along the northern edge of the site, and was oriented approximately west-east. As in the adjacent trenches, topsoil overlay layers of made ground (17003 and 17004), which sealed a thin buried soil layer (17008). This overlay a ditch [17005] aligned north-east to south-west and cut into the natural greyish-brown gravel.
- 3.20.2 The ditch was nearly 1.5m wide and 0.2m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills, the lower of which (17006) was a silty clay without any finds. The upper fill (17007), which was a similar but darker silty clay with charcoal, contained animal bone (cattle and sheep/goat), glass, oyster shell, metal, ceramic building material and pottery. The ceramic building fragments were dated between the 15th and the 17th centuries AD, while the pottery, which included sherds of Westerdale stoneware jug or chamber pot and a Verwood type dish, was dated to AD 1650-1780. An environmental sample from the upper fill produced charcoal and buttercup seeds, consistent with domestic rubbish dumping (Appendix C.3).



3.21 Trench 18 (Fig. 12; Plate 10)

- 3.21.1 Trench 18 was located in the north-east corner of the site, south-east of Trench 17, and was oriented north-east to south-west. Topsoil overlay a considerable depth of modern made ground (18002). This sealed three shallow linear cuts [18011], [18013] and [18015] running parallel to one another on an approximately west-east alignment, and a slightly larger ditch [18009] aligned south-west to north-east, with three shallow pits, [18003] [18005 and [18007] north-east of these, all cut into a thin layer of alluvium (18007) overlying the greyish-brown gravel.
- 3.21.2 Pits [18003] and [18007] contained 17th-18th century material, while cut [18005] dating to the 18th-19th centuries. Of the linear slots only [18011] produced dating evidence, namely fragments of tile dated to the late 15th to 17th centuries AD. All the features cut a thin layer of alluvium (18017) overlaying the natural greyish-brown gravel.

3.22 Trench 19 (Plate 11)

- 3.22.1 Trench 19 lay south of Trench 18 on the east edge of the site, and was oriented roughly west-east. It was devoid of archaeology, and the soil sequence was topsoil over nearly 1m of made ground sealing a bluish-grey sandy silt 0.2m thick, probably an alluvial layer, which directly overlay the mid brownish-grey silty natural gravel.

3.23 Trench 20 (Plate 12)

- 3.23.1 Trench 20 was one of the two trenches dug into the area of the proposed Sustainable Wetlands Area beyond the main area of development. It lay on the south-west of the site, south-west of Trench 7, and was oriented north-east to south-west. It was the lowest-lying trench, and flooded almost as soon as machining began. Topsoil here was a dark, blackish-brown organic silt, and overlay a mid-grey silty peat (20003) below which was a further soft, dark brownish-black peat (20004). The total depth of organic deposits over the gravel was 0.7m at the north-east end, deepening by about 0.5m towards the middle of the trench, and then rising again at the south-west end. No archaeological features were seen, nor were any finds recovered.
- 3.23.2 A sample for environmental analysis was taken from the upper peat, and produced seeds of damp grassland and alder. The soil sequence and the profile of the base of this trench suggests that it lay within a pond or similar feature of unknown antiquity, fringed by alder trees (Appendix C.3).

3.24 Trench 21

- 3.24.1 Trench 21 was the second trench investigating the proposed Sustainable Wetlands Area, and lay south of the other trenches and south-east of Trench 20. It was oriented north-west to south-east, and did not contain any archaeological features or finds. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil, a dark brown clayey silt some 0.3m deep, overlying a layer of blue-brown mottled sandy clay 0.15m deep, probably alluvial in origin. This overlay the natural, which consisted of patches of gravel and areas of mottled white, blue and orange sandy clay.

3.25 Finds summary

- 3.25.1 A single flint blade was recovered from Trench 17, and an iron nail was recovered from an otherwise undated human burial in Trench 2. Pottery of medieval date came from 9003, the fill of ditch 9002, but this also included a late medieval jeton or trade token and tile of 15th-17th century date, so the medieval pottery (and probably the jeton) were presumably residual, or old when deposited. What may be a continuation of this ditch in Trench 17 contained tile of similar date and pottery of later 17th or 18th century date. Other finds were all of post-medieval date, comprising both pottery and ceramic building material from ditches, but in small quantities. Residual 18th-century finds also came from dumping of 20th century date over many of the trenches, and this material is imported from the Tesco site nearby.

3.26 Topographic survey

- 3.26.1 A surface survey of the site with measurements taken at 10m intervals carried out in 2010 was supplied by the client, and was used to create a contour model using GIS software (Figs 14-16).



Versions both in greyscale (Fig. 13) and draped over an aerial photographic image (Fig. 14) are illustrated, together with a 3-D oblique image with the vertical scale exaggerated to emphasise the relief (Fig. 15). This is discussed below.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The excavations were carried out in generally dry weather, but groundwater entered most of the trenches on the southern part of the site, making excavation and recording of features in this area difficult. Despite using a pump, the low-lying nature of the site, and the proximity of the river Avon, made it impossible to pump all of the trenches clear of water, and as a result some features were not excavated.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The general aims and objectives of the evaluation were met, in that the extent, state of preservation and date of the archaeological remains was largely established. Although not all of the ditches were dated, most of these were of similar character to the ditches of the post-medieval system, and in the absence of residual finds from the trenches in general, are likely to be of the same date. Further discussion of these aims will be incorporated into the paragraphs below dealing with the specific objectives.
- 4.2.2 (x) Alluviation was found in several trenches on the north edge of the site, and also in Trench 21 on the south. Alluvium may originally have been more widespread, but may have been truncated by later ploughing in the higher middle part of the site. Alternatively, the distribution of alluvium may reflect the proximity of watercourses; a deep sequence of peat was previously recorded in a geotechnical test pit at the very north-east corner of the site, probably indicating the presence of a former watercourse just beyond the area evaluated. This area was shown as marshy on the Ordnance Survey (hereafter OS) 25" map of 1938 (OA 2012 Figure 7). Wherever alluvium was found, it was earlier than any archaeological features, though this need only indicate that it was medieval or earlier. The absence of any complexity within the observed alluvium along the north edge of the site may, however, suggest that this alluvium is of early date. There were no preserved molluscs to suggest a significant macroscopic environmental potential for the alluvium.
- 4.2.3 (x and xi) Waterlogged deposits were not well-preserved on the middle part of the site, where the surface of the gravel was highest, but were common, and well-preserved, in ditches to the west (Trench 3) and the south. Most of these deposits were however of post-medieval date, when the landuse is known, limiting the value of their environmental potential. Trench 20 did however contain a sequence of two peat deposits, the lower of which could not be sampled due to the water level. Wooden structural timbers associated with the operation of the water meadows were well-preserved in Trench 12. No other waterlogged organic artefacts were found.
- 4.2.4 (xii) The only evidence of prehistoric activity found was a single residual flint flake or blade of possibly Mesolithic or early Neolithic date. This suggests that this area was peripheral to foci of prehistoric activity in this riverside landscape.
- 4.2.5 (xii and xiii) The human burial found in Trench 2 was accompanied by an iron nail, indicating that this was Iron Age or later. A Romano-British date is perhaps more likely, though an early medieval date is also possible. No trace of any further burials was seen adjacent, making a cemetery unlikely, although the area to the north of the burial was not stripped. No other features or finds of these periods were seen, making it probable that this was an isolated burial at some distance from contemporary settlement.
- 4.2.6 (xiv) Archaeological activity was limited, but was related to the local topography, in that the lone burial was found on the higher and drier part of the site. Otherwise the low-lying character of the site appears to have resulted in a lack of settlement activity. The drier part of the site had clearly been used for agriculture in the past, as the topsoil (and buried topsoil) had gravel from ploughing mixed in, while the lower-lying areas to the south had not, and so the archaeological features associated with the water meadows were better-preserved. Environmental evidence from the



ditches in Trenches 3, 20 and 13 was all consistent with the damp grassland expected of water meadows.

- 4.2.7 (xv) Well-preserved evidence of features related to the water meadows was found in Trench 12, where there was also surviving structural activity (wooden posts, planks and chalk borders) and vertical stratigraphy. The freshness and preparation of the wooden uprights indicated that these were of post-medieval manufacture. Although the structures were not excavated, it appeared that this represented a channel or 'head main' of the system, with a tapered timber-lined side channel or 'main' running off to one side and a probable sluice gate. The position of this structure corresponds approximately to the point at which a ditch marked on the 1st Edition OS map of 1881 leaves the main channel and runs south (Figure 16), though no sluice is marked. The structure had clearly been deliberately demolished, probably in the 20th century, and this, together with the cultivation to the north and the extensive recent dumping, means that little trace of the water meadows is visible on the topographic survey in this area, the only possible clues being the surviving trees that may mark the line of the former main channel. Some of the other ditches can be matched to those still in existence in 1881 (1st Edition OS 25" map; Figure 16).
- 4.2.8 (xvi) The evaluation confirmed that much of the site was covered with made ground in the 1980s, and the south-western limit of this dumping is marked on Figure 2.

4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 As discussed in the previous section, the evidence recovered for activity before the post-medieval period is very slight. The struck flint can be interpreted as evidence of background activity, possibly the result of a chance loss during tool manufacture or repair on a hunting trip.
- 4.3.2 Prehistoric burials very rarely include nails, and then only in the late Iron Age. This burial is more likely to date from either the Romano-British or early medieval period, and in the absence of any grave-goods, is likely to be that of someone of low status. The trench gave no evidence of any other burials, so unless these lay to the north of the trench, an isolated burial is more likely than a cemetery. In either the Romano-British or early medieval periods isolated burials at some distance from settlements are not uncommon.
- 4.3.3 Although a little pottery and a jeton of medieval date were recovered from a ditch in Trench 9, these appear to have been residual finds in a post-medieval ditch. All of the other dated ditches were of post-medieval date, and were on broadly north-west to south-east or north-east to south-west alignments, but were not at right angles to one another, and within these broad orientations their alignments varied. The undated ditches, which were those clustered in the south-eastern part of the site, generally had very similar fills, suggesting that they too belong to the post-medieval period, although again their alignments were not parallel to those of the dated ditches, nor to one another in adjacent trenches.
- 4.3.4 Comparison of the revealed features with the 1st Edition OS 25" map of 1881 (Figure 16) and the 4th Edition OS 25" map of 1938 (OA 2012 Figure 7) needs to take account of the fact that the watercourses shown may include not only ditches cut into the gravel to drain water away, but also artificial channels created above ground (mains) to irrigate the water meadows. Removal of the latter may have left no trace in the underlying gravel. Bearing this in mind, the following interpretation of the features that were found is given below.
- 4.3.5 The maps show that the ditch crossing Trench 3 marked a watercourse that continued diagonally south-eastwards down to a junction with the existing drain running SSW. The junction lay just south of a tree, which is almost certainly the large tree still surviving at the north-east end of Trench 20 (Fig. 16; Fig. 3). The main watercourse then divided, one arm continuing ESE across the site, the other, which still survives as a ditch, turning SSW to join the River Arrow.
- 4.3.6 Matching the trenches to the 1881 map places Trench 20 across another north-west to south-east ditch running into the SSW drain (Fig. 16), but no trace of such a ditch was found, instead the trench lay within a more extensive area of waterlogged, wet ground than this. There is clearly a mismatch between the modern and the 19th century maps, as Trench 20 lay very close to the tree, which was not distinguished in evaluation. It probably represents a pond fed by the watercourse crossing Trench 3, and from which these other watercourses drained.



- 4.3.7 Both the 1881 map and the 1938 map indicate that this diagonal ditch bowed out towards the south (OA 2012, Figure 7), and given the fact that there was a mismatch of the modern data with the historic maps, it is possible that the ditch found crossing Trench 2 was in fact a continuation of that in Trench 3, although it was shallower. Alternatively, it may represent a parallel watercourse that had gone out of use, and silted up, before the late 19th century.
- 4.3.8 The ditch crossing Trenches 5 and 6 on a north-easterly alignment is a continuation of the line of the existing drain north-eastwards, and is marked on the 1st Edition OS map as a tree-lined boundary between two fields. No watercourse was marked on the 1st edition map, although the northern part was ditched on the OS map of 1938. The smaller ditch in Trench 5 does not appear on the late 19th century map, so clearly went out of use before the 1880s.
- 4.3.9 On the historic maps, a watercourse leaves the ditch running south-east from Trench 3 only a little further south, runs east as far as the boundary represented by the ditch crossing Trenches 5 and 6, and then turns ESE, parallel to the ditch continuing ESE from the tree. This watercourse was apparently crossed by trenches 4, 9 and 14. The small ditch in Trench 5, and the more southerly ditch in Trench 9, are on the right alignment for this, and probably correspond to it, although they are very narrow and shallow. It is therefore possible that truncation has removed any trace of this in Trench 4.
- 4.3.10 The parallel watercourse was crossed by Trenches 7 and 12. No trace was present in the former, but the structures found in Trench 12 suggest that the trench overlay the junction of the ESE watercourse with the one showing running SSW from it (Fig.16). The trench probably lay slightly to the east of the location shown on Figure 16, so that the watercourse running ESE on the map was the main channel or 'head main' identified in the trench, and that the watercourse shown running SSW from it probably corresponds to the wood-lined channel or 'main' running south on the west side of the trench. No sluice is marked on the map, but there is one on the parallel watercourse to the north at the corresponding junction. This part of the water meadow system had evidently gone out of use before the 1881 map was drawn.
- 4.3.11 The absence of any trace of this watercourse in Trench 7 is due to the fact that the watercourse was embanked on chalk, not dug into the ground. The parallel ESE watercourse further north was presumably similar, and truncation here presumably explains the lack of any trace in Trenches 4 and 14; it is perhaps surprising that even a slight gully had been dug down into the underlying gravel in trenches 5 and 9. The watercourse shown running north-east from the sluice was not picked up in either Trench 15 or Trench 19, and was probably also embanked, like the one running SSW in Trench 12. This had presumably been truncated by later agriculture.
- 4.3.12 West of this north-east aligned watercourse was a parallel ditch crossing Trench 9 and Trench 17, which was not evident on the map. This was presumably another drainage ditch belonging to the system, but one that had gone out of use and silted up before the 1880s.
- 4.3.13 Further south in Trench 11, the larger ditch corresponds approximately to the line of a watercourse running SSW on the 1881 map, which is still an extant ditch today (Fig. 16; Fig. 3). The alignment of the planned ditch does not correspond to this, but this ditch was not excavated, and the surface indications may not indicate the true orientation of the ditch. A smaller parallel ditch is evident alongside the parallel extant drain to the west, and the smaller ditch in Trench 11 may have performed a similar function. The ditch in Trench 10 is in line with this watercourse, and probably represents either a corresponding ditch further north-east, or an earlier extension of the boundary that had gone out of use.
- 4.3.14 The ditches in Trenches 13 and 14 cannot be matched with the historic maps, but presumably represent ditches roughly parallel to the raised channels or 'head-mains' to drain away water released from them.
- 4.3.15 The linear features found in Trench 18 are of a different character to those off the other ditches, but the dated example was also post-medieval, though the exact cause or function of these narrow features is unclear.
- 4.3.16 The other blank trenches lie in areas where no features are evident on the historic maps.



- 4.3.17 The topographic survey of the site shows that traces of the water meadows are well-preserved on the west, where at least one major channel (top-carrier or head-main) is evident with embanked mains, panes and drains on either side, and a major ditch or bottom-carrier in between (http://www.goodensfarm.com/wp-content/uploads/History_of_Water_Meadows). The topography is most evident on the oblique view (Fig. 15) and correspond well to the watercourses shown on the 1st Edition 1881 OS map (Fig. 16). The central watercourse is the head-main, and those to either side are the drains. The more northerly drain is not as clear, probably due to the digging of a major foul sewer main across the site.
- 4.3.18 The topographic survey is however much more detailed than the historic maps, as it also shows the mounded side-channels or mains and the hollows or drains between them.
- 4.3.19 The contours of the evaluated area are much less well-pronounced, and the hollows and humps that do occur bear no relation to the historic map evidence, and can be discounted due to the very recent dumping across most of the area. A sinuous hollow is evident just north of the site, but this too bears no relationship to the historic maps, and is probably also a side effect of more recent dumping. The clearest topographic feature evident from this part of the site is the edge of the recent dumping, where a significant fall-off is evident (see especially Fig. 15). Trench 10 lies within this, as does Trench 13, where the made ground was thinning towards the south.
- 4.3.20 South of this there is a less-pronounced rise in level evident in Trench 12, and the orientation of the slope is ESE, so may in part reflect the surviving remains of the watercourse shown on the 1881 OS map (Fig. 16), and shown by trenching to be a raised head-main. Several high-spots are evident to the south of this, but as there is also further recent dumping towards the south end of Trench 12, these may not be of any antiquity, and in general the lack of definition in this area suggests that it has been obscured by recent made ground.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.2 The archaeological evidence found by the evaluation is generally of only local significance. Most of the post-medieval features can be related to ditches still extant in the later 19th century. Almost all of the ditches probably formed part of the water meadows of the 17th/18th centuries, but only the leat in Trench 12 was reasonably well-preserved, although this had itself been subject to partial destruction in the 20th century.



APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. It contained topsoil and subsoil overlying an humic peat like deposit that was located at the S end of the trench only. The subsoil and the peaty deposit overlaid a natural of light grey silty gravel .					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1001	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil loose dark greyish brown sandy silt	-	-
1002	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil mid greyish brown silty sand	-	-
1003	Layer	-	0.1	'Humic' mid brown silty sand	-	-
1004	Layer	-	-	Natural light grey silty gravel	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench 2 contained two linear ditches one aligned NW/SE and one NE/SW the former truncated a juvenile burial. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of light grey silty gravel.					Avg. depth (m)	0.8
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil loose dark greyish brown sandy silt	-	-
2002	Grave Cut	0.36	0.2	Sub rectangular grave cut on SE/NW alignment 0.98m long (as seen) with a flat base with near vertical sides	-	-
2003	Skeleton	-	-	Non adult approx.	-	-
2004	Grave fill	0.36	0.2	Dark greyish brown silty gravel	bone	-
2005	Ditch cut	2.6	0.25	NW/SE aligned concave sides at 45 to horizontal with rounded base	-	-
2006	Fill of ditch	2.6	0.25	Mid to dark brownish grey with occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	pot-	c1650-1800-
					cbm	16-18C?



2007	Ditch cut	0.92	0.26	NE/SW aligned cut with concave sides at 45 to horizontal with a rounded base	-	-
2008	Fill of ditch	0.92	0.26	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
2009	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil mid to light greyish brown sandy silt gravel	-	-
2010	Layer	-	-	Natural light grey silty gravel	-	-

Trench 3

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a single linear ditch aligned NW/SE. Consists of topsoil and overlying a natural of dark brown silty gravel.					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	23.9
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3001	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil blackish brown sandy silt	-	-
3002	Layer	-	-	Natural dark brown silty gravel	-	-
3003	Fill of modern truncation	-	-	Mid yellowish brown and greyish brown sandy silt with large lumps of concrete and modern rubbish	-	-
3004	Drainage ditch	2	0.68	NE/SW aligned cut with concave sides at 45 degrees to horizontal with a rounded base	-	-
3005	Fill of Drainage ditch	2	0.68	'Humic' mid brown silty sand occasional gravel and decayed wood	cbm	L15-17C?
3006	Modern truncation	-	-	Modern truncation	-	-

Trench 4

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty gravel.					Avg. depth (m)	1.5
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date



4001	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil brownish grey sandy silt	-	-
4002	Layer	-	0.22	Natural greyish white sandy gravel	-	-
4003	Layer	-	0.5	Made ground mix of chalky flint grey white sandy silt and mid grey brown sandy silt with modern inclusions such as plastic and rope	-	-
4004	Layer	-	0.55	Made ground mix of chalky flint grey white sandy silt and mid grey brown sandy silt	-	-
4005	Layer	-	0.25	Alluvial deposit greyish white silty clay with yellowish mottles	-	-
4006	Layer	-	-	Natural greenish blue sand with occasional gravel pockets	-	-
4007	Layer	-	-	Natural orange flinty gravel	-	-

Trench 5

General description

Trench 5 contained a layer of topsoil over substantial dumps of modern made ground overlying a natural of light greyish white silty gravel. The natural was truncated by three linear ditches two aligned NE/SW and one aligned NE/SW.

Orientation

E-W

Avg. depth (m)

1.5

Width (m)

2.2

Length (m)

30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
5001	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil mid grey brown chalky silt with frequent flint	-	-
5002	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil mid grey brown chalky silt with moderate flint	-	-
5003	Layer	-	0.2	Yellowish white with orange and grey mottling clay silt alluvial deposit with occasional flint	-	-
5004	Layer	-	-	Natural greyish white coarse gravel	-	-
5005	Layer		1.04	Made ground dumps mix of chalky flint grey white sandy silt and mid grey brown sandy silt with modern inclusions	-	-
5006	Ditch Cut	1.44	0.2	Drainage ditch cut on NW/SE alignment. Slight step on west face of cut leading to a sharp drop to a	-	-



				concave slope onto a rounded slightly flat base. The eastern face of the cut was at 40 degree to horizontal.		
5007	Fill of ditch cut (5006)	1.44	0.2	Mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate flint nodules	-	-
5008	Ditch Cut	2.3	0.7	Drainage ditch cut on NE/SW alignment re-cut by ditch (5012) on western face. Eastern face had a 45 degree to horizontal slightly concave slope leading to a flattish base.	-	-
5009	Fill of ditch cut (5012)	4.1	0.1	Humic' mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt occasional glass fragments and moderate charcoal	glass	19C+
5010	Fill of ditch cut (5008)	2.3	0.7	Bluish grey with yellow patches silty clay with occasional cbm, ctp, charcoal flecks, oyster shells, molluscs (snails), decayed wood and flint nodules	ctp	L17th/ E18C
					cbm	17-18C
5011	Fill of ditch re-cut (5012)	4	0.54	Primary fill a mid to dark brown silty clay slightly humic with occasional charcoal flecks and small flint nodules	-	-
5012	Ditch re-cut	4.1	0.64	Drainage ditch cut on NE/SW alignment re-cut ditch (5008) on eastern face. Eastern face had a 45 degree to horizontal slightly concave sloped side leading to a roundish base. The western face is a gently sloping at c. 25 degrees to the horizontal	-	-

Trench 6							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench 6 contained a layer of topsoil over substantial dumps of modern made ground overlying a natural of dark brown silty gravel with occasional flints. The natural was truncated by a single linear ditch (6005) aligned NE/SW that probably corresponds to ditch (5008) in Trench 5.					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
					Width (m)		2.2
					Length (m)		30
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
6001	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent flint	-	-	
6002	Layer	-	-	Natural dark brown silty gravel with occasional flints	-	-	



6003	Layer	-	0.4	Made ground mix of chalky flint grey white sandy silt and mid grey brown sandy silt with modern inclusions	-	-
6004	Layer	-	0.15	Buried soil layer dark grey brown sandy silt	-	-
6005	Ditch cut	3.2	0.7	Drainage ditch cut on NE/SW alignment possibly same as ditch (5008). Concave sloped sides leading to a roundish base.	-	-
6006	Fill of ditch cut (6005)	2.2	0.2	Upper fill of ditch a dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flints	cbm	L15-18C?
6007	Fill of ditch cut (6005)	3.2	0.5	Lower fill of ditch a dark yellowish brown flinty gravel sandy silt	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of light grey silty gravel.					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7001	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil dark greyish brown sandy silt	-	-
7002	Layer	-	-	Natural light grey silty gravel	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench 8 was devoid of archaeology. It contained a layer of topsoil over substantial dumps of modern made ground overlying a thin buried soil layer over a natural of dark brown silty gravel with occasional flints.					Avg. depth (m)	1.2
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
8001	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil dark greyish brown sandy silt	-	-
8002	Layer	-	-	Natural dark brown silty flint gravel	-	-



8003	Layer	-	0.8	Made ground dumps mix of chalky flint grey white sandy silt and mid grey brown sandy silt with modern inclusions	-	-
8004	Layer		0.85	Made ground dump grey brown sandy silt with frequent cbm	Pot	c1810-1840
					cbm	L18-19C
					glass	L18-E19C
8005	Layer		0.08	Buried soil layer mid brown sandy silt	-	-

Trench 9

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench 9 contained a layer of topsoil over substantial dumps of modern made ground overlying a buried soil horizon. The soil horizon sealed two linear ditches (9002) aligned NE/SW and (9004) aligned NW/SE. The ditches were cut into a thin alluvial deposit that in turn overlay a natural of dark brown silty gravel with occasional flints.	Avg. depth (m)	1.3
	Width (m)	2.2
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
9001	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil dark greyish brown sandy silt	-	-
9002	Ditch cut	1.27	0.18	Drainage ditch cut with concave sides and a rounded base	-	-
9003	Fill of (9002)	1.27	0.18	Sole fill of ditch (9002) a light to mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional pot, tile and a late medieval Jeton (trade token)	Pottery	c1175-1300?-
					tile	L15-18C
					Metal (Jeton)	14-15C
9004	Gully cut	0.54	0.06	Shallow gully with 45 degree sides and a rounded base	-	-
9005	Fill of gully (9004)	0.54	0.06	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint and gravel	-	-
9006	Layer	-	0.9	Made ground dumps mix of chalky flint grey white sandy silt and mid grey brown sandy silt with	-	-



				modern inclusions		
9007	Layer		0.2	Buried soil layer mid brown sandy silt	-	-
9008	Layer		0.15	Alluvial deposit light yellowish brown silty clay	-	-
9009	Layer			Natural light grey silty gravel	-	-

Trench 10

General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench 10 contained a layer of topsoil over made ground overlying a buried soil horizon at the NW end of the trench. A linear ditch (10004) aligned NE/SW was located at the SE end of the trench beneath the topsoil only. The ditch was cut into a natural yellowish white sandy clay with greyish white gravel.					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
					Width (m)		2.2
					Length (m)		30
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
10001	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil dark brown sandy silt with occasional flints	-	-	
10002	Layer	-		Natural light grey silty gravel	-	-	
10003	Layer	-	0.3	Made ground dump of of chalky flint grey white sandy silt with frequent flint nodules	-	-	
10004	Ditch cut	2.6	0.6	Drainage ditch cut aligned NE/SW sides at 45 degrees to horizontal slightly convex with a rounded base	-	-	
10005	Fill of ditch (10004)	2.2	0.3	Basal fill of ditch a dark brown clay silt with moderate flint gravel and nodules	-	-	
10006	Fill of ditch (10004)	2	0.3	Upper fill of ditch a grey brown silty sand gravel	-	-	
10007	Layer		0.2	Buried soil layer mid brown sandy silt	-	-	

Trench 11

General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench 11 contained a layer of topsoil over a layer of subsoil that sealed two linear drainage ditches both aligned NW/SE. The ditches were cut into a natural of dark brown silty gravel with occasional flints.				Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
				Width (m)	2.2	
				Length (m)	30	



Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
11001	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil dark brown sandy silt with occasional flints	-	-
11002	Layer	-	-	Natural light grey white silty sand gravel	-	-
11003	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil mid to dark brown clay silt with frequent flint gravel	-	-
11004	Ditch cut	4	0.2	Shallow but wide drainage ditch cut on NE/SW alignment concave sides and flattish base	-	-
11005	Fill of (11004)	4	0.2	Humic mid grey brown silty clay	-	-
11006	Ditch cut	0.4	0.1	Thin and shallow drainage ditch cut on NE/SW alignment concave sides and flattish base	-	-
11007	Fill of (11006)			Humic mid grey brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 12							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench 12 contained a timber-lined and revetted sluice gate at the N end of the trench constructed with chalk packing. The revetting was sealed by dump layers containing mid 20 th century material overlain by topsoil. The S end of the trench the sequence consisted of topsoil over made ground overlaying a thin buried soil horizon over mid brownish grey silty gravel natural.					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
					Width (m)		2.2
					Length (m)		30
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
12001	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil dark brown sandy silt with occasional flints	-	-	
12002	Layer	-	-	Natural mid brownish grey silty gravel	-	-	
12003	Layer	-	-	Made ground dump of of chalky flint grey white sandy silt with frequent flint nodules	Pot	c1810-1840	
					cbm	L18-19C	
12004	Structure	-	-	Sluice Gate sub structure constructed with vertical posts horizontal planking and chalk packing	-	-	



12005	Timber	-	-	Horizontal plank laid upright NE/SW (tangentially faced 140 x 50 x 40mm)	-	-
12006	Timber	-	-	Horizontal plank laid upright SE/NW (tangentially faced 480 x 50 x ?mm)	-	-
12007	Timber	-	-	Horizontal plank laid upright NE/SW (tangentially faced 600 x 300 x ?mm)	-	-
12008	Timber	-	-	Horizontal plank laid upright E/W (tangentially faced 1600 x 30 ?mm)	-	-
12009	Timber	-	-	Horizontal plank laid upright E/W (tangentially faced 300 x 90 x ?mm)	-	-
12010	Timber	-	-	Vertical post (probably boxed heart 100 x 60 x 60mm as seen)	-	-
12011	Timber	-	-	Vertical post (probably boxed heart 80 x 80 x 80mm as seen)	-	-
12012	Timber	-	-	Vertical post (conversion not visible 80 x 40 x 50mm as seen)	-	-
12013	Timber	-	-	Vertical post (probably boxed heart 70 x 70 x 100mm as seen)	-	-
12014	Timber	-	-	Vertical post angled at 85 degrees to horizontal from S to N (probably boxed heart 70 x 100 x 400mm as seen)	-	-
12015	Timber	-	-	Vertical plank slightly angled at 80 degrees to horizontal from S to N (tangentially faced 160 x 20 x 250mm)	-	-
12016	Timber	-	-	Vertical plank slightly angled at 80 degrees to horizontal from S to N (tangentially faced 230 x 20 x 200mm)	-	-
12017	Timber	-	-	Vertical plank slightly angled at 80 degrees to horizontal from S to N (tangentially faced 220 x 30 x 70mm)	-	-



12018	Timber	-	-	Poor condition 'gone out' wood only remained	-	-
12019	Timber	-	-	Vertical post angled at 85 degrees to horizontal from S to N (probably boxed heart 100 x 80 x 350mm as seen)	-	-
12020	Timber	-	-	Horizontal plank laid upright N/S (tangentially faced 2210 x 200 x 100mm in section)	-	-
12021	Cut	7.5	0.75	Cut for dismantling of sluice gate	-	-
12022	Fill	1.3	0.15	Dump of demolition material containing large amounts of barbed wire and modern rubbish	glass	Mid 20C
12023	Fill	6.2	0.6	Dump of demolition material containing large amounts of chalk and mid greyish brown sandy silt	-	-
12024	Fill	3	0.3	Chalk packing behind upright planking (12020)	-	-
12025	Layer	2.5	0.1	Light grey chalky silt	-	-
12026	Layer	-	0.05	Dark greyish brown sandy silt buried soil	-	-
12027	Layer	0.24	0.15	Roughly hewn chalk block packing behind plank (12008) not excavated	-	-
12028	Layer	0.9	-	Crushed chalk packing not excavated	-	-
12029	Layer	1.52	-	Layer of greyish white chalky gravel not excavated	-	-
12030	Layer	0.7	-	Mid greyish white chalk and yellowish brown silty clay not excavated	-	-
12031	Layer	1.2	-	Layer of greyish white chalky gravel and grey brown sandy silt not excavated	-	-
12032	Layer	1.9	-	Layer of greyish white chalk not excavated	-	-

Trench 13

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench 13 contained a layer of topsoil over a layer of made ground that sealed 3 linear drainage ditches aligned NW/SE. The ditches	Avg. depth (m)	0.5
	Width (m)	2.2



were cut into a natural of grey white with blue grey and orange mottles sandy clay with gravels					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
13001	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil dark brown clayey silt with occasional gravel	-	-
13002	Layer	-	-	Natural grey white with blue grey and orange mottles sandy clay with gravels	-	-
13003	Layer	-	-	Mid to dark brown clayey silt with occasional gravel	-	-
13004	Layer	-	-	Made ground dump of dark grey brown sandy silt, chalk and mortar	-	-
13005	Void					
13006	Ditch cut	2.2	0.3	Drainage ditch cut aligned NE/SW sides at 30 degrees to horizontal concave sides with a rounded base	-	-
13007	Fill of ditch (13006)	2.2	0.3	Humic dark brown sandy silt occasional stones	-	-
13008	Ditch cut	1.5	0.4	Drainage ditch cut aligned NE/SW sides at 45 degrees to horizontal with a slight step on west face and flat bottom	-	-
13009	Fill of ditch (13008)	1.5	0.4	Humic dark brown sandy silt occasional stones	-	-
13010	Ditch cut	2	0.6	Drainage ditch cut aligned NE/SW with concave rounded sides and base	-	-
13011	Fill of ditch (13010)	1.5	0.2	Basal fill of (13010) a purplish grey brown sandy silt	-	-
13012	Fill of ditch (13010)	2	0.4	Mid yellowish brown humic sandy silt	-	-
13013	Fill of ditch (13010)	1.5	0.5	Mid reddish brown humic sandy silt	-	-
13014	Layer	-	0.14	Buried soil a dark brown sandy silt	-	-
13015	Layer	-	0.3	Alluvial deposit bluish grey	-	-



				silty clay with occasional orange mottles		
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Trench 14						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench 14 consisted of a layer of topsoil over a layer of made ground that sealed an humic buried soil layer. This overlay 2 linear drainage ditches aligned NW/SE. The ditches were cut into a natural of grey white with blue grey and orange mottles sandy clay with gravels					Avg. depth (m)	1
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
14001	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel	-	-
14002	Layer	-	-	Greyish white sandy gravel natural	-	-
14003	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel	-	-
14004	Layer	-	0.4	Made ground dump of chalky flint grey white sandy silt with frequent mortar and flint nodules	-	-
14005	Layer	-	0.15	Made ground dump of mid brown silty gravel and flint nodules	-	-
14006	Layer	4	0.4	Made ground dumping possibly within a cut grey black sandy silt	-	-
14007	Layer	-	0.2	Buried soil a grey brown humic sandy silt with occasional gravel	-	-
14008	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvial deposit light brown silty clay with occasional bluish grey and orange mottles	-	-
14009	Ditch cut	0.8	0.3	Drainage ditch cut aligned NW/SE with concave rounded sides and base	-	-
14010	Fill of (14009)	0.8	0.3	Humic mid grey brown sandy silt with orange brown and white mottles	-	-
14011	Ditch cut	5	0.5	Drainage ditch cut aligned NW/SE with concave rounded sides and base	-	-
14012	Fill of (14011)	5	0.5	Humic mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate	-	-



				gravel		
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Trench 15						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench 15 was devoid of archaeology. It contained a layer of topsoil over a layer of made ground. The made ground sealed a buried soil layer that overlay natural light grey silty gravel.					Avg. depth (m)	1.25
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
15001	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil dark greyish brown sandy silt	-	-
15002	Layer	-	0.71	Made ground dump of chalky flint grey white sandy silt with frequent mortar and flint nodules	-	-
15003	Layer	-	0.2	Dark greyish brown sandy silt occasional flints and gravel buried soil layer	-	-
15004	Layer	-	-	Greyish white sandy gravel natural	-	-

Trench 16						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench 16 was devoid of archaeology. It contained layers of topsoil and subsoil over a layer of made ground that sealed a thin layer of alluvium. The alluvium overlay natural light grey silty gravel. A possible feature was investigated that was shown to be root disturbance.					Avg. depth (m)	1.3
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
16001	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil dark greyish brown sandy silt	-	-
16002	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravel	-	-
16003	Layer	-	0.7	Made ground dump of chalky flint grey white sandy silt with frequent mortar and flint nodules	-	-
16004	Layer	-	0.2	Alluvial layer bluish grey sandy silt	-	-
16005	Layer	-	-	Greyish white sandy gravel natural	-	-



Trench 17							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench 17 consisted of a layer of topsoil over a layer of made ground that sealed a buried soil, which overlay a linear ditch aligned NE/SW. The ditch was cut into a natural of greyish brown gravels.					Avg. depth (m)		1
					Width (m)		2.2
					Length (m)		30
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
17001	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil dark greyish brown sandy silt	-	-	
17002	Layer	-	0.22	Natural mid brownish grey silty gravel	-	-	
17003	Layer	-	0.4	Made ground dump of greyish brown clay silt with flint nodules	-	-	
17004	Layer	-	0.3	Made ground dump of dark greyish brown clay silt with flint nodules	-	-	
17005	Ditch cut	3	0.2	Possible shallow boundary ditch cut with gentle sloping sides and a rounded base	-	-	
17006	Fill of (17005)	3	0.2	Basal fill mid brown silty clay	-	-	
17007	Fill of (17005)	3	0.08	Upper fill mid grey brown silty clay	Pot	c1650-1780	
					cbm	L15-17C	
					glass	post-medieval	
					bone		
17008	Layer	-	0.15	Buried soil a mid grey brown clay silt with occasional charcoal	-	-	

Trench 18							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench 18 contained topsoil over modern made ground sealing 3 linear slots aligned NW/SE and one aligned NE/SW and 3 shallow pits. All of the features cut a thin layer of alluvium overlaying a natural of greyish brown gravel.					Avg. depth (m)		1.2
					Width (m)		2.2
					Length (m)		30
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
18001	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil dark greyish brown sandy silt	-	-	
18002	Layer	-	0.8	Made ground dump of greyish brown clay silt	-	-	



				with chalky mortar patches and flint nodules		
18003	Pit cut	1.68	0.1	Shallow cut with concave sides and a flat base	-	-
18004	Fill of (18003)	1.68	0.1	Blue grey sandy silty	Pot	c1680-1750
					cbm	L15-17C
18005	Pit cut	1.18	0.13	Shallow cut with concave sides and a flat base	-	-
18006	Fill of (18005)	1.18	0.13	Blue grey sandy silt	cbm	L18-19C
18007	Pit cut	1.64	0.06	Shallow cut with concave sides and a flat base	-	-
18008	Fill of (18007)	1.64	0.06	Blue grey sandy silt	Pot	c1650-1750
18009	Linear slot	0.34	0.12	Linear cut with concave sides and a rounded base	-	-
18010	Fill of (18009)	0.34	0.12	Grey brown sandy silt	-	-
18011	Linear slot	0.23	0.13	Linear cut with concave sides and a rounded base	-	-
18012	Fill of (18011)	0.23	0.13	Grey brown sandy silt	cbm	L15-17C?
18013	Linear slot	0.38	0.11	Linear cut with concave sides and a rounded base	-	-
18014	Fill of (18013)	0.38	0.11	Blue grey sandy silt	-	-
18015	Linear slot	0.31	0.24	Linear cut with concave sides and a rounded base	-	-
18016	Fill of (18015)	0.31	0.24	Blue grey sandy silt	-	-
18017	Layer	-	0.2	Alluvial blue grey silty clay	-	-
18018	Layer	-	-	Natural mid brownish grey silty gravel	-	-

Trench 19						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil over made ground sealing an alluvial layer onto natural mid brownish grey silty gravel					Avg. depth (m)	1.4
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
19001	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil dark greyish brown sandy silt	-	-



19002	Layer	-	0.85	Made ground dump of greyish brown clay silt with chalky mortar patches and flint nodules	-	-
19003	Layer	-	0.2	Alluvial blue grey silty clay	-	-
19004	Layer	-	-	Natural mid brownish grey silty gravel	-	-

Trench 20

General description

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of two peaty layers overlying a natural of silty gravel.

Orientation

E-W

Avg. depth (m)

0.7

Width (m)

2.2

Length (m)

26.3

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
20001	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil dark brown humic deposit waterlogged	-	-
20002	Layer	-	-	Natural mid brownish grey silty gravel	-	-
20003	Layer	-	0.2	Mid to light brown peaty deposit	-	-
20004	Layer	-	0.3	Dark brown peaty deposit	-	-

Trench 21

General description

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.

Orientation

E-W

Avg. depth (m)

0.5

Width (m)

2.2

Length (m)

30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
21001	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil dark greyish brown sandy silt	-	-
21002	Layer	-	0.15	Bluish brown sandy clay alluvial deposit	-	-
21003	Layer	-	-	Greyish white gravelly sandy natural	-	-



APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

- B.1.1 A total of 24 sherds of pottery weighing 398g was recovered. The pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. Post-medieval codes used are those of the Museum of London (LAARC 2007) which can be applied to most post-medieval types in south-east England. The pottery types present are summarised below.

Table 1. Catalogue of the pottery

Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments
2006	c1650-1800	1	38	Rod handle from jug in finer Verwood-type ware (VERW) covered with glossy light greenish-yellow glaze. Fairly worn
8004	c1810-1840	4	94	2x joining rim sherds from dish in Pearlware with blue transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TR). 1x bo Verwood-type ware (VERW) jar/jug with int yellow glaze. 1x bo thick-walled unglazed fine pale buff-brown ?Verwood-type ware - poss from a large flowerpot?
9003	c1175-1300?	4	69	1x small ?INTRUSIVE frag (3g) from dome of a press-moulded modern clay pigeon (c1950-2000+) with trace of logo in relief, shiny black surfaces, borderline ceramic/plastic material. 3x medieval sherds probably early Laverstock coarseware? = Grey sandy ware from a single vessel with a thumbled base & thick walls - possibly a large jug or jar? Brown sandy fabric with reduced dark grey int surface, wiped horiz striations ext - probably c1175-1300?
12003	c1810-1840	3	15	1x bo PEAR TR dish - prob Chinese-style dec in blue. 2x Pearlware = 1 dish near-profile with blue feather-edge decoration (PEAR)
17007	c1650-1780	9	168	2 vessels (fresh breaks). 6 x joining sherds from central area of the flat base of a Westerwald stoneware (WEST) jug or chamberpot. 3 x joining fresh sherds from a Verwood-type ware dish profile with flat base & traces of flanged rim, int yellow glaze
18004	c1680-1750	2	8	Joining sherds from dish rim in English tin-glazed ware (TGW) with traces of interlace or guilloche frieze on plain flanged rim - typical of L17-E18C. Yellow fabric with rusty post-deposition discolouration in areas where glaze flaked-off
18008	c1650-1800	1	6	Worn bo prob from jar in Surrey/Hants red border ware (RBOR) with int clear brown glaze

Date and nature of the assemblage

- B.1.2 A small mostly post-medieval collection - mostly occurring as smallish sherds. There is a single thumbled jug base (3 joining sherds) in a coarse unglazed grey-brown fabric from context (9003), fill of ditch 9002. This may be an early Laverstock coarseware and probably dates to c 1175-1300 (Mephram 2005). In the same context however is a small, possibly intrusive, piece of a moulded black clay shooting pigeon which is of very modern date. Parts of an early post-medieval(?) peg tile also occur in this context. The rest of the pottery is all post-medieval including a few sherds of yellow-glazed Verwood-type ware (c 1650-1900) from the Dorset/Hampshire border area. The presence of a ?jug base in Westerwald stoneware (17007) and a tin-glazed dish rim in (18004) suggest a later 17th- to 18th-century dating for at least some contexts. A few small sherds of Staffordshire-type transfer-printed Pearlware dishes date the latest contexts to c 1810-40 (contexts 8004 and 12003). No further work on the assemblage is recommended.

B.2 The clay pipes

by John Cotter

- B.2.1 Six pieces of clay pipe stem weighing 19g were recovered from three contexts. These have not been separately catalogued but are described below. No further work is recommended.

Table 2. The clay pipes

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Spot date</i>
5010	1 x fairly fresh stem fragment (5g). Fairly 'chunky' with narrow stem bore c 2mm	Late 17th to early 18th century
12003	1x fairly fresh stem fragment (3g). Fairly slender with stem bore of c 2mm. Blackened externally - possibly burnt?	Late 18th to 19th century
17007	4 x worn stem fragments (11g). All fairly 'chunky' early type. Two very worn smaller 17th-century stem fragments with stem bores of c 4mm. One slightly worn and one very worn stem fragment with stem bores of c 2.5mm, probably later 17th century.	Late 17th century

B.3 The ceramic building material (CBM)

by John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

- B.3.1 A total of 78 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 3582g were recovered. These appear to range in date from at least the late 15th century until the late 18th or 19th century. Most of the material however appears to be post-medieval. The condition of the of the material is variable but mainly fragmentary to very fragmentary or scrappy and it is likely that much of it is residual. The CBM was catalogued at an 'intermediate' level of detail - somewhere between a basic catalogue (ie. recording just sherd counts and weight per context) and a detailed catalogue. By this system broad functional categories of CBM were recorded by sherd count per context (ie. roof tile, ridge tile etc) but categories are not generally individually



weighed. Overall weight per context was however recorded. In effect, however, because only two categories exist here (brick and tile) the small number of brick fragments were separately weighed and listed in the comments field. This gives a reasonably detailed snapshot of the composition of the assemblage. Other details were recorded in the catalogue in a comments field. Full details may be consulted in the catalogue but are summarised in the report here. No further work on the CBM assemblage is recommended.

Flat Roof Tile (67 pieces, 2785g)

- B.3.2 As usual the bulk of the CBM comprises plain or flat rectangular roof tile with a pair of circular nailholes near the upper end (peg tiles). In general the assemblage is quite fragmentary with nothing like a complete tile or even a complete width present, although some fairly large fresh side and corner pieces are present. Two main tile fabrics occur. A minority of tiles occur in a fine well-sorted orange-red fabric (similar to red terracotta flowerpot fabrics). These are of very regular manufacture and probably date to the late 18th and 19th centuries. They are also much fresher looking than the majority of tile fragments which occur in a coarser and almost certainly earlier fabric. The latter are generally thicker than the red tiles (commonly c 11-16mm) and of cruder, irregular, manufacture. The majority have a very hard, smooth, light orange-buff or pale buff-brown fabric with relatively iron-free (pale-firing) matrix with a low sand content. They contain common coarse inclusions of white clay pellets, or marl, also occurring as streaks throughout the fabric - sometimes giving a marbled effect. Most also contain variously-sized inclusions of red iron-rich clay pellets. Some contain abundant obvious inclusions of these red and white clay pellets while others are better mixed and more evenly graded giving a more uniform light or creamy orange-buff colour. A couple of small pieces are pale yellow in colour. The tiles occurring in context (5010) have a deeper orange-buff firing colour and distinctive coarse to very coarse rounded and angular inclusions of red iron-rich clay pellets up to 13mm across giving a nougat-like texture which renders them prone to splitting and fragmentation. A variety of textures and colour tones is evident - possibly reflecting different dates, or even different tileries, but the basic clay source appears to be the same in all cases and is most likely fairly local to Salisbury.
- B.3.3 A few examples in this fabric have traces of circular nailholes and one example (2006) has sub-square nailholes suggesting a post-medieval date. Most examples are plain but two pieces have a medieval-style glaze. These include a lower corner fragment (3005) with a 50mm-wide band of reduced greenish-yellow glaze along its lower edge, and a small scrap (18006) bearing a brown glaze. Bands of glaze (for weather-proofing) on the lower external face of peg tiles are a typical feature of many medieval roof tile industries. It is difficult to date these coarser tiles closely except by general appearance and association with pottery and brick but it is likely that the glazed pieces are at least late medieval in date - perhaps 15th or early 16th century? The unglazed tiles may well have remained in production (or use) until the 18th century when they were superseded by the better-made tiles in the fine red fabric. The coarse pale-firing tiles match closely enough with descriptions of medieval tiles from the Anchor Brewery site in Salisbury whose pale pink to buff fabrics are said to be commonly found in south-east Wiltshire and west Hampshire. The most likely source of tiles in late medieval Salisbury was the Alderbury tileries only 5km away which were in production from the mid 14th to the late 15th century (Every 2005; Hare 1991). This might be the source of some of the tiles here although other local sources must have supplied the post-medieval tiles.

Brick (11 pieces, 797g)

- B.3.4 The majority of these comprise small to very small and very worn rounded scraps of soft red brick. These are only very approximately datable to the 15th-18th centuries. Eight of these worn scraps occur in context (18004) including one with traces of accidental greyish ash glaze - typical of early post-medieval bricks. The only large fragment is a long side/corner fragment in context (8004). This has a fine sandy orange-red fabric and thickness of 55mm. Although such a narrow thickness is usually typical of Tudor bricks the regular and neatly-made appearance of this piece (combined with pottery dating) suggests this may be a high quality architectural finishing brick perhaps of 18th- or 19th-century date.



Table 3. Ceramic building material

Context	Spot-date	Roof	Ridge	Brick	Floor	Other	Tot sh	Weight	Comments
2006	L16-18C?	2					2	139	Fresh corner frags 2 separate pegtiles in light orange-buff marl-streaked fabric as in (17007). 1 in smoother fabric with complete sub-square nailhole, Thickness (T) 12-16mm, the other coarser with sandier sides T13-16mm
3005	L15-17C?	2					2	117	Frag 2 separate pegtiles. Worn. 1 larger corner frag in smooth pale orange-buff/brown fabric with grey core & v coarse bright red iron-rich clay pellets - medieval-style band of reduced greenish-yellow glaze along lower edge of tile in band 50mm wide, underside rough but not sanded, unusually thin T11-12mm, crudely made prob L15-16C? 1x unglazed edge frag in related pale brown/cream fabric with marl streaks, T 14mm
5010	L17-18C?	21					21	462	Min 3 v fragmentary pegtiles in smooth LM/EPM fabric as in (17007) but maybe later? Mainly 1 deep orange-buff tile with coarse white marl streaking/marbling & moderate v coarse red iron-rich clay pellets rounded & angular/squarish up to 13mm across - fabric a bit like nougat in appearance & similar to Fairlight clay (E Sussex - sometimes used for Roman Classis Britannica tiles, or like Rye med/post-med earthenwares) - coarse inclusions make tiles prone to fragmenting/splintering, fresh breaks, traces of 2 square nailholes on tile. 1x smaller tile frag same fabric but harder fired & dark red-brown. 4x frags from 1 tile in same rough fabric but cream/pale yellow as in (17007), textile impression on side; side T12mm
6006	L15-18C?	1					1	16	V worn edge frag pegtile in marly fabric as in (17007)
8004	L18-19C	12		1			13	1917	1x brick (677g) long side frag with traces of corner, fine sandy well-sorted orange-red fabric, Tudor-style thickness T55mm but v neatly made/finished so possibly a later architectural brick from doorway/chimney etc - impressions of 2 bricks of same thickness bonded against it & traces while lime mortar - overall poss of 18C date? Large frags pegtile of 2 fabric types: 6x fresh late-looking fine L18-19C orange-red pegtiles of v regular manufacture T11-12mm incl 1 with circ nailhole; 6x mostly worn rougher light orange-buff pegtiles as in (17007) prob LM/EPM
9003	L15-18C?	5					5	26	Scraps prob from 1 pegtile, incl edges, in v pale brown/cream smooth fabric with marly red & cream streaks as in (17007) but v few coarse inclusions
12003	L18-19C	7					7	344	Fresh & worn pegtile frags incl 3x late-looking red tiles as in (8004). Mainly coarser sandy orange-buff LM/EPM tiles as in (17007)
17007	L15-17C?	7		1			8	249	1x v worn rounded scrap (22g) late med/early post-med soft red brick. Frags fresh & worn pegtiles - fairly crudely made in hard light orange-buff fabric with low-med quartz sand & mostly with coarse cream marl/clay pellets & some red clay pellets, tile thicknesses 11-16mm thick. incl side & corner frags. 1x smaller (12g) side frag in hard smooth pale yellow fabric with light grey core with yellow & red clay pellets - fabric similar but paler than other frags, it also has a circular nailhole, T15mm
18004	L15-17C?	5		8			13	248	Small v worn scraps soft red early brick (93g) incl 1 with trace of ash glaze. Worn frags marly light orange-buff pegtiles as in (17007), trace circular nailhole
18006	L18-19C	3		1			4	45	1x tiny scrap red brick (5g). 1x small frag fine red 18/19C pegtile. 2x v worn scraps coarse marly pegtile incl 1 with medieval-style brown glaze
18012	L15-17C?	2					2	19	Scraps, v worn, prob 1 pegtile in coarse LM/EPM marly fabric as in (18006) possibly joins/same tile? unglazed
TOTAL		67	0	11	0	0	78	3582	



B.4 Metal finds

By Ian R Scott

B.4.1 There are just 6 metal finds, including a single copper alloy find (Jeton, context 9003).

Table 4. The metal finds

Context	Description
2004	Small nail with thick rectangular head. Hand forged. Fe. L: 43mm. (sf 2)
5010	Possible fragment of bucket rim with wire reinforcement. 2 frags. Fe. L extant: 101mm and short length of rod or wire, encrusted. Fe. Not measured.
9003	Jeton, probably French 14th- or 15th-century. Obv: crown with incomplete inscription in Lombardic lettering around circumference. Rev: Cross fleury, no inscription. Cu alloy. D: 29mm. (sf 1)
12022	Nail with tapering square section stem and small slightly domed head. Hand forged. Fe. L: 83mm. Barbed wire, 2 x lengths. Fe. Not measured.

B.5 Glass

By Ian R Scott

B.5.1 There are just 23 sherds of glass including 17 sherds from a single machine-moulded wine bottle (context 5009) and 3 sherds from a free blown wine bottle (context 8004). The glass comprises glass from 4 vessels and a single small piece of window glass.

B.5.2 The glass finds are limited in number and late in date. The 3 sherds from a free blown wine bottle from context 8004 are probably the earliest glass found. The small fragment of window glass from context 17007 is not closely dated.

Table 5. The glass finds

Context	Description
5009	7 sherds from a moulded cylindrical wine bottle. Vertical mould lines on shoulder continue on body. No neck/finish or base sherds. Dark green metal. 19th-century or later.
5009	Small body sherd probably from a wine bottle. Green metal. Not measured. Not closely datable.
8004	Free blown cylindrical wine bottle (3 sherds). Base and part of neck. Base has low domed kick. Dark green metal. D: c 90mm. Late 18th or early 19th-century.
12022	Complete beer bottle with internal screw thread and hard rubber screw cork in situ. Machine-moulded. Cork embossed on top: 'LOVIBOND FULHAM GREENWICH SARUM' around a bundle of wood or faggot labelled 'TRADE MARK'. The bottle is embossed: JOHN LOVIBOND & SONS LTD GREENWICH FULHAM & SALISBURY'. No maker's mark on bottle. Brown or amber metal. Lovibond & Sons began trading under that name in 1872, but this bottle dates from after World War 1. The company ceased brewing in 1959. The bottle probably dates from mid 20th-century.
17007	Window glass, small sherd with weathered or laminated surfaces. Pale green metal. Not closely datable, probably post medieval.



B.6 The flint

By Geraldine Crann

Table 6. The flint

Context	Description
17007	1 flint pebble, rolled and shattered, 20g
17007	Sieved sample <2>: a single worked flint, 2 parallel dorsal scars, snapped at distal end, 10% cortex, 1g

Discussion/recommendations

- B.6.1 The single worked flint has parallel dorsal scars but retains no other diagnostic features and therefore cannot be closely dated, though it is more likely to be Mesolithic or Neolithic than later. It is residual in a later context and, other than illustrating a human presence in the area during the earlier prehistoric period, the assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work. The single flint pebble is naturally shattered and, having been recorded, may be discarded.

B.7 The slag

by Geraldine Crann

Table 7. The slag

Context	Description
17007	Sieved sample <2>: 34 small fragments of slag, 35g

Discussion/recommendations

- B.7.1 The assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.

B.8 The shell

by Geraldine Crann

Table 8. The oyster shell

Context	Description
17007	Sieved sample <2>: 1 left valve oyster shell, 1 unidentifiable fragment, 21g

Discussion/recommendations

- B.8.1 The assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.



APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 The human skeletal remains

By Brian Dean

Introduction

- C.1.1 This report details the findings of a full osteological examination of a single skeleton (2003) recovered from excavations at Southampton Rd, Salisbury. The burial itself is undated, although it was truncated in the region of the lower limbs by a ditch of late medieval or post-medieval date.

Methodology

- C.1.2 Osteological recording of skeleton 2003 was undertaken by a qualified osteoarchaeologist, with reference to standard protocols for examining human remains from archaeological sites (Brickley and McKinley 2004; Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994; Cox and Mays, 2000). The completeness and level of fragmentation of the skeleton were noted, and condition was scored in accordance with McKinley (2004, 16). An inventory of the bones present was also made. Age and sex were estimated with reference to dental development (Moorrees et al 1963) and the stage of epiphyseal fusion of the bones (Scheuer and Black 2000). Bones were macroscopically examined for the presence of pathological lesions and non-metric traits.

Results

- C.1.3 Skeleton 2003 was 51%-75% complete. Most elements were represented with the exception of the feet, which were completely absent. Fragmentation was high but the surface was scored as Grade 1, meaning that the surfaces exhibited only slight, patchy erosion (McKinley 2004, 16).
- C.1.4 The degree of epiphyseal fusion provided limited information as few long bone ends survived. However, it illustrated that the individual was below the age of seventeen. The stage of dental development, based on two mandibular premolars and a mandibular molar, suggested an age range of 6 – 10 years.
- C.1.5 No pathological lesions were observed on the bones or dentition. This is often the case with juvenile skeletons, and reflects the fact that many pathological conditions will cause death before affecting the bones.

Potential for further study

- C.1.6 No further osteological analysis is recommended for SK 2003. However, it may be necessary to take a sample of the bone for Carbon 14 dating, given that the burial is undated.

C.2 The animal bone

by Lena Strid

Table 9. The animal bone

Context	Description
2004	1 pig mandible fragment, 6g.
17007	1 upper right sheep/goat tibia fragment; 1 lower left sheep/goat tibia fragment, 28.1 distal width; 1 right sheep/goat humerus fragment; 1 cattle ulna fragment; 1 juvenile large mammal vertebra fragment; 1 sheep/goat left maxilla fragment; 1 sheep/goat right mandible, 4-8 years; 1 large mammal long bone fragment; 1 unidentifiable fragment. 206g.

Discussion/recommendations.

The assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.



C.3 An evaluation of six environmental samples

By Kath Hunter and Rebecca Nicholson

Introduction

- C.3.1 Six bulk soil samples were taken for the recovery of plant remains, other organic remains including bone, and artefacts. Sample 1 (2004) was taken from a grave [2002] for the recovery of human bone while sample 2 came from fill (17007) of ditch [17005] in Trench 17, samples 3 and 4 from ditch fills (13007) and (13009) in east-west ditch [13006] (south and north sides respectively) in Trench 13, and sample 6 from fill (3005) in truncated ditch [3004] in Trench 3. Sample 5 came from a peaty layer (20004) in a sequence of peats excavated in Trench 20. Ditch fill (17007) has been provisionally dated to the 17th-18th century.

Aims

- C.3.2 Sampling was undertaken to:
- Record the range of soils and sediments on site.
 - Determine whether ecofacts and environmental evidence (such as plant remains, animal bone, human bone and molluscs) are present and interpretable.
 - Determine the quality, range, state and method of preservation of any ecofactual evidence.
 - Recover and identify any small bones and artefacts.
 - Make further recommendations about sampling for future excavations at the site.

Methodology

- C.3.3 Sample 1 was a brown sandy clay loam (10YR 5/3) with flint and gravel inclusions. The 20L sample was entirely wet sieved to 0.5mm and bone extracted from the residues. Sample 2 was a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam with flint and gravel inclusions. The entire 40L sample was processed by water flotation using a modified siraf-style tank with a 0.5mm residue mesh and 0.25mm flot mesh. Samples 3 and 4 were very dark grey (2.5YR 3/1 and 10YR 3/2) moderately well- and well-humified organic silt with flint nodules. Sample 5 was a black ((10YR 2/1) poorly humified peat with occasional flint inclusions and sample 6 was a dark greyish brown sandy loam with flint and gravel inclusions and occasional wood fragments. One litre sub-samples from samples 2-6 were bucket-floated primarily for the recovery of waterlogged plant remains, snails and insects. The flots were collected on a 250µm mesh and retained in water. The residues were sorted for bones and artefacts as well as being scanned for plant remains.
- C.3.4 About 30% from each of the flots was scanned for plant remains using a binocular microscope at approximately x15 magnification. Identifications were made with reference to Oxford Archaeology's comparative seed collection and standard guides. Nomenclature for the plant remains follows Stace (2010).

Results

Bones and artefacts

- C.3.5 Finds from the samples include bone, oyster shell, slag and coal from sample 2 and human bone from sample 1. These are reported separately.

Plant Remains

- C.3.6 Table 10 summarises the assessment results from samples 2-6.



- C.3.7 The flot from sample 2 includes abundant charcoal, some >4mm and potentially identifiable. Waterlogged remains include occasional buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) seeds as well as modern roots and straw fragments. Sample 3 and 4 include abundant roots and indeterminate plant “frass” together with seeds from waste ground and damp grassland such as docks (*Rumex* sp(p).), prickly sowthistle (*Sonchus* cf. *asper*), buttercups, sedge (*Carex* sp.), water plantain (*Alisma* sp.) and grasses (Poaceae). Sample 5, from the water-meadow, produced a very large flot dominated by roots and stem fragments, but with occasional seeds from plants typically found in grassland and disturbed places such as redshank (*Persicaria* cf. *maculosa*) and wetland (eg gypsywort, *Lycopus europaeus*). Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) seeds may indicate the proximity of an alder tree. Sample 6 proved to contain the richest and best preserved collection of seeds, with the majority of specimens again indicative of disturbed and wet ground. Water pepper (*Persicaria hydropiper*) is found in damp places and shallow standing water, consistent with the environment found at the side of a wet ditch.

Discussion and Recommendations

- C.3.8 The remains from sample 2 from ditch 17005 are consistent with a post-medieval dump/rubbish deposit. Charcoal is well preserved and potentially identifiable, although the value of identifying material from this kind of deposit is questionable. Samples 3-6 (in particular sample 6, from ditch 3004) contain well preserved waterlogged plant remains indicative of waste ground, damp grassland and possibly standing water. Samples 3 and 4 were compositionally similar, but the plant remains from sample 4 are more indicative of wet ground than those from sample 3. The sample taken from the water-meadow has very limited potential to allow further habitat interpretation or interpretation of management practices. While the enhanced nutrients flowing into water-meadows could be expected to produce a rich flora, the regular flooding by alluvial silt could be expected to dilute any plant remains and also potentially introduce seeds from plants growing further upstream.
- C.3.9 No further work is warranted on the samples recovered from this evaluation. If further excavations are carried out, however, multi-proxy analysis of waterlogged plant remains, insects, molluscs and pollen from samples taken incrementally through the water-meadow deposits and waterlogged ditch fills could potentially provide more detail about the local environment and management practices at the site through time, although sampled deposits would need to be datable. The kinds of plants found in water-meadows can potentially provide information pertaining to soil fertility, water management and site history. They can potentially support up to 40 species of plant per square metre as well as providing a habitat for a diverse range of invertebrates, with plant communities changing with nutrient availability (http://www.goodensfarm.com/wp-content/uploads/History_of_Water_Meadows.pdf). Sampling should follow standard guidelines (eg English Heritage 2011; Oxford Archaeology 2005).

Table 10. Charred, mineralised and waterlogged plant remains

				Charred							Mineralised							Waterlogged									
Sample No	Context	Trench	% scanned	Grain	Cereal NFI	Chaff	Legume	Seed	fruit/ nut	ACL	Charc	Insect	Cist /frags	Seed	Fruit/Nut	Legume	bran	Wood	other	Insect	seed	leaf / stem	root	wood	fruit /nut	Insect	Comments
2	17007	17	30								(***) ****																Waterlogged- <i>Ranunculus repens/bulbosus/acris</i> (creeping/bulbous/meadow buttercup)? modern.Charcoal- x1 roundwood, incl. Clinker & coal. Mollusc ***, metal and other slag, clinker. Modern straw, roots.
3	13007	13	30																	*	**	**	**	*			Waterlogged- <i>Soncus</i> cf <i>asper</i> .(prickly sowthistle), <i>Rumex</i> sp. (dock),cf. <i>Lolium</i> sp.(rye type grass), Poaceae caryopsis, node and internode fragments** ,tuber /rhizome fragment. Residue includes ?lead shot, roots . Occasional snails.
4	13009	13	30																		*	**	**	**	*	*	Waterlogged- <i>Ranunculus repens/bulbosus/acris</i> (creeping/bulbous/meadow buttercup), <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (hawthorn) stone, <i>Alisma</i> sp. (water plantain), <i>Carex</i> sp.(sedge) Poaceae caryopsis, node and internode fragments** ,larger Poaceae stem fragments
5	20004	20	30																	*	*	**	**	*	*(*)		Waterlogged- <i>Persicaria</i> cf. <i>maculosa</i> (redshank), <i>Viola</i> sp. (violet), <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (common alder), <i>Lycopus europaeus</i> (gypsywort), <i>Carex</i> sp. (sedge), Poaceae caryopses and stems.
6	3005	3	30																		** *	*	** *	(***) ****			Waterlogged- <i>Lycopus europaeus</i> (gypsywort), <i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> (water pepper) <i>Urtica dioica</i> (common nettle), <i>Rumex</i> cf. <i>conglomeratus</i> (clustered dock), <i>Cirsium</i> cf. <i>vulgare</i> (spear thistle), <i>Atriplex</i> cf. <i>patula</i> . (common orache), <i>Rumex</i> sp.(Dock), <i>Persicaria</i> sp.

Key: +=present (up to 5 items), ++=frequent (5-25), +++=common (25-100) ++++=abundant (>100) (+)= identifiable



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APPENDIX E. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Salisbury Gateway, Southampton Road, Salisbury

Site code: SASA 13

Grid reference: NGR SU 158 290

Type: Archaeological Evaluation

Date and duration: 15th-24th July 2013, eight working days

Area of site: 9.9 hectares

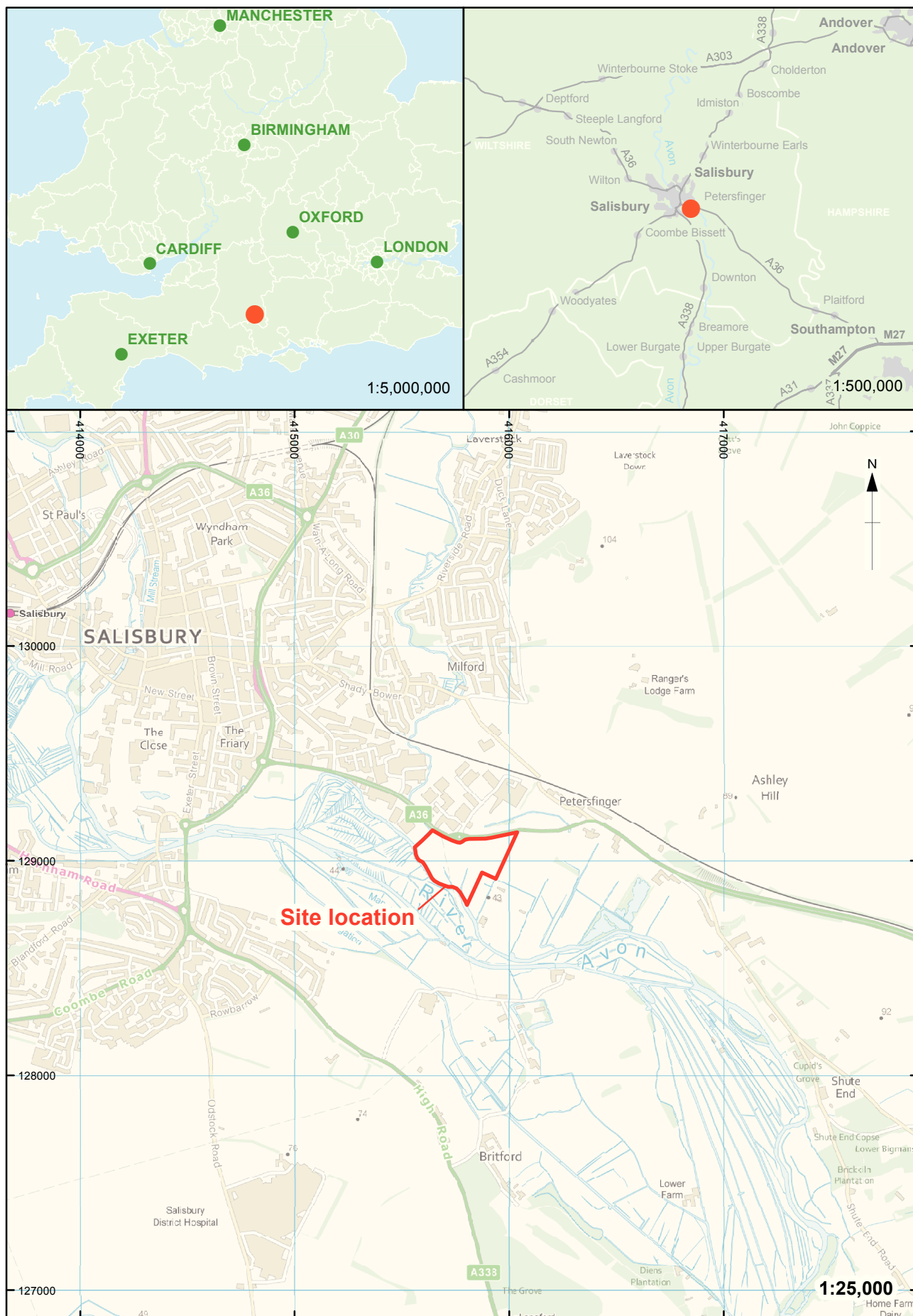
Summary of results: An evaluation consisting of 21 thirty metre trenches was carried out. Nineteen trenches were targeted on the area of proposed development, and two proposed on proposed ponds within a Sustainable Wetlands Area south and south-west of this.

The north-eastern part of the evaluated area was higher and drier, the natural gravel dropping off to the south and south-west. Alluvium was found over the gravel along the north and south edges of the area. Most of the higher area had also been covered by recent dumping, raising the ground level by over 1m in places.

The only evidence of prehistoric activity found was a single flint flake or blade, probably of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date. An inhumation burial of a child of 6-10 years contained one iron nail, suggesting a Romano-British or early medieval date. The burial appeared to be isolated, although not all of the area surrounding the grave was stripped.

Post-medieval ditches on various alignments were found in seven trenches, and undated ditches in a further four. The remains of a leat constructed of chalk and timber, and with what appeared to be a second leat running off to the south, were found in Trench 12 towards the south edge of the evaluated area. This is interpreted as a head main or top channel of the water meadows, with a side main and sluice. The timbers were relatively well-preserved, but the structure had been robbed out in the 20th century.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the appropriate Wiltshire museum in due course, under the following accession number: tbc.



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Figure 1: Site location



Figure 2: Development area showing trench layout and limit of made ground

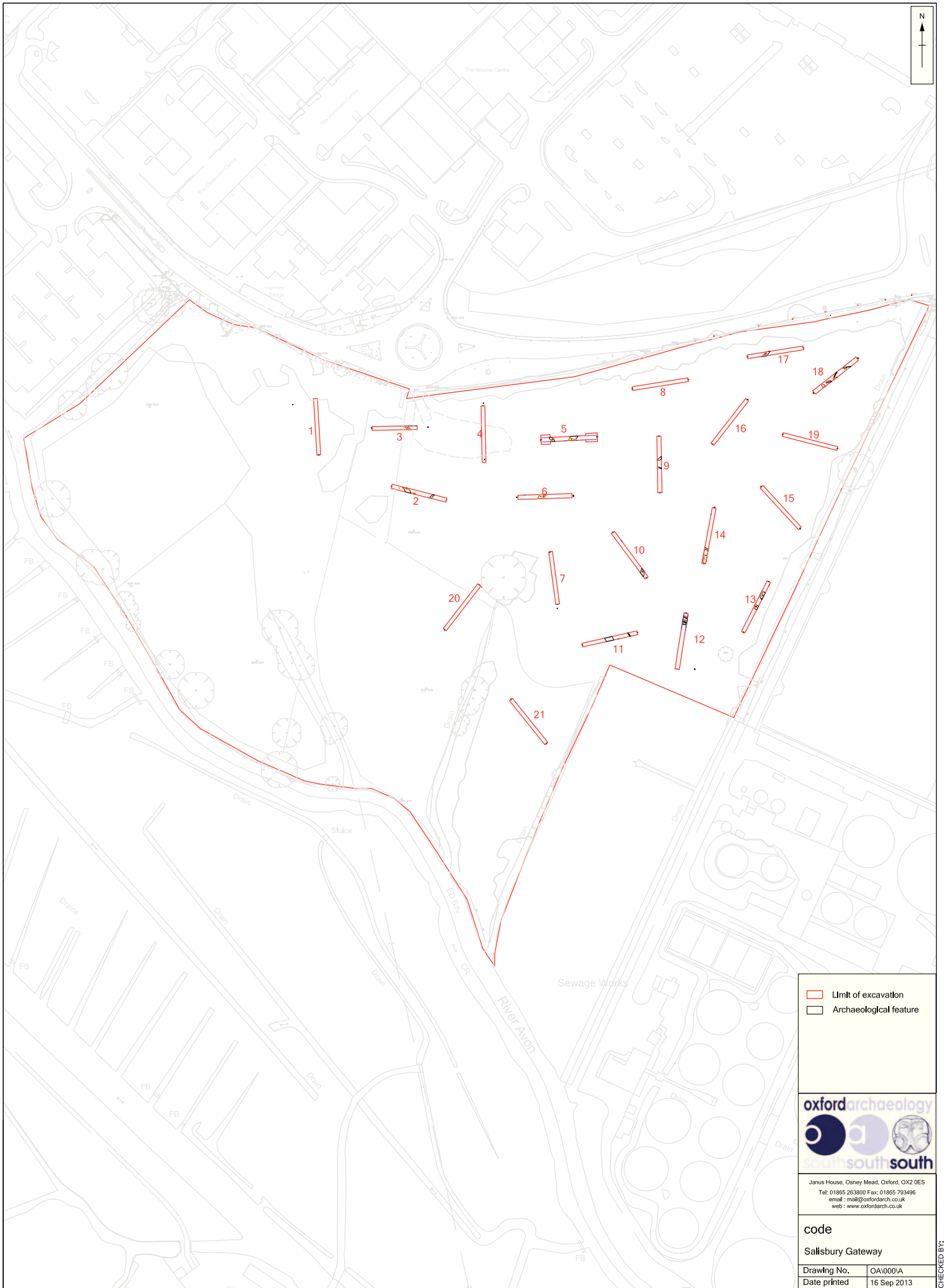
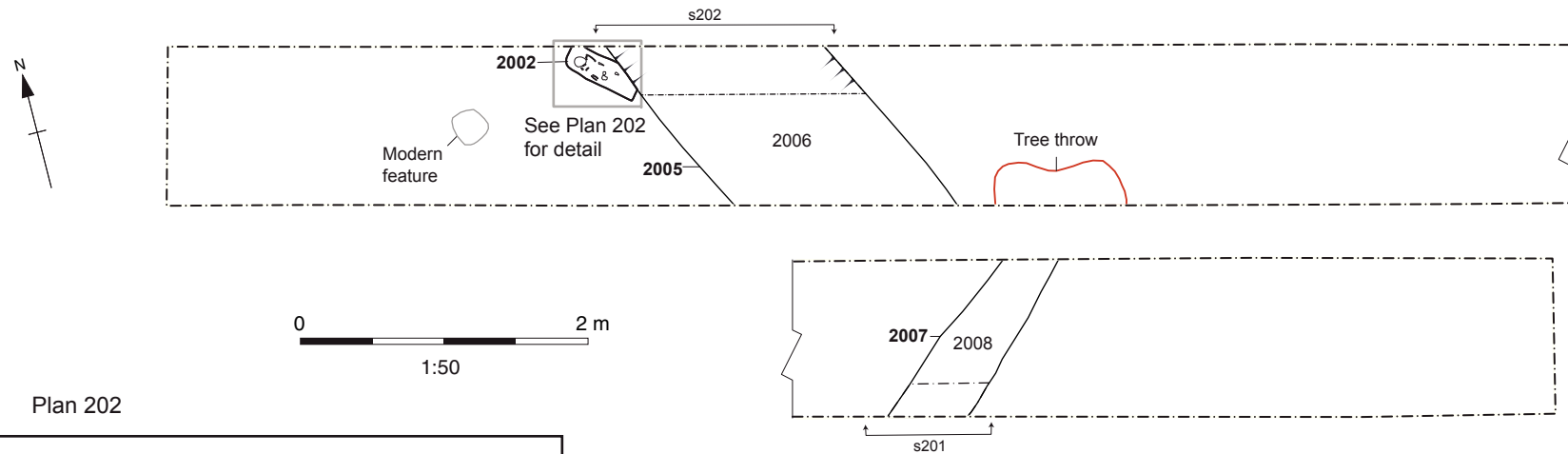


Figure 3: Trench location plan

CHECKED BY:

Trench 2



Plan 202

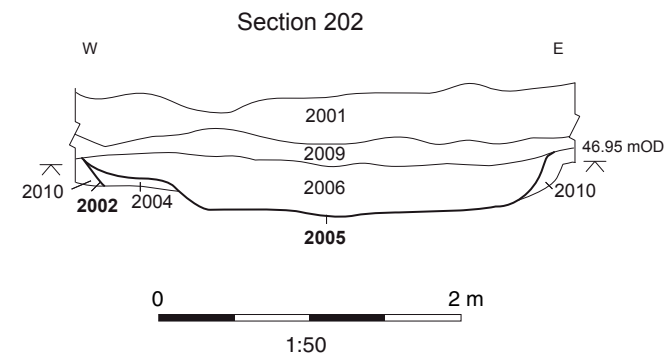
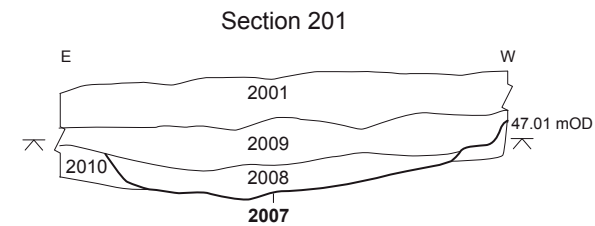
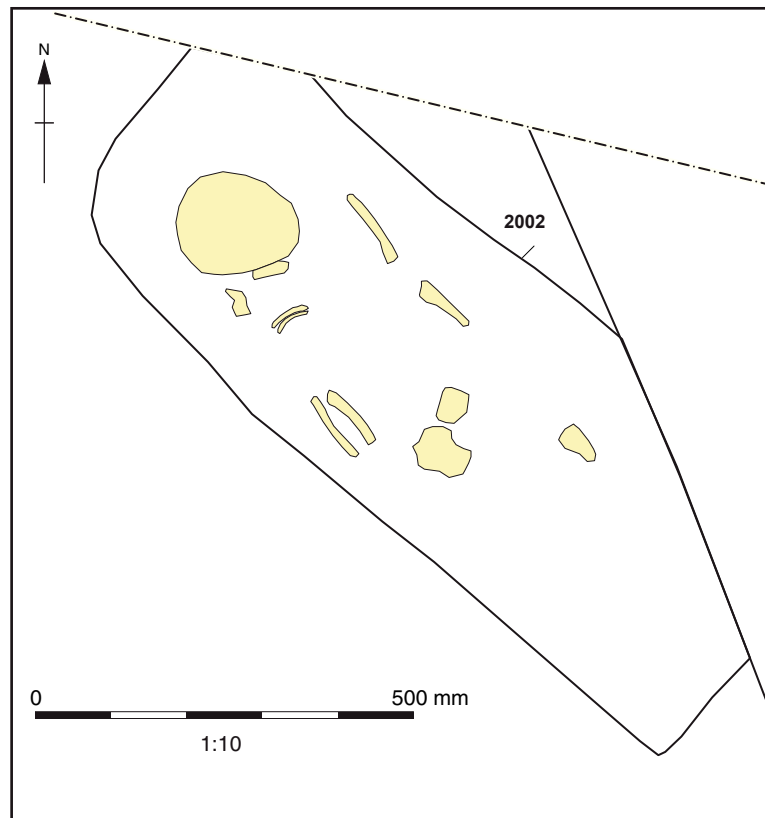


Figure 4: Trench 2, plan sections and plan 202

Trench 5

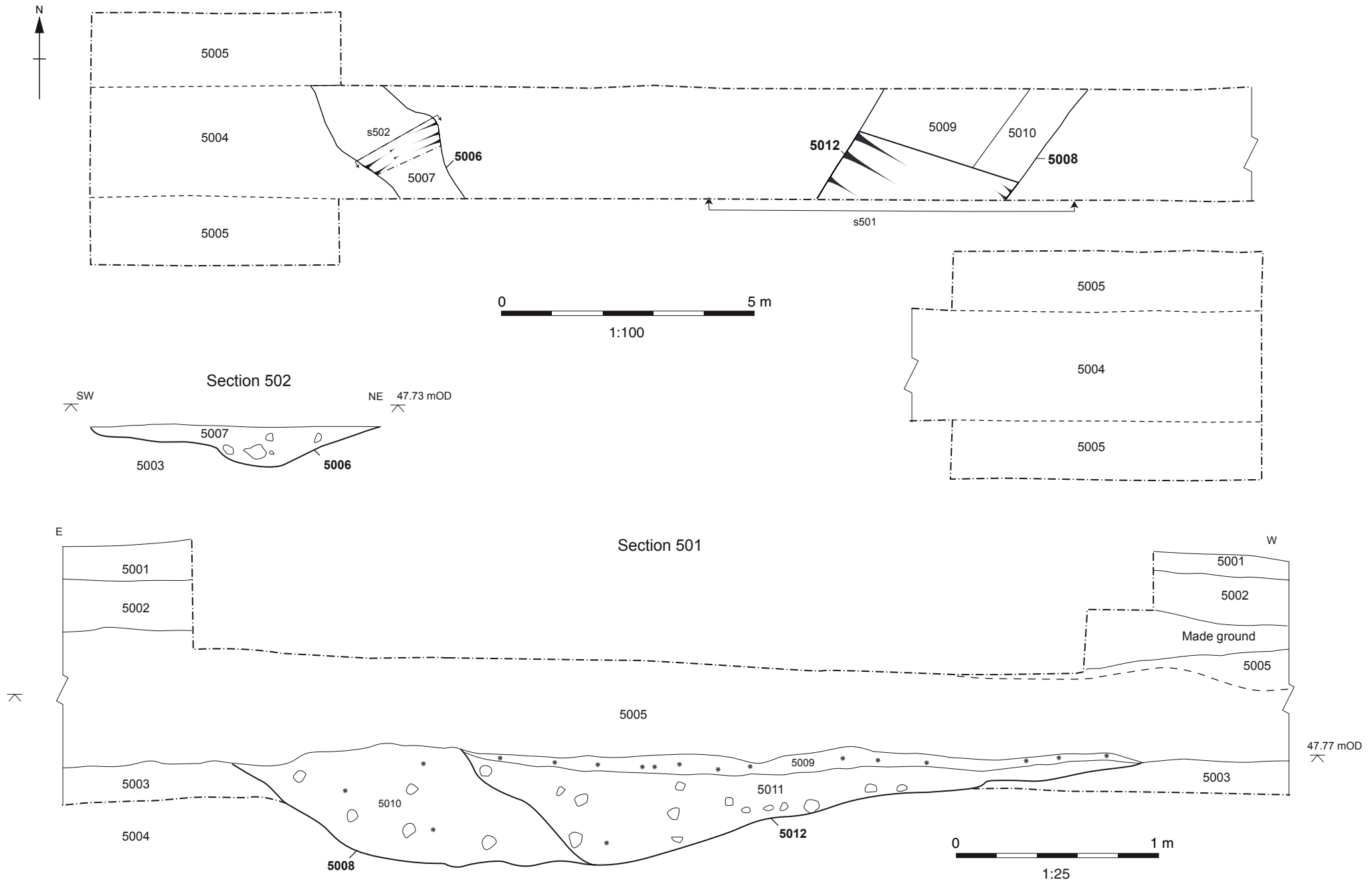


Figure 5: Trench 5

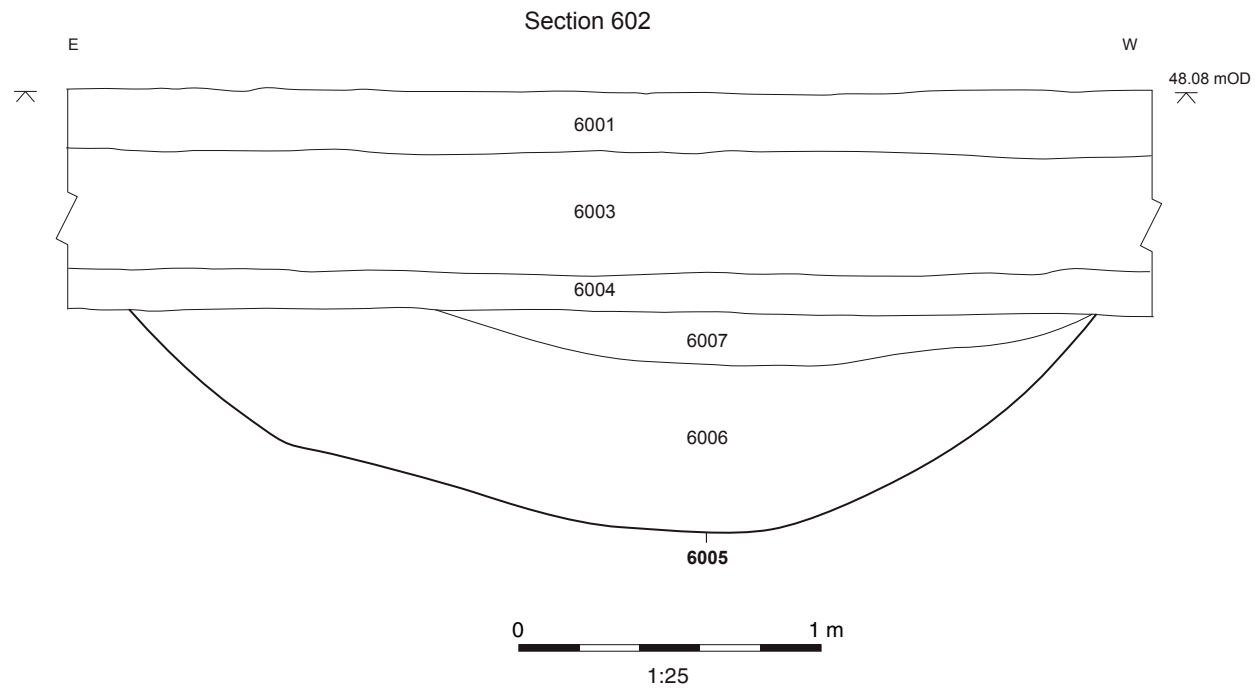
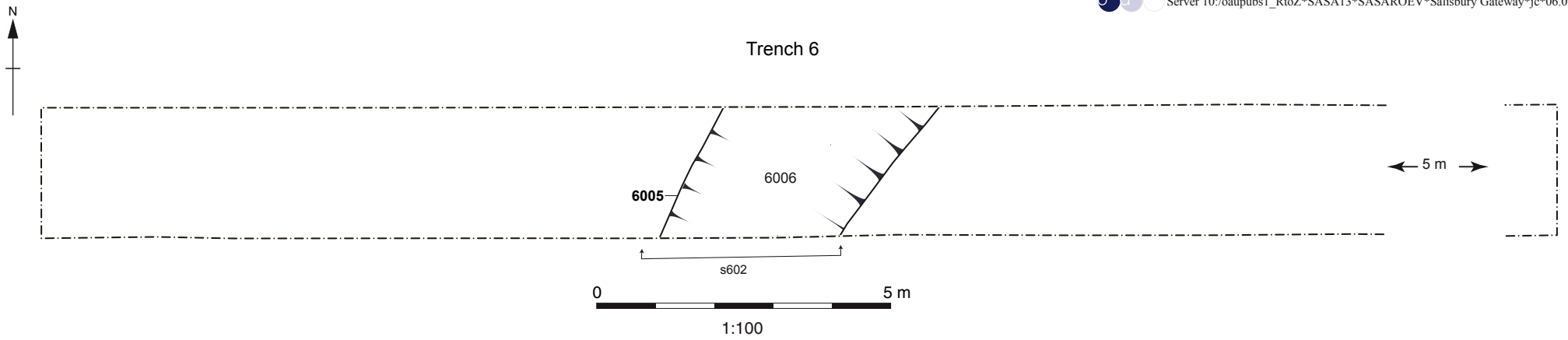


Figure 6: Trench 6. plan and sections

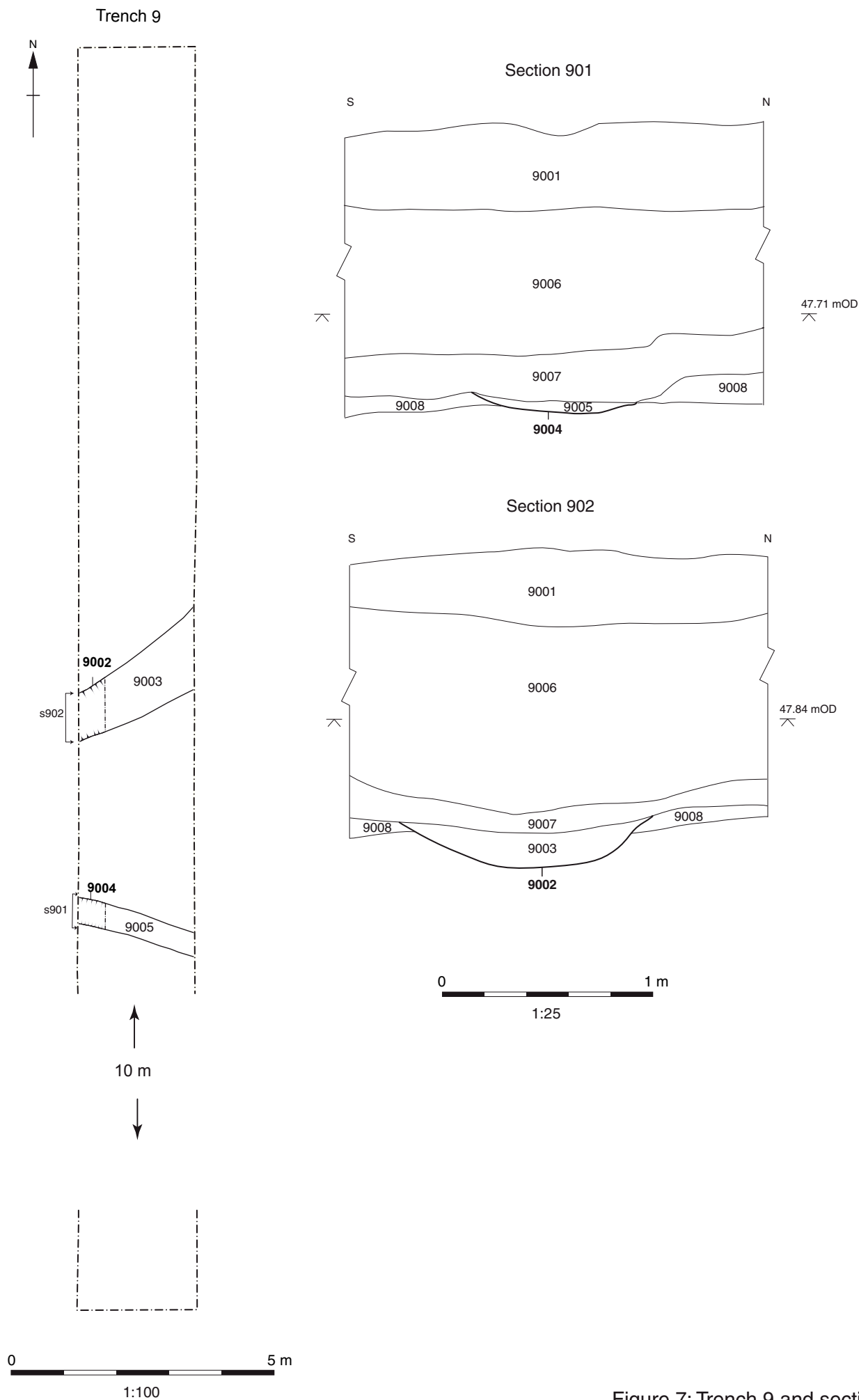
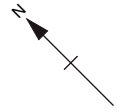


Figure 7: Trench 9 and sections



Trench 10



Section 1002

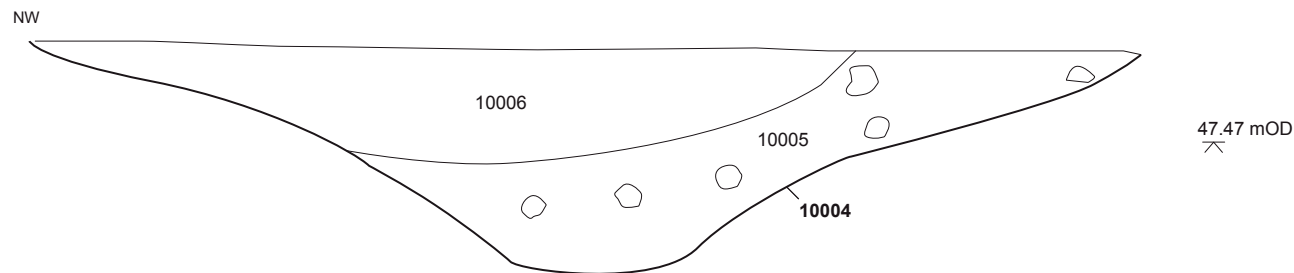


Figure 8: Trench 10, plan and section

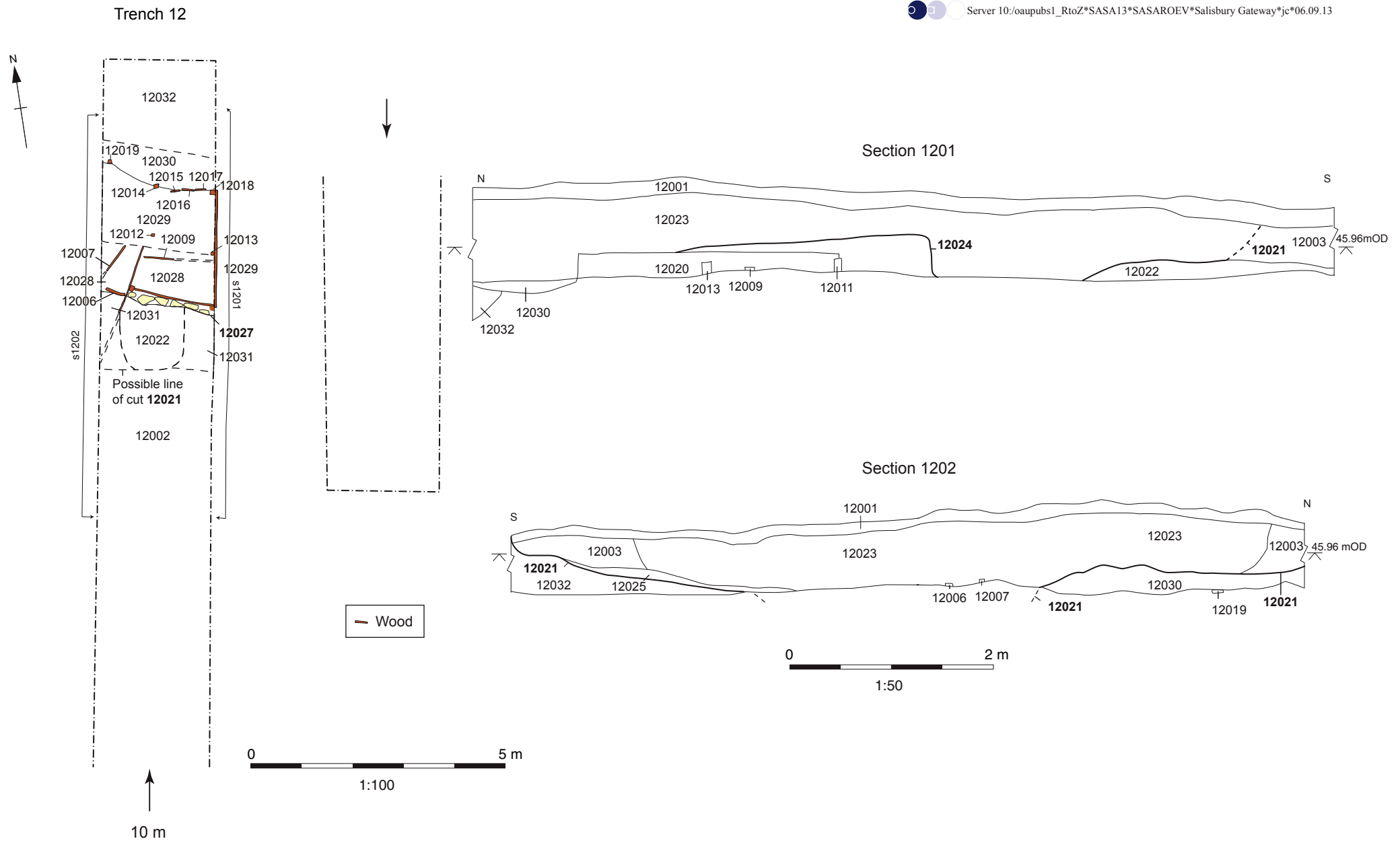
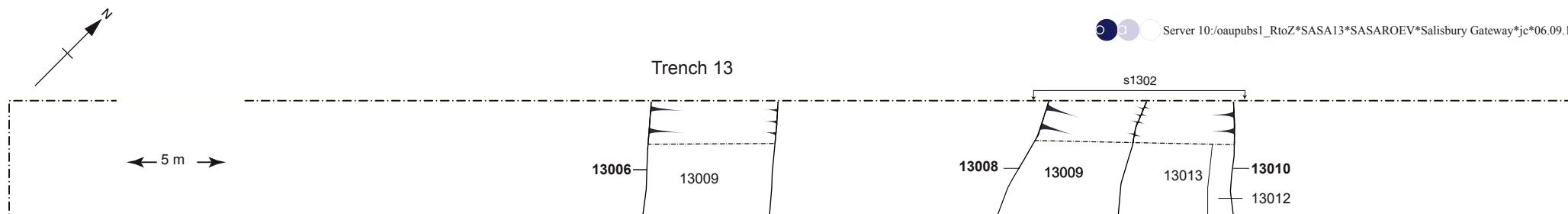


Figure 9: Trench 12, plan and sections

Trench 13



Section 1302

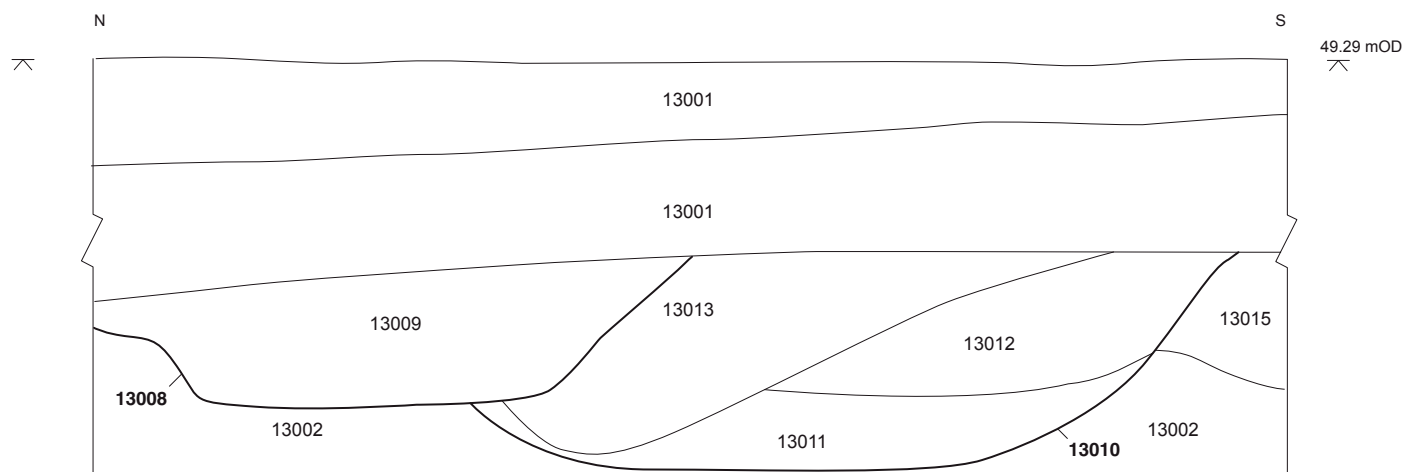
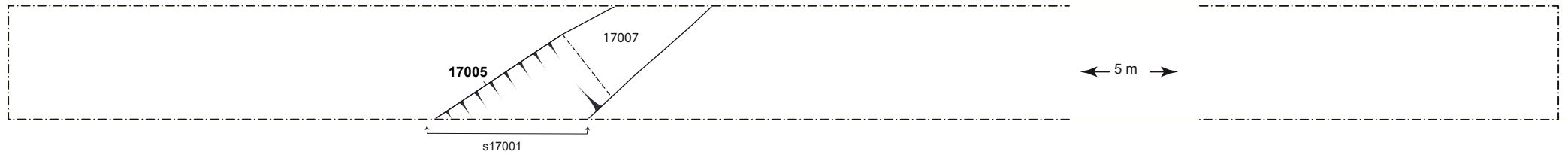


Figure 10: Trench 13, plan and section



Trench 17



Section 1701

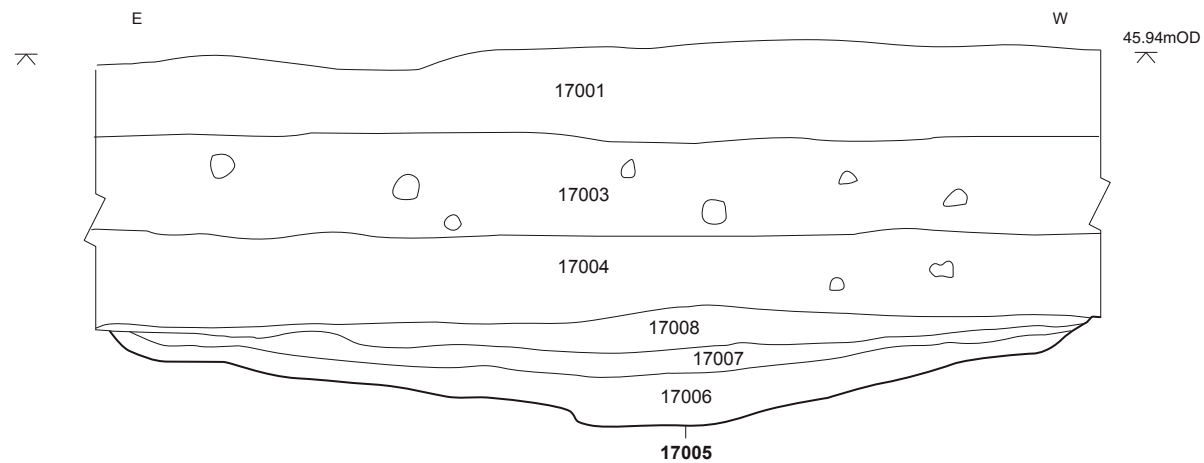
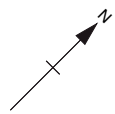
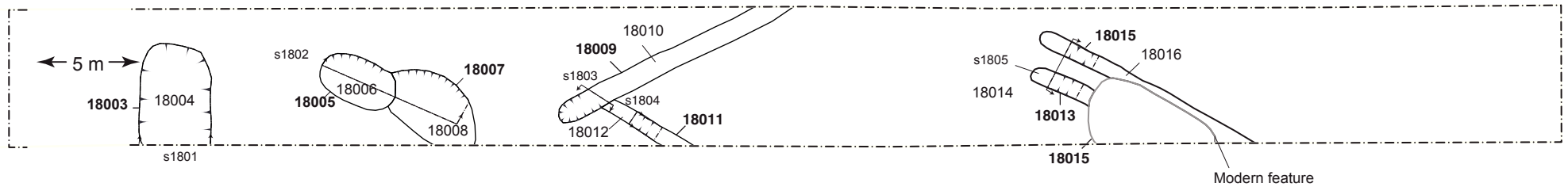


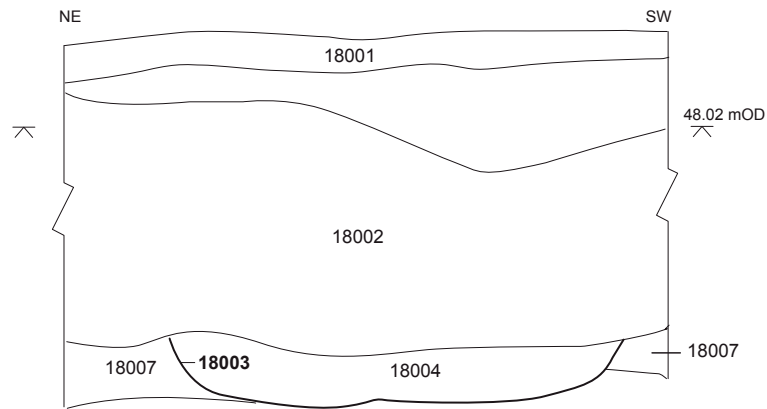
Figure 11: Section 1702



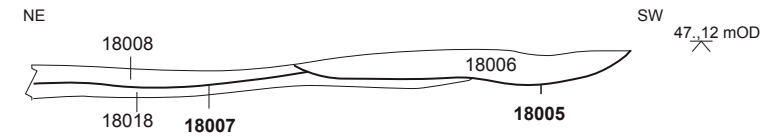
Trench 18



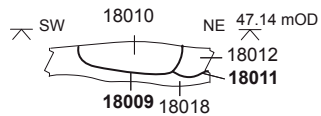
Section 1801



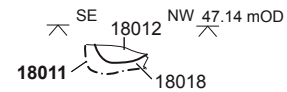
Section 1802



Section 1803



Section 1804



Section 1805

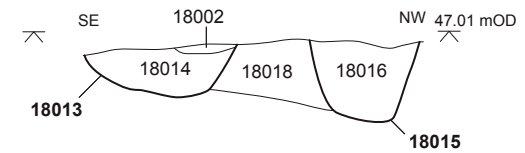


Figure 12: Trench 18, plan and sections

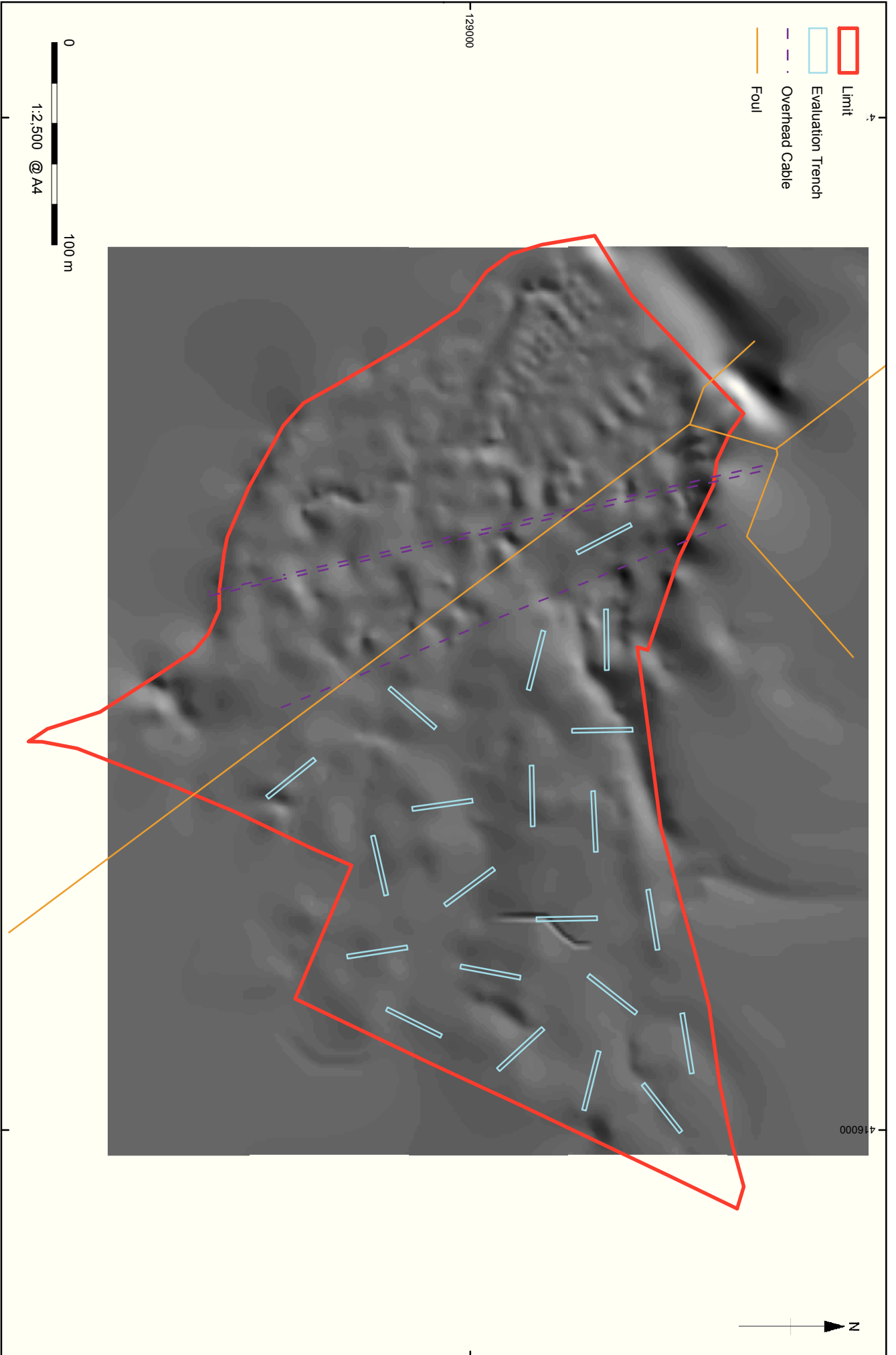


Figure 13: Topographic contour survey (Hillshade)



Figure 14: Topographic survey (Hillshade) with Aerial Imagery
Vertical exaggeration x 0.245





-  Limit
-  Evaluation Trench
-  Foul
-  Overhead Cable



Figure 15: Oblique view of Aerial Imagery
Vertical exaggeration x 5

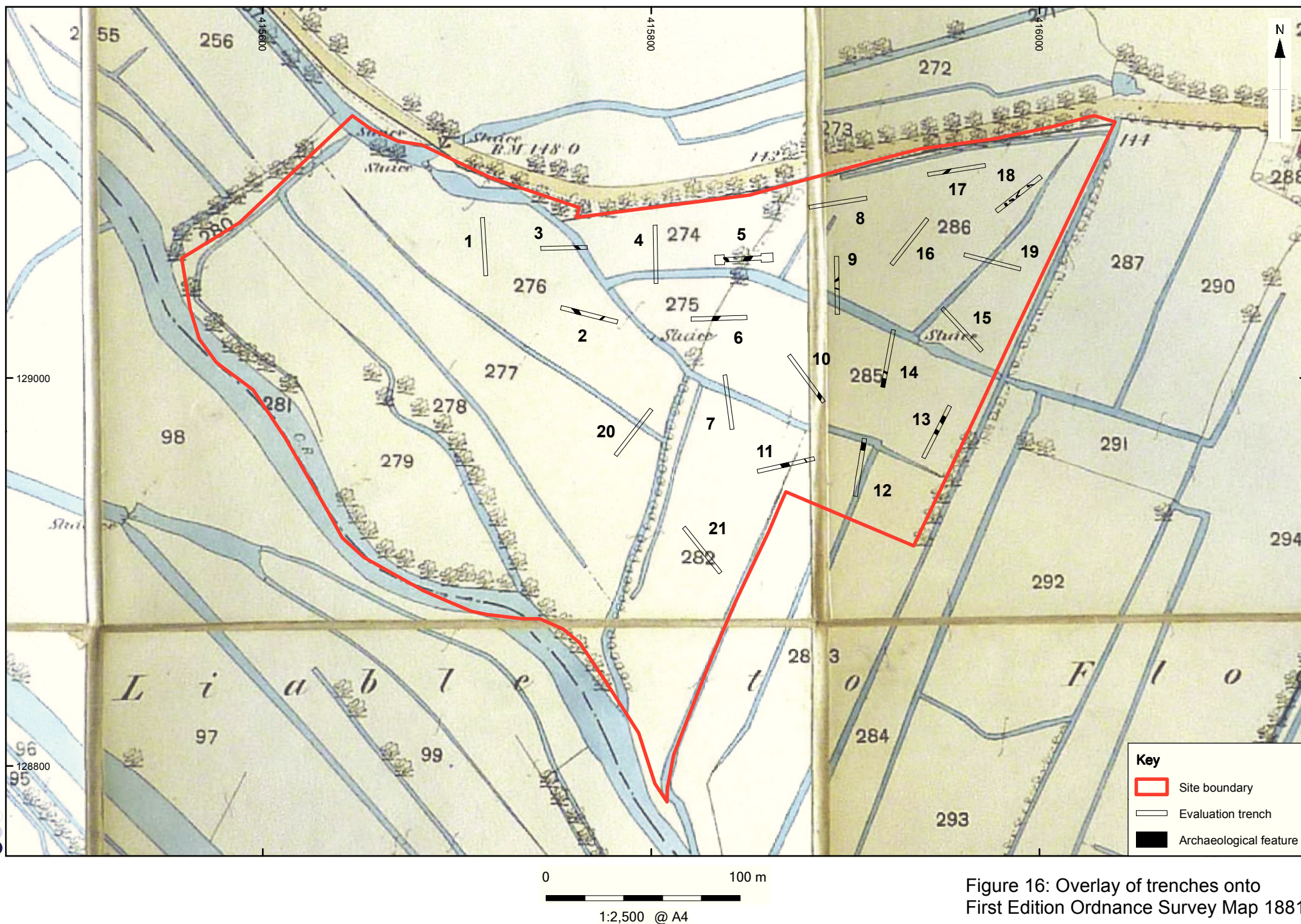




Plate 1: Skeleto 2003 in Trench 2, looking south-west



Plate 2: Trench 3, looking west



Plate 3: Ditch 5008, to east, recut by ditch 502, looking south-east



Plate 4: Ditch 5006 in foreground with ditches 5008 and 5012 to rear, looking east



Plate 5: Sluice in Trench 12, looking south-east



Plate 6: Sluice in Trench 12, looking north-east



Plate 7: Ditch 14009, looking east



Plate 8: Trench 15 representative section , looking north-east



Plate 9: Ditch 17005, looking south



Plate 10: Trench 18, looking north-east



Plate 11 Trench 19, looking east

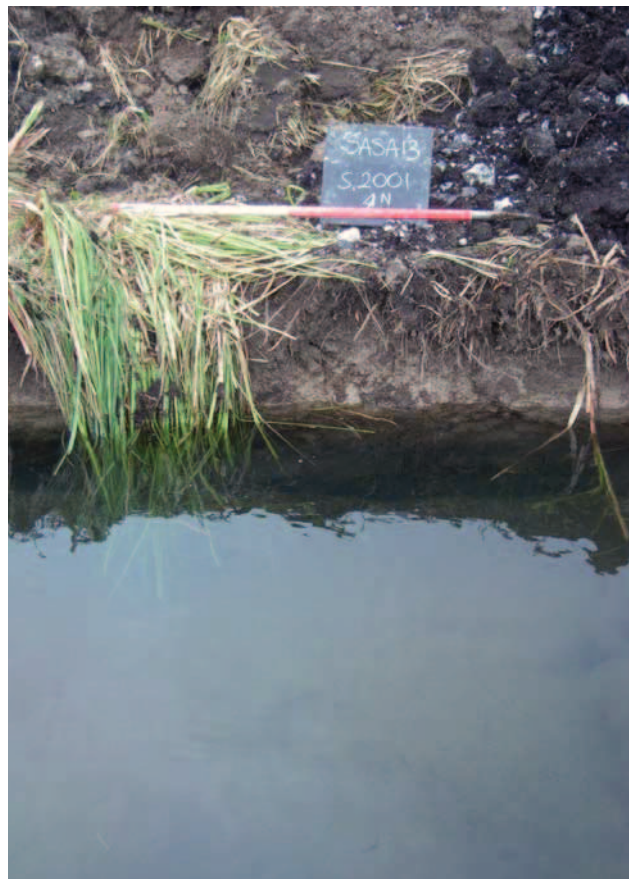


Plate 12: Trench 20 section largely underwater, showing peat



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