Dorset Visual Impact Provision, Phase 2

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between August and October 2018 Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation comprising 147 trenches in the parishes of Winterbourne Abbas, Winterbourne Steepleton, Winterbourne St. Martin and Portesham along the route of the Dorset Visual Impact Provision.

A geophysical survey had previously identified linear anomalies and several discrete features along the route. Trenches were positioned to investigate these anomalies and previously known heritage assets recorded on the Dorset Historic Environment Record. These works formed the second, and most substantial, of three phases of archaeological trial trenching. The evaluation identified remains dating from the early Neolithic through to the post-medieval period.

A ditch of unknown function contained two sherds of Neolithic pottery and is the only feature securely dated to this period. Worked flint of Neolithic date was recovered as residual finds. Flakes indicative of axe production or maintenance were recovered from topsoil in several trenches. Utilisation of Portland Chert was noted in a small assemblage of later Neolithic worked flints.

Two early Bronze age barrows, mapped by geophysical survey, were investigated in the vicinity of Rew Hill, an area known for barrow monuments. A single urned cremation and a rectilinear enclosure, both of early Bronze Age date, were also present.

Evidence of Roman agricultural processing was recorded in the centre of the scheme. Related features include a corndryer, enclosure ditches and a possible trackway, all dated to the late Roman period. There is some evidence to suggest the presence of earlier 2nd century activity. Further enclosure ditches, also of late Roman date, were recorded away from this area and provide additional evidence of the wider agricultural landscape.

A cluster of inhumations was recorded atop Friar Waddon Hill towards the southern limit of the scheme. Six graves were identified within a single trench and were found to cut into an earthen bank or dyke of unknown date. The excavated remains comprise one adult and three children. The children were all buried in limestone cists and a radiocarbon date from one provided an early medieval date.

Few features dated to the later medieval and post-medieval periods. Undated features along the route are likely to be associated with land management, such as field boundaries of medieval or post-medieval date. However, an earlier Iron Age or Roman date cannot be ruled out.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by John Boothroyd. The fieldwork was directed by Dan Sykes, who was supported by Bob McIntosh, Christof Heistermann, Phoebe Burrows, Daniel Pond, Kieran Sherlock, Kelly Green, Caroline Souday and George Gurney. The site survey and digitizing were carried out by Berna Rzadek, John Carne, Aidan Farnan and Gary Jones. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the management of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by National Grid to undertake a trial-trench evaluation in advance of the Dorset Visual Impact Provision. The project aims to enhance designated Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) through the relocation of above ground services below ground.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authority in support of the submission of a Planning Application (REF: WD/D/18/000047). Discussions between National Grid, their archaeological consultants RSK, Historic England (HE) and Dorset County Council (DCC) established the scope of works required. This document outlines how OA will implement those requirements.

1.1.3 These works form one phase of a multi-stage programme of archaeological investigations (intrusive and non-intrusive). This phased approach is defined in the Outline Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (RSK 2018). The Outline WSI establishes the overall objectives of the archaeological works. These are to:

- define the extent of the known archaeological remains and identify any previously unknown remains that could be impacted during the course of the Project construction works;
- ensure appropriate mitigation measures are implemented to consist of either preservation *in situ* or preservation by record (excavation and recording) where the former is not feasible;
- and, contribute to existing knowledge of archaeological remains in the area.

1.1.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI produced by Oxford Archaeology which detailed the methodology to implemented during the Phase 2 Evaluation works (OA 2018a), along with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2014), and other relevant local and national planning policies.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The route of the Project lies within the parishes of Winterbourne Abbas, Winterbourne Steepleton, Winterborne St. Martin and Portesham (NGR SY605913 to SY638852; Fig. 1). The route is approximately 8.8km in length and runs from a point north-west of Winterbourne Abbas, cutting across the A35 and south of Winterbourne Abbas in a south-easterly direction. It then turns slightly to the south, across the upper slopes of Corton Down on the South-East Dorset Escarpment, to lower ground south of Friar Waddon Hill.

1.2.2 The area of the Project consists of open chalk downland with arable fields bounded by low hedges and a few trees. There is limited development comprising dispersed farms and linear settlements associated with the A35 and B31590.

1.2.3 The geology of the area consists primarily of various chalk formations, but in the Wadden area at its southern end it is limestone and mudstone. Throughout the

route, drift deposits infilling multiple dry valleys include Quaternary clay, silt, sand and gravel sediments of varying depths and extent. Collectively mapped as 'Head', these include hillwash (colluvium) that can bury or mask archaeological sites or may have archaeological features cut into it. There are no major watercourses in the immediate vicinity of the route. However, winterbournes (seasonal springs) associated with the dry valleys and natural springs may be present issuing from the foot of the Chalk Escarpment (OA 2017).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in the Historic Environment Baseline Report (RSK 2017). A summary is provided below to place the current works in context and this document should be read in conjunction with the Baseline Report.

Palaeolithic–Neolithic

1.3.2 Rare examples of early prehistoric flint picks and axes have been recovered in the area. These are thought indicate woodland clearance, though there is some debate regarding their age.

1.3.3 The surrounding landscape is thought to have been mostly wooded during the early Neolithic (Woodward 1991, 132) . There is artefactual and archaeological evidence dating to the early Neolithic around Rowden. By the later Neolithic, woodland clearance was apparently more widespread with settlements also focussed in the river valleys, particularly the River Winterbourne and nearer to Long Bredy, c 5km to the west. Stone-tool assemblages have been recorded on the hill to the west of Winterbourne Abbas, between the A35 and Coombe Road (between two dry river valleys), and also at Friar Waddon Hill (overlooking a dry river valley).

Bronze Age

1.3.4 Along the route of the Project there are distinct clusters of Bronze Age barrows, primarily located on the ridges at Friar Waddon Hill, Bronkham Hill (east of Black Down and extending north to the lower slopes of Shorn Hill), and Rew Hill.

1.3.5 The route has been designed to avoid all known barrows with a surface signature. However, the identification of any hitherto unknown barrows associated with the South Dorset Ridgeway cannot be ruled out. The Bere Regis Wessex Water Pipeline, despite routing between Bronze Age barrows, identified remains of Neolithic to Roman date during construction-phase archaeological mitigation works. The focus of Bronze Age settlement activity identified there was likely to be the site excavated by Woodward (1991) at Rowden, to the west of the route of the Project. There are also Bronze Age field systems to the north (Valley of Stones) and south of Black Down, to the west of the Project, and at Ridge Hill to the east.

Iron Age

1.3.6 There are very few Iron Age remains known within the vicinity of the route of the Project. This may be due to low-impact agricultural regimes, or possibly a lack of investigation of sites interpreted as being this date through aerial photo assessment.

1.3.7 The mapping of interpreted Iron Age field systems would suggest these typically occur on higher ground (ie Friar Waddon Hill, Bronkham Hill and Shorn Hill), and this may suggest associated settlement occurs in more sheltered valley bottoms (potentially having since been buried by colluvial deposits). Similarly, this may be a reflection of survival from subsequent agricultural practice.

Romano-British

1.3.8 The National Mapping Programme report suggests that the major Romano-British settlement sites were located within 1.5km of the River Frome (Royall 2011).

1.3.9 Elsewhere in Dorset, Romano-British farmsteads are recorded on ridgeways, and burials are found associated with earlier barrow cemeteries. A Roman burial was recorded at Friar Waddon Hill.

1.3.10 Field systems identified through aerial photo assessment across the majority of the central portion of the Project could be Romano-British in origin, or at least have continued in use into the period. As with the possible Iron Age sites, cropmark sites of probable Roman date have yet to be excavated. Many of these are likely to be farmsteads of local archaeological significance.

Medieval

1.3.11 There are no known early medieval remains within the route of the Project or the immediate vicinity. There is the possibility of farmsteads in low-lying areas, but the most likely remains to be crossed by the Project are boundary markers, although these are considered rare.

1.3.12 From the late Saxon–Norman period onwards, most of the central portion of the Project route was probably agriculturally exploited from surrounding medieval villages. These settlement areas will be avoided along the route.

1.3.13 Strip lynchets are known to the west of Winterbourne Steepleton. Although undated they are likely to be medieval, or possibly earlier in origin.

1.3.14 There is evidence in the form of earthworks and cropmarks for settlement at Corton Farm, Friar Waddon, and Winterbourne Steepleton, and there is a concentration of medieval activity around Winterbourne Abbas.

Post-medieval and modern

1.3.15 Most post-medieval heritage assets of significance are located within the built-up areas beyond the route of the Project.

1.3.16 Assessment of the historic mapping from the modern and post-war periods has concluded the potential for hitherto unknown modern remains is low, and the

discovery of any such remains are likely to be of local or negligible archaeological significance.

1.4 Previous Archaeological Works

1.4.1 Several phases of archaeological investigation (invasive and non-invasive) have been undertaken in support of the Project, these include:

- geoarchaeological watching brief (OA 2016)
- geophysical survey (TG 2018)
- trial trenching (OA 2017)
- surface artefact collection survey (OA 2018b)

1.4.2 This document should be read in consultation with individual reports on these works. Summary results are provided below for reference.

Geoarchaeological watching brief

1.4.3 A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of 35 geotechnical trial pits. Topsoil and ploughsoil was recorded directly overlying chalk bedrock in a large number of the pits. At the southern end of the route, the underlying geology comprised sandstone and mudstone.

1.4.4 Chalky colluvial deposits of varying thickness were recorded in the valley bottoms and on the footslopes. These deposits are suspected to be of both Holocene and Pleistocene age and have the potential to preserve buried land-surfaces where stratified in-situ artefacts scatters and archaeological features may be preserved (OA 2016).

Geophysical survey

1.4.5 A staged geophysical survey was undertaken along the route of the Project. The results of the survey were used to refine the Phase 2 trial-trench locations.

1.4.6 The majority of the route was subject to geophysical survey in 2017. The survey identified numerous anomalies along the route of the Project with the best results from areas where thin soils directly overlie the chalk. The variety of features identified was fairly limited, consisting of barrows, narrow ditches, ridge and furrow cultivation, large pit fills and a broad track (possibly metalled). Anomalies in several locations were interpreted as being indicative of funerary landscapes.

1.4.7 So far, the survey recorded no obvious signs of settlement or industrial activity. The majority of features identified were interpreted as being indicative of prehistoric or medieval landscapes (TG 2018).

1.4.8 In May 2018, a second survey was undertaken across selected parts of the route using an ATV-towed and GNSS-tracked array fluxgate magnetic gradiometer in an attempt to refine the results of survey under the existing overhead lines. A third phase of the survey was undertaken in September 2018. Utilising the same methodology employed during the second survey, this final phase of survey was undertaken in areas previously inaccessible supplementing the previous survey results.

Trial-trench evaluation, Phase 1

1.4.9 OA undertook an initial phase of evaluation in 2017 (Phase 1). This work comprised the excavation of ten trenches and was carried out to 'ground-truth' the results of the geophysical survey (OA 2017).

1.4.10 The evaluation revealed evidence for two early prehistoric barrows, and an early prehistoric enclosure and possible settlement activity in the form pits and ditches. Artefacts recovered included worked flint and prehistoric pottery, though more precise dating has not yet been achieved. These areas will need to be further examined in the event of open-area excavations (see below).

1.4.11 The Phase 1 trenching demonstrates that the results of the geophysical survey were fairly accurate where shallow soils directly overlay chalk. However, the survey was considerably less accurate in areas where plateau drift deposits were present.

Surface artefact collection survey

1.4.12 OA were commissioned to undertake a surface artefact collection survey (SACS) along the route of the Project. Due to access restrictions, ie crop rotations, the survey was intended to be undertaken in multiple phases.

1.4.13 It was hoped that the SACS could be carried out alongside the Phase 2 evaluation. Unfortunately, arable fields along the route were re-drilled once harvested without the soil being turned over leaving the fields unsuitable for the SACS.

1.4.14 As of January 2019, a single phase of SACS has been undertaken (OA 2018b). The survey comprised two fields located to the east of Winterbourne Steepleton (NGR: SY623 893). An assemblage of worked flint was recovered from these fields and is indicative of prehistoric activity. The results suggest the presence of further remains of this period within the vicinity. In addition, modern ceramic building materials (CBM), coal and iron objects were recovered but are considered of little to no significance.

2 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 General

2.1.1 The Phase 2 evaluation covered in this report forms the second of three phases of trial-trenching. The first phase, Phase 1, has been completed and summarised above (see also OA 2017). A possible third phase, Phase 3, maybe undertaken at the commencement of the enabling works. The combined results will be used to determine the requirements for preservation in situ and to inform an appropriate programme of mitigation works to enable preservation by record.

2.1.2 As well as establishing the overall objectives of the programme of archaeological mitigation works (1.1.3), the Outline WSI (RKS 2018) establishes the aims and objectives of the individual phases of work. For trial trenching these are to:

- undertake a programme of archaeological investigation targeted on known archaeological features and geophysical anomalies of suspected or unknown archaeological significance;
- establish the presence/absence, character and preservation of any archaeological remains;
- make a competent record of the location and character of any such remains;
- recover any archaeologically significant artefacts;
- recover samples to assess the potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental or dating evidence from a range of archaeological features and significant deposits;
- prepare a report on the findings and material recovered, and their significance;
- provide an assessment of whether any further mitigation works are necessary;
- and, create and deposit a permanent descriptive and interpretive written and drawn archive in a suitable repository.

2.2 Specific aims

2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the Phase 2 evaluation were to:

- ground-truth the results of the geophysical survey;
- evaluate areas not subject to geophysical survey;
- assess the depth and character of colluvial deposits;
- date, where possible, through scientific means the colluvial deposits as necessary to inform an appropriate mitigation strategy;
- enable the identification of archaeological features or deposits, if present, within and under the colluvium;
- and, enable the investigation of the known lynchets, including assessment of the potential for datable material to be recoverable.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 The fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the methodology detailed in the Phase 2 evaluation WSI, except where minor variations were required.

General trench excavation

2.3.2 Generally, a 'tweaked' version of the WSI text. However, it must be written in terms of what you actually do (don't say 'all small finds were given individual numbers' if you didn't have any!). Make sure the tense is correct, and be aware if the work undertaken changed from the scope in the WSI that you will need to describe what you actually did (e.g. trenches were moved due to overhead cables).

2.3.3 The trenches were positioned as shown in figures 4–9 using a GPS with sub-25mm accuracy. Mechanical excavation was undertaken using a JCB 3CX fitted with a toothless bucket under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was stored adjacent to, but at a safe distance from the trench edges.

2.3.4 Machining continued in even spits down to the top of the undisturbed natural geology or the first archaeological horizon depending upon which was encountered first. Once archaeological deposits had been exposed, further excavation proceeded by hand and the appropriate use of a machine.

2.3.5 The exposed surface was sufficiently clean to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains. A sample of each feature or deposit type, for example pits, postholes and ditches, was excavated and recorded. All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers, and context recording was in accordance with established best practice and the OA Field Manual. Small finds and samples were allocated unique numbers. Bulk finds will be collected by context.

2.3.6 Digital photos were taken of any archaeological features, deposits, trenches and evaluation work in general.

2.3.7 On-site planning was undertaken using a GPS with sub-25m accuracy except were archaeological remains warranted hand planning due to their complexity. All hand plans were produced at a scale of either 1:10 or 1:20. All section drawings of features were drawn at a scale of either 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. All section drawings will be located on the appropriate plan/s. The absolute height (m OD) of all principal strata and features, and the section datum lines, shall be calculated and indicated on the drawings.

2.3.8 All trenches, features, interventions and samples, excluding baulk samples, were located using a GPS unit.

2.3.9 Upon completion of all hand excavation and recording, trenches were backfilled with the arising in reverse order.

Palaeoenvironmental sampling and the investigation of superficial slope deposits (colluvium/Head) and subsoil hollows

2.3.10 Environmental sampling was undertaken to characterise the modes of preservation and concentration of assemblages of biological material from different periods, areas and context types in order to inform the strategy during further mitigation.

2.3.11 Soil samples of up to 40l were taken from the majority of the archaeological features excavated during the works, including both dated and undated features.

2.3.12 Where colluvial deposits, subsoil hollows or sinkholes were investigated through either machine-excavated sondage or the stepping of the trench edges to allow access, at least one stepped section was undertaken in each valley sequence. Due to health and safety constraints it was not possible to remove the colluvial deposits from along the length of the trench. Through access to the stepped sections of the trench it was possible to record the thickness and broad character of the sedimentary sequences and any archaeological remains within or beneath it in the exposed section, and sampling was undertaken.

2.3.13 Geoarchaeological sampling of the sediments was carried out in each of the stepped trenches and sequences were recorded by or under the supervision of a geoarchaeologist. Sampling included:

- an overlapping sequence of monoliths through colluvium and buried soils;
- 40l bulk samples from buried soils to float and wet sieve for the recovery of micro-artefacts, small mammal bones, charcoal and charred plant remains (CPR).
- Incremental samples of 2l were extracted for bulk sediment assessment, eg clast size (a measure of stoniness at >0.5mm) and assessment of mollusc preservation following the sampling procedures of Evans (1972). In this instance the increments may be taken at 0.2m to 0.05m intervals but covering no greater thickness than 0.05m for any one sample.
- Samples for potential OSL dating were extracted from sediment sections by OA staff. This included extraction of sediment tubes and retention of small bulk samples to measure water content.

2.3.14 All incremental samples, monoliths, kubienas tins and OSL samples were assigned a separate sample number and their location accurately marked on the accompanying section drawing. Sample tins were photographed in situ.

2.3.15 The necessity for and scope of any sediment lab work and OSL dating undertaken at the evaluation stage will be discussed with HE and DCC following the completion of the evaluation fieldwork. As of January 2019, no sediment lab work, thin sections or submission of OSL samples has been undertaken.

2.3.16 All bulk samples collected for charred and water-logged plant remains, bones and artefacts have been processed and assessed. A selection of incremental samples taken for the recovery of snails were also processed. All unprocessed samples, including monoliths and OSL samples, along with residues from processed samples

will be retained at the OA South office until completion of the final phase of mitigation and the production of a final retention/discard policy.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. A summary of trenches detailing the presence of archaeology, colluvium, the underlying geology and the level of geoarchaeological investigation can be found in Appendix A. Appendix B contains the full details of all trenches with descriptions, dimensions and depths of all deposits. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix C.

3.1.2 The trenches have been discussed in groups based on geographic location and the archaeological remains present. A brief discussion of the archaeological features and the relationship with their targets is provided for each trench group (Figs 4–9). A list of trench targets (geophysical anomalies, heritage assets or historic mapping) is provided in Appendix F.

3.1.3 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated, eg ditch 1902 is a feature within Trench 19, while pit 4206 is a feature within Trench 42. Details of environmental samples are provided where they are of note or aid the interpretation of the feature, and full details of all environmental samples are provided in Appendix D. Where discussed, RSK ID numbers have been provided for heritage assets identified in the Heritage Baseline Report (RSK 2017). Detailed descriptions of the Phase 1 trenches are not provided, but the results of these works are discussed were relevant and the full results are provided in OA (2017).

3.2 General soil and ground conditions

3.2.1 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 Route-wide sedimentary sequences

3.3.1 Table 1 provides a summary of the distribution of bedrock geology and superficial drift deposits mapped along the route. Details by trench are provided in Appendix A. In general, the results are consistent with current British Geological Survey (BGS) mapping (Fig. 3), although Head deposits (of probable Pleistocene age) appeared more extensively within the evaluation trenches, particularly across the Chalk.

BGS mapped bedrock geology (Drift)	Evaluation trenches					
	No. trenches	No. sinkholes	Head (m)	Ploughwash (m)	No. deep sondages	No. sampled sondages
CHALK (C-W-F)	1		1			
CHALK	81	9	39	8	22	4
CHALK (HEAD2)	15		15	2	5	1
CHALK (HEAD)	10		10	3	4	1
GREENSAND	1		1	1	1	
POOLE SAND	3	1	1		1	1
POOLE SAND (HEAD)	5		5			
LIMESTONE	9		4		1	
LIMESTONE (HEAD)	1		1	1	1	1
MUDSTONE	5			2		1
PORTLAND SAND	1		1	1	1	
KIMMERIDGE CLAY	9		3	5	8	1
KIMMERIDGE CLAY (HEAD)	6		1		1	
Total	**147**	**10**	**82**	**23**	**45**	**10**

Table 1: Summary of trench details related to the distribution of bedrock geology and superficial drift deposits along the route

3.3.2 The sequences overall may be considered typical of chalkland dry valley sequences with a broad stratigraphy as follows:

- Bedrock
- Head, including residual clay (C-W-F), chalky gravel/coombe rock and sand/gravel (Tertiary/Pleistocene)
- Subsoil Hollows, discrete sinkholes (dolines), solution features, fissures and patterned ground (Pleistocene-Holocene)
- Colluvium/ploughwash (Holocene)
- Topsoil and subsoil

Bedrock

3.3.3 Underlying bedrock along the route was primarily comprised of Cretaceous Chalk Formations. Southwards, towards Friar Waddon, various geologies of Cretaceous limestones, mudstones and the Jurassic Portland Sand Formation (sandstone) were exposed, with Jurassic Kimmeridge Clay on the low-lying ground beneath Friar Waddon Hill. Tertiary drift includes patches of clay-with-flints (clay, silt, sand and gravel), mapped extensively by the BGS at the northern extent of the route (eg Trench 1) and the Palaeogene Poole Formation (sand and gravel) located on the higher ground at Bronkham Hill (Bagshot Beds).

Head

3.3.4 Variable deposits of Head of probable Pleistocene age were exposed in numerous trenches (See Appendix A). These deposits include reddish- or yellowish-brown gravelly sands or sandy gravel, occasional silty (loessic?) and may in part derive from the erosion of the Bagshot Beds located on plateau areas (mapped by the BGS as HEAD2). Stiff reddish clays with variable amounts of poorly sorted flint gravel may represent remnants of clay with flints and weathering/dissolution of the chalk bedrock. Associated with the valley slopes, the Head generally appeared as a sterile decalcified reddish-brown clay or clayey silt with frequent and poorly sorted frosted, shattered gravel of flint and chalk. The deposits probably formed through a combination of solution of the underling chalk, frost shattering and erosion under cold climate conditions. Coombe Rock, typified by a clast supported chalk and flint rubble with a pale-yellow silty matrix was also noted in a few trenches in the valley at South Winterbourne (eg Trenches 14, 15 and 158).

Subsoil hollows, dolines and patterned ground

3.3.5 Where no Head deposits were identified, the exposed surface of the chalk frequently exhibited fissures and evidence of pattered ground (often in a linear arrangement) typical of periglacial processes. These features were invariably filled with reddish-brown clay and chalk gravel. Discrete, sub-circular infilled dolines or solution features of various sizes filled with gravelly clay silts and sands were also frequently recorded. These are a characteristic feature of this area of the Dorset Ridgeway, especially around Bronkham Hill. Ten dolines were investigated through sondages, three of which were sampled (see below).

3.3.6 None of these features produced artefacts except for four sherds of Roman pottery recovered from a large subsoil hollow that was partially exposed at the eastern end of Trench 112 (see Table 2), although this maybe residual given the presence of structural remains of this date elsewhere in the trench. This hollow was machine excavated to 2.5m BGL and was infilled in its lower levels with gravelly sand and silt. Its upper fills were notably very organic and peaty, although with frequent dry desiccated woody material and fine (recent?) root fibres (Fig. 31, section 11203; Plate 7). The organic nature of the deposits is anomalous given the trench is located on a free-draining sandy substrate and the organic deposits were very dry. A number of samples were recovered for palaeoenvironmental assessment. However, closer inspection of the bedding structures suggests the organic deposits were significantly disturbed and mixed. Seeds and insect remains were present in the samples (see Appendix D.1). Examination of the stem material, identified as Hedera (ivy) (Meen pers. comm.), suggests that it was fairly modern and along with seeds of bramble and nettle probably debris from waste ground. It is not clear if the disturbance was due to slumping and collapse within the hollow or created by deliberate dumping and backfilling (the latter is suspected). Examination of 19th- and early 20th-century OS maps suggests the presence of a large, shallow, circular doline-type feature which appears to have been backfilled and levelled by the 1950s/60s. This is still visible as a cropmark.

Colluvial ploughwash

3.3.7 Colluvial ploughwash of probable Holocene age was recorded across the route, invariably confined to Head deposits at the base of the valleys. This ploughwash generally appeared as greyish- or reddish-brown (clay) silt with varying amounts of poorly sorted chalk and flint gravel. In general, buried soil horizons appeared to be absent within or beneath the colluvium which invariably appeared as homogenous and/or weakly bedded, except in the sondage in Trench 129 (12905) where a buried soil was present at 1.8m BGL and sealed by colluvium (Plate 8). This deposit contained later prehistoric pottery and a small amount of comminuted charcoal. The average thickness of colluvial ploughwash was c 0.5m (excluding topsoil/subsoil), with the thickest sequences (>0.5m) recorded in Trenches 15, 33, 129, 133 and 158.

3.3.8 Few artefacts were recovered from the colluvium. The largest pottery assemblage, dating to the early Iron Age, derived from Trench 137 at the foot of Friar Waddon Hill, perhaps suggesting some activity of this date in the vicinity. The artefacts could represent residual material, but do provide a terminus post quem for deposition:

- Trench 15: (1502) one sherd of 17th/18th-century or later pottery
- Trench 31: (3102) two sherds of 17th/18th-century or later pottery
- Trench 129: (12905) palaeosol containing two sherds of later prehistoric pottery
- Trench 137: (13702) and (13703) 41 sherds of early Iron Age pottery

3.3.9 The assessment of samples suggests the deposits are largely decalcified and unfossiliferous with very poor preservation of mollusc shells, possibly due to leaching and derivation of the deposits from eroded (acidic) Tertiary strata.

Investigated pedo-sedimentary sequences

3.3.10 A total of 45 sondages were excavated in 39 trenches to investigate the Head and colluvial ploughwash deposits. Of these, 10 were stepped to allow safe access for closer inspection and sampling (Table 2). Further details are provided in the sample logs in Appendix E, and the results of the palaeoenvironmental assessment in Appendix D. No OSL samples were processed as part of the assessment, though these and the monoliths have been retained should further post-excavation work be required as part of the mitigation stage of the project.

Trench	Plate	Description	Recovered samples			
			Bulk	Increments	Monoliths	OSL
9	Plate 1	Located at the head of a valley above South Winterbourne at *c* 150m OD. The BGS-mapped geology is the Seaford Chalk Formation. The sequence comprised colluvial ploughwash overlying Head and chalk bedrock.	2	13	3	3
15	Plate 2	Located at the base of a valley at South Winterbourne at *c* 100m OD. The BGS-mapped geology is the New Pit Chalk Formation. The sequence comprised colluvial ploughwash overlying Head. Chalk bedrock was not reached. 17th–18th century pottery recovered from colluvium 1502.	1	7	4	4
31	Plate 3	Located on the lower slope of a valley above Coombe Road at *c* 105m OD. The BGS-mapped geology is New Pit Chalk Formation. Sondage through a sinkhole at the NE end of the trench. Chalk bedrock was reached. 17th–18th century pottery recovered from colluvium 3102.	4	15	4	
42	Plate 4	Located on a plateau at *c* 160m OD above Winterbourne Steepleton. The BGS-mapped geology is Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation. Sondage through Head. Chalk bedrock was not reached.	3	8	3	3
68	Plate 5	Located at the head of a valley at Ballaret Farm at *c* 130m OD. The BGS-mapped geology is Seaford and Newhaven Chalk Formations. Sondage through a sinkhole at the southern end of the trench. Chalk bedrock was reached.	1	13	4	5
106	Plate 6	Located at the head of a valley at Ridge Bottom at *c* 130m OD. The BGS-mapped geology is Seaford and Newhaven Chalk Formations. The sequence comprised colluvial ploughwash overlying Head and chalk bedrock.	1	9	3	2
112	Plate 7 Fig. 31	Approaching the plateau of Bronkham Hill (east side) at *c* 165m OD. The BGS-mapped geology is Poole Formation sand. A subsoil hollow, possibly a backfilled sinkhole (11210) filled with desiccated, organic peaty material and wood (disturbed, possibly redeposited?). A substantial circular depression is noted on early OS maps, possibly backfilled in the 1950/60s. Fills 11218 and 11225 contained two sherds of Roman pottery.	3	13	3	3
129	Plate 8	Located at the base of a valley at Friar Waddon at *c* 90m OD. The BGS-mapped geology is undifferentiated mudstone of the Mupe and Ridgeway Members. The sequence comprised colluvial ploughwash with a possible buried soil overlying Head. Bedrock was not reached. Two sherds of possible later prehistoric pottery were recovered from buried soil 12905.	7	16	4	5
133	Plate 9 Fig. 32	Located on Friar Waddon Hill at *c* 120m OD. The BGS-mapped geology is undifferentiated mudstone of the Mupe and Ridgeway Members. A sondage was dug through the fill of a lynchet and the bedrock was reached.	2	8	2	3

137	Plate 10	Located below Friar Waddon Hill at *c* 80m OD. The BGS-mapped geology is Kimmeridge Clay. A sondages was dug through ploughwash and the bedrock was reached. A total of 41 sherds of early Iron Age pottery was recovered from fills 13702 and 13703.	5	9	1	3
		Total	**29**	**111**	**31**	**31**

Table 2: Summary of investigated pedo-sedimentary sequences

3.4 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.4.1 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 19, 21, 23, 32, 36, 38, 40, 42, 46, 47, 49, 53, 54, 57, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 74, 76, 112, 114, 119, 122, 133, 141, 143, 147, 148, 156 and 164. Trenches 20, 25, 26, 29, 61 and 75 were completed as part of Phase 1 and were not re-investigated during these works. The results of Phase 1 are discussed in a separate report (OA 2017).

3.4.2 A final phase of trenching is to be completed under the powerlines once construction works have commenced. This phase, Phase 3, will comprise Trenches 10, 113, 123, 124, 125, 149, 151 and 152.

3.4.3 Several trenches could not be excavated as part of Phase 2. Trenches 55 and 59 were not accessible and Trenches 60, 79 and 123 were located on topography too steep to allow safe excavation.

3.5 Trench 19 (Fig. 10)

3.5.1 Trench 19 was positioned based on defunct tithe map, targeting a north-south linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. Ditch 1903 was exposed in the centre of the trench. It measured 1.2m wide and 0.28m deep. Post-medieval pottery, clay tobacco pipe, worked flint and animal bone were recovered from the sole fill of the feature, 1904. The artefactual evidence recovered suggests the feature is the remains of a post-medieval field boundary.

3.6 Trenches 21 and 23 (Figs 11 and 29)

3.6.1 Trenches 21 and 23 were positioned to investigate two linear geophysical anomalies.

3.6.2 Trench 21 contained a single NW-SE aligned ditch, 2102, measuring 1.7m wide by 0.24m deep and had steep concave sides and a flat undulating base (Plate 11). An assemblage of worked flints was recovered from fill 2103, the upper of two fills present in the ditch.

3.6.3 NW-SE aligned ditch 2312 crossed the centre of Trench 23. The ditch measured 2.38m wide by 0.4m deep and had gentle straight sides and a concave base (Plate 12). The ditch contained two fills, lower fill 2313 and upper fill 2314, the latter of which produced a small assemblage of early Iron Age Pottery and worked flint, including an end scraper.

3.6.4 NW-SE aligned ditch 2309 was located approximately 2.5m to the north-east of ditch 2312. Measuring 0.45m wide and 0.3m deep, ditch 2309 had straight sides and a concave base. The ditch contained two fills, 2310 and 2311, that had been cut by postholes 2303, 2305 and 2307 (Plate 13). The postholes each contained single fills,

2304, 2306 and 2308 respectively. These and the ditch two fills all produced worked flint.

3.6.5 The positions and alignments of ditches exposed in Trenches 21 and 23 correlates well with the geophysics results. Given the proximity of ditches 2312 and 2309 to each other, it is unsurprising that they were originally interpreted as a single anomaly. However, further nearby geophysical anomalies were targeted by Trench 162, located c 100m to the north-west of Trench 21, though these were not found during the excavation. These anomalies appeared to have been directly related to the Trench 23 ditches.

3.7 Trench 32 (Figs 12 and 29)

3.7.1 Trench 32 contained a single NE-SW aligned ditch, 3206, which had concave sides, a flattish base and measured 1.7m wide by 0.24m deep (Plate 14). Its single fill, 3205, contained worked flint.

3.7.2 The ditch and its fill were sealed by a buried topsoil deposit, 3204, which was present across all but the very north-west end of trench. This deposit was sealed by a layer of redeposited natural, 3203, which in turn was overlain by a layer of subsoil, 3201, and the topsoil, 3200. The OA site team were informed by the landowner that the redeposited natural had been dumped in the last five years and was associated with the construction of a 'yard' terraced into the hillside in the south-eastern corner of the field. As such, the redeposited natural and buried soil horizon were removed using the mechanical excavator and no further archaeological features were present within the trench.

3.8 Trench 36 (Figs 13 and 29)

3.8.1 Positioned to enable the investigation of several geophysical anomalies and medieval strip fields recorded on the HER, Trench 36 contained a single NW-SE aligned ditch, 3603. The ditch measured 2.2m wide and over 0.7m deep and had steep slightly concave sides (Plate 15). Given the depth of the feature, the base was not reached though hand-auguring suggests it had a depth of c 1m. The ditch was filled with a single deposit, 3604, from which several worked flints were recovered.

3.8.2 The ditch location corresponds well with one of the linear anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. The 1839 tithe map shows the area as being divided into several plots and it is likely that this ditch represents the boundary between plots.

3.9 Trenches 38, 40, 42 and 150 (Figs 14 and 29)

3.9.1 Trenches 38, 40, 42 and 150 were targeted on geophysical anomalies interpreted as being possible burials. A worked flint was recovered from the surface in this area during a previously completed walkover survey, undertaken during the production of Historic Environment Baseline Report.

3.9.2 Three archaeological features interpreted as ditch termini were located towards the south-west end of Trench 38. Two of the features, 3808 and 3812, were excavated and both had steep sides and irregular bases (Plates 16 and 17). The features measured between 0.58 and 2.38m wide with depths of between 0.2 and 0.4m.

Worked flint was recovered from the fills, 3809 and 3811, of both features. The third possible ditch terminus, 3810, was not excavated. Two features in the northern half of the trench, 3804 and 3806, were both found to be natural.

3.9.3 Trench 40 contained a single post-hole, 4004, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.75m deep. The posthole had near vertical sides and a flat bottom (Plate 18).

3.9.4 Trenches 42 and 150 were arranged together in a 'T' shape. Trench 150 was devoid of archaeological remains, but Trench 42 contained pit 4206. This feature was only partially exposed but measured at least 0.5m in diameter and 0.4m deep (Plate 19). It contained a single fill, 4207, from which early Iron Age pottery, worked flint, fired clay and a hammerstone were recovered. Along with debitage, the flint assemblage included a crested flake, a piercer and a blade, indicative of an early Neolithic date. However, the presence of 19 sherds of early Iron Age pottery suggests that the flint was residual. Environmental sample 2045 taken from the fill contained a large quantity of charred barley and wheat grain.

3.9.5 Trenches 42 and 150 were both opened during Phase 1 of the project, though neither could be entered owing to the health and safety constraints. Surface mapping suggested the presence of several discrete features, though excavation during Phase 2 proved these to be variations in the underlying geology.

3.10 Trenches 46, 47, 48 and 49 (Figs 15 and 29)

3.10.1 Trenches 46, 47 and 49 were positioned to investigate linear geophysical anomalies that appeared to form a rectangular enclosure. Trench 48 was positioned to the east of the enclosure to confirm the extent of activity identified by the geophysical survey. Trench 47 was excavated in Phase 1 of trenching works. Although it was not intended to be reopened in this phase of works, due to a survey error the trench was re-investigated but fortuitously in a slightly different location.

3.10.2 Trench 46 contained a single east-west aligned ditch, 4602. Measuring 1.5m wide and 0.6m deep, the ditch had slightly concave sides and a rounded base (Plate 20). Several worked flints were recovered from the sole fill of the feature, 4603.

3.10.3 The slightly re-orientated Trench 47 contained three ditches and a pit. Ditch 4703 was located towards the south-west end of the trench. It had a shallow concave profile and measured 0.75m wide and 0.16m deep. Six sherds of early Bronze Age pottery and an assemblage of worked flint were recovered from the sole fill, 4704, of the ditch. Pit 4705 was found on the western edge of the ditch (Plate 21). It measured 0.9m wide but only 0.15m deep. The stratigraphic relationship between the two features was not possible to discern as the fill of the pit, 4706, was indiscernible from that of the ditch, 4704.

3.10.4 A second north-south aligned ditch, 4707, was recorded crossing the centre of Trench 47. The ditch had straight, moderately steep sides and a concave base. It measured 2.15m wide and 0.48m deep (Plate 22). The ditch contained a single fill, 4708, from which worked flints, including a blade and a microdenticulate were recovered. Ditches 4704 and 4707 both corresponded with linear geophysical anomalies and were also recorded during the Phase 1 trenching.

3.10.5 A third linear, ditch 4709, recorded at the north-east end of the trench, was not identified by the geophysical survey. The ditch was slightly irregular in plan with concave sides and base (Plate 23). The ditch measured 0.7m wide and 0.26m deep and contained a single fill, 4710, from which two sherds of highly decorated pottery, suspected to be earlier Neolithic, along worked flint were recovered. It led north to south and may have been aligned with the north-south geophysical anomaly found to the south of Trench 47, which was investigated in Trench 49.

3.10.6 Trench 49 contained two linear features, both located towards the south-west end of the trench. Ditch 4904 had steep sides, an irregular base and measured 1.04m wide by 0.26m deep (Plate 24). Ditch 4906 had steep straight sides and a flattish base (Plate 25). Depressions in the base of the ditch appeared to be the remains of eight postholes each with a dimeter of c 50mm. Cuts for the postholes could not be distinguished within the fill of the ditch suggesting they were contemporary and possibly formed a palisade. Worked flints were recovered from the fills of both ditches (4905 and 4903). Ditches 4904 and 4906 both correspond with the results of the geophysical survey.

3.10.7 According to the geophysical survey results, the features in this area appear to form an enclosure, and the excavated ditches not seen on the survey, ie ditch 4703, may represent internal sub-divisions of the enclosure. The artefactual evidence recovered suggests that the enclosure may date to early Bronze Age.

3.10.8 Trench 48 which was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies was devoid of archaeological remains.

3.11 Trenches 53, 54 and 57 (Figs 16 and 30)

3.11.1 Two ditches and a pit were recorded at the north-west end of Trench 53. Ditch 5304 was aligned NE-SW and had straight sides, a concave base, and measured 2.26m wide by 0.6m deep (Plate 26). The ditch contained three fills, 5309–11, of which the upper most fill, 5311, produced several worked flints.

3.11.2 The second ditch, 5305, was located c 2m to the north-west, extending parallel to ditch 5304. Ditch 5305 had steep sides, a concave/flat base and measured 2.14m wide (Plate 26). An assemblage of worked flint was recovered from the sole fill of the ditch, 5308.

3.11.3 Ditch 5305 truncated the south-east edge of pit 5306. Although only partially exposed, pit 5306 measured 1m by 0.5m. It contained a single fill, 5307, with artefacts comprising worked flint, including a cubic core which are traditionally of an early Neolithic technology, and an iron object, suspected to be a fragment of wire or hobnail stem.

3.11.4 Trench 53 was positioned to investigate a potential barrow recorded on the HER as still extant in the landscape and shown on the first edition OS map (RSK ID 28). No mound was visible at the trench location, but it did lie approximately 55m to the south-east of extant mound. Unfortunately, the mound was located directly under the over-head cables and not accessible at this time and therefore the trench location was not revised. The function of the features in Trench 53 is unknown, it is

likely that the ditches represent a field boundary. The earlier pit from which several flints were recovered may be associated with the monument.

3.11.5 Trenches 54 and 57 were positioned to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly. Both trenches contained parts of a single ditch that corresponded with the alignment of the anomaly. In Trench 54, ditch 5402 had a concave profile, measuring 1.2m wide by 0.42m deep (Plate 27). However, in Trench 57 the ditch notably narrower and shallower, measuring 0.46m across and 0.18m deep (Plate 28). Both ditch cuts contained single fills, 5403 and 5702, with the former containing worked flints. The feature is not aligned with the present field boundary but may relate to medieval/post-medieval field systems recorded on the HER (RSK ID 26).

3.11.6 Posthole 5404 was located close to the western edge of ditch 5402. It had vertical sides and concave base, with a diameter of 0.14m and depth of 0.1m (Plate 27).

3.12 Trenches 61, 62 and 63 (Figs 17 and 30)

3.12.1 Trench 61 was excavated during the Phase 1 trial trenching. A full description of the features found in this trench are described in OA (2017), but in summary it contained two ditches and several discrete pits or postholes. Both ditches were identified in the results of the geophysical survey, one extending perpendicular to the other. The longer north-south ditch was targeted further south by Trench 63, though no further evidence of it was found here.

3.12.2 Trench 62 was positioned to investigate two linear anomalies identified in the results of the geophysical survey. These were aligned parallel and perpendicular to the long north-south ditch identified in Trench 61, and both were exposed in Trench 62. N-S aligned ditch 6204 was located towards the south-east end of the trench. It had steep straight sides and a concave base and measured 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep (Plate 29). Several pieces of worked flint were recovered from the sole fill of the ditch, 6205. The second ditch, 6206, was aligned east-west and was located near the centre of the trench. The ditch had straight sides and an irregular base (Plate 30). The ditch contained two fills, 6207 and 6208, with worked flint being recovered from the lower fill, 6207.

3.12.3 The alignment of the ditches recorded in Trenches 61 and 62 appear to form part of a cohesive, rectangular field system. Owing to the relative absence of datable material it is not possible to date the enclosures at this time.

3.13 Trenches 64, 65, 66, 67 and 68 (Figs 18 and 30)

3.13.1 Trenches 64–68 were located on the eastern edge of Rew Hill, the location of the most northern on the three barrow clusters known along the east. Two monuments, a barrow still extant in the landscape (SM 1003236) and a bowl recorded on the HER (RSK ID 31), are located in the immediate vicinity of Trenches 63–65. The geophysical survey identified a series of linear and curvilinear features indicative of field boundaries and barrow ditches in this area.

3.13.2 Two ditch cuts recorded in Trench 64 corresponded with one of the two curvilinear features identified by the geophysical survey. Located at the southern end of the trench, ditch 6405 formed the southern arc of the curvilinear. The ditch had steep

straight sides, a flat base, and measured 2.73m wide and 0.42m deep (Plate 31). The ditch contained three fills 6406, 6405 and 6410 with worked flint being recovered from each. The return of the ditch, 6403, was observed 18m to the north. Here, the ditch was narrower and shallower, measuring only 1.2m wide by 0.37m deep, but it had a similar profile (Plate 32). Only two fills were recorded in the ditch, 6404 and 6407. Worked flint, including a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, was found in the upper fill, 6404. No features were recorded within the curvilinear, though the trench only crossed the western half of the circular feature.

3.13.3 Trench 65 was positioned to enable the investigation of the possible bowl barrow (RSK ID 31). No evidence of the barrow survived within the trench, although a cremation burial (group 6504, cut 6505) possibly associated with the monument was recorded here. The urn was formed of a grog-tempered fabric probably dating to the early Bronze Age (Plate 33). Unfortunately, the top of the urn had been truncated by ploughing. Assessment of the urn's contents indicates the presence of one individual possibly an adult female, though the sex is tentative (Appendices D.1 and D.2). Along with a concentration of charcoal, false oat grass tubers were present suggesting the use of turf as fuel.

3.13.4 To the south-east of Trench 64, a north-south aligned geophysical anomaly was targeted by Trenches 66 and 67. A single linear feature was recorded crossing Trench 66 which corresponded with the anomaly. A ditch terminus, 6710, was identified in Trench 67 and appears to relate to the anomaly. Measuring 1.10m wide and 0.4m deep, the terminus had steep sides and a concave base (Plate 34). The terminus contained two fills, the upper fill of which, 6711, contained several worked flints.

3.13.5 In addition to the linear anomaly, Trench 67 was positioned to investigate a curving linear and two sides of a curvilinear feature. No evidence of the curving linear was found in the trench. However, two cuts of the curvilinear feature was exposed. These, 6702 and 6705, corresponded with the alignment of the geophysical anomaly, representing both sides of the feature (Plate 35). Ditch 6702 was located on the western side of the curvilinear. It measured 1.60m wide and 0.60m deep (Plate 36). Ditch 6705 was on the south-eastern side and was notably narrower on this side, measuring 0.85m across and 0.48m deep (Plate 37). Both features had similar, steep sides and concave bases, and both contained two fills from which worked flint were recovered.

3.13.6 Further south, two parallel NE-SW linear geophysical anomalies were targeted by Trench 68, but no corresponding features were present. Ditch 6811 was not previously seen in the geophysical survey results but was found extending east-west in the centre of the trench. The ditch had steep straight sides and a flat base. It measured 0.75m wide and 0.19m deep (Plate 38).

3.13.7 Although undated, the curvilinear ditches recorded in Trenches 64 and 67 are likely to be the remains of ploughed-out barrows, given the proximity of other known barrows in the area. The other ditches present within this area are more likely to be field boundary ditches. The association between the two feature types is unclear. Given the level of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site, the presence of worked flint is not a reliable indicator of the date of the field boundaries.

3.14 Trenches 74, 75, 76 and 77 (Figs 19 and 30)

3.14.1 Trench 74 was positioned to investigate a series of linear geophysical anomalies, though no corresponding features were recorded in the trench. Similarly, no features associated with these anomalies were identified in the adjacent trench, Trench 75, which was excavated during the Phase 1 works (a full description of the identified features in Trench 75 is presented in OA (2017)).

3.14.2 Although not identified in the results of the geophysical survey, three features were recorded in Trench 74, an east-west aligned ditch, 7405, a NW-SE aligned ditch, 7407, and a single posthole, 7404. Measuring 0.67m wide and 0.22m deep, ditch 7407 had concaves sides and base (Plate 39). Ditch 7405 had steep sides and a narrow irregular base (Plate 40). Posthole 7404 was located to the south-west of ditch 7405, the feature had a concave profile and measured 0.47m wide but only survived to a depth of 0.12m. Initially a forth feature was identified within the trench, 7409, but upon excavation was considered to be a variation in the natural.

3.14.3 Ditches were also recorded in Trenches 76 and 77 which were located to the south of Trenches 74 and 75. None of these features were identified by the geophysical survey. Trench 76 was targeted on extractions pits (RSK ID 58), while 77 not targeted. Trench 76 contained a roughly north-south aligned ditch, 7605. The feature had an irregular profile measuring 1.34m wide and 0.4m deep (Plate 41). Although the feature is suspected to be a ditch, its irregular nature suggests it maybe a natural fissure in the chalk bedrock. This interpretation is supported by the presence of an adjacent feature, 7603, which appeared regular in plan but upon excavation was clearly a natural fissure.

3.14.4 Located near the northern end of Trench 77, ditch 7704 was aligned east-west and had straight sides and a flat base. The feature had a more regular profile than the possible ditch recorded in Trench 76 (Plate 42). The ditch measured 0.56m wide and 0.32m deep.

3.15 Trenches 112, 114, 115, 116, 119 and 122 (Figs 20, 21, 22, 31 and 32)

3.15.1 Located to the east of Bronkham Hill, the most prolific of the three clusters of extant barrows along the route, this area was suspected to have good potential for archaeological remains. This was supported the results of the geophysical survey which identified numerous linear anomalies indicative of enclosure systems and several discrete features including one interpreted as a possible hearth.

3.15.2 Two ditches were excavated at the western end of Trench 112. Ditch 11203 had straight sides and a flat base and measured 1.5m wide and 0.68m deep. The ditch was well defined in plan but was sinuous in its alignment (Plate 43). Roman pottery, worked flint, iron nails, Roman roof tile, fired clay and animal bones were recovered from its single fill, 11216. No linear geophysical anomaly was associated with the ditch, but the route of the feature encompassed a large discrete anomaly at the western end of the trench.

3.15.3 A second intervention was excavated across the ditch, recorded as 11206. At this point the ditch was only partially observed as it was truncated by a later NE-SW aligned ditch, 11209 (Plate 44). Ditch 11209 measured 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep

and had a concave profile. It did not correspond to a geophysical anomaly but the remains of an unbonded stone wall, 11207, survived in the top of the ditch. No obvious foundations or construction cuts for the wall were observed. A single fill, 11215, was recorded in ditch 12209 from which Roman pottery was recovered.

3.15.4 Although ditch 11206 has been interpreted as the continuation of ditch 11203, it is possible that they are separate features, which may explain the sinuous nature of the ditch. There was no variation in the fill of either that might suggest separate features. However, ditch 11206 was truncated by a structure 11211 which restricted the ability to establish the relationship between the two halves of the ditch within the confines of the trench.

3.15.5 Structure 11211 was only partially revealed in the Trench 112 (Plate 45). Its form was characteristic of a T-shaped corndryer with the flue aligned NW-SE and the chamber at the NW end. The chamber had an external diameter of 2.3m and an internal one 1.2m and was 0.62m deep (Plate 46). Most of the flue was beyond the limit of the trench, with only 0.5m of its length visible (Plate 47). The structure was constructed with undressed stone in a silty clay matrix. Three fills were recorded within the structure, present in both the chamber and the flue. The earliest fill, 11213, produced Roman pottery, including several sherds of Samian ware, worked flint and animal bones. Animal bones were also recovered from the middle fill, 11212, and the upper fill, 11205. A hobnail was also recovered from the upper fill. Bulk environmental samples were taken from all three fills, each producing sizeable assemblages of charcoal and cereal grains (Appendix C.1, samples 1071, 1072 and 1073). A similar assemblage of material was recovered from fill 11216, fill of ditch 11203, suggesting the deposition of material from activity associated with the corndryer.

3.15.6 Feature 11407 was recorded at the north-east end of Trench 114. The feature was not fully exposed but was significant in size, measuring 5.1m wide and 1.9m deep. It had a wide, stepped profile that narrowed to a flat base. Late Roman pottery was recovered from three of its four fills. The lowest fill, 11411, contained animal bones. Two hobnails, a fragment of CBM (possibly an imbrex), 36 fragments of fired clay (including a perforated oven plate), slag and animal bones were recovered from the third fill, 11409. The final fill, 11406, produced worked flint, four iron objects including three hob nails, and animal bones. In plan, the feature had two parallel sides, and this, along with the profile, suggests that the feature was a large enclosure ditch. However, the feature aligns with a large circular geophysical anomaly which may suggest that the feature was a large pit, although the profile appears too regular to suggest a quarry pit.

3.15.7 A second feature, 11403, extended across the centre of the trench on a NW-SE alignment. Formed of a shallow concave depression which measured 3.7m wide and 0.15m deep, the feature was filled by a deposit of compacted rounded stones in a clayey sand matrix. Two deposits of slightly larger stones, 11404 and 11408, were recorded either side of the feature, along with a third, even more substantial deposit to the south-west, 11405. The feature likely represents the remains of a metaled trackway, with the stones deposited either side the result of plough

disturbance. The alignment of the feature suggests a possible association with the activity recorded in Trench 112. No finds were recovered from the feature.

3.15.8 In addition to the large discrete anomaly at the north-east end of the trench associated with feature 11407, Trench 114 targeted two linear geophysical anomalies but no evidence for any associated features was observed.

3.15.9 Trench 119 contained four features, two ditches and two pits. The trench was positioned to enable the investigation of two linear geophysical anomalies, one curvilinear anomaly and cultivation marks. Ditch 11919 was located at, and continued beyond, the north-west end of the trench. The ditch measured over 1.6m wide and 0.5m deep and had steep sides and a concave/rounded base (Plate 48). Two fills were observed in the ditch, 11920 and 11921. Roman pottery, an unidentifiable shale object and animal bones were recovered from the upper fill, 11921.

3.15.10 Ditch 11903 was the only feature recorded within the trench that corresponded with the results of the geophysical survey. The NE-SE aligned ditch measured 1.6m wide by 0.5m deep and had slightly irregular concave profile (Plate 49). Pit 11904 was located immediately to the south-east of ditch 11903. The pit had steep concave sides, a concave base and measured 1.10m wide by 0.35m deep (Plate 49). Roman pottery sherds, worked flints and several nails were recovered from the uppermost of the ditches two fills, 11905 (lower) and 11906 (upper), and from the sole fill of the pit, 11907.

3.15.11 Pit 11908 was located in the centre of the trench. Although not fully exposed, the pit was substantial, measuring 3.3m in length, over 1.5m wide and 0.8m deep. The feature had a stepped profile with gradual concave sides dropping sharply to a flat base. Seven fills were recorded within the feature, 11910–11916. Late Roman pottery, worked flint, a shale spindle whorl and animal bone were recovered from fill, 11914. Overlying this, fill 11913 also contained late Roman pottery and worked flint as well as four fragments of Roman millstone. One fragment, however, was of a twin feed-pipe form, with a central circular ‘eye’ and two oval holes either side of the eye. This kind of millstone is unusual and is indicative of large-scale grain processing (Appendix C.6.5). Two nails were recovered from fill 11912, and Roman pottery, two hobnails, a nail and animal bone were recovered from fill 11911.

3.15.12 Trenches 115, 116 and 121, located to the south of Trench 119, were all positioned to investigate three sides of a possible rectangular enclosure identified by the geophysical survey. No corresponding features were recorded within the trenches, with all three being devoid of archaeological remains (see also Fig. 8).

3.15.13 Trench 122 was positioned to the south of Trench 121, but not targeted on a geophysical anomaly. It nonetheless contained a NNE-SSW aligned ditch, 12203, which measured 0.95m wide and 0.2m deep and had concave sides and flat base.

3.15.14 The archaeological features recorded within these trenches suggest the presence of a settlement dated to the late Roman period but possibly starting earlier. Evidence of agricultural processing is provided by the presence of the corndryer in Trench 112 and the millstone fragments from Trench 119. Other buildings are also suggested

from wall foundations in Trench 112. The substantial feature recorded at the north-west end of Trench 114 may form part of an enclosure ditch around the area of activity. However, given the size of the feature it is noticeably absent in the results of the geophysical survey except where encountered in Trench 114, and it may be an exceptionally large pit.

3.16 Trench 133 (Figs 23 and 32)

3.16.1 Trench 133 had previously been investigated in Phase 1, though further investigation was undertaken to enable an assessment of dating viability and the collection of environmental samples, including OSL samples. The details of the samples collected is provided in Section 3.3, Table 2.

3.16.2 Assessment of the deposit sequence identified a depression in the underlying geology likely representing a negative lynchet associated with the agricultural management of the landscape. The lynchet was overlain by a series of ploughwash deposits suggesting a migration on the limits of the plough headland over time. No artefactual evidence was recovered from the deposit sequence; however, the extent of the activity suggests medieval of post-medieval ploughing. It should be noted that a quantity of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the Trench 137 located to the south at the base of the escarpment upon which Trench 133 is located and therefore an earlier Iron Age date should not be ruled out.

3.17 Trenches 140, 141, 143 and 147 (Figs 24, 25 and 32)

3.17.1 Trenches 140, 141 and 143 were targeted on three linear geophysical anomalies. Trench 140 was devoid of archaeology, though features were encountered in the other two.

3.17.2 Trench 141 contained six ditches (four intercutting), two ditch termini and three postholes. The four intercutting ditches possibly corresponded to the potential archaeological feature identified by the geophysical survey. These ditches were all NE-SW aligned similar to the geophysical anomaly just to the north of ditch 14116 (Plate 53). Ditch 14116 was the earliest of the four, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.14m deep and had steep concave sides. Ditch 14118 truncated the northern edge of ditch 14116. It had a slightly convex sides and a concave base measuring 0.8m across by 0.24m deep. This ditch was in turn truncated by ditch 14122, the largest and latest of the four, which measured 1.01m across by 0.31m deep with steep concave sides and a rounded base. Ditch 14122 also truncated the southern edge of ditch 14120 which measured 0.65m by 0.19m and had straight sides and a rounded base. Finds comprising Roman pottery and worked flint were recovered from fill 14121 of ditch 14120, while a small assemblage of worked flint including a cubic core, was recovered from fill 14123, the uppermost of two fills in ditch 14122.

3.17.3 Ditches 14102 and 14112 were located south of the four intercutting ditches, near the centre of the trench. These were on broadly WNW-ESE alignments. Both had concave profiles with moderately sloping sides. Ditch 14102 measured 1.16m wide 0.29m deep, and ditch 14112 measured 1.95m wide by 0.4m deep. Ditch 14102 contained two fills, the lower of which, 14103, contained late Roman Pottery, worked flint and animal bones. Later Roman pottery was also recovered from upper

fill 11415 of ditch 14112, along with fired clay and animal bones, while Roman pottery and animal bones were also recovered from the middle fill, 14114.

3.17.4 Ditch terminus 14107 abutted the western trench baulk, south of ditch 14112. Measuring 1.24m wide and 0.21m deep, the ditch had a concave profile (Plate 52). Located immediately opposite, the second ditch terminus, 114105, measured 0.45m wide and 0.08m deep and had steep sides and a flat base.

3.17.5 A possible posthole, feature 14110, was located north of the four intercutting ditches. This feature was circular in plan with straight sloping sides and a concave base. The feature measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.3m deep and contained a single fill, 14125. An adjacent feature, 14108, which appeared similar in plan was considerably shallower, measuring only 0.06m deep but with a diameter of 0.4m. This is suspected to be the remains of a second, heavily truncated posthole.

3.17.6 Trench 143 was positioned to the west of Trench 141 to investigate a north-south geophysical anomaly. A cluster of three NNE-SSW intercutting ditches, 14305, 14308 and 14312, extended across the south-eastern end of the trench, closely corresponding with the anomaly (Plate 54). Ditch 14312 had a shallow sloping profile and measured over 1.94m wide by 0.28m deep. Ditch 14305 measured over 1.66m wide by 0.24m with concave sides and base. Both these ditches were truncated by ditch 14308, which cut between them. A single fill, 14313, was recorded within ditch 14312, from which Roman pottery, a poorly preserved late Roman coin and a near complete foetal sheep skeleton were recovered. Two fills, 14306 and 14307, were present in ditch 14305; late Roman pottery, fired clay and animal bones were recovered from 14306, the upper of the two fills. Ditch 14308 had an irregular profile and measured 2.88m wide and 0.52m deep. All three fills of the ditch produced late Roman pottery and animal bones; the middle, 14310, and upper, 14311, fills produced fired clay while the upper fill also produced iron objects including hobnails.

3.17.7 The alignments of the intercutting ditch groups in Trenches 141 and 143 indicate the presence of an enclosure system with the multiple recuts, possibly representing maintenance during the late Roman period.

3.17.8 Trench 147, located to the south of 141 and 143, contained two intercutting ditches, 14704 and 14708 (Plate 55). The later ditch, 14708, truncated the eastern side of ditch 14704 which had steep concave sides and a concave base, and measured over 1.02m wide and 0.4m deep. The earlier ditch contained three fills, 14705–14707, with worked flint and animal bones being recovered from the middle fill. The later ditch had slightly convex sides and a flattish base and measured 1.84m by 0.32m. It contained post-medieval pottery, worked flint, a nail and an iron object suspected to be a machine-made clip.

3.17.9 The quantity of pottery recovered from the ditches in Trenches 141, 143 and 147 is low. In Trenches 141 and 143, the ceramics provide a Roman date for the features. The post-medieval material found in the ditches in Trench 147 suggests that either these were fairly recent field boundaries, or earlier (Roman?) ditches that had been later disturbed.

3.18 Trench 148 (Figs 26 and 32)

3.18.1 One feature was recorded in Trench 148. Ditch 14804 measured 2.3m wide and 0.36m wide with a concave profile (Plate 56). No finds were recovered, and the ditch is undated. It may be a medieval or post-medieval field boundary as recorded on the HER (RSK ID 208).

3.19 Trenches 155 and 156 (Figs 27 and 32)

3.19.1 Trenches 155 and 156 were positioned to investigate linear geophysical anomalies indicative of a field system or set of enclosures. No archaeological features were recorded in Trench 155. Trench 156 contained two ditches, one of which, ditch 15605, appears to corollate with the results of the geophysical survey. The second ditch, 15607, is located at the point of the linear anomaly but is orientated on a different alignment.

3.19.2 Ditches 15605 and 15607 are both orientated NNE-SSW. They are aligned parallel to each other and have similar concave profiles and depths 0.08–0.1m. Ditch 15605 was slightly wider than ditch 15607 with a width of 0.45m compared to 0.3m (Plates 57 and 58). Both contained single fills. A small assemblage of worked flints was recovered from fill 15606 (ditch 15605) and a single sherd (4g) of Roman pottery, worked flints and animal bones were recovered from fill 15608 (ditch 15607).

3.19.3 Given the shallow nature of the features it is difficult to establish a function, but both align with the modern field boundaries and are suspected to relate to the post-medieval landscape. The Roman pottery recovered from ditch 15607 is likely to be residual.

3.20 Trench 164 (Figs 28 and 32)

3.20.1 Trench 164 was positioned about 200m north of Trenches 155 and 156 to investigate a mound visible on LIDAR and suspected to be the remains of a burial mound (RKS ID 299). The trench was notable for the discovery of six inhumation burials.

3.20.2 The bank was located at the NW end of the trench and was found to be formed of two deposits, 16403 and 16404. Both consisted of sterile brown silts with an abundance of stones. An attempt to take a monolith sample through the deposits failed due to the frequency of the stones. Bulk environmental samples, 2189 and 2195, produced small assemblages of charcoal, land snails and an abundance of modern roots.

3.20.3 Six broadly east-west aligned grave cuts were recorded. All of the graves were cut through the bank and all were dug into the natural. Three burials, graves 16411, 16416 and 16420, were considered to be at risk owing to the evaluation and were fully excavated; the other three, graves 16408, 16412 and 16413, remain in situ.

3.20.4 Grave 16411 contained the remains of an adult female, skeleton 16415, about 36–45 years old female. Located to the NW of grave 16411, skeleton 16419 was buried in cist 16417, grave cut 16416. The remains were that of an adolescent (13–17 years) and were in good condition. Adjacent to this was grave 16426, another cist

burial, 16423. This cist contained the remains of two young children (1–5 years), skeletons 16421 and 16422. Full analysis of the remains is provided in Appendix D.2.

3.20.5 The cists were formed of unworked limestone slabs abutting the edges of the graves and placed horizontal above to form a capping. No stones were recorded in the base of the grave cuts. No material cultural was recovered from any of the excavated. Skeleton 16419 has been radiocarbon dated to cal AD 660-770 (95.4% confidence, SUERC-83257, 1300±29BP; see Appendix D.5).

3.20.6 Although no dating was recovered from the bank the stratigraphic relationship between the bank deposits and the burials provides a terminus ante quem for the bank. Faint earthwork features suspected to be of an Iron Age date are recorded on the HER (RSK ID 50). The association between the bank and these features is unknown, although in the plan the bank does appear to enclose the linear features. The evidence that the bank is not a medieval or post-medieval landscape feature strengthens the possibility of an association. A significant number (41) of Iron Age pottery sherds, possibly associated with the earthworks were recovered from a colluvial deposit in Trench 137 which is located immediately to the south at the base of the escarpment on which Trench 164 sits.

3.21 Finds summary

3.21.1 A total of 652 sherds of pottery were recovered during the evaluation, 417 by hand and a further 235 from sample residues (Table 3). The hand-recovered material comprised c 100 sherds of prehistoric pottery, 308 sherds of late Iron Age and Roman date, a single sherd of medieval pottery and eight sherds of post-medieval pottery.

3.21.2 The early prehistoric assemblage ranges in date from earlier Neolithic to the early Bronze Age, with all sherds consisting of grog-tempered fabrics. The Neolithic pottery included two sherds from a thin-walled vessel with a horizontal pierced lug and were highly decorated with small stabbed impressions (ditch 4709).

3.21.3 Although present in a variety of forms and fabrics, the later prehistoric pottery dates almost entirely to the early Iron Age. The Roman pottery assemblage was dominated by black-burnished ware. The larger context groups, those of 100g or more, are all of a later Roman date. Smaller groups often contained no diagnostic characteristics and could therefore date anywhere from the late Iron Age through to the end of the Roman period. A minimum of 14 jars, seven bowls, two uncertain bowls or dishes, 13 dishes, and a lid were present amongst the black-burnished ware. Of particular note is a frilled rim from a large jar with pre-firing neck perforations. Oxidised and reduced coarse wares, Central Gaulish and East Gaulish samian wares were also identified.

3.21.4 A large number of the worked flints were diagnostic and relate to Neolithic and Bronze Age activity with a small Iron Age component. Neolithic flint work included a crested flake, a finely made piercer and a blade from pit 4206. An axe and discoidal scraper recovered from the topsoil of Trench 106 are also likely to be of Neolithic date. Axe-working flakes were recovered from the topsoil in Trenches 102 and 106

suggesting that manufacture or reworking took place in this area. Similar flakes were recovered from the subsoil in Trench 65 and 68.

3.21.5 A possible late Neolithic Levallois flake and several waste flakes made from Portland Chert were recovered from the colluvium recorded in Trench 137. Early Bronze Age worked flint included a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead from ditch 6403. Recovered from Trench 47, a late Bronze Age or early Iron Age piercer with hafting damage down both sides may be a lathe tool used for working shale. The distribution of the flint assemblage suggests early Neolithic activity towards the northern end of the scheme and later Neolithic nearer the south.

3.21.6 Roman hobnails account for more than 50% of the metal objects from the trenches. In addition to these, the assemblage included nails, slag, a horseshoe and a coin. The coin, though very poorly preserved, is a radiate of probable late 3rd-century date.

3.21.7 Eight fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from features along the route. Two fragments of glazed rooftile from the topsoil in Trench 56 have been tentatively dated to the 13th–14th century. The remaining fragments, except those from a colluvial layer in Trench 144, have been dated to the Roman period based on pottery from the same features.

3.21.8 The majority of the 105 fragments of fired clay recovered were undiagnostic. The exception to this was a group of 36 fragments from the 4th-century ditch 11407. The pieces refit to form part of a perforated oven plate. The level of firing apparent on the fragments suggests the plate is more likely to have been used in a domestic oven rather than a pottery kiln.

3.21.9 A total of six millstone fragments from three artefacts, two upper stones and one lower stone, were recovered from pit 11908. All the fragments are made from the same medium-grained, shelly, glauconitic sandstone from the Lower Greensand. The material used was of relatively poor quality with fossils exposed.

3.21.10 All three millstones were of a Roman form, although one was a twin feed-pipe form, with a central circular ‘eye’ and two oval holes either side. This is an unusual form indicative of large-scale grain processing and implies the presence of an animal- or water-powered mill nearby.

3.21.11 In addition to the millstones, three hammerstones, all large quartzite cobbles, a plain shale spindle whorl and an unidentifiable shale object were recovered.

Find type	No.	Wgt (g)
Pottery		
Early prehistoric	62	660
Later prehistoric	38	340
Roman	308	4256
Post-Roman	9	193
Sample residue	235	741
Total pottery	***652***	***6190***
Worked flints	1680	-
Burnt flints	28	-
Metalwork	41	
Ceramic building material	8	166
Fired clay	105	893
Worked stone	9	-
Slag	1	7
Clay pipe	1	3
Animal bones	846	-

Table 3: Finds quantification

3.22 Sample summary

3.22.1 Table 4 presents a summary of the sediment samples collected along the route. Overall, 279 samples were collected (excluding 31 OSL samples), 171 of which were recovered from sondages through colluvial ploughwash and/or Head deposits (see Table 1). These include bulk samples, monoliths and incremental column samples (2l), the latter primarily to check for the preservation of land molluscs. Six incremental samples were recovered from organic deposits in Trench 112 to check for the preservation of waterlogged plant remains.

3.22.2 The remaining samples were mostly bulk samples from dry sediments, primarily recovered from archaeological features to assess for the preservation of charred plant remains and charcoal. A smaller number of cremation and inhumation samples were recovered from Trenches 65 and 164.

Trench	Bulk	Increment	Monolith	Cremation	Inhumation	Total
9	2	13	3			18
15	1	7	4			12
19	1					1
21	1					1
23	6					6
31	4	15	4			23
32	1					1
36	1					1
38	3					3
40	1					1
42	4	8	3			15
46	2					2
47	4					4
49	2					2
53	3					3
54	1					1
62	2					2
64	4					4
65	1			3		4
66	1					1
67	7					7
68	2	13	4			19
70	1					1
71	1					1
74	3					3
77	1					1
93	1					1
106	1	9	3			13
107			1			1
112	7	13	3			23
114	3					3
119	5	1				6
122	1					1
129	7	16	4			27
133	2	8	2			12
137	5	9	1			15
141	11					11
143	3					3
144	1					1
147	4					4
148	1					1
156	2					2
164	2				16	18
Total	**116**	**112**	**32**	**3**	**16**	**279**

Table 4: Number of samples by trench (shaded denotes trench with a sondage through colluvium and/or Head)

3.22.3 A total of 96 bulk samples were processed by flotation and assessed for the preservation of charred plant remains and charcoal, the details of which can found in Appendix D.1.

3.22.4 Samples processed from colluvial layers contained little charred material. Where it was present, charred organic remains generally consisted of small comminuted charcoal fragments which are highly likely to have been residual. Samples from earlier prehistoric features (late Neolithic and Bronze Age) produced similar results. Occasional single charred cereal grains were in very poor condition and not further identifiable. However, charcoal was more abundant in the samples from the cremation deposits in Trench 65, some of which is potentially identifiable. False oat grass (Arrhenatherum elatius) tubers were also present and may indicate the use of turf as fuel although they can also be burned as a result of fires above ground causing the turf and roots to char.

3.22.5 Iron Age samples also produced sparse charred assemblages, with the exception of pit 4206 which produced a large quantity of barley and wheat grains (possibly emmer wheat), along with some chaff, wild plant seeds and hazelnut shell, albeit in poor condition. Of the samples dated to the Roman period, those from the corndryer in Trench 112 contained good-sized charcoal along with wheat grains, glume material and weed seeds. Similar assemblages were recovered from features of Roman date in Trenches 114 and 119. Occasional, possible barley grains were in poor condition and may be distorted wheat grains, and a small number of legume fragments (possibly peas or beans) were recovered from pit 11903.

3.22.6 Samples of Roman date from Trenches 141, 143 and 156 contained very sparse assemblages of charred material, as did most of the other undated samples with flots characterised by small quantities of comminuted charcoal. A few of the undated samples included charred material that could be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

3.22.7 Organic samples assessed for waterlogged plant remains from feature 11210 (see Table 21 and discussion in Section D.1.27) produced flots dominated by wood fragments and insect remains alongside a small amount of comminuted charcoal. Waterlogged seeds (bramble, nettle, etc.) were rare and poorly preserved, whereas seeds of milk vetch/clover and other sprouting seeds are likely to be modern, suggesting a significant component is intrusive or the deposit has been disturbed.

3.22.8 With reference to land molluscs, preservation of shell from deposits along the route was poor, which was unusual considering the local chalk geology. This may be due to the presence of non-calcareous Tertiary drift deposits in the locality (clay-with-flints and the Poole Formation), and the subsequent erosion and redeposition (as Head) by periglacial processes during the Pleistocene. Shell was present in numerous bulk sample flots from archaeological features, but numbers were generally very low (<25 individuals) and contained many modern-looking shells along with the burrowing snail, Cecilliodes acicula. This modern element is largely a reflection of the thin soil cover sealing the majority of the features. There were some trenches that produced larger assemblages from seven bulk samples (eg >100 shells per sample from Trenches 19, 23, 31, 36, 156 and 164), although the abundance per

litre of sediment was still quite low. Bulk samples from colluvial layers in sample sondages produced shells from Trenches 31 and 137. Twenty-three 1l samples were processed to check for shell preservation in other colluvial layers in Trenches 9, 15, 68, 106 and 129. Only Trench 129, which contained a possible prehistoric palaeosol, produced shell in very low quantities, unsuitable for detailed analysis in terms of calculating species frequencies. Overall, the assemblages were dominated by open-country taxa with some catholic species, including xerophiles suggestive of very-dry short-turfed grassland. Some variation did occur in some features, with the addition of shade-demanding elements suggestive of rank grass, hedgerows and scrub growing within features or immediate vicinity.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The evaluation trenches were relatively well-distributed along the route and ground conditions were good during the fieldwork with all trenches remaining dry allowing for good visibility of deposits. This is perhaps with the exception of some valley-bottom locations occupied by Head deposits (mapped by the BGS) that were not covered by the trenches.

4.1.2 It should be noted that in two trenches, 15 and 68, the base of the colluvial sequence was not reached. The sequence was exposed to a depth of 3m but further excavation was restricted by the reach of the machine. Hand auguring could not be undertaken due to the compaction of the deposits and frequency of inclusions. As such, the presence of burial soils in these locations cannot be ruled out.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation achieved the aims and objects established in the WSI and detailed above in Sections 2.1 and 2.2.

4.2.2 The general aims have been achieved through the excavation of 147 trenches along the route of the Project. Trenches were positioned to investigate previously known heritage assets, to target anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and investigate areas not covered by the survey. The results, combined with Phase 1, provided an assessment of the archaeological potential along the route, the level of preservation and, where possible, a date for the remains present.

4.2.3 One of the specific aims of the evaluation was to ground-truth the results of the geophysical survey. The Phase 1 evaluation report concluded that the results of the survey were fairly accurate, especially in areas where shallow soils directly overlay the bedrock. However, Phase 2 produced very mixed results. Of the 147 trenches excavated, 65 were positioned to investigate geophysical anomalies and of these only 17 contained archaeological features were found to correlate. An additional 24 archaeological features in 13 trenches were recorded in areas where the survey had been undertaken, but no anomalies were recorded. This includes several discrete features, including the cremation in Trench 65, which were difficult to identify through geophysical survey. There does not appear to be a correlation between the underlying geology and the accuracy of the survey results. For example, Trenches 62 to 68 comprised shallow soils overlying chalk bedrock and archaeological features aligned with geophysical anomalies in Trenches 62 and 64 very well. However, mixed success was observed in Trench 67 and no alignment at all in Trenches 63 and 68. Trench 63 was positioned to investigate two linear anomalies, but no associated features were observed. Similarly, the southern end of Trench 68 was positioned to investigate two linear anomalies, though no corresponding features were present. A ditch was observed crossing the centre of the trench that had not been identified in the results of the survey (Fig 6). Similar results were observed in Trenches 18, 19, 21, 161 and 162 (Fig. 5).

4.2.4 Recorded in only a small number of trenches, there was a poor correlation between the results of the geophysical survey and the presence of archaeological features where limestone is the underlying geology. For example, Trenches 118, 120 and 126 are all targeted on a cluster of linear anomalies; however, no corresponding features were recorded within the trenches (Fig. 8). There is also poor correlation in trenches excavated on Kimmeridge Clay, but with the opposite results to the limestone areas. Trench 141 was targeted on a single linear anomaly but a total of six ditches, two ditch termini and three postholes, were recorded in the trench.

4.2.5 A large proportion (84%) of the trenches that were excavated exposed either bedrock or Head deposits of probable Pleistocene age with no colluvial ploughwash deposits, suggesting limited potential for archaeology from later prehistoric and historic periods to be buried at depth. A total of 45 deep sondages were excavated in 39 trenches through colluvial ploughwash and Head deposits. Only five trenches produced artefactual material, including a small assemblage of pottery sherds from the colluvial ploughwash which may be residual. Only one colluvial sequence exhibited a clearly stratified buried soil with associated later prehistoric pottery (Trench 129). No archaeological features were found within or beneath substantial thicknesses of colluvium, although the footprint of the sondages was relatively small and it is possible archaeological features may be preserved in areas where the full extent of the colluvium was not investigated.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The results of Phase 1 evaluation suggested differing patterns of land-use along the route of the Project. The results of Phase 2 support and expand upon this interpretation. Broadly, the results suggest a prehistoric landscape towards the north of the scheme and a late Roman agricultural landscape in the southern half.

4.3.2 Preliminary interpretations of the archaeological remains present along the route has been provided in Section 3. The following sections provide a synthesis of this evidence by period.

Neolithic

4.3.3 Previously known heritage assets of Neolithic date along the route of the Project comprise a chambered long barrow (RSK ID 98), the Nine Stones stone circle (RSK ID 99) and a number of former standing stones from aerial-photo assessment (RSK IDs 41, 45, 180, 181 and 182). Predominately located in the area between the A35 and the Combe Road, this concentration of remains suggest a focal point of Neolithic activity. However, no evidence of Neolithic activity was recorded in this area during the evaluation.

4.3.4 Only one feature, ditch 4709, is likely to be of Neolithic date (Fig. 15). The ditch is located in an area of suspected Bronze Age activity, focussed around Trenches 46, 47 and 49, but the only datable evidence recovered from the ditch was two sherds of earlier Neolithic pottery. Although sparse, the presence of the pottery suggests low-level Neolithic activity in this area.

4.3.5 A pit in Trench 42 contained several worked flints, characteristic of Neolithic technology. However, 19 sherds of early Iron Age pottery from the same feature suggests the flintwork is likely to be residual (Fig. 14).

4.3.6 A notable assemblage of Neolithic worked flints was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 106, including an axe, a discoidal scrapper, and several axe-working flakes. A number of axe-working flakes were also recovered from the topsoil in Trench 102, located only 100m to the north of Trench 106. Similar evidence was recovered from the topsoil in Trenches 65 and 68. These assemblages suggest some potential for local axe production, or at least maintenance, being undertaken nearby.

4.3.7 Later Neolithic flint blades and flakes, including a possible Levallois flake made from Portland Chert, were recovered from colluvial ploughwash in Trench 137. Within the assemblage Portland Chert is only utilised in the later Neolithic period.

4.3.8 Although targeted by trenching, no evidence for stone sockets or standing stones recorded on the HER was found.

Early Bronze Age

4.3.9 An early Bronze Age enclosure was identified in Trenches 46 and 47. Based on the results of the geophysical survey and the trenching, the enclosure was rectangular in plan with a central partition and measured approximately 30m east-west and 65m north-south. The function of the enclosure is currently unclear, and no internal features were observed except for pit 4705. It is possible this enclosure was surrounded by a palisade, as postholes were recorded in the base of a ditch in Trench 49. Unfortunately, no datable material was recovered from these features, though their alignment suggests they were related.

4.3.10 The features may represent a small settlement. No evidence of structures was found within the enclosure, though it should be noted that only a very small proportion of the internal areas of all the enclosures across the Project were investigated. Material recovered from environmental bulk samples does not suggest the presence of a settlement here, with only limited evidence for charcoal and charred plant remains (Appendix D.1, samples 1000–1004 and 1007–1009).

4.3.11 Given the known Bronze Age monuments in the immediate and wider landscape, it is fair to assume that the ditches recorded in Trenches 64 and 67 belonged to ploughed-out barrows (Fig. 18). Two suspected barrows were also recorded in Trenches 20 and 29 during Phase 1 (Fig. 5). As noted in the Phase 1 evaluation report, the considerable worked-flint assemblages recovered from these ditches suggest that these monuments were revisited over a prolonged period of time, or that significant knapping activity early in the lifetime of these monuments became incorporated within the ditches.

4.3.12 One early Bronze Age cremation was found, that identified in Trench 65, which was targeted on the probable location of a pond barrow. No evidence of the barrow survived, and it may have been removed by ploughing. It is notable that the top of the cremation urn was also truncated.

4.3.13 Early Bronze Age activity is only found within the northern half of the scheme concentrated between the A35 by Winterbourne Abbas and Rew Hill to the west of Martinstown. It is notable that no early Bronze Age activity was located in the vicinity of Bronkham Hill despite the wealth of prehistoric monuments in this area.

Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age

4.3.14 Evidence for late Bronze Age/early Iron Age activity is limited. Worked flints of this date were found within the topsoil of Trench 47 and may suggest the continued use of the early Bronze Age enclosure discussed above (Section 4.310), or nearby activity, into the early Iron Age. The assemblage included a piercer with hafting damage down both sides and may be a lather tool used for working shale (Appendix B.2.10).

4.3.15 Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age flints were also recovered from barrow ditch 6405. This supports the interpretation that the barrow monuments were revisited over a prolonged period of time.

4.3.16 Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from colluvial deposits in Trench 137. No associated features or activity was recorded in the trench or in the wider vicinity. The trench is located at the base of the Friar Waddon Hill escarpment and the HER records faint earthworks interpreted as Iron Age field systems on Friar Waddon Hill (RSK ID 50). No features were present in trenches excavated in this area (Fig. 9). However, the presence of 41 sherds of Iron Age pottery within the colluvial sequence below the escapement suggests that material from any enclosures present have eroded down slope, likely as a result of agricultural practices. This interpretation is supported by the presence of a negative lynchet in Trench 133, located atop the escarpment.

4.3.17 A single pit in Trench 42 is also of early Iron Age date. There is little evidence to suggest a function for the feature. Although no other features were noted in the immediate vicinity it is likely the pit was part of more extensive activity than was uncovered during the trenching.

4.3.18 The Historic Baseline Report identified 12 fields systems from aerial photographs within or in the immediate vicinity of the route of the Project (RSK IDs 11, 12, 14, 20, 21, 35, 37, 162, 174, 198, 218, and 220). These features are suspected to be Iron Age or Roman in date. No definitive evidence for any of these systems were recorded during the evaluation works. Undated ditches in Trenches 21 and 23 maybe associated with a field boundary recorded near Winterbourne Abbas (RSK ID 162), however this cannot be stated for certain.

Late Iron Age and Roman

4.3.19 Late Iron Age and Roman remains are concentrated in the southern half of the scheme, most notably in Trenches 112, 114 and 119 to the east of Bronkham Hill and in Trenches 141 and 143 to the south of Friar Waddon Hill (Figs 20 and 24).

4.3.20 Features in Trenches 112, 114 and 119 provide evidence of intensive agricultural processing and would suggest the presence of a fairly significant settlement nearby. No evidence for buildings was recorded in the trenches. A wall of unknown date was

recorded in Trench 112, but the lack or mortar suggests it is unlikely to have formed more than a boundary, possibly replacing the ditch upon which it is constructed.

4.3.21 There is little evidence to support the presence of tiled-roof buildings within the route of the scheme, but the small number of pieces recovered does suggest their presence in wider landscape.

4.3.22 Roman features predominantly date to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. The pottery assemblage includes sherds from the 1st and 2nd centuries but none of are unusual finds in later Roman contexts. The moderate pottery assemblage and the absence of substantial settlement-related material in the environmental bulk samples, with the exception of those associated with the corndryer, suggest the main focus of activity is not within the area evaluated but lies somewhere nearby. It is likely therefore that the remains observed are associated with the production of goods to supply to larger settlements in the area, ie Dorchester.

4.3.23 The corndryer truncated an earlier ditch of unknown function. Artefacts recovered from the ditch are of a Roman date, with pottery dating from AD 120 onwards. The presence of rake-out material from the corndryer infilling suggests it was still extant in the landscape when the corndryer was in use but had fallen into disuse. This hints at an earlier phase of Roman activity.

4.3.24 Ditches in Trench 143 are comparable in date to the features in Trenches 112, 114 and 119 and may form part of the settlement's agricultural hinterland.

Early medieval

4.3.25 Early medieval remains were limited to burials in Trench 164, one of which has been radiocarbon dated to the 6th-7th century (Fig. 28). This reflecting the apparent absence of previously known heritage assets of this period along the route of the Project.

4.3.26 Of the excavated skeletons, three were within cists, with once cist containing two burials, and one was not. A further two cist burials and one or two non-cist burials were visible within the trench. It is notable that the cist burials contained the remains of an adolescent or children whereas the non-cist burial contained an adult. As only one of the burials has been dated as this time, the chronological sequence between the burials cannot be established nor the period of time over which they were buried. Therefore, it is unknown if this variation in burial practice reflects the age of the individuals or just a change over time.

4.3.27 The burials were inserted into the top of a bank which runs along the peak of Friar Waddon Hill. The bank has been recorded on the HER as a dyke (RSK ID 50) and it is postulated that it may be associated with the Iron Age enclosure system identified through aerial photographs (see Section 4.3.17). Alternatively, the bank could act as enclosure around the known lynchets as recorded in Trench 133. This would suggest the lynchets are pre-Saxon, possibly Iron Age, rather than medieval or post-medieval. No artefactual evidence was recovered from the bank and only small fragments of charcoal were recovered from the environmental bulk samples. These

are unlikely to be suitable for radiocarbon dating. The date of the bank remains unknown, though it must pre-date the 6th century AD.

Medieval and post-medieval

4.3.28 Despite numerous heritage assets recorded on the HER dating to the medieval or post-medieval period, no archaeological features, except for a ditch in Trench 19, have been dated to this period. The ditch is likely to be associated with a medieval boundary as it is identified on the tithe map.

4.3.29 A negative lynchet recorded in Trench 133 is also likely to be of medieval or post-medieval date, however, as discussed in section 4.3.27 an earlier date cannot be ruled out. Although not dated as this time, the form of the feature is likely to be the results of medieval strip farming. OSL Samples were collected from the deposit sequence should the feature require dating as part of further phases of works.

Undated features

4.3.30 The majority of the features have been dated either directly using artefactual evidence or can be dated through associations with other features, ie the ditches in Trench 46 have been dated to the early Bronze Age as they are shown to relate to the dated features in Trench 47 by their alignment and the results of the geophysical survey.

4.3.31 The most notable undated features are clustered in two areas.

4.3.32 The first comprises ditches in Trenches 21 and 23 whose alignment suggest they form part of small field system. The form of these features is comparable to those recorded in Trenches 46, 47 and 49 which are of an early Bronze Age date, however, given the distance between these features, c 1.25km, this is insufficient evidence to indicate a date. As previously discussed in Section 4.3.19, the feature may relate to an Iron Age field system recorded on the HER. This is only speculation and a Roman, medieval or post-medieval date cannot be ruled out.

4.3.33 The second cluster is in Trenches 53, 54 and 57. The ditches in Trench 53 are on a parallel alignment to the present field boundary and as such are likely a former boundary. The ditch crossing Trenches 54 and 57 is not aligned to field boundaries. However, it does align with the undated features recorded in Trench 62 during this phase of work and those in Trench 61 recorded during Phase 1. The ditches in these trenches are on roughly north-south or east-west alignments forming a rectangular field system. The alignment of these features does not correspond to the medieval to post-medieval field systems recorded on the HER (RSK ID 29).

4.4 Significance and potential

Archaeological remains and heritage assets

4.4.1 Previously known heritage assets attest to the importance of this landscape from prehistory through to the post-mediaeval period. The results of these works and those of Phase 1 further add to this understanding and confirm its significance.

4.4.2 Five key areas along the route can be considered to be of moderate–high regional significance and warrant further investigation should they be impacted by the scheme;

1. Bronze Age barrows, west of Winterboune Abbas (Trenches 20–29);
2. Early Bronze Age enclosure system with potentially an earlier Neolithic element, west of Winterboune Steeplton (Trenches 46–49);
3. Early Bronze Age barrows, urned cremation burial and undated enclosure systems, west of Rew Hill (Trenches 61–68);
4. Roman agricultural and possible settlement activity, between Bronkham Hill and Corton Down (Trenches 112–122);
5. Early medieval cemetery, associated dyke and potential Iron Age enclosure or lynchets on Friar Waddon Hill (Trench 164).

4.4.3 Alongside these five sites, any future work must also consider the significance of the flint scatters and other dispersed prehistoric archaeological remains as these will be crucial for understanding the landscape context for the barrows. The presence of Neolithic axe production or maintenance around Trenches 102 to 106 is notable in this regard. Although recovered from topsoil deposits and therefore likely to have distributed by ploughing, there is the potential for significant deposits of in-situ flint in this area. Similarly, the notable presence of worked flint in nearly all interventions suggests in-situ scatters could be present anywhere along the route of the Project.

4.4.4 Further excavation of the features identified during the evaluation would greatly aid interpretation and understanding, providing valuable insights into the utilisation of the wider landscape from the Neolithic through to the medieval period. If possible, impact to the early medieval cemetery should be avoided, although the extent of the activity is not know at this time. However, targeted investigation would aid in establishing the chronology, duration and extent of the remains, and their relationship to the dyke, possible Iron Age features and lynchets.

4.4.5 There is a noticeable absence of archaeological remains to the north of the A35 and in the centre of the scheme near Shorn Hill (Trenches 80–101). Elsewhere along the route isolated features have been recorded, ie an Iron Age pit in Trench 42. Although the distribution of trenches along the route provided a good coverage, there is potential for either isolated or clusters of discrete features to exist between them, including burials. Because of this, the areas indicated to be devoid of archaeological remains can be considered to be less archaeological significant but should not be considered devoid of archaeological potential.

4.4.6 Further investigation of the archaeological remains identified within the route of the Project will aid in addressing several of the key aims highlighted in the South West Archaeological Research Framework 2012–2017 (Grove and Croft 2012). These include but are not limited to aims 14, 28, 29, 32 and 38.

Geoarchaeological sequences and palaeoenvironments

4.4.7 Overall, the evaluation has broadly characterised the extent and nature of the colluvial sequences along the route through the excavation of a series of deep sondages and stepped trenches, whereby a suite of samples was recovered for

assessment of biological remains (eg plant remains and molluscs) and potential future analytical work on the sediments (eg micromorphology and bulk soil analysis), should this be recommended as part of the archaeological mitigation for the scheme. A few valley-bottom locations were not included, and there is the potential for further deep colluvial sequences to be preserved at these locations.

4.4.8 The investigated sequences appeared to be, on the whole, fairly homogenous or weakly bedded. Only one clearly stratified buried soil was identified overlying a possible loess derived subsoil at 1.80–1.88m BGL in Trench 129. However, it should be noted that stabilisation horizons within colluvium are not always easy to identify on fresh sections and often become more visible when sections have weathered out over several weeks. Furthermore, detailed work may be able to detect subtle changes related to land-use within the sequences through analyses such as particle size and magnetic susceptibility, coupled with thin section work. However, for meaningful results to be achieved the sequences would need to be placed within a chronological framework which currently, in the absence of stratified and datable archaeological features, would require a substantial programme of OSL dating. Any artefactual material, comminuted charcoal or occasional charred grain found within the colluvial sequences has the potential to be residual and can only provide a terminus post quem for deposition. It should also be noted that the potential and significance of the sequences for further work is also considerably reduced as a result of the poor preservation of supporting landscape data, such as would be provided by well-preserved molluscan assemblages, normally forming a key component to analyses of colluvial sequences on the chalklands.

4.4.9 Should a definitive chronology for colluvial deposition be sought on the sampled sequences to further inform the mitigation stage, or the post-excavation analysis beyond, an initial tranche of OSL dates could be processed which would have a minimum turnaround time of four months. This could include any of the colluvial sequences from Trenches 9, 15, 68 (sinkhole), 106, 129 and 137. It is recommended that unprocessed sediment from the sample increments should be retained until the completion of the archaeological programme alongside the monoliths in case bulk sediment analysis is required subsequently. However, the samples from the sequences in Trenches 31, 42 and 112 should be discarded for the following reasons:

- The homogenous colluvial type sequence from Trench 31 was contained within a subsoil hollow and no OSL samples were recovered so the sequence cannot be dated;
- the sequence from Trench 42 sampled Head deposits with no colluvium present and is of limited interest;
- assessment of samples from the sequence in Trench 112 revealed a significant degree of disturbance/mixing of organic deposits which may be quite recent in date ie related to the modern backfilling and levelling of a discrete doline type feature.

4.4.10 With reference to palaeoenvironmental remains, as previously mentioned, molluscan preservation was patchy and generally quite poor across the route. The same could also be said for preservation of animal bones which were also sparse.

This may be due to the presence of non-calcareous Tertiary deposits mantling the chalk and forming a significant component of the Head deposits. Any future sampling for these categories of material should be very targeted at deposits that demonstrate clear potential for preservation and should be carried out in consultation with the appropriate specialist and the Historic England Science advisor. Any further sampling for molluscs would require large volumes of sediment (>20L) in order to provide adequate quantities of shell for analysis. The only potential waterlogged remains sampled in the trenches were those from Trench 112 (discussed above), other than that, all of the sequences recorded were dry and oxidised.

4.4.11 Although charred remains were not found to be abundant in the earlier prehistoric samples, there is potential for further identification of the charcoal and associated charred remains from the Bronze Age cremation deposits. This would be worthwhile, not only to provide information about the cremation practice but also to provide some limited evidence about the surrounding landscape through identification of the woods used as fuel. Although evidence for arable agriculture was extremely slight, the presence of very occasional cereal grains demonstrates that this material survives, although large sample sizes (ideally 40–60L) would be required to recover useful amounts from prehistoric features. There are several key research topics connected to plant macrofossils highlighted in the South West Research Agenda, and these include understanding the change from growth of hulled to free-threshing wheat. The Roman and Iron Age charred material is fairly well preserved and abundant in some features, offering an opportunity to contribute to studies of agricultural change in the region.

4.4.12 The lack of charred material within the majority of sampled contexts is likely to be a consequence of the kinds of deposits sampled: colluvial layers are unlikely to include significant charred remains but may include small quantities of fine, small-sized charred material picked up during movement of sediment. Ditches that denote the edge of field systems rather than settlement boundaries are often at a distance from activities that would be expected to produce charred material.

4.4.13 While much of the extracted charred material is in poor condition as a result of damage caused by the original burning of the material, occasional well-preserved items such as the tubers from the false oat grass and some cereal grains show that preservation conditions for this type of material are occasionally good.

APPENDIX A TRENCH SUMMARY DATA

Trench	BGS mapped bedrock geology (drift)	Archaeology	Pedo-sedimentary sequences							
			Deep sondage (no,)	Sondage depth (m)	Exposed bedrock	Sinkhole fill	Head	Colluvium	Topsoil/ subsoil	Sampled
1	CHALK (C-W-F)						YES		0.45	
2	CHALK (HEAD)						YES		0.35	
3	POOLE SAND (HEAD)						YES		0.3	
4	POOLE SAND (HEAD)						YES		0.3	
5	POOLE SAND (HEAD)						YES		0.4	
6	POOLE SAND (HEAD)						YES		0.3	
7	POOLE SAND (HEAD)						YES		0.35	
8	CHALK						YES		0.26	
9	CHALK (HEAD)		3	2.6	YES		1.26	0.24	0.58	YES
11	CHALK				YES				0.26	
12	CHALK				YES				0.31	
13	CHALK				YES				0.22	
14	CHALK (HEAD)		1	1.03			0.25+	0.43	0.35	
15	CHALK		1	3			1.5+	1.06	0.44	YES
16	CHALK		1	0.75			0.5+		0.25	
17	CHALK				YES				0.22	
18	CHALK		1	1	YES		0.4		0.4	
19	CHALK	YES					YES		0.35	
21	CHALK	YES			YES		YES		0.25	
23	CHALK	YES			YES				0.27	
24	CHALK				YES				0.27	
27	CHALK				YES				0.3	
28	CHALK				YES				0.25	
30	CHALK				YES				0.35	
31	CHALK		1	2.4	YES	1.68			0.32	YES
32	CHALK	YES			YES				0.37	
33	GREENSAND		1	2.3	YES		0.4	0.9	0.3	
34	CHALK						YES		0.22	
35	CHALK						YES		0.19	
36	CHALK	YES					YES		0.25	
37	CHALK						YES		0.25	
38	CHALK	YES			YES				0.25	
39	CHALK				YES				0.25	
40	CHALK	YES			YES				0.23	
41	CHALK (HEAD2)		1	1			0.66+		0.34	
42	CHALK (HEAD2)	YES	2	2			1.48+		0.52	YES
43	CHALK (HEAD2)		1	1.07	YES		0.5		0.37	
44	CHALK (HEAD2)						YES		0.3	
45	CHALK		1	1.2	YES		0.9		0.3	
46	CHALK	YES							0.3	
47	CHALK	YES			YES				0.3	
48	CHALK				YES				0.34	

Trench	BGS mapped bedrock geology (drift)	Archaeology	Pedo-sedimentary sequences							
			Deep sondage (no,)	Sondage depth (m)	Exposed bedrock	Sinkhole fill	Head	Colluvium	Topsoil/ subsoil	Sampled
49	CHALK	YES	1	2	YES	1.8			0.2	
50	CHALK				YES				0.28	
51	CHALK				YES				0.23	
52	CHALK				YES				0.28	
53	CHALK	YES			YES				0.35	
54	CHALK	YES			YES				0.3	
56	CHALK				YES				0.3	
57	CHALK				YES				0.25	
58	CHALK				YES				0.2	
62	CHALK	YES			YES				0.3	
63	CHALK				YES				0.2	
64	CHALK	YES			YES				0.2	
65	CHALK	YES			YES				0.34	
66	CHALK				YES				0.34	
67	CHALK	YES			YES				0.2	
68	CHALK	YES	1	1.8	YES	1.54			0.26	YES
69	CHALK						YES		0.3	
70	CHALK						YES		0.38	
71	CHALK		1	2.3	YES	1.9			0.4	
72	CHALK						YES		0.3	
73	CHALK						YES		0.28	
74	CHALK	YES			YES		YES		0.24	
76	CHALK	YES	1	2	YES	0.7			0.3	
77	CHALK	YES			YES				0.35	
78	CHALK		1	2	YES	1.56			0.44	
80	CHALK				YES		YES		0.28	
81	CHALK				YES		YES		0.27	
82	CHALK				YES		YES		0.29	
83	CHALK		1	2.2			1.9+		0.3	
84A	CHALK		1	1.8	YES	1.45			0.35	
84B	CHALK				YES		YES		0.38	
85	CHALK						YES		0.27	
86	CHALK		1	1.8	YES		1.3	0.15	0.25	
87	CHALK	-			YES				0.2	
88	CHALK						0.01+	0.25	0.1	
89	CHALK	no			YES		YES		0.1	
90	CHALK						0.01+	0.15	0.2	
91	CHALK		1	1.05			0.5+	0.39	0.16	
92	CHALK						YES		0.32	
93	CHALK						YES		0.3	
94	CHALK						YES		0.32	
95	CHALK						YES		0.3	
96	CHALK		1	2.8			2.5+		0.3	
97	CHALK						YES		0.3	
98	CHALK (HEAD2)						YES		0.3	
99	CHALK (HEAD2)						YES		0.25	

Trench	BGS mapped bedrock geology (drift)	Archaeology	Pedo-sedimentary sequences							
			Deep sondage (no,)	Sondage depth (m)	Exposed bedrock	Sinkhole fill	Head	Colluvium	Topsoil/ subsoil	Sampled
100	chalk						YES		0.32	
101	CHALK (HEAD2)						YES			
102	CHALK (HEAD2)						YES			
103	CHALK		1	0.9	YES		0.54	0.16	0.2	
104	CHALK						YES		0.3	
105	CHALK (HEAD2)						0.01+	0.2	0.2	
106	CHALK		2	1.4	YES		0.55	0.35	0.35	YES
107	CHALK (HEAD2)						0.32+	0.16	0.2	
108	CHALK (HEAD)						0.01+	0.42	0.2	
109	CHALK						YES			
110	CHALK		1	1.1	YES		0.6		0.2	
111	POOLE SAND				YES				0.27	
112	POOLE SAND	YES	1	2.5		2.23+			0.27	YES
114	POOLE SAND	YES			YES		YES		0.46	
115	CHALK (HEAD2)						YES		0.3	
116	CHALK (HEAD2)						YES		0.2	
117	MUDSTONE									
118	LIMESTONE				YES		YES		0.2	
119	CHALK (HEAD2)	YES					YES		0.2	
120	LIMESTONE		1	0.6	YES		0.4		0.2	
121	CHALK						YES		0.2	
122	CHALK (HEAD2)	YES					YES		0.25	
126	LIMESTONE						YES		0.25	
127	LIMESTONE				YES				0.2	
128	MUDSTONE							0.04+	0.3	
129	LIMESTONE (HEAD)		1	2.82			0.94+	1.63	0.25	YES
130	LIMESTONE				YES				0.25	
131	LIMESTONE				YES				0.43	
132	MUDSTONE				YES					
133	MUDSTONE	YES			YES			48	0.49	YES
134	LIMESTONE				YES				0.3	
135	LIMESTONE				YES		YES			
136	LIMESTONE				YES				0.2	
137	KIMMERIDGE CLAY		2	0.88	YES		0.13	0.49	0.26	YES
138	KIMMERIDGE CLAY		1	1	YES			0.36	0.18	
139	KIMMERIDGE CLAY							0.05+	0.2	
140	KIMMERIDGE CLAY		1	0.8	YES				0.3	
141	KIMMERIDGE CLAY	YES			YES				0.29	
142	PORTLAND SAND		1	1.3	YES		0.1	0.16	0.25	
143	KIMMERIDGE CLAY	YES			YES				0.35	
144	KIMMERIDGE CLAY (HEAD)				YES				0.25	
145	KIMMERIDGE CLAY (HEAD)	-			YES				0.2	
146	KIMMERIDGE CLAY (HEAD)				YES				0.35	
147	KIMMERIDGE CLAY	YES	1		YES				0.32	
148	KIMMERIDGE CLAY (HEAD)	YES			YES				0.35	
150	CHALK (HEAD2)		1	1.2			0.7+		0.5	

Trench	BGS mapped bedrock geology (drift)	Archaeology	Pedo-sedimentary sequences							
			Deep sondage (no,)	Sondage depth (m)	Exposed bedrock	Sinkhole fill	Head	Colluvium	Topsoil/ subsoil	Sampled
153	CHALK	-	1	2.1		1.85+			0.25	
154	CHALK		1	2.2		2.0+			0.2	
155	KIMMERIDGE CLAY		2	1			0.8+	0.52	0.29	
156	KIMMERIDGE CLAY	YES	1	1.2	YES		0.6	0.2	0.2	
157	CHALK (HEAD)						YES		0.46	
158	CHALK		1	2.8			1.55+	0.9	0.35	
159	CHALK						YES		0.25	
160	CHALK						YES		0.25	
161	CHALK						YES		0.27	
162	CHALK				YES				0.25	
164	MUDSTONE	YES			YES				0.2	
165	KIMMERIDGE CLAY (HEAD)		1	0.83	YES		0.22		0.26	
166	KIMMERIDGE CLAY (HEAD)				YES				0.25	

APPENDIX B TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of two types of Head Deposits.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
101	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
103	Layer	-	-	Natural, brownish yellow slightly clayey silt, common flint and rare quartz inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
104	Layer	-	-	Natural, strong brown silty clay, common flint pebbles and cobbles. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a modern deposit and natural geology of variable Head Deposits.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
202	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
203	Layer	-	-	Modern deposit of brownish grey silt with plastic inclusions.	-	-
204	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark brown gravelly silt, frequent flint and rare quartz inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
204	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellow gravelly sandy silt. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
205	Layer	-	-	Natural, strong brown silt, frequent flint <120mm. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

300	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellow gravelly sand. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly sandy clay deposit.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
400	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.09	Subsoil	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Natural, light brown and orange sandy clay with flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
403	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark brown sandy clay with frequent flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
500	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil	-	-
502	Layer	-	-	Natural, light brown and orange clayey sand with flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
503	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark brown clayey sand with frequent flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of two types of Head Deposit.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural, light brown and orange sandy clay with flint	-	-

				inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT		
603	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark brown sandy clay with frequent flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying sinkhole with modern backfill and natural geology of clayey sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
700	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
701	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
702	Layer	-	-	Natural, light brown and orange clayey sand with flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
703	Layer	-	-	Modern fill of Sinkhole	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
800	Layer	-	0.19	Topsoil	-	-
801	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil	-	-
802	Layer	-	-	Natural, light brown and orange sandy clay with flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying variable natural geology.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
900	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
901	Layer	-		Subsoil or Colluvium, yellowish-brown clayey silt, moderately frequent inclusion of flint, chalk and quartz.	Flint	-
902	Layer	-	-	Colluvium, light brown and orange clayey sand with flint inclusions.	-	-

903	Layer	-	-	Natural. White Chalk. BEDROCK		
904	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellowish-brown sandy clay. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
905	Layer	-	-	Natural, greyish brown clay with flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
906	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark greyish brown clay with flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of shallow topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1100	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
1101	Layer	-	-	Natural. White Chalk with brown silty clay in fissures. BEDROCK	-	-
1102	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark reddish-brown silty clay with moderate amounts of flint. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
1103	Layer	-	-	Possible Sinkhole with fill of friable greyish brown silty, sandy clay and common chalk and flint.	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1200	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-
1202	Layer	-		Natural, white chalk BEDROCK with strong brown clayey silt and a few flints in fissures.	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of shallow topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60

					Avg. depth (m)	0.22
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1300	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
1301	Layer	-		Natural, white chalk BEDROCK with yellowish-brown silt and a few flints in fissures.	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, subsoil and colluvium, overlying mixed natural geology.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1400	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil	-	-
1401	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
1402	Layer	-	0.29	Colluvium, greyish brown silt, abundant sub-angular flint pebbles and cobbles	-	-
1403	Layer	-	0.14	Dark brown silty clay, frequent sub-angular flint pebbles and cobbles, few angular chalk and rounded quartz pebbles. COLLUVIUM or HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
1404	Layer	-	0.25	Pale yellow silt, frequent chalk clasts, matrix supported. DRY VALLEY DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 15						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a stratigraphical sequence of two colluvial deposits, one dry valley deposit and a Head Deposit (not bottomed at 3mBGL). The Bedrock has not been reached.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1500	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
1501	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
1502	Layer	-	0.65	Colluvium, dark yellowish-brown silty clay, abundant sub-angular flint pebbles and cobbles	Potter, flint	C17th+
1503	Layer	-	0.80	Dark brown silty clay, frequent angular to	-	-

				nodular flint pebbles and cobbles. HEAD DEPOSIT		
1504	Layer	-	1.00	Pale yellowish-brown silt, abundant chalk clasts, clast supported. DRY VALLEY DEPOSIT	-	-
1505	Layer	-	0.54	Colluvium. Olive brown clayey silt with frequent sub-angular Flint pebbles. LOWER COLLUVIUM	-	-

Trench 16						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Patches of chalk bedrock exposed in sondage.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1601	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
1602	Layer	-	0.55	Natural, dark brown silty clay with abundant nodular to angular flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
1603	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk BEDROCK.	-	-

Trench 17						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of shallow topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1701	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
1702	Layer	-	-	Natural, white and pale brown chalk BEDROCK.	-	-

Trench 18						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Patches of chalk bedrock exposed in sondage.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1801	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	Flint	-
1802	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
1803	Layer	-	0.40	Natural, brown clayey silt, frequent flint and rare chalk pebbles included.	-	-

				HEAD DEPOSIT		
1804	Layer	-	0.2m	Natural, white chalk BEDROCK.	-	-

Trench 19						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains a ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly silty.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1900	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
1901	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
1902	Cut	1.2	0.28	Cut of ditch, moderately steep straight sides and gently concave base.	-	-
1903	Fill	1.2	0.28	Fill of 1902, light brown silt with frequent chalk pebbles and cobbles	Pottery, flint, clay pipe, animal bone	Post-med
1904	Layer	-	-	Natural, brown silt with frequent chalk inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 21						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains a ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly silty and white chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2100	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	Flint	-
2101	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
2102	Cut	1.7	0.24	Cut of ditch, moderately steep concave sides and flat to undulating base.		
2103	Fill	1.2	0.22	Fill of 2102, yellowish-brown clayey silt.	Flint	-
2104	Fill	1.05	0.06	Primary fill of 2102, brown clayey with common flint pebbles.		
2105	Layer	-	-	Natural, brown silt with frequent flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
2106	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk. BEDROCK	-	-

Trench 23			
General description		**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains two ditches and three postholes within one of		**Length (m)**	50

the ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly silty and white chalk.					**Width (m)**	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2300	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
2301	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil	-	-
2302	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellowish-brown silty clay with abundant sub-angular chalk inclusions. WEATHERED BEDROCK	-	-
2303	Cut	0.3	0.18	Cut of posthole or postpipe with steep sides and concave base.	-	-
2304	Fill	0.3	0.18	Fill of 2103, black silt small chalk and small to cobble size flint inclusions.	Flint	-
2305	Cut	0.22	0.34	Cut of posthole with steep sides and concave base.	-	-
2306	Fill	0.22	0.34	Fill of 2105, black silt inclusions of pebble size chalk and flint and flint cobbles.	Flint	-
2307	Cut	0.23	0.10	Cut of posthole with steep sides and concave base.	-	-
2308	Fill	0.23	0.10	Fill of 2307, dark brownish grey/blackish silt angular chalk pebbles included. Burnt knapped and unworked flint present.	Flint	-
2309	Cut	0.45	0.30	Cut of ditch, moderately steep straight sides and concave base.	-	-
2310	Fill	0.35	0.15	Fill of 2309, yellowish-brown clayey silt, abundant angular chalk pebbles.	Flint	-
2311	Fill	0.45	0.15m	Fill of 2309, brown clayey silt, few angular chalk pebbles.	Flint	-
2312	Cut	2.38	0.40	Cut of ditch, gentle straight sides and gently concave base.	-	-
2313	Fill	1.88	0.09	Fill of 2312, dark greyish brown clayey silt with flint and chalk pebbles.	-	-
2314	Fill	2.38	0.30	Fill of 2312, greyish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk pebbles.	Pottery, flint	Early Iron Age

Trench 24						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of weathered chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2400	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
2401	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil	-	-
2403	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellowish-brown silty clay with abundant sub-angular chalk inclusions. WEATHERED BEDROCK	-	-

Trench 27						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of weathered chalk.					**Length (m)**	37.75
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2700	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
2701	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
2703	Layer	-	-	Natural, light yellowish-brown clayey silt and white fragmented chalk. WEATHERED BEDROCK	-	-

Trench 28						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying some modern deposits, a subsoil and natural geology of weathered chalk.					**Length (m)**	44
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2700	Layer	-	0.07	Topsoil	-	-
2701	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
2703	Layer	-	-	Natural, pale grey/white fragmented chalk. WEATHERED BEDROCK	-	-

Trench 30						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of weathered chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3000	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
3001	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3002	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk with brown clayey silt in fissures. BEDROCK	-	-

Trench 31						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of weather chalk and a sinkhole with three deposits of colluvium.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3100	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
3101	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	Flint	-
3102	Layer		0.55	Colluvium, brown clayey silt, common sub-angular chalk pebbles.	Pottery, flint	C17+
3103	Layer		1.15	Colluvium, brown clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles.	Flint	
3104	Layer	-	0.30	Colluvium, light brown silty clay, rare charcoal, common chalk pebbles.	Flint	-
3105	Layer	-	0.40	Natural, white chalk BEDROCK.	-	-
3106	Cut		2.05m	Cut of sinkhole	-	-

Trench 32						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains a ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a modern made ground deposit and a buried topsoil. A ditch was recorded as cutting the natural geology of gravelly silty and white chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.22
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3200	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil	-	-
3201	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
3202	Layer	-	0.18	Natural, white chalk. BEDROCK	-	-
3203	Layer	-	0.20	Made ground, light grey silty sand, frequent chalk and flint inclusions.	-	-
3204	Layer		0.10	Buried topsoil, very dark brown “peaty” silty clay	-	-
3205	Fill		0.60	Fill of ditch 3206, Brown silty clay, occasional	Flint	-

				charcoal, chalk and flint inclusions.		
3206	Cut	1.7	0.24	Cut of ditch, moderately steep concave sides and flat to undulating base.	-	-

Trench 33						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying Colluvium and natural geology of silty clay and sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3300	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil	-	-
3301	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3302	Layer	-	0.50	Colluvium, greyish brown clayey silty sand	-	-
3303	Layer	-	0.40	Colluvium, brown silty clay , frequent chalk and flint inclusions.	-	-
3304	Layer		0.40	Natural, brownish red clay, stone free. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
3305	Layer		0.50	Natural, olive yellow silty sand. WEATHERED GREENSAND BEDROCK	-	-

Trench 34						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of shallow topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.22
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3400	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
3401	Layer	-		Natural, brown silt with frequent flint and white chalk inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 35						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly silt.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3500	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil	-	-
3501	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil	-	-

3502	Layer	-	-	Natural, brown silt with frequent flint and white chalk inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 36						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains a ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.20
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3600	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
3601	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
3602	Layer	=-	-	Natural, brown silt, lenses of silty sand, frequent chalk inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
3603	Cut	2.20	0.68	Cut of ditch, steep slightly concave sides, not bottomed.	-	-
3604	Fill	1.2	0.22	Fill of 3602, brown silt with frequent chalk and rare flint inclusions.	Flint	-

Trench 37						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of shallow topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly silt.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3701	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
3702	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-
3703	Layer	-	-	Natural, brown silt with frequent chalk and rare flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 38						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains three ditches (termini). Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly silty and white chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3800	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
3801	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
3802	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellowish-brown	-	-

				clayey silt with abundant sub-angular chalk inclusions. WEATHERED BEDROCK		
3803	Fill	0.50	0.20	Fill of 3804, yellowish-brown slightly clayey silt, rare chalk inclusions.	Flint	-
3804	Cut	0.50	0.20	Cut of natural hollow concave sides and irregular base.	-	-
3805	Fill	0.40	0.20	Fill of 3806, yellowish-brown slightly clayey silt, rare chalk inclusions	-	-
3806	Cut	0.40	0.20	Cut of natural hollow irregular sides and base.	-	-
3807	Layer	-	-	Natural, cobbles of Chalk and nodular blocks of flint with Yellowish-brown silt in fissures.	-	-
3808	Cut	0.58	0.20	Cut of ditch terminus, steep sides, concave, disturbed base.	-	-
3809	Fill	0.58	0.20	Fill of 3808, brown silty clay, frequent flint and few chalk inclusions.	Flint	-
3810	Cut	1.10	-	Cut of ditch terminus, not excavated.	-	-
3811	Fill	1.10	0.25	Fill of 3812, brown clay, few angular chalk pebbles.	Flint	-
3812	Cut	2.38	0.40	Cut of ditch terminus, gentle straight sides and gently concave base.	-	-

Trench 39

General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly silty and white chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3901	Layer	-	-	Topsoil	-	-
3902	Layer	-	-	Brown grey silt common calk and rare flint inclusions.	-	-
3903	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk, fissures flied with greyish brown silt	-	-

Trench 40

General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contains a single posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly silty and white chalk.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4000	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
4001	Layer	-	0.03	Yellowish-brown silty clay.	-	-
4002	Fill	0.50	0.25	Upper fill of 4004, dark brown silty clay, frequent chalk and flint inclusions.	Flint	-
4003	Fill	0.50	0.35	Lower fill of 4004, dark yellowish-brown silty clay, common chalk inclusions.	-	-
4004	Cut	0.5	0.75	Posthole - Straight steep, then vertical straight sides, flat bottom.	-	-
4005	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk, fissures flied with greyish brown silt	-	-

Trench 41						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of weathered chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4100	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
4101	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
4102	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk.	-	-

Trench 42						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silt and clay deposit.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4200	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
4201	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	Flint	-
4202	Layer	-	0.54	Natural, Loess derived deposit	-	-
4203			0.70	Natural, red silty clay. CAPPING CLAY	-	-
4204			0.75	Dark brown, black mottling. CAPPING CLAY	-	-
4205	Layer	-	0.15	Brown gravelly chalk lens.	-	-
4206	Cut	0.50	0.40	Cut of pit with steep	-	-

				concave sides and flat bottom.		
4207	Fill	0.50	0.40	Fill of 4206, dark brownish grey silty clay, frequent inclusions of charcoal and flint.	Pottery, flint, fired clay, hammerstone	Early Iron Age

Trench 43						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly silty clay and chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.27
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4300	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil	-	-
4301	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
4302	Layer	-	0.50	Natural, orange brown silty clay, frequent inclusions of flint.	-	-
4303	Layer	-	0.20	Natural, white chalk.	-	-

Trench 44						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4401	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
4402	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
4403	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellowish-brown yellow clayey silt, common inclusions of flint and chalk. CAPPING CLAY	-	-

Trench 45						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt deposists.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4501	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
4502	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
4503	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellowish-brown yellow clayey silt, common inclusions of flint and chalk. CAPPING CLAY	-	-

4504	Layer			Natural, white chalk. BEDROCK	-	-
4505	Layer			Dark brown clayey silt, frequent inclusions of nodular flint.	-	-
4506	Layer			Subsoil above 4503	-	-
4507	Layer			Light brown slightly clayey silt, abundant chalk and rare flint inclusions. Head DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 46						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4601	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
4602	Cut	1.50	0.60	Cut of ditch, steep sides, concave base.	-	-
4603	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 4602, brown silty clay, frequent inclusions of flint.	Flint	-
4604	Layer			Natural variation of the bedrock surface.	-	-
4605	void			void	-	-
4606	Layer			Natural, white chalk. BEDROCK	-	-

Trench 47						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains three ditches and possible pit. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4701	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	Flint	-
4702	layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk. BEDROCK	-	-
4703	Cut	0.75	0.16	Cut of shallow ditch, concave sides, gently concave base.	-	-
4704	Fill	0.75	01.6	Fill of 4703, dark brown clayey silt, common inclusions of flint and chalk.	Flint, pottery	Early Bronze Age
4705	Cut	0.90	0.15	Cut of possible oval pit	-	-
4706	Fill	0.90	0.15	Fill of 4705, dark brown, slightly clayey silt, common	Flint, pottery	Early Bronze

				inclusions of chalk and flint.		Age
4707	Cut	2.15	0.48	Cut of ditch, straight moderately steep sides, concave base.	-	-
4708	Fill	2.15	0.48	Fill of 4707, brown silty clay, frequent inclusions of flint.	Flint	-
4709	Cut	0.70	0.26	Cut of shallow curvilinear ditch, concave to irregular sides, concave base.	-	-
4710	Fill	0.70	0.26	Fill of 4709, brown silty clay, frequent flint inclusions	Flint, pottery	Earlier Neolithic?

Trench 48						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of weathered chalk.					**Length (m)**	55
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4801	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	Flint	-
4802	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk.	-	-

Trench 49						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sinkhole filled with gravelly clayey silt deposits.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4901	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
4902	Layer	-	-	Natural, pale grey/white chalk. BEDROCK	-	-
4903	Fill	1.04	0.26	Fill of 4904, greyish brown silt, frequent stone inclusions.	Flint	-
4904	Cut	1.04	0.26	Cut of ditch, very steep, irregular to flat bases.	-	-
4905	Fill	0.40	0.24	Fill of 4906, reddish-brown silt, few small stone inclusions.	Flint	-
4906	Cut	0.40	0.24	Cut of ditch, straight moderate sides, narrow concave base.	-	-
4907	Cut	7.30	1.80	Cut of sinkhole	-	-
4908	Fill	5.00	0.90	Fill of 4907, dark brown clayey silt, abundant chalk inclusions	-	-

4909	Fill	3.50	0.70	Fill of 4907, dark brown clayey silt with frequent chalk inclusions.	-	-
4910	Fill	8.00	0.90	Fill of 4907, brown clayey silt, frequent chalk and flint inclusions.	-	-

Trench 50						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5001	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
5002	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
5003	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk, slightly undulating surface. BEDROCK	-	-

Trench 51						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of mixed chalk and silt.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5101	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
5102	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk, with rare spreads of yellowish-brown silt. BEDROCK	-	-

Trench 52						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5201	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
5202	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-
5203	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk, slightly undulating surface. BEDROCK	-	-

Trench 53		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains three ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.60

					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5301	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
5302	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
5303	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk. BEDROCK		
5304	Cut	2.26	0.60	Cut of Ditch, straight steep sides.	-	-
5305	Cut	2.14	0.48	Cut of ditch with moderately steep sides, flat base.	-	-
5306	Cut	1.00	0.50	Cut of pit, steep sides, not bottomed.	-	-
5307	Fill	1.00	0.50	Fill of 5306, reddish-brown silt with abundant small stones.	Flint, metal object	-
5308	Fill	2.14	0.48	Fill of 5305, reddish-brown silt, few small stones included.	Flint	-
5309	Fill	1.00	0.30	Upper fill of 5304, reddish-brown silt, few stone inclusions.	Flint	-
5310	Fill	0.76	0.18	Middle fill of 5304, dark reddish-brown silt, frequent stone inclusions.	-	-
5311	Fill	2.24	0.26	Basal fill of Ditch 5304, dark brown with white flecks clayey silt, abundant angular chalk pebbles included.	-	-

Trench 54						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SES
Trench contains two ditches. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5401	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
5402	Cut	1.2	0.42	Cut of ditch, steep sides, concave bases.	-	-
5403	Fill	1.2	0.42	Fill of 5402, yellowish-brown silty clay, frequent small flint inclusions.	Flint	-
5404	Cut	0.14	0.10	Cut of posthole, vertical sides, concave base.	-	-
5405	Fill	0.14	0.10	Fill of 5404, yellowish-brown silty clay, moderate	-	-

				small flint inclusions		
5406	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk with brown clay in fissures. BEDROCK	-	-

Trench 56						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly clayey silt and chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5601	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	CBM	-
5602	Layer	-	0.05	Natural, brown clayey silt, common sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-
5603	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk with brown clay in fissures. BEDROCK	-	-

Trench 57						
General description					**Orientation**	SW-NE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology chalk with isolated periglacial deposit.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5701	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
5702	Fill	0.46	018	Fill 5704, brown clayey silt, frequent angular flint pebbles and cobbles. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
5703	Layer	-	-	Natural, white weathered chalk. BEDROCK	-	-
5704	Cut	0.46	0.18	Cut of isolated natural linear event, irregular shape.	-	-

Trench 58						
General description					**Orientation**	SW-NE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology chalk with isolated periglacial deposit.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.20
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5801	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
5802	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark brown clayey silt, common nodular flint	-	-

				cobbles. HEAD DEPOSIT		
5803	Layer	-	-	Natural, pale brownish yellow silt with frequent chalk pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
5804	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk with few nodular flint cobbles. BEDROCK	-	-

Trench 62						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6201	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	Flint	-
6202	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
6203	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk with brown clay in fissures. BEDROCK		
6204	Cut	0.70	0.40	Cut of ditch, straight steep sides, concave base.	-	-
6205	Fill	0.70	0.40	Fill of 6204, dark yellowish-brown silty clay, moderate small flint inclusions.	Flint	-
6206	Cut	0.55	0.28	Cut of ditch, steep straight sides, pitted base.	-	-
6207	Fill	0.22	0.20	Fill of 6206, basal fill, brown silty clay, common small angular flint and chalk.	Flint	-
6208	Fill	0.55	0.15	Fill of 6206, dark grey clayey silt, frequent small stones included.	-	-

Trench 63						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly clayey silt and chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.20
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6301	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	Flint	-
6302	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark brown clayey silt, frequent nodular flint and rare chalk inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
6303	Layer	-	-	Natural, weathered white chalk. BEDROCK	-	-

Trench 64						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains two linear features suspected to form a penannular / ring ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly clayey silt and chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6401	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	Flint	-
6402	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk. BEDROCK	-	-
6403	Cut	1.20	0.37	Cut of ditch, steep concave sides, irregular base.	-	-
6404	Fill	1.10	0.16	Fill of 6403, dark reddish-brown silty clay, frequent flint and rare quartz inclusions.	Flint	-
6405	Cut	2.73	0.42	Cut of ditch, moderately steep straight sides, flat bottom.	-	-
6406	Fill	2.45	0.20	Fill of 6405, dark brown clayey silt with abundant flint.	Flint	-
6407	Fill	1.0	0.20	Fill of 6403, reddish-brown silty clay, rare small flint inclusions.	-	-
6408	Layer	0.45	0.10	Natural, dark reddish-brown silty clay, moderate flint inclusions.	-	-
6409	Fill	2,73	0.20	Fill of 6405, dark yellowish-brown clayey silt, few fine chalk and rare small flint inclusions.	Flint	-
6410	Fill	1.60	0.15	Fill of 6405, dark brown clayey silt, common chalk and flint pebbles and rare charcoal included.	Flint	-
6411	Layer	-	-	Natural, strong brown homogenous silty clay. RESIDUAL CLAY	-	-
6412	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark brown clayey silt, frequent nodular flint cobbles. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 65		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
A single urned cremation was located within the trench. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay and chalk.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.60
	Avg. depth (m)	0.34

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6501	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	Flint	-
6502	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk. BEDROCK	-	-
6503	Fill	-	-	Fill of Urn 6507, light greyish brown silty sand with inclusions of cremated bone.	Pottery	Early Bronze Age
6504	Group	-	-	Cremation group number with Urn SF1002, including contexts 6503,6505 and 6506, 6507.	-	-
6505	Cut	0.40	0.15	Cut of cremation burial 6504, straight moderately steep sides, concave base.	-	-
6506	Fill	0.40	0.15	Fill of 6505, reddish-brown silty clay.	Pottery	Early Bronze Age
6507	Fill	-	-	Urn SF1002 from cremation 6504	Pottery	Early Bronze Age
6508	Layer	0.45	0.10	Greyish brown silty clay.	-	-

Trench 66

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay and chalk.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.60
	Avg. depth (m)	0.34

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6601	Layer	-	0.20	Natural, reddish-brown silty clay.	-	-
6602	Layer	-	0.10	Natural, reddish-brown silty clay, with flint inclusions.	Flint	-
6603	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	Flint	-
6604	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk. BEDROCK	-	-
6605	Cut	1.00	-	Ditch - unexcavated	-	-
6606	Fill	1.00	-	Fill of 6605		

Trench 67

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contains two linear features suspected to form a penannular / ring ditch and a linear terminus. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.60
	Avg. depth (m)	0.20

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6701	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-

6702	Cut	1.60	0.60	Cut of ditch, straight to irregular moderately steep sides of V-shaped profile.	-	-
6703	Fill	1.60	0.30	Fill of 6702, reddish-brown silty clay, moderate chalk and flint inclusions.	Flint	-
6704	Fill	0.84	0.30	Fill of 6702, dark reddish-brown silty clay moderate flint and chalk inclusions.	Flint	-
6705	Cut	0.85	0.48	Cut of ditch, steep sides, flat base.	-	-
6706	Fill	0.85	0.24	Fill of 6705, reddish-brown silty clay with frequent flint.	Flint	-
6707	Fill	0.52	0.14	Fill of 6705, reddish-brown silty clay, inclusions of a white chalk lens and flint.	Flint	-
6708	Layer	0.38	0.12	Fill of 6705, dark reddish-brown silty clay, moderate chalk and flint inclusions.	Flint	-
6709	Fill	-	-	Natural, white chalk. BEDROCK	-	-
6710	Cut	1.10	0.40	Cut of possible terminus, steep concave sides and concave to irregular base.	-	-
6711	Fill	-	-	Fill of 6710, dark reddish-brown silty clay, frequent chalk and flint included.	Flint	-
6712	Fill	-	-	Fill of 6710, dark reddish-brown silty clay, frequent angular chalk included.	-	-

Trench 68						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a stratigraphical sequence of two colluvial deposits, one dry valley deposit and a Head Deposit (not bottomed at 3mBGL). The Bedrock has not been reached.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6801	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	Flint	-
6802	Layer	-	0.20	Lower Topsoil	-	-
6803	Layer	-	0.95	Natural, white chalk. BEDROCK	-	-
6804	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark brown clayey silt, frequent angular to nodular flint pebbles and cobbles. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
6805	Layer	-	0.20	Colluvium, brown slightly silty clay, common small	-	-

				flint inclusions.		
6806	Layer	-	0.08	Colluvium, brown slightly clayey silt, abundant flint pebbles.	-	-
6807	Layer		0.16	Colluvium, dark yellowish-brown clayey silt, common small flint and chalk inclusions.	Flint	-
6808	Layer	-	0.22	Natural, dark brown clayey silt common small flint and chalk inclusion. RESIDUAL CLAY/ HEAD DEPOSIST	-	-
6809	Layer	-	1.00	Natural, dark brown and yellowish-brown slightly clayey silt, common flint and chalk inclusions.	-	-
6810	Layer	-	0.40	Natural, dark brown clayey silt with frequent flint and chalk inclusions.	-	-
6811	Cut	0.75	0.19	Cut of ditch, moderately steep straight sides and flat base.	-	-
6812	Fill	0.75	0.75	Fill of 6811, brown clayey silt, frequent inclusions of small chalk, flint and quartz.	Flint	-

Trench 69						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6901	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil	-	-
6902	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
6903	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellowish-brown sandy clay, with flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT FROM LOESS	-	-

Trench 70						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly silty sand and clay deposits.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7000	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-

7001	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	Flint	-
7002	Layer	-	-	Natural, light yellowish grey clay with lenses of sandy silt, with frequent flint and few quartz inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
7003	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark silty sand and clay with moderate flint and chalk and rare quartz inclusions. HEAD DEPOSITS	-	-
7004	Layer	-	-	Natural, greyish brown sandy silt with few flint and chalk inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 71						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly silty clay and a sinkhole.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7100	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil	-	-
7101	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
7102	Layer	-	0.22	Natural, strong brown mottled dark brown silty clay with frequent flint and chalk inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
7103	Layer	-	0.03	Natural, pale yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and quartz inclusions. HEAD DEPOSITS	-	-
7104	Layer	-	0.35	Natural, brown clayey silt with frequent flint and chalk inclusions. FILL OF SINKHOLE	-	-
7105	Layer	-	1.55	Natural, dark yellowish-brown clayey silt with common small flint and quartz pebbles. FILL OF SINKHOLE	-	-
7106	Layer	-	0.60	Natural, white chalk. BEDROCK	-	-

Trench 72		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt and clay deposits.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.60

					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7200	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil	-	-
7201	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
7202	Layer	-	-	Natural, light yellowish-brown sandy silt and dark greyish brown clay with inclusions of flint, chalk and small rounded quartz. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 73						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7300	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
7301	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
7302	Layer	-	-	Natural, strong brown silty clay with frequent flint and chalk inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 74						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains two possible linear features and one possible posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of weathered chalk with clay filled fissures and one possible sinkhole.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7400	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	-
7401	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
7402	Layer	-	-	Natural, weathered white chalk with light brown gritty sandy silt and infrequent flint inclusions. BEDROCK	-	-
7403	Cut	0.47	0.12	Cut of possible posthole, gently concave sides and base.	-	-
7404	Fill	0.47	0.12	Fill of 7403, brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of chalk and flint.	-	-
7405	Cut	0.96	0.50	Cut of possible ditch, straight steeps sides and	-	-

				irregular base.		
7406	Fill	0.96	0.50	Fill of 7405, brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of chalk and flint.	-	-
7407	Cut	0.67	0.22	Cut of possible gully, gently concave sides and base.	-	-
7408	Fill	0.67	0.22	Fill of 7407, light brown silty sand and clay, moderate flint and chalk inclusions.	-	-
7409	Layer	1.40	0.72	Natural, greyish brown silty clay, common flint and chalk inclusions. CLAY DEPOSIT	-	-
7410	Layer	-	-	Natural, brown gritty clay with frequent inclusions of flint and chalk. HEAD DEPOSIT/FILL OF SINKHOLE	-	-

Trench 76						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains one possible linear feature. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of weathered chalk with clay filled fissures and one sinkhole.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7600	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
7601	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
7602	Layer	-	-	Natural, weathered white chalk with light greyish brown gritty sandy silt. BEDROCK	-	-
7603	Cut	1.06	0.70	Cut of natural fissure	-	-
7604	Layer	1.06	0.70	Natural, strong brown loam, frequent inclusions of chalk and flint. CLAY DEPOSIT IN FISSURE	-	-
7605	Cut	1.34	0.40	Cut of possible ditch, moderately steep convex to irregular sides, concave base.	-	-
7606	Fill	0.96	0.50	Fill of 7605, strong brown silty clay, with frequent inclusions of chalk and flint.	Flint	-
7607	Layer	2.00	0.70	Natural, dark brown silt, common small white chalk and nodular flint inclusions. FILL OF SINKHOLE	-	-

7608	Layer	2.00	1.00	Natural, very dark brown Clayey silt with lenses of white chalk. FILL OF SINKHOLE	-	-

Trench 77						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay and chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7700	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
7701	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil	-	-
7702	Layer	-	-	Natural, weathered white chalk with superficial lenses of brown silty clay. BEDROCK	-	-
7703	Layer	0.50	0.15	Natural, strong brown clayey silt, frequent nodular flint. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
7704	Cut	0.56	0.32	Cut of ditch, steep straight sides and flat base.	-	-
7705	Fill	0.56	0.32	Fill of 7704, brown silty clay, frequent inclusions of chalk and flint.	Flint	-

Trench 78						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of deposits of clayey silt, clay and chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7801	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	Flint	-
7802	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
7803	Layer	-	0.55	Natural, dark brown clayey silt, frequent flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	Flint	-
7804	Layer	-	0.90	Natural, dark reddish-brown clay with lenses of chalk. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
7805	Cut	0.47	0.35	Natural depression, filled with mid brownish grey chalk rich silt	-	-

Trench 80		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying	**Length (m)**	50

natural geology of clayey silt and chalk bedrock with a possible sinkhole.					**Width (m)**	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8001	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
8002	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk. BEDROCK	-	-
8003	Layer	-	-	Natural, brown clayey silt, chalk inclusions. FILL OF SINKHOLE	-	-
8004	Layer	-	-	Natural, brownish red clayey silt with frequent flint inclusions and few lenses of sandy silt with quartz pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 81						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt and chalk bedrock with a possible sinkhole.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.27
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8101	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
8102	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk. BEDROCK	-	-
8103	Layer	-	-	Natural, brownish yellow sandy clay, frequent quartz and flint pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT/FLUVIAL TERRACE	-	-
8104	Layer	-	-	Natural, brownish red clayey silt with common nodular flint and rare quartz inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 82						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying colluvium and natural geology of sandy silt, silty clay and chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8201	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
8202	Layer	-	-	Colluvium, brownish red sandy silt with flint inclusions.	-	-
8203	Layer	-	-	Natural, brown clayey silt,	-	-

				frequent nodular flint. HEAD DEPOSIT		
8204	Layer	-	-	Natural, fragmented white chalk. BEDROCK	-	-
8205	Layer			Natural, brownish yellow sandy silt, common sub-angular to sub-rounded flint chalk and quartz pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT/FLUVIAL TERRACE		

Trench 83						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt, silty clay and chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8301	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	Flint	-
8302	Layer	-	0.35	Natural, brownish red clayey silt with moderate flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	Metal object	-
8303	Layer	-	1.00	Natural, strong brown clayey sand, frequent flint, chalk and sub-rounded quartz pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT/FLUVIAL TERRACE	-	-
8304	Layer	-	-	Natural, fragmented white chalk. BEDROCK	-	-
8305	Layer		0.90	Natural, dark brown clay, common angular to nodular flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
8306	Layer		0.70	Natural, dark yellowish-brown slightly clayey silt, rare chalk inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 84 A						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a sinkhole and natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	25
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8401	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
8402	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk. BEDROCK	-	-

8303	Layer	-	1.00	Colluvium, dark greyish brown silt, moderate chalk inclusions. FILL OF SINKHOLE	-	-
8407	Layer	-	0.70	Natural, dark yellowish-brown clayey silt with abundant chalk pebbles and cobbles. FILL OF SNIKHOLE	-	-
8408	Layer	-	0.45	Natural, brown slightly clayey silt, few chalk inclusions. FILL OF SINKHOLE/KRYOTURBATION	-	-
8409	Layer	-	0.60	Natural, brown slightly clayey silt, frequent angular chalk inclusions. FILL OF SINKHOLE/KRYOTURBATION	-	-
8410	Layer	-	0.45	Natural, brown slightly clayey silt, few angular chalk inclusions. FILL OF SINKHOLE/KRYOTURBATION	-	-

Trench 84 B						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a sinkhole and natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	25
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8404	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
8405	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark brown slightly clayey, slightly sandy silt, frequent nodular flint and rare small sub-rounded quartz inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
8406	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk. BEDROCK	-	-

Trench 85						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt, silty clay and chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.27
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8501	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	Flint	-
8502	Layer	-	-	Natural, brownish red clayey silt with frequent flint inclusions and lenses	-	-

				of sandy slit with quartz pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT		
8503	Layer	-	-	Natural, light reddish yellow sand silt, frequent flint and sub-rounded quartz pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT/FLUVIAL TERRACE	-	-

Trench 86						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying colluvium and natural geology of sandy silt, silty clay and chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8601	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
8602	Layer	-	0.50	Natural, reddish-brown sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions, lenses of gravel present. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
8603	Layer	-	-	Colluvium, dark yellowish-brown sandy silt, with small flint inclusions.	-	-
8604	Layer	-	-	Colluvium, dark greyish brown silt, stone free.	-	-
8605	Layer		0.80	Natural, brownish yellow silty clay, common angular to nodular flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
8606	Layer		0.15	Colluvium, dark greyish brown sandy silt, frequent quartz and flint pebbles.	-	-
8607	Layer		0.3	Natural, white chalk. BEDROCK	-	-

Trench 87						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.20
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8701	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	Flint	-
8702	Layer		-	Natural, white chalk with rare superficial lenses of reddish-brown clay. BEDROCK	-	-

Trench 88						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying colluvium and natural geology of sandy silt, silt, clay and chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8801	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil	-	-
8802	Layer	-	0.25	Colluvium, olive brown slightly clayey silt with few inclusions.	-	-
8803	Layer	-	-	Natural, light yellowish-brown silty sand, common flint and quartz pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT/FLUVIUAL TERRACE	-	-
8804	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk. BEDROCK	-	-
8805	Layer	-	-	Natural, brownish yellow silty clay, common angular to nodular flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 89						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt and chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8901	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil	-	-
8902	Layer	-	0.25	Natural, reddish-brown clayey silt moderate quartz and flint pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
8903	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk. BEDROCK	-	-

Trench 90						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a thin colluvium over natural geology of gravelly silty sand and clayey silt.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9001	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
9002	Layer	-	0.15	Colluvium, dark greyish brown sandy silt, infrequent small flint and	-	_

				quartz pebbles.		
9003	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark brown clayey silt with frequent flint pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
9004	Layer	-	-	Light brownish yellow silty sand with common quartz, flint and rare chalk pebbles EARLY PLEISTOCENE TERRACE	-	-

Trench 91						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying colluvium over natural geology of gravelly silty sand and clayey silt.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9101	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	Flint	-
9102	Layer			Natural, reddish-brown clayey silt, common chalk inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT		
9103	Layer	-	0.12	Yellowish-brown sandy silt with frequent rounded quartz and sub-angular flint EARLY PLEISTOCENE TERRACE	-	_
9104	Layer	-	0.30	Colluvium, olive brown slightly sandy silt, common flint and quartz pebbles.	-	-
9105	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark brown clayey, sandy silt with common flint pebbles and cobbles. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
9106	Layer	-	0.09	Colluvium, greyish brown silty coarse sand, common small flint and quartz pebbles.	-	-

Trench 92						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9201	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	Flint	-
9202	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark yellowish-brown silty clay with few stones. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 93						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9301	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	Flint	-
9302	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent small stones. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 94						
General description					**Orientation**	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9401	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	Flint	-
9402	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark yellowish-brown silty sand with few stones. EARLY PLEISTOCENE TERRACE	-	-

Trench 95						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9501	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	Flint	-
9502	Layer	-	-	Natural, reddish-brown silty clay common small to medium flint. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 96						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silt, silty clay and clayey sand over chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9601	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	Flint	-
9602	Layer		0.10	Subsoil, olive grey silt,	-	-

				common small to large flint pebbles.		
9603	Layer	-	0.15	Light brown silt with few rounded quartz and sub-angular flint. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	_
9604	Layer	-	0.15	Pale yellow sandy silt with frequent rounded quartz and sub-angular flint EARLY PLEISTOCENE TERRACE	-	-
9605	Layer	-	0.50	Natural, dark brown silty clay with common flint pebbles and cobbles. EARLY PLEISTOCENE TERRACE	-	-
9606	Layer	-	1.80	Brown slightly clayey sand with frequent rounded quartz and sub-angular flint EARLY PLEISTOCENE TERRACE	-	-
9607	Layer	-	1.15	White chalk	-	-

Trench 97						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9701	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	Flint	-
9702	Layer	-	-	Natural, reddish-brown clayey silt with common small to medium flint. HEAD DEPOSIST	-	-

Trench 98						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9801	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	Flint	-
9802	Layer	-	-	Natural, reddish-brown clayey silt with common chalk and flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIST	-	-

Trench 99		
General description	**Orientation**	SE-NW

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silt, silty sand and silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9901	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
9902	Layer	-	-	Natural, reddish-brown clay, common medium flint.	-	-
9903	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil, brownish grey silt, few small sub-angular flint and rounded quartz pebbles.	-	_
9904	Layer	-	0.70	Natural, dark yellowish-brown silt common rounded quartz and sub-angular flint pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
9905	Layer	-	0.18	Natural, brownish yellow slightly clayey silt, sub-angular flint frequent and rounded quartz pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
9906	Layer	-	0.25	Natural, pale yellow silty sand with frequent rounded quartz pebbles. EARLY PLEISTOCENE TERRACE	-	-
9907	Layer	-	0.25	Natural, yellowish-brown silty clay with common sub-angular flint pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
9908	Layer	-	0.70	Natural, pale yellow silty sand with frequent rounded quartz pebbles. EARLY PLEISTOCENE TERRACE	-	-

Trench 100						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10001	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	Flint	-
10002	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent small stones. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 101						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10101	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
10102	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent small stones. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 102						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10201	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	Pottery, flint	Roman
10202	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent small stones. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 103						
General description					**Orientation**	S-N
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of sandy silt and clay over chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10301	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	Flint	-
10302	Layer		0.16	Colluvium, dark yellowish-brown, slightly sandy silt, common small rounded to angular flint pebbles, lens of small to medium angular flint and chalk pebbles.	-	-
10303	Layer	-	0.30	Natural, greyish brown sandy silt with frequent sub-rounded to rounded quartz rare flint pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	_
10304	Layer	-	0.27	Natural, brown clay with few sub-rounded to angular flint. HEAD DEPOSIT		-

10305	Layer	-	0.17	White chalk	-	-

Trench 104						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10104	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
10104	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent flint pebbles and cobbles. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 105						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of sandy silt and clay over chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10501	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
10502	Layer	-	-	Natural, strong brown lightly clayey silt common flint and rare chalk inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT		
10503	Layer		0.20	Colluvium, brown, clayey silt, common flint pebbles and small cobbles.	-	-
10504	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark brown clay silt with frequent chalk and flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 106						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of clayey silt and clay over chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10601	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	Flint	-
10602	Layer		0.36	Colluvium, dark yellowish-brown, slightly clayey silt, common flint pebbles and small cobbles.	Flint	-
10603	Layer	-	0.31	Natural, light brownish	-	-

				yellow slightly clayey silt with frequent chalk and flint and rare quartz pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT		
10604	Layer	-	0.28	Natural, yellowish-brown silty clay with common chalk and rare flint pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
10605	Layer	-	0.13	Natural, yellowish-brown clay, stone free. RESIDUAL CLAY	-	-
10606	Layer		0.17	Natural. White chalk. BEDROCK	-	-
10607	Layer		-	Natural, brown slightly clayey silt, common flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 107						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of sandy silt, sand and clayey silt.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.240
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10701	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
10702	Layer		0.16	Colluvium, greyish brown sandy silt, common flint pebbles and cobbles.	-	-
10703	Layer	-	0.30	Natural, greyish brown sandy silt with frequent sub-rounded to rounded quartz rare flint pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT	Pottery	C13–14
10704	Layer	-	0.15	Natural, greyish brown sandy silt with sand lenses and common small rounded quartz pebbles.	-	-
10705	Layer	-	0.14	Natural, light greyish brown sand, lenses of brown silt and grey clay.	-	-
10706	Layer	-	0.02	Natural, dark grey sandy silt.	-	-
10707	Layer	-	0.21	Natural, grey slightly clayey silt, few coarse sand grains.	-	-

Trench 108		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and colluvium	**Length (m)**	50

overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10801	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
10802	Layer	-	-	Natural, greyish brown, sandy silt, rare flint pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIST	-	-
10803	Layer	-	0.30	Colluvium, brown sandy silt common chalk and flint pebbles and cobbles and rare quartz pebbles.	-	-
10804	Layer	-	0.22	Colluvium, brownish grey slightly sandy silt, rare chalk and flint pebbles.	-	-

Trench 109						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10901	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
10902	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellowish-brown, sandy silt, frequent flint and quartz pebbles.	-	-
10903	Layer	-	-	Natural, light yellowish-brown sandy silt common chalk and flint pebbles.	-	-

Trench 110						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.20
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11001	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
11002	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark yellowish-brown sandy silt, abundant flint and quartz inclusions.	-	-
11003	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellowish-brown, sandy silt, frequent flint and quartz inclusions.	-	-
10804	Layer	-	0.28	Natural, light brownish yellow silty sand, common chalk and flint pebbles.	-	-

11005	Layer-		0.40	White chalk with wide filled fissures. BEDROCK		

Trench 111						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.20
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11101	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
11102	Layer	-	0.14	Natural, yellowish-brown, sandy silt, frequent flint and quartz pebbles.	-	-
11103	Layer	-	0.42	Natural, light yellowish-brown sandy silt common chalk and flint pebbles.	-	-

Trench 112						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains a corndryer, a drystone wall, three ditches and a possible pond feature. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly sandy silt and gravelly clayey sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11201	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
11202	Layer	-	0.14	Natural, dark yellowish-brown silty sand.	-	-
11203	Cut	1.50	0.68	Curvilinear ditch with moderate straight sides and flat base.	-	-
11204	Cut	2.30	0.58	Construction cut T-shaped corndryer 11211, vertical sides and flat base.	-	-
11205	Fill	0.80	0.20	Fill of 11211, dark greyish brown silty sand, frequent burnt and unburnt limestone and burnt lime.	Metal object, animal bone	-
11206	Cut	1.00	0.48	Curvilinear ditch, straight moderate sides and uneven base.	-	-
11207	Structure	0.44	0.62	Dry stone wall of undressed stone.	-	-
11208	-	-	-	Void	-	-
11209	Cut	1.30	0.40	Ditch with convex tops, moderate concave sides and concave base	-	-
11210	Cut	4.00	0.90	Sinkhole, cut number	-	-

				assigned to aid recording Gently concave side.		
11211	Group	2.3m	0.58m	Corndryer, T-shaped, near vertical internal dry wall, stepped sides in both ends of the "T", flat base.	-	-
11212	Fill	0.85	0.25	Fill of 11211, dark yellowish-brown sandy silt, moderate inclusions of flint, charcoal and burnt and unburnt limestone.	Animal bone	-
11213	Fill	0.85	0.07	Fill of 11211, dark blackish brown sandy silt, moderate inclusions charcoal and rare small flint and limestone.	Pottery, flint, animal bone	Roman - C2nd
11214	Fill	1.00	0.48	Fill of 11206, light greyish brown silty sand with pebbles and cobbles.	-	-
11215	Fill	1.30	0.40	Fill of 11209, dark greyish brown silty sand with pebbles and cobbles.	Pottery	Roman - mid C2nd+
11216	Fill	1.50	0.68	Fill of 11203, dark greyish brown silty sand with pebbles.	Pottery, flint, metal object, CBM, fired clay, animal bone	Roman - AD120+
11217	Fill	2.15	0.40	Fill of 11223, greyish brown silt, frequent inclusions of flint and small white stone.	Fired clay	Pre-medieval
11218	Fill	2.30	0.15	Fill of 11210, light brown silt, inclusions of white stone.	Pottery	Roman
11219	Fill	1.20	0.12	Fill of 11210, light brown silt, rare inclusions of limestone and flint and wood.	-	-
11220	Fill	0.90	0.15	Fill of 11210, dark greyish brown "peaty" organic silt frequent inclusions of wood. PEAT	-	-
11221	Fill	2.4	0.30	Fill of 11210, blackish brown "peaty silt" with lenses of greyish brown silt, frequent inclusions of wood and rare white stone.	-	-
11222	Fill	2.70	0.20	Fill of 11210, light brown sandy silt, rare inclusions of limestone.	-	-

11223	Cut	2.20	0.40	Ditch with gentle straight top, moderately steep side and flat base.	-	-
11224	Fill	0.30	0.20	Fill of 11210, brown silt, occasional inclusions of limestone.	-	-
11225	Layer	-	0.95	Natural, brown sandy silt with common small sub-rounded quartz pebbles.	Pottery	Roman C2nd+
11226	Layer	-	0.30	Natural, grey clayey sand, common inclusions of sub-angular to rounded flint pebbles and cobbles.	-	-

Trench 114

General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains one ditch, several rubbles deposits and a possible metaled surface. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly silt.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11401	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
11402	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil, dark yellowish-brown, sandy silt, frequent limestone pebbles.	-	-
11403	Layer	-	0.15	Natural, greyish brown silt, frequent flint pebbles.	-	-
11404	Layer	0.50	0.20	Rubble deposit, greyish brown sandy silt with abundant limestone and flint cobbles and blocks.	Pottery, fired clay, animal bone	Roman Late 3rd-4th
11405	Layer	1.00	-	Rubble deposit, greyish brown sandy silt with abundant limestone and flint cobbles and blocks.	Pottery	Roman - 3rd-4th
11406	Fill	5.10	0.40	Fill of 11407, greyish brown silty sand, common inclusions of stone pebbles.	Roman, flint, metal object, animal bone	Roman Late 3rd-4th
11407	Cut	5.10	1.90	Wide ditch with concave, stepped sides, base not fully excavated.	-	-
11408	Layer	0.1	0.35	Metaled surface or natural, greyish brown sandy silt with abundant flint pebbles and cobbles.	-	-
11409	Fill	2.66	0.44	Fill of 11407, greyish brown silty sand, abundant inclusions of pebbles.	Pottery, metal object, CBM, fired clay, slag, animal bone	Roman - C4th

11410	Fill	1.80	0.34	Fill of 11407, light brownish grey silty sand, frequent pebbles and cobbles.	-	-
11411	Fill	1.60	0.74	Light grey silty sand with common pebbles.	Pottery, animal bone	Roman

Trench 115						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of gravel.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11500	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
11501	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellowish grey gravel.	-	-

Trench 116						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11600	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
11601	Layer	-	-	Natural, light yellowish-brown slightly silty sandy clay, common flint pebbles and small cobbles.	-	-
11602	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellowish-brown silty sand, frequent flint and limestone pebbles.	-	-
11603	Layer	-	0.40	Natural, brownish grey gravel	-	-
11604	Layer	-	2.40	Natural, yellow banded clay	-	-

Trench 117						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly sandy or clayey silt and gravelly silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11700	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
11701	Layer	-	-	Natural, brownish yellow sandy silt, frequent inclusions of limestone.	-	-
11702	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellowish-brown silty sand, rare limestone	-	-

				pebbles.		
11703	Layer	-	-	Natural, brownish yellow slightly silty sand, common limestone inclusions.	-	-
11704	Layer	-	-	Natural, brownish yellow clayey silt, frequent limestone inclusions.	-	-

Trench 118						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly silty clay and sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11800	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
11801	Layer	-	-	Natural, light reddish-brown silty clay, common inclusions of limestone. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
11802	Layer	-	-	Natural, light yellowish grey sandy silt with inclusions of limestone pebbles and cobbles.	-	-

Trench 119						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains three ditches and one pit. Consists of topsoil subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of gravelly clayey sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11900	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
11901	Layer	-	-	Subsoil	-	-
11902	Structure	-	-	Structure	-	-
11903	Cut	1.60	0.50	Cut of ditch with gentle sides and concave base.	Pottery	Roman - C2nd+
11904	Cut	1.10	0.35	Cut of pit, concave sides and gently concave base	Pottery, fired clay	Roman - Late C3-4
11905	Fill	1.60	0.20	Fill of 11903, light greyish brown sandy silt, frequent flint inclusions.	-	-
11906	Fill	1.60	0.30	Fill of 11903, greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions	Pottery, flint, metal object	Roman - C2nd+
11907	Fill	1.10	0.35	Fill of 11904, light brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of flint.	Pottery, flint, metal object	Roman

11908	Cut	1.50	0.80	Construction cut for 11902, wide gently concave top sides and steep to vertical lower sides, and flat base – not fully bottomed.	-	-
11909	Fill	0.50	0.30	Fill of 11908, pale grey sandy silt common flint and limestone inclusions.	-	-
11910	Fill	0.50	0.2	Fill of 11908, pale grey sandy silt, rare flint and limestone inclusions	-	-
11911	Fill	1.12	0.32	Fill of 11908, dark grey/blackish slightly clayey silty sand, common inclusions of limestone cobbles and blocks.	Pottery, flint, metal object, animal bone	Roman late C2nd+
11912	Fill	0.37	0.18	Fill of 11908, brownish grey sandy silt, common flint and limestone inclusions.	Metal object	-
11913	Fill	1.30	0.22	Fill of 11908 brownish grey mottled orange silty sand with common limestone inclusions.	Pottery, flint, millstone	Roman - Late 3rd -4th
11914	Fill	1.50	0.22	Fill of 11908, dark grey/blackish clayey sandy silt, moderate flint and limestone inclusions.	Pottery, flint, spindle whorl, animal bone	Roman - 4th
11915	Fill	0.90	0.08	Fill of 11908, light grey mottled orange frequent inclusions of limestone.	-	-
11916	Fill	0.50	0.06	Fill of 11908, black slightly silty sandy clay.	-	-
11917	Layer	-	0.18	Colluvium??? brownish grey silt, abundant sub-angular to sub-rounded flint and limestone pebbles and cobbles.	-	-
11918	Layer	-	0.15	Natural, light yellowish orange clayey sand with common flint inclusions.	-	-
11919	Cut	1.60	0.50	Cut of Ditch, steep straight side and gently concave base	Pottery, fired clay, animal bone	Roman - late 3rd–4th
11920	Fill	1.40	0.17	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, frequent flint inclusions.	-	-
11921	Fill	1.60	0.32	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, moderate inclusions	Pottery, shale object, animal	Roman - late 3rd–

				small pebbles and rare large limestone.	bone	4th
11922	Cut	3.00	-	Unexcavated ditch, same as [11407] in TR114.	-	-

Trench 120						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly silty clay and sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
12000	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
12001	Layer	-	-	Natural, reddish-brown sandy clay, common inclusions of limestone.	-	-
12002	Layer	-	0.30	Natural, strong brown mottled blackish sandy clay, common limestone inclusions.	-	-
12003	Layer	-	-	Natural. Limestone. BEDROCK	-	-

Trench 121						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of gravel.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.20
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
12100	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
12101	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellowish grey gravel.	-	-

Trench 122						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench containing one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology gravelly clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
12200	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
12201	Layer	-	-	Subsoil, strong brown sandy clay, infrequent inclusions.	-	-
12202	Layer	-	-	Brown to grey clay with frequent flint and limestone inclusions.	-	-
12203	Cut	0.95	0.20	Cut of ditch with moderate	-	-

				concave sides and flat base.		
12204	Fill	0.95	0.20	Fill of 12203, greyish brown sandy silt with infrequent poorly sorted stones.	-	-

Trench 126						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay and gravelly clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
12600	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
12601	Layer	-	-	Natural, reddish-brown slightly sandy clay, moderate flint and limestone inclusions.	-	-
12602	Layer	-	-	Olive grey clay with lenses of brownish grey sandy clay, abundant inclusions of angular to sub-angular limestone.	-	-

Trench 127						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural bedrock geology.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
12700	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
12701	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil, yellowish-brown clayey silt, moderate stone inclusions.	-	-
12702	Layer	-	-	Colluvium, light greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
21703	Layer	-	-	Natural, chalk/limestone bands. BEDROCK.	-	-

Trench 128						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

12800	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil	-	-
12801	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil, strong brown silty clay, infrequent sub-angular limestone pebbles and cobbles.	-	-
12802	Layer	-	0.04	Colluvium, strong brown slightly silty sandy clay, moderate amounts of flint and limestone pebbles.	-	-

Trench 129						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
12900	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil	-	-
12901	Layer	-	0.26	Colluvium, yellowish-brown clayey silt, common sub-angular limestone pebbles.	-	-
12902	Layer	-	0.68	Colluvium, olive brown silty clay, common to frequent sub-angular limestone.	-	-
12903	Layer	-	0.50	Colluvium, brown silty clay frequent sub-angular limestone pebbles.		
12904	Layer	-	0.24	Colluvium, olive brown slightly silty clay, common sub-rounded limestone pebbles.		
12905	Layer		0.11	Paleo-sol, Ah-Horizon, dark greyish brown slightly silty clay, common sub-rounded limestone pebbles, rare charcoal and fired clay present.	Pottery	Later prehistoric
12906	Layer		0.06	Paleo-sol, Bt-Horizon. silty clay, rare charcoal and s/m sub-angular limestone pebbles.	-	-
12907	Layer		0.27	Natural, Cv-Horizon, dark yellowish-brown slightly clayey silt, stone free, sterile. LOESS TYPE DEPOSIT	-	-
12908	Layer		0.23	Natural, dark yellowish-brown slightly silty clay, frequent to abundant sub-angular to rounded flint	-	-

				pebbles and small cobbles. HEAD DEPOSIT		
12909	Layer		0.14	Natural, dark yellowish-brown slightly clayey silt, trace of coarse sand, common inclusions of small flint, limestone and quartz pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
12910	Layer		0.20	Natural, strong brown slightly silty clay, trace of coarse sand, few small sub-angular limestone pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
12911	Layer		0.10	Light olive brown clay. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
12912	Layer		0.01	Natural, pale yellow slightly clayey sand with stone inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 130						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of weathered limestone bedrock.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
13001	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
13002	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil, yellowish-brown clayey silt.	-	-
13003	Layer	-	-	Natural, light yellowish-brown clay with frequent limestone inclusions and large limestone slabs. BEDROCK.	-	-

Trench 131						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of weathered limestone bedrock.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
13101	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
13102	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil, yellowish-brown clayey silt, frequent stones.	-	-
13103	Layer	-	-	Natural, limestone. BEDROCK.	-	-

Trench 132

General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
13201	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
13202	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark yellowish-brown clayey silt, abundant small to medium limestone inclusions.	-	-

Trench 133						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench includes an agricultural lynchet. Consists of topsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of sand, silt and clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.90
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
13350	Layer	-	0.46	Topsoil	-	-
13351	Layer	-	0.20	Natural, dark yellowish-brown clayey silt, abundant small to medium limestone inclusions.	-	-
13352	Layer	-	0.16	Colluvium, greyish brown silt, abundant sub-angular limestone inclusions.	-	-
13353	Layer	-	0.26	Colluvium, brown slightly clayey silt, common sub-angular limestone pebbles and cobbles.	-	-
13354	Layer	-	0.12	Colluvium, olive brown clay	-	-
13355	Layer	-	0.10	Natural, pale grey silt.	-	-
13356	Layer	-	0.45	Natural, yellow sand with lenses of olive brown clay. JURASSIC BEDROCK	-	-
13357	Layer	-	0.12	Natural, stiff pale olive grey clay. JURASSIC BEDROCK	-	-
13358	Layer	-	-	Subsoil, dark brown slightly clayey silt, rare small limestone inclusions	-	-

Trench 134						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silt, clay and weathered limestone bedrock.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

13401	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
13402	Layer	-	-	Natural, light yellow clay and silt with limestone inclusions. WEATHERED BEDROCK	-	-
13403	Layer	-	-	Natural, light brownish grey limestone. BEDROCK.	-	-
13404	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellowish-brown and reddish-brown clay.	-	-

Trench 135						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly clayey silt, clay and weathered limestone bedrock.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
13501	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
13502	Layer	-	-	Natural, limestone. JURASSIC BEDROCK	-	-
13503	Layer	-	-	Natural, brown clayey silt with frequent limestone pebbles and cobbles. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
13504	Layer	-	-	Natural, stiff olive clay. WEATHERD BEDROCK	-	-
13505	Layer	-	-	Natural, pale grey silt. WEATHERED BEDROCK	-	-

Trench 136						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly clayey silt, clay and weathered limestone bedrock.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.15
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
13600	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
13601	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark greyish brown silty clay with abundant inclusions of sub-angular limestone.	-	-
13602	Layer	-	-	Natural, limestone. BEDROCK	-	-

Trench 137		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of silty clay and sand.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.60
	Avg. depth (m)	0.70

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13700	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
13701	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil, brown silt, rare limestone inclusions.	-	-
13702	Layer	-	0.23	Colluvium, greyish brown clayey silt, common sub-angular limestone and rare flint inclusions.	Pottery, flint, animal bone	Early Iron Age
13703	Layer	-	0.31	Colluvium, dark brownish grey clayey silt, moderate to frequent inclusions of limestone, chalk and flint.	Pottery, flint, fired clay, animal bone	Early Iron Age
13704	Layer	-	0.30	Natural, strong brown silty clay, few flint pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
13705	Layer	-	0.15	Natural, yellowish olive sandy silt, rare inclusions of weathered sandstone clasts. PORTLAND SAND/BEDROCK	-	-
13706	Layer	-	0.40	Colluvium, dark brownish grey clayey silt, moderate to frequent inclusions of limestone, chalk and flint.	Pottery, flint, animal bone	17th C+

Trench 138

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly silty clay and clay.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.60
	Avg. depth (m)	0.30

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13800	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
13801	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil, yellowish-brown sandy silt, stone free.	Pottery	17th C+
13802	Layer	-	0.36	Brownish yellow silty clay, frequent limestone, chalk and flint pebbles.	-	-
13803	Layer	-	0.50	Natural, olive grey clay. KIMMERIDGE CLAY FORMATION	-	-

Trench 139

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.60
	Avg. depth (m)	0.20

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13900	Layer	-	-	Topsoil	-	-
13901	Layer	-	-	Subsoil, dark brownish grey sandy silt, few limestone and flint pebbles and cobbles.	-	-
13902	Layer	-	-	Colluvium, orange brown silty sandy clay, frequent limestone and flint pebbles and cobbles.	-	-

Trench 140						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly silty clay and clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
14000	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
14001	Layer	-	0.30	Natural, greyish yellow clay. WEATHERED KIMMERIDGE CLAY FORMATION	-	-
14002	Layer	-	0.20	Natural, greyish brownish yellow silty clay, few flint pebbles inclusions.	-	-

Trench 141						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains three postholes, two ditch termini and 6 ditches. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
14100	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	Pottery	17th C+
14101	Layer	-	-	Natural, olive grey clay. WEATHERED KIMMERIDGE CLAY FORMATION	-	-
14102	Cut	1.16	0.29	Cut of ditch, straight gentle sides and gently concave base	-	-
14103	Fill	1.14	0.22	Fill of 14102, dark grey, mottled orange silty clay, few flint inclusions.	Pottery, flint, animal bone	Roman – mid 3rd – 4th
14104	Fill	1.02	0.07	Fill of 14102, brown silty clay.		
14105	Cut	0.45	0.08	Terminus of gully, steep straight sides and flat base.		
14106	Fill	0.45	0.08	Fill of 14105, dark grey silty		

				clay, rare charcoal and fired clay.		
14107	Cut	1.24	0.21	Cut of Terminus, gently concave sides and bases		
14108	Cut	0.40	0.06	Cut of posthole, concave sides and flat base.	-	-
14109	Fill	0.40	0.08	Fill of 14109, grey silty clay, rare inclusions of stone and charcoal.	-	-
14110	Cut	0.40	0.30	Cut of Posthole, straight moderate sides and concave base.	-	-
14111	Cut	-	-	Unexcavated posthole	-	-
14112	Cut	1.95	0.40	Cut of ditch, gentle sides and concave base.	-	-
14113	Fill	1.50	0.24	Fill of 14112, yellowish-brown clay, rare charcoal and limestone inclusions.	-	-
14114	Fill	1.70	0.15	Fill of 14112, greyish brown silty sandy clay, frequent inclusions of stone blocks and charcoal	Pottery, animal bone	Roman
14115	Fill	1.95	0.10	Fill of 14112, light yellowish-brown clay, rare charcoal flint and limestone inclusions.	Pottery, fired clay, animal bone	Roman – late 3rd-4th
14116	Cut	0.50	0.14	Cut of ditch, moderately steep concave sides and concave base.	-	-
14117	Fill	0.50	0.14	Fill of 14116, olive grey sandy clay, rare inclusions of limestone.	-	-
14118	Cut	0.80	0.24	Cut of ditch, straight moderate sides and concave base.;	-	-
14119	Fill	0.80	0.24	Fill of 14118, greyish brown silty sandy clay.	-	-
14120	Cut	0.65	0.19	Cut of ditch, straight moderate sides and concave base.	-	-
14121	Fill	0.65	0.19	Fill of 14120, dark greyish brown silty clay, few limestone inclusions.	Pottery, flint	Roman
14122	Cut	1.01	0.31	Cut of ditch, moderately steep concave sides and concave base.	-	-
14123	Fill	1.01	0.23	Fill of 14122, pale olive grey mottled orange silty clay, rare inclusions of flint pebbles.	Flint	-

14124	Fill	1.24	0.21	Fill of 14107, olive grey mottled orange, silty clay, rare inclusions of flint pebbles.	-	-
14125	Fill	0.40	0.30	Fill of 14110, light yellowish-brown clay.	-	-
14126	Fill	0.58	0.08	Fill of 14122, pale olive mottled brown clay.	-	-

Trench 142						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of silty clay and sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
14200	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
14201	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil, brown silt, stone free.	-	-
14202	Layer	-	0.79	Natural, light olive brown clayey silt, few sub-rounded sandstone pebbles.	-	-
14203	Layer	-	0.31	Colluvium, greyish brown clayey silt, frequent inclusions of mudstone and flint.	-	-
14204	Layer	-	0.30	Natural, olive brown clayey silt, common pebbles and cobbles of limestone and mudstone. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 143						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains three ditches. Consists of topsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of silty clay and sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
14300	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
14301	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil, dark olive brown silty clay, few limestone and mudstone pebbles.	-	-
14302	Layer	-	-	Natural, olive yellow clayey silt, few limestone and mudstone pebbles.	-	-
14303	Layer	-	-	Natural, grey or brown silty clay, abundant limestone angular and rare flint pebbles.	-	-

14304	Layer	-	-	Natural, stiff olive brown clayey silt, common sub-angular to angular flint and limestone pebbles. KIMMERIDGE CLAY FORMATION/BEDROCK	-	-
14305	Cut	1.66	0.24	Cut of ditch with shallow concave sides and a wide flat base.	-	-
14306	Fill	1.28	0.10	Fill of 14305, greyish brow silty clay, rare limestone inclusions.	Pottery, fired clay, animal bone	Roman - late 3rd-4th
14307	Fill	1.40	0.11	Fill of Ditch 14305, dark olive brown slightly silty clay, few limestone and flint inclusions.	-	-
14308	Cut	2.88	0.52	Cut of ditch, straight moderate sides, concave towards base.	-	-
14309	Fill	2.00	0.36	Fill of 14308, olive grey slightly sandy silty clay, few flint inclusions.	Pottery, animal bone	Roman
14310	Fill	2.16	0.18	Fill of 14308, dark greyish brown slightly sandy silty clay, few limestone inclusions.	Pottery, metal object, fired clay, animal bone	Roman - late 3rd-4th
14311	Fill	1.74	0.08	Fil of 14308, brownish grey silty clay, rare flint and limestone pebbles.	Pottery, fired clay, animal bone	Roman – 3rd -4th
14312	Cut	1.94	0.28	Cut of ditch, shallow gentle straight side and gently concave base.	-	-
14313	Fill	1.94	0.28	Fill of 14312, olive grey slightly silt clay, common limestone pebbles.	Pottery, metal object, animal bone	Roman – C2nd+

Trench 144						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of silty clay and sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.22
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
14400	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	Pottery,	Early Iron Age
14401	Layer	-		Natural, stiff olive yellow clay, stone free. KIMMERIDGE CLAY FORMATION	Hammerstone	-

14402	Cut	1.80	0.15	Cut of 14402, gently concave to irregular sides and base.	-	-
14403	Layer	1.80	0.15	Colluvium, greyish brown clayey silt, frequent inclusions of mudstone and flint.	CBM, animal bone	-

Trench 145						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of silty clay and sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
14500	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
14501	Layer	-	-	Natural, stiff light olive brown silty clay, few flint inclusions. WEATHERED KIMMERIDGE CLAY FORMATION	-	-

Trench 146						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of silty clay and sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
14600	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
14601	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil, olive brown mottled grey clayey silt, stone free.	-	-
14602	Layer	-	-	Natural, light olive brown clayey silt, stone free. KIMMERIDGE CLAY FORMATION	-	-
14603	Layer	-	-	Natural, stiff olive brown clay, stone free. KIMMERIDGE CLAY FORMATION	-	-

Trench 147						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

14700	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
14701	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil, brown mottled reddish-brown clayey silt, rare inclusions of flint, mudstone and charcoal.	-	-
14702	Layer	-	0.24	Natural, firm light olive brown silty clay, rare flint and mudstone inclusions. WEATHERED KIMMERIDGE CLAY FORMATION/B-HORIZON	-	-
14703	Layer	-	0.25	Natural, stiff greyish brown mottled reddish yellow silty clay, rare flint and mudstone inclusions. WEATHERED KIMMERIDGE CLAY FORMATION/CV-HORIZON	-	-
14704	Cut	1.02	0.40	Cut of ditch, concave moderate sides and concave base.	-	-
14705	Fill	0.48	0.08	Fill of 14704, brownish grey sandy clay, rare inclusions of flint.	-	-
14706	Fill	0.60	0.13	Fill of 14704, yellowish grey sandy clay, few limestone and flint pebbles and cobbles.	Flint, animal bone	-
14707	Fill	0.78	0.28	Fill of 14704, olive grey mottled orange sandy clay, rare inclusions of flint.	-	-
14708	Cut	1.84	0.32	Cut of Ditch, gentle convex tops, moderate straight side and flat base.	-	-
14709	Cut	0.98	0.27	Fill of 14708, dark greyish brown mottled orange silty clay, rare inclusions of flint.	Animal bone	-
14710	Fill	1.18	0.32	Fill of 14708, dark yellowish grey mottled orange sandy clay, rare flint and limestone inclusions.	Pottery, flint, metal object	17 C+
14711	Layer	0.70	0.27	Natural, light yellowish-brown silty clay, frequent sandy clayey silt lenses. KRYOTURBATED JURASSIC CLAY	-	-
14712	Layer	-	0.23	Natural, stiff grey mottled olive brown silty clay. KIMMERIDGE CLAY FORMATION	-	-

Trench 148						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
14800	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
14801	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil, olive brown mottled grey and reddish-brown clayey silt, stone free.	Metal object	-
14802	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellowish-brown mottled grey and strong brown silty clay, stone free. WEATHERED KIMMERIDGE CLAY FORMATION	-	-
14803	Layer	-	-	Natural, light olive brown clay. KIMMERIDGE CLAY FORMATION	-	-
14804	Cut	2.30	0.36	Cut of ditch, gently concave to undulating sides and base.	-	-
14805	Fill	2.30	0.36	Fill of 14804, reddish-brown silty clay, rare inclusions of sandstone.	-	-

Trench 150						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
15000	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
15001	Layer	-	0.50	Subsoil, light yellowish-brown silt.	-	-
15002	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellowish-brown clay with common flint inclusions and dark brown/blackish clay with abundant flint inclusions. CAPPING CLAY DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 153			
General description		**Orientation**	E-W
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, subsoil and		**Length (m)**	50

overlying natural geology of chalk and a sinkhole filled with modern deposits.					**Width (m)**	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
15300	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
15301	Layer	-	-	Natural, White chalk. BEDROCK	-	-
15302	Layer	-	0.48	Modern, brown silty and chalk clasts.	-	-
15303	Layer	-	0.20	Modern, greyish brown clayey silt, rare chalk.	-	-
15304	Cut	2.30	0.85	Modern, greyish black, silty loam, brick inclusions.	-	-
15305	Fill	2.30	0.27	Modern, greyish brown clayey silt, moderate inclusions of flint and chalk pebbles.	-	-

Trench 154						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.20
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
15400	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
15401	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk with brown clay spreads. BEDROCK	-	-
15402	Layer	-	0.70	Natural, brown silty clay with common flint inclusions. FILL OF SINKHOLE	-	-
15403			1.30	Natural, dark brown clay with frequent flint and chalk inclusions. FILL OF SINKHOLE	-	-

Trench 155						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of silt, silty clay and clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
15500	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
15501	Layer	-	0.09	Subsoil, yellowish grey clayey silt, no inclusions.	-	-

15502	Layer	-	0.32	Colluvium, greyish brown silt, frequent sub-angular flint and limestone pebbles.	-	-
15503	Layer	-	0.20	Colluvium, olive grey silty clay, frequent inclusions of flint and limestone.	-	-
15504	Layer	-	0.44	Natural, yellowish-brown clay with rare small mudstone pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
15505	Layer	-	0.20	Natural, stiff olive yellow clay, frequent limestone and rare flint inclusions. KRYROTURBATION/HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
15506	Layer	-	0.07	Natural, dark brownish grey silty clay, few chalk and flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
15507	Layer	-	0.22	Natural pale olive grey stiff clay, few flint and limestone inclusions. KIMMERIDGE CLAY FORMATION	-	-

Trench 156						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of sandy silt and clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
15600	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil	-	-
15601	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil, yellowish-brown clayey silt.	-	-
15602	Layer	-	0.20	Colluvium, greyish brown clayey silt, frequent sub- flint and limestone pebbles.	-	-
15603	Layer	-	0.60	Natural, brown sandy silt.	-	-
15604	Layer	-	0.20	Natural, brownish yellow clay with stone inclusions.	-	-
15605	Cut	0.45	0.08	Cut of ditch, gentle concave sides and concave base.	-	-
15606	Fill	0.45	0.08	Fill of 15605, dark yellowish-brown silty clay, limestone and flint inclusions.	Flint	-
15607	Cut	0.30	0.10	Cut of ditch, moderate concave sides and base.	-	-
15608	Fill	0.30	0.10	Fill of 15607, dark greyish	Pottery, flint,	Roman

				brown silty clay, frequent inclusions.	animal bone	
15609	Layer	-	-	Natural feature	-	-

Trench 157						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	036
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
15700	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
15701	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil, orange grey silty clay, frequent inclusions.	-	-
15702	Layer	-	-	Natural, light brown orange sandy clay with flint inclusions.	-	-
15703	Layer	-	-	Natural, brown sandy clay with frequent inclusions.	-	-

Trench 158						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, subsoil and colluvium, overlying natural geology of gravelly silt.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	035
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
15800	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
15801	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil, greyish brown silt, frequent inclusions of flint pebbles and cobbles.	-	-
15802	Layer	-	0.30	Colluvium, brown slightly clayey silt with abundant flint pebbles and cobbles.	-	-
15803	Layer	-	0.60	Colluvium, dark brown sandy clay with abundant small to medium flint pebbles.	-	-
15804	Layer	-	0.25	Natural, brownish yellow silt, abundant pebbles of flint and chalk and rare quartz.	-	-
15805	Layer	-	1.30	Natural, pale brownish yellow silt with abundant flint and chalk pebbles and cobbles.	-	-

Trench 159

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, overlying natural geology of gravelly silty clay, silty clay and white chalk.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	025
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
15901	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
15902	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk with brown silty clay in fissures. BEDROCK	-	-
15903	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark brown silty clay, frequent flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
15904	Layer	-	-	Natural, reddish-brown silty clay with frequent flint pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
15905	Layer	-	-	Natural, reddish-brown silty clay, stone free CLAY DEPOSIT.	-	-

Trench 160						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, overlying natural geology of gravelly silty clay, silty clay and white chalk.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	025
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
16001	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
16002	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk with brown silty clay in fissures. BEDROCK	-	-
16003	Layer	-	-	Natural, dark reddish-brown silty clay, frequent flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
16004	Layer	-	-	Natural, reddish-brown silty clay with common flint pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-

Trench 161						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural geology of gravelly silty clay and white chalk.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
16100	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil	-	-
16101			0.15	Subsoil, greyish brown silt, frequent flint inclusions		

16102	Layer	-	-	Natural, reddish-brown silty clay, frequent flint inclusions. HEAD DEPOSIT	-	-
16103	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk with brown silty clay in fissures. BEDROCK	-	-

Trench 162						
General description					**Orientation**	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, overlying natural geology of silty clay and white chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
16201	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
16202	Layer	-	-	Natural, white chalk with brown silty clay in fissures. BEDROCK	-	-
16203	Layer	-	-	Natural, brown clayey silt with inclusions.	-	-

Trench 164						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained seven east-west aligned burials. Consists of topsoil, subsoil and colluvium, overlying natural geology of weathered limestone bedrock.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
16400	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	Pottery	late 2nd to mid-3rd century
16401	Layer	-	-	Subsoil, grey silt, frequent limestone pebbles.	-	-
16402	Layer	-	-	Natural, fragmented banked limestone with pale brown silt in fissures. PORTLAND STONE	-	-
16403	Layer	-	-	Bank deposit, brown silt, sub-angular abundant limestone pebbles.	-	-
16404	Layer	-	-	Bank deposit, light brown silt with white mineral precipitation, abundant angular limestone pebbles.	-	-
16405	Cist	0.80	-	Cist of grave cut 16408,	-	-

				variable rough limestone slabs. Not fully revealed.		
16406	Group	0.52	0.38	Group number for inhumation: Cut 16416, cist 16417, fill 16418, SK 16419	-	-
16407	Group			Group number for inhumation: Cut 16420, SK16421, SK16422, cist 16423, fill 16424.	-	-
16408	Cut	1.80	0.35	Cut of grave 16405, steep straight sides, base not revealed.	-	-
16409	Fill	1.80	0.35	Fill of 16408, dark brownish grey clayey silt, many limestone inclusions.	Animal bone	-
16410	Layer			Natural, brownish grey silt with abundant clast-supported limestone. WEATHERED JURASSIC BEDROCK / Cv-HORIZON PORTLAND STONE	-	-
16411	Grave	0.50	0.30	Cut of grave, contained SK:16415 and fill 16414	-	-
16412	Grave	0.50	-	Partially exposed grave with fill of yellowish-brown clayey silt with frequent limestone inclusions. Not excavated.	Pottery, animal bone	Roman
16413	Grave	0.50	-	Partially exposed grave with fill of yellowish-brown clayey silt with frequent limestone inclusions. Not excavated.	-	-
16414	Fill	0.50	0.30	Fill of 16411, light greyish brown clayey silt, common limestone inclusions. Not fully excavated.	-	-
16415	Skeleton	-	-	Skeleton grave 16411, supine adult inhumation in poor condition.	-	-
16416	Cut	0.52	0.33	Cut of grave 16406, rectangular shape, vertical sides and flat base	-	-
16417	Cist	0.60	0.35	Cist of grave 16406, sides	-	-

				and cap of rough limestone slabs.		
16418	Fill	0.52	0.33	Fill of grave 16406, yellowish-brown clayey silt with limestone inclusions.	-	-
16419	Skeleton	-	-	Skeleton grave 16406 well preserved sub-adult supine inhumation, possibly male individual.	-	-
16420	Cut	0.54	0.18	Cut of grave 16407, rectangular shape, vertical sides and flat base.	-	-
16421	Skeleton	-	-	Skeleton from grave16407, supine, moderately well preserved inhumations of sub-adult individual.	-	-
16422	Skeleton	-	-	Skeleton from grave16407, supine, moderately well-preserved inhumations of sub-adult individual.	-	-
16423	Cist	0.60	-	Cist of grave 16407, sides and cap made from rough limestone slabs, incomplete at west end. Not fully revealed.	-	-
16424	Fill	0.54	0.18	Fill of grave 16407, yellowish-brown clayey silt with limestone inclusions.	-	-
16425	Layer	0.52	0.20	Basal layer 16404, levelling material introduced before inhumation of SK 16419, yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions.	-	-

Trench 165

General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, overlying natural geology of clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
16500	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
16501	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellowish-brown		

				clay, infrequent limestone and flint inclusions.		
16502	Layer	-	-	Natural, grey clay.	-	-

Trench 166						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, overlying natural geology of clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.60
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
16600	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
16601	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellowish-brown clay, infrequent limestone and flint inclusions.	-	-

APPENDIX C FINDS REPORTS

C.1 Pottery

By Paul Booth

Introduction

C.1.1 Some 417 sherds (5429g; 2.54 REs, the latter figure excluding post-Roman material) of pottery were recovered during the evaluation and fully recorded. These comprised *c* 100 sherds (1000g, 0.32 REs) of various prehistoric periods, 308 sherds (4236g, 2.22 REs) of late Iron Age and Roman date, a single fragment (6g) of medieval pottery and eight sherds (187g) of post-medieval glazed red earthenware. A further (approximately) 235 sherds (741g) recovered from soil samples from features of prehistoric and Roman date were scanned but were not recorded in detail in terms of fabric and form; they are listed separately in Table 6. This material formed the only pottery recovered from a number of context groups from which there was no hand collected material, and the spot dates derived from these sherds are therefore included in the table. Otherwise the pottery recovered from the samples added nothing to understanding of the chronology of the features from which it derived.

C.1.2 The pottery was recorded by context group using the system employed for later prehistoric and Roman pottery from OA projects (Booth 2014). Details of fabrics, vessel forms and decoration, etc., were recorded using standardised codes. Quantification was by sherd count, weight, rim equivalents (REs) and a more subjective 'minimum vessel' count based on rim sherds. The methodology is in line with recently-published standards (PCRG et al. 2016). The full records are on paper sheets and on an Excel spreadsheet which are contained in the project archive.

C.1.3 The pottery was in variable condition. The moderate mean sherd weight (MSW) of 12.4g (excluding the sieved material) was boosted by a few large sherds, particularly from context 11409. In view of this it is unsurprising that the MSW of the prehistoric sherds was lower than for the Roman, at exactly 10g. Only a few sherds were specifically noted as being abraded, but surface condition was typically fairly poor, with evidence for surface treatment (such as burnishing or colour-coating) rarely surviving well.

Prehistoric (incorporating comments by Lisa Brown)

C.1.4 Prehistoric fabrics were defined on the basis of their principal inclusion types (occasionally a single inclusion type, but more commonly two or three) identified by alphabetic codes and qualified by a numeric code indicating the fineness of the fabric on a scale of 1 (very fine) to 5 (very coarse). These fabrics were by definition hand made. The inclusion types present were: A quartz sand; C calcareous (oolitic) grit; F flint; G grog; L limestone; N none visible; R 'rock' (here 'beef calcite'); S shell; V vegetable/organic; Z uncertain (but probably organic?) voids. The numerous combinations of inclusion types recorded are not listed in detail here (the data are in

the project archive), but the quantities of prehistoric pottery are given below in terms of principal inclusion type, divided between broad earlier and later prehistoric periods.

Early prehistoric

C.1.5 Early prehistoric pottery occurred entirely in grog-tempered fabrics, of which some 62 fully recorded sherds (660g) and a further 61 fragments (211g) of comparable material from sieved residues came exclusively from contexts in Trenches 47 and 65. Context 4710 produced two small sherds in fabric GZ4 from a fairly thin-walled vessel with a horizontal pierced lug and highly decorated with small stabbed impressions. This is thought to date to the earlier Neolithic. The remaining material in Trench 47 comprises small sherds in a coarse grog and organic tempered fabric probably of early Bronze Age date. A similar date is assigned to the sherds from Trench 65, again all grog-tempered, but with few diagnostic characteristics (including a single small rim fragment).

Later prehistoric

C.1.6 A wider range of fabrics was noted. By principal inclusion type these were:

- A fabrics 9 sherds, 82g
- C/L (oolitic) fabrics 4 sherds, 50g
- F fabrics 5 sherds, 49g
- R fabrics 2 sherds, 8g
- S fabrics 3 sherds, 24g
- V/Z fabrics 15 sherds, 127g

C.1.7 These sherds included seven rims, but most were small and not particularly diagnostic in terms of form or precise chronology. Overall, however, the range of fabrics and forms suggests that most if not all of this material can be assigned to the earlier Iron Age, perhaps up to *c* 300 BC. Thereafter, and certainly by *c* 200 BC, the dominant local fabric tradition was that of Poole Harbour (Brown 1991) and body sherds would not be easily distinguished from the Roman period black-burnished ware (see below). Such sherds did not, however, occur alongside sherds in the fabrics listed here, supporting the view that this group represents activity of the earlier Iron Age. Very fine sand-tempered fabrics came from contexts 2314 and 13703, the sherd from the latter having a slight carination. A slightly coarser sherd (fabric AN3) from context 13702 was from a cup or small carinated jar/bowl with traces of haematite coating.

C.1.8 The 'larger' context groups (4207 and 13703) contained a mixture of fabrics. In 4207 the fine sand-tempered sherd occurred alongside sherds in C, F, R and S fabrics. The R inclusion, identified as beef calcite (eg Brown 1991, 186), occurred as a primary inclusion (associated with sand and shell in fabric RAS3) and also with sand in fabric AR3, all examples of these fabrics being in context 13703. Comparable fabrics are associated with 'early types' at Maiden Castle (ibid.). Context 4702 included flint-

tempered sherds and, in particular, all the sherds in V fabrics (VA5 and VG4), including a rim from a simple open bowl-like form.

C.1.9 The distribution of early Iron Age pottery is slightly wider than that of the earlier prehistoric material, but is still fairly limited, occurring in potentially contemporary contexts in Trenches 23, 42, 129, 137 and 144 (but as single contexts in all except Trench 137). A single fragment was residual in a later Roman context in Trench 143.

Late Iron Age and Roman

Fabrics

C.1.10 Late Iron Age and Roman fabrics were identified in relation to a series of major ware groups, usually at an intermediate stage of the fabric/ware definition hierarchy assigned to each group. The major ware groups represented in the DORIS assemblage are: S – samian ware, F – fine wares, A – amphorae, M – mortaria, W – white wares, O – oxidised 'coarse' wares, R – reduced 'coarse' wares, and B – black-burnished ware. Many sherds were assigned to subgroups of these categories (eg R30, a general grouping for moderately sandy reduced wares), but specific codes were also used where possible.

C.1.11 Brief descriptions of the fabrics present in the assemblage, or familiar names of well-known wares, are given with quantification in Table 5 below. Fuller descriptions can be found in the documentation of the recording system contained in the project archive. Fabric codes from the national Roman pottery fabric reference collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) are given in the table in bold, but most local fabrics are not recorded in that collection. The total quantities of pottery are such that presenting percentages of the different fabrics by each measure would be of limited value. Percentages are therefore only given for the totals of each ware group, treating the 'fine and specialist' wares (ware groups S, F, A, M and W) as a single group.

Ware	Summary description	No.sh.	% sherds	Weight (g)	% weight	REs	% REs
S30	Central Gaulish samian ware (**LEZ SA2**)	4		19			
S40	East Gaulish samian ware	1		3		0.02	
F51	Oxfordshire colour-coated ware (**OXF RS**)	1		11			
F53	New Forest white fabric 1a, colour-coated	5		60			
F57	New Forest fine oxidised colour-coated ware (**NFO RS2**)	1		43			
A11	South Spanish olive oil amphora (**BAT AM 1**)	1		306			
A13	South Gaulish amphora, Gauloise 4 etc (**GAL AM 1**)	2		234			
M41	Oxfordshire colour-coated ware mortarium (**OXF RS**)	1		3			
W15	Fine New Forest white ware (Fulford 1975 fabric 2b)	3		16		0.02	
Fine and specialist		***19***	***6.2***	***695***	***16.3***	***0.04***	***1.8***

Ware	Summary description	No.sh.	% sherds	Weight (g)	% weight	REs	% REs
wares							
O10	Fine oxidised fabrics	8		30			
O20	Coarse sand-tempered oxidised fabrics	2		15		0.12	
O subtotal		*10*	*3.2*	*45*	*1.1*	*0.12*	*5.4*
R30	*Medium sandy reduced coarse ware fabrics*	*7*	*2.3*	*30*	*0.7*		
B11	*Dorset black-burnished ware (BB1, **DOR BB 1**)*	*272*	*88.3*	*3486*	*81.9*	*2.06*	*92.8*
TOTAL		**308**		**4256**		**2.22**	

Table 5: Quantification of late Iron Age and Roman pottery fabrics

C.1.12 The assemblage was dominated by black-burnished ware. Occasional variants, such as (in particular) oxidised firing, were noted but are not distinguished in Tables 5 and 6. This fabric definition subsumes the late Iron Age 'Durotrigian ware' fabric, but without subdivision (for example, Brown 1991, 185–6) distinguishes four subtypes of Poole Harbour sandy fabrics in eth Iron Age). Body sherds, particularly where they occur in small numbers with no diagnostic characteristics, could therefore date to any time within the later Iron Age or Roman periods, and possibly as early as c 200 BC (see above). Groups consisting solely of such material are simply dated as 'Roman' in Table 6. It is notable, however, that without exception all the larger Roman context groups (in excess of 100g in weight) are assigned to the late Roman period. This might suggest that many of the smaller less obviously diagnostic black-burnished ware groups were of similar date, but this cannot be proven.

C.1.13 Black-burnished ware was supplemented by oxidised and reduced coarse wares of uncertain origin (some of the fabric R30 sherds were possibly from the New Forest), but these were present in very small quantities and the O10 sherds, in particular, tended to be quite eroded.

C.1.14 Fine and specialist wares included four sherds of Central Gaulish samian area and a single East Gaulish sherd. South Spanish and South Gaulish amphorae were also represented, with the sole sherd of the former and the larger piece of the latter occurring together in context 11409 (see further below). Fine wares and white wares were entirely late Roman products from the New Forest and Oxford industries, the latter including an eroded mortarium sherd.

Vessel types and chronology

C.1.15 Only the black-burnished ware requires comment. The 2.06 REs in this fabric were made up of rims from a minimum of 37 vessels (14 'jars', 7 bowls, 2 uncertain bowls/dishes, 13 dishes and a lid). The jars were mostly too fragmentary to allow reliable assessment of their likely date, though where lattice decoration was present (mostly on body sherds) and identifiable it was usually of the obtuse angled variety. The seven bowls were all of the late Roman bead and flanged type, and a single dish also had a rim of this form (as Lyne (2012) type 7, but with the burnished arcade

decoration almost flat). All the other dishes were of the simple upright rim variety to which a broad 3rd–4th century date can be assigned, though the form probably originated in the later 2nd century (Holbrook and Bidwell 2001, 99). Only the two uncertain bowls/dishes had rims datable to the 2nd century or the later 2nd–early 3rd century. Cumulatively this evidence indicates the strong late Roman emphasis of the assemblage as a whole.

C.1.16 Notable amongst the black-burnished ware is a frilled rim from a large jar with pre-firing neck perforations. This unusual form is type 12 in the Dorchester Greyhound Yard type series (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 232–3) and (confusingly) is subsumed in type 13 at Bestwall Quarry (Lyne 2012, 216–7), where the particular subtype (13.2), with a specific date range after *c* AD 370, is grouped with a loosely similar type with a much longer chronology. The distinct late chronology of this unusual type and its localised distribution, with which the present find is entirely consistent, are discussed further by Gerrard (2012). This relatively substantial rim sherd came from context 11409, along with the two large amphora sherds (see above), part of a New Forest cup and a sherd of oxidised black-burnished ware. A few scraps of black-burnished ware came from a soil sample from this context, but the absence of the large collection of black-burnished ware that was characteristic of all the more substantial context assemblages perhaps suggests that the group from context 11409 consisted of selected sherds.

C.1.17 Overall, the black-burnished ware assemblage indicates a preponderance of late Roman activity, with the likelihood that at least some context groups dated to the very end of the 4th century if not later. The general late Roman emphasis is supported by the modest fine ware assemblage which is all of later 3rd–4th century date. A few vessels can be dated earlier, but fabrics such as the samian ware could have remained in use much later than their date of production in the 2nd century. If early Roman (1st- and early 2nd-century) activity occurred, which is possible, it is not readily recognisable in the pottery.

Post-Roman

C.1.18 A single jug rim fragment (6g) in a sandy oxidised fabric from context 10703 was probably of 13th–14th-century date. Post-medieval pottery consisted of glazed red earthenware sherds from a variety of contexts.

	Earlier prehistoric		Later prehistoric		Roman		Post-Roman		Sample residue			
Context	No. sherds	Wt (g)	No. sherds	No. sherds	No. sherds	Wt (g)	No. sherds	Wt (g)	No. sherds	Wt (g)	Ceramic date	Comment
1502							1	33			17th-18th century or later	Glazed red earthenware
1903									1	3	Post-medieval	
2314			5	40							Early Iron Age	A1
3102					1	7	1	4			17th-18th century or later	
4207			19	195					22	70	Early Iron Age	
4704	6	12									Early Bronze Age?	GV4/5
4706	2	10									Early Bronze Age?	GV4/5
4710	2	17									Earlier Neolithic?	GZ4
6503									46	187	Early Bronze Age?	As 6705
6506									15	24	Early Bronze Age?	As 6705
6507	52	621									Early Bronze Age?	GN4, SF1002
10201					1	4					Roman	B11
10703							1	6			13th-14th century	Sandy oxidised fabric, jug rim
11213					2	17			1	2	2nd century	S30, B11
11215					2	14					Mid 2nd century or later	B11
11216					13	87			9	31	After c AD 120	B11, S30, R30
11218					1	3					Roman	B11
11225					3	46					2nd century or later	B11, O10
11404					24	243					Late 3rd-4th century	B11, A13, O10
11405					6	61					3rd-4th century	B11
11406					15	399			24	62	Late 3rd-4th century	B11, O10

	Earlier prehistoric		Later prehistoric		Roman		Post-Roman		Sample residue			
Context	No. sherds	Wt (g)	No. sherds	No. sherds	No. sherds	Wt (g)	No. sherds	Wt (g)	No. sherds	Wt (g)	Ceramic date	Comment
11409					5	675			9	32	4th century	B11, F53, A11, A12
11411					1	4			4	6	Roman	B11
11903					3	22					2nd century or later	B11
11904					21	325					Late 3rd-4th century	B11, O10
11906									15	56	2nd century or later	
11907									2	29	Roman	
11911									8	14	Late 2nd century or later	
11913									1	4	Late 3rd-4th century	
11914					14	371			4	8	4th century	B11, F51, W15
11919					30	248					Late 3rd-4th century	B11, F50, O10, O20, R30
11921					32	796					Late 3rd-4th century	B11, F53, R30
12905			1	<1					1	7	Later prehistoric?	
13702			1	8					7	15	Early Iron Age	AN3
13703			9	76					24	84	Early Iron Age	Mixed fabrics
13706			1	2			1	8			17th-18th century or later	Glazed red earthenware
13801							2	88			17th-18th century or later	Glazed red earthenware
14100							2	49			17th-18th century or later	Glazed red earthenware
14103					5	20			5	21	Mid 3rd-4th century	B11, M41
14114									7	17	Roman	
14115					34	265			3	16	Later 3rd-4th century	B11, O10
14121					1	2			1	1	Roman	B11
14306			1	4	19	195					Late 3rd-4th century	B11

	Earlier prehistoric		Later prehistoric		Roman		Post-Roman		Sample residue			
Context	No. sherds	Wt (g)	No. sherds	No. sherds	No. sherds	Wt (g)	No. sherds	Wt (g)	No. sherds	Wt (g)	Ceramic date	Comment
14309					1	6					Roman	B11
14310					60	375			25	44	Late 3rd-4th century	B11, S30, F53, W15, O10, R30
14311					9	43					3rd-4th century	B11
14313					3	24			1	3	2nd century or later	B11, R30
14400			1	14							Early Iron Age?	FA4
14710							1	5			17th-18th century or later	Glazed red earthenware
15608									1	4	Roman	
16400					1	3					Later 2nd-mid 3rd century	S40
16412					1	1					Roman	B11
TOTAL	62	660	38	340	308	4256	9	193	235	741		

Table 6: Pottery assemblage by context

C.2 Flint

By Tom Lawrence

Introduction

C.2.1 The evaluation at Dorset VIP produced 1680 struck and 28 burnt unworked flints from both topsoil/subsoil and features. A large proportion of flints were diagnostic and relate to Neolithic or Bronze Age activity with a small Iron Age component. The flints ranged in condition suggesting variability in movement of this assemblage.

Methodology

C.2.2 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition noted, and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment, additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (eg Bamford 1985, 72–7; Healy 1988, 48–9; Bradley 1999). Technological attribute analysis was initially undertaken and included the recording of butt and termination type (Inizan et al. 1999), flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Onhuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

CATEGORY TYPE	Topsoil/Subsoil	Features	Total
Flake	95	313	408
Blade	16	24	40
Bladelet	1	68	69
Blade index	17/112 (15.18%)	92/405 (22.72%)	109/517 (21.80%)
Chip	40	981	1021
Irregular waste		57	57
Crested piece		3	3
Core rejuvenation flake	1	3	4
Core tablet	3		3
Core multi-platform flakes		2	2
Core Keeled/Discoidal		2	2
Scraper side and end	8	1	9
Scraper end	10	3	13
Scraper side	4		4
End truncation	5		5
Piercer	4	1	5
Microdenticulate		1	1
Denticulate	1	2	3
Notch	3	1	4
Barbed and tanged arrowhead		1	1
Knife naturally backed	2		2
Knife other	1		1
Flake retouched	7	1	8

CATEGORY TYPE	Topsoil/Subsoil	Features	Total
Blade retouched	2		2
Axe	1		1
Total	**189**	**1491**	**1680**
Burnt un-worked	3	25	28
No. burnt (%)	1/189 (0.53%)	74/1491 (4.96%)	75/1680 (4.46%)
No. broken (%) (not including waste)	28/149 (18.79%)	183/453 (40.39%)	211/602 (35.05%)
No. retouched (%) (not including waste)	34/149 (22.82%)	11/453 (2.43%)	45/602 (7.46%)

Table 7: The flint assemblage from Dorset VIP

Provenance

C.2.3 The assemblage was made up of several sub assemblages including 1062 (63%) pieces from ditches and 192 (11%) from topsoil/subsoil horizons. Roughly 8% of the flints derived from pits and colluvial layers respectively. Around 9% of flints were found in 'other' features which were mostly made up of postholes.

Category Type	Total	Percentage
Ditches	1062	63.21
Topsoil/Subsoil	192	11.43
Other	150	8.92
Pits	142	8.45
Colluvium	134	7.98
Total	1680	[100]

Table 8: The flint assemblage by context type

Raw material and condition

C.2.4 The majority of the flints likely derived from local sources. A small number of pieces derived from Portland Limestone sources (1.2%). These mostly derive from trenches in the southern part of the scheme and were mostly waste flakes with one scraper being present. The assemblage mostly fresh or lightly damaged with only 12.5% of pieces being badly damaged.

Total assemblage	Total	%
Fresh	268	46.52
Light	236	40.97
Moderate	72	12.50
	576	**100**

Table 9: flint by condition

The assemblage

C.2.5 The tool percentage for this site is very common (7.5%), the majority of the tools being scrapers, piercers or end truncations. There was also an axe which may have been slightly ground or polished before being re-flaked, as well as a barbed and tanged arrowhead. The curated assemblage consists of two cubic cores, a keeled

core and a discoidal core. As well as four rejuvenation flakes and three core tablets, three crested pieces were found. Based on the tool, debitage and manufacturing pieces, this assemblage reflects Neolithic to Iron activity with the majority of the assemblage dating to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age.

C.2.6 The assemblage from this scheme was fairly large with 10.1 flints found per trench on average with the majority of the flints occurring in the northern two thirds of the project.

Key contexts

C.2.7 Trenches 42, 53 and 141 likely contain early Neolithic flint work. Pit 4206 yielded a crested flake, a finely made piercer and a blade as well as debitage with complex flaking patterns. Pit 5306 and ditch 14123 both contained cubic cores, traditionally an early Neolithic technology. The assemblages from these features were relatively flake heavy but this may reflect a collection bias rather than a true pattern.

C.2.8 An axe and a well-made discoidal scraper were found in the topsoil of Trench 106. It is possible that the axe was originally ground, with some truncated scars containing a small amount of gloss, suggesting the axe is of Neolithic date. It is interesting to note that several axe-working flakes were found within the topsoil of Trenches 102 and 106 suggesting axe manufacture or sharpening took place in this area. Similar flakes were also found in the topsoil of Trenches 65 and 68. The scraper is also of Neolithic date and similar to one found in the topsoil of Trench 106. Colluvium 10602 yielded a mix of blades and flakes with plain and dihedral platforms suggesting further Neolithic activity in this area.

C.2.9 Colluvium 13706 contained a mix of blades and flakes as well as a possible Levallois flake made out of Portland Chert and a well-made side and end scraper. Several waste flakes of Portland Chert were also found. This hints at further late Neolithic activity in this area. Like flints from other colluvial layers on this scheme, these flints contained some damage suggesting movement from their original position.

C.2.10 A Bronze Age barbed-and-tanged arrowhead was found within ditch 6403. This arrowhead is of Kilmarnock CH type with oblique barbs and a pointed tang. This type is more commonly found towards the north of Britain, but only limited studies of their distribution has been undertaken (Sheridan 2011). Kilmarnock arrowheads are normally associated with the early Bronze Age (Edmonds 1995).

C.2.11 Several late Bronze Age or Iron Age flints were found within the topsoil of Trench 47. These are generally characterised as squat pieces struck from poor quality flint. Retouched pieces are very rough and often retouched through patina. One piercer, with hafting damage down both sides may in fact be a lathe tool used for working shale as it bares remarkable resemblance to those found on the Weymouth Relief Road project (Donnelly 2014) and similar to others found in Dorset (Cox 1987). Flints from Ditch 6405 and its surrounding topsoil bare similar technological resemble to these, with ad hoc retouch and dihedral or faceted platforms.

Discussion

C.2.12 The assemblage represents Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age clusters of activity. There appears to be a disparity in the location of Neolithic flint work with early Neolithic assemblages in pits towards the north of the site and late Neolithic flintwork from subsoil and colluvium towards the south of the site. It is this late Neolithic stage where they are utilising Portland Chert.

C.2.13 Towards the centre of the site we have early Bronze Age activity, represented a barbed and tanged arrowhead, well-made end scrapers and a series of squat flakes with Trench 64 being the centre of this activity. The late Bronze Age or early Iron Age is dominated by squat flakes with ad hoc retouch and expedient tools towards the north of the site. It should be noted that there is potential for shale manufacture in this area based on the identification of Iron Age lathe type tools

C.2.14 The tool-heavy nature of the assemblage may reflect a collection bias in some cases. However, in the case of early Neolithic pits or Ditch 6403 in which the arrowhead was found, there may be some degree of structured deposition. This may reflect an entangled ritualised and domestic landscape throughout the later prehistoric period.

A note on flints from DOVIP16

C.2.15 A small assemblage of 14 flints were found in an earlier phase to this project and are briefly noted here for posterity (Table 10).

Category Type	Total
Flake	8
Chip	1
Crested piece	1
Scraper end	1
Scraper side	1
Piercer	1
Flake retouched	1
Total	**14**
No. broken (%) (not including waste)	6/14 (42.86%)
No. retouched (%) (not including waste)	4/14 (28.57%)

Table 10: DOVIP16 flints

C.2.16 The large number of retouched pieces likely represents a collection bias rather than a true pattern. The majority of the assemblage likely dates to the later prehistoric but the crested piece may Mesolithic or Neolithic presence.

C.3 Metal objects

By Ian R Scott

C.3.1 The metals assemblage comprises some 41 fragments which include three pieces of possible slag (context 8302) and four tiny flat fragments of iron from contexts 11406

and 14310. The largest class of find by number are hobnails ('footwear') which form half of the assemblage by number (Table 11).

	Function								
Context	**Coin**	**Transport**	**Footwear**	**Nails**	**Misc.**	**Query**	**undiag.**	**Waste**	**Totals**
5307					1				1
8302								3	3
11205			1						1
11216			1	2					3
11406			3				1		4
11409			2						2
11906			2	1					3
11907			1						1
11911			3	1					4
11912				2					2
14310			9			1	3		13
14313	1								1
14710				1		1			2
14801		1							1
Totals	**1**	**1**	**22**	**7**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**41**

Table 11: Summary quantification of the metal finds by Context and Object Function (Fragment count)

C.3.2 The coin (Cat. No. 38) from context 14313 is a very poorly preserved Roman coin, possibly a radiate and probably of late 3rd-century date.

C.3.3 The hobnails are of Roman origin but are found only in small numbers in a number of contexts. Only context 14310 has produced more than two or three fragments.

C.3.4 There are only a few nails (n=7) and only two were complete. The nails are not closely datable on form.

C.3.5 The horseshoe from context 14801 is very heavy and its weight and its size suggest that it is of later date than medieval date its form otherwise would suggest. A later date is also suggested by the presence of fullering, which general thought to occur regularly only in the 19th-century.

Context	ID	Description
5307	(1)	Wire fragment. Short length of wire or hobnail stem? Fe. Sample <1011>
8302	(2)-(4)	Possible slag or iron pan? (3 x frags)
11205	(5)	Hobnail head. Fe. Sample <1071>
11216	(6) (7) (8)	Nail with flat head probably circular, stem incomplete. Fe. Hobnail. Fe. Sample <1074> Nail head, oval and flat or slightly domed. Fe. Sample <1074>
11406	(9)-(11) (12)	Hobnails (x 2) and hobnail stem (x 1) Sample <1084> Very small thin flat fragment. Fe. Sample <1084>
11409	(13)-(14)	Hobnails (x 2). Fe. Sample <1085>
11906	(15) (16)-(17)	Nail, incomplete with flat or slightly domed head, encrusted. Not measured. Sample <1083> Hobnails (x 2). Fe. Sample <1083>
11907	(18)	Hobnail. Fe. Sample <1082
11911	(19)-(20)	Hobnail and hobnail stem. Fe. Sample <1077>

	(21) (22)	Hobnail. Fe. Sample <1077> Nail stem fragment. Fe. Sample <1077>
11912	(23) (24)	Nail with flat head oval and offset to one side and incomplete stem. Fe. Nail with small or incomplete head, complete stem. Fe. L: 36mm.
14310	(25) (26)-(33) (34) (35)-(37)	Hobnail. Fe. Sample <2187> Hobnails (x 5); hobnail head (x 1); hobnail stems (x 2) Sample <2187> Small L-shaped fragment. Fe. Sample <2187> Very small thin flat fragments (x 3). Fe. Sample <2187>
14313	(38)	Coin, Roman. Badly eroded coin, probably later 3rd -century, possibly radiate. Cu alloy. D: 18mm.
14710	(39) (40)	Nail with small head, complete. Fe. L: 65mm. Clip? formed from rolled thin fe. Machine made, modern? L: 13mm; D: 4mm. Sample <2185>
14801	(41)	Horseshoe with broad tapered branches thickened square heels. The underside has broad fullering. Each branch has three and probably four nail. Form and shape suggest a late medieval shoe (14th to 15th century), but the fullering suggest a much later date. Wt 640g = 22.6oz. L: 143mm; W: 118mm. Fe. Possibly a draught horse shoe.

Table 12: Description of metal objects by context

C.4 Ceramic building material

By Cynthia Poole

C.4.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) amounting to eight fragments, weighing 166g, was recovered by hand excavation from four trenches (56, 11, 114, 144). The assemblage has been recorded on an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with guidelines set out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2007). Fabrics were characterised on the basis of macroscopic characteristics supplemented with the aid of x20 hand lens.

C.4.2 A single fragment of glazed roof tile from a topsoil layer (5601) is the only item that can be firmly dated to the 13th–14th century. It was made in a very coarse sandy fabric typical of medieval tile, measured 12mm thick and had a tiny remnant of glaze surviving on its upper surface.

C.4.3 The remaining tile comprised fragments of flat tile and two of curved tile, mostly made in sandy clay fabrics varying from fine to coarse, except for one piece made in a finely laminated clay containing calcareous grits surviving only as leached voids. The tiles measured 16–18mm thick. Their form and date are uncertain though they have been tentatively dated as Roman. This could possibly be confirmed by a comparison of fabrics with a local CBM fabric series. Apart from two tiny scraps from a layer of colluvium (14403) the remainder were found in ditch fills (11216, 11409), which have been independently dated by the pottery to AD120+ and 4th century, respectively. The curved tile fragments are therefore likely to be imbrex roof tile, rather than post-Roman ridge tile. One of the flat tile fragments had a finger groove along one side of the upper surface and was pierced by circular nail hole 7mm dia. This is likely to be a fragment of tegula roofing tile.

Context	Nos	Wt g	Type	Spot Date	Comment
5601	1	12	Roof tile	Med:C13-C14	Tiny scrap of glaze on top surface. 12mm th.
11216	1	14	Flat tile	RB?	16mm th
11409	2	35	Curved tile	RB?	?imbrex. 16mm th
11409	1	41	Flat tile	RB?	
11409	1	62	Flat tile	RB?	18mm th
14403	2	2	Flat tile	Rom+	

Table 13: Quantification of ceramic building material by context

C.5 Fired Clay

By Cynthia Poole

C.5.1 Fired clay amounting to 105 fragments (893g) were recovered from 13 contexts. Most pieces are undiagnostic, and none can be closely dated on intrinsic features. The majority of the fired clay was found in contexts containing mid–late Roman pottery and a small proportion Iron Age. It is likely that the fired clay from these contexts is broadly contemporary. Most was recovered from ditches and a small proportion from pits and miscellaneous layers.

C.5.2 The fired clay from all but one context was amorphous or had a single flat moulded surface. These fragments were generally small, less than 40mm in size with a mean fragment weight of 2g. They were made in a fine sandy or silty clay containing occasional chalk, flint or ferruginous grits 1-3mm in size. One piece (ctx 13703) had finger marks across the surface, a characteristic typical of oven wall surface. Some of the fragments from 14310 had a very smooth moulded flat surface superficially burnt grey, which is typical of hearth surfaces.

C.5.3 The only exception was the group from 4th-century ditch fill 11409, consisting of 36 fragments (734g) apparently forming part of a perforated oven plate. Many of the fragments were refitted and it is probable that they originally formed one or two individual blocks of fired clay. They were made in a strongly laminated reddish orange/buff fine sandy clay fabric. These formed a thick slab of clay 59mm thick with a hand moulded flat undulating upper surface, ranging from smooth to rougher and more irregular with some fingertip depressions. The surface is pierced by two circular perforations, one of which measured 17mm in diameter. Perforated plates are known from Iron Age sites such as Maiden Castle (Poole 1991, 208–9), Danebury, Hampshire (Cunliffe and Poole 1991, 147–9) and Cadbury Castle, Somerset (Poole 2000, 213), where the evidence suggests they formed portable circular plates of about 0.3-0.45m diameter, though at Danebury some examples implied much larger possibly non-portable perforated plates were in use in ovens or kilns. Perforated plates are also known from Roman sites, where they are most commonly associated with pottery kilns (Swan 1984, 65–6, fig. 10).

C.5.4 The sparse evidence that survives suggests that the fired clay derived from oven and hearth structures. At least one oven was a two-chambered structure with a suspended perforated floor. This probably formed an element of a domestic cooking stove, and though such features also occur in pottery kilns, the level of firing is more consistent with a domestic function.

Context	Spot Date	Nos	Wt (g)	Class	Comments
4207	Preh–Med	1	4	Indeterminate	Amorphous
11216	Preh–Med	2	11	Indeterminate	Flat surface
11217	Preh–Med	1	1	Indeterminate	Amorphous
11225	Preh–Med	1	3	Indeterminate	Amorphous
11404	Preh–Med	7	23	Indeterminate	Amorphous
11409	IA–RB	36	734	Oven furniture	Perforated plate 59mm th.
11904	Preh–Med	11	18	Indeterminate	Fragments with flat moulded surface & amorphous
11919	Preh–Med	2	24	Indeterminate	Flat moulded surface
13703	Preh–Med	1	13	Indeterminate	Rough surface with finger grooves
14115	Preh–Med	6	24	Indeterminate	Amorphous
14306	Preh–Med	6	7	Indeterminate	Amorphous
14310	Preh–Med	28	28	Indeterminate	Smooth flat surface burnt grey; & amorphous
14311	Preh–Med	3	3	Indeterminate	Amorphous & flat moulded surface
	Total	**105**	**893**		

Table 14: Quantification of fired clay by context

C.6 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

C.6.1 A total of six fragments of millstone were found in pit fill 11913. All fragments are of the same medium-grained shelly glauconitic sandstone from the Lower Greensand. No precise sources for Greensand querns have been confirmed in Dorset and much of the Greensand in the region would not have been hard enough to have been usable as querns or millstones (Cutler 2012). However, it is common for hard 'doggers' of sandstone to exist within deeper stratigraphy of the soft greensand and it is likely that the millstones were manufactured from these. Hard beds have been confirmed at Shaftesbury some 40km to the northeast (Cutler 2012), and Greensand was also exploited in the Blackdown Hills north of Sidmouth (Watts and Taylor 2014; Pollard 1974, 152) but more work needs to be conducted on the petrography of the Greensand before we can pinpoint potential quern sources.

C.6.2 The Greensand used for the millstones here is now quite soft but was presumably harder prior to deposition and it has become degraded due to the soil conditions. However, the presence of large fossil clasts in the rock indicate that even had the rock been harder during quarrying and use for milling, it was of poor quality; as the fossils were exposed, they would have ground holes into the opposing quern's surface and eventually been plucked out leaving a hole. The use of such a rock suggests the occupants struggled to obtain good quality tools.

C.6.3 The fragments seem to be from three separate millstones: upper stones (ST02/ST05 and possibly ST03) and one lower stone (ST06). ST04 appears to be part of a different upper stone to ST02/05/03) but is not absolutely certain.

C.6.4 The millstones are of typical Roman form—flat disc type or slightly tapered and measuring approximately 70cm diameter. Of particular note is the shape of the central fittings on the most complete stone. These are of a twin feed-pipe form, with a central circular eye and two oval holes either side of the eye. This is an unusual form of Roman millstone fitting, with dating from the 1st century AD onwards (John Cruse pers. comm.). The millstones are indicative of large-scale grain processing and imply the presence of an animal- or water-powered mill nearby during the late Roman period.

C.6.5 Other items of worked stone include a plain shale spindle whorl of bun form and weighing only 10g, suggesting the spinning of fine thread (11914) and three hammerstones. The hammerstones are all large quartzite cobbles, with moderate percussion damage—two are complete cobbles with battering marks around the circumference (4207, 14401) and one is a slice of cobble that has been utilised along the edge (4207)

C.6.6 A further seven small fragments of burnt limestone were recovered from context 11212 (723g, six fragments) and context 11216 (77g). These are not worked and can now be discarded. The millstones, hammerstones and spindle whorl should be retained due to their potential for future analysis, especially the millstone, whose source it may be possible to identify in future.

Type	Notes	Size	Lithology	Ctx
Upper millstone	Fragment of flat disc type with straight vertical edges. Grinding surface is pecked and has some rotational wear whilst other surface is roughly flat and pecked. The eye is circular, 67mm diameter and to either side of the eye are the remains of two oval fully perforating sockets, part of the rynd chase or feed pipe	Measures 710mm diameter x 35mm min thickness to 64mm max thickness	Greensand	11913
Upper millstone	Flat disc of indeterminate diameter but definitely from a millstone based on surviving size. Roughly pecked upper face. Rotational wear on grinding surface. One conical socket perforates right through the stone. This fragment does not adjoin but COULD be part of same millstone as ST02/ST05		Greensand	11913
Lower millstone	Slightly tapered in thickness indicating it is from a lower stone. The edges are not present, but the surviving diameter indicates it is from a millstone. The grinding surface is sloped (slightly) and straight and is pecked but with rotational wear. The eye is circular and measures 50mm diameter	Measures >490mm diameter x 30-47mm thick	Greensand	11913
Millstone	Disc type, thinner than other examples and looks differernt to the rest. Seems likely to be from a third millstone. It is pecked all over with rotational wear on the grinding surface	Measures >500mm diameter x 29-40mm max thickness	Greensand	11913
Spindle whorl	Bun form, with two flat faces and a curved edge. 24mm diameter on smaller face, 34mm diameter on wider face. Perfectly drilled perforation of 8mm.	Measures 34mm diameter x 11mm thick	Shale (wet)	11914

Type	Notes	Size	Lithology	Ctx
	Plain. Both top and bottom faces are quite rough (possibly damaged?) although flat			
Indeterminate	Desiccated fragments of flat shale. Could be from a palette but too crumbly to tell	Indeterminate	Shale (dry)	11921
Hammerstone	Fragment of large cobble, broken to create flat surface. There are traces of damage around the circumference of this face - not retouch, but indicating some use	Measures 93 x 96mm x 44mm thick	Quartzite	4207
Hammerstone	Complete cobble of flattened oval shape. With percussion damage around most of the circumference and particularly at one end	Measures 79 x 67 x 39mm thick	Quartzite	14401
Hammerstone	Complete cobble of flattened oval shape. With percussion damage around most of the circumference and particularly at both ends	Measures 104 x 74 x 32mm thick	Quartzite	4207

Table 15: details of worked stone

C.7 Slag

Identified by Geraldine Crann

Context	Description	Date
11409	<1085> a single piece of vesicular slag-like material, 7g	-

Table 16: details of slag

C.7.1 No further work is recommended.

C.8 Clay pipe

Identified by John Cotter

Context	Description	Date
1903	<2081> a short piece of pipe stem, 33mm long, slender 19th century type, 3g	19th century

Table 17: details of clay pipe

C.8.1 No further work is recommended.

APPENDIX D ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

D.1 Charred and waterlogged plant remains

By Sharon Cook

Introduction

D.1.1 The aim of the sampling was to characterise the modes of preservation and concentration of assemblages of biological material from different periods, areas and context types in order to inform the strategy during further mitigation.

D.1.2 The charred plant remains (CPR) bulk samples were processed in their entirety at Oxford Archaeology using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and heavy residues in a 500µm mesh and dried. The residue fractions were sorted by eye while the flot material was scanned using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to identify cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains. The finds from the sample residues are listed in Table 18.

D.1.3 One litre of each of the WPR samples was processed by hand flotation to 250µm for both flots and residues and the resulting material was kept wet to facilitate preservation. A proportion of the flot (20ml or 100% if the flot is smaller) was then examined using a low power (x10) binocular microscope and reported as for the CPR.

D.1.4 Identifications were carried out using standard morphological criteria for the cereals (Jacomet 2006), identification of wild plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and by comparison with modern reference material. Classification and nomenclature of plant material follows Stace (2010).

D.1.5 Where fewer than twenty-five individuals are present for any material type, these have been fully quantified. The presence of snails within the flots has been noted and quantified when possible. Quantifications for snails do not include Cecilioides acicula which is a modern burrowing snail, these have been listed for presence/absence only.

Results and discussion

D.1.6 Table 18 lists the artefacts present within the heavy residues. Table 19 lists the charred taxa identified from each CPR sample while Table 20 lists the waterlogged and charred taxa identified from each WPR sample.

The CPR samples

D.1.7 The bulk samples taken for CPR vary in nature between largely undated colluvium and the fills of features such as ditches and pits. On the whole the samples from colluvium contain little in the way of either charred material or artefacts. Where

charred material is present it is generally small in size and probably accidentally incorporated, for example as windblown material.

The early prehistoric samples

D.1.8 Eight samples have been dated to the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. These samples are all from Trenches 47, 65 and 67. Samples 1002, 1004 and 1007 from Trench 47 generally contain very little charred material with charcoal being small in size and few other charred items present. The single grains in these three samples are in very poor condition and not further identifiable.

D.1.9 Samples 1016, 1017, 1068 and 1069, which are cremation deposits and an urn fill, all from Trench 65, also contain few charred plant remains but do include larger quantities of charcoal, at least some of which is potentially identifiable. False oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) tubers which are present within the flot of sample 1017, 1068 and 1069 are common finds from the flots of Bronze Age cremations and may indicate the use of turf as fuel although they can also be burned as a result of fires above ground causing the turf and roots to char.

D.1.10 Samples 1020, 1021 and 1022 from Trench 67 contain little charred material. A single hazelnut fragment (*Corylus avellana*) is too small to be suitable for radiocarbon dating. The remaining samples from these trenches include only small quantities of small-sized charcoal and are undated at present.

D.1.11 Sample 2168 from Trench 129 which has a possibly prehistoric date contains small quantities of charcoal fragments only.

The Iron Age samples

D.1.12 Five samples have been dated to the Iron Age. Samples 2045 from Trench 42, 2077 from Trench 23, and 2101, 2108 and 2109 from Trench 137.

D.1.13 These samples are generally not much richer in charred material than those from the earlier prehistoric features which is likely to be a reflection of the fact that the majority came from layers of colluvium and ditch fills, with no evidence to suggest nearby industrial or settlement related activity.

D.1.14 Sample 2045, from Trench 42, is the notable exception. This sample contains large quantities of charred grain (100+) at least some of which is identifiable as barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and some as wheat (Triticum sp.). While the grain is generally in poor condition, some of the identified wheat grains have features that are usually associated with emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*) although the poor general condition of the grain means that this identification is provisional only at this time.

D.1.15 The small quantity of chaff present in sample 2045 may indicate that this material was deposited after the removal of the majority of the glumes. A small number of charred wild plant seeds are likely to have been accidentally harvested with the crop. The presence of hazelnut fragments may indicate the utilisation of wild resources.

The Roman samples

D.1.16 Twenty samples have been dated to the Roman period. These samples are generally from the middle Roman period (AD 120–200+) and the later Roman period (3rd–4th C). and are concentrated within Trenches 112, 114, 119, 141, 143 and 156.

D.1.17 The samples dated as Roman from Trench 112 consist of corn dryer fills (samples 1071, 1072, 1073) and a single ditch fill (sample 1074) all dated to AD120-200+.

D.1.18 The three corn dryer fills are very similar in nature with the main difference being the higher quantity of modern roots in the upper deposit. Charcoal is of a good size in all three and cereal grains with associated glume material are common. The identifiable grain is mostly wheat although full identification has not been undertaken. The glume bases are generally highly fragmented although some may be identifiable to species given time.

D.1.19 Seeds of wild/uncultivated plants are also present in the samples from the corn dryer fills and are typically crop contaminants such as grass seeds, oat/brome (*Avena/Bromus*) and vetches (*Vicia/Lathyrus*). Iron staining is apparent on the snail shells within the flots and small quantities of material within sample 1072 appear to be slightly mineralised. This may be a result of water settling within the base of the corn dryer, although the effects are slight. Rare evidence of grain sprouting is likely to be a result of natural spoilage rather than deliberate sprouting for malting.

D.1.20 Ditch fill sample 1074 is similar in composition to the samples from the corn dryer and so may represent a dump of rake-out material.

D.1.21 The samples from Trench 114 are all from ditch fills generally dated to the later Roman period and appear very similar to the other Roman samples described above. Uncultivated/wild plant seeds are similar in type and the cultivated material appears to consist of wheat and its related chaff. A single grain within sample 1084 may be barley but the condition is poor, and it is possible that it may be a distorted wheat grain.

D.1.22 The samples from Trench 119 date from the late 2nd to the 4th century AD. The charred material present is again generally comparable with the samples already discussed. Occasional possible barley grains are in poor condition and may be distorted. Sample 1083 also contains a small number of legume fragments which are too large to be vetch (*Vicia/Lathyrus*) seeds. Unfortunately, these are very fragmented but are likely to be fragments of pea (*Pisum sativum*) or bean (*Vicia faba*).

D.1.23 The ditch fills from Trench 141 are Roman in date but contain very little charred material. Although only samples 2171, 2172, 2175 and 2179 from this trench have been dated, there would appear to be very little difference between the contents of samples from these features and from the undated features in this trench. The samples from Trench 143 and 156 are also poor in charred material.

The post-medieval samples

D.1.24 Four samples dated as post-medieval (2015, 2081, 2120 and 2185) contained no charcoal or charred plant seeds with the exception of sample 2015 which contains rare small fragments of charcoal.

Undated samples

D.1.25 As is often the case at evaluation stage the majority of samples are from deposits which are undated at this time. These samples have little material either charred or artefactual. A few the undated samples include charred material that would be suitable to use for radiocarbon dating.

D.1.26 The charred material from cremation samples 1068 and 1069 is very similar to that within the dated Bronze Age cremation deposits. Undated samples containing glume wheat chaff seem likely, given the content of other samples from this site, to be Iron Age or Roman in date.

The Waterlogged Samples

D.1.27 The samples processed for Waterlogged Plant Material all originate from trenches 112 and 119.

D.1.28 Samples 1094, 1096, 1098 and 1101 are all from fills of sinkhole 11210. These flots are very similar in nature with the larger volumes for samples 1096 and 1098 a result of a larger volume of woody material.

D.1.29 Wood fragments are the most common flot constituent although small amounts of roots and fibrous stalky material are also present. Insect fragments are common especially in samples 1096 and 1098 which also include intact specimens of bugs and mites as well as insect pupae. Further anlyisis of the insect remains has not been undertaken at this time due to the suspect modern date of the feature from which they were recovered (Section 3.3.6). Small quantities of charred material are present within all of these samples, largely fragments of charcoal <2mm, although occasional small fragments of indeterminate charred material are also present.

D.1.30 Seeds are rare consisting of waterlogged bramble seeds (*Rubus* sp.), in generally poor condition being both fragmented and, in many cases, soft and spongy, and rare nettles (*Urtica dioica*) in very poor condition. Occasional large Fabaceae seeds are also present, these appear to be either milk-vetches (*Astragalus* sp.) or large clover (*Trifolium* sp.) seeds and are in remarkably good condition when compared with the rest of the material, so it would seem likely that these are modern. Other modern seeds are present in these samples, identified as such because they are sprouting.

D.1.31 Occasional fruit/berries are represented by seed coat fragments and cannot be further identified as a result.

D.1.32 A single charred cereal grain in sample 1103 is probably wheat although its condition is poor.

D.1.33 Sample 1076 from Trench 119 contains very little waterlogged material; fine modern roots and modern sprouting seeds form the majority of the assemblage with the

addition of a larger quantity of charred material including several cereal grains in mixed condition and a small fragment of a glume base.

Discussion and conclusion

D.1.34 The results of this evaluation are mixed. Although charred remains are not numerous in the earlier prehistoric samples, further identification of the charcoal and associated charred remains from the Bronze Age cremation deposits would be worthwhile not only to provide information about the cremation practice but also to provide some limited evidence about the surrounding landscape through identification of the woods used as fuel. Although evidence for arable agriculture is extremely slight, the presence of very occasional cereal grains demonstrates that this material survives although large sample sizes (ideally >40L) would be required to recover useful amounts. There are several key research topics connected to plant macrofossils highlighted in the south-west England research agenda (Grove and Croft 2012), and these include understanding the change from growth of hulled to free-threshing wheat. The Roman and Iron Age charred material is fairly well preserved and abundant in some features, offering an opportunity to contribute to studies of agricultural change in the region.

D.1.35 The lack of charred material within the majority of sampled contexts is likely to be a consequence of the kinds of deposits sampled: colluvial layers are unlikely to include significant charred remains but may include small quantities of fine, small-sized charred material picked up during movement of sediment. Ditches that denote the edge of field systems rather than settlement boundaries are often at a distance from activities that would be expected to produce charred material.

D.1.36 While much of the extracted charred material is in poor condition as a result of damage caused by the original burning of the material, occasional well-preserved items such as the tubers from the false oat grass and some cereal grains show that preservation conditions for this type of material are occasionally good despite the geological variation across the site itself.

D.1.37 The presence of other ecological remains such as snails varies across the site and is discussed separately (Appendix D.2).

Recommendations

D.1.38 Further work, including full recording and reporting, is warranted for the more productive samples in this assemblage. This could be undertaken as part of further works if additional excavation takes place at this site.

D.1.39 The flots warrant retention at least until all works on this site are complete, when the relationships of these features are better understood, at which point a firm decision on discard and retention will be more easily made.

Material Type	Sample No.
Pottery	1016, 1017, 1068, 1069, 1073, 1074, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 2045, 2081, 2101, 2103, 2108, 2109, 2168, 2171, 2172, 2175, 2179, 2186, 2187, 2188
Fired Clay	1103, 2179, 2186
Animal Bone	1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1082, 1084, 1085, 1086, 2101, 2103, 2108, 2109, 2168, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2186, 2187, 2188
Clay Pipe	2081
Marine Shell	2101
Iron	1011, 1071, 1074, 1077, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 2185, 2187
Flint	1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1032, 1042, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1067, 1074, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1082, 1083, 1084, 2014, 2015, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2045, 2051, 2053, 2076, 2077, 2081, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2108, 2172, 2174, 2176, 2180, 2183, 2185, 2188, 2189
Burnt Flint	1012, 1073, 1083, 1084, 1084, 2025, 2045, 2096, 2109, 2172, 2175
Slag	1085
Cremated Bone	1017, 1068, 1069
Human Bone	2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206

Table 18: Finds by sample number.

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench no.	Sample vol. (L)	Feature	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
1000	4605	46	15	Fill of natural hollow [4604]	U/D	20	*			*			Flot almost entirely fine modern roots. Charcoal very small, slight external encrustation. 1 Veronica hederifolia.
1001	4603	46	40	Fill of Ditch [4602]	U/D	30	*	*					Flot almost entirely fine modern roots. Charcoal very small, slight external encrustation. Rare *Cecilioides acicula*, no other snails. 2 indet grain frags.
1002	4704	47	40	Fill of Ditch [4703]	EBA?	30	*	*					Flot almost entirely fine modern roots. Charcoal very small, slight external encrustation. Rare *Cecilioides acicula*, no other snails. 1 indet grain frag.
1003	4708	47	40	Fill of Ditch [4707]	U/D	50				*	**		Flot almost entirely fine modern roots. No charred material >2mm. 1 *Euphorbia helioscopa*. 5 land snails, *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
1004	4710	47	20	Fill of Ditch [4709]	LNeo /EBA	20		*		*	*		Flot almost entirely modern roots and seeds. Small flecks of charcoal <2mm. 1 indet cereal grain. 1 grass seed. 4 land snails. *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
1005	6205	62	40	Fill of Ditch [6204]	U/D	150							Fine modern roots only.
1006	6207	62	40	Fill of Ditch [6206]	U/D	200							Fine modern roots only.
1007	4706	47	30	Fill of Pit [4705]	?BA	20	**	*			**	**	Flot almost entirely fine modern roots. Charcoal very small, slight external encrustation. 1 wheat grain. <10 land snails,

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench no.	Sample vol. (L)	Feature	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
													Cecilioides acicula also present. Ostracods present.
1008	4903	49	40	Fill of Ditch [4904]	U/D	30						*	Flot almost entirely modern roots. Occasional small charcoal <2mm. 4 hazelnut shell fragments. *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
1009	4905	49	40	Fill of Ditch [4906]	U/D	30	**			*		*	Flot almost entirely modern roots. Charcoal generally small with moderate external encrustation. 2 hazelnut shell fragments. 1 *Galium aparine*. *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
1010	5403	54	35	Fill of Ditch [5402]	U/D	25	***	*			*		Flot almost entirely fine modern roots. Charcoal generally small, slight external encrustation. 1 indet cereal grain. 3 land snails, 4 Cecil.
1011	5307	53	38	Fill of Pit [5306]	U/D	20	*				***	*	Flot almost entirely fine modern roots. Charcoal generally small, slight external encrustation. 2 hazelnut shell frags. 7 land snails, *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
1012	5308	53	36	Fill of Ditch [5305]	U/D	20	**				**	*	Flot almost entirely fine modern roots. Charcoal generally small, slight external encrustation. 1 hazelnut shell frag. 6 land snails, *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
1013	5309	53	32	Upper fill of Ditch [5304]	U/D	25	***				**	***	Flot almost entirely fine modern roots. Charcoal generally small, slight external encrustation. 29 hazelnut shell frags – v small. 7 land snails, *Cecilioides acicula* also present.

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench no.	Sample vol. (L)	Feature	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
													Occ ostracods.
1014	6404	64	40	Fill of Ditch [6403]	U/D	50	*				**	*	Flot almost entirely fine modern roots. Charcoal generally small, slight external encrustation. 4 hazelnut shell frags. 7 land snails, *Cecilioides acicula* also present. Occ ostracods.
1015	6406	64	35	Fill of Ditch [6405]	U/D	25	**						Flot almost entirely fine modern roots. Charcoal generally small, mixed condition.
1016	6506	65	5	Fill of Cremation [6504]	EBA	25	**						Flot almost entirely fine modern roots. Charcoal generally small, slight external encrustation.
1017	6503	65	5	Fill of Urn 6507	EBA	75	**					*	Flot almost entirely modern roots. Charcoal small and thin in cross section. 2 *Arrhenatherum elatius* tubers.
1018	6703	67	30	Fill of Ditch [6702]	U/D	30							Flot almost entirely fine modern roots. Rare small flecks of charcoal <2mm.
1019	6704	67	37	Fill of Ditch [6702]	U/D	15	*						Flot almost all modern roots. Rare small charcoal.
1020	6706	67	40	Fill of Ditch [6705]	?BA	100							Flot almost entirely fine modern roots. Rare small flecks of charcoal <2mm.
1021	6707	67	25	Fill of Ditch [6705]	?BA	15	**						Flot almost entirely fine modern roots. Charcoal generally small, slight external encrustation.
1022	6708	67	9	Fill of Ditch	?BA	1	*					*	Flot almost entirely fine modern roots.

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench no.	Sample vol. (L)	Feature	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
				[6705]									Charcoal generally small, slight external encrustation. 1 hazelnut frag.
1023	6602	66	35	Layer	U/D	40	*						Flot almost entirely modern roots. Indet clinkered material present. Charcoal small in size.
1032	6711	67	40	Fill of possible terminus [6710]	U/D	75	*				*		Flot almost entirely modern roots. Charcoal generally small. 1 land snail. *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
1042	6812	68	40	Fill of Ditch [6811]	U/D	50	**				***		Flot almost entirely fine modern roots. Charcoal generally small in size. 40+ land snails. *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
1047	6807	68	40	Layer	U/D	15	**				*		Flot almost entirely fine modern roots. Charcoal generally small, slight external encrustation. 3 land snails – *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
1048	6409	64	35	Fill of Ditch [6405]	U/D	20							Flot is fine modern roots only.
1049	6410	64	35	Fill of Ditch [6405]	U/D	10	**					*	Flot almost entirely fine modern roots. Charcoal generally small, slight external encrustation. 1 hazelnut fragment.
1067	10602	106	30	Layer	U/D	50							Modern roots only.
1068	6503	65	8	Fill of Cremation	U/D	16	***					*	c. 50% modern roots. Some indet clinkered material. Charcoal in mixed condition. 1 *Arrhenatherum elatius* tuber and 2 root

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench no.	Sample vol. (L)	Feature	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
				Urn [1002]									fragments.
1069	6506	65	6	Fill of Cremation [6505]	U/D	25	***					**	c. 50% modern roots. Some indet clinkered material. Charcoal has moderate external encrustation. 1 Arrhenatherum elatius tuber and 1 fragment. 12 indet root/rhizome fragments.
1071	11205	112	38	Fill of Corndryer [11211]	AD120-200	40	***	***	***	**	**		c.75% modern roots. Charcoal generally small, slight external encrustation. 25+ indet grain, c20 wheat. 1 *cf* barley. 3 oat/brome, clinkered and fragmented. 50+ glume base frags. 2 rachis internodes. 3 *Vicia/Lathyrus*, 1 grass seed, 2 *Medicago* sp., 1 indet. 8 land snails with external staining.
1072	11212	112	35	Fill of Corndryer [11211]	AD120-200	75	***	****	****	***	***	*	c.25% modern roots. Charcoal of good size and in good condition. 100+ indet cereal grains, c50+ wheat, c25+ *cf* wheat – all grain clinkered and fragmented. 13 oat/brome. Oat awns present. 200+ glume base fragments. 1 *cf Prunus* stone with insect bored hole. Seeds include grass seeds, *Rumex* sp., *Medicago* sp., small Fabaceae, *Vicia/Lathyrus*, rarer *Centaurea* sp., *Galium aparine*, Brassica sp., *Juncus* sp., and 1 *Papaver cf somniferum*. 1 legume 4mm. Indet calcareous nodules. Occasional possibly mineralized material inc insect pupae. 30+ land snails with exterior staining.

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench no.	Sample vol. (L)	Feature	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
1073	11213	112	30	Fill of Corndryer [11211]	AD120-200	75	***	****	****	***	**	*	c.25% modern roots. Charcoal generally moderate to clean. 100+ indet cereal grains, 75+ wheat grains. 100+ glume base fragments inc occasional spikelet forks. 1 collapsed grain. 12 detached embryos some in early stages of sprouting. Oat awns present. 3 rachis fragments in poor condition. Seeds mostly grass seeds (11), and *Vicia/Lathyrus* (25+), also includes 2 *Galium aparine*, 10 *Rumex* sp., 1 *Carex* sp., 2 *Plantago lanceolata*, 1 *Juncus* sp, and 3 indet. 2 legume fragments >6mm. 9 land snails with external staining. *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
1074	11216	112	40	Fill of Ditch [11203]	AD 120+	40	***	****	****	***		*	c.50% fine modern roots. Charcoal small but reasonably clean. 100+ indet cereal grains, c30 wheat. 100+ glume base fragments. Oat awns present. 10 oat/brome. Seeds mostly grass (25+) and *Vicia/Lathyrus* (25+). Also includes *Galium aparine*, small Fabaceae, *Juncus* sp., *Rumex* sp., *cf Clinopodium* sp., 3 small frags of *Raphanus raphanistrum* capsule. 1 bean >6mm. 2 detached embryos – not sprouted.
1077	11911	119	36	Fill of Pit [11908]	Late 2nd +	15	**	***	****	**		**	Few modern roots. Charcoal small but reasonably clean. 50+ indet cereal grains, c.20 wheat, c.10 *cf* wheat – all grain clinkered fragmented and vitrified. 200+ glume base frags. Oat awns present. 1 rachis internode, 1 rachis frag. 12 grass seeds, 1 *Rumex* sp., 1 coleoptile & 1 detached embryo not sprouting.

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench no.	Sample vol. (L)	Feature	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
													5 frags of *Raphanus raphanistrum* capsule.
1078	11913	119	25	Fill of Pit [11908]	Late 2nd +	5	*	***	****	**			Charcoal small. 24 indet cereal, 4 wheat, 1 *cf* barley, 1*cf* wheat. 100+ glume base fragments mostly small. 1 rachis frag. Oat awns present. 6 grass seeds, 1 *Juncus* sp.
1079	11914	119	38	Fill of Pit [11908]	Mid 4th C	40	***	****	****	**		*	C50% modern roots. Charcoal generally small, slight external encrustation. 100+ indet grain, 25+ wheat. 2 *cf* barley. 4 oat/brome, clinkered and fragmented. 100+ glume base frags. 3 rachis fragments. Oat awns. 1 *Vicia/Lathyrus*, 6 grass seeds, 1 *Juncus* sp., 1 Asteraceae. 1 *Raphanus raphanistrum* capsule frag.
1082	11907	119	36	Fill of Pit [11904]	Late C3-4	50	***	***	***				Flot almost entirely fine modern roots. Charcoal generally small, mixed condition. C25 indet cereal, 2 wheat, 1 *cf* barley clinkered and heavily encrusted. 25+ glume base fragments. 3 grass seeds, 1 *Juncus* sp., 1 *Rumex* sp., 1 *Clinopodium acinos*. 5 *Vicia/Lathyrus*.
1083	11906	119	39	Fill of Ditch [11903]	C 2nd+	75	***	****	****	***	*	**	Flot almost entirely fine modern roots. Charcoal generally small, mixed condition, rare roundwood. 100+ indet grains, 30+ wheat, 3 *cf* barley, 10+ *cf* wheat. 100+ glume base frags. Oat awns. 2 oat/brome. 10+ grass seeds and *Vicia/Lathyrus*. 2 *Galium aparine*, 3 *Rumex* sp., 1 *Clinopodium acinos*, 1 *Medicago* sp., 1 *Juncus* sp., 5 legume fragments 4-6mm, 2 >6mm. 1 land snail – looks modern.

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench no.	Sample vol. (L)	Feature	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
1084	11406	114	40	Fill of Ditch [11407]	Late 3rd-4th C	50	***	***	****	**			C50% modern roots. Charcoal generally small, mixed condition. 50+ indet grain, 12 wheat. 1 *cf* barley clinkered and encrusted. 100+ glume base frags. 5 *Vicia/Lathyrus*, 3 grass seeds, 2 *Galium aparine*, 1 *Medicago* sp.
1085	11409	114	35	Fill of Ditch [11407]	C 4th	12	***	***	***	**		*	Small number of modern roots. Charcoal generally small, mixed condition, inc roundwood. 25+ indet grain, c15 wheat. 50+ glume base frags. 7 *cf Vicia/Lathyrus* missing exteriors, 6 grass seeds, 1 *Galium aparine*, 1 *Medicago* sp. 1 hazelnut shell frag. 2 *Raphanus raphanistrum* capsule frags. 3 unidentified.
1086	11411	114	30	Fill of Ditch [11407]	Roman	2	***	*	*	*			Charcoal small but reasonably clean. 1 indet grain, 1 wheat. 2 glume base frags v small. 1 *Vicia/Lathyrus*.
2014	3101	31	40	Subsoil	U/D	150					***		Flot is almost entirely modern roots and seeds. Fragments of indet clinkered material and anthracite. Rare charcoal small in size. 50+ land snails. *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
2015	3102	31	38	Layer	C17+	60	*				***		Flot is almost all modern roots and seeds. Indet clinkered material and anthracite present. Charcoal is v small. 50+ land snails. *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
2023	3103	31	39	Layer	U/D	10					****		Flot is almost all modern roots. Charcoal small in size. 100+ land snails. *Cecilioides acicula* also present.

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench no.	Sample vol. (L)	Feature	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
2024	3104	31	20	Layer	U/D	3					*		Flot is almost all modern roots. Charcoal is small <1mm. 1 land snail.
2025	3205	32	38	Fill of Ditch [3206]	U/D	100	*	*			***	*	Flot is almost all modern roots. Anthracite and indet clinkered material present. Charcoal is small in size. 4 indet cereal grains – clinkered, vitrified and fragmented. 1 ostracod. 30+ land snails. *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
2026	3604	36	40	Fill of Ditch [3603]	U/D	30	**			*	****	**	Flot is mostly modern roots. Rare small fragments may be from cereal grain. Charcoal generally small. 18 v small hazelnut shell fragments. 2 grass seeds. 100+ land snails. *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
2027	3803	38	20	Fill of Hollow [3804]	U/D	50							Flot is modern roots only.
2028	4002	40	37	Fill of Posthole [4004]	U/D	50	*				**		Flot is almost all modern roots. Charcoal is generally small. 6 land snails. *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
2029	3809	38	40	Fill of Ditch Terminus [3808]	U/D	25					*		Flot is almost all modern roots. Rare small indet fragments of CPR. 1 land snail. *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
2030	3811	38	40	Fill of Ditch Terminus [3812]	U/D	20				*			Flot is almost all modern roots. Rare small flecks of charcoal <2mm. 1 Vicia/Lathyrus.
2045	4207	42	40	Fill of Pit [4206]	EIA	250	****	****	**	**		**	100 ml scanned. c.20% modern roots. Charcoal has moderate to heavy external encrustation. Generally, of a good size

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench no.	Sample vol. (L)	Feature	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
													(>4mm). 100+ indet cereal grains, 14 barley, 15 wheat. 4 wheat grains are possibly emmer wheat but condition is generally poor. 21 glume base fragments including some spikelet forks in poor condition but 3 have features associated with emmer wheat. 22 hazelnut shell frags. Seeds include 1 *Rumex acetocella*, 1 *Plantago* sp., 5 grass seeds.
2051	7705	77	40	Fill of Ditch [7704]	U/D	100				*	**		Almost all modern roots. Rare small flecks of charcoal <2mm. 1 *Euphorbia helioscopia.* 9 land snails. *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
2052	7404	74	8	Fill of Posthole [7403]	U/D	3							Modern roots only.
2053	7406	74	30	Fill of Ditch [7405]	U/D	15							Modern roots only.
2054	7408	74	30	Fill of Gully [7407]	U/D	25					*		Almost entirely modern roots. Rare small flecks of charcoal <2mm. 1 land snail. *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
2076	2103	21	35	Fill of Ditch [2102]	U/D	10	*						Almost all modern roots. Charcoal is small – mostly <2mm with moderate external encrustation.
2077	2314	23	35	Fill of Ditch [2312]	IA	50					****		Almost all modern roots. Small charcoal flecks <2mm. 100+ land snails.
2081	1903	19	40	Fill of Ditch	PMe	150					****		Entirely modern roots with 300+ land snails.

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench no.	Sample vol. (L)	Feature	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
				[1902]	d								
2095	2304	23	10	Fill of Posthole [2303]	U/D	20	***				**	*	c. 50% modern roots. Charcoal generally thin in cross section. 2 fragments *of Arrhenatherum elatius* tuber. 15 land snails. *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
2096	2306	23	2	Fill of Posthole [2305]	U/D	2	**				*	*	Charcoal generally thin in cross section. 1 *Arrhenatherum elatius* tuber. 1 land snail.
2097	2310	23	16	Fill of Ditch [2309]	U/D	50					***		Almost all modern roots. Small fragments of charcoal <2mm. 50+ land snails, *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
2098	2311	23	15	Fill of Ditch [2309]	U/D	10	**				***		Mostly modern roots. Charcoal generally small and thin in cross section. 25+ land snails.
2099	2308	23	3	Fill of Posthole [2307]	U/D	2	***				**	*	Charcoal thin in cross section. 6 land snails. *Cecilioides acicula* also present. 1 *Arrhenatherum elatius* tuber.
2101	13703	137	30	Layer	IA	10	**	*		*	**		Mostly modern roots. Charcoal has slight external encrustation. 1 indet grain fragment. 1 chenopod. C.20 land snails, *Cecilioides acicula* also present
2102	15606	156	25	Fill of Ditch [15605]	U/D	30					**		Almost entirely modern roots. 21 land snails present.
2103	15608	156	30	Fill of Ditch [15607]	Roman	80					****		Almost entirely modern roots. Small flecks of charcoal <2mm. 100+ land snails. *Cecilioides acicula* also present.

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench no.	Sample vol. (L)	Feature	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
2108	13703	137	25	Layer	IA	30	***	*		*	***		Mostly modern roots. Charcoal generally small in size with some external encrustation. 3 indet cereal grains – fragmented and clinkered. Oat awns present. 1 oat/brome, 2 Juncus sp. 50+ land snails, *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
2109	13702	137	30	Layer	EIA	200					***		Flot is almost entirely modern roots. Occasional small flecks of charcoal <2mm. 50+ land snails. *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
2120	13706	137	3	Layer	17th C+	1	*						Charcoal small with moderate external encrustation. No other material present.
2168	12905	129	25	Layer	Preh	5	**						Charcoal small with moderate external encrustation. 7 land snails.
2169	14106	141	35	Fill of Gully [14105]	U/D	20	*	*		*			Almost entirely modern roots and crop debris. Charcoal generally v small. 1 indet cereal grain clinkered and fragmented. 1 grass seed.
2170	14109	141	7	Fill of Posthole [14108]	U/D	5							Mostly modern roots. Small flecks of indet charred material <2mm.
2171	14115	141	30	Fill of Ditch [14112]	Later 3rd-4th C	15	*	*					Mostly modern roots. Charcoal small but generally clean. 2 indet cereal grains.
2172	14103	141	30	Fill of Ditch [14102]	Mid-3rd-4th C	10							Almost entirely modern roots. Small flecks of charred material <2mm.

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench no.	Sample vol. (L)	Feature	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
2173	14117	141	30	Fill of Ditch [14116]	U/D	8		*					Almost entirely modern roots. Small flecks of charred material <2mm. 1 indet cereal grain.
2174	14119	141	30	Fill of Ditch [14118]	U/D	10							Almost entirely modern roots and crop debris. Rare small charcoal <2mm.
2175	14121	141	30	Fill of Ditch [14120]	Roman	20		*	*				Almost entirely modern roots and crop debris. Rare small charcoal <2mm. 1 indet cereal grain. 3 v small glume base fragments.
2176	14123	141	30	Fill of Ditch [14122]	U/D	5							Almost entirely modern roots. Rare small indet flecks of charred material <2mm.
2177	14123	141	20	Fill of Ditch [14122]	U/D	5	*						Almost entirely modern roots. Charcoal generally <2mm.
2178	14124	141	30	Fill of Terminus [14107]	U/D	12			*				Almost entirely modern roots and crop debris. 3 small glume base fragments.
2179	14114	141	30	Fill of Ditch [14112]	Roman	5		**					Mostly modern roots. Small flecks of charcoal <2mm. 5 indet cereal grains, 1 wheat grain.
2180	14403	144	30	Layer	U/D	16	*	**					Almost entirely modern roots and crop debris. Charcoal is generally <2mm. 7 indet cereal grains. 1 *cf* wheat.
2181	14805	148	35	Fill of Ditch [14804]	U/D	20		*					Almost entirely modern roots. Small flecks of charcoal <2mm. 2 indet cereal grains.
2182	14709	147	30	Fill of Ditch [14708]	U/D	25		*		*			Almost entirely modern roots and seeds. Anthracite fragments. Small flecks of CPR <2mm. 1 indet cereal grain. 1 small grass seed.

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench no.	Sample vol. (L)	Feature	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
2183	14706	147	35	Fill of Ditch [14704]	U/D	15	**				***		Mostly modern roots. Indet clinkered material and anthracite. Charcoal is generally small with a heavily encrusted metallic appearance. 70+ land snails.
2185	14710	147	35	Fill of Ditch [14708]	17th C	20							Almost entirely modern roots. Indet clinkered material and anthracite.
2186	14306	143	35	Fill of Ditch [14305]	Late 3rd-4th C	15	*	*					Mostly modern roots. Chrcoal generally small in size. 3 indet cereal grains. *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
2187	14310	143	35	Fill of Ditch [14308]	Late 3rd-4th C	18	*	*		*	**		Flot is almost entirely modern roots. Charcoal generally small. 3 indet cereal grains with a clinkered and metallic appearance. 1 grass seed. 5 land snails.
2188	14313	143	35	Fill of Ditch [14312]	2nd C+	8			*		***		Flot is mostly modern roots. Small flecks of charcoal <2mm. 1 fragment of glume base. 50+ land snails *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
2189	12204	122	25	Fill of Ditch [12203]	U/D	20							Flot is mostly modern roots. Small flecks of charcoal <2mm.
2195	16403	164	15	Layer	U/D	22	*				****		Flot is almost entirely modern roots. Charcoal generally small with heavy external encrustation. 100+ land snails. *Cecilioides acicula* also present.
2196	16404	164	10	Layer	U/D	25					****		Flot is almost entirely modern roots. Occasional small charcoal <2mm. 200+ land snails present. *Cecilioides acicula* also present.

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench no.	Sample vol. (L)	Feature	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
* = 1-4, ** = 5-24, *** = 25-99, **** = 100+													

Table 19: The Charred Plant Material

Sample no.	Context no.	Area/Trench	Sample vol. (L)	Feature / Deposit	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charred Mat.	Weeds	Insects	Molluscs	Other	Notes
1076	11921	119	1	Fill of Ditch [11919]	AD 270-350	5	***	*	***			c.50% modern roots. Fragments of charred material present – charcoal appears to be all <2mm. 1 charred glume base fragment, 6 charred cereal grains – 1 *cf* wheat, 1 hulled barley in glume/hull, 2 barley, 2 indet. Uncharred - Modern sprouting seeds. Occasional small wood fragments. 1 fragmented *Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus.*
1094	11218	112	1	Fill of Ditch/Pond [11210]	RB	15	**	**	**			Small wood fragments, roots and fibrous stalky material. Occasional small charcoal. Insect fragments. Few seeds – 8 *Rubus* sp., 6 unid fruit/berry - exteriors only.
1096	11220	112	1	Fill of Ditch/Pond [11210]	RB	500	**	**	***			20ml scanned only. Mostly wood and bark fragments including pieces >10mm. Rare small charcoal frags. Rich in insect fragments including small intact mites and insect pupae. Few seeds – 10 *Rubus* sp., 2 *Astragalus/Trifolium* sp. (modern looking).
1098	11221	112	1	Fill of Ditch/Pond [11210]	RB	400	**	**	***			20ml scanned only. Small wood fragments, roots and fibrous stalky material. Occasional scraps of leaf. Rare small charcoal frags. Rich in insect fragments including small intact mites and insect pupae. Few seeds – 1 *Rubus* sp., 3 *Urtica dioica*, 2 *Astragalus/Trifolium* sp. (modern looking). 4 unid fruit/berry - exteriors only.
1101	11222	112	1	Fill of Ditch/Pond [11210]	RB	10	*	**	**			Small wood fragments, roots and fibrous stalky material. Occasional small charcoal. Insect fragments. Few seeds – 3 *Rubus* sp., 3 unid fruit/berry - exteriors only. 1 *Astragalus/Trifolium* sp. (modern looking).
1103	11225	112	1	Layer	?C 2nd	5	*	*	**			Small wood fragments, roots and fibrous stalky material. Occasional small charcoal. Insect fragments. Few seeds – 3 *Rubus* sp., 1 charred cereal grain – *cf* wheat.
* = 1-4, ** = 5-24, *** = 25-99, **** = 100+												

Table 20: The Waterlogged Plant Remains.

D.2 Land Mollusca

By Elizabeth Stafford

Introduction

D.2.1 During the assessment of bulk samples for charred plant remains and charcoal (see Appendix D.1), note was also made of the presence and abundance of shells of land Mollusca. Subsequently, 20 flot samples with estimates of >25 individuals/sample were submitted for more detailed assessment of the shell assemblages. These samples derive mainly from ditch fills dating to the Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval period, although several features are currently undated. A single sample from the Roman corn dryer in Trench 112 was also examined.

D.2.2 Six shell bearing bulk samples derive from colluvial layers from sample sondages in Trenches 31 and 137. In addition, a further 20 incremental samples of 1 litre from colluvial and Head deposits were processed from sample sondages in Trenches 9, 15, 68, 106 and 129, but only 6 samples from Trench 129 contained shell (see detailed samples logs in Appendix E).

Methods

D.2.3 Flots from both bulk and incremental samples were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications of x10-x40. An estimate of abundance of individuals by species was made on a sliding scale of + 1-4, ++5-12, +++ 12-25, ++++ 26-50, +++++ >50 with the aid of a modern reference collection. Nomenclature follows Anderson (2005) and habitat information Evans (1972), Kerney (1999) and Kerney and Cameron (1979).

Results

D.2.4 The results are presented in Table 21. Overall shell preservation was quite poor considering the large volumes of sediment processed for the bulk samples. Shell abundance ranged from between 20 and 450 individuals per sample, excluding a larger assemblage from a post-medieval ditch in Trench 19 (sample 2081). The number of shells per litre was low, calculated at 1-45/litre. Abundance in the incremental samples from Trench 129 was also very low at 1-8/litre. The samples with the fewest shells were invariably worn and pitted with some fragmentation. Frequent modern specimens along with the burrowing mollusc *Cecilioides acicula* suggests an intrusive component.

D.2.5 Overall the species composition was very similar in most of the samples, being wholly dominated by open country species such as the Vallonidae grass snails, xerophile helicids such as *Helicella itala* and *Cernuella virgata*, along with *Vertigo pygmaea* and smaller numbers of *Pupilla muscorum*. The catholic species *Trochulus hispidus* was also very numerous. Overall this suggest a dry very open environment of short-turfed grassland and/or arable. There is little evidence for more enclosed environments such as rank grassland, scrub or woodland. Occasional shade-demanding species occur sporadically in low numbers which may together with the

catholic species indicate more mesic micro-environments within the features. This is with the exception of the post-medieval ditch in Trench 19 where shade-demanding species such as *Discus rotundatus*, various zonitids, *Clausilia bidentata* and *Carychium tridentatum* are more abundant. This may suggest the presence of woodland, scrub or a hedgerow in the immediate vicinity with some leaf litter. *D. rotundatus* was also notably prolific in the sample from the Roman corn dryer in Trench 112, alongside occasional shells of *Medigera obscura*. This carnivorous troglophile snail may have favoured the dark recesses of the corn dryer and its profusion here may represent an autochthonous community. The shells were stained orange brown and partly encrusted (possibly as a result of the use of the corn dryer?), which may have helped preserve the shells at this location. It is possible there was some tree cover or shrubby vegetation in the locality from where *D. rotundatus* could colonise. No shells were found in the organic fills of the adjacent feature 12210 (doline?), although there was a lot of woody fragments within the processed flots.

Potential and recommendations

D.2.6 Land snails have the potential to provide important information on past environments, vegetation cover, moisture regimes and land-use, how this changed over time and may be associated with evidence of human occupation and activity. The evaluation has demonstrated, despite the majority of the route being located on chalk geology, preservation of shell is viable and patchy, but generally moderate to poor. This may be partly due to the presence of non-calcareous drift such as clay-with-flints and the Poole Formation sand and gravel capping the chalk, latterly eroded and redeposited more extensively as Head deposits under periglacial conditions. Similar preservation environments were noted across the chalk of the Ridgeway during the excavations for the Weymouth Relief Road whereby the fills of many features were characterised by reddish-brown non-calcareous silt clay and shell preservation was moderate to poor. Work was, however, possible on some recovered assemblages due to the fact the sampling strategy allowed for larger than standard sample volumes (in this case 10l samples). In order to analyse shell assemblages in terms of percentage frequency by species, a minimum number of 80-100 individuals are required, the ideal being several hundred. Mollusc samples are normally of 1–2l in size collected as incremental columns. In order to achieve the required numbers for the current Scheme, sample volumes would need to be much larger than the standard (20l or more). It is therefore recommended that sampling during future fieldwork should be very targeted and carried out in consultation with the specialist, prioritising sediments that clearly have some potential for preservation and dating. Priority should be given to features or sequences demonstrating natural silting or deposition such as may occur in ditch profiles, large pits or sequences containing possible palaeosols. Priority should also be given to features considered to be of earlier prehistoric date. The interpretation of shell assemblages from palaeosols would be greatly enhanced if accompanied by thin section micromorphology which would provide supporting information on the history of the soil and relevant taphonomic processes. Bulk samples collected for charred plant remains may be used for molluscs, providing the fine residues are

retained during the processing to 0.5mm. In ditch profiles this should include a sample from each main fill. In deeper ditch profiles, with thicker contexts, this may form a widely spaced incremental column, ie a sample every c 0.20m or one from every context if less than that (excluding edge/slump deposits), with particular focus on stabilisation horizons or buried soils. No further work is recommended on the mollusc assemblages recovered from the evaluation trenches although the results of this assessment should be referenced in any future publication.

Trench	19	23	23	23	31	31	31
Sample no.	2081	2077	2097	2098	2014	2015	2023
Context no.	1903	2314	2310	2311	3101	3102	3103
Sample vol. (L)	40	35	16	15	40	38	39
Feature	Ditch [1902]	Ditch [2312]	Ditch [2309]	Ditch [2309]	Subsoil	Layer	Layer
Date	PMed	IA	U/D	U/D	U/D	C17+	U/D
TAXA							
Shade-demanding							
Carychium tridentatum (Risso)	+++++	+	+	+			+++
Clausilia bidentata (Strøm)	++++						
Cochlodina laminata (Montagu)							
Discus rotundatus (Müller)	+++++						
Merdigera obscura (Müller)							
Zonitidae							
Aegopinella nitidula (Draparnaud)	++++	+	++				
Oxychillus cellarius (Müller)	++++						
Vitrea sp.	++++						
Acanthinula aculeata (Müller)			+				
Nesovitrea hammonis (Ström)				+			
Punctum pygmaeum (Draparnaud)	++						
Vitrina pellucida (Müller)			+				
Catholic							
Cochlicopa spp.	++++	+		+			++
Cochlicopa lubrica (Müller)			++				
Cepaea/Arianta sp.	++						
Trochulus hispidus (Linnaeus)	+++++	+++++	++++	++	+++	++++	+++++
Open country							
Helicidae		++++				+++	
Cerunuella virgata (Da costa)	++			+			
Helicella itala (Linnaeus)	++		+	+			++
Pupilla muscorum (Linnaeus)		+++	+	+			+
Vallonia sp.	+++	+++++	++	++	++++	+++	+++++
Vallonia costata (Müller)	+++	+					++++
Vallonia excentrica /pulchella	+++	+++++	++	+	++	++	+++
Vertigo pygmaea (Draparnaud)	++	+++	+	+	+	+	++++
Total estimated individuals	**1500**	**420**	**100**	**30**	**60**	**80**	**250**
Individuals per litre	**38**	**12**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**6**

Table 21 Molluscan assemblages - + 1-4, ++5-12, +++ 12-25, ++++ 26-50, +++++ >50

Trench	32	36	68	112	137	137	137
Sample no.	2025	2026	1042	1072	2101	2108	2109
Context no.	3205	3604	6812	11212	13703	13703	13702
Sample vol. (L)	38	40	40	35	30	25	30
Feature	Ditch [3206]	Ditch [3603]	Ditch [6811]	Corndryer [11211]	Layer	Layer	Layer
Date	U/D	U/D	U/D	AD120-200	IA	IA	EIA
Shade-demanding							
Carychium tridentatum (Risso)							
Clausilia bidentata (Strøm)							
Cochlodina laminata (Montagu)							
Discus rotundatus (Müller)				+++++			
Merdigera obscura (Müller)			+	+	+		+
Zonitidae							
Aegopinella nitidula (Draparnaud)							
Oxychillus cellarius (Müller)						+	
Vitrea sp.						+	
Acanthinula aculeata (Müller)							
Nesovitrea hammonis (Ström)							
Punctum pygmaeum (Draparnaud)							
Vitrina pellucida (Müller)							
Catholic							
Cochlicopa spp.		++		+			
Cochlicopa lubrica (Müller)							
Cepaea/Arianta sp.				+			
Trochulus hispidus (Linnaeus)	+++	+++++	++	+	++	++	++
Open country							
Helicidae		++++	+				++
Cerunuella virgata (Da costa)							
Helicella itala (Linnaeus)	++				+	+++	
Pupilla muscorum (Linnaeus)		++	+		+		+
Vallonia sp.	++	+++	++		+	++	+++++
Vallonia costata (Müller)		++		+	+	+	+
Vallonia excentrica /pulchella	++	+	++		+	++	++++
Vertigo pygmaea (Draparnaud)	+	+	++		+	+	+
Total estimated individuals	**35**	**150**	**50**	**70**	**25**	**55**	**160**
Individuals per litre	**1**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**5**

Table 21 continued - + 1-4, ++5-12, +++ 12-25, ++++ 26-50, +++++ >50

Trench	147	143	156	156	164	164
Sample no.	2183	2188	2102	2103	2195	2196
Context no.	14706	14313	15606	15608	16403	16404
Sample vol. (L)	35	35	25	30	15	10
Feature	Ditch [14704]	Ditch [14312]	Ditch [15605]	Ditch [15607]	Layer	Layer
Date	U/D	2nd C+	U/D	Roman	U/D	U/D
TAXA						
Shade-demanding						
Carychium tridentatum (Risso)	++				+	+
Clausilia bidentata (Strøm)						
Cochlodina laminata (Montagu)						
Discus rotundatus (Müller)	+					
Merdigera obscura (Müller)						
Zonitidae						
Aegopinella nitidula (Draparnaud)	+					++
Oxychillus cellarius (Müller)	+					+
Vitrea sp.				+	++	++
Acanthinula aculeata (Müller)	+					
Nesovitrea hammonis (Ström)						
Punctum pygmaeum (Draparnaud)	+					++
Vitrina pellucida (Müller)						+
Catholic						
Cochlicopa spp.	+					+
Cochlicopa lubrica (Müller)						
Cepaea/Arianta sp.						
Trochulus hispidus (Linnaeus)	++	+	+	++++	++++	+++++
Open country						
Helicidae						
Cerunuella virgata (Da costa)	+	+	+		++	
Helicella itala (Linnaeus)	+			++++	+++	+++++
Pupilla muscorum (Linnaeus)	+	++		++	++++	++++
Vallonia sp.	++	++	++	+++++	++++	+++++
Vallonia costata (Müller)	+			++++	++	++++
Vallonia excentrica /pulchella	+	++++	+	+++++	++	++++
Vertigo pygmaea (Draparnaud)	++	++		++	++	+++
Total estimated individuals	**50**	**50**	**20**	**450**	**150**	**450**
Individuals per litre	**1**	**1**	**1**	**15**	**10**	**45**

Table 21 continued - + 1-4, ++5-12, +++ 12-25, ++++ 26-50, +++++ >50

Trench	129	129	129	129	129	129
Sample no.	2147	2149	2152	2154	2157	2158
Context no.	12901	12902	12902	12903	12904	12905
Sample vol. (L)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Feature	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer
Date						
Shade-demanding						
Carychium tridentatum (Risso)				+		
Clausilia bidentata (Strøm)						
Cochlodina laminata (Montagu)						
Discus rotundatus (Müller)				+		
Merdigera obscura (Müller)				+		
Zonitidae						
Aegopinella nitidula (Draparnaud)						
Oxychillus cellarius (Müller)						
Vitrea sp.						
Acanthinula aculeata (Müller)						
Nesovitrea hammonis (Ström)						
Punctum pygmaeum (Draparnaud)						
Vitrina pellucida (Müller)						
Catholic						
Cochlicopa spp.						+
Cochlicopa lubrica (Müller)						
Cepaea/Arianta sp.						
Trochulus hispidus (Linnaeus)	+	+		+	+	+
Open country						
Helicidae			+		+	+
Cerunuella virgata (Da costa)						
Helicella itala (Linnaeus)		+				
Pupilla muscorum (Linnaeus)						
Vallonia sp.					+	+
Vallonia costata (Müller)					+	
Vallonia excentrica /pulchella						
Vertigo pygmaea (Draparnaud)		+				
Total estimated individuals	**1**	**3**	**2**	**8**	**8**	**5**
Individuals per litre	**1**	**3**	**2**	**8**	**8**	**5**

Table 21 continued - + 1-4, ++5-12, +++ 12-25, ++++ 26-50, +++++ >50

D.3 Human Bone

By Lauren McIntyre

Introduction and provenance

D.3.1 Four human skeletons were recovered from three graves, excavated in Trench 164. Uncoffined skeleton 16415 was buried in earth cut grave 16411. Skeleton 16419 was buried inside cist 16417 (grave cut 16416). Skeletons 16421 and 16422 were both buried in cist 16423 (grave cut 16420). All three graves were aligned W-E and were cut into bank deposits 16403 and 16404. Skeleton 16415 has been radiocarbon dated to AD 550 ±29.

D.3.2 One urned cremation burial was recovered from Trench 65. Earth cut pit 6505 contained urn 6507 (SF 1002), which contained fill 6503. Soil around urn 6507 (fill 6506) also contained small quantities of cremated bone. The burial is likely to date to the middle Bronze Age, based upon spot dating of the urn.

D.3.3 All three inhumation graves were intact (ie not truncated). The two excavated cist graves had retained their stone capping, meaning that the contents of the graves were undisturbed. Both graves were capped and lined with roughly hewn limestone blocks. No evidence of wooden coffins was present (eg in the form of iron coffin nails). Pit 6505 was horizontally truncated by earlier ploughing and had suffered substantial disturbance of the upper vessel and fill as a result. The exact quantity of bone that had been lost from the feature was unclear.

Methodology

D.3.4 During excavation, the unburnt, articulated remains were observed as having a white mould growing upon some of the bone surfaces. All four skeletons were processed in the Oxford Archaeology Finds Department as normal, but with the addition of personal protective equipment for Finds staff (eg face fitted dust mask, gloves). Furthermore, cleaning and osteological analysis of the bones was undertaken in a well-ventilated area. Complete removal of the mould was not possible, with small patches remaining in hard to reach areas eg inside fragments of broken bone.

D.3.5 The unburnt, articulated skeletons were subjected to full osteological analysis in accordance with the recommendations set out by the CIfA and BABAO (Brickley and McKinley 2004; Mitchell and Brickley 2017). Sex was not estimated for subadult individuals, as currently there are no accepted, reliable methods (Brickley 2004: 23-5).

D.3.6 Urn 6507 was block lifted on site, transferred to the Oxford Archaeology laboratory at Janus House, Oxford. Upon examination, it was observed that the urn was highly fragmented, and the contents were somewhat disturbed. It was clear that spit-excavation, which needs a constant point of reference to measure the spit levels from (eg top of the urn), was not going to be possible as this would destabilise the vessel and cremated material within it. Furthermore, it was known that the urn had been truncated by machine and by historic ploughing, so an unknown quantity of

the urn and fill is missing. Based on these observations, it was decided that the information to be gained from an attempted spit excavation would be limited, so the contents of the urn were sampled in bulk for processing.

D.3.7 Deposits containing burnt bone were processed by wet sieving and flotation. The wet sieved material was then sorted into >10mm, 10-4mm and 4-2mm fractions. All bone from the >10mm and 10-4mm fractions was sorted from the extraneous material (eg stones). A 20g sample of each of the 4-2mm fractions was sorted. An estimation of the total bone weight was calculated for the entire fraction, based on the proportion of cremated bone present in the 20g sample. The estimated weights are included in the total weights presented below.

D.3.8 The smallest fraction sizes (2-0.5mm) were not sorted but were rapidly scanned for identifiable skeletal remains and artefacts. Estimations of the proportions of bone present within the 2-0.5mm fractions were made and recorded in the archive. These are presented below but were not included in the total bone weights.

D.3.9 The cremated bone was subjected to full osteological analysis in accordance with the CIfA and BABAO (McKinley 2004a; McKinley 2017).

Results

D.3.10 An osteological summary of the unburnt articulated skeletons is presented in Table 22. An osteological summary of the cremated bone is presented in Table 23. Full details are available in the archive.

Articulated skeletons

D.3.11 The following section will summarise the findings per skeleton.

SK 16415

D.3.12 Skeleton 16415 was approximately 65% complete. Overall, the skeleton was in fair condition with bones that had suffered medium levels of fragmentation. Most of the bone surfaces were affected by some degree of erosion (Grade 3, after McKinley, 2004b, 16).

D.3.13 It was estimated that the skeleton was that of middle adult (36-45 years), based upon degeneration of the auricular surface of the pelvis (Lovejoy et al. 1985; Buckberry and Chamberlain 2002) and dental occlusal wear (Miles 1963; Brothwell 1981). Examination of sexually dimorphic traits of the skull and pelvis indicated that the individual was probably female.

D.3.14 A total of seven permanent teeth and 18 tooth sockets/positions were present. Five teeth were lost ante-mortem. Two teeth had dental caries, and two had calculus. One tooth socket exhibited changes indicative of periodontitis.

D.3.15 Several cranial and post-cranial non-metric traits were observed. These are summarised in Table 22.

D.3.16 Levels of fragmentation meant that it was not possible to calculate stature or the cranial index. However, the platymeric (femoral index) was calculated as platymeric

(flattened shaft anterior to posterior) and the platycnemic (tibial) index as mesocnemic (moderately flat shaft anterior to posterior).

D.3.17 Vertebral osteophytosis affected the bodies of two cervical vertebrae. One cervical vertebra had osteoarthritis affecting the right superior articular facet. A large button osteoma was present on the antero-superior right parietal of the skull.

D.3.18 Additionally, two incidences of undiagnosed pathology were present. Firstly, two cervical vertebrae were fused together at the left articular facets and vertebral arch. No joint space was retained in this area. It was unclear precisely which vertebrae were involved, but they represent two of the bones from the third to fifth cervical vertebrae. A combination of taphonomic surface abrasion and post-depositional breakage meant it was not possible to distinguish the precise cause of this, eg whether the aetiology was congenital, traumatic, or related to joint disease etc., although no fracture lines were observed. Secondly, a small lesion was observed on the superior right parietal, just posterior to bregma. This measured approximately 2.5mm in diameter, was circular in shape, and totally perforated the parietal bone in the centre of the lesion. Post-depositional breakage of the margin indicated that at least some of this perforation was taphonomic in origin. On the endocranial surface, the lesion was located within a circular depression, in one of the (slightly enlarged) meningeal grooves. It was unclear whether the lesion is an arachnoid granulation, or whether it is pathological eg resulting from a subdural/epidural haematoma, or subarachnoid haemorrhage etc.

SK 16419

D.3.19 Skeleton 16419 was approximately 85% complete. Overall, the skeleton was in good condition with bones that showed low levels of fragmentation. The bone surfaces were affected by some surface erosion (Grade 2, after McKinley, 2004b: 16).

D.3.20 It was estimated that the skeleton was that of an adolescent (13-17 years), based upon epiphyseal fusion (Scheuer and Black, 2000), long bone length (Maresh 1970), dental development (Moorees et al., 1963) and dental eruption timings (Al Qahtani et al., 2010).

D.3.21 A total of 27 permanent teeth (including two unerupted teeth) and 15 tooth sockets/positions were present. Nineteen teeth had dental calculus.

D.3.22 A small number of cranial and post-cranial non-metric traits were observed. These comprised an extrasutural mastoid foramen in the left temporal bone and bilateral third trochanter observed in the femora.

D.3.23 Active periosteal new bone was observed on the medial midshaft of the right tibia.

SK 16421

D.3.24 Skeleton 16421 was approximately 90% complete. Medium levels of fragmentation were observed, and most of the bone surfaces were affected by some degree of erosion consistent with Grade 3 (McKinley, 2004b: 16), indicating overall fair condition.

D.3.25 It was estimated that the skeleton was that of a young child (aged 1-5 years), based on epiphyseal fusion (Scheuer and Black, 2000), long bone length (Maresh 1970), dental development (Moorees et al., 1963) and dental eruption timings (Al Qahtani et al, 2010).

D.3.26 A total of 17 permanent teeth (including twelve unerupted permanent teeth) and 17 deciduous teeth were present. Additionally, five permanent and 20 deciduous tooth sockets/positions were present. No dental pathology was observed.

D.3.27 Only one cranial non-metric trait was present, a left supraorbital foramen.

D.3.28 Both orbits exhibited cribra orbitalia. The foramina present in both orbits were linked to the trabecular structure, so were consistent with a score of Grade 4 (after Stuart-Macadam, 1991). Increased porosity was observed in the left and right greater wings of the sphenoid. When present in conjunction with other skeletal changes (eg abnormal levels of porosity in the mandible, maxilla and scapula, new bone formation in the pelvis and towards the ends of the long bones) this change may be indicative of scurvy, caused by vitamin C deficiency (Brickley and Ives 2008: 56-7). However, the presence of abnormal porosity in this location alone does not provide enough evidence for a diagnosis of scurvy.

SK 16422

D.3.29 Skeleton 16422 was approximately 80% complete. Overall, the skeleton was in fair condition with bones that were subject to medium levels of fragmentation. Most of the bone surfaces were affected by some degree of surface erosion (Grade 3, after McKinley, 2004b: 16).

D.3.30 It was estimated that the skeleton was that of a young child (aged 1-5 years), based upon epiphyseal fusion (Scheuer and Black, 2000), long bone length (Maresh 1970), dental development (Moorees et al., 1963) and dental eruption timings (Al Qahtani et al, 2010).

D.3.31 A total of fourteen unerupted permanent and 20 deciduous teeth were present, as well as eight deciduous tooth sockets/positions. One deciduous tooth had dental calculus, and five teeth had enamel hypoplasia. The location of the hypoplastic lesions indicated that these had formed between approximately the time of birth and 9 months of age (Al Qahtani et al., 2010).

D.3.32 Bilateral parietal foramina were observed in the cranium.

D.3.33 No skeletal pathology was present.

Cremated bone

D.3.34 As the cremated bone from context 6506 were recovered from soil immediately surrounding urn 6507, it is assumed that it also derives from this urn. Only a very small quantity of bone was recovered from this context (6.9g), and none of the fragments present cold be identified to skeletal element.

D.3.35 Cremated bone from deposit 6503 weighed a total of 785.7g, which falls within the expected range for archaeologically recovered cremation burials (600-900g,

McKinley 2013, 154). The highest proportion of bone fragments were recovered from the >10mm sieve fraction (Table 23). The largest bone fragment measured 87.5mm (a fragment of humerus shaft). The majority of bone was white in colour (95%), with the remaining c. 5% comprising grey/blue and black fragments.

D.3.36 Of the identified fragments, bone from the skull was most frequently observed. The skull is often disproportionately well represented in archaeological cremation burials due to the distinctive appearance of the cranial vault, even as very small fragments (McKinley 2004a, 11). Bone fragments from the axial skeleton and upper and lower limbs were also identified in smaller proportions.

D.3.37 There was no evidence of repeated skeletal elements in any of the contexts. The minimum number of individuals was therefore one, based upon the number of discrete features containing cremated human bone.

D.3.38 Osteological indicators of age were very limited. The size and morphology of the identified bone fragments are in keeping with those of an adult, aged over 18 years (Scheuer and Black 2000).

D.3.39 Sexing methods must be employed with caution to burnt human bone. Sexual dimorphism in the cranium is more variable than in the pelvis, and sex determination more accurate when utilising multiple traits, preferably from the pelvic bones (Krogman and Işcan 1986). When applying these observations to burnt material, there is the added complication of potential for bone shrinkage and warping as a result of dehydration, which may influence the size and morphology of sexually dimorphic traits.

D.3.40 Cranial traits were observable in deposit 6503 (one right orbital margin). This trait was in keeping with that of a female. As only one trait was available, this estimation is tentative.

D.3.41 No evidence of non-metric traits or skeletal pathology was present.

D.3.42 Two fragments of unidentified burnt animal bone were found amongst the cremated human remains from deposit 6503. Only smalls fragments of animal bone were present in the deposits, perhaps suggesting that burnt animal remains were selectively excluded here.

D.3.43 A small quantity of charcoal was present in the 4-2mm and 2-0.5mm sieve fractions from deposit 6503. Again, as with the animal bone, the small quantity suggests that an attempt was made to deliberately exclude charcoal from the buried deposits.

Summary and Discussion

D.3.44 In summary, the assemblage comprised three articulated juvenile skeletons (one adolescent and two younger children), one articulated middle adult probable female skeleton, and a minimum of one cremated adult possible female individual aged over 18 years.

D.3.45 The unburnt articulated skeletons were fairly well preserved, with all four individuals having some degree of fragmentation and moderate surface erosion.

D.3.46 Evidence for several dental pathological conditions was observed. The presence of dental calculus in three of the four individuals may be an indication of poor dental hygiene. Adult skeleton SK 16415 had two dental caries, which is indicative of the consumption of cariogenic foodstuffs eg carbohydrates, starch and sugars (Hillson 1996, 278, 283). This skeleton had also lost five teeth ante-mortem – some or all of these may have been lost as a result of progressive dental caries (Freeth 2000, 230).

D.3.47 Hypoplastic lesions observed in the enamel of five teeth belonging to young child SK 16422 suggest that this individual likely suffered from some manner of systemic stress eg infectious disease and/or nutritional deficiencies during the first year of life (Goodman and Rose, 1990). Observed pathological evidence showed further potential indicators of non-specific stress in the juvenile individuals SK 16419 and 16421, in the form of cribra orbitalia and periosteal new bone formation (Lewis and Roberts 1997; Steckel *et al*. 2005, 13).

D.3.48 Adult skeleton 16415 had osteoarthritis (OA) present in the cervical spine. Osteoarthritis is the most common pathological condition observed in the archaeological record, being present in skeletal remains from all British archaeological time periods (Rogers 2000, 165). Development of OA in the spine may be influenced by factors such as age, environment (eg climate), lifestyle and physical activity, and may also occur secondary to injury (Roberts and Manchester 1997, 106). It is unclear whether development of OA in the neck region of SK 16415 is related to fusion of two of the cervical vertebrae, particularly because it is not possible to identify the precise cause of vertebral fusion.

D.3.49 The deposit of cremated bone was of moderate size, weighing just over 785g. This is well within the expected weight range for archaeologically recovered cremations (600-900g: McKinley 2013, 154). However, this weight is below the expected range for modern cremated adults (1000g and 2400g, with an average of c. 1650g; McKinley 2000, 269) and Bronze Age cremation burials, which commonly include high bone weights greater than 900g (McKinley 2013: 163). Interpretation of this feature is somewhat precluded by the fact that the extent of horizontal truncation is unknown. However, if the observed bone weight is indeed representative of the original quantity of bone deposited, the feature may represent the remains of an urned primary burial.

D.3.50 The high proportion of white bone fragments, indicative of full oxidation (>600ºC), is clear indication that the cremation process had been efficient in terms of the heat attained and the burning time (McKinley, 2004a, 11). Although the observed bone weight is moderate, fragments of bone from all skeletal regions were observed, so it is possible that the colours of these fragments are fairly representative of the overall burning process despite the unknown degree of truncation.

D.3.51 Sufficient osteological data has been obtained from the aforementioned contexts, thus no further analysis is recommended. However, some targeted research for comparable examples in the locality and wider region is recommended to contextualise the features. Additionally, if further burials are recovered from the site in the future, the assemblage detailed in this report should be considered as part of

the wider burial landscape, with a review of similar burials in type and date, within the Dorset region.

SK	Completeness	Surface preservation (McKinley 2004,16)	Frag. score	Overall condition	Age	Sex	Stature	Indices	Non-metric traits	Dental pathology	Skeletal pathology
16415	65%	3	Medium	Fair	Middle adult (36-45 yrs)	F?	-	Platymeric; mesocnemic	Metopism, L lambdoid ossicle, L&R parietal foramen, R supraorbital foramen, L&R extrasutural mastoid foramen, R acetabular crease	AMTL, caries, calculus, periodontitis	Spinal OA, VBOP, button osteoma. 2x undiagnosed conditions: vertebral fusion (unknown cause); possible endocranial lesion
16419	85%	2	Low	Good	Adolescent (13-17 yrs)	U	-	-	L extrasutural mastoid foramen, L&R third trochanter	Calculus	Periostitis
16421	90%	3	Medium	Fair	Young child (1-5 yrs)	U	-	-	L supraorbital foramen	-	Cribra orbitalia
16422	80%	3	Medium	Fair	Young child (1-5 yrs)	U	-	-	L&R parietal foramen	Calculus, enamel hypoplasia	-

Table 22: Osteological summary, articulated skeletons

Key: F? = probable female, U = unknown, L = left, R = right, AMTL = ante-mortem tooth loss, OA = osteoarthritis, VBOP = vertebral osteophytosis

Context 6503 (contents of urn 6507)				
Skeletal region	**>10mm**	**10-4mm**	**4-2mm**	**Colour, MNI, Age, Sex, pathology**
Skull	90.4g	53.4g	1.3g	White 95% Grey/blue 4% Black 1% MNI = 1 Age = Adult >18 yrs Sex = F?? No non-metric traits or pathology observed
Axial	4.8g	4.9g	0.1g	
Upper limb	63.5g	3.4g	-	
Lower limb	125.0g	11.3g	-	
Unid. long bone	51.9g	36.3g	0.4g	
Unid. joint surface	7.8g	9.9g	0.4g	
Unid. hand/foot	0.2g	1.9g	0.1g	
Unid. other	29.9g	117.2g	171.5g*	
UNID. TOTAL	89.9g	165.3g	172.4g*	
TOTAL	**373.6g**	**238.3g**	**173.8g***	**785.7g***
Context 6506 (surrounding urn 6507)				
Skeletal region	**>10mm**	**10-4mm**	**4-2mm**	**Colour, MNI, Age, Sex, pathology**
Skull	-	-	-	White 100% MNI = 1 Age = U Sex = U No non-metric traits or pathology observed
Axial	-	-	-	
Upper limb	-	-	-	
Lower limb	-	-	-	
Unid. long bone	-	-	-	
Unid. joint surface	-	-	-	
Unid. hand/foot	-	-	-	
Unid. other	-	2.1g	4.8g*	
UNID. TOTAL	-	2.1g	4.8g*	
TOTAL		**2.1g**	**4.8g***	**6.9g***

Table 23: Osteological summary, cremated bone

*Key: MNI = minimum number of individuals, F?? = possible female, U = unknown. Note: * indicates inclusion of estimated bone weights from the 4-2mm sieve fraction*

D.4 Animal Bone

By Lee G. Broderick

Introduction

D.4.1 A total of 846 animal bone specimens were recovered from the site, most of which were collected by hand. Environmental samples were also taken and were sieved at 10mm, 4mm, 2mm and 0.5mm fractions. Features on the site were dated on the basis of associated ceramic finds (seriation), principally to the Romano-British period.

D.4.2 The hand-collected material was mostly recorded in full (with the exception of the Animal Bone Group [ABG]), with the aid of the Oxford Archaeology skeletal reference collection and standard identification guides, using a diagnostic zone system (Serjeantson 1996). Material recovered from the environmental samples was not recorded unless it could be identified using the same system.

Description

D.4.3 In general, the assemblage was in moderate condition, tending towards poor (Graph 1), exceptions being more recent or possibly intrusive material, such as a complete rabbit (Oryctogalgus cuniculus) radius.

D.4.4 The material that could be more securely dated was dominated by domestic cattle (Bos taurus taurus) and caprine (sheep [Ovis aries] and/or goat [Capra hircus]) specimens (Table 24). The other most common domestic mammals, pig (Sus scrofa domesticus), horse (Equus caballus) and dog (Canis familiaris), were also present. Environmental samples supported the hand-collected assemblage, adding only filed or bank vole (Myodes glareolus/Microtus sp.) to the dataset.

D.4.5 Ageing data for the assemblage was very limited, with recovered long bone epiphyses being fused (with one exception, a caprine distal tibia) suggesting that most of the animals on the site reached adulthood before death. A high proportion of the domestic cattle bones had also been gnawed by dogs (Table 25).

D.4.6 One exceptional deposit was recovered from the fill of ditch 14312, fill 14313. The deposit comprised a more or less complete ABG of a foetal sheep, consisting of 550 specimens. The feature was dated to the second century ad or later and was in remarkably good condition for this period, being some of the best-preserved specimens on the site. As such, possible redeposition of the ceramics in the context needs to be carefully considered. A foetal animal suggests that animal breeding was taking place on the site and foetal caprines are among the more common ABGs from this period (Morris 2011).

Conclusions

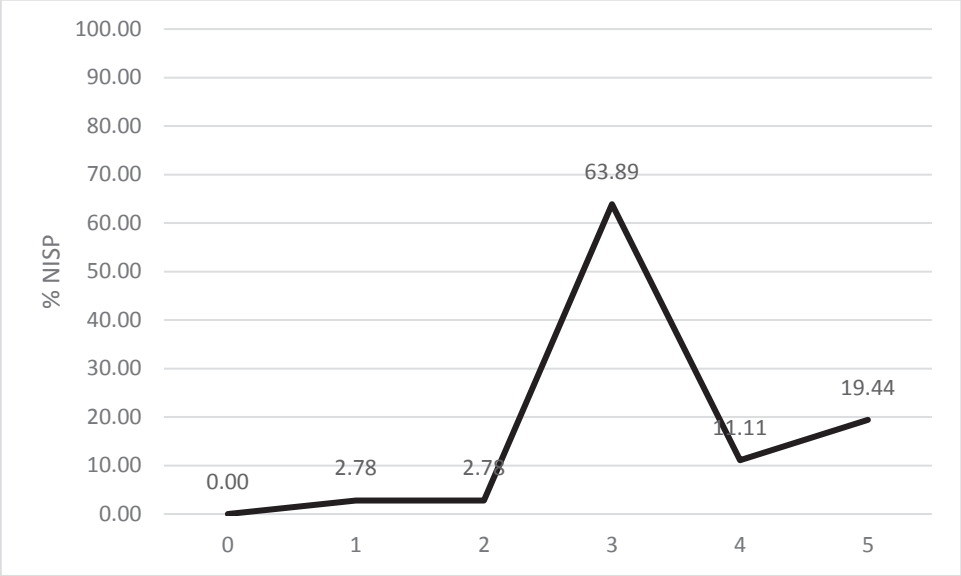
D.4.7 Little can be read into such a small assemblage beyond the presence and breeding of domestic animals.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

D.4.8 The assemblage should not be considered a priority for retention, with the exception of the ABG, assuming it can be securely dated.

	IA	C2+	C3-4	LC3-4	RB	PMED	Undated		IA (sieved)	C2 (sieved)	C4 (sieved)	RB (sieved)
domestic cattle		3	5	4	3		9					1
caprine	3	1	1	1	2	2	1		7	1	1	1
caprine/roe deer		2										
sheep												1
pig					1							1
horse			1		2							
dog					1		4					
rabbit							1					
bank vole/field vole/common vole											2	
medium mammal	5			2			2					
large mammal	4	61	61	11	83		2					
Total Mammal	12	67	68	18	92	2	19		7	1	3	4
frog/toad				1					1	1		
Total Amphibian	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		1	1	0	0
Total NISP	12	67	68	19	92	2	19		8	2	3	4
Total NSP	12	67	68	19	92	2	19		8	2	3	4

Table 24: Total NISP (Number of Identified SPecimens) and NSP (Number of SPecimens) figures per period from hand-collected material from the site. Note that for comparative reasons, the ABG recovered is counted as one specimen.



Graph 1: Condition of identified hand collected specimens, expressed as a percentage of the NISP (Number of Identified SPecimens) (following Behrensmeyer 1978).

	Pathologies	Gnawed	Burnt	Ageing data	Biometric data
Domestic cattle	2	8		7	2
Caprine		2		3	
Horse				1	
Dog				1	4
Rabbit				1	
Large mammal		1	2		
Total	2	11	2	13	6

Table 25: Non-species data recorded for specimens from the site.

Context	Quantity	Species
1903	17	Cattle, sheep/goat, medium and large mammal
11205	9	Cattle, large mammal.
11212	3	Cattle, medium mammal
11213	7	Cattle, frog/toad
11216	63	Sheep/goat, large mammal
11404	1	Medium mammal
11406	1	Frog/toad
11409	2	Sheep/goat
11411	88	Horse, cattle, sheep/goat, large mammal
11911	1	Sheep/goat
11914	8	Medium mammal, sheep/goat, horse, vole
11919	4	Cattle, large mammal
11921	16	Large mammal, cattle, horse
13702	1	Sheep/goat
13703	18	Sheep/goat, large and medium mammal, frog

Context	Quantity	Species
13706	1	Medium mammal
14103	2	Large mammal
14114	2	Cattle, sheep
14115	47	Cattle, large mammal
14306	7	Cattle, medium and large mammal, sheep/goat
14309	1	Cattle
14310	5	Large mammal, sheep/goat
14311	5	Large mammal, sheep/goat
14313	550	Foetal sheep (ABG)
14403	1	Cattle
14706	1	Sheep/goat
14709	1	rabbit
15608	2	Pig, sheep/goat
16409	5	Dog, medium mammal
16412	1	Dog

Table 26: No. specimens per context

D.5 Radiocarbon Dating

D.5.1 A sample of human bone from SK 16419, grave 16416, was submitted for radiocarbon dating, and produced the following result:

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

06 December 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-83257 (GU49942)
Submitter	Rebecca Nicholson Oxford Archaeology South Janus House Osney Mead Oxford OX2 0ES
Site Reference	DORIS18
Context Reference	SK16415
Sample Reference	left femur shaft
Material	Bone : Human
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-20.4 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	10.2 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3
Radiocarbon Age BP	1300 ± 29

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

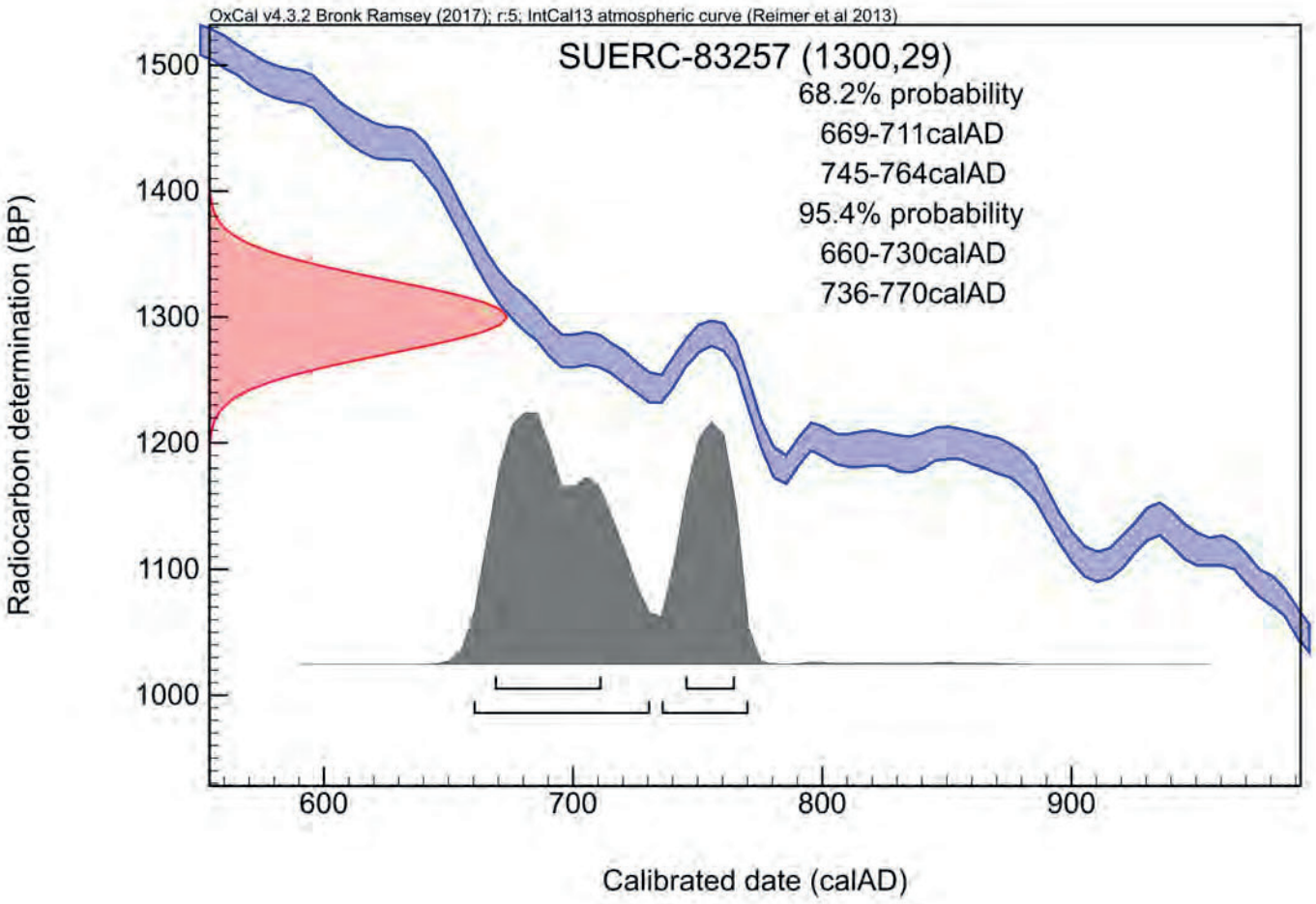
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayont



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

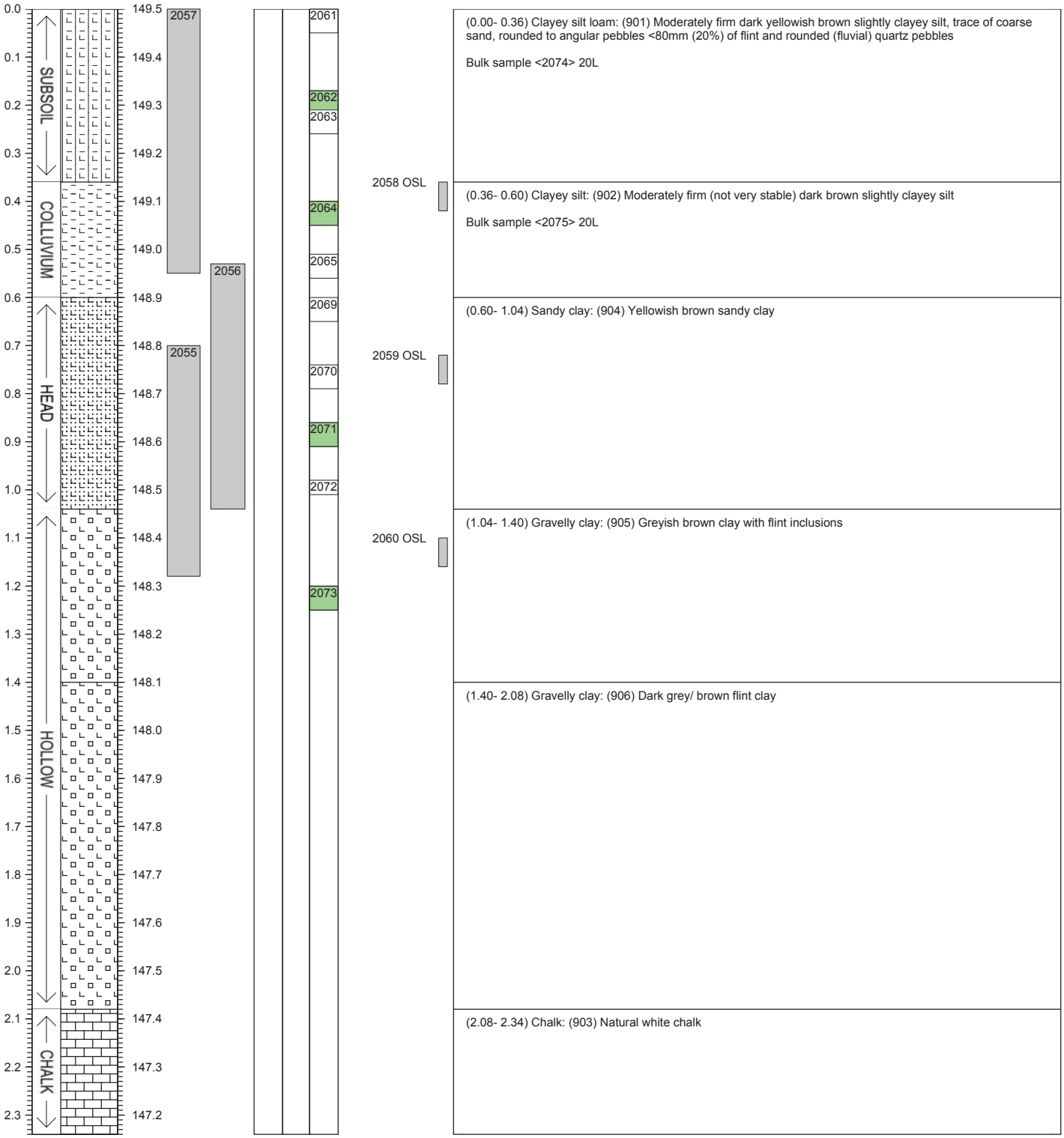
APPENDIX E LOG PLOTS

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

SITE CODE: DORIS18 | SECTION NO: 900 | NG EASTING: | DATE: 06/09/18

TRENCH/BH 9 | ELEVATION: 149.50 | NG NORTHING: | LOGGED BY: BM/VP/DS/CH



Notes:GL in log excludes 0.22m of topsoil. Seqence located at the head of a valley above South Winterbourne at c 150m OD. The mapped BGS geology is the Seaford Chalk Formation. The sequence comprised colluvial ploughwash overlying Head and Chalk bedrock.

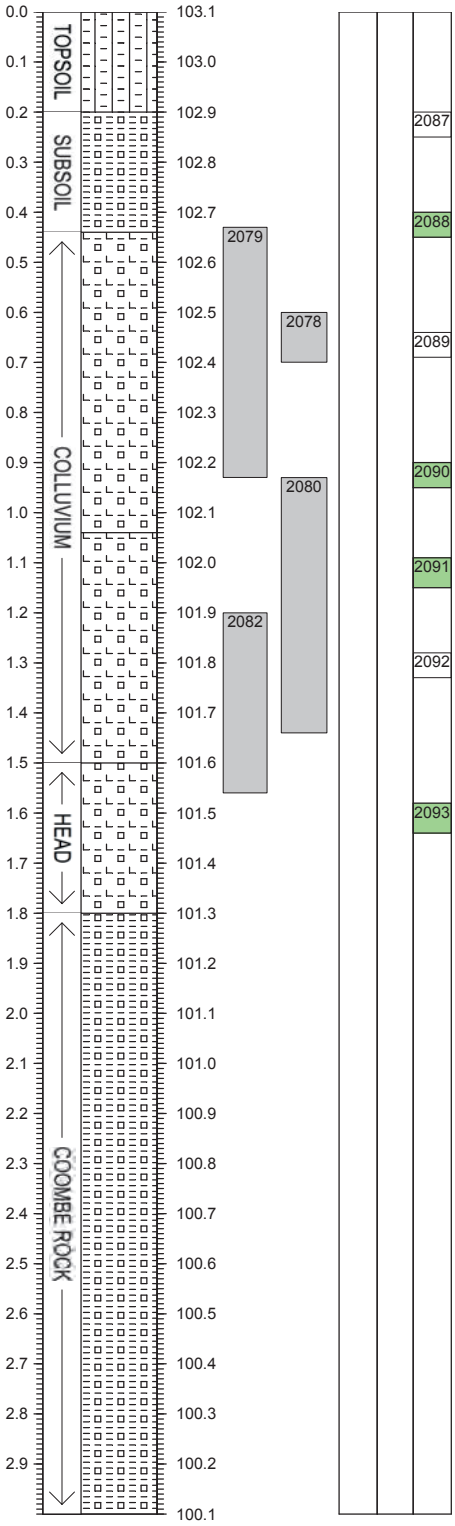
WPR = Waterlogged plant remains, P = Pollen, M = molluscs. Shaded subsamples = processed/assessed. OSL = Optically Stimulated Luminescene Dating sample

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

SITE CODE: DORIS18 | SECTION NO: 1501 | NG EASTING: | DATE: 13/09/18

TRENCH/BH 15 | ELEVATION: 103.10 | NG NORTHING: | LOGGED BY: KS



(0.00- 0.20) Silty loam: (1500) Dark brown grey friable silt, common flint pebbles, grassroots

(0.20- 0.44) Gravelly silt: (1501) Friable mid greyish brown silt and frequent flint (subangular pebbles 50-60%) <100mm. Clear contact

(0.44- 1.04) Gravelly clayey silt: (1502) Mid brown slightly clayey silt with (40%) frequent angular and nodular flint <150mm pebbles and cobbles. Matrix supported, Clear contact.

x1 sherd of 17-18th century or later pottery

(1.04- 1.50) Gravelly clayey silt: (1505) Olive brown clayey silt with frequent, mainly small to medium pebbles of flint (subangular/ angular) <40mm LOWER COLLUVIUM

(1.50- 1.80) Gravelly silty clay: (1503) Dark brown moderately firm plastic silty clay with frequent (40%) angular and nodular flint pebbles and cobbles <200mm. Clear contact

(1.80- 3.00) Gravelly silt: (1504) Pale yellowish brown silt, slightly clayey, with frequent subangular to subrounded chalk pebbles/cobbles <200mm

Bulk sample <2100>

Notes: Located at the base of a valley at South Winterbourne at c 103m OD. The mapped BGS geology is the New Pit Chalk Formation. The sequence comprised colluvial ploughwash overlying Head. Chalk bedrock was not reached. Vertical machine sondage below 1.8m into Coombe Rock.

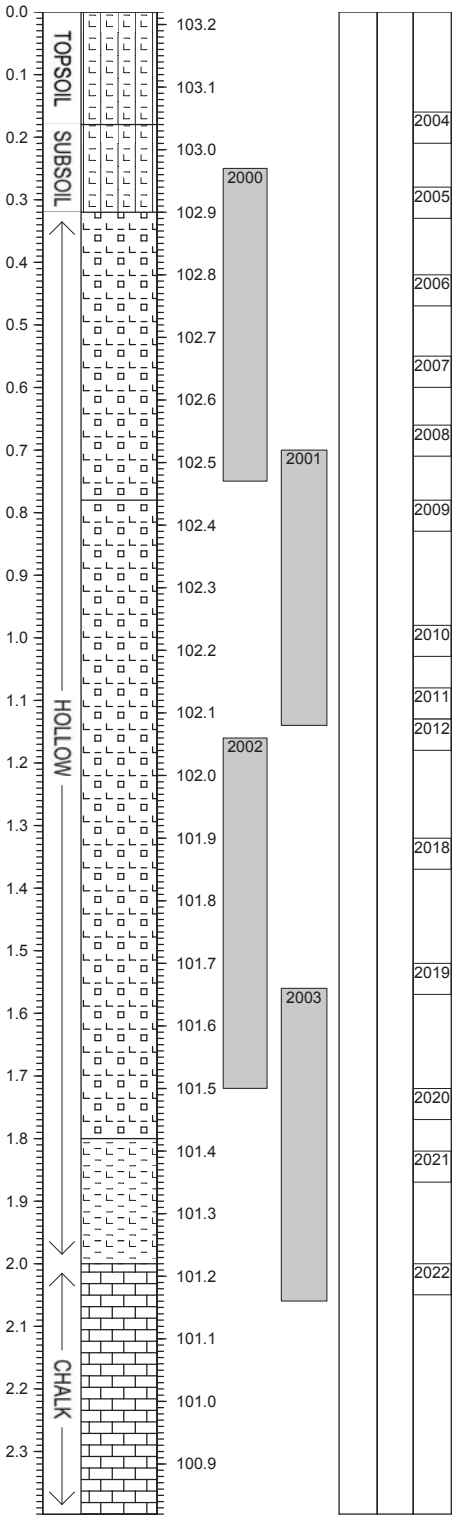
WPR = Waterlogged plant remains, P = Pollen, M = molluscs. Shaded subsamples = processed/assessed. OSL = Optically Stimulated Luminescene Dating sample

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

SITE CODE: DORIS18 | SECTION NO: 3100 | NG EASTING: | DATE: 15/08/18

TRENCH/BH 31 | ELEVATION: 103.22 | NG NORTHING: | LOGGED BY: AF



(0.00- 0.18) Clayey silt loam: (3100) Firm dark grey brown humic clayey silt with rare fine to medium subangular to subrounded gravel.

(0.18- 0.32) Clayey silt loam: (3101) Firm mid grey brown clayey silt, rare fine small sunagular to subrounded gravel with moderate rooting, rare coarse 50-70mm flint, Sharp boundary

Bulk sample <2014> 40L. Flot almost entirely modern roots and seeds. Fragments of indet clinkered material and anthracite. Rare charcoal small in size. Land snails

(0.32- 0.78) Gravelly clayey silt: (3102) Fairly well consolidated brown clayey silt with fine to medium subrounded gravel, moderate medium chalk fragments, fine to medium subangular to rounded flint fragments. Poorly sorted,

x2 sherds of 17-18th century or later pottery

Bulk sample <2015> 38L. Flot is almost all modern roots and seeds. Indet clinkered material and anthracite present. Occasional charcoal >2mm. Land snails present.

(0.78- 1.80) Gravelly clayey silt: (3103) Firm slightly plastic and sticky light brown clayey silt wit abundant fine to medium granular chalk fragments, subangular to subrounded, rare small to medium flint gravel. Sharp contact

Bulk sample <2023> 39L. Very small flot, almost all modern roots. Rare comm. charcoal small in size. Land snails abundant.

(1.80- 2.00) Clayey silt: (3104) Firm/ stiff silty clay with rare charcoal flecks , rare fine subangular gravel, occasional fine to medium pockets of granular chalk, occasional fine quartz sand inclusions

Bulk sample <2024> 20L. Very small flot, almost all modern roots. Rare comm.charcoal <1mm. Land snails x1 shell, rare.

(2.00- 2.40) Chalk: (3105) Soft light greyish white mottled with light reddish brown chalk with infills of silty clay/chalk mix.

Notes: Located on the lower slope of a valley above Coombe Road at c 103m OD. The mapped BGS geology is the New Pit Chalk Formation. Sondage through a SINKHOLE at the NE end of the trench. Chalk bedrock was reached.

WPR = Waterlogged plant remains, P = Pollen, M = molluscs. Shaded subsamples = processed/assessed. OSL = Optically Stimulated Luminescene Dating sample

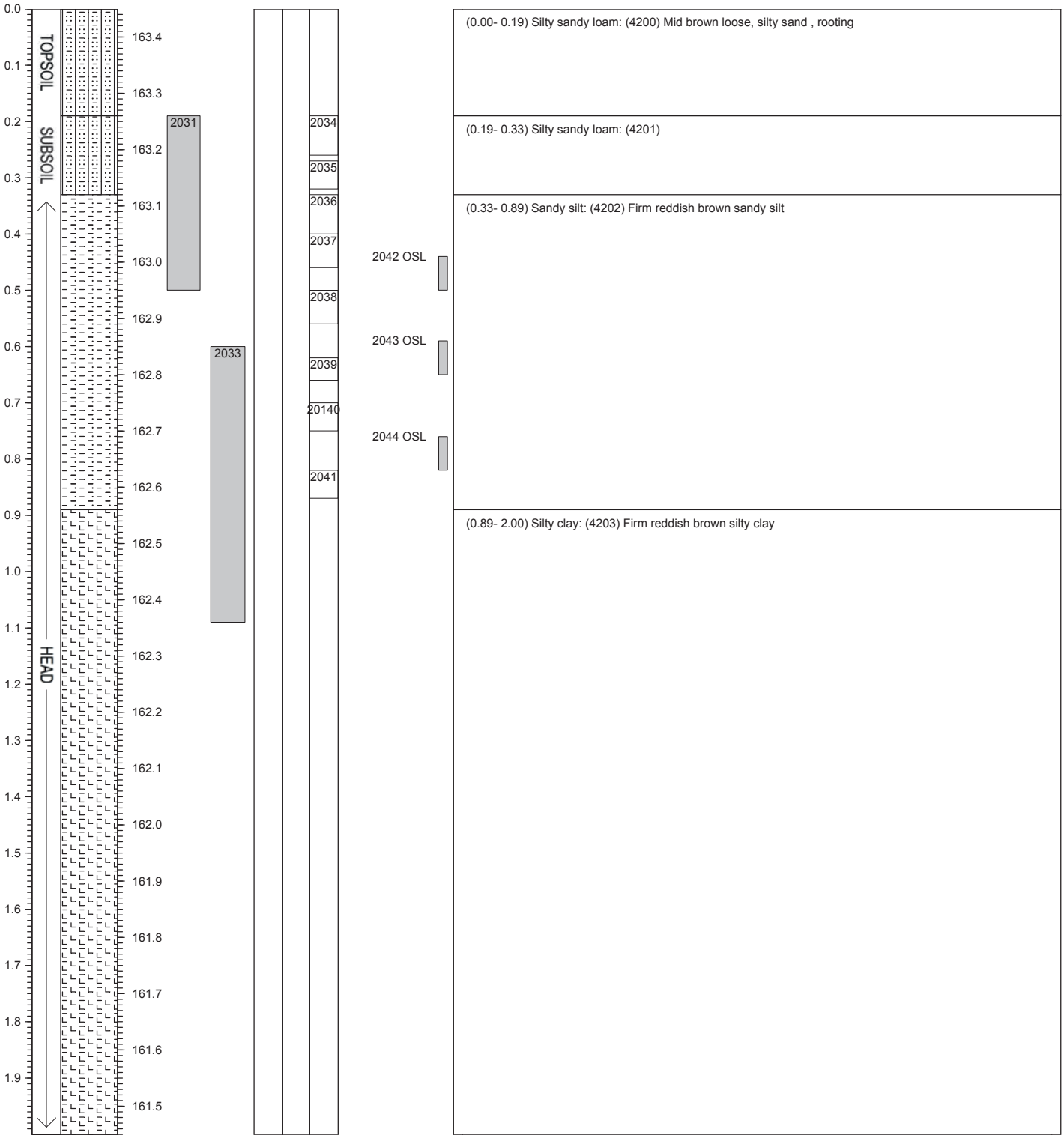
GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Oxford Archaeology

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

SITE CODE: DORIS18 | SECTION NO: 4200 | NG EASTING: | DATE: 23/08/19

TRENCH/BH 42 | ELEVATION: 163.45 | NG NORTHING: | LOGGED BY: CH



Notes: Located on a plateau at c 163m OD above Winterbourne Steepleton. The mapped BGS geology is the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation. Sondage through Head. Chalk bedrock was not reached

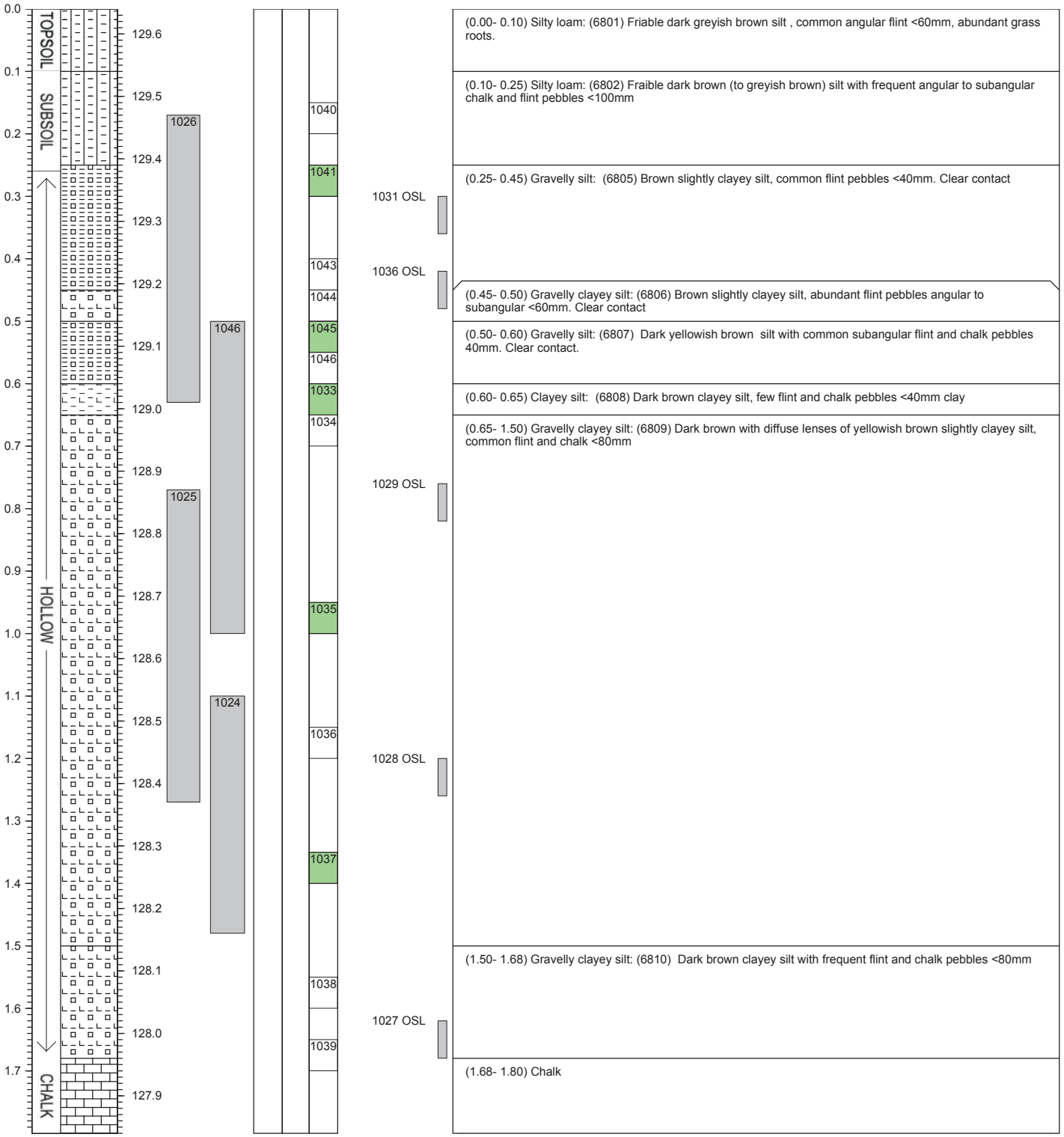
WPR = Waterlogged plant remains, P = Pollen, M = molluscs. Shaded subsamples = processed/assessed. OSL = Optically Stimulated Luminescene Dating sample

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

SITE CODE: DORIS18 | SECTION NO: 6805 | NG EASTING: | DATE: 05/09/18

TRENCH/BH 68 | ELEVATION: 129.64 | NG NORTHING: | LOGGED BY: KS



Notes: Located at the head of a valley at Ballaret Farm at c 130m OD. The mapped BGS geology is the Seaford and Newhaven Chalk Formations. Sondage through a SINKHOLE at the S end of the trench. Chalk bedrock was reached.

WPR = Waterlogged plant remains, P = Pollen, M = molluscs. Shaded subsamples = processed/assessed. OSL = Optically Stimulated Luminescene Dating sample

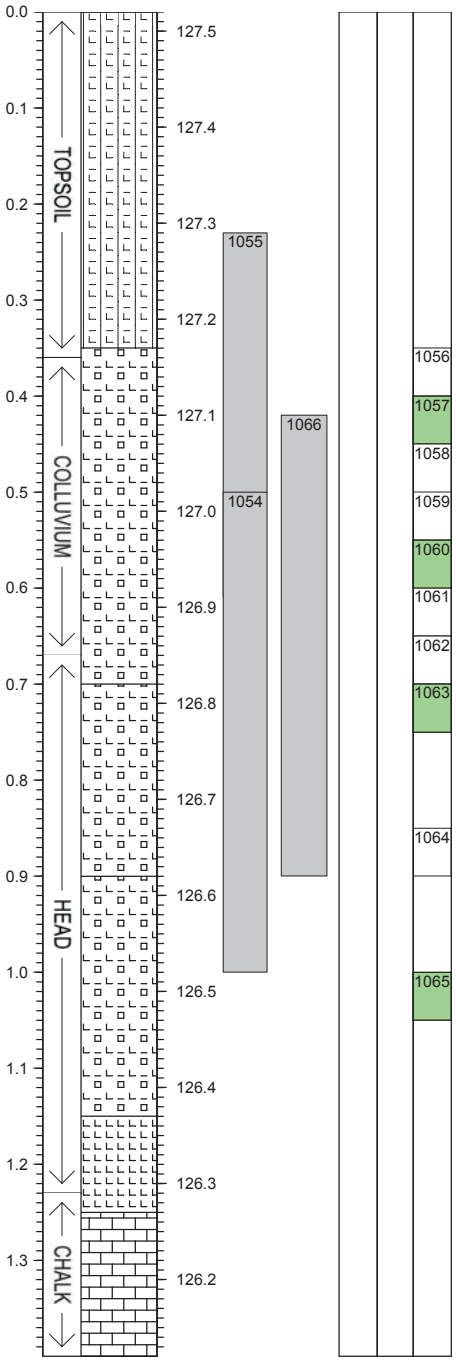
GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Oxford Archaeology

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

SITE CODE: DORIS18 | SECTION NO: 10601 | NG EASTING: | DATE: 11/09/18

TRENCH/BH 106 | ELEVATION: 127.52 | NG NORTHING: | LOGGED BY: PB



(0.00- 0.35) Clayey silt loam: (10601) Mid greyish brown clayey silt loam

(0.35- 0.70) Gravelly clayey silt: (10602) Firm dark yellowish brown slightly clayey silt with common (15%) subangular to subrounded flint <100mm.

Bulk sample <1067> 30L. Modern roots only.

(0.70- 0.90) Gravelly clayey silt: (10603) Firm light brownish yellow compact slightly clayey silt with frequent chalk and flint, subrounded to subangular and rare rounded quartz <100mm. Clear contact

(0.90- 1.15) Gravelly clayey silt: (10604) Stiff yellowish brown silty clay with common white chalk pebbles subangular to subrounded and rare flint <60mm. Diffuse contact

(1.15- 1.25) Clay: (10605) Firm yellowish brown clay, plastic, stone free, abrupt contact

(1.25- 1.40) Chalk: (10606) White brittle chalk

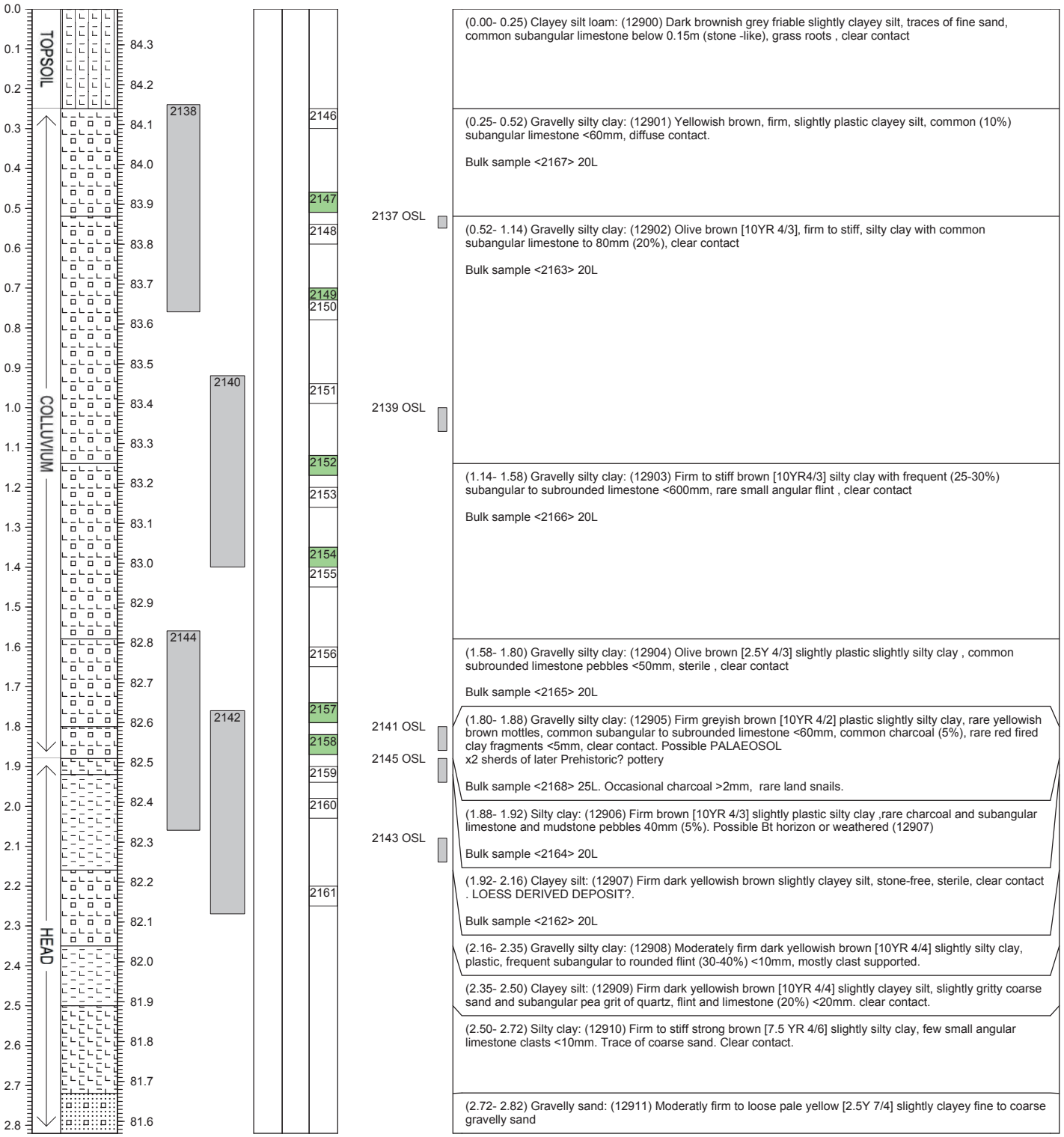
Notes: Located at the head of a valley at Ridge Bottom at c 128m OD. The mapped BGS geology is the Seaford and Newhaven Chalk Formations. The sequence comprised colluvial ploughwash overlying Head and Chalk bedrock.

WPR = Waterlogged plant remains, P = Pollen, M = Molluscs. Shaded subsamples = processed/assessed. OSL = Optically Stimulated Luminescene Dating sample

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

SITE CODE:	DORIS18	SECTION NO:	12900	NG EASTING:	Easting	DATE:	24/09/18
TRENCH/BH	129	ELEVATION:	84.39	NG NORTHING:	**Northing**	LOGGED BY:	DP



Notes: Located at the base of a valley at Friar Waddon at c 0.85m OD. The mapped BGS geology is undifferentiated mudstone of the Mupe and Ridgeway Members. The sequence comprised colluvial ploughwash with a possible BURIED SOIL overlying Head. Bedrock was not reached.

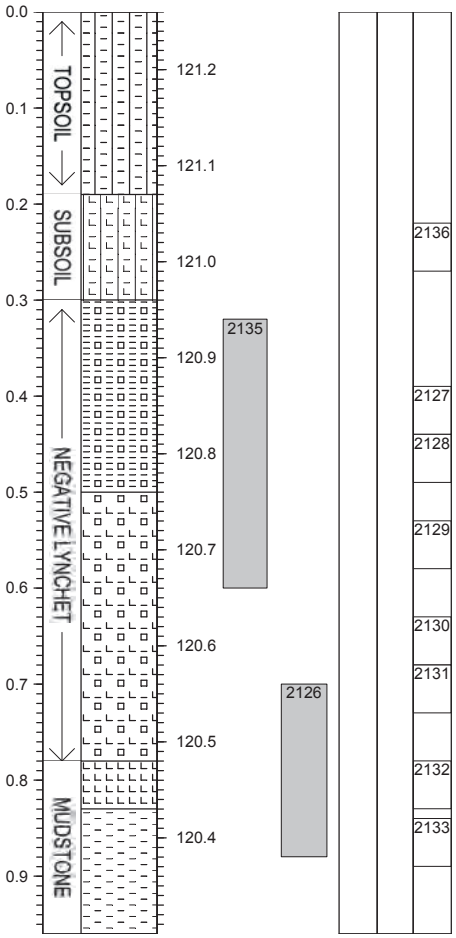
WPR = Waterlogged plant remains, P = Pollen, M = Molluscs. Shaded subsamples = processed/assessed. OSL = Optically Stimulated Luminescene Dating sample

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

SITE CODE: DORIS18 | SECTION NO: 13350 | NG EASTING: | DATE: 24/09/18

TRENCH/BH 133 | ELEVATION: 121.26 | NG NORTHING: | LOGGED BY: JC



2122 OSL

2123 OSL

2124 OSL

(0.00- 0.19) Silty loam: (13350) Dark greyish brown silt, humic rich, grass roots. 0.00-0.18m rare small angular limestone pebbles, Abrupt contact.

(0.19- 0.30) Clayey silt loam: (13358) Dark brown slightly clayey silt, homogenious, firm, rare small angular limestone (3%) <20mm

(0.30- 0.50) Gravelly silt: (13351) Greyish brown friable silt, abundant subangular to angular limestone <100mm (40-50%) matrix supported. clear contact

Bulk sample <2134> 20L

(0.50- 0.78) Gravelly clayey silt: (13352/53) Brown slightly clayey silt, common pebbles and cobbles of limestone. Abrupt contact

Bulk sample <2135> 20L

(0.78- 0.83) Clay: (13354) Olive brown clay

(0.83- 0.96) Silt: (13355) Light grey to pale olive grey silt. Clear contact

Notes: Located on Friar Waddon Hill at c 120m OD. The mapped BGS geology is undifferentiated mudstone of the Mupe and Ridgeway Members. Sondage through the fill of a NEGATIVE LYNCHET. Bedrock was reached

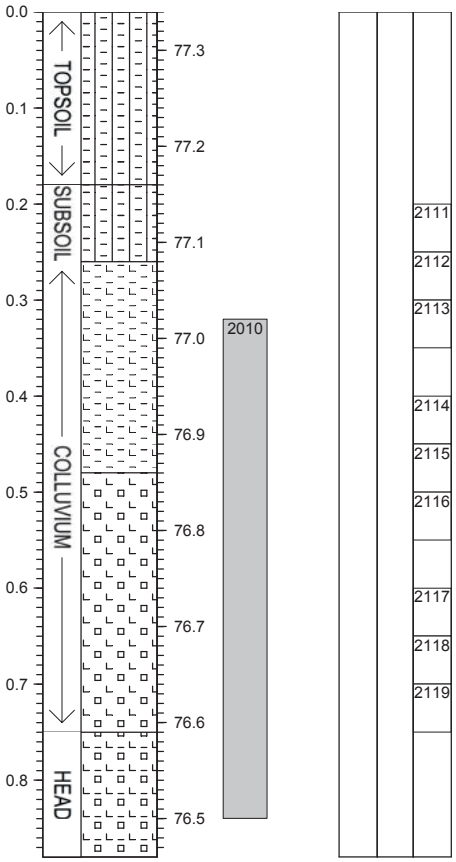
WPR = Waterlogged plant remains, P = Pollen, M = Molluscs. Shaded subsamples = processed/assessed. OSL = Optically Stimulated Luminescene Dating sample

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Oxford Archaeology

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

SITE CODE: DORIS18	SECTION NO: 13702	NG EASTING:	DATE: 19/08/18
TRENCH/BH 137	ELEVATION: 77.34	NG NORTHING:	LOGGED BY: CH/DP



2105 OSL

2106 OSL

2107 OSL

(0.00- 0.18) Silty loam: (13700) Moderately loose greyish brown friable silt

(0.18- 0.26) Silty loam: (13701) Moderately loose mid brown friable silt, rare inclusions of chalk, stone band at basal contact

(0.26- 0.48) Clayey silt: (13702) Mid greyish brown friable clayey silt, chalk clasts 10%, moderately sorted subangular to subrounded 10x30mm , 30x50mm, flint rare (1-2%) poorly sorted subangular 40x90mm

Bulk sample <2109> 30L. Flot is almost entirely modern roots. Occasional small flecks of charcoal <2mm. Occassional land snails.

x8 sherds of EIA pottery

(0.48- 0.75) gravelly clay: (13703) Dark brownish grey friable clayey gritty silt, limestone , chalk and flint 100x160mm (20%), moderately sorted, subangular to subrounded

Bulk sample <2101> and <2108> 55L. Mostly modern roots. Occassional charcoal, x4 indet grain fragment, x1 chenopod, oat awns present, x1 oat/brome, x2 Juncus sp, occasional land snails.

x33 sherds of EIA pottery

(0.75- 0.88) gravelly silty clay: (13704) Mid orange brown firm silty clay. Flint is frequent, poorly sorted subangular 30-80mm 10x30mm

Notes: Located below Friar Waddon Hill at c 80m OD. The mapped BGS geology is Kimmeridge Clay. Sondage through ploughwash. Bedrock was reached.

WPR = Waterlogged plant remains, P = Pollen, M = Molluscs. Shaded subsamples = processed/assessed. OSL = Optically Stimulated Luminescene Dating sample

APPENDIX F TRENCH TARGETS

Trench	Target(s)	Stage
1	RSK 10 Field System RSK 147 Roman road / Roadside settlement?	Phase 2
2	RSK 10 Field System	Phase 2
3	RSK 8 Bowl barrow (site of)	Phase 2
4	Geo2 Linear	Phase 2
5	N/A	Phase 2
6	N/A	Phase 2
7	Geo3 Linear, Geo4 Extraction pit / RSK 51 Chalk Pits	Phase 2
8	Geo5 Linear, RSK 9 Field system, RSK 303 Lithic	Phase 2
9	Geo6 Ferrous debris?	Phase 2
10	Former cultivation marks on geophys	Phase 3
11	Geo9 Linear, Geo10 Circular feature	Phase 2
12	Defunct OS, RSK 305 Lithic	Phase 2
13	N/A	Phase 2
14	Roadside settlement?	Phase 2
15	N/A	Phase 2
16	Geo11 Cultivation, Geo12 Linear, Defunct tithe	Phase 2
17	RSK 17 Field system	Phase 2
18	Geo13 (defunct tithe), Geo14 Curvilinear, RSK 17 Field system	Phase 2
19	Defunct tithe	Phase 2
20	Geo24 Ring ditch	Phase 1
21	Geo21 Linear	Phase 2
22	Geo23 Linear	Within Badger sett - not undertaken
23	Geo20 Linear	Phase 2
24	N/A	Phase 2
25	Geo19 Ring ditch?, Defunct tithe	Phase 1
26	Geo25 Radio Mast?, Geo26 Metalled road	Phase 1
27	N/A	Phase 2
28	Return of ring ditch?	Phase 2
29	Geo28 Ring ditch (RSK 292 Catsbarrow Furlong?) Geo29 Anomaly within ring ditch	Phase 1
30	N/A	Phase 2
31	N/A	Phase 2
32	N/A	Phase 2
33	N/A	Phase 2
34	RSK 22 SMV	Phase 2
35	RSK 22 SMV	Phase 2
36	Geo31 Linear, Geo33 Linear, RSK 23 Strip fields, Defunct OS	Phase 2
37	Defunct tithe	Phase 2
38	Defunct OS	Phase 2
39	Defunct tithe, Defunct OS	Phase 2
40	Defunct tithe, RSK 306 Lithic	Phase 2
41	Defunct tithe, Defunct OS	Phase 2
42	Geo37 Possible burials?, RSK 24 Field boundaries, Defunct tithe	Phase 1 + 2

43	Geo37 Possible burials?	Phase 2
44	Defunct OS	Phase 2
45	Geo38 Linear, Geo39 Highlighted area	Phase 2
46	Geo40 Enclosure	Phase 2
47	Geo40 Enclosure, Geo41 Linear within enclosure, Defunct tithe	Phase 1
48	Defunct tithe	Phase 2
49	Geo42 Linear Geo43 Linear, RSK 55 Extractive pit	Phase 2
50	N/A	Phase 2
51	Near to SM	Phase 2
52	N/A	Phase 2
53	RSK 28 Mound (barrow?)	Phase 2
54	Geo44 - Linear	Phase 2
55	N/A	Phase 2
56	RSK 29 Linear ditches	Phase 2
57	Geo44 Linear, Defunct tithe, RSK 29 Linear ditches	Phase 2
58	N/A	Phase 2
59	Valley base- poss colluvium	Phase 2
60	Valley base- poss colluvium	Phase 2
61	Geo48 Linear, Geo49 Linear, RSK 30 Earthwork, Defunct OS	Phase 1
62	Geo45 Linear, Geo46 Linear	Phase 2
63	Geo49 Linear, Geo50 Linear	Phase 2
64	Geo51 Ring ditch	Phase 2
65	RSK 31 Bowl barrow	Phase 2
66	Geo53 Linear, Geo56 Linear	Phase 2
67	Geo52 Enclosure, Geo53 Linear, Geo55 Ring ditch, Geo61 Linears	Phase 2
68	Geo58 Linear, Geo59 Linear, Geo63 Linears, Defunct OS, RSK 33 Curvilinear bank	Phase 2
69	Geo64 Cultivation marks, Defunct OS	Phase 2
70	N/A	Phase 2
71	Geo65 Discrete, Defunct OS	Phase 2
72	N/A	Phase 2
73	N/A	Phase 2
74	Geo73 Linear, Geo74 Linear, Geo67 Discrete	Phase 2
75	Geo68 Discrete, Geo69 Discrete, Geo75 Linear, RSK 58 Extractive pits	Phase 1
76	RSK 58 Extractive pits	Phase 2
77	N/A	Phase 2
78	N/A	Phase 2
79	RSK 58 Extractive pits	Phase 2
80	RSK 35 Field system / Geo218 - discrete (test interp of natural)	Phase 2
81	Geo219 / Geo220 - both discrete (test interp of natural)	Phase 2
82	RSK 35 Field System / Geo222 and Geo223 - discrete (test interp of natural) / Defunct OS	Phase 2
83	RSK 35 - Field system (x2 locations) / Geo221 - discrete (test interp of natural) / Defunct OS	Phase 2
84	A - RSK 58 also Geo224 Extractive Pit, B - RSK 35 Field System	Phase 2
85	RSK 35 Field system	Phase 2
86	RSK 35 Field system / Defunct OS	Phase 2
87	RSK 35 Field system / RSK 58 Extractive Pit	Phase 2
88	RSK 35 Field system / RSK 58 also Geo230 Extractive Pit	Phase 2

89	RSK 35 Field system / Geo225 and Geo226 - both discrete (test interp of natural)	Phase 2
90	Geo228 - discrete (test interp of natural)	Phase 2
91	RSK 35 Field system / Geo229 - discrete (test interp of natural)	Phase 2
92	N/A	Phase 2
93	N/A	Phase 2
94	N/A	Phase 2
95	N/A	Phase 2
96	Geo78 Highlighted area	Phase 2
97	Adjacent to SM	Phase 2
98	RSK 37 Field system, Defunct tithe	Phase 2
99	Geo80 Discrete, Geo81 Discrete, Defunct tithe	Phase 2
100	RSK 37 Field system	Phase 2
101	RSK 37 Field system	Phase 2
102	Geo82-84 Discretes, RSK 37 Field system	Phase 2
103	RSK 37 Field system	Phase 2
104	Geo85 Discrete, Geo86 Linear, RSK 60 Extractive pits	Phase 2
105	Land-drains?	Phase 2
106	Geo87(x2) Linear, RSK 37 Field system	Phase 2
107	Possible colluvium	Phase 2
108	RSK 37 Field System	Phase 2
109	RSK 37 Field system / Geo231 - probable linear archaeology	Phase 2
110	RSK 37 Field system (x2 locations)	Phase 2
111	South Dorset Ridgeway crossing, between two SMs - high potential	Phase 2
112	RSK 39 Linear bank / Geo234 and Geo235 - probable linear archaeology. Geo232 pit or hearth? / South Dorset Ridgeway crossing, between two SMs - high potential	Phase 2
113	Geo260 linear, probable archaeology / Geo261 curvilinear, possible archaeology	Phase 3
114	Geo 239 - linear / Geo240 - rectilinear enclosure ditch? / Geo236 - discrete (probable archaeology)	Phase 2
115	Geo245 - linear probable archaeology	Phase 2
116	Geo247 - curvilinear - ring ditch? / Geo246 linear probable archaeology	Phase 2
117	RSK42 Linear banks	Phase 2
118	Geo258 and Geo259 - both linears, probable archaeology	Phase 2
119	RSK 63 Cultivation marks / Geo243 Geo242 pair of linears, probable archaeology / Geo244 curvilinear probable archaeology - ring ditch / Defunct OS	Phase 2
120	RSK 41 socket of standing stone line mapped from APs? / Geo256 - linear probable archaeology	Phase 2
121	Geo248 and Geo249 both linear probable archaeology / RSK 64 cultivation marks	Phase 2
122	Land-drains? / Defunct OS	Phase 2
123	RSK 41 socket of standing stone line mapped from APs? / Geo252 linear probable archaeology	Phase 3
124	RSK 41 2x sockets of standing stones line mapped from APs? / RSK 40 field boundaries / Cluster of SACS artefacts / Geo255 probable archaeology - ring ditch	Phase 3
125	Geo90-93 Linears, probable archaeology / land drains? / Cluster of SACS	Phase 3

	artefacts	
126	RSK 41 socket of standing stone line mapped from APs? / Geo266 linear, possible archaeology / RSK 40 Field boundaries / Cluster of SACS artefacts	
127	N/A	Phase 2
128	RSK 41 socket of standing stone line mapped from APs? / land drains? / Valley base- poss colluvium	Phase 2
129	Valley base- poss colluvium	Phase 2
130	N/A	Phase 2
131	N/A	Phase 2
132	N/A	Phase 2
133	Geo94 Discrete, RSK 44 Strip lynchets	Phase 1
134	MDO25419 Standing stone?, MDO25366 Strip lynchets	Phase 2
135	Geo95 Linear	Phase 2
136	Geo96Linear, Geo97 Linear, Geo98 Linear	Phase 2
137	Geo99 Linear	Phase 2
138	N/A	Phase 2
139	N/A	Phase 2
140	Geo104 Linear / RSK 250 Drainage system	Phase 2
141	Geo104 ditch (possible drain) / Geo106 debris? / Low TMI features x2	Phase 2
142	N/A	Phase 2
143	Geo102 Linear probable archaeology / RSK 250 Drainage system	Phase 2
144	N/A	Phase 2
145	N/A	Phase 2
146	N/A	Phase 2
147	N/A	Phase 2
148	RSK 208 Field boundary	Phase 2
149	Geo (no number) possible fill	Phase 2
150	Geo37 Possible burials? RSK 24 Field boundaries, Defunct tithe	Phase 1 + 2
151	Geo203 - linear anomaly	Phase 3
152	Geo8 - ditch	Phase 3
153	Geo202 - pond / pond barrow(?)	Phase 2
154	Geo200 - pond / pond barrow(?)	Phase 2
155	Geo214 - former field system	Phase 2
156	Geo215 - former field system	Phase 2
157	N/A	Phase 2
158	N/A	Phase 2
159	N/A	Phase 2
160	N/A	Phase 2
161	Geo16 - ridge and furrow	Phase 2
162	RSK 17, Geo15/17 - Field system	Phase 2
163	RSK 41 socket of standing stone line mapped from APs?	Phase 2
164	RSK 299 mound on ridge in LIDAR data / RSK 46 Linear banks (unknown date)	Phase 2
165	N/A - no geophysics	Phase 2
166	N/A - no geophysics	Phase 2

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APPENDIX H SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Dorset VIP, Phase 2
Site code:	DORIS18
Grid Reference	SY605913 to SY638852
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	August–October 2018, Nine weeks
Area of Site	94.6ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Dorset County Museum in due course, under the following accession number: TBC
Summary of Results:	Between August and October 2018 Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation comprising 147 trenches in the parishes of Winterbourne Abbas, Winterbourne Steepleton, Winterbourne St. Martin and Portersham. The evaluation identified remains dating from the early Neolithic through to the post-medieval period. A single ditch has been dated to the earlier Neolithic and worked flint was recovered as residual finds. Flakes indicative of axe production or maintenance were recovered from topsoil around several trenches. Utilisation of Portland Chert was noted in a small assemblage of worked flints from the later Neolithic. Two early Bronze Age barrows were investigated in the vicinity of Rew Hill, an area known for extant barrow monuments. A single urned cremation and a rectilinear enclosure, both of early Bronze Age date, were also present. Evidence of Roman agricultural processing was recorded in the centre of the scheme. Features include a corndryer, enclosure ditches and possible trackway, dated to the late Roman period. Enclosure ditches, also of late Roman date, were recorded and form part of a wider Roman agricultural landscape. A cluster of inhumations was recorded towards the southern limit of the Scheme. Six graves were identified cutting into an earthen bank or dyke of unknown date. A radiocarbon date on the bone from the juvenile has provided an early medieval date.

A single ditch has been dated to the medieval period. Undated features long the route are likely to be associated with land management such as field boundaries of medieval or post-medieval date.

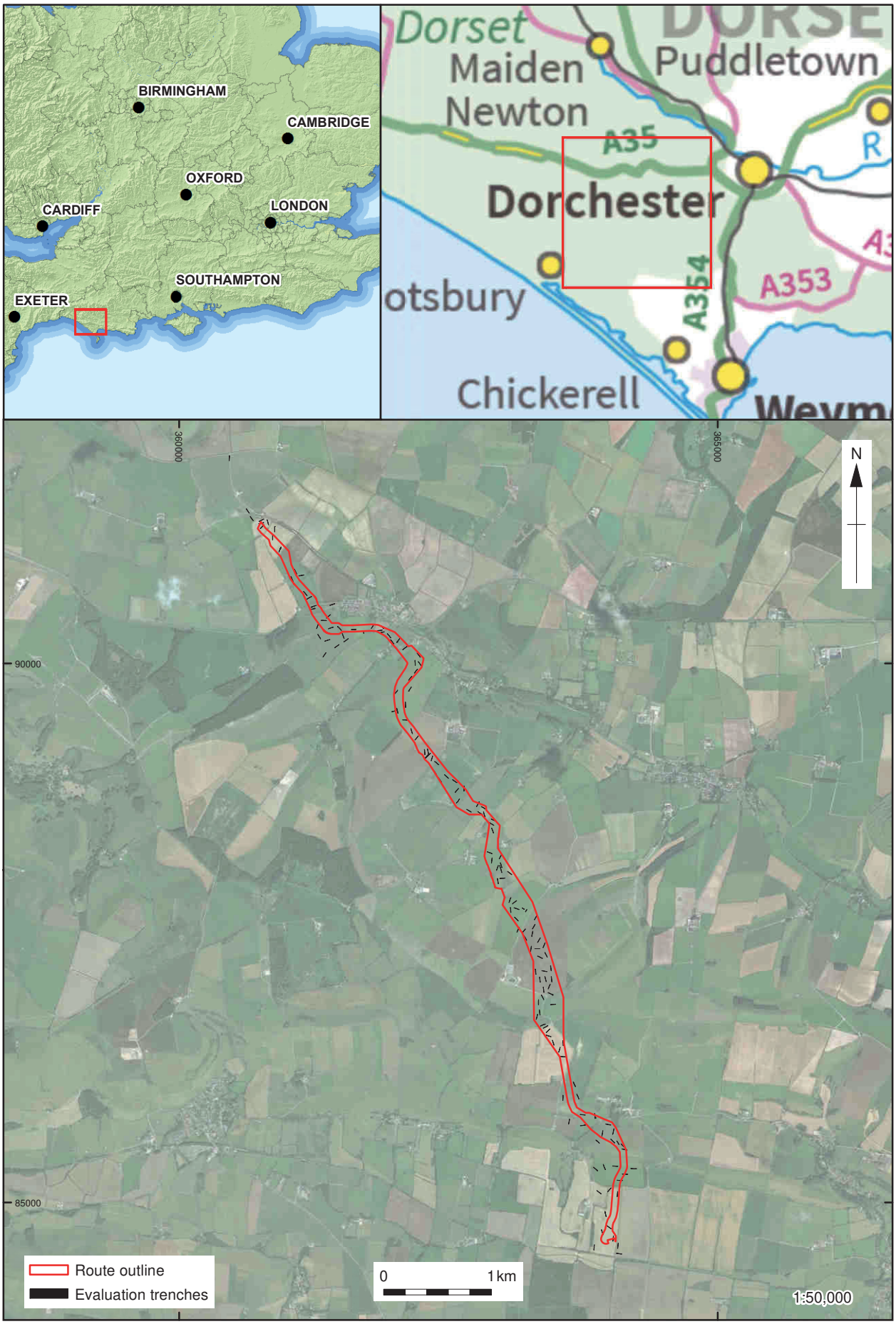

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Figure 1: Site location

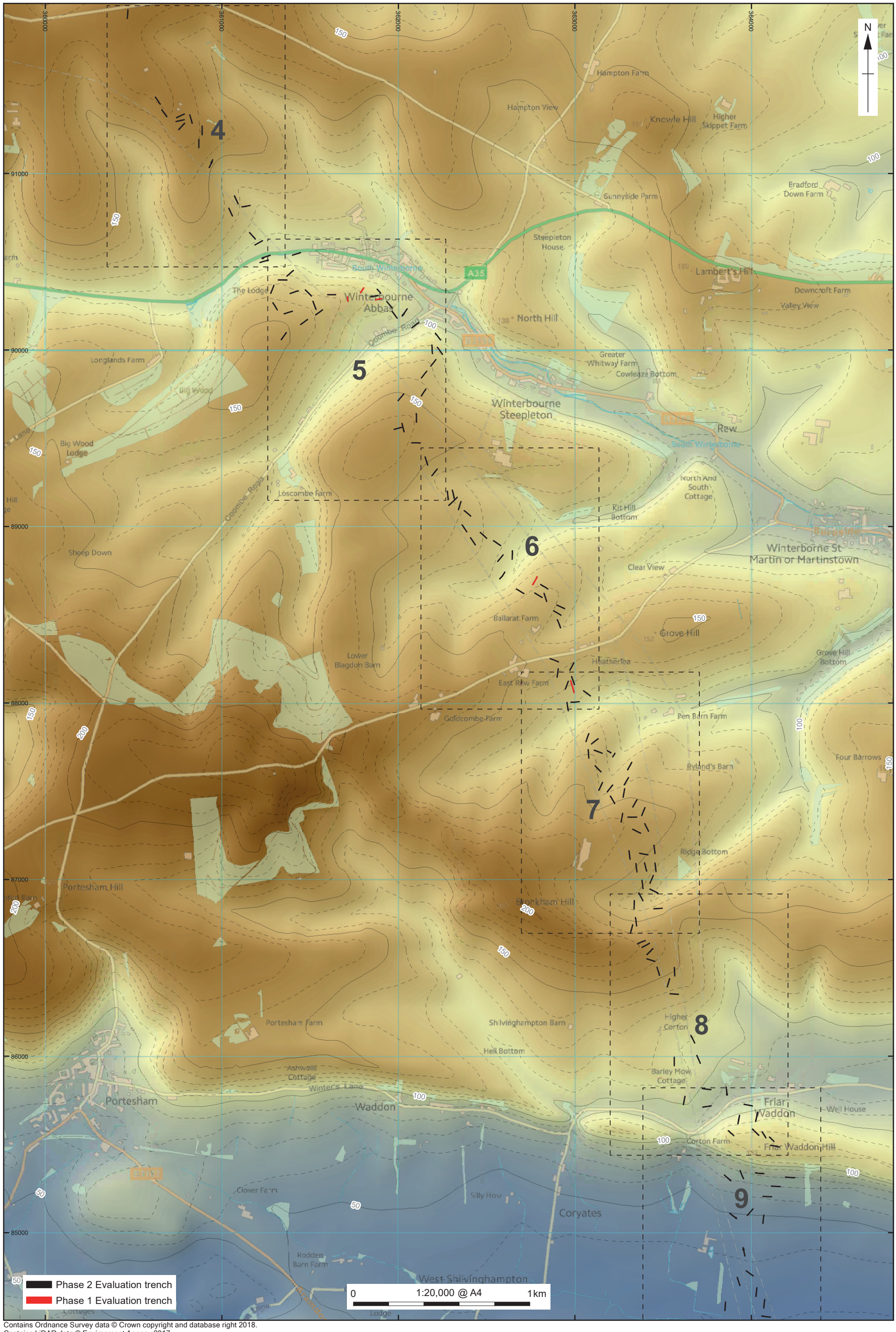

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Figure 2: Route topography and trench locations

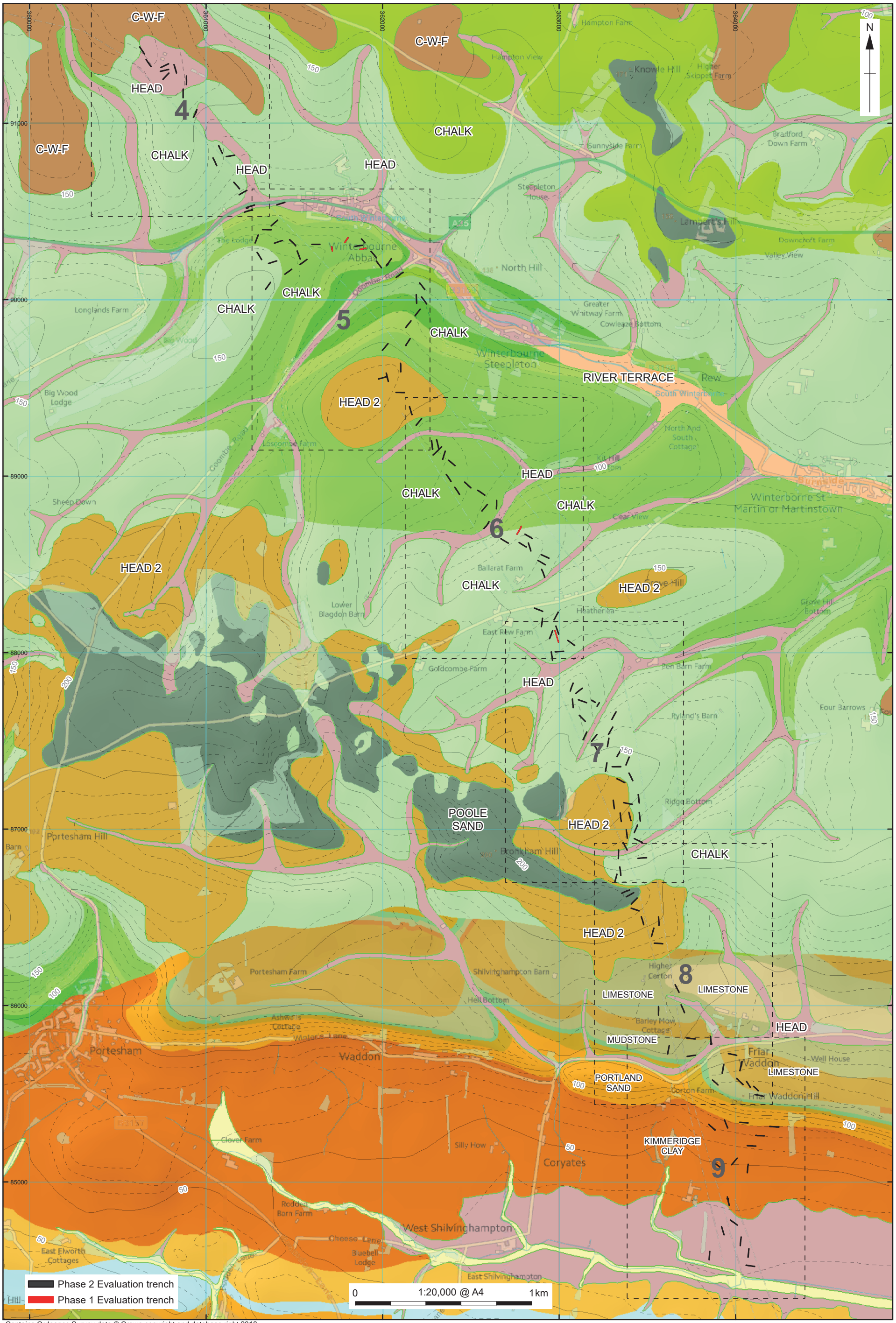

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Figure 3: Route geology

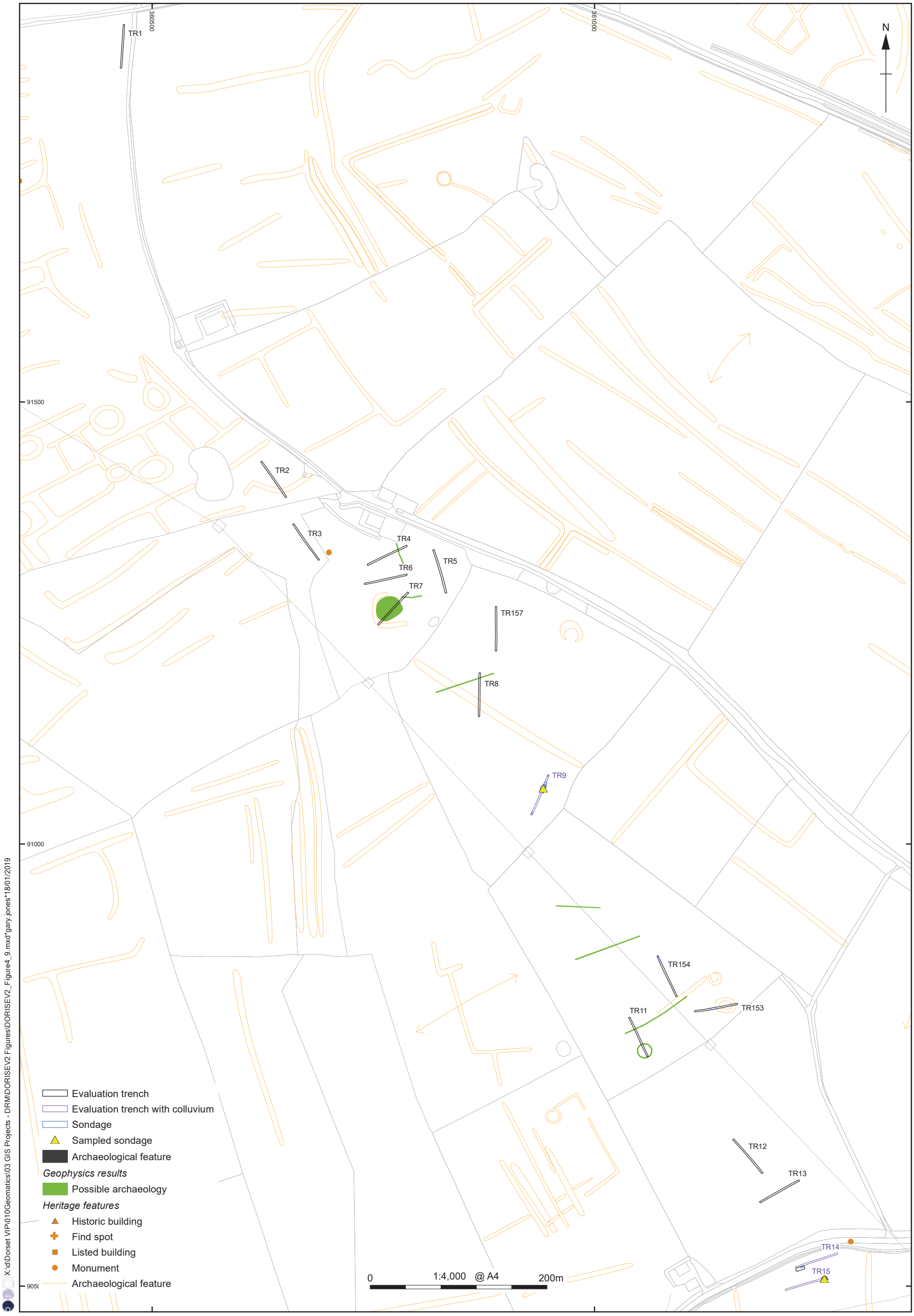

Figure 4: Features in relation to heritage assets and geophysical survey results (A)

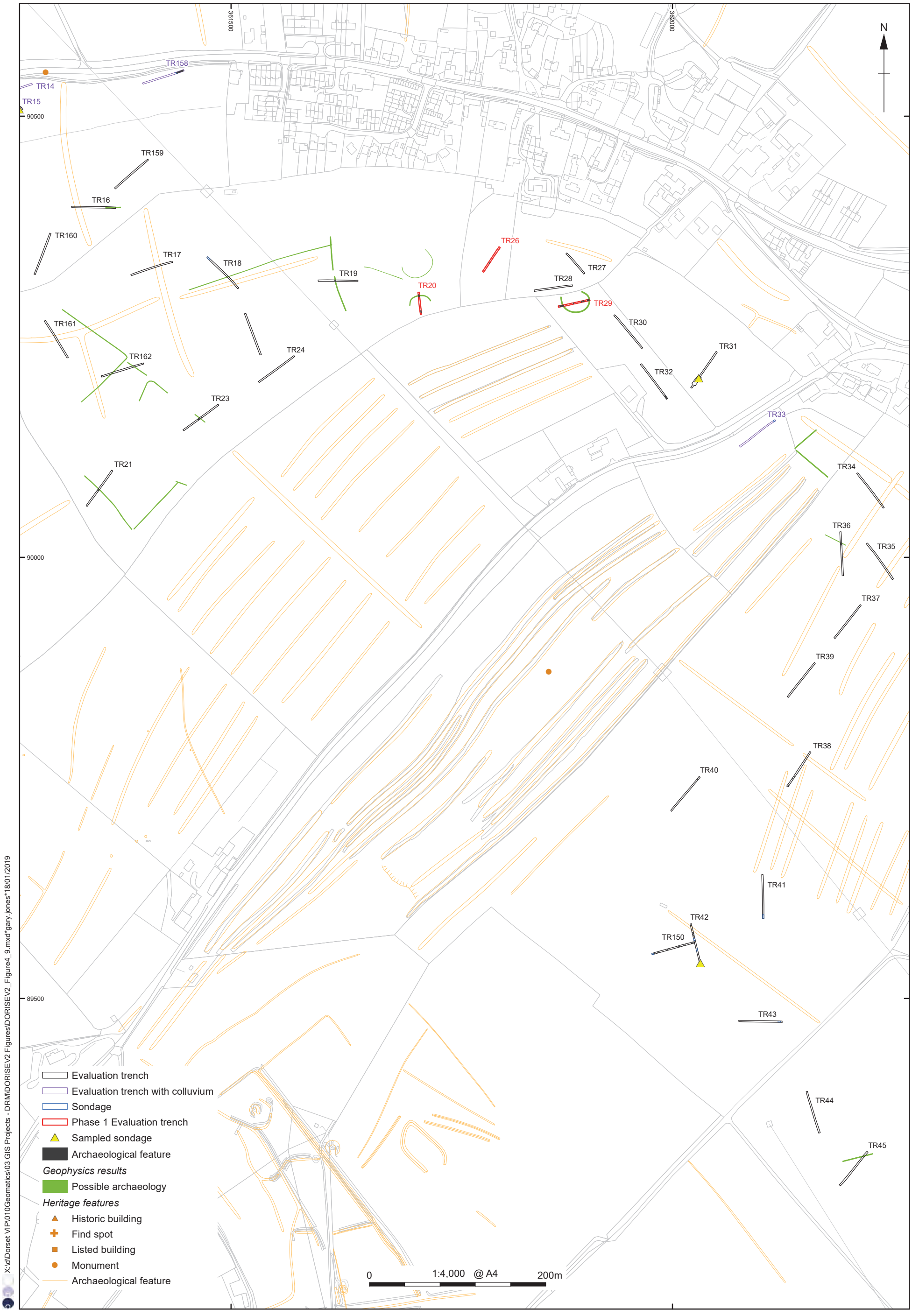

Figure 5: Features in relation to heritage assets and geophysical survey results (B)

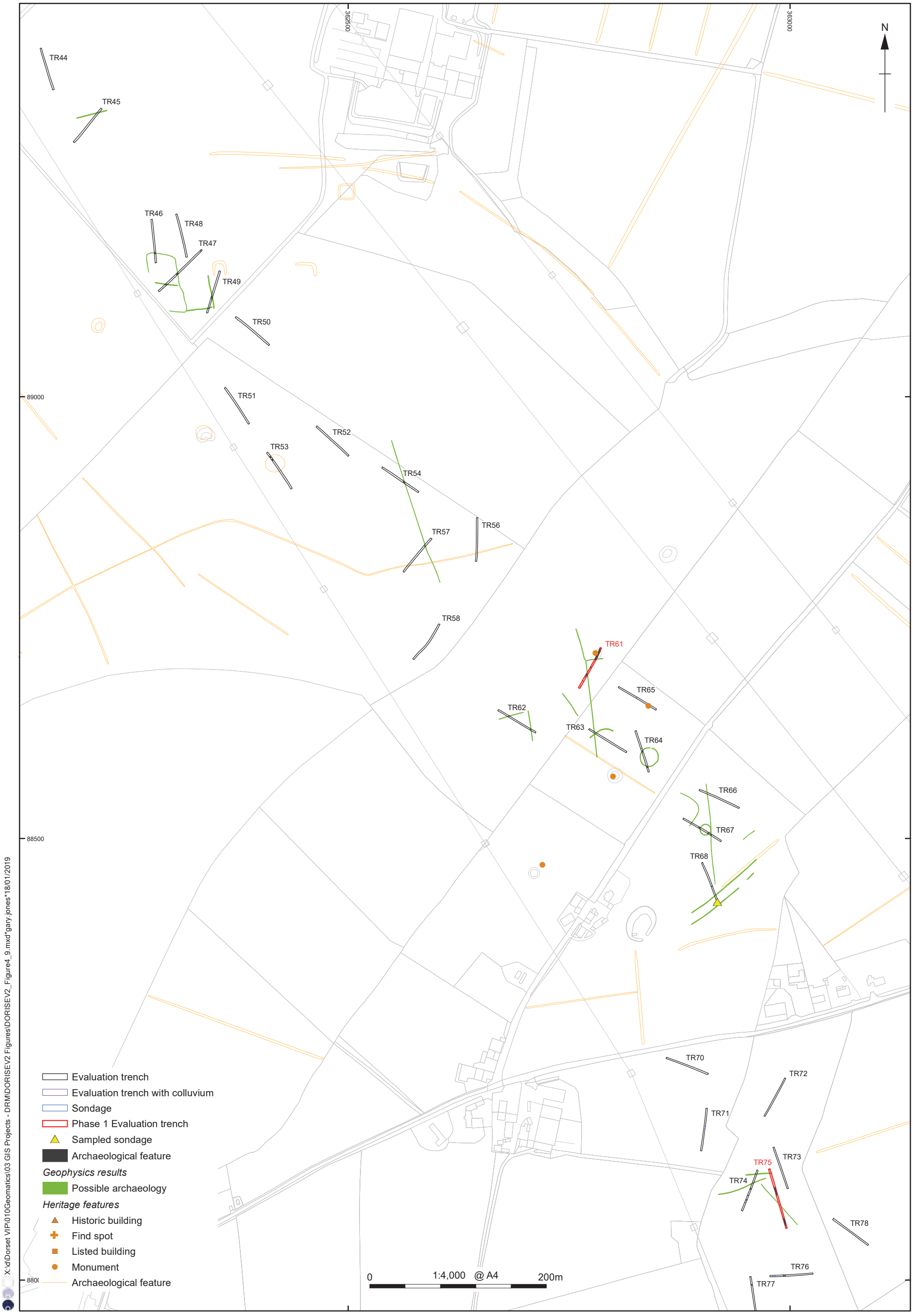

Figure 6: Features in relation to heritage assets and geophysical survey results (C)

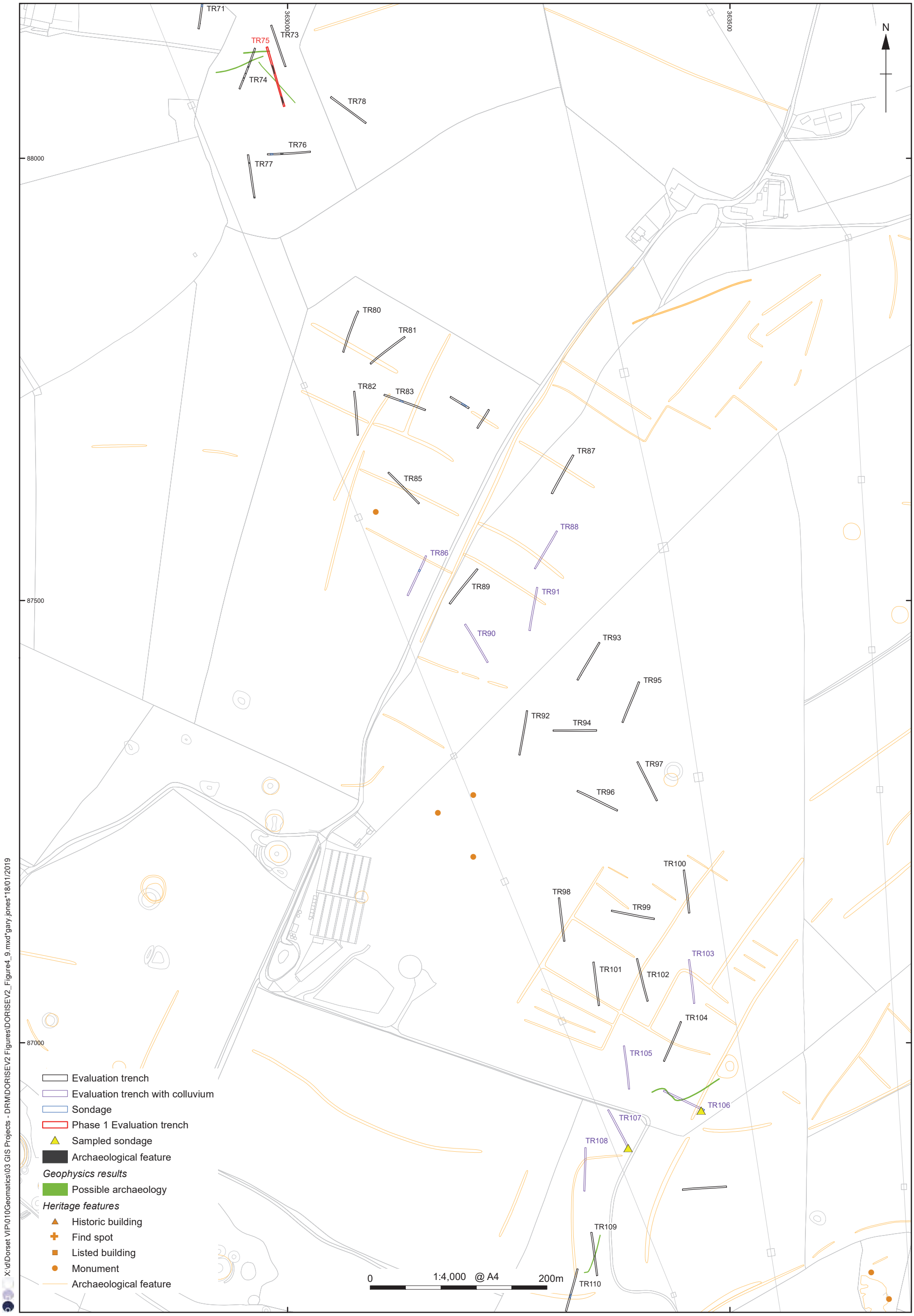

Figure 7: Features in relation to heritage assets and geophysical survey results (D)

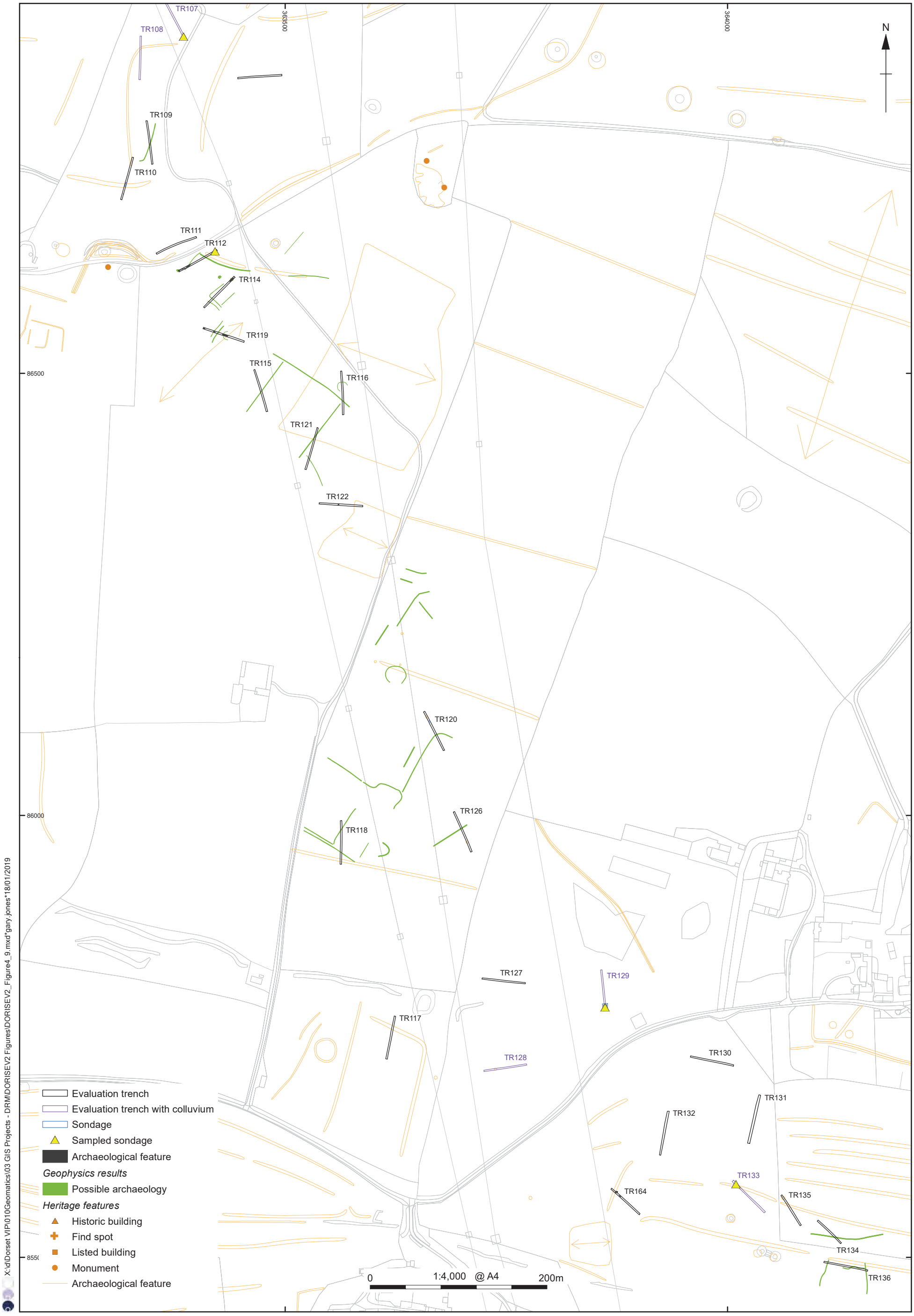

Figure 8: Features in relation to heritage assets and geophysical survey results (E)

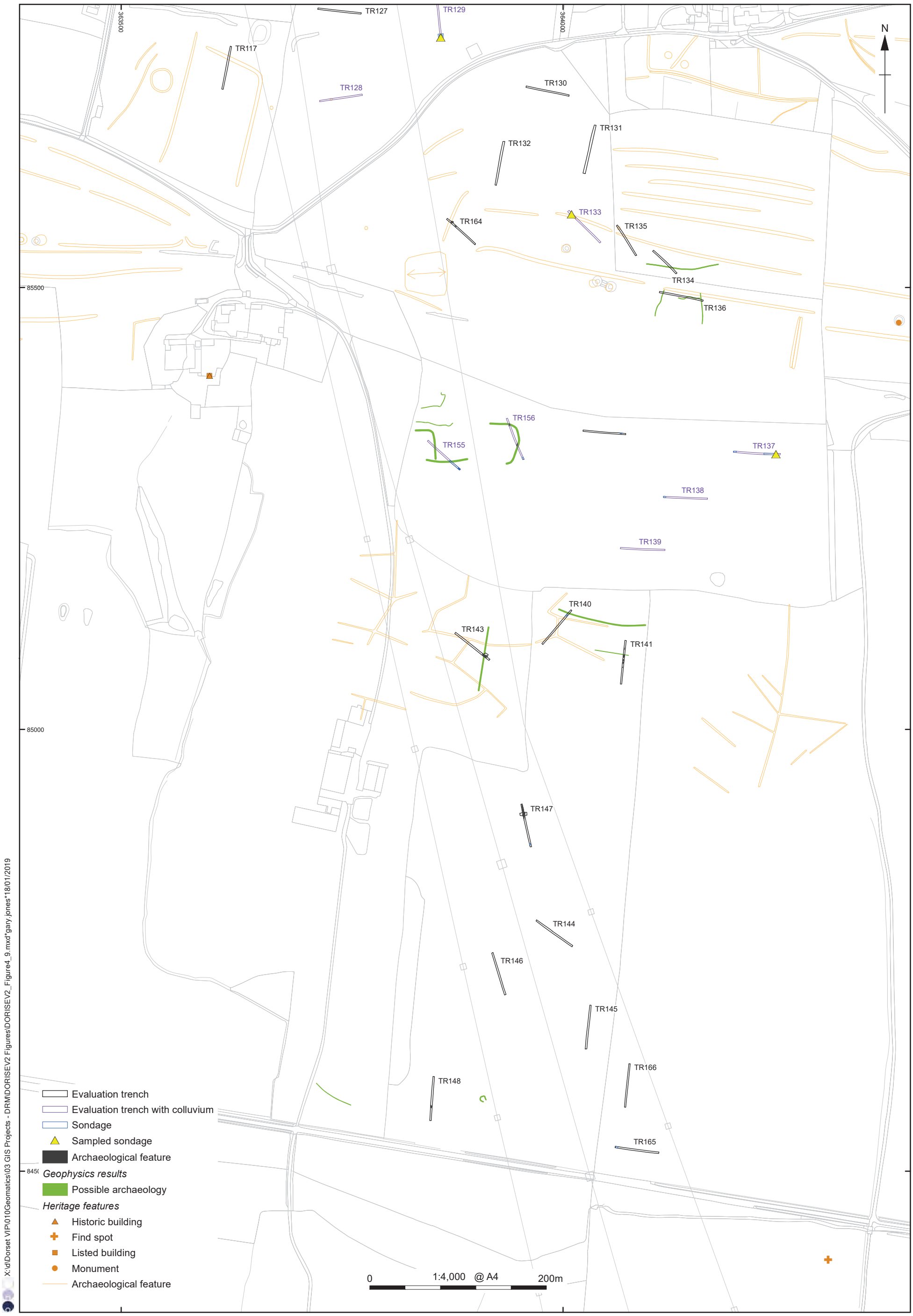

Figure 9: Features in relation to heritage assets and geophysical survey results (F)