

A303 Stonehenge

Amesbury to Berwick Down

Archaeological trial
Trench evaluation



Table of contents

Chapter	Pages
Foreword	4
Executive Summary	4
1 Introduction	7
1.1 Project background	7
1.2 Scope of the document	7
1.3 Site location, topography, geology and land-use	7
1.4 Archaeological background	8
2 Aims and Objectives	10
2.1 General	10
2.2 Specific	11
3 Methods	11
3.1 Introduction	11
3.2 Trench layout	11
3.3 Ploughsoil sampling	12
3.4 Excavation	12
3.5 Recording	12
3.6 Specialist strategies	12
3.7 Monitoring	14
3.8 Health & safety and environment	14
4 Results	14
4.1 Introduction	14
4.2 Soils and colluvial sequences	14
4.3 Archaeological features and deposits	16
5 Artefactual evidence	24
5.1 Introduction	24
5.2 Pottery	25
5.3 Worked flint	28
5.4 Worked stone	30
5.5 Human bone	31
5.6 Animal bone	33
5.7 Metal and metalworking debris	34
5.8 Other finds	34
6 Environmental evidence	35
6.2 Charred plant remains	35
6.3 Radiocarbon dating	38
6.4 Other environmental evidence	40
7 Archaeological Potential and Significance	40
7.1 Introduction	40
7.2 Ploughsoil sampling	40

7.3	Neolithic long barrows	41
7.4	Penannular ditched monument	42
7.5	Pit deposits	43
7.6	Ditch and field systems	43
7.7	Military railway	44
7.8	Summary	44
8	Storage and curation	44
8.1	Museum	44
8.2	Preparation of the archive	44
8.3	Selection policy	45
8.4	Security copy	45
9	Figures	46
10	Photographs and plates	62
	Abbreviations List	71
	References	71
	Appendices	i
	Appendix A Trench tables	ii
	Appendix B Finds tables	xliv
	Appendix C Environmental evidence including radiocarbon	I

Table of Figures

Figure 9-1	Site location plan
Figure 9-2	SW2: trench plan showing archaeological features overlain on geophysical survey results
Figure 9-3	SW2: trench plan showing archaeological features overlain on Historic England National Mapping Programme data
Figure 9-4	SW1: trench plan showing archaeological features overlain on geophysical survey results
Figure 9-5	SW1: trench plan showing archaeological features overlain on Historic England National Mapping Programme data
Figure 9-6	NE2: trench plan showing archaeological features overlain on geophysical survey results
Figure 9-7	NE2: trench plan showing archaeological features overlain on Historic England National Mapping Programme data
Figure 9-8	Barrow 1, excavated slot through north-west ditch in Trench 13, plan and section
Figure 9-9	Barrow 1, south-east ditch(es) in Trench 14, plan and sections
Figure 9-10	Barrow 2, excavated slots through east ditch in Trenches 93 and 94, plans and sections
Figure 9-11	Barrow 2, excavated slots through west ditch in Trenches 93 and 94, plans and sections
Figure 9-12	Trench 5, cremation grave 512, pit 513 and penannular ditch terminal 506, plan and section

Figure 9-13 Sections through pits 809, 1207, 2502, and ditches 205, 805, 1905, 4405/4409, 4412 and 5405

Figure 9-14 Sections through ditch 9204, and colluvium in Trench 68

Figure 9-15 Radiocarbon dating

Table of Photographs and plates

Plate 10-1	Trench 13, Barrow 1 north-west ditch 1305, viewed from the south-west
Plate 10-2	Trench 14, Barrow 1 south-east outer ditch 1405, viewed from the north-east
Plate 10-3	Trench 14, Barrow 1 south-east inner ditch 1407, viewed from the north-east
Plate 10-4	Trench 93, Barrow 2 eastern ditch 9305, viewed from the north
Plate 10-5	Trench 94, Barrow 2 eastern ditch 9413, viewed from the south
Plate 10-6	Trench 93, Barrow 2 western ditch 9334, viewed from the south
Plate 10-7	Trench 94, Barrow 2 western ditch 9405, viewed from the south
Plate 10-8	Trench 30, feature 3007, viewed from the north
Plate 10-9	Trench 5, cremation deposit 508 in grave 512
Plate 10-10	Trench 5, cremation deposit 524 in grave 523
Plate 10-11	Trench 12, pit 1207, viewed from the north
Plate 10-12	Trench 8, pit 809, viewed from the west
Plate 10-13	Trench 15, ditch 1505, viewed from the north-west
Plate 10-14	Trench 3, ditch 305, viewed from the north-west
Plate 10-15	Trench 19, ditch 1905, viewed from the east
Plate 10-16	Trench 7, feature 705/707 viewed from the south, cut by linear feature 507, associated with the light railway
Plate 10-17	Trench 44, ditch 4412, viewed from the south-west
Plate 10-18	Trench 92, ditch 9204 viewed from the north
Plate 10-19	Trench 68, colluvial sequence viewed from the north-east
Plate 10-20	Prehistoric pottery: Mortlake-type Peterborough Ware (from 3005)
Plate 10-21	Prehistoric pottery: Mortlake-type Peterborough Ware (from 9309)
Plate 10-22	Prehistoric pottery: fine Beaker (from 1207)
Plate 10-23	Prehistoric pottery: Collared Urn (from 809)
Plate 10-24	Prehistoric pottery: Shouldered jar with fingernail decoration (from 2505)
Plate 10-25	Ground stone axe fragment (from 9314)
Plate 10-26	Polished axe fragment reused as a hammer-stone (from 511)

Table of Tables

Table 5-1	Finds totals	24
Table 5-2	Worked flint	28
Table 5-3	Summary of scan of cremated human bone	32
Table 6-1	Environmental sample provenance summary	35
Table 10-1	All finds by context (no. and/or weight in g).	xliv
Table 10-2	All finds recovered from the ploughsoil (no. and/or weight in g); excludes trenches with no ploughsoil finds	xlvi
Table 10-3	Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal	I
Table 10-4	Radiocarbon samples	lix
Table 10-5	Radiocarbon dates from various sites from the evaluation	lxi

Foreword

The evaluation was carried out by Wessex Archaeology and was commissioned by Arup Atkins Joint Venture on behalf of Highways England. Wessex Archaeology is grateful for the help and advice of Andrew Holmes (AAJV Archaeology Lead), Nicholas Cooke, and Michael Baker of the AAJV, who monitored and managed this programme of fieldwork on behalf of Highways England.

Wessex Archaeology also gratefully acknowledges the comments and advice from the members of the Heritage Monitoring and Advisory Group (HMAG), including Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger and Clare King (Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS)), Nicola Snashall (National Trust) and Phil McMahon (Historic England) and Heather Sebire (English Heritage).

Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank the landowners for their help and considerable assistance during the course of the evaluation, including Mrs Hosier (SW1) the Guinness family and their manager, Mr Doggrell (SW2) and Mr Sawkill (NE2).

The evaluation was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Manning and Alistair Barclay, and directed in the field by Lee Newton (SW2), Darryl Freer (SW1) and Alistair Zochowski (NE2).

The finds were reported by Matt Leivers (pottery and worked stone), Phil Harding (worked flint), Jacqueline McKinley (human bone), Lorrain Higbee (animal bone). The environmental sample flots were sorted by Nicki Mulhall (SW1 and SW2) and Tony Scothern and Mai Walker (NE2); the environmental evidence assessed by Inés López-Dóriga, with comment on the colluvium by David Norcott. The radiocarbon assessment was carried out by Alistair Barclay and Inés López-Dóriga. This report was compiled by Andrew Powell, with contribution by Alistair Barclay. The illustrations were by Rob Goller.

Executive Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Arup Atkins Joint Venture (AAJV) to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation within the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site (WHS) as part of a programme of archaeological investigations to inform the design of the proposed A303 Amesbury to Berwick Down road improvement scheme. Evaluation was undertaken within three investigation areas of the WHS referred to as SW1 (evaluation comprising 4.2 ha centred on NGR 411080 141180), SW2 (evaluation comprising 5.8 ha centred on NGR 410150 140900) and NE2 (evaluation and comprising 2.1 ha centred on NGR 414180 142115). A total of 94 trenches were opened, 35 within SW1, 32 within SW2 and 27 within NE2.

In addition to the investigation areas being located within the WHS, the high archaeological potential of these three areas has been further revealed by the plotting of cropmarks visible in aerial photographs as part of Historic England's National Mapping Programme (NMP), and by geophysical surveys undertaken both by Historic England and Wessex Archaeology prior to this programme of fieldwork. As a result of this information, evaluation trenches were positioned to target both known and potential features and to sample "blank" areas – that is, areas where geophysical survey and NMP interpretation show apparently no evidence of archaeological remains.

The various survey techniques highlighted that known archaeology could be expected in all three areas, although NE2 suggested limited potential. This was mirrored in the results

from the trench evaluations, where only a single feature was recorded from area NE2 despite the proximity to the 'Avenue' and other known monuments. In addition, bulk soil samples were taken from the centre points of each trench for the controlled recovery of lithics and other finds, in order to provide some comparison with the results of previous field walking investigations. The significant results from the three areas are summarised below.

The locations of two Early Neolithic long barrows were investigated and confirmed during the evaluation within SW2. The barrow located at the northern end of SW2 (Barrow 1) had previously been suggested by the NMP, identified by geophysical survey and tentatively confirmed as a long barrow through targeted excavation by Historic England in 2015 [10]. The barrow located towards the south-west of SW2 (Barrow 2) had been identified by recent geophysical survey undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. Two trenches were opened across both monuments, and two slots excavated through the ditches of Barrow 1, and four slots at Barrow 2, targeting evidence of suspected multiphase and single phase constructions respectively. No firm evidence for a surviving *in situ* internal mound, underlying mortuary deposits or buried soils were identified at either monument during the evaluation. However, the results of the geophysical survey and evaluation indicate that the two long barrows differ in character. It is also possible that *in situ* evidence of mounding or mortuary features may survive within the monuments. To support this, at least one axial pit within Barrow 1 (TR 14) was identified, which could have a mortuary function. In agreement with HMAG, this was not excavated at this stage.

It was also noted within Barrow 2, that areas of higher natural chalk between the flanking ditches and a redeposited reverse sequence of chalk and topsoil (see Plate 10-4) are a probable indicator of a once present earthwork.

Barrow 1 appears to be multi-phased in terms of associated ditches and had a number of internal features, which were not excavated at this stage and would require further research excavation to fully resolve. Barrow 2 has evidence for the existence of either a free-standing timber structure or a post-revetted mound. The former could be part of a façade as at this stage its true extent is unknown. While the ditches of Barrow 1 appear to have infilled through natural processes, there was evidence that those of Barrow 2 had been deliberately and rapidly infilled.

Another significant nearby feature in SW2, a small penannular ditched monument identified by previous geophysical survey, was also located and confirmed during the evaluation. The evaluation indicated that it was closely associated with two cremation burials, one clearly pre-dating one of the ditch's terminals, the other located just behind the terminal. Radiocarbon dating indicates that both burials belong to the start of the Late Neolithic period. Beaker pottery was recovered from the main monument ditch and appears to be associated with its reuse.

Further notable features included two small pits containing Beaker/EBA pottery (Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age date), plus worked and burnt flint, which were recorded close to Barrow 1. One of these features also contained a saddle quern; apparently placed near the base, a fragment of sandstone and animal bone.

All the recorded features in SW1 were ditches. The most substantial was a Wessex Linear boundary ditch running north-east to south-west considered to be of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. Although the aerial photographs suggested that this boundary may have been a double ditch, there was no evidence for this in the excavated slots,

which suggested that the ditch may have been flanked on one side by a hedge. Three other ditches were recorded running roughly perpendicular to it towards the north-west.

Similar ditches were recorded by the geophysical survey in SW2, where they appeared to form at least two long wide fields, associated, but on different orientations. The dominant features mapped from aerial photographs around SW2 comprise a dense rectilinear arrangement of much smaller fields, none of which were identified in the evaluation trenches, suggesting that cropmarks probably represent lynchets caused by the cultivation of small fields, rather than ditches.

As with SW2, the NMP identified a number of small field enclosures, and although a small north-south ditch was discovered this did not correspond to any of the mapped archaeology. In this area, the main element was a significant deposit of colluvium; up to 1.05 m deep in places, situated in the middle of a dry valley, which runs through the area. Colluvium was also recorded in most trenches at the eastern end of SW1 where the topography forms a shallow dry valley.

A number of shallow north-south linear features recorded on the western side of SW2 appear to be associated with the early 20th-century Larkhill Military Light Railway, the line (after dismantling) of which is depicted on the 1926 OS map to the immediate north of the recorded features.

Overall, the evaluation succeeded in fulfilling the project aims and objectives, confirming the significant archaeological potential of two of the sites as indicated by previous field investigations and aerial interpretation. This has enabled a fuller and more detailed characterisation of the discovered remains. Moreover, the results from the ploughsoil sampling were consistent with the distribution and density of archaeological features in the three areas, and with the previous field walking in SW2 and NE2.

In addition, the evaluation identified features that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS – the long barrows and penannular ditch feature. Under a detailed programme of research excavation, SW2 has a high potential to provide important new information about Neolithic and Beaker/Early Bronze Age monument construction and use, and prehistory settlement and land use. The evaluation suggests that NE2 has a lower potential for archaeological features.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Arup Atkins Joint Venture (AAJV) to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation of three areas within the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site (WHS) as part of a programme of archaeological investigations to inform the design of the proposed A303 Amesbury to Berwick Down road improvement scheme (**Fig. 9-1**).
- 1.1.2 The three areas – SW1 (the evaluation covering part of the southern extent and comprised 4.2 ha centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 411080 141180), SW2 (the evaluation covering part of the northern extent and comprised 5.8 ha centred on 410150 140900), and part of NE2 (the evaluation covering part of the southern area and comprising 2.1 ha centred on 414180 142115) – covered all available sections of the publicly consulted route option (Option 1, with 1N and 1S variations) within the WHS.
- 1.1.3 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the evaluation [1] was submitted to and approved by Wiltshire Council Archaeological Service (WCAS), acting on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, Wiltshire Council (WC), prior to the commencement of the ground works. The Heritage Monitoring and Advisory Group (HMAG) also had a direct role in advising on methodologies and monitoring and included Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger and Clare King (Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS), Nicola Snashall (National Trust) and Phil McMahon (Historic England) and Heather Sebire (English Heritage).
- 1.1.4 The locations of the trenches set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) were positioned to determine archaeological presence within apparently ‘blank’ areas and to target potential features identified through aerial photographs from Historic England’s National Mapping Programme (NMP), ground penetrating radar (GPR) and geophysical gradiometer survey results [2]. Further advice and steer was given by HMAG to ensure a robust methodology was agreed.
- 1.1.5 The evaluation was undertaken in September and October 2016 for areas SW1 and SW2, and January 2017 for area NE2. This two-phased programme was due to land access issues.

1.2 Scope of the document

- 1.2.1 This document describes the results of the evaluation of the three Areas (SW1, SW2 and NE2), and provides a consideration of their archaeological potential and their significance within the broader historic and landscape setting of the WHS. The results from the evaluation will be used in the route selection and design of any scheme that may come forward.

1.3 Site location, topography, geology and land-use

- 1.3.1 SW1 and SW2 lie approximately 0.5 km south of the A303 (**Fig. 9-1**), to the south and south-east of Longbarrow Cross Roads; the evaluation areas within them were separated by an exclusion zone around a working organic pig farm. NE2 lies to the immediate north of the A303 approximately 1 km west of Countess roundabout, Amesbury. All three areas were under arable cultivation at the time of the evaluation.

- 1.3.2 The area of SW1 which was evaluated comprises a linear area, 570 m long (east–west) and 60–125 m wide, and lies between Normanton Gorse to the north-east and The Diamond to the south-west. It crosses undulating ground between 100 m and 110 m above Ordnance Datum (OD) near the head of a shallow dry valley that runs to the south-east.
- 1.3.3 The area of SW2 which was evaluated is bounded by The Diamond woodland to the east and the A360 Devizes Road to the west. It is trapezoidal in shape, 380 m long (east–west) and 90–230 m wide, and lies on a south-east facing slope between 90 m and 105 m OD, on the northern side of the dry valley.
- 1.3.4 The area of NE2 which was evaluated comprises a triangular area, 335 m long (east–west) and 125 m wide at the western end. It covers part of a west–east branch of dry valley on the east side of King Barrow Ridge, and ranges in height from 99 m OD at the west to 83 m OD at the east.
- 1.3.5 The underlying solid geology in all three areas is mapped as Seaford Chalk Formation, with superficial Quaternary Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel in the bases of the dry valley in SW1 and NE2 [3].

1.4 Archaeological background

- 1.4.1 The site lies within the Stonehenge area of the WHS, SW1 and SW2 close to its western edge, and NE2 towards the eastern boundary (**Fig. 9-1**). The WHS was inscribed onto the World Heritage List in 1986 on account of its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), which is defined as ‘...*cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity*’[4]. The WHS contains an abundance of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age ceremonial and funerary monuments, which are integral components of its OUV. Many of these monuments are also deemed to be of national significance in their own right, and for a large proportion of them this significance is formally acknowledged by their statutory designation as scheduled monuments.
- 1.4.2 There is a long and extensive history of archaeological investigation and research within the Stonehenge landscape. Many of the barrows and other monuments were excavated during the 19th century by antiquarian researchers such as Sir Richard Colt Hoare and William Cunnington, although recorded investigations stretch back as far as the 17th century [5]. The WHS Archaeological Research Framework [5] [6] [7] has been compiled and updated, and numerous major research projects have been carried out in more recent times, such as the Stonehenge Riverside Project and the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project [8, pp. 9, and fig 1.9].
- 1.4.3 Few traces of activity prior to the Neolithic have been identified within the site, although significant Mesolithic features, in the form of very large postholes, were found in the former Stonehenge car park. In addition, evidence for sustained and localised Mesolithic activity in the Avon Valley has been indicated by lithic and faunal remains at the site of Blick Mead [9].
- 1.4.4 The most visible sign of Neolithic activity in the area of the SW1 and SW2 is provided by surviving long barrows, with one lying to the immediate north-east of the Longbarrow Cross Roads (of the A303 and A360); another lies 400 m south-east of the crossroads, while a third lies to the south, in the Lake Group of

barrows. Others have been identified from aerial photographs. One of these lies within SW2 (Barrow 1 in this report). The north-eastern terminal of its north-western flanking ditch was recently excavated [10, pp. 181-5] (**Figs 9-8 and 9-9 insets**), and further detail of its form was provided by gradiometer survey [2]. The gradiometer survey also identified a further long barrow within the southern part of SW2 (Barrow 2, below), proving the application and interpretation of this non-intrusive technique was very effective.

- 1.4.5 This relative concentration of long barrows, normally found singly or in pairs, strongly suggests that the central and south western part of the WHS, which includes SW1 and SW2 is a very significant Neolithic funerary landscape. Artefact collection during the Stonehenge Environs Project [11] recorded low density spreads of worked flint across Normanton Down, but increased numbers were recorded near the Longbarrow Cross Roads.
- 1.4.6 The Wilsford Shaft, a substantial prehistoric ritual shaft of possible Neolithic or probable mid-late Bronze Age date, lies 300 m north of Area SW1, to the west of Normanton Gorse. The earliest radiocarbon date, both chronologically and stratigraphically, from the 30 m deep shaft was 3650–3100 BC (OxA-1089; 4640±70 BP) determined from samples taken from a wooden bucket [12], raising the possibility that it was constructed in the Early to Middle Neolithic, even though its main period of infilling was the Middle Bronze Age [5, p. 41]. Whether the site's origins belong to the Neolithic or the Bronze Age is a moot point; however, this unique prehistoric site within the WHS must be considered to add to the wider OUV context of the WHS.
- 1.4.7 NE2 lies to the east of the course of the Stonehenge Avenue (NHLE 1010140), a linear feature providing a formal approach to Stonehenge and linking it with the River Avon at West Amesbury. Recent excavations at West Amesbury Farm [10] to the south of the A303 revealed a group of five Middle Neolithic pits, which contained a significant assemblage of pottery, worked flint and faunal remains. One pit was cut by another that contained a mortuary deposit including inhumed bone, in turn truncated by another pit. The pits and mortuary deposit appear to have been broadly contemporary with the construction of the Stonehenge ditch.
- 1.4.8 There are numerous Early Bronze Age round barrows, both isolated and in groups, around SW1 and SW2, with major clusters in the Winterbourne Stoke Group, north-east of Longbarrow Cross Roads, on Normanton Down to the east of the site, and the Lake Group to the south. NE2 lies to the east of the important linear round barrow cemetery on King Barrow Ridge, and there are other barrows and cropmarks of ring ditches to the north and south.
- 1.4.9 Extensive linear features have been recorded from aerial photographs and by geophysical survey [13] [14], as well as in places surviving as earthworks. These are largely undated. The results of the different methodologies; however, vary considerably, particularly around SW2. Here the aerial photograph mapping shows an extensive and dense array of small rectilinear fields with their axes close to north-south and east-west. In contrast, the gradiometer survey revealed a field system of very different character with fewer and more widely-spaced anomalies on different orientations.
- 1.4.10 Some ditches are characterised as Wessex Linears, representing a system of large-scale land division found widely across Salisbury Plain (and beyond) and

considered to be of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date [15]. One such ditch passes immediately south-west of the Longbarrow Cross Roads, where a section was excavated in 2014 [16] and down the western side of The Diamond (wood), and has been subject to a number of excavations [17] [11], showing it to be up to 2.4 m wide and 1.1 m deep, with a V-shaped profile.

- 1.4.11 In 1967, a Late Bronze Age settlement was discovered during works to construct the Longbarrow Cross Roads roundabout, comprising the postholes of at least three huts, a north–south aligned ‘stockade trench’ and several pits containing sherds of Deverel-Rimbury pottery [17]. Significant archaeology has been noted on the NMP west of A360, with evidence of a Roman ladder settlement and a further prehistoric settlement at Oatlands Hill. NE2 lies to the immediate north-west of the Iron Age hillfort of Vespasian’s Camp.
- 1.4.12 Since 1892 when the Secretary of State was granted power to purchase land on Salisbury Plain for military purposes, the military presence has since exerted a profound influence on the development of the landscape, although much of the land contained within the WHS has remained under arable cultivation or pasture. Within the area of SW2 the 1928 Ordnance Survey Six-Inch map (Wiltshire LX.NW) shows the line of a dismantled railway running south from Winterbourne Stoke Clump (**Fig. 9-1**). This was a branch line of the Larkhill Military Light Railway constructed in the early years of the 20th century, linking the main Amesbury–Bulford Line at Ratfyn Junction to Larkhill, with branches serving other military facilities to the west and south of the main base. Part of the line survives as earthworks at Longbarrow Cross Roads [18].

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 With due regard to the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* [19], the generic aims of the project, as outlined in the WSI [1], are:
- To locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits;
 - To confirm, where possible, the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the proposed development area;
 - To excavate sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to characterise the archaeological potential of each of the proposed development area;
 - To assess the ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features and to take samples where deemed appropriate;
 - To inform the scope and nature of any requirements for any potential further archaeological work;
 - To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered; and
 - To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context.

2.2 Specific

2.2.1 Specifically, and in accordance with the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site (SAARF) the evaluation aimed:

- To test the results of the geophysical survey, regarding both features and 'blank' areas;
- To understand the presence/absence/significance of any archaeological features in terms of their relevance and contribution to the OUV of the WHS (without prejudice to any remains of earlier or later periods);
- To locate and characterise potential archaeological features identified both from aerial photographs and geophysical surveys within the evaluation areas; and
- To undertake detailed investigation of specific targeted areas of potential monument features that might contribute to the OUV of the WHS; in particular, to confirm the significance and state of preservation of the two suspected long barrows within area SW2.

2.2.2 The results of the evaluation will be made available to inform future archaeological research and enhance the OUV of the WHS.

3 Methods

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the guidelines and standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [19]. All work was carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

3.1.2 The full detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in a WSI, and is summarised below.

3.2 Trench layout

3.2.1 The evaluation comprised a mixture of trenches of approximately 50 m and 25 m length, and 1.9–2.1 m wide, some targeted on NMP features and geophysical anomalies as appropriate, and others on apparently 'blank' areas. The trenching within SW2 comprised 30 x 50 m trenches (Trenches 1–30) with a further two (Trenches 93 and 94) 150 m to the south of the evaluation area positioned to investigate a possible long barrow detected by the geophysical survey (**Figs 9-2 and 9-3**). The trenching within SW1 comprised 24 x 50 m trenches and 11 x 25 m trenches (Trenches 31–65) (**Figs 9-4 and 9-5**). The trenching in NE2 comprised 12 x 50 m trenches and 15 x 25 m trenches (Trenches 66–92) (**Figs 9-6 and 9-7**).

3.2.2 The trenches were laid out using GPS in accordance with the pattern given in the WSI and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum (Newlyn). A few trenches were widened at particular locations to more fully reveal exposed features.

3.3 Ploughsoil sampling

- 3.3.1 Prior to the excavation of the trenches, bulk samples of ploughsoil (approximately 30 litres in size) were taken from the centre point of each trench specifically for the controlled recovery of lithics and other finds, as specified in the WSI. One aim of this sampling was to provide a comparison with the artefact densities recorded in SW2 and NE2 during previous field walking undertaken as part of the Stonehenge Environs Project [11]. SW1 had not previously been subject to field walking.

3.4 Excavation

- 3.4.1 The trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket and under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits, 50–200 mm at a time until archaeological deposits or features, or the natural geology, was exposed, whichever was encountered first.
- 3.4.2 Archaeological features and deposits were hand cleaned and sample excavated to sufficiently address the aims of the evaluation. As a minimum this comprised a 10% sample of linear features (by length) and 50% of all discrete features which were clearly archaeological in origin. A number of discrete features were 100% sampled.
- 3.4.3 Because of the high concentration of worked flint artefacts recorded during the previous field walking [11], all natural features such as tree-throw holes were also investigated. Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.

3.5 Recording

- 3.5.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using WA's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record was made of excavated features and deposits will be compiled, which included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and tied to the NGR. The OD heights of all principal features and levels were calculated, and annotated on plans/sections.
- 3.5.2 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels, to illustrate both the detail and the general context of the principal features and the Site as a whole.

3.6 Specialist strategies

Introduction

- 3.6.1 Appropriate specialist strategies for the recovery of artefacts and environmental samples were devised and implemented by Wessex Archaeology's Finds and Environmental Specialists and, where appropriate, through consultation with HMAG, and with the Historic England Science Advisor SW.

Artefacts

- 3.6.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date; in such circumstances, sufficient artefacts were retained in order to elucidate the date and/or function of the feature or

deposit. Those recovered from natural features that were not individually recorded were assigned to a single context for each trench.

- 3.6.3 Artefacts recovered from the bulk ploughsoil samples taken from each trench centre point were processed and incorporated into the existing finds database to be assessed and reported together with all the other artefactual material.
- 3.6.4 All retained artefacts were washed, weighed, counted and identified. All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the Site are the property of the landowner. They will be suitably bagged, boxed in accordance with the guidance given by The Salisbury Museum and generally in accordance with the ClfA's Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials [20] and the Museums and Galleries Commissions Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections [21].
- 3.6.5 On completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme and with the permission of the landowner it is anticipated that any artefacts will be deposited with The Salisbury Museum under the Wessex Archaeology project code 113220.

Human remains

- 3.6.6 Human remains were removed under the terms of a Licence for the Removal of Human Remains (Ref: 16-0204) held by Wessex Archaeology. Their excavation and assessment followed Wessex Archaeology's guidelines, in compliance with all current legislation and current guidance documents (e.g. [22]) and in line with the standards set out in ClfA Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains [23].

Environmental

- 3.6.7 Environmental sampling was undertaken in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Environmental Sampling, along with guidance outlined in:
- Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials [20]; and
 - Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (second edition) [24].
- 3.6.8 Bulk environmental soil samples for the recovery of plant macro fossils, wood charcoal, small animal bones and other small artefacts were taken from a range of well-sealed and dateable contexts or features. The samples were of an appropriate size, normally 40 litres. Samples were not taken from the intersection of features.
- 3.6.9 Bulk environmental soil samples have been processed in their entirety by standard flotation methods and scanned to assess the environmental potential of deposits, but will not be fully analysed. The flot will be retained on a 0.25/0.3 mm mesh, with residues fractionated into 5.6/4 mm, 2 mm, 1 mm and 0.5 mm and dried as appropriate. Coarse fraction (>5.6/4 mm) will be sorted, weighed and discarded, with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist. Finer residues will be retained until after analysis.
- 3.6.10 Where appropriate, monolith and/or contiguous column samples were taken for the recovery of molluscs and to consider sub-sampling for pollen and/or diatom

assessment, and for consideration of soil micromorphological and soil chemical analyses. Appropriate specialist advice was sought where needed, and geoarchaeological advice was available at all times.

3.7 Monitoring

- 3.7.1 WCAS, Historic England, English Heritage and the National Trust as advisors and members of HMAG were notified by AAJV prior to work being undertaken and on the progress of the work. Monitoring visits were made on a weekly basis in order that the archaeological work could be inspected and reviewed. The National Trust was notified of the schedule of works to be undertaken in all areas to allow effective management of various interested parties/stakeholders accessing the WHS from the wider National Trust estate. Any variations to the WSI in order to more appropriately address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the the AAJV and WCAS, with technical advice from Historic England and NT. On site decisions concerning the scope of works made by HMAG were communicated to the Wessex Archaeology team with the project managers in attendance and subsequent project outcomes were then reviewed at the following site meeting. These iterative meetings provided the necessary platform for a continuous dialogue during all stages of active field investigation and evaluation.

3.8 Health & safety and environment

- 3.8.1 Health and safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices override archaeological considerations at all times. All work was carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time
- 3.8.2 Risks to environmental receptors were assessed by the AAJV and WA instructed to incorporate a 100 m exclusion zone from the organically farmed pig fields and to ensure biosecurity measures were in place to avoid cross contamination from plant and vehicles travelling between sites.

4 Results

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Summaries of the excavated sequences in each trench can be found in **Appendix A**.

4.2 Soils and colluvial sequences

- 4.2.1 Whilst the presence of the underlying Seaford Chalk geology remained consistent across all the evaluation areas, the soils and sequences overlying it varied in presence and character from site to site, largely as a result of ploughing (both ancient and modern). All the variations observed were consistent with what can be considered normal for this landscape.

SW1 and SW2

- 4.2.2 In SW1, generally speaking the soils and geology were indicative of moderate erosion by modern ploughing, as evidenced by the presence of a thin, calcareous rendzina ploughsoil (generally a greyish-brown silt loam 0.2–0.3 m thick) lying directly and sharply over solid chalk bedrock. This chalk, although weathered in

places, was often quite clean, laminated, and lacked the cryoturbative features which – where present – are an excellent indicator that truncation has been slight.

- 4.2.3 In a number of trenches a less grey rendzina ploughsoil overlay what was described as a thin 'light brown silty clay loam subsoil' which in turn overlay weathered chalk. The presence of this layer; best described as an interface (B subsoil) between the A(surface)-C(substratum) horizons in soil terminology, indicates that at least the most recent ploughing regime has not been incising into the surface of the chalk below. Mapping the presence of 'B' horizons across all trenches within SW1 and SW2 could provide a basic model for predicting where archaeological deposits and features have a better chance of survival from modern ploughing techniques. Preservation would be dependent on a number of factors including the depth of ploughing employed by farmers in these areas and how the local topography has potentially influenced colluviation.
- 4.2.4 In four trenches covering a branch of the dry valley in SW1 (Trenches 37–40) colluvium up to 0.3 m thick was recorded between the ploughsoil/subsoil and the underlying chalk. That from Trench 38 (3805) was sampled for environmental analysis (sample 38002), and contained only a few poorly preserved wheat cereal grains and cereal chaff. The only finds were three pieces of burnt flint (from Trench 37) and one piece of worked flint (from Trench 38). No archaeological features were recorded in these trenches.

NE2

- 4.2.5 Area NE2 straddled a relatively small but pronounced coombe running approximately NNW/SSE, roughly parallel to the modern A303. Colluvial deposits (the product of slope erosion associated with ploughing) were recorded in all but five trenches, all of which lay on the upper slopes out of the coombe itself: Trenches 72–75 along the northern western edge of the evaluated area, and Trench 66 and 80 along the southern edge.
- 4.2.6 In the uppermost of these trenches a thin calcareous rendzina ploughsoil gave way sharply to solid chalk rock with no periglacial markings, indicating that some significant degree of erosion due to ploughing has occurred at the northern and southern edges of this evaluation area. Conversely, in all other trenches periglacial cryoturbation features were both abundant and clear, indicating that little if any underlying chalk has been lost to the plough (and therefore that any absence of archaeological features – those cut into the chalk at least - is likely to be real, rather than the product of truncation).
- 4.2.7 Within the coombe itself, substantial deposits of colluvium were recorded of over 1.05 m in Trench 69 in the middle of the dry valley. Although by no means unusual for the geology or region (being a moderately flinty weakly calcareous dark yellowish brown silt loam to silty clay loam), the colluvial deposits were notable to some extent in that there were no apparent standstill episodes within the deposits. These – generally evidenced by worm-sorted horizons of relatively stone-free colluvium – are generally taken to be indicative of a period of stasis, equated with a cessation of ploughing which is resumed at a later date. The lack of such horizons in NE2 could tentatively be interpreted to indicate that a single continuous period of ploughing (upslope of area NE2) may be represented here.
- 4.2.8 Although the accurate dating of colluvium is problematic at the best of times, no artefacts were recovered from the deposits. A general Bronze Age date would be

a reasonable estimate; given the paucity of finds, a Romano-British date would be very unlikely.

- 4.2.9 In Trench 68 (6802–4) (**Plate 10-19**) the colluvium was sampled for environmental analysis (samples 68002–4), and contained wheat grain fragments and chaff, seeds from wild plants, and charcoal fragments from mature wood.
- 4.2.10 Underlying the Holocene colluvium in the coombe base lay a stronger brown clay loam; this layer is the natural product of decalcified chalk, which is formed from, overlies and infills solution hollows and involutions in the periglacial coombe rock beneath.
- 4.2.11 Natural features, including tree-throw holes and animal burrows, were recorded in a number of trenches (**Figs 9-2 to 9-7**). These were sample excavated in order to confirm their character. The top of an animal burrow (6603) in Trench 66 in NE2 had been disturbed by a modern depression containing clinker.
- 4.2.12 Plough-scars (and other mechanical marks) were noted cutting the natural in a number of trenches in SW1 (Trenches 35, 37–40, 61, 62, 65), and surveyed in Trenches 70 and 71 in NE2. They are likely to be of modern date.

4.3 Archaeological features and deposits

Introduction

- 4.3.1 Archaeological features, and natural features containing archaeological remains, were recorded in 27 trenches (**Appendix A**), 17 in SW2, nine in SW1 and one in NE2. **Figs 9-2 to 9-7** show that the distribution of recorded features largely matches the results of the gradiometer and/or aerial photographic surveys, with relatively small numbers of discrete features in the areas that appeared from the surveys to be blank.

SW2

Early Neolithic

- 4.3.2 At the request of the HMAG, slots were excavated in trenches across two suspected Neolithic long barrows identified by the gradiometer survey – Barrow 1, recorded in Trenches 13 and 14 and also identified from aerial photographs, and Barrow 2, recorded in Trenches 93 and 94 – in order to better understand their contribution to the OUV of the WHS and to assess their ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential. A section had been previously excavated near the northern terminal of one of the Barrow 1 ditches by Historic England [10, pp. 181–5].

Barrow 1

- 4.3.3 In the gradiometer survey, Barrow 1 appeared to consist primarily of two parallel ditches over 50 m long and some 20 m apart, aligned north-east to south-west (**Fig. 9-8**). Towards the north-east the ditches were well defined, but in the south-western half they appeared to be narrower and possibly broken or segmented, and to have lengths of almost parallel ditch, again possibly broken, between them, converging slightly towards the south-west end. Similar internal features had been mapped from in the aerial photographs. Trench 13 was positioned almost perpendicular to the barrow between 10 m and 14 m from the north-eastern ends of the barrow ditches, while Trench 14 crossed its south-western half at an angle.

- 4.3.4 The north-western barrow ditch was investigated in Trench 13 (1305). It was 6.5 m wide and excavated to a depth of 1.2 m below the surface of the natural without the base being reached (**Fig. 9-8, Plate 10-1**). The unexcavated fills were hand augered to try to establish the depth of the ditch without the need to widen the trench and step the section and thus cause unnecessary damage. The auger results indicated a total depth of 1.7–1.8 m. The slope of the inner side was shallow and relatively straight, while the outer side was shallow at the top then steeply stepped below. Five fills were recorded (1306–1310), which appear to have accumulated through natural processes, rather than deliberate backfilling. The lowest recorded fill (1310), a chalky deposit concentrated on the inner side of the ditch, contained no finds. Above it, layer 1309 contained a fragment of animal bone; a sample of charred cereal from this layer returned a radiocarbon date of 1440–1220 cal BC (UBA-33155, 3084±44 BP), probably reflecting the silting up of the ditch during the Middle Bronze Age (**Table 10-5**). Fill 1308 also contained a small quantity of bone (7 g). The overlying fill (1307) contained further bone (400 g) and 11 pieces of struck flint, while the upper fill (1306) contained seven sherds (14 g) of Late Bronze Age pottery and a further five pieces of flint. The ditch was also recorded in Trench 14, 15 m to the south-west where the gradiometer survey had indicated two parallel cuts. However, only a single cut was visible at the surface and this was not excavated to avoid further damage to the long barrow.
- 4.3.5 The south-eastern barrow ditch was investigated in Trench 14 where two parallel ditches, some 2 m apart – features 1405 on the outside and 1407 on the inside – were recorded at its south-western end, consistent with gradiometer survey (**Fig. 9-9**). The outer ditch (1405) was 1.7 m wide and 0.3 m deep, with shallow irregular sides and an irregular base (**Plate 10-2**). Its single fill (1406), which appear to have accumulated naturally, contained four worked flints and small quantities of animal bone (39 g) and burnt flint (1 g). The inner ditch (1407) was 1.6 m wide and 0.4 m deep with moderately steep straight sides and a flat base (**Plate 10-3**). Its lower fill (1409), which also appear to have accumulated naturally, contained 5 g of animal bone, while the upper fill (1408) contained a further 79 g of bone and four pieces of worked flint. The barrow's south-eastern flanking ditch was also recorded in Trench 13, 26 m to the north-east, but similarly was not excavated to avoid further damage to the long barrow. It appeared at the surface, and from the geophysics, to be a single cut, possibly unconnected to ditches 1405 and 1407.
- 4.3.6 Two possible features were surveyed within the interior of Barrow 1, both extending across the full width of Trench 14, but neither of them excavated. The position of the larger feature (1412) corresponds to a clear discrete geophysical anomaly, lying on the long axis of the monument. A similar discrete anomaly, also on the axis, lay 20 m to the north-east, just outside Trench 13 (**Fig. 9-8 inset**).
- 4.3.7 No traces of a barrow mound survived within the evaluation trenches. However, the slight doming of the surface of the chalk, and presence of more degraded natural between the ditches probably results from the partial protection of the chalk from ploughing by the presence of the former mound.

Barrow 2

- 4.3.8 In the gradiometer survey, Barrow 2 comprised of two near-parallel ditches. Both ditches appear to be broken or segmented, but this may simply reflect variable quantities of redeposited chalk in their fill (**Fig. 9-10, Sections 8a and 8b**). They were some 15 m apart, aligned close to north–south, the eastern ditch appearing

to be approximately 45 m long, and the western ditch 38 m long. Two trenches were excavated across the barrow, Trench 93 towards its northern end, and Trench 98 to the south. All four ditch sections were excavated to assist in determining the state of preservation of these features and to understand how the current ploughing regime may be influencing the long-term survival of the long barrow.

- 4.3.9 The eastern ditch at its northern end (9305) was 2 m wide and at least 0.95 m deep, with steep sides; the base was not reached (**Fig. 9-10 Section 8b, Plate 10-4**). It had a sequence of at least five fills. The basal fill (9316), which extended up both sides of the ditch, was cut by two postholes on the inner side (9310 and 9312) and possibly also by a near-vertical sided slot (not recorded as a separate cut), on the outer side, in all cases extending down to the base of the ditch. Posthole 9310, which was also visible in the northern section, was 0.2 m in diameter and up to 0.5 m deep; posthole 9312 was at least 0.35 m in diameter and 0.35 m deep. The slot was 0.35–0.5 m wide and 0.35 m deep. Fill 9316 contained 180 pieces of worked flint. No distinction was evident between the postholes fills (9311 and 9313) and the overlying fill (9306), which also filled the slot, and which contained 17 pieces of worked flint. Three further layers (9307, 9308 and 9309) filled the ditch: layer 9307 containing a further five pieces of worked flint, and layer 9309 containing three sherds (31 g) of Middle Neolithic Mortlake-type pottery, 20 pieces of worked flint and animal bone (60 g).
- 4.3.10 The eastern ditch at its southern end (9413) was 2.4 m wide with steep sides, and was excavated to a depth of 1 m below the surface of the natural chalk without the base being reached (**Fig. 9-10, Section 8b, Plate 10-5**). The unexcavated fills were hand augered to try to establish the depth of the ditch without the need to widen the trench and step the section and thus cause unnecessary damage; the augering suggested a total depth of 1.3 m. The lowest recorded fill (9420), from which a single piece of worked flint was recovered, comprised degraded chalk. There was no evidence for any features cutting it (as recorded, features were recorded cutting the basal fill at the northern end of the ditch), although it is possible that any such features were sealed by this layer and not exposed. A further five fills were recorded in the south-facing section of this slot (nine fills in the opposing face). The profiles of these fills suggest that they largely derived from episodes of rapid backfilling, rather than from natural processes. Together they contained seven sherds (25 g) of Early Neolithic pottery (from fills 9417 and 9416) and a further 25 pieces of worked flint.
- 4.3.11 The western ditch at the northern end (9334) was 3.1 m wide with steep slightly irregular side, and was excavated to a depth of 1 m below the surface of the natural chalk without the base being reached (**Fig. 9-11 Section 9a, Plate 10-6**); hand augering through the unexcavated fills suggested a total depth of 1.2 m. The lowest recorded fill (9314/9322), from which a fractured ground stone axe (ON 6) (**Plate 10-25**) and a chalk fossil (possibly a curio) were recovered, comprised loose chalk. Again, there was no evidence for any features cutting this layer, although these could have been sealed by it. Immediately above this layer, on the outer side of the ditch, was a localised patch of dark brown soil (9324), a piece of turf line eroded from the ditch edge. Similar layers (9318 and 9323, the latter visible in the opposing section) were recorded at higher levels. In total 10 fills were recorded in the ditch, some of which again appear to result from deliberate dumping, possibly of mound material. Three sherds (8 g) of Early Neolithic pottery

were recovered from layer 9318. Other finds include 64 pieces of worked flint, a piece of chalk with parallel striations, and animal bone (630g).

- 4.3.12 The western ditch at its southern end (9405) was 2 m wide with steep slightly irregular sides, and was excavated to a depth of 1 m below the surface of the natural chalk without the base being reached. The unexcavated fills were hand augered to try to establish the depth of the ditch without the need to widen the trench and step the section and thus cause unnecessary damage; the augering suggested a total depth of 1.2 m (**Fig. 9-11 Section 9b, Plate 10-7**). The lowest recorded fill (9409) comprised largely chalk. Again, there was no evidence for any features cutting this layer, although these could have been sealed by it. In the north-facing section of this slot, this layer filled the ditch to within 0.2 m of the top at the sides, and 0.5 m from the top in the centre. Above it there were localised patches of dark brown soil (9425 and 9407), separated by a layer of degraded chalk (9408), appearing to derive from the inner side of the ditch. The uppermost fill (9406) was cut along the outer side of the ditch by feature (9410). This feature, 0.9–1.2 m wide and 0.4–0.5 m deep, with a variable profile, was visible in both faces of the 1 m wide slot, but was not recorded in plan. It may have been a partial recut of the barrow ditch (although no similar recuts were recorded in the other sections) or a more localised feature cutting its fill.
- 4.3.13 No features were recorded in the interior of the monument, between the two ditches. However, there are hints from the GPR survey of possible postholes flanking the position of the mound.
- 4.3.14 No traces of a barrow mound survived within the evaluation trenches. However, the slight doming of the surface of the chalk, and presence of more degraded natural chalk between the ditches probably results from the partial protection of the chalk from ploughing by the presence of the former mound. It is possible that the dark soil layers (9425 and 9407) noted in the ditch section derive from the barrow mound.

Middle Neolithic

- 4.3.15 A tree-throw hole (3005), or possible root disturbed feature, in Trench 30 contained two sherds (14 g) of Middle Neolithic pottery, of Mortlake-type Peterborough Ware, and a piece of worked flint. It was of irregular shape and profile, 0.5 m by 0.7 m and 0.2 m deep. A similar but larger feature (3007), at least 1.9 m wide and 0.4 m deep, 4 m to the north and possibly associated, contained burnt flint (8 g) and animal bone (29 g), but no datable finds (**Plate 10-8**).

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

Penannular ditch and associated features

- 4.3.16 A small penannular ditch, some 5 m wide internally was detected by the gradiometer survey close to the western edge of the SW2 evaluation area and was investigated in Trench 5. It appeared to have an entrance facing south-south-east, measuring 2.6 m wide, with a small feature between the terminals; alternatively, this feature may form the eastern terminal of a much narrower entrance. Only the western terminal (506) of the ditch lay within the trench. This ditch cut an earlier pit (513), which itself cut a possible cremation grave (512) (**Fig. 9-12**).

- 4.3.17 Grave 512 had been heavily truncated by pit 513, and its original size could not be determined, although what may have been its base (or a depression in its base) was 0.5 m in diameter. The base of the grave was approximately 1 m below the surface of the chalk. Some of its lower fill (508) survived up to 0.08 m below the base of pit 513 (which was 0.8 m deep). It contained an unurned cremation deposit (508), which was excavated in four quadrants, and produced 1600 g of cremated human bone (**Plate 10-9**). A sample of cremated human bone returned a radiocarbon date of 2890–2620 cal BC (SUERC-70556, 4167±33 BP). However, a sample of roundwood charcoal from the same context returned a date of 3350–3010 cal BC (UBA-33147, 4469±37 BP), perhaps indicating the use of old wood in the cremation pyre. A sample charred hazelnut shell (also from the deposit) returned a date of 2140–1910 cal BC (UBA-33148, 3650±37 BP); this material was probably intrusive (**Table 10-5**) (see section 6.3 Radiocarbon dating, below).
- 4.3.18 Pit 513 was up to 1.4 m wide and 0.8 m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. Its upper fills had been truncated by ditch terminal 506, but its basal layer (507) contained 22 sherds (144 g) of Beaker pottery, 10 g of cremated human bone, a polished stone axe fragment reworked and used as a hammerstone (ON 3), 29 pieces of worked flint, burnt flint (1079 g) and animal bone (353 g). It is possible that some or all of these remains originally derived from deposit 508 within grave 512, particularly given no other finds were recovered from the overlying fills 509 and 510.
- 4.3.19 The ditch terminal (506) was 1.4 m wide and 0.5 m deep, with moderately steep irregular sides and a flat base: its single fill (511) contained a further 25 g of cremated human bone, 38 pieces of worked flint, burnt flint (203 g) and animal bone (9 g). Again, some of these may have derived from the stratigraphically earlier contexts, such as the cremation deposit found in fill 508, which was. On the northern side, the penannular ditch was surveyed as being up to 1 m wide.
- 4.3.20 A number of small discrete features were recorded within the interior of the penannular (**Fig. 9-12**). Immediately north of its terminal, and cut by it, was a second feature (523) containing an unurned cremation deposit (524). It was 0.5 m wide and 0.25 m deep with an irregular U-shaped profile. It was excavated in four quadrants, producing 454 g of cremated human bone (**Plate 10-10**). A sample of cremated human bone returned a radiocarbon date of 2930–2870 cal BC (SUERC-70557, 4280±33 BP). A sample of charred hazelnut shell from the same context returned a date of 1920–1690 cal BC (UBA-33150, 3490±35 BP) (**Table 10-5**); the most likely explanation for this variation in the results is that the charred plant remains are intrusive (see Radiocarbon dating, below) as a difference between the bone and charred plant radiocarbon of more than 100 to 200 years is too great to be explained as the product of a dietary offset (Alex Bayliss pers comm).
- 4.3.21 A cluster of five small features were surveyed towards the north of the monument's interior, of which three were excavated because of the active and ongoing threat from plough damage, and their potential to be lost as a result. Feature 516 was 0.6 m wide and 0.3 m deep with steep to vertical sides and a flat base; its single fill (517) contained two small sherds (7 g) of pottery (one of Beaker, the other datable only as prehistoric), and burnt flint (155 g). Immediately adjacent, to its east, feature 518 was 0.4 m wide and 0.15 m deep, with an irregular profile; its single fill (which was cut by modern feature 514 (see para

4.3.27) contained no finds. A narrow tapering posthole (520), 0.25 m wide and 0.45 m deep, contained a single sherd (4 g) of Beaker pottery.

Other features

- 4.3.22 A circular pit (1207), 0.8 m in diameter and 0.3 m deep with near-vertical sides and flat base, was recorded in Trench 12 (**Fig. 9-13, Section 11b, Plate 10-11**). It contained three fills, the later two of which (1209 and 1210) contained 38 sherds (151 g) of Beaker pottery, 22 pieces of worked flint, and burnt flint (79 g). A sample of charred cereal from layer 1210 returned a radiocarbon date of 2020–1780 cal BC (UBA-33154, 3570±29 BP) (**Table 10-5**). The pit lay 20 m north-east of, and on the same line as the, the north-western ditch of Barrow 1.
- 4.3.23 A subcircular pit (809), 0.6 m by 0.8 m and 0.4 m deep, was recorded in Trench 8, 2.5 m east of ditch 805 (below) (**Fig. 9-13, Section 11a, Plate 10-12**). It had near-vertical sides and a slightly concave base. It contained 65 sherds (184 g) of Early Bronze Age Collared Urn, the majority from the lower (811) of two fills. Near the base of the pit was a sandstone saddle quern (ON 4). Other finds from the two fills included a fragment of sandstone, 14 pieces of worked flint, animal bone (107 g) and burnt flint (349 g). Samples of charred hazelnut shell, barley and sloe from layer 1210 returned radiocarbon dates, respectively, of 2040–1880 cal BC (UBA-33153, 3591±35 BP), 1750–1560 cal BC (UBA-33152, 3370±34 BP) and 1630–1440 cal BC (UB-33151, 3370±34 BP) (**Table 10-5**).
- 4.3.24 An angled linear anomaly was detected by the geophysical survey within the evaluation in Area SW2, but apparently unrelated to the field system (see below). It ran south-east/north-west for 70 m, then turned north and continued for a further 20 m. It was recorded and investigated in Trenches 8 (805) (**Fig. 9-13, Section 11e**) and 15 (1505), and measured 1.1 m wide and 0.5–0.6 m deep, with moderately steep upper sides, and a narrow steep to vertical sided slot in the base (**Plate 10-13**). Three fills were recorded in both sections, the lower fill (806/1506) containing a small sherd (1 g) of Early Bronze Age pottery, 20 pieces of worked flint including a knife (ON 1), animal bone (75 g) and burnt flint (479 g). The second fill (807/1507), which in both sections derived from the eastern side, contained no finds. The uppermost fill (808/1508) contained a sherd (3 g) of Beaker pottery, five pieces of worked flint, animal bone (12 g) and burnt flint (205 g). Although the finds provide insecure dating, the feature is tentatively assigned to this phase, and it is possible that it was laid out with respect to Barrow 1.
- 4.3.25 Two sherds (10 g) of Beaker pottery were recovered from Trench 1, one from a tree-throw hole (107), the other from the ploughsoil (101).

Late Bronze Age

- 4.3.26 A subcircular pit (2505) was recorded in Trench 25, flanked by two postholes, one (2510) 1.1 m to the east, the other (2508) 2.4 m to the west. The pit was 0.7 m wide and 0.2 m deep, with a shallow V-shaped profile (**Fig. 9-13, Section 11c**). The upper (2507) of its two fills contained 11 sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery. The postholes (2508, 0.35 m in diameter and 0.2 m deep; 2510, 0.5–0.6 m wide and 0.14 m deep) contained no finds, but due to their position relative to pit 2505 may well have been contemporary with it.

Modern

- 4.3.27 A number of shallow linear features aligned north–south (504, 514, 709) were recorded near the western side of the evaluation area within the northern part of

SW2 (Trenches 5, 7 and 10). These correspond closely to the projected line of the dismantled railway depicted on the 1928 Ordnance Survey Six-Inch map (Wiltshire LX.NW) (**Fig. 9-1**), although the evaluation clearly shows the railway extending further southwards than shown on the mapping (**Fig. 9-2, Trench 5**).

- 4.3.28 Feature 504, traced for 27 m in Trench 5, was up to 0.8 m wide and 0.2 m deep with concave sides and base and a single fill, containing no finds. Two north-south features were recorded in Trench 7, some 24 m to the north. The most western (709) (and closest to the line of feature 504) was 0.34 m wide and 0.1 m deep, with moderate to steep sides and a flat base. Feature 703, some 10 m to the east, was 1.6 m wide and 0.06 m deep with straight sides with a flat base; it contained a fragment of modern brick (see **Plate 10-16**, below).

Uncertain date

Field system

- 4.3.29 A number of ditches were recorded which correspond to components of a field system identified by the geophysical survey within SW2, and also mapped from aerial photographs. As recorded by the geophysical survey, the field system comprised two pairs of parallel ditched boundaries on different orientations, but apparently associated (**Fig. 9-2**).
- 4.3.30 One pair, to the south of the SW2 evaluation area and therefore not investigated, were slightly curving and aligned approximately north-north-east/south-south-west. Other less clear linear anomalies had similar orientations and may well be associated. The ditches were 85–95 m apart, the southern boundary comprising a double ditch towards the west.
- 4.3.31 The second pair (ditches 205 in Trench 2 and 305 in Trench 3 to the south; ditches 605 in Trench 6 and 1905 in Trench 19 to the north), which connected to the northern of the first pair of boundaries (above), were straight and aligned close to west-north-west/east-south-east, lying 73 m apart (**Fig. 9.2**). They were recorded in five trenches and excavated in four (Trenches 2, 3, 6 and 19). The southern boundary, as detected by the geophysical survey, comprised two lengths with a possible 14 m gap between them. The eastern, and possibly more substantial length, was 60 m long. The western length continued on the same line for a further 70 m before turning sharply to the south-south-west for a further 33 m. Two sections (205 and 305) were excavated across the western length of ditch, one either side of the turn. It was 0.4–0.7 m wide and 0.2–0.4 m deep, with a variable, concave-based profile (**Fig. 9-13, Section 11d, Plate 10-14**). The upper (206) of two fills in section 205 contained 16 sherds (147 g) of Late Bronze Age pottery, and single pieces of worked flint and burnt flint; no finds were recovered from the single fill in section 305.
- 4.3.32 The northern boundary appeared unbroken in the geophysical survey, and connected at its eastern end with northern of the pair of slightly curving ditches. Two sections (605 and 1905) were excavated through it, showing it to be 2.2 m wide and 0.8–1.8 m deep, with convex sides, shallower at the top than at the base (**Fig. 9-13, Section 11g, Plate 10-15**). Three fills were recorded in each section, the upper fill (606) in section 605 containing two sherds (37 g) of Romano-British pottery, a copper alloy lace tag (ON 2) and a piece of worked flint; no finds were recovered from section 1905.

Other linear features

- 4.3.33 An east–west ditch (905) was recorded in Trench 9. It was 0.4 m wide and 0.2 m deep with a generally U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained no finds.
- 4.3.34 A very shallow (0.05 m) linear feature (1205), 1 m wide running almost north–south, was traced for 7 m in Trench 12 (which was widened at that point to reveal its full width). Its single fill contained no finds. It appeared to curve slightly westwards at either end, but does not correspond closely to any features identified by the geophysical survey or from aerial photographs. It is possible that it is related to a north–south linear feature of similar width surveyed in Trench 13 as cutting the south-eastern ditch of Barrow 1, but not excavated.

Discrete features

- 4.3.35 Two adjacent irregular features (705 and 709) were recorded in Trench 7, Area SW2 (**Figure 9-2, Plate 10-16**). Feature 705 was 1.3 m long, 0.7 m wide and 0.55 m deep, with moderately steep sides towards the top and a narrow steep sided hole in the base. Its single fill (706) was a loose black soil, containing no charcoal but numerous pieces of angular flint (most of them recorded as burnt not retained). Feature 707 to the immediate east, was 2.1 m long, at least 1 m wide and 0.25 m deep with a very irregular shape and profile. Its single fill (708) contained a loose dark brown soil containing numerous pieces of angular flint. It was undated but could be of prehistoric date. It was cut by linear feature 709, probably related to the early 20th century light railway (see above).
- 4.3.36 A ditch (2805) running east–west across Trench 28 (Area SW2) was 0.8 m wide and 0.4 m deep with a U-shaped profile steeper on its northern side than its southern side. No finds were recovered from either of its two fills. Although it lies 4 m north of a linear geophysical anomaly (**Fig. 9-2**) it corresponds to a much shorter discrete anomaly not extending much beyond the edges of the trench.

SW1

Late Bronze Age

- 4.3.37 A substantial ditch aligned NE–SW was recorded in five trenches (Trenches 42, 44, 46, 53 and 54). Four sections of the ditch were excavated within these trenches, except for Trench 53 (**Figs 9-4 and 9-5**). The ditch corresponds to an extensive boundary ditch recorded both from aerial photographs and the geophysical survey. It appeared to have been heavily truncated towards the south-west (4205) where it was only 0.7 m wide and 0.6 m deep with a steep V-shaped profile, and two fills. In the other excavated sections, by contrast, it was 2.4–2.8 m wide and 0.9–1 m deep with a V-shaped profile and convex sides shallower at the top, and between four and six fills (5405) (**Fig. 9-13, Sections 11h and 11i**).
- 4.3.38 Five sherds of pottery were recovered from the same ditch in Trench 44 (slot 4412) (**Fig. 9-13, Section 11i, Plate 10-17**) – two Late Bronze Age sherds (12 g) from secondary fill 4416, and one Early/Middle Iron Age sherd (5 g) and two Romano-British sherds (35 g) from the tertiary fill 4417. Other finds from this and other sections comprised 14 pieces of worked flint and animal bone (70 g).
- 4.3.39 Both the geophysical survey and the aerial photographs show two parallel ditches running almost perpendicular from this boundary towards the west-north-west, the north-eastern of which was recorded in Trench 44 (4405/4409) and Trench 41 (4108). It was 1–1.2 m wide and 0.5–0.6 m deep with steep side and a slightly

concave base (**Fig. 9-13**). In Trench 44, at its intersection with ditch 4412, ditch 4405/4409 appeared to have originally turned towards the north-east, but was subsequently cut by the larger boundary ditch. The aerial photographic evidence suggests that the Wessex Linear was a double ditch to the north-east of this intersection, but no evidence was found for this in any of the trenches.

- 4.3.40 Two shallow parallel features (3205 and 3207), 3 m apart and aligned NW–SE, were recorded in Trench 32; feature 3207 was also recorded (as 3305) 22 m to the north-west in Trench 33 (**Fig. 9-5**). They were 0.9–1.2 m wide and 0.1–0.2 m deep, and may represent hedged field boundaries. They correspond to a linear cropmark visible in aerial photographs. The south-eastern terminal of a ditch (3405) on the same orientation was recorded some 30 m to the north-east in Trench 34. It was 1.4 m wide and 0.35 m deep. No feature in this position was mapped from aerial photographs, although a series of linear trends with this orientation, interpreted as possible ridge and furrow, were detected by the geophysical survey.

NE2

- 4.3.41 A small ditch (9204), aligned north–south was recorded in Trench 92. It was 0.7 m wide and 0.4 m deep, with steep slightly concave sides and a narrow concave base (**Fig. 9-14, Section 14a, Plate 10-18**). Its single fill (9204) of dark red brown silty clay contained no finds. Although close to the position of linear anomaly detected by geophysical survey (**Fig. 9-6**), the anomaly has a very different alignment.

5 Artefactual evidence

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The evaluation produced a moderate quantity of finds (**Table 5-1**), mostly pottery ranging in date from Early Neolithic to Romano-British. A quantified breakdown by material and context is given in **Table 10-1 (Appendix B)**. Finds were recovered from stratified locations and from a programme of ploughsoil sampling.

Table 5-1 Finds totals

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Animal bone	653	2038
Pottery	206	1166
Worked flint	990	-
Worked stone	6	2183
Burnt flint	-	11095
Cremated human bone	-	2088.3
Metal	7	25
Slag	5	12
Glass	3	10
Ceramic building material	7	95
Clay pipe	2	5

- 5.1.2 Material recovered from the ploughsoil sampling is listed in **Table 10-2 (Appendix B)**. Because of the relatively low numbers of finds recovered from the ploughsoil, no significant patterns are discernible in their distribution, although it is notable that the trenches in SW2 produced considerably more finds from their ploughsoil than those in SW1, which matches the respective density of archaeological features in the two areas (see discussion in section 7.2 Ploughsoil sampling, below).
- 5.1.3 In NE2 material was only recovered from ploughsoil, and comprised a very small quantity of finds, mostly ceramic building material of medieval date.

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 An assemblage of 206 sherds was recovered, dating to the Early and Middle Neolithic, Beaker period, Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age, Early and Middle Iron Age and Romano-British period. Beaker pottery was the most common type recovered.

Early Neolithic

- 5.2.2 Definitely Early Neolithic ceramics were limited to five plain flint-tempered body sherds from a single vessel in Barrow 2 eastern ditch (slot 9413). Two thin-walled sherds in layer 9416 (one flint tempered and one with shell) may be of a similar date, as may three thin-walled flint-tempered sherds from a single vessel from the Barrow 2 western ditch (slot 9334).

Middle Neolithic

- 5.2.3 Two joining sherds from the rim and cavetto of a Mortlake-type Peterborough Ware bowl came from pit or tree-throw hole 3005. The top of the rim and the interior and exterior surfaces have lines of bone impressions, giving way on the interior surface to vertical whipped cord maggots. On the exterior surface the impressions stop below the rim; the cavetto is plain (**Plate 10-20**).
- 5.2.4 Two joining sherds and a fragment from the rim of a second Mortlake-type vessel came from Barrow 2 eastern ditch (slot 9305), along with three small detached crumbs. The top of the rim is decorated with two diagonal lines of twisted cord impressions which converge on a marked ridge along the centre. Two lines of short diagonal slashes sit below the rim on the interior surface. Two more lines of opposed diagonal twisted cord impressions on the outer surface are separated by a blank zone (**Plate 10-21**).

Beaker

- 5.2.5 A very small fragment of pottery from the ploughsoil in Trench 1 (101) has an oxidised surface and unoxidised core and interior. Two possible lines of incised or impressed decoration on the exterior suggest that the sherd may derive from a Beaker.
- 5.2.6 Sherds from at least 15 fine Beakers came from pit 1207. One was represented by two sherds from an out-turned narrowing rounded rim of typical Beaker form, along with four crumbs in a grog and flint-tempered sandy fabric. The larger of the rims is decorated with three horizontal lines of square-toothed comb impressions above a narrow zone of short stab marks. Below these are at least another six horizontal lines of comb impression above a blank zone.

- 5.2.7 The second vessel is in a grog-tempered fabric and consists of a single crumb and a sherd from the rim, which had a diameter of 140 mm. This flat rim is decorated on the top with lateral impressions from a flat-ended implement. Immediately below the rim were three horizontal incised lines, not continuous but made up of a series of joining short strokes. Below this was a finely-executed zone of fish-scale pattern rustication formed from lines of staggered semi-circles pushed upwards towards the rim, presumably with a small fingernail, bone or stick. Below, the wall begins to turn outward and at this point is broken (**Plate 10-22**).
- 5.2.8 Other vessels are represented by groups of no more than five sherds. Nine of these pots have incised decoration (horizontal line, cross-hatching, combinations of horizontal and diagonal line, short stabs, and triangles/diamonds); two have comb impressions; one is plain. Many of these sherds are small and abraded (although condition varies) suggesting that some may have undergone initial deposition elsewhere.
- 5.2.9 Fragments of at least two other fine vessels came from the same feature. A single fragment from an out-turned narrowing rounded rim of typical Beaker form, lacking the outer surface, and a plain body sherd, were both in grog-tempered fabrics and may derive from the same vessel. Two other grog-tempered sherds were present, neither of which could be demonstrated to belong to the rim (although one could have). The latter is rather crudely decorated with at least two horizontal lines above an upward pointing chevron, within which are steep diagonal lines. The other sherds are more finely decorated with at least four horizontal incised lines below a shallow cordon above which are three horizontal lines below a zone of diagonal incision.
- 5.2.10 A single sherd from fill ditch 1505 is from a fine Beaker in a grog-tempered fabric with some flint, decorated with three horizontal lines of rectangular toothed comb and a diagonal line beneath. A plain sherd in a similar fabric came from a posthole (520) in the interior of the small penannular ditch. A single grog-tempered rim sherd from a fine Beaker came from adjacent pit 516. This was decorated inside and out with horizontal lines of comb impression.
- 5.2.11 Sherds from at least five vessels came from pit 513, which cut the exposed terminal of the penannular ditch. Nineteen sherds belong to a grog and flint-tempered vessel with zoned incised lozenges; one thick sherd (probably a base) is from a shell-tempered vessel; one is from a grog and sand-tempered vessel with incised chevrons and horizontal line decoration; one is from a grog and flint-tempered vessel with a geometric pattern of incised hexagons with blank borders and cross-hatched infill; one is from a grog and flint-tempered, thicker-walled vessel with panels filled with short stick/bone impressions separated by blank borders. Some crumbs and small sherds cannot be assigned to vessels.
- 5.2.12 A fragment from an internally-bevelled rim with parallel grooves on the exterior, in probable tree-throw hole 107, probably comes from a coarse Beaker. The surfaces are oxidised and the core unoxidised.
- 5.2.13 A featureless sherd, with an oxidised exterior and margin and an unoxidised interior and margin in a grog-tempered micaceous sandy fabric with some quartzite grains, came from ditch 805 (same feature as ditch 1505, above). This sherd may derive from another coarse Beaker. Some of the grog temper is itself

grog-tempered. Four further sherds in adjacent pit 809 are from a very similar vessel, while three other sherds belong to three different pots: one in a flint-tempered quartz sand fabric; one a thin-walled grog-tempered vessel; and one a fragment of out-turned, internally-bevelled rim with two lines of twisted cord on the bevel and further impressed decoration on the external surface below the rim. Eight featureless crumbs probably derive from one or more of these vessels. All appear to be coarse and fine Beakers.

Early Bronze Age

- 5.2.14 Pit 809 also contained 50 sherds from a grog-tempered Collared Urn. Many were crumbs, and condition varies, indicating that the vessel was fragmentary at the time of deposition. One sherd has three lines of parallel twisted cord impressions. One large sherd from the collar has an internally-bevelled, out-turned rim. The top of the rim has two lines of twisted cord impression running around it and the lip of the rim is cabled. The collar is decorated with diagonal lines of twisted cord, and the lip of the collar has diagonal impressions similar to the cabling of the rim (**Plate 10-23**).

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

- 5.2.15 Fourteen flint-tempered sherds from ditch 205 are from the base and lower wall of a coarse thin-walled jar. Three featureless flint-tempered body sherds from barrow ditch 1305 and two from ditch 4412 are probably Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, on fabric grounds only. A single angled body sherd in a sandy fabric and three crumbs together weighing less than 1 g may be of a similar date. Two large joining sherds and some small featureless fragments from pit 2505 come from the shoulder and wall of a large flint-tempered jar. The shoulder is decorated with a single line of vertical fingernail impressions (**Plate 10-24**).

Early to Middle Iron Age

- 5.2.16 A single shell-tempered body sherd from ditch 4412 is most likely to be Early to Middle Iron Age in date.

Prehistoric

- 5.2.17 A single crumb (surface area <5 mm²) of pottery weighing less than 1 g, in a sandy oxidised fabric without surviving surfaces or any other identifying characteristics, came from a natural feature in Trench 8 (context 804). A second featureless crumb in a flint-tempered fabric came from ploughsoil (3001) in Trench 30. Four crumbs together weighing less than 1 g came from ploughsoil (4001) in Trench 40. One crumb and a featureless sherd in a sandy fabric came from feature 516 with the interior of the penannular ditch, and one from ploughsoil (3601) in Trench 36.

Romano-British

- 5.2.18 Romano-British ceramics were limited to single abraded sherds of a red Oxfordshire Colour Coated bowl base and a greyware vessel, both from ditch 605, and a sherd from the rim of a drop-flanged bowl in the ploughsoil (1101) in Trench 11. Other greywares consisted of a flat, jar-type base and three body sherds in ploughsoil 1201, two plain body sherds in the ploughsoil (2301) in Trench 23, two plain body sherds in the ploughsoil (2701) in Trench 27, a single sherd from the ploughsoil (3001) in Trench 30, and a base angle and rim from ditch 4412. A single grog-tempered sherd came from an unstratified position in Area SW2. In NE2 two Romano-British sherds came from the ploughsoil (in

Trenches 88 and 89, ploughsoil 8801 and 8901); both are of coarse greywares, which cannot be more closely dated within the period.

Post-medieval/modern

5.2.19 Three sherds of post-medieval coarse earthenwares (redware, and Verwood-type earthenware from east Dorset), and one modern transfer-printed refined whiteware, were recovered from the ploughsoil in NE2 (Trenches 70, 84 88 and 89, ploughsoil 7001, 8401, 8801 and 8901).

5.3 Worked flint

5.3.1 Total numbers of worked flints shown by area and context are tabulated below (**Table 5-2**). The material collected from the ploughsoil includes material recovered from the bulk (30 litre) soil samples taken from the centre point of each trench.

Table 5-2 Worked flint

Features	Bladelet cores	Flake cores	Broken cores/core fragments	Blades	Broken blades	Bladelets	Broken bladelets	Flakes	Broken flakes	Chips/micro debitage	Scrapers	Other tools	Piercers	Debitage	Miscellaneous retouched	Total
SW2 ploughsoil Tr 1–30	1	-	-	3	3	1	-	37	24	7	6	-	-	1	-	83
SW2 ploughsoil Tr 93–94	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
SW2 ploughsoil unstrat.	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	8	3	-	6	1	1	-	-	23
SW1 ploughsoil Tr 31–65	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	13	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	36
NE2 ploughsoil Tr 66–92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Barrow 2 ditch 9305	-	1	1	7	-	4	2	20	17	16	1	-	-	3	-	72
Barrow 2 ditch 9334	-	-	-	3	2	1	3	19	19	16	-	-	-	2	-	65
Barrow 2 ditch 9405	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	15	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	36
Barrow 2 ditch 9413	-	-	-	10	-	13	5	77	92	212	-	-	-	4	-	413
Barrow 1 ditch 1305	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	18
Beaker pit 1207	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Cremation grave 512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	6
Beaker pit 513	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	21	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	30
EBA pit 809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	14
Other ditches	-	-	-	6	3	-	2	53	31	30	3	1	-	-	-	129
Other features	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	18	11	3	1	-	-	-	-	40
Total	1	3	2	51	10	19	13	306	246	303	22	2	1	10	1	990

5.3.2 Significant groups were collected from excavated features, principally long barrow ditches and pits. These collections were primarily in mint condition and were often accompanied by quantities of microdebitage, indicating that they were in a

primary context. Artefact numbers were maximised by recovery from sieved residues (Barrow 1 ditch 1305).

Ploughsoil sampling

- 5.3.3 The small collections recovered from the bulk sampling of the ploughsoil (**Appendix B, Table 10-2**) typify assemblages that are contained within ploughsoil on land that has been subjected to prolonged arable land use (see discussion in section 7.2 Ploughsoil sampling, below). Larger, robust artefacts that are more easily identifiable predominate.
- 5.3.4 The quantification indicates a greater artefact density from the evaluation area within SW2, where 109 pieces were collected from 25 Trenches, than from the evaluation area within SW1, where 36 artefacts were collected from 13 trenches. No pieces were recovered from NE2.
- 5.3.5 These results provide only a broad indication of worked flint presence and do not reflect the true density of material from the ploughsoil. Nevertheless, they do show that reduced numbers of artefacts were collected in the SW1 as opposed to the SW2 evaluation area.
- 5.3.6 A small number of additional pieces of worked flint, primarily end scrapers, were picked up from the surface of the ploughsoil between trenches in SW2, and recorded as unstratified, but their precise locations were not recorded. These objects cannot be dated reliably, but are more likely to be of Neolithic rather than Bronze Age date based on size and refined levels of retouch.

Barrow 1 ditch 1305

- 5.3.7 The section across this monument produced 18 pieces of worked flint from three contexts. The collection included three blades (**Table 5-2**).

Barrow 2 ditch sections 9305, 9334, 9405 and 9413

- 5.3.8 These four sections through the southern long barrow ditches produced significant collections of worked flint in mint condition, most notably from ditch section 9413. The collection was enhanced by large quantities of microdebitage, which accounted for 55% of worked flint from this ditch section. The combined assemblage contains a sufficient number of artefacts that demonstrate diagnostic features of Early Neolithic flint technology, primarily blade/lets, which accounted for 16% of all flakes and blade/lets.
- 5.3.9 The presence of microdebitage (chips) in such large quantities confirms that the worked flint from these ditch sections is unlikely to have moved far from its place of manufacture. The survival of microdebitage also increases the likelihood that greater quantities of well-preserved material are present in the ditches. No cores were found with only one end scraper, from the primary silts of ditch section 9305, which was in mint condition.
- 5.3.10 These collections have limited analytical value but are extremely important indicators of the potential survival, quality and quantity of additional material in these ditches. The variations in artefact density suggest that spatial patterns may be present which reflect human activity around the monument at the time or following its construction. Appropriate excavation would be required to consider whether these clusters reflect activity in the ditch, flaking waste that was dumped in the ditch or collections that had silted in from the lip of the ditch. The base of

the ditch was not located at any point making it impossible to establish by how much the ditches had silted up when the worked flints were incorporated and therefore whether the flint working relates to the construction and use of the monument or subsequent activity. Furthermore, it is not certain whether these assemblages are all stratigraphically contemporary with one another.

Beaker pit 1207

- 5.3.11 This relatively shallow feature produced 22 pieces of worked flint, from a flake industry. Artefacts were recovered from the upper fills, with nothing from the primary silts. The site archive also indicates that the sediments were extensively bioturbated making it possible that some artefacts were not necessarily in primary context.

Beaker pit 513

- 5.3.12 Excavation of this pit produced 30 pieces of flint together with quantities of Beaker pottery. The date of the pit was confirmed by the recovery of three small scrapers, two of 'thumb-nail' type, which are typical of the Beaker period. The group is small but of interest nevertheless.

Early Bronze Age pit 809

- 5.3.13 Pit 809 produced relatively few artefacts with sherds of Early Bronze Age grog tempered pottery. An end scraper in fresh condition deserves mention and is likely to be contemporary with the pottery.

Ditches

- 5.3.14 A total of twelve ditch sections (seven from the evaluation area within SW2, five ditches from the SW1 evaluation area) produced 129 pieces of worked flint.
- 5.3.15 Ditch 1505 produced a well-made bifacially flaked knife, which may be compared with bifacial laurel leaf implements of the Neolithic period or bifacially flaked daggers of the Beaker period. Intriguingly the ditch fill also contained two end scrapers, one of thumb-nail type, and a small Beaker sherd. Most of the remaining groups merit no further comment.
- 5.3.16 It is likely that many of the ditches formed part of a wider network of field boundary divisions and that much of the otherwise undated and undiagnostic worked flint was incorporated as a result of late prehistoric agriculture.

5.4 Worked stone

- 5.4.1 A large portion of a ground stone axe came from the western ditch (slot 9334) of long Barrow 2 (**Plate 10-25**). Split longitudinally, the surviving portion measures 156 mm by 86 mm, with a maximum surviving thickness of 23 mm. A large flake has spalled from the dorsal surface, parallel to the main fracture and this, together with visible bedding in the surviving portion, suggest breakage along existing lines of weakness within the rock. Discolouration on the dorsal surface may suggest that the axe has been heated, which may have caused the fractures, but this is not certain, and percussion could have been the cause of the breaks.
- 5.4.2 The blade end survives complete, and is asymmetric. The sides do not appear to be faceted. The shape of the butt is unknown, but the sides taper quite markedly, so it will have been narrower than the blade.

- 5.4.3 The stone from which the axe is made cannot be identified visually with any certainty, although it is possibly of basic igneous origin either a gabbro or a dolerite. The possibility that it is related to one of the 'Bluestone' lithologies should be considered at a future stage. It appears to be visibly bedded. There are no indications of flake scars anywhere on the surviving surfaces, and indeed the stone is unlikely to have flaked successfully, suggesting that the axe was ground out of an existing cobble. A source cannot be suggested without further analysis, but the stone may not derive from any of the common Early Neolithic British axe factory sites.
- 5.4.4 A discoidal hammer stone (**Plate 10-26**), which was probably made from a fragment of reused polished stone axe, was recovered from Beaker pit 513. The hammer measures approximately 60 mm in diameter and is 29 mm thick. One side is finely polished; the other appears to be unmodified, but may also show slight traces of polish. Chips removed from around the circumference, where the object has been used as a hammer, indicate that the raw material fractured with a conchoidal fracture. The material from which the stone axe was made is not immediately obvious, but was clearly imported to the area.
- 5.4.5 A fragment of a chalk fossil (possibly an urchin) was recovered from western ditch (slot 9334) of long Barrow 2; although not worked it could conceivably have been retained as a curio. Another fragments of chalk was recovered from cremation grave 512 (associated with the small penannular ditched monument). It is a small sub-square fragment (approximately 500 by 400 by 200 mm) with converging and parallel striations on one of the larger flat surfaces which may be cut marks.
- 5.4.6 A fragment of a sarsen saddle quern with a flat working surface and convex underside came from an unstratified location. A second, much larger example of a sandstone saddle quern came from pit 809. The central part of working surface is flat, rising in a gentle slope to a rounded 'rim' (like an open dish). A second sandstone fragment from the same context was 35 mm thick with flattish surfaces but no obvious signs of working, although it may be another quern fragment.
- 5.4.7 Five fragments of roadstone (unworked) were recovered from ploughsoil (401) in Trench 4.

5.5 Human bone

- 5.5.1 Cremated remains were recovered from four contexts in Trench 5, all associated with the Beaker/Early Bronze Age penannular ditch 506 (**Fig. 9-12**). Two graves, situated approximately 1 m apart and each containing the remains of an unurned cremation burial, had both been cut by later features. Grave 512 was cut by pit 513, which was in turn truncated by the south-west terminal of ditch 506. The southern edge of grave 523 was also cut by the ditch. The redeposited cremated bone recovered from the fills of pit 513 and ditch 506 probably derived from graves 512 and 523 respectively. Small quantities of redeposited unburnt human(?) bone were also collected from the upper 90 mm depth of grave 523 and the upper fill of pit 513. Fragments of residual Beaker/Early Bronze Age pottery were recovered from pit 513 suggesting a similar or earlier date for the two burials.
- 5.5.2 The cremated remains were subject to a rapid scan to assess the condition of the bone, demographic data, presence of pathological lesions and pyre goods. Assessments of age and sex were based on standard methodologies [25] [26]

[27]. The deposit type was assessed from the combined osteological and site context data. The degree of erosion to the unburnt bone was scored following McKinley [28, p. fig 6]. Bone samples for radiocarbon analysis have been taken from both burial remains to better define the temporal range represented.

- 5.5.3 The graves had survived to relatively substantial depths of 0.23 m and 0.26 m, but in both cases, later features had cut through at least part of the fills potentially removing an unknown quantity of bone. In the case of grave 512 (which, being 0.75 m below ground level was presumably originally some 1 m deep), pit 513 had cut through a minimum 0.15 m depth of the burial deposit (*ie*, almost two-thirds of the full 0.23 m depth) across an estimated 75% of the grave width (**Plate 10-9**). Whilst there is some suggestion that the bone may originally have been concentrated towards the north-eastern part of the grave this cannot be confidently confirmed, and undoubtedly some bone was removed during the insertion of pit 513. The small quantity of bone recovered from the lower fill of the pit (context 507) in all probability derived from the grave, but given the level of disturbance it is likely much more bone is missing from the original deposit. Clearly the location of the grave was unknown/unmarked when pit 513 was cut.
- 5.5.4 The level of truncation to grave 523 by ditch 506 appears to have been relatively slight, affecting only the southern edge of the grave and potentially not impinging on the burial remains themselves which were concentrated (80%) in the lower half of the fill. Bone was evident at surface level, however, indicating some degree of horizontal truncation (**Plate 10-10**).
- 5.5.5 The cremated bone from grave 512 is in excellent condition, with a proportionate quantity of trabecular (generally subject to preferential loss in an aggressive burial environment) as well as the more robust compact bone. That from grave 523 is slightly eroded in appearance and the assemblage included few elements of trabecular bone, and it is likely that some bone will have been lost from the deposit due to taphonomic factors. The shallower depth below ground level of the feature is likely to represent a contributory factor in the different levels of bone preservation between the two cremation deposits.
- 5.5.6 The few fragments of unburnt possible human bone recovered are heavily eroded and root marked (grade 5+) obscuring the morphology of the exposed surfaces. The condition of this material appears in marked contrast to the relatively good preservation seen in fragments of animal bone from pit 513 and suggest it may have been subject to several episodes of disturbance and redeposition in different burial environments
- 5.5.7 A minimum of three individuals are represented within the cremated bone assemblage (**Table 5-3**), and one amongst the unburnt remains. Few clear sexually dimorphic traits were observed in the scan, but there is some evidence to suggest the adult from grave 512 was female. A few minor pathological lesions were observed. The *ante mortem* tooth loss may reflect trauma, some form of dental disease or heavy wear associated with advanced age. Slight age-related changes were seen in at least one finger phalanx (osteophytes). The location of lesions indicative of muscle damage (enthesophytes) in the occipital vault is somewhat unusual, suggesting violent and traumatic extension, rotation and/or lateral bending of the head. No pyre goods – artefactual or animal remains – were observed.

Table 5-3 Summary of scan of cremated human bone

Cut	Cxt	Deposit type	Bone weight	Age/sex	Pathology
513	507	R (pit)	10.3 g	?subadult/adult	
512	508	urned burial	1599.8 g	1) juvenile/subadult 8–13 years 2) adult >30 years ??female	osteophytes – finger phalanx; enthesophytes – occipital vault
506	511	R (ditch terminal)	24.7 g	adult >18 years	
523	524	urned burial	453.5 g	adult >18 years	<i>ante mortem</i> tooth loss

Key: R = redeposited

- 5.5.8 The bone is predominantly white in colour, indicative of full oxidation, with minor variations evident as hues of blue and grey in parts of a few elements from both burial deposits. The bone fragments are relatively large, particularly those from grave 512, reflecting the lack of disturbance and benign burial environment.

5.6 Animal bone

- 5.6.1 Animal bone was recovered from features located in evaluation Trenches 5, 8, 13, 14, 15, 28, 30, 44, 46, 51, 54, 93 and 94. A total of 467 fragments were recovered by hand and from the sieved residues of 13 bulk soil samples. Once conjoins are taken into account the figure falls to 219 fragments. The assemblage includes material of Middle Neolithic, Beaker/Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age and Romano-British date. In addition, a significant number of undated features were also recorded, although these are likely to be prehistoric in date.
- 5.6.2 Approximately 12% of fragments are identifiable to species and skeletal element. The sieved fraction is largely composed of small unidentifiable fragments some of which are calcined or charred, while the hand-collected material is largely composed of cattle-sized long bone shaft, fragments. Most of the identified bones are from cattle and pigs, with some sheep/goat, dog, red deer and fox.

Neolithic

- 5.6.3 Part of a cattle scapula and the base of a red deer antler were recovered from fill 9309 of the eastern ditch of Barrow 2. The antler piece is from just above the burr but is too corroded to determine if it had been utilised. A relatively large group of cattle bones came from fill 9315, in the barrow's western ditch (9334) and includes large pieces of vertebrae, metacarpal, metatarsal, radius and femur. One of the metacarpal fragments shows signs of the burn and smash technique used to break up long bones and extract marrow which has been recorded on bones from Neolithic and Early Bronze Age sites in southern Britain [29, pp. 60-2]. The pig bones from these features are mostly fragments of distal humerus or femur.
- 5.6.4 A near complete fox tibia was recovered from ditch 1305, of Barrow 1.

Beaker/Early Bronze Age

- 5.6.5 Several cattle and pig bones, as well as a sheep/goat phalanx and the proximal end of a dog ulna came from pit 513, cut by the terminal of the small penannular ditch. The cattle bones include a near complete tibia, the distal half of a metacarpal and a mandible. The latter is from a young adult animal. The pig

bones all belong to the part skeletal remains of a prenatal animal and includes bones from the forequarters and a single tibia from the left hindquarter. The tibia from a small mammal (i.e. rodent) was also recovered from this feature.

- 5.6.6 A few identified bones came from ditch 805 and pit adjacent 809. They include a fragment of distal pig femur from the ditch, and a cattle mandible, sheep/goat ankle bone, and pig tooth from the pit. The cattle mandible is from an animal aged between 8-18 months. A fragment of sheep/goat tooth came from section 1505 of the same ditch.

Prehistoric

- 5.6.7 The distal half of a cattle humerus came from a natural feature (804) in Trench 8.

Late Bronze Age

- 5.6.8 Part of a proximal cattle radius and a few unidentifiable fragments came from fill 4416 of Wessex Linear ditch 4412.

Romano-British

- 5.6.9 A sheep/goat tooth and the distal half of a pig femur came from fill 4417 of Wessex Linear ditch 4412.

Undated features

- 5.6.10 Animal bone was recovered from a number of undated features. The general character of this material is in keeping with the prehistoric date range of the majority of other features in the investigation area. Most of the identified bones belong to cattle and pig; with some sheep/goat.

Conclusions

- 5.6.11 The results indicate that bone preservation across the investigation area is favourable for bone preservation. The animal bones recovered from the evaluation should be reconsidered in the light of any future mitigation work associated with the scheme.

5.7 Metal and metalworking debris

- 5.7.1 Seven metal objects were recovered. The three from SW2 comprised a copper alloy lace tag (of medieval to modern date) from undated ditch 605; a fragment of iron binding from the ploughsoil (901) in Trench 9, and a flat tapering headless rectangular cross-sectioned nail from the ploughsoil (401) in Trench 4, neither of the iron objects being closely datable. The other four, from NE2, comprised a copper alloy solid stud head of lenticular cross-section; it is not particularly chronologically distinctive but is likely to be post-medieval, and two iron nails and an iron washer; these are not datable.
- 5.7.2 Five small pieces of slag (12 g) were recovered for the ploughsoil, comprising a pieces of iron smithing slag from Trench 9, and of blast furnace slag from Trenches 1 and 23.

5.8 Other finds

- 5.8.1 Seven pieces of ceramic building material were recovered from NE2; all are from flat peg tiles of medieval date, in distinctive coarse, poorly wedged, pale-firing fabrics.

- 5.8.2 Two fragments of clay pipe were recovered from NE2; all are plain stem fragments, which can only be broadly dated as post-medieval.
- 5.8.3 Three pieces of glass were recovered from NE2, all from green wine bottles of post-medieval/modern date. The two fragments from Trench 71 are from the string rim of a free-blown bottle of late 17th- or early 18th-century date, while the fragment from Trench 90 is from a cylindrical, mould-made bottle of 19th- or 20th-century date.

6 Environmental evidence

- 6.1.1 Fifty-four bulk samples were taken from features within each phase in the evaluation areas and were processed for the recovery and assessment of environmental remains. Sample size was variable between 10 and 60 litres, on average around 40 litres. The bulk samples break down into the phase groups shown in **Table 6-1**.

Table 6-1 Environmental sample provenance summary

Phase	No. of samples	Volume (l)	Feature types
Early Neolithic	25	1200	Long barrow ditches
Middle Neolithic	1	40	Tree-throw hole
Late/Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	2	14.1	Cremation graves
Early Bronze Age	11	305	Ditches, pits
Late Bronze Age	1	10	Pit
Uncertain	14	467	Ditches, pit, colluvium
Totals		2036.1	

- 6.1.2 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. A rifle box was used to split large flots into smaller flot subsamples. The flots were scanned under a stereo-binocular microscope at magnifications of up to x40. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains and the presence of other environmental evidence is recorded in Table 10-3 (**Appendix C**).
- 6.1.3 Preliminary identifications of dominant or important plant taxa are noted below, with reference to modern reference collections where appropriate. The nomenclature follows Stace [30] for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf [31, p. tables 3 and 5], for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A* = 30–99, A = >10, B = 9–5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals.

6.2 Charred plant remains

- 6.2.1 The flots were generally large and there were high numbers of roots, mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (*Cenococcum geophilum*) and earthworm eggs and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by intrusive elements. As no favourable conditions for the preservation of organic matter have been observed, preservation of ancient plant

remains should only be by thorough carbonisation and all uncharred plant remains are assumed to be intrusive. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation and it is suspected some of the exceptionally well preserved items might be intrusive as well.

Early Neolithic

Barrow 1

- 6.2.2 Assemblages from barrow ditch cut 1305 are very poorly preserved, and include sparse cereal remains (most indeterminate, but also very eroded possible barley grains), hazelnut *Corylus avellana* shell fragments and vetches (Viciaeae). The uppermost secondary fill from the feature (1306) also included a well preserved naked wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) grain and a hulled wheat (*Triticum* sp.) glume base which is consistent with the possible Late Bronze Age/Iron Age date of this latter deposit, as suggested by its pottery.
- 6.2.3 Ditch cuts 1405 and 1407 provided small assemblages with charred plant remains in heterogeneous states of preservation: whilst some remains such as hazelnut shell fragments are quite eroded, some cereal grains are very well preserved, hinting at their intrusive character in many cases. Roots are very abundant in the flots from this cut and certainly intrusive plant remains include uncharred cereal grains and chaff. Charred plant remains include cereals, such as naked wheat fragments of grains and rachis segments, hulled wheat glume bases, barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains and indeterminate cereal culm fragments. Amongst the wild plant remains, hazel nutshell fragments and seeds from grasses (Poaceae), docks (Polygonaceae), legumes (Viciaeae) and bedstraw (*Galium* sp.) could be identified.

Barrow 2

- 6.2.4 Assemblages from the long barrow ditch cuts 9305 and 9413 are heterogeneously preserved, suggesting the presence of intrusive well preserved material, such as cereal grains and chaff from wheat and barley, and a seed of dog-violet (*Viola* sp.), also relatively abundant in the samples in an uncharred state. The more poorly preserved charred plant material, which is probably not intrusive, includes hazelnut shell fragments, wild grasses, vetches and indeterminate plant tissue.
- 6.2.5 Long barrow ditch cut 9405 provided a moderate assemblage of cereal grains and chaff (wheat and barley) in such a good state of preservation as to suggest they are quite probably intrusive. Some charred hazel nutshell fragments and a dock seed was also identified. No charred plant remains other than wood were recovered from the samples from ditch cut 9334.

Middle Neolithic

- 6.2.6 The assemblage from tree-throw hole 3007 was small and provided a few fragments of cereal grains too poorly preserved to allow further identification. A grain from a legume in the Viciaeae tribe was also identified.

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

Ditches

- 6.2.7 Penannular ditch terminal 506 provided a small assemblage which comprised only hazelnut shell fragments.

- 6.2.8 Flots from possible Beaker ditch cut 1505 has provided small assemblages with poorly preserved charred plant remains, including hazelnut shell fragments and cereal grain fragments, amongst which barley could be identified, and a hulled wheat glume base.

Cremation grave

- 6.2.9 Only hazelnut shell fragments were recovered from cremation grave 523.

Pits

- 6.2.10 The assemblage from pit 513 was scarcely affected by bioturbation and contained a moderate assemblage of heterogeneously charred plant remains. These included poorly preserved cereal grains, among which wheat and barley were tentatively identified, and well preserved hazelnut shell fragments.
- 6.2.11 Pit 516 provided a poor assemblage, very affected by the bioturbation observed during excavation and in the large amount of roots and modern plant material present in the flot. Charred plant material included barley grains and hazelnut shell fragments.
- 6.2.12 The assemblage from pit 518 is poor in charred plant macroremains and only hazelnut shell fragments and a goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) seed could be identified.
- 6.2.13 Pit 809 contained a well preserved assemblage of plant macroremains which do not suggest the presence of intrusive material but rather the secondary deposition of plant remains from a carbonisation event, with possible residual material poorly preserved (cereal). The assemblage was dominated by remains of sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) stones and fruits. Other remains in the assemblage are cereal grains (wheat and barley) and hulled wheat chaff, hazelnut shell fragments and seeds from bedstraw, the pink family (Caryophyllaceae) and dock.
- 6.2.14 Pit 1207 provided reduced assemblages which included cereal grains in a poor state of preservation, only allowing for the identification of a grain of barley at species level. Hazelnut shell fragments and bedstraw seeds were also identified.

Late Bronze Age

- 6.2.15 The assemblage from pit 2505 was very small and poorly preserved, providing only a few fragments of cereal grains which could not be identified further due to poor preservation.

Uncertain date

- 6.2.16 Unfortunately, the charred plant remains assemblages are not distinctive enough to help phasing of features in which other phasing evidence has not been recovered.
- 6.2.17 Pit 707 (cut by modern railway) has provided poor assemblages in which only hazelnut shell fragments were identified.
- 6.2.18 The assemblage from field system ditch cut 605 was small and contained a diversity of heterogeneously preserved charred plant remains which suggest the existence of contamination from intrusive modern charred material (barley grains). Uncharred plant remains and roots were very abundant. The possibly non-

intrusive charred material included eroded grain fragments from indeterminate cereals and hazelnut shell fragments.

- 6.2.19 The assemblages from ditch cut 2805 did not contain any charred plant remains other than wood charcoal fragments.
- 6.2.20 The assemblage of plant remains from colluvium (3805) include a few grains of cereals, in which more precise identification is not possible due to poor preservation.

Discussion

- 6.2.21 Charred plant remains are relatively sparse over the site and, with a few exceptions, scarcely significant. Similar charred assemblages have been previously recovered from other intervention in the WHS, such as West Amesbury Farm and Druid's Lodge [32]. Bioturbation by roots and earthworm activity is a widespread phenomenon which suggests caution in the interpretation of the evidence. A number of the assessed assemblages include items in heterogeneous states of preservation, which suggest complex formation processes [33].
- 6.2.22 The assemblages from ditches, such as the long barrow ditch and the linear ditches, are quantitatively poor and in the absence of deliberate placed deposits of charred material are likely to represent incidental inclusions, residual and intrusive material. Such assemblages can have complex taphonomic histories (see **6.3 Radiocarbon dating** below). In addition, they generally show contradictory preservation patterns: hazelnut shell fragments, which have a high potential for carbonised preservation, are often poorly preserved, whilst comparatively fragile material, such as cereal grains, is sometimes better preserved. This suggests the presence of intrusive material (well preserved cereal grains) or residual material (poorly preserved hazelnut shell) or both phenomena. The presence of residual material is consistent with the interpretation of the infilling of the ditches as a result of a natural process. The existence of intrusion phenomena of modern charred plant material is highly likely due to the high bioturbation detected in most of the samples. Residuality and intrusion are well known issues in archaeobotany [34]. A systematic dating strategy could serve to verify our assumptions on the intrusive character of some of the remains in the assemblages and assess the existence of cultivation of cereals. This should include the submission of at least two samples of different taxa per context.
- 6.2.23 The results of such analysis could provide a comparison with the data from other sites in the local area [32]. Relevant charred plant macroremain assemblages have been recovered in two of the features (pits 809 and 513), which contributes to stress the diverse nature of these types of features [10] across the WHS and advises future investigation. The analysis of these charred plant assemblages has the potential to provide information on past plant exploitation strategies.

6.3 Radiocarbon dating

- 6.3.1 A total of ten radiocarbon samples from a selection of features were submitted, eight on short-lived plant remains (charred grain, roundwood, hazelnut shell and sloe stone) to the 14CHRONO Centre, Queens University, Belfast (UBA-31832 to 31838) and two (cremated human bone) to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) (**Table 10-4**) (in **Appendix C**).

- 6.3.2 The dates have been calculated using the calibration curve of Reimer *et al.* [35] and the computer program OxCal (v4.2.4) [36] and cited at 95% confidence and quoted in the form recommended by Mook [37], with the end points rounded outwards to 10 years. The ranges in plain type in the radiocarbon tables have been calculated per the maximum intercept method [38]. All other ranges are derived from the probability method [39] and are highlighted by italics.
- 6.3.3 The aims of the radiocarbon dating were to confirm significant deposits and to directly date material that could not be otherwise dated by artefact association (e.g. cremated bone) or was suspected of being intrusive (e.g. cereal grain).

Results

- 6.3.4 A total of five measurements were obtained on two of the cremation related deposits (graves 512 and 523). These five measurements are shown **Table 10-5** (in **Appendix C**) and **Fig. 9-15** and are evidently of different ages and the results are open to interpretation with significantly different outcomes. The two sets of dates (on cremated bone and charred hazelnut shell) differ by at least 800 years. It is possible that the results on the bone include a significant 'old wood' effect [40] [41] and that the true age of the samples is much younger and equivalent to those on the hazelnut shell. However, a second interpretation is that the hazelnut shell is intrusive in both deposits.
- 6.3.5 The following interpretation is preferred: of the three measurements on material from grave 512 the earliest (UBA-33417: 3350–3020 cal BC at 85% probability) is on roundwood that could derive from the pyre and is slightly older than that on the cremated human bone (SUERC-70556: 2890–2660 cal BC at 95% probability). The third date, on charred hazelnut shell, is considerably younger (UBA-33148: 2140–1910 cal BC at 95% confidence) and could be intrusive from the Beaker/EBA activity and remodelling of the monument. A similar explanation can be put forward for the two measurements on cremated bone and charred hazelnut shell from grave 523. If this interpretation is correct, and further radiocarbon dating would be required to support this, then the dating suggests that the burials and initial monument belong to the 30th and 29th centuries cal BC and would make them broadly contemporaneous with the cremation cemetery at Stonehenge [42].
- 6.3.6 Three dates (UBA-33151 to 33153) were obtained on different types of charred material from pit 809 that contained Collared Urn sherds, part of a saddle quern and a flint scraper. These measurements are not statistically consistent, although all three fall within the period of Early Bronze Age (20th to the 16th century BC). At face value it could mean that the buried material derived from more than a single phase of activity. Indirectly it does support that local settlement activity was more than short-lived.
- 6.3.7 Two further dates (UBA-33154 and 33155) are on single charred cereal grains – the aim was to directly date the cereal and in the case of that from the long barrow to demonstrate whether it was Early Neolithic or intrusive from a later phase of activity. The date (UBA-33155) on the cereal grain from 1309, a middle fill of the ditch (**Fig. 9-8**), returned a date of 1440–1220 cal BC (95% confidence) that is commensurate with the local Middle Bronze Age. This could suggest that the ditch was open at this time and the barrow earthwork was still extent. The date (UBA-33154: 2020–1780 cal BC at 95 % confidence) on a single charred grain from Beaker pit 1207 is consistent with the currency of this style of pottery.

6.4 Other environmental evidence

Colluvium

- 6.4.1 The colluvial deposits recorded in SW1 and widely across NE2 are a product of ploughing, with any material within them originating from soil horizons or features upslope. They are unsealed, undated and are likely to contain unstratified artefactual and ecofactual material from all periods, including modern. As such, no inferences can be made from the environmental finds recovered, and further work is not recommended.

Wood charcoal

- 6.4.2 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 10-3** (in **Appendix C**). Wood charcoal is sparsely preserved and belongs mostly to mature wood, although roundwood was also present in some samples. Relatively abundant microcharcoal was recovered in Barrow 2 ditch cut 9334. The analysis of the wood charcoal would provide information on the existence of species selection for specific functions, such as within the assemblage from pit 518.

Molluscs

- 6.4.3 Remains of terrestrial molluscs were generally abundant in the flots. Their presence is recorded in **Table 10-3** (in **Appendix C**). Columns of mollusc samples were also taken and have been processed but remain unassessed at this stage.

Small animals

- 6.4.4 Remains of small animals (bones and charred faecal pellets) were observed in some of the samples, as recorded in **Table 10-3** (in **Appendix C**).

7 Archaeological Potential and Significance

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The evaluation has succeeded in fulfilling the project aims and objectives as set out in the WSI, confirming the archaeological potential of the three sites as indicated by previous works, including the NMP and geophysical surveys, and fieldwalking in SW2 and NE2 undertaken during the Stonehenge Environs project, and allowing a fuller and more detailed characterisation of the remains.
- 7.1.2 In addition, it has identified further features that add to the Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS – the long barrows and penannular ditch feature within SW2. Under a detailed programme of research excavation, this area has a high potential to provide important new information about Neolithic and Beaker/Early Bronze Age monument construction and use, and prehistory settlement and land use.

7.2 Ploughsoil sampling

- 7.2.1 The strategy of bulk sampling the ploughsoil from the centre point of each trench, provided a rough comparison with the results of the fieldwalking previous undertaken in SW2 and NE2, and with the density and distribution of archaeological features recorded in the trenches in all three area. Although the

numbers of artefacts recovered from the samples was generally low, they are not inconsistent with the previous results, and broadly match them.

- 7.2.2 The pattern of artefact density is broadly similar to results recorded across the same areas during the Stonehenge Environs Project [11]. This survey recorded low density spreads across Normanton Down, where worked flint from surface collection was generally absent [11, p. 19]. However, the density of artefacts increased near the Longbarrow Cross Roads, where worked flints ‘in excess of 90 pieces per 50 m collection unit’ [11, p. 19] were recorded. The absence of material in the ploughsoil samples in the NE2 evaluation area (and the small numbers recovered during machine stripping), probably reflects the depth of colluvium in the dry valley.

7.3 Neolithic long barrows

- 7.3.1 The evaluation works have confirmed the existence of two earthen long barrows and although no surviving mound or underlying mortuary deposits were detected the possibility that residual traces remain to be recovered during research excavation needs to be considered.
- 7.3.2 The geophysical survey and evaluation provided significant detail about the form of a Neolithic long barrow (Barrow 1) previously suggested by aerial photographic interpretation of SW2; a north-eastern terminal of one of its ditches was previously excavated by Historic England following geophysical survey results identifying this feature [10]. The aerial photographs had suggested that between the barrow’s flanking ditches there were slightly converging internal linear features towards the south-west. This was confirmed by this subsequent phase of geophysics which indicated that the barrow was flanked by substantial ditches towards the north-east of the monument, but pairs of narrower ditches (the inner ones slightly converging) towards the south-west. Two relatively shallow ditches were recorded in Trench 14. A discrete internal feature between the barrows, indicated by the geophysical survey, was identified in the trench but not excavated. The sequence of fills in the barrow ditches suggested that they had infilled through largely natural processes.
- 7.3.3 A second long barrow (Barrow 2) identified by Wessex Archaeology’s geophysical survey of SW2 was examined in two trenches 260 m to the south. The apparently broken character of the geophysical anomalies suggested that the flanking ditches may have been segmented, although this could not be established during the evaluation. In the north-eastern slot two adjacent postholes were recorded cutting the lowest ditch fill, on the inner side of the ditch, and a narrow slot cutting it on the outer side. No such features were recorded in the other three slots, although in these the bases of the ditches were not reached. The fill sequences in all the excavated slots appeared to indicate that the ditches had subsequently been rapidly backfilled, probably with mound material, possibly indicating the decommissioning of the monument.
- 7.3.4 The two long barrows add to the known group and main concentration of monuments of this type within the south-western quarter of the WHS. This is a major cluster of monuments that still remains under explored in contrast to other elements that make up the wider monumental complex. Although the evaluations were relatively small scale, they do add significant new information given the level of current knowledge.

- 7.3.5 From the geophysical survey and evaluation trenches the two long barrows were noted to be of different character. One appears to be multi-phased in terms of associated ditches, a point that would require further research excavation to fully resolve. The other has evidence for the existence of either a free-standing timber structure or a post-revetted mound. The former could be part of a façade as at this stage its true extent is unknown. The presence of possible internal pits within Barrow 1 was confirmed. However, their possible purpose, whether mortuary and/or structural, remains to be confirmed, although they are not dissimilar to other large pits, often located on or near the long axis of such monuments.
- 7.3.6 The preliminary results will add to what is currently known about this group of monuments including the architecture, sequence, 'funerary' function, position, orientation and location within the landscape. The position of the two long barrows, their inter-relationship with each other and other visible mounds and topographic features should all be considered attributes of Outstanding Universal Value to the WHS. In particular, with their association to the well-known and relatively massive Winterbourne Stoke long barrow just to the north.
- 7.3.7 The two long barrow (Barrows 1 and 2) appear to have no surviving mounds and therefore further investigation is likely to reveal the history and mechanism of their destruction and whether this was episodic or a single event. The barrows may have been levelled during cultivation within the extensive field system visible from aerial photography (Fig. 9-3), the morphology of which suggests a Middle Bronze Age to Romano-British date [10, pp. 184-5]. In addition, there are indications from the geophysical survey [2] of an area of possible ridge and furrow covering part of SW2, including Barrow 2.
- 7.3.8 The discovery of material remains within the ditch fills indicates that at least one of the barrows (Barrow 2) was the focus for associated activity that could be related to habitation and/or feasting, and the placing of 'ritual/votive' deposits. The presence of animal bone would not only aid the understanding of this but also highlights the possible potential of undertaking future precision radiocarbon dating of at least one monument of this type within this important group.

7.4 Penannular ditched monument

- 7.4.1 A small penannular ditched monument, or hengiform enclosure, was identified by the geophysical survey. Excavation indicated that it was closely associated with two cremation burials, one clearly pre-dating one of the ditch's terminals, the other just behind the terminal. Beaker pottery was recovered from the monument.
- 7.4.2 This monument adds significantly to our understanding of the size, variety, date and possible complexity of this type of hengiform enclosure. The distribution of such sites is well-known, and although many new sites probably await discovery (some no doubt obscured by barrows) a pattern of distribution is slowly emerging. As with other categories of monument such sites require further work. Its limited investigation has revealed a complex sequence that has pre-Beaker origins. Radiocarbon dating of the cremated related funerary deposits confirms their date as 29th century BC or the beginnings of the Late Neolithic period marked by the first phase of Stonehenge and the cremation cemetery [42]. This is significant for the whole interpretation of the later Neolithic Stonehenge-centric funerary landscape as it would support the view that other places and cemeteries existed – as attested at Dorchester-on-Thames and Imperial College [43] and is an important addition to the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value to the WHS.

The position of this new monument in the landscape in relationship to Stonehenge and other monuments along a south-west to north-east axis should be considered not just for the Late Neolithic period but also for the Beaker period. The linear spread of monuments of similar date over several kilometres is a recurring feature of the wider monumental landscape.

7.5 Pit deposits

- 7.5.1 Two small pits containing Beaker pottery, plus worked and burnt flint, were recorded, both in the vicinity of Barrow 1; one of them also contained a saddle quern apparently placed near the base, as well as a fragment of sandstone, and animal bone. A further Beaker sherd from an angled ditch west of the long barrow may be residual, although the location of the ditch suggests it may have been laid out with reference to the barrow.
- 7.5.2 The Early Bronze Age (EBA) pit deposit associated with cultural material (Collared Urn pottery and quern fragment) and plant remains is a rare find within the WHS and the local landscape. Similar pits have been found on Amesbury Down where traces of late Early Bronze Age settlement, including early roundhouses, have been identified (Powell and Barclay in prep). Although this is a single feature the possibility that a rare EBA domestic site could be present contemporary with the many round barrows within the WHS is an important addition. This is an important period of time when the landscape was transformed from monumental and funerary. Despite the ephemeral nature of such deposits they are key to understanding the sequence, time depth and dynamics of this transformation.

7.6 Ditch and field systems

- 7.6.1 All the recorded features in the evaluation area within SW1 were ditches, largely confirming the results of the NMP, and the single feature in NE2. The most substantial of these features was a Wessex Linear boundary ditch running north-east to south-west (detected also by the geophysical survey), which converges with a similar ditch running from the east forming a funnel at the eastern end of a possible trackway. Although aerial photographic interpretation of the area suggested that this boundary may have been a double ditch, there was no evidence for this in the five trenches in which it was recorded. Three other ditches were recorded running roughly perpendicular to it towards the north-west. Wessex Linear ditches remain insecurely dated, but are generally considered to be of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date.
- 7.6.2 Similar ditches were recorded by the geophysical survey in the evaluation area within SW2, where they appeared to form at least two long wide fields, associated but on different orientations. These boundaries were also mapped from aerial photographs, although the dominant mapped features around SW2 comprise a dense rectilinear arrangement of much smaller fields on a noticeable different orientation (approximately north-south and east-west). None of these latter features were identified in the evaluation trenches, suggesting that these were not ditched plots. Instead the recorded cropmarks probably represent lynchets caused by the cultivation of small fields. The date of the dense field system is not known.
- 7.6.3 These field system ditches have the potential to provide information about the development of the landscape, its division and use, and its changing environment

in relation to patterns of settlement and other activity. The colluvial deposits recorded in four trenches in the dry valley within SW1 are a product of ploughing, with any material within them originating from soil horizons or features upslope. They are shallow, unsealed, undated and are likely to contain unstratified artefactual and ecofactual material from all periods, including modern. As such, no inferences can be made from the environmental finds recovered, and the deposits have limited archaeological potential.

7.7 Military railway

- 7.7.1 A number of north–south linear features recorded on the western side of the SW2 evaluation area appear to be associated with the early 20th-century Larkhill Military Light Railway, the line (after dismantling) of which is depicted on the 1926 OS map to the immediate north of the recorded features. The feature was heavily truncated and comprised only straight shallow cuts.

7.8 Summary

- 7.8.1 On the basis of the trench evaluation, the three areas evaluated appear to have very different levels of archaeological potential, although they all occupy a wider landscape of the highest archaeological significance, which is reflected in the OUV inherent in the WHS designation.
- 7.8.2 The trenches within SW1 revealed only linear features, including a Wessex Linear ditch and associated off-shoots, and other less well-defined features. These, and the single feature recorded in NE2 have the potential to provide information about changes in land use and enclosure. Although no discrete features indicating settlement or funerary activity were identified in the trenches in SW1, there remains a high potential for such features within the area. It is possible that extensive pig disturbance may have removed sensitive/ephemeral archaeology in the ploughsoil/natural interface.
- 7.8.3 The evidence revealed in the trenches within SW2 has the potential to provide important new information about a much wider range of activities. These include monument building and use in the Early Neolithic and the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, in the latter period directly associated with funerary activity in the form of cremation burial. There was also evidence for pit digging and deposition of Beaker and Early Bronze Age date, continuing a form of repeated activity found throughout the Neolithic within the WHS and beyond. This has the potential to throw light on the location and nature of contemporary settlement activity.

8 Storage and curation

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with The Salisbury Museum. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner. Until final deposition with the museum the archive will be stored at the offices of Wessex Archaeology Southern Region in Salisbury under the code 113220.

8.2 Preparation of the archive

- 8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following

the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by The Salisbury Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines [44] [45] [20] [46].

8.2.2 This completed report will be sent to WCAS and the Historic Environment Record (HER) and OASIS.

8.2.3 All archive elements will be marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- Three cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts & ecofacts, ordered by material type;
- Three files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics; and
- Two A1 graphic sheets.

8.3 Selection policy

8.3.1 The complete site archive will be retained until a point at which selection, retention and discard are deemed appropriate and through a process of consultation with curators and other stakeholders. Selection policy will adhere to national guidance.

8.3.2 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal [47], which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.3.3 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines [47] [44] [24].

8.4 Security copy

8.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., [45]), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9 Figures

Figure 9-1 Site location plan

Figure 9-2 SW2: trench plan showing archaeological features overlain on geophysical survey results

Figure 9-3 SW2: trench plan showing archaeological features overlain on Historic England National Mapping Programme data

Figure 9-4 SW1: trench plan showing archaeological features overlain on geophysical survey results

Figure 9-5 SW1: trench plan showing archaeological features overlain on Historic England National Mapping Programme data

Figure 9-6 NE2: trench plan showing archaeological features overlain on geophysical survey results

Figure 9-7 NE2: trench plan showing archaeological features overlain on Historic England National Mapping Programme data

Figure 9-8 Barrow 1, excavated slot through north-west ditch in Trench 13, plan and section

Figure 9-9 Barrow 1, south-east ditch(es) in Trench 14, plan and sections

Figure 9-10 Barrow 2, excavated slots through east ditch in Trenches 93 and 94, plans and sections

Figure 9-11 Barrow 2, excavated slots through west ditch in Trenches 93 and 94, plans and sections

Figure 9-12 Trench 5, cremation grave 512, pit 513 and penannular ditch terminal 506, plan and section

Figure 9-13 Sections through pits 809, 1207, 2502, and ditches 205, 805, 1905, 4405/4409, 4412 and 5405

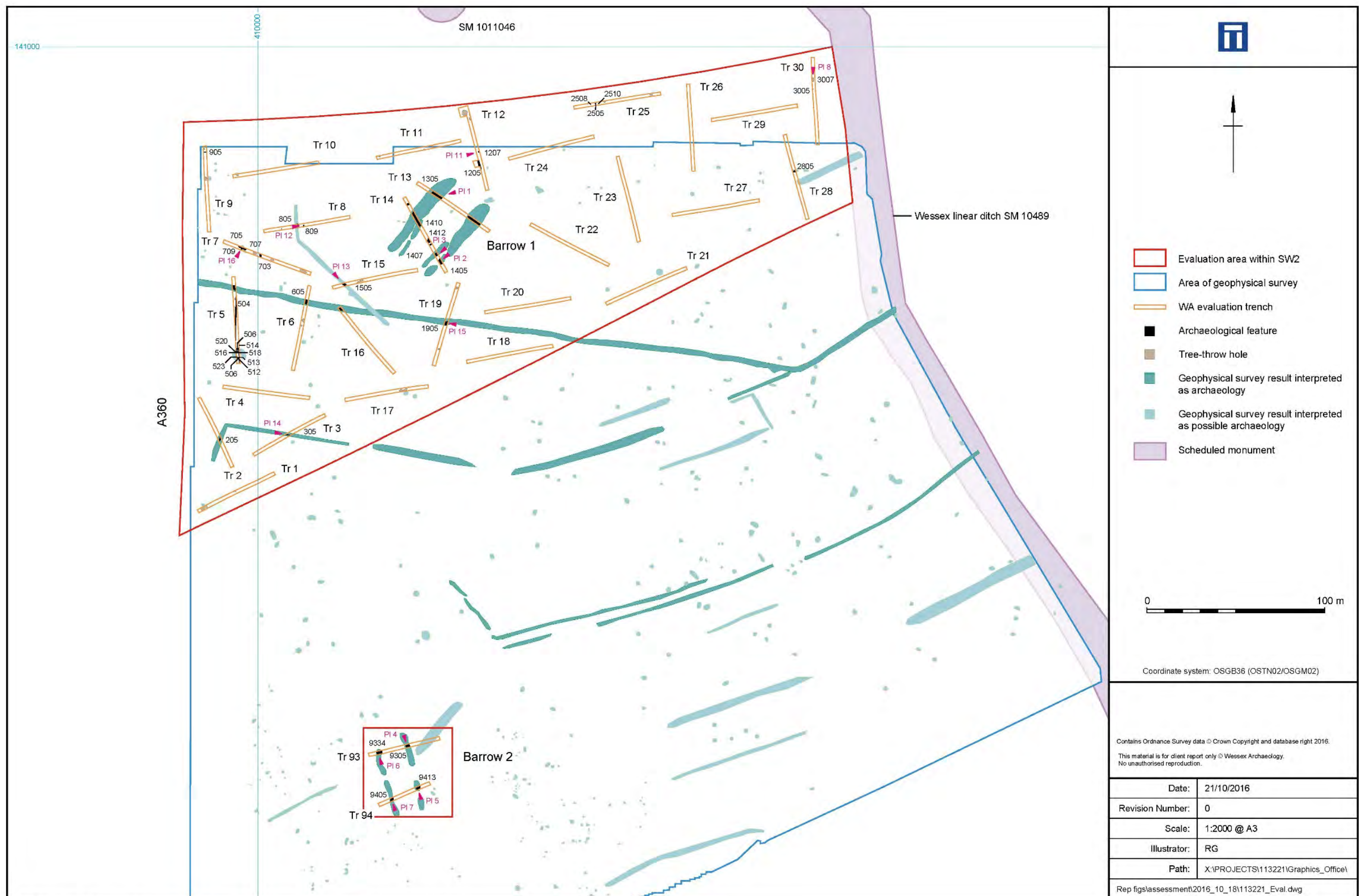
Figure 9-14 Sections through ditch 9204, and colluvium in Trench 68

Figure 9-15 Radiocarbon dating



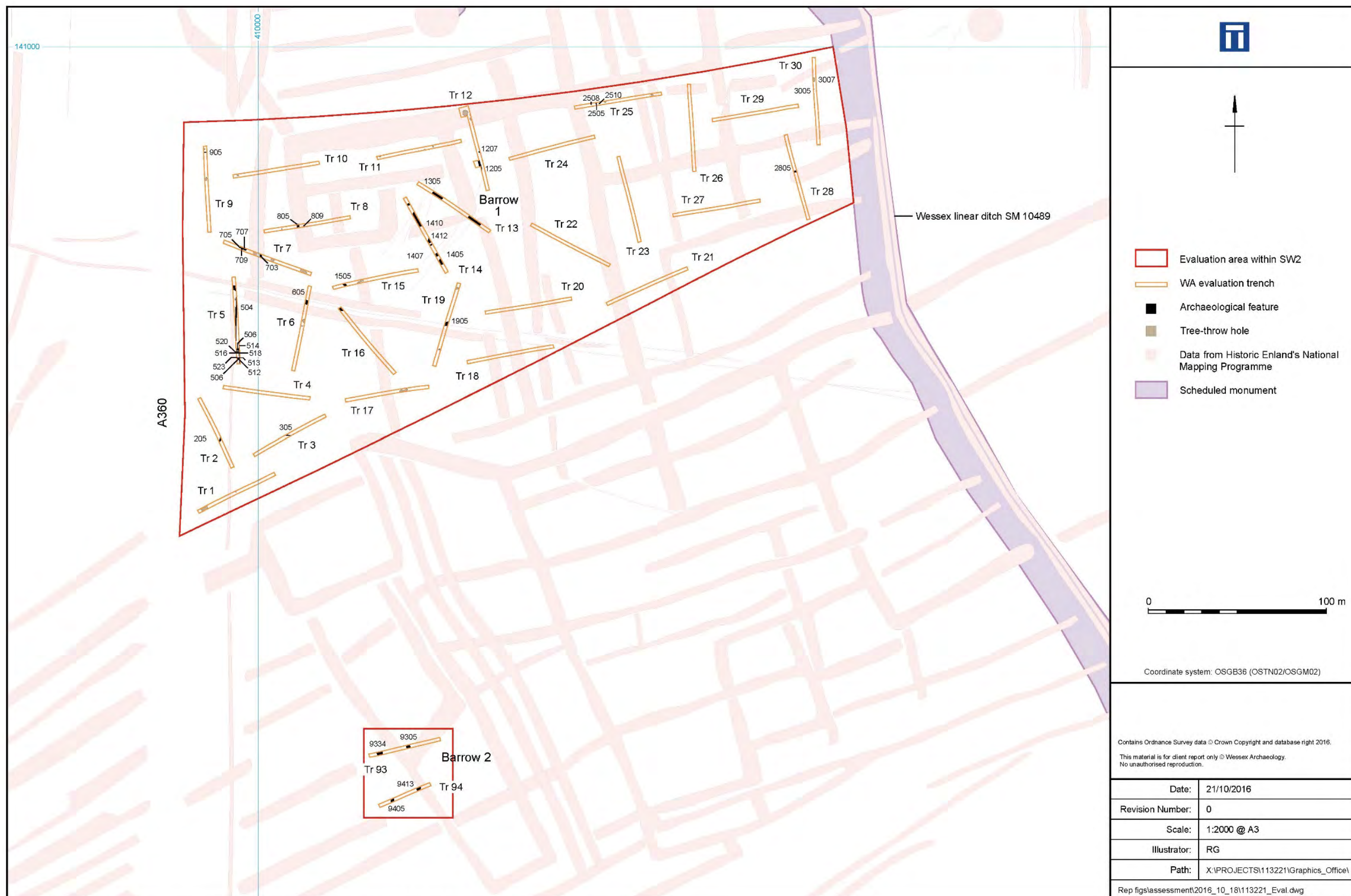
Site location plan

Figure 9-1



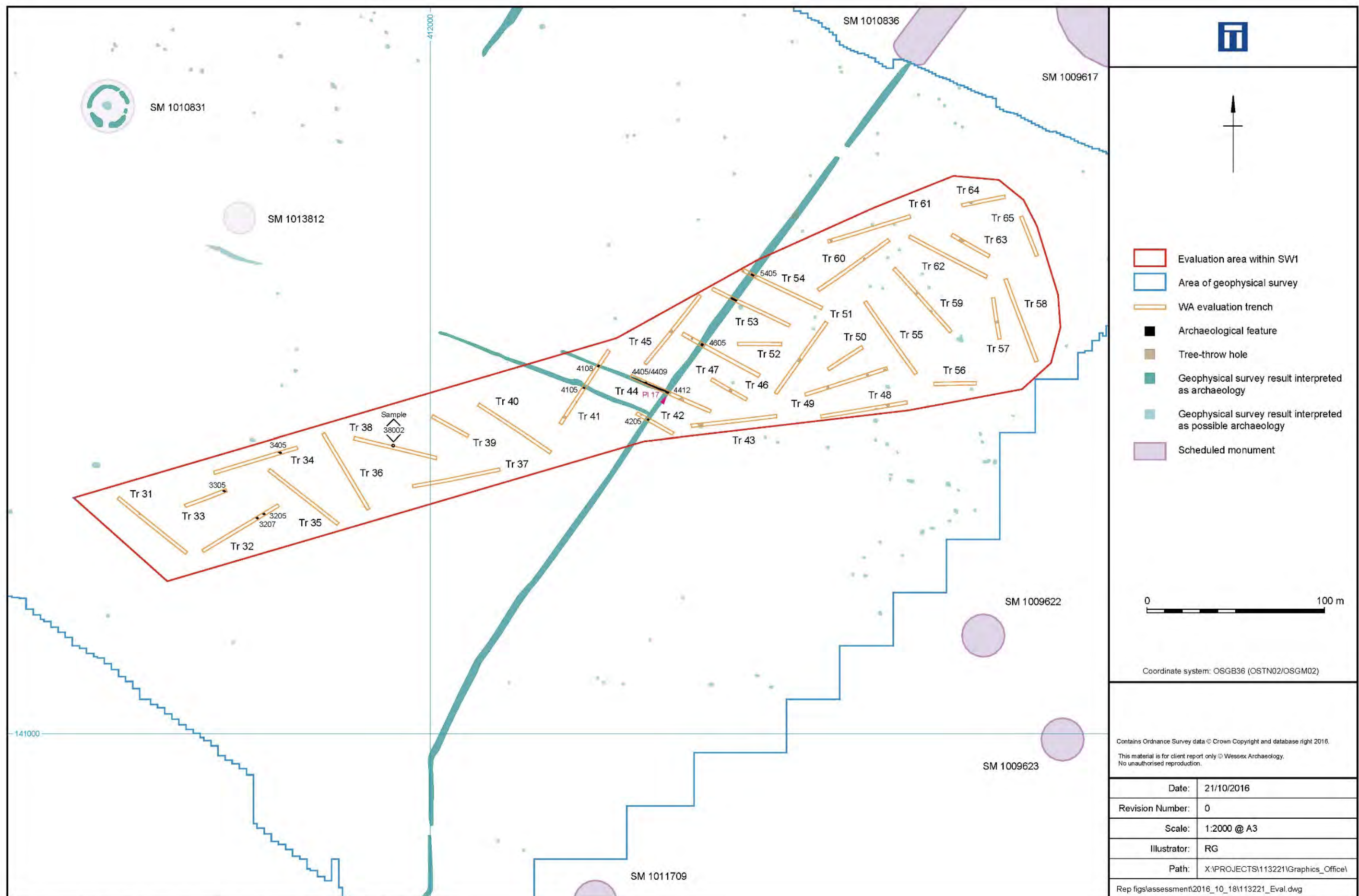
SW2: trench plan showing archaeological features overlain on geophysical survey results

Figure 9-2



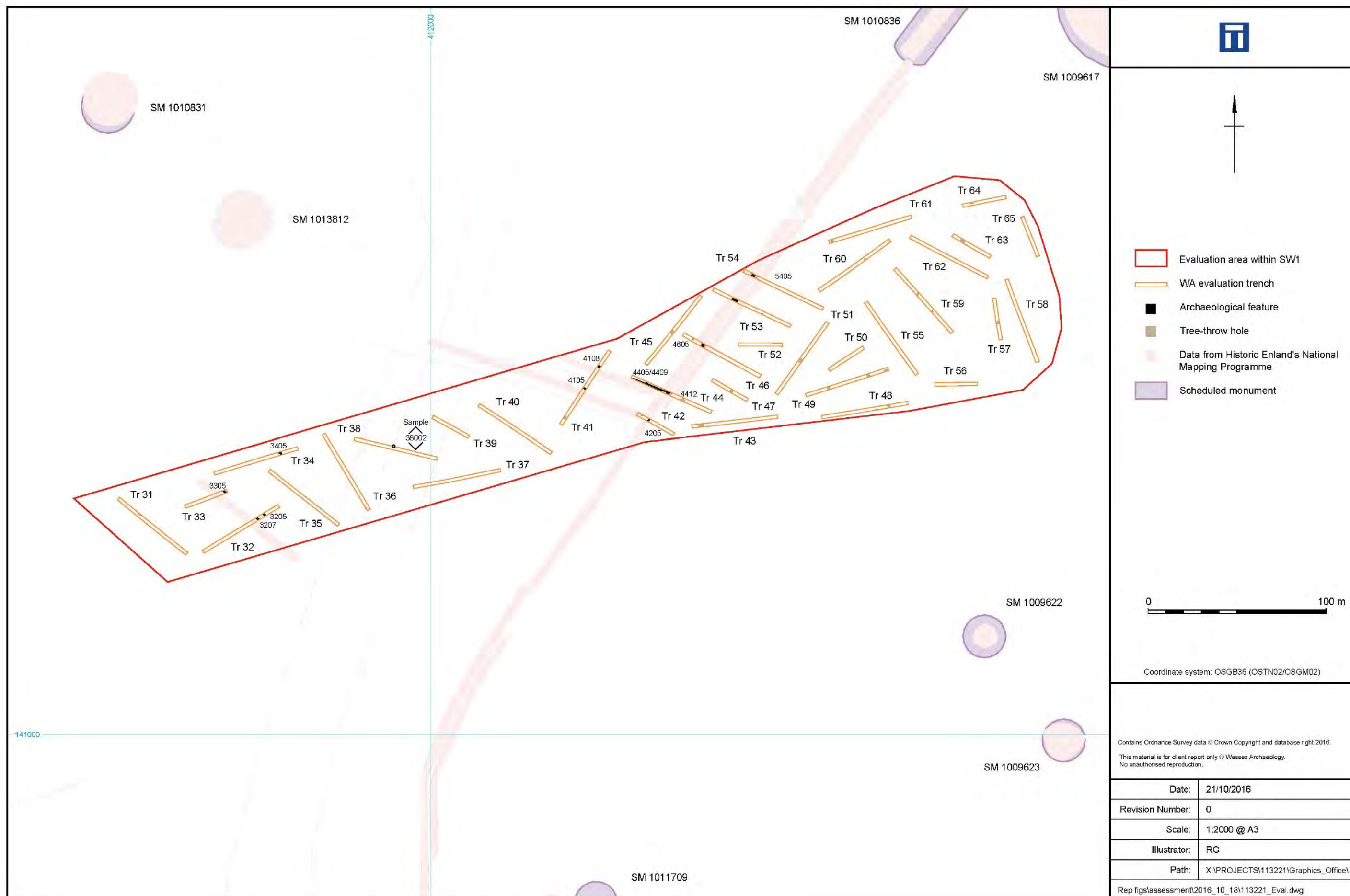
SW2: trench plan showing archaeological features overlain on Historic England National Mapping Programme data

Figure 9-3



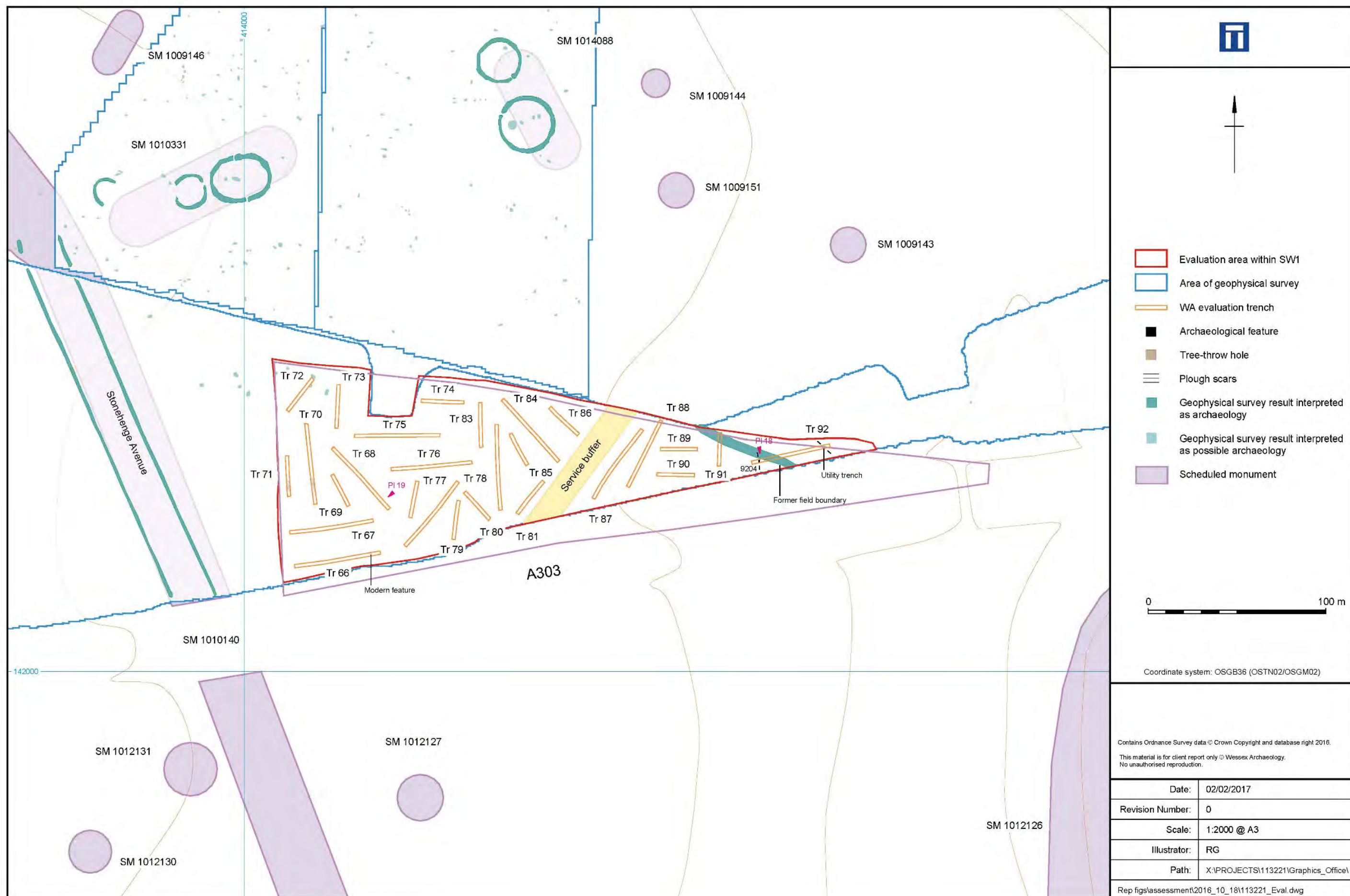
SW1: trench plan showing archaeological features overlain on geophysical survey results

Figure 9-4



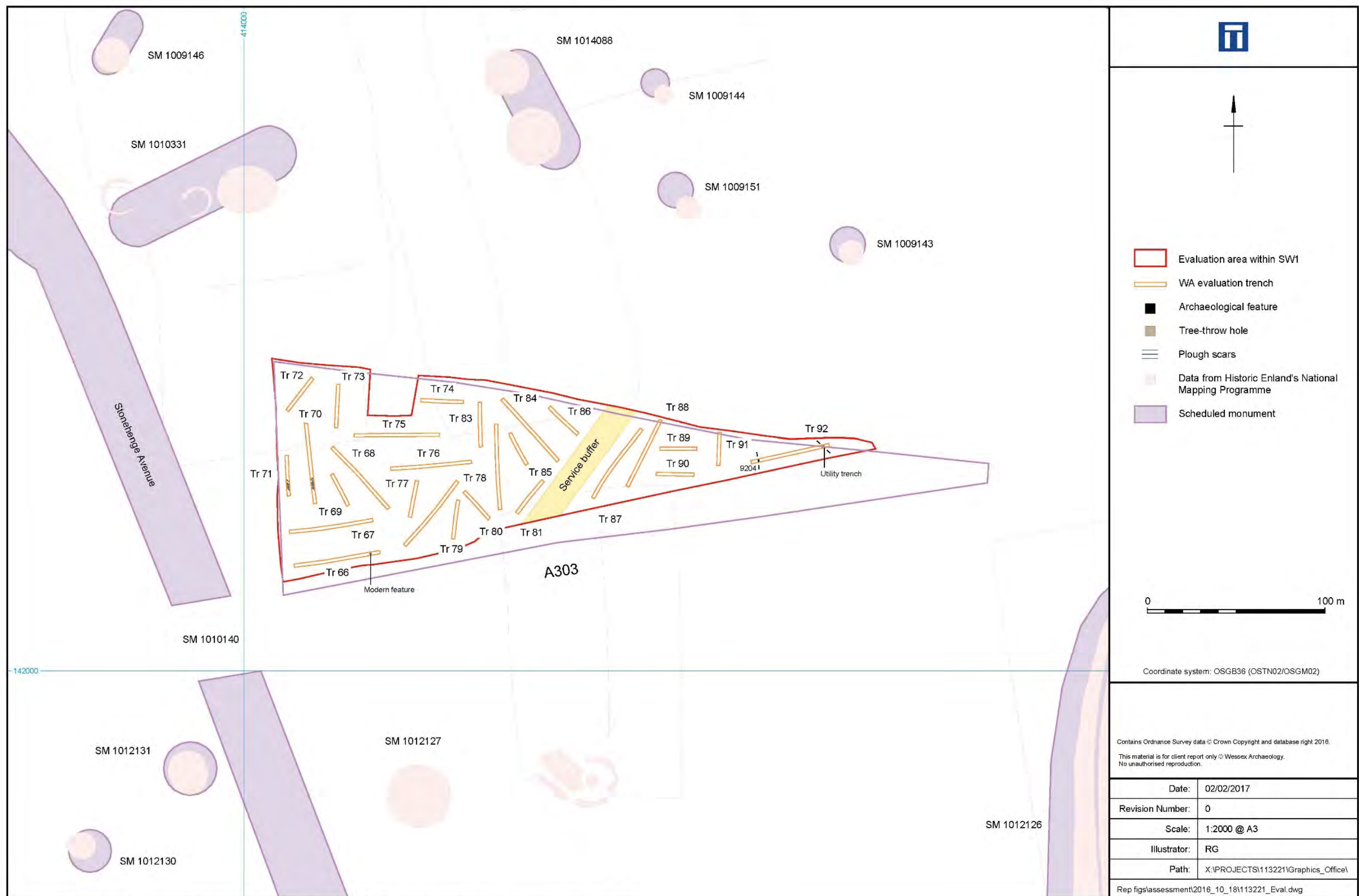
SW1: trench plan showing archaeological features overlain on Historic England National Mapping Programme data

Figure 9-5

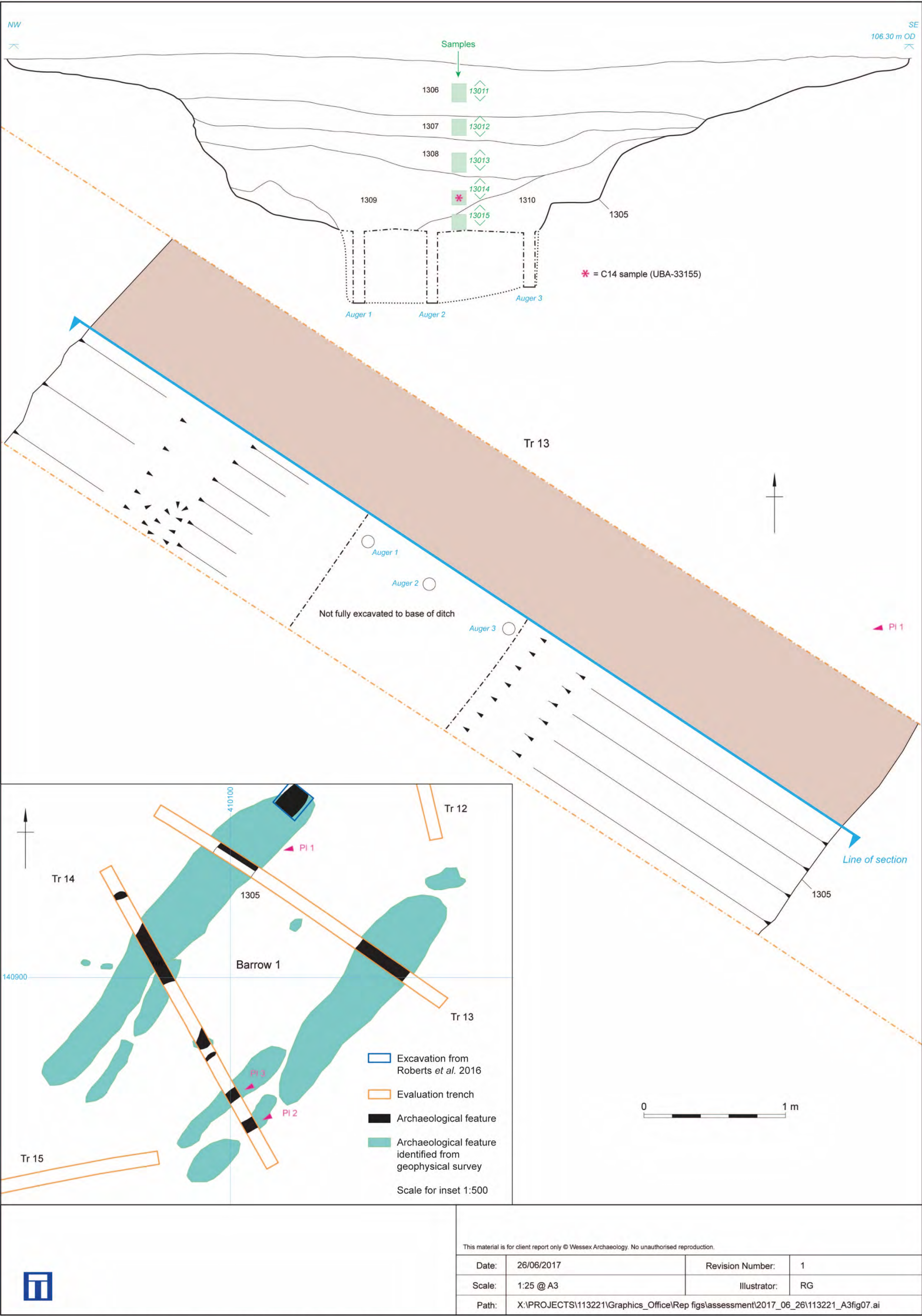


NE2: trench plan showing archaeological features overlain on geophysical survey results

Figure 9-6

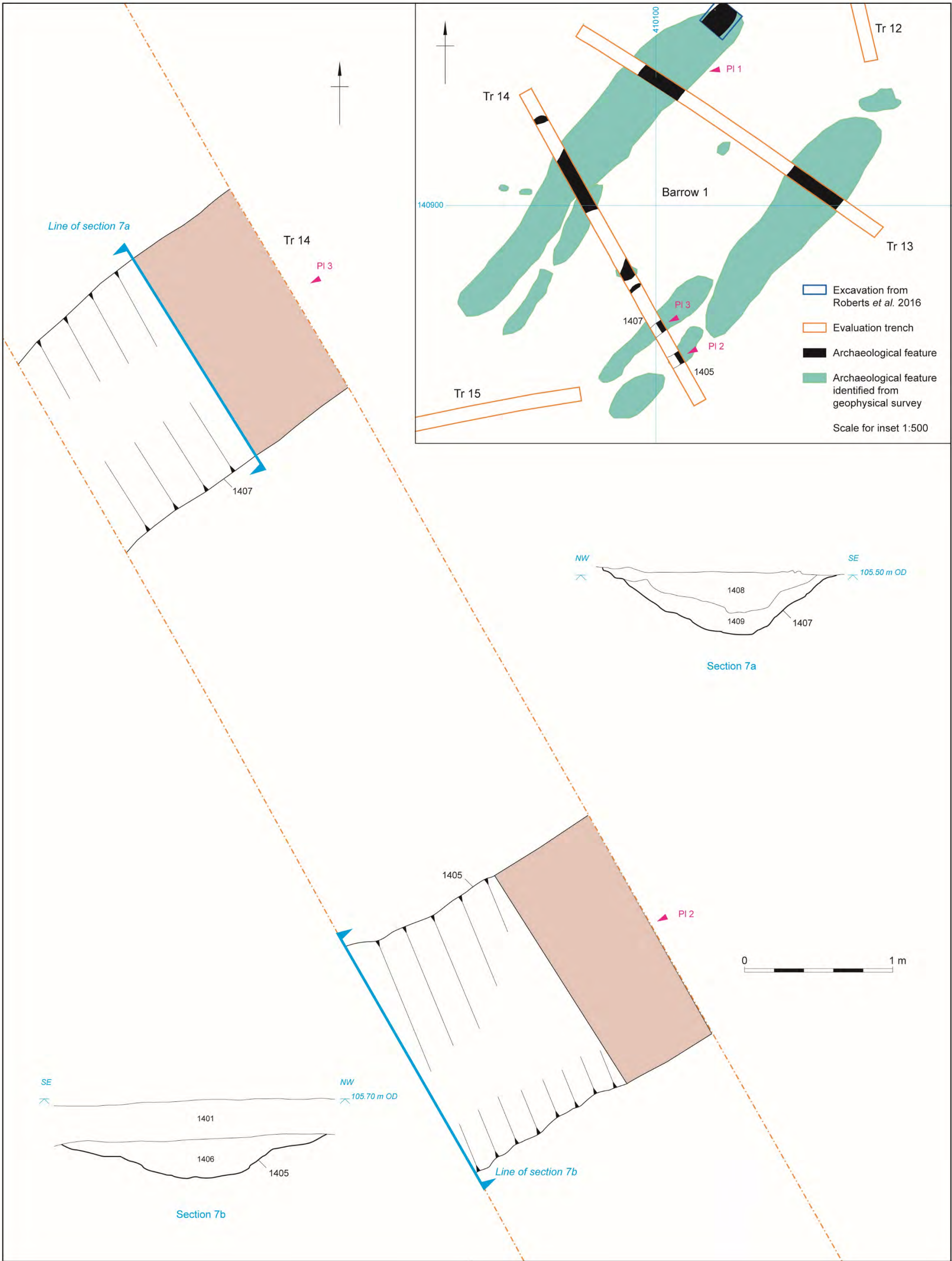


NE2: trench plan showing archaeological features overlain on Historic England National Mapping Programme data



Barrow 1, excavated slot through north-west ditch in Trench 13, plan and section

Figure 9-8

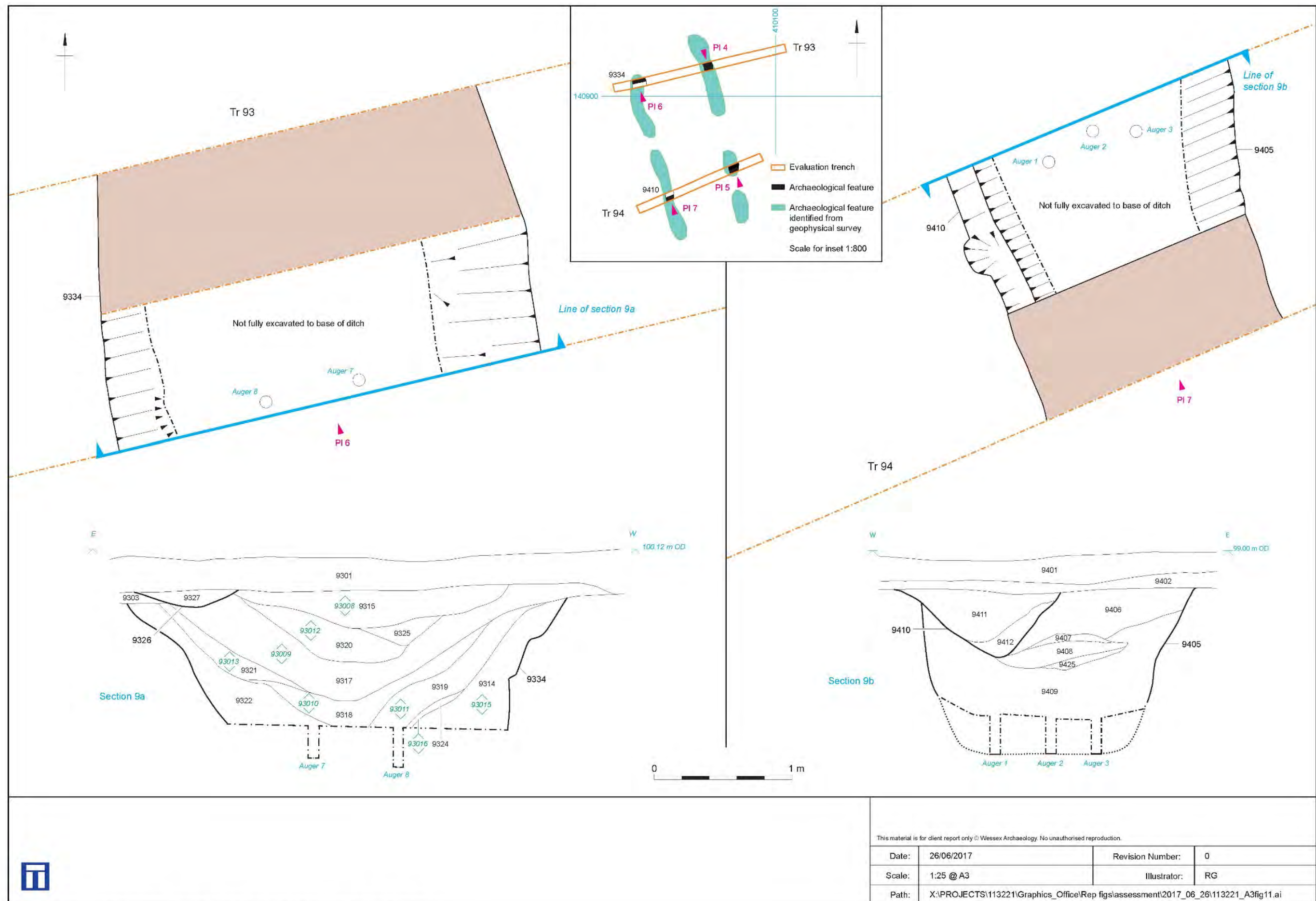


This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

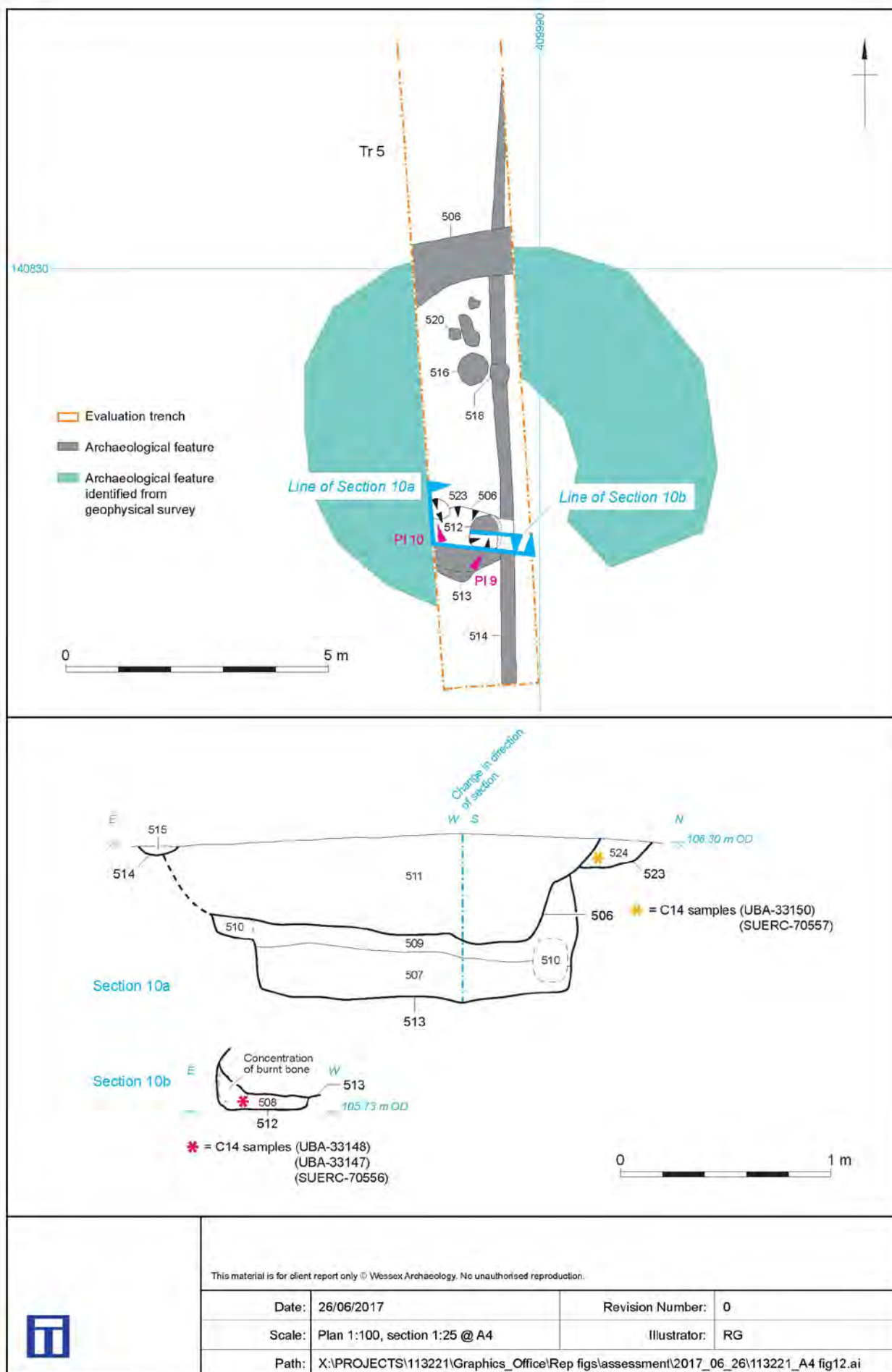
Date:	26/06/2017	Revision Number:	1
Scale:	1:25 @ A3	Illustrator:	RG
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\113221\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\assessment\2017_06_26\113221_A3fig09.ai		

Barrow 1, south-east ditch(es) in Trench 14, plan and sections

Figure 9-9

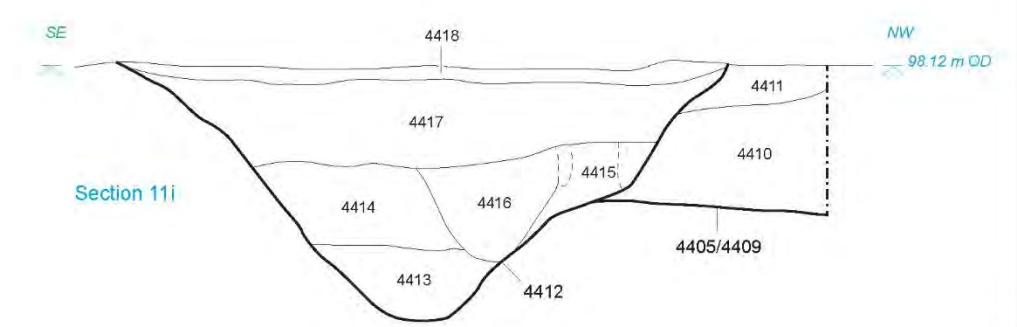
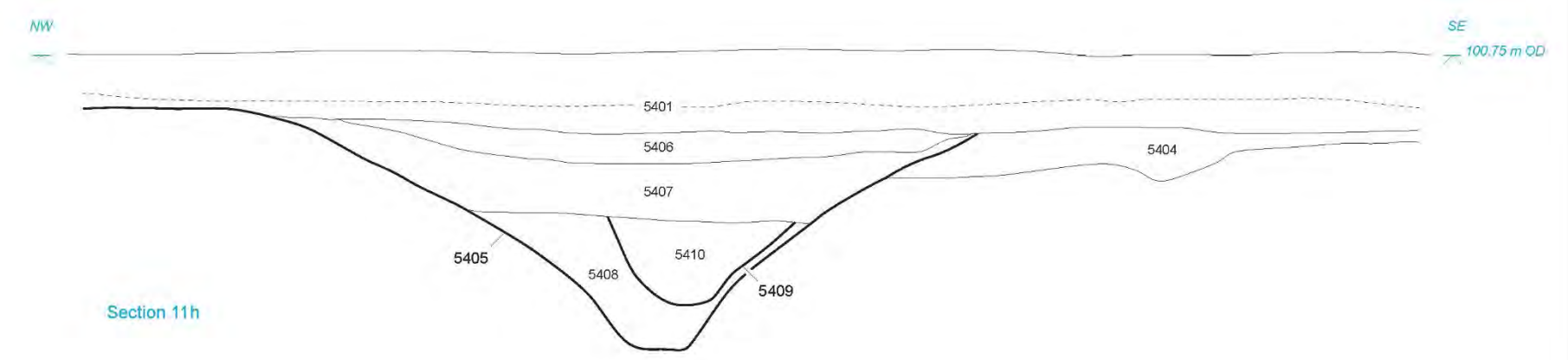
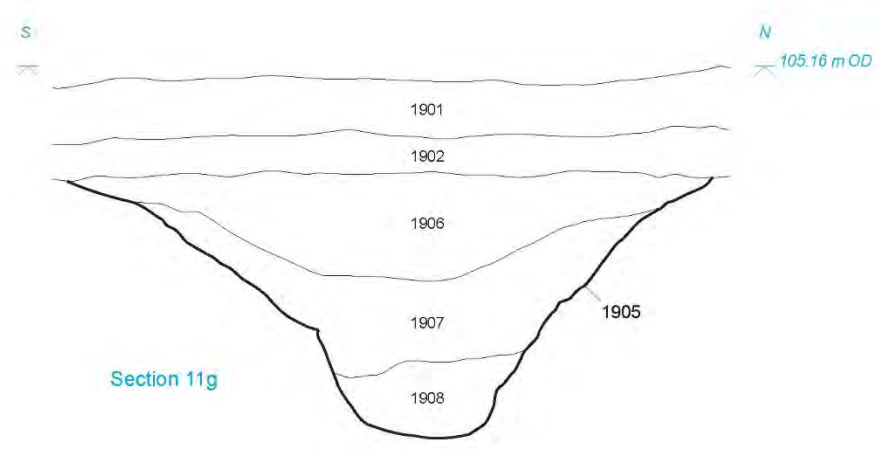
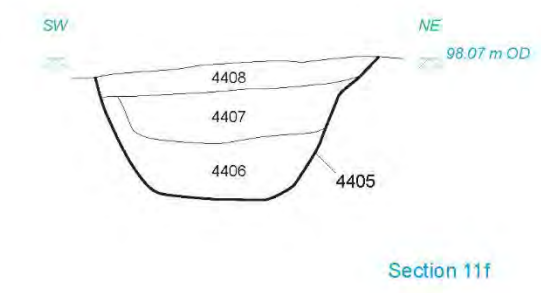
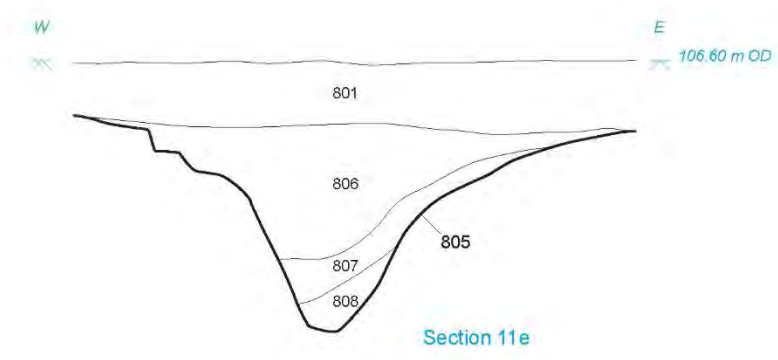
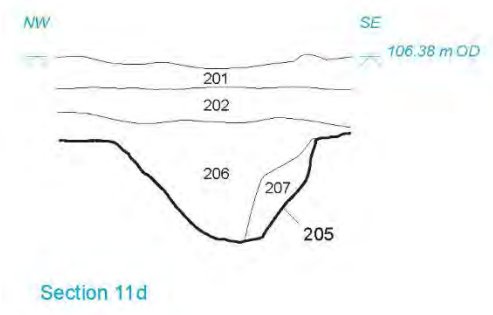
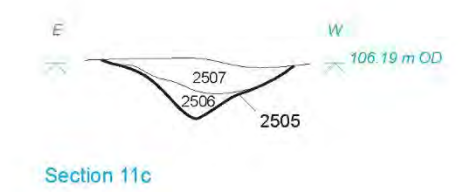
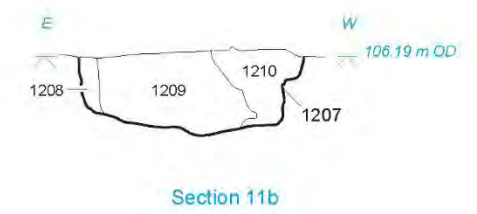
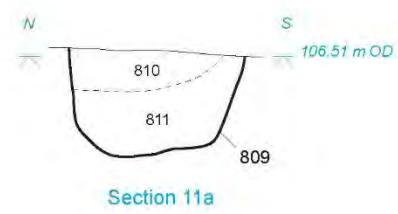


Barrow 2, excavated slots through west ditch in Trenches 93 and 94; plans and sections



Trench 5, cremation grave 512, pit 513 and pennanular ditch terminal 506, plan and section

Figure 9-12

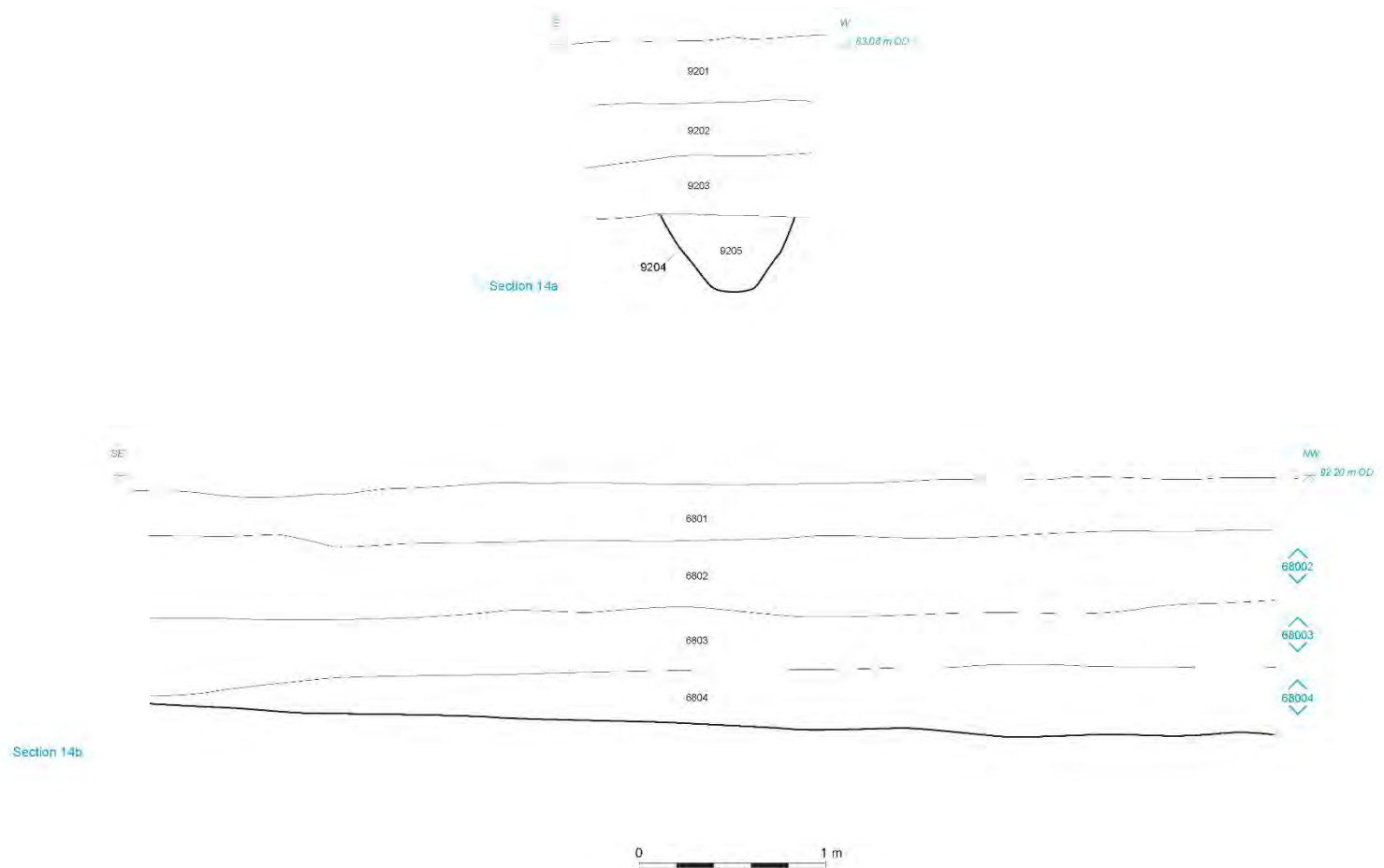


This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	26/06/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:25 @ A3	Illustrator:	RG
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\113221\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\assessment\2017_06_26\113221_A3fig13.ai		

Sections through pits 809, 1207, 2502, and ditches 205, 805, 1905, 4405/4409, 4412 and 5405

Figure 9-13

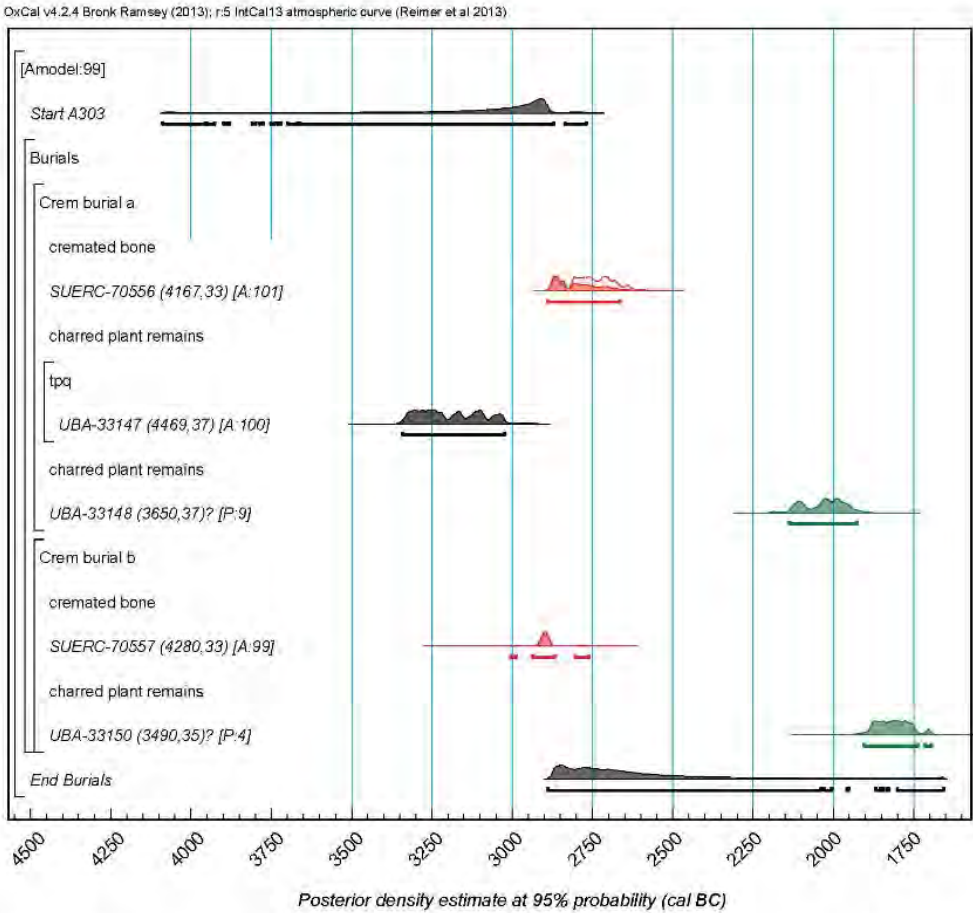


This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	26/06/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:25 @ A3	Illustrator:	RG
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\113221\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\assessment\2017_06_26\113221_A3fig14.ai		

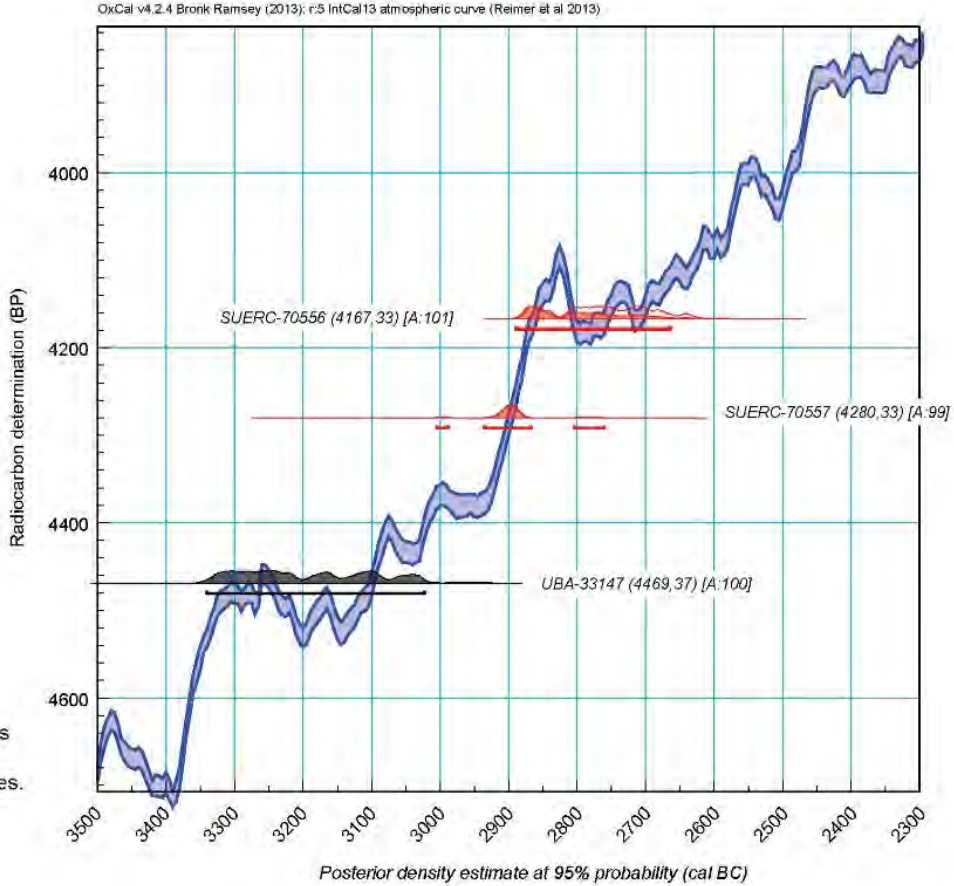


Cremation burials



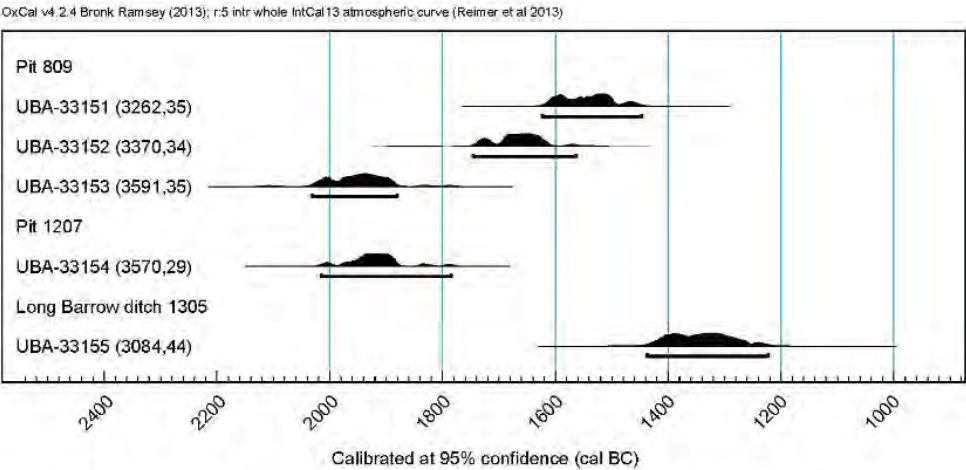
Probability distributions for the dates from the cremation burials associated with the pennanular ditch. Each distribution represents the relative probability that an event occurred at a particular time. For each of the dates two distributions have been plotted, one in outline, which is the result produced by the independent calibration of the radiocarbon measurement and a solid one which is based on the chronological information provided by the model. The large square brackets down the left-hand side of the diagram, along with the OxCal keywords, define the overall model exactly.

Cremated bone



As shown to the left. Selected dates plotted on the calibration curve to demonstrate the problems of wiggles.

Selected Bronze Age samples



Distribution plots for the remaining samples listed in Table RC1 shown at 95% confidence.

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	26/06/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:25 @ A3	Illustrator:	RG
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\113221\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\assessment\2017_06_26\113221_A3fig15.ai		



10 Photographs and plates

- Plate 10-1 Trench 13, Barrow 1 north-west ditch 1305, viewed from the south-west
- Plate 10-2 Trench 14, Barrow 1 south-east outer ditch 1405, viewed from the north-east
- Plate 10-3 Trench 14, Barrow 1 south-east inner ditch 1407, viewed from the north-east
- Plate 10-4 Trench 93, Barrow 2 eastern ditch 9305, viewed from the north
- Plate 10-5 Trench 94, Barrow 2 eastern ditch 9413, viewed from the south
- Plate 10-6 Trench 93, Barrow 2 western ditch 9334, viewed from the south
- Plate 10-7 Trench 94, Barrow 2 western ditch 9405, viewed from the south
- Plate 10-8 Trench 30, feature 3007, viewed from the north
- Plate 10-9 Trench 5, cremation deposit 508 in grave 512
- Plate 10-10 Trench 5, cremation deposit 524 in grave 523
- Plate 10-11 Trench 12, pit 1207, viewed from the north
- Plate 10-12 Trench 8, pit 809, viewed from the west
- Plate 10-13 Trench 15, ditch 1505, viewed from the north-west
- Plate 10-14 Trench 3, ditch 305, viewed from the north-west
- Plate 10-15 Trench 19, ditch 1905, viewed from the east
- Plate 10-16 Trench 7, feature 705/707 viewed from the south, cut by linear feature 507, associated with the light railway
- Plate 10-17 Trench 44, ditch 4412, viewed from the south-west
- Plate 10-18 Trench 92, ditch 9204 viewed from the north
- Plate 10-19 Trench 68, colluvial sequence viewed from the north-east
- Plate 10-20 Prehistoric pottery: Mortlake-type Peterborough Ware (from 3005)
- Plate 10-21 Prehistoric pottery: Mortlake-type Peterborough Ware (from 9309)
- Plate 10-22 Prehistoric pottery: fine Beaker (from 1207)
- Plate 10-23 Prehistoric pottery: Collared Urn (from 809)
- Plate 10-24 Prehistoric pottery: Shouldered jar with fingernail decoration (from 2505)
- Plate 10-25 Ground stone axe fragment (from 9314)
- Plate 10-26 Polished axe fragment reused as a hammer-stone (from 511)



Plate 10-1: Trench 13, Barrow 1 north-west ditch 1305, viewed from the north-east

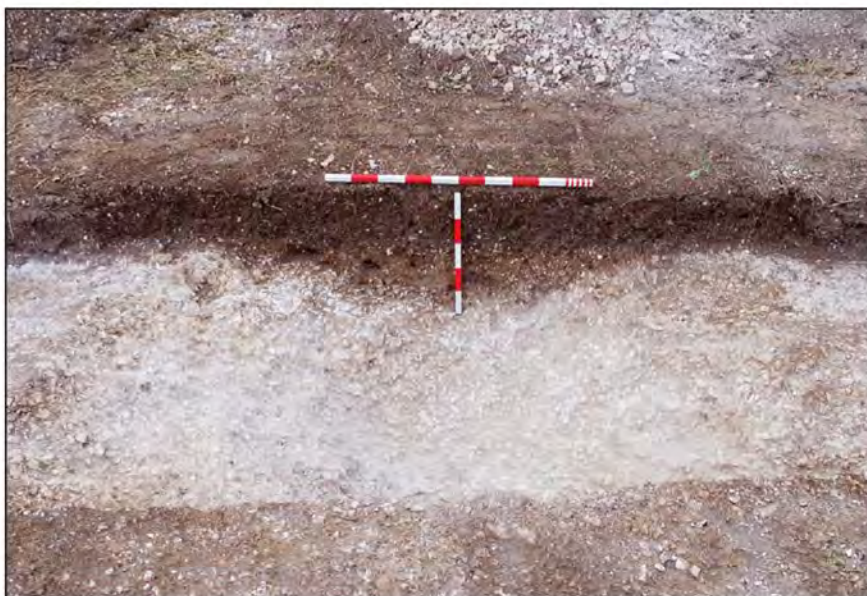


Plate 10-2: Trench 14, Barrow 1 south-east outer ditch 1405, viewed from the north-east


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: RG
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\113221\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\assessment\2017_02_02\113221_plates.ai	



Plate 10-3: Trench 14, Barrow 1 south-east inner ditch 1407, viewed from the north-east



Plate 10-4: Trench 93, Barrow 2 eastern ditch 9305, viewed from the north


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: RG
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\113221\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\assessment\2017_02_02\113221_plates.ai	



Plate 10-5: Trench 94, Barrow 2 eastern ditch 9413, viewed from the south



Plate 10-6: Trench 93, Barrow 2 western ditch 9334, viewed from the south



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: RG
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\113221\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\assessment\2017_02_02\113221_plates.ai	



Plate 10-7: Trench 94, Barrow 2 western ditch 9405, viewed from the south



Plate 10-8: Trench 30, feature 3007, viewed from the north

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: RG
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\113221\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\assessment\2017_02_02\113221_plates.ai	

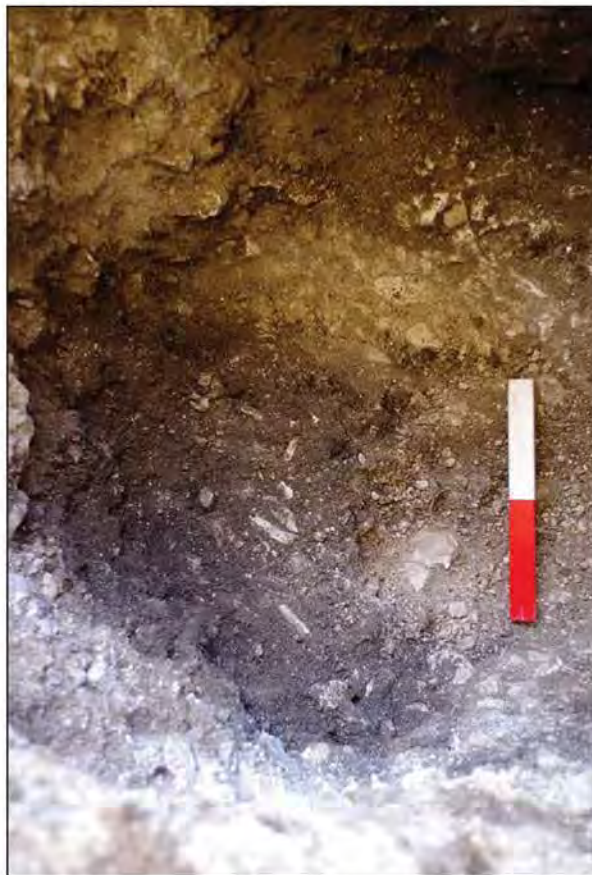


Plate 10-9: Trench 5, cremation deposit 508 in grave 512



Plate 10-10: Trench 5, cremation deposit 524 in grave 523


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: RG
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\113221\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\assessment\2017_02_02\113221_plates.ai	



Plate 10-11: Trench 12, pit 1207, viewed from the north



Plate 10-12: Trench 8, pit 809, viewed from the west


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: RG
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\113221\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\assessment\2017_02_02\113221_plates.ai	



Plate 10-13: Trench 15, ditch 1505, viewed from the north-west



Plate 10-14: Trench 3, ditch 305, viewed from the north-west


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: RG
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\113221\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\assessment\2017_02_02\113221_plates.ai	



Plate 10-15: Trench 19, ditch 1905, viewed from the east



Plate 10-16: Trench 7, feature 705/707 viewed from the south, cut by linear feature 507, associated with the light railway


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: RG
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\113221\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\assessment\2017_02_02\113221_plates.ai	



Plate 10-17: Trench 44, ditch 4412, viewed from the south-west



Plate 10-18: Trench 92, ditch 9204 viewed from the north


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: RG
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\113221\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\assessment\2017_02_02\113221_plates.ai	



Plate 10-19: Trench 68, colluvial sequence viewed from the north-east



Plate 10-20: Prehistoric pottery. Mortlake-type Peterborough Ware (from 3005)


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: RG
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\113221\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\assessment\2017_02_02\113221_plates.ai	



Plate 10-21: Prehistoric pottery. Mortlake-type Peterborough Ware (from 9309)



Plate 10-22: Prehistoric pottery. Fine Beaker (from 1207)


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: RG
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\113221\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\assessment\2017_02_02\113221_plates.ai	



Plate 10-23: Prehistoric pottery. Collared Urn (from 809)



Plate 10-24: Prehistoric pottery. Shouldered jar with fingernail decoration (from 2505)



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: RG
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\113221\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\assessment\2017_02_02\113221_plates.ai	



Plate 10-25: Ground stone axe fragment (from 9314)



Plate 10-26: Polished axe fragment reused as a hammer-stone (from 511)

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: RG
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\113221\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\assessment\2017_02_02\113221_plates.ai	

Abbreviations List

AAJV	Arup Atkins Joint Venture
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar
GPS	Global Positioning System
NMP	National Mapping Programme
NT	National Trust
OUV	Outstanding Universal Value
WA	Wessex Archaeology
WCAS	Wiltshire Council Archaeological Service
WC	Wiltshire Council
WHS	World Heritage Site
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

References

- [1] Wessex Archaeology, A303 Amesbury to Berwick Down, Wiltshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological trial trench evaluation, unpublished client report, ref. 113220-04, 2016a.
- [2] Wessex Archaeology, A303 Amesbury to Berwick Down, Wiltshire: detailed gradiometer and ground penetrating radar survey report, unpublished client report, ref. 113220, 2016b.
- [3] British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain online viewer, available at: http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_ofbritain/home.html .
- [4] UNESCO, Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, 2015.
- [5] Darvill, T, Constant, V and Milner, E (eds), Stonehenge World Heritage Site: an archaeological research framework, English Heritage, available at: <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/stonehenge-whs-research-framework/>, 2005.
- [6] Leivers, M and Powell, A B, A Research Framework for the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site: Research Agenda and Strategy, Salisbury:

Wessex Archaeology Monograph 39 , in press.

- [7] Darvill, T , A Research Framework for the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site: Research Activity in the Stonehenge Landscape 2005–2012, in press.
- [8] Bowden M, Soutar S, Field D and Barber M, The Stonehenge Landscape: analysing the Stonehenge World Heritage Site, Swindon: Historic England, 2015.
- [9] Simmonds, S and Thomas, B, Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site. Management Plan 2015, Stonehenge and Avebury WHS Steering Committee, 2015.
- [10] Roberts D, Valdez-Tullet A and Forward A, Historic England Excavation and Analysis. HE7238 – Stonehenge Southern WHS Survey Assessment Report, Historic England, 2016.
- [11] Richards, J, The Stonehenge Environs Project, Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England, English Heritage Archaeological Report 16, 1990.
- [12] Ashbee, P, Bell, M and Proudfoot, E, Ashbee, P, Bell, M and Proudfoot, E, London: English Heritage Archaeological Report 11, 1989.
- [13] Linford N, Linford P and Payne, A, Stonehenge Southern WHS Survey; Diamonds Field, Druids Lodge, Wiltshire; Report on Geophysical Surveys October 2015, Portsmouth: Historic England, Research Department Report Series 94-2015, 2015a.
- [14] Linford N, Linford P and Payne, A, Stonehenge Southern WHS Survey; Normanton Down, Wiltshire, Report on Geophysical Surveys October and November 2015, Portsmouth: Historic England, Research Department Report Series 96-2015, 2015b.
- [15] Bradley, R, Entwistle, R and Raymond, F, Prehistoric Land Divisions on Salisbury Plain: the work of the Wessex Linear Ditches Project, London: English Heritage, 1994.
- [16] Wessex Archaeology, "Stonehenge Environmental Improvements Project Longbarrow Crossroads, Winterbourne Stoke, Wiltshire," Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury, 2014.
- [17] Vatcher, F and Vatcher, L, "Excavation and fieldwork in Wiltshire, 1967, Winterbourne Stoke/Wilsford," *Wiltshire Archaeol Natur Hist Mag*, vol. 63, pp. 108-9, 1968.
- [18] James, N D G, Plain Soldiering, Salisbury: Hobnob Press, 1987.
- [19] CIfA, Standard and Guidance: for archaeological field evaluation, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014a.
- [20] CIfA, Standard and Guidance: for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b.
- [21] Museum and Galleries Commissions, Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections, Museum and Galleries Commissions, 1992.

- [22] McKinley, J I, "Cremation: Excavation, Analysis and Interpretation of Material from Cremation-Related Contexts," in *S. Tarlow and L. Nilsson Stutz (eds) The Oxford Handbook of the Archaeology of Death and Burial*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2013, pp. 147-71.
- [23] McKinley, J I and Roberts, C, Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains, IfA Technical Paper no. 13, 1993.
- [24] English Heritage, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (2nd edition), Swindon: Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, 2011.
- [25] Beek, G C van, Dental Morphology: an illustrated guide, Bristol: Wright PSG, 1983.
- [26] Buikstra, J E and Ubelaker, D H, Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains, Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series 44, 1994.
- [27] Scheuer, L and Black, S, Developmental Juvenile Osteology, London: Academic Press, 2000.
- [28] McKinley, J I, "Compiling a skeletal inventory: disarticulated and co-mingled remains," in *M Brickley and J I McKinley (eds) Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains. British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology and Institute for Field Archaeology*, 2004, pp. 13-16.
- [29] Serjeantson, D, Review of Animal Remains from the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age of Southern Britain (4000 BC – 1500 BC), English Heritage, Res. Dept. Rep. Ser. 29, 2011.
- [30] Stace, C, New Flora of the British Isles (2nd edition), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997.
- [31] Zohary, D and Hopf, M, Domestication of Plants in the Old World: the origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the Nile Valley (3rd edition), Oxford: Clarendon Press, 2000.
- [32] Pelling, R, "Archaeobotanical assessment," in *Roberts D, Valdez-Tullet A and Forward A 2016 Historic England Excavation and Analysis. HE7238 – Stonehenge Southern WHS Survey Assessment Report*, Historic England, 2016.
- [33] Fuller, D Q, Stevens, C J and McClatchie, M, "Routine activities, tertiary refuse and labor organization: social inference from everyday archaeobotany," in *M Madella and M Savard (eds) Ancient Plants and People: contemporary trends in archaeobotany*, University of Arizona Press, 2014, pp. 174-217.
- [34] Pelling, R, Campbell, G, Carruthers, W, Hunter, K. and Marshall, P, "Exploring contamination (intrusion and residuality) in the archaeobotanical record: case studies from central and southern England," *Vegetation History and Archaeobotany*, no. 24, pp. 85-99, 2015.

- [35] Reimer, P J, Bard, E, Bayliss, A, Beck, J W, Blackwell, P G, Bronk Ramsey, C, Grootes, P M, Guilderson, T P, Heaton, T J, Hoffmann, D L, Hogg, A G, Hughes, K A, Kaiser, K F, Kromer, B, Manning, S W, Nui, M, Reimer, R W, Scott, E M, Southon, J R, Staff, R A, Turney, C S M, "IntCal13 and Marine 13 Calibration Curve, 0–50,000 Years BP," *Radiocarbon*, no. 55, 2013.
- [36] Bronk Ramsey, C and Lee, S, "Recent and phased development of the Program OxCal," *Radiocarbon*, vol. 55, no. 2-3, pp. 720-30, 2013.
- [37] Mook, W G, "Business Meeting: recommendations/resolutions adopted by the twelfth international radiocarbon conference," *Radiocarbon*, vol. 28, p. 799, 1986.
- [38] Stuiver, M, and Reimer, P J, "A computer program for radiocarbon age calculation," *Radiocarbon*, vol. 28, pp. 1022-30, 1986.
- [39] Stuiver, M, and Reimer, P J, "Extended 14C data base and revised CALIB 3.0 14C age calibration program," *Radiocarbon*, vol. 35, p. 215–30, 1993.
- [40] J. H. J. H. K. M. B. P. a. T. H. Olsen, "'Old wood' effect in radiocarbon dating of prehistoric cremated bones?," *J Archaeol Sci*, vol. 40, p. 30–4, 2013.
- [41] C. B. F. a. S. R. J. Snoek, "Carbon exchanges between bone apatite and fuels during cremation: impact on radiocarbon dates," *Radiocarbon*, vol. 56, no. 2, p. 591–602, 2014.
- [42] C. M. P. M. J. P. M. P. J. R. J. T. J. W. T. W. K. a. P. P. M. Willis, "The dead of Stonehenge," *Antiquity*, vol. 90, p. 337–56, 2016.
- [43] Powell, A B, Barclay, A J, Mephram, L and Stevens, C J, Imperial College Sports Ground and RMC Land, Harlington: the development of prehistoric and later communities in the Colne Valley and on the Heathrow Terraces, Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology Report 33, 2016.
- [44] SMA, Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive, Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1995.
- [45] Brown, D H, Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (revised edition), Archaeological Archives Forum, 2011.
- [46] ADS, Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice, 2013.
- [47] SMA, Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections; guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993.

Appendices

Appendix A Trench tables

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench.

Area SW2 – Trenches 1-30

TR. 1	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 409987 140750	105.94 m OD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>
101	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark greyish brown silty loam with common inclusions of flint and chalk	0.00–0.23
102	Layer	Subsoil: mid yellowish brown sandy silt loam with sparse inclusions of flint and chalk	0.23–0.33
103	Layer	Natural, chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.33
104	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	0.33–0.63
105	Cut	Natural feature	0.37–0.47
106	Layer	Fill of 105	-
107	Cut	Natural feature	0.33–0.67
108	Layer	Fill of 107	-

TR. 2	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 409977 140783	105.94 m OD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>
201	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark greyish brown silty loam with common inclusions of flint and chalk	0.00–0.15
202	Layer	Subsoil: mid yellowish brown sandy silt loam with sparse inclusions of flint and chalk	0.15–0.23
203	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.23–0.32
204	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
205	Cut	Ditch running NE–SW with straight moderate sides and concave base. 0.36 m wide and 0.40 m deep. Filled with (206) and (207), overlying (203). Feature not well preserved due to heavy root disturbance.	0.27–0.66
206	Layer	Secondary fill of 205. Compact reddish brown loam with coarse components of 30% angular flint (<0.15 m). Overlies 207	-
207	Layer	Primary fill of 205. Pale brown loam with chalk inclusions. 0.15 m wide. Overlies 205	-

TR. 3	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410017 140782	105.16 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
301	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark greyish brown silty loam with common inclusions of flint and chalk	0.00–0.23
302	Layer	Subsoil: mid yellowish brown sandy silt loam with sparse inclusions of flint and chalk	0.23–0.30
303	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.30
304	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
305	Cut	Ditch running NNW–SSE with straight steep sides and concave base. 0.34 m wide and 0.17 m deep. Filled with (306), overlying (303). Feature not well preserved due to heavy root disturbance.	0.30–0.47
306	Layer	Secondary fill of 305. Loose dark brown loam. Contains 30% angular flint (<0.15 m) and rare pieces of chalk. Heavily bioturbated. Overlies 305	-

TR. 4	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410005 140806	105.77 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
401	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark greyish brown silty loam with common inclusions of flint and chalk	0.00–0.26
402	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.26–0.36

TR. 5	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 409987 140847	106.98 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
501	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid brown loose silty clay loam with inclusions of moderate small chalk and sparse sub-angular flint	0.00–0.24
502	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.24
503	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
504	Cut	Ditch running N–S with moderate concave sides and base. 0.76 m wide and 0.20 m deep. Filled with (505). Overlying (502).	0.24–0.44
505	Layer	Backfill of 504, light grey silty loam with redeposited chalk and sparse medium angular flints. Overlies 504.	-
506	Cut	Terminus of penannular ditch with moderate concave sides and base. 0.70 m wide and 0.48 m deep. Filled with (511). Overlies (509).	0.24–0.72

507	Layer	Primary fill of 513. Dark greyish brown silty loam with sparse fine chalk. Overlies (508). Rare charcoal. Pottery finds concentrated at western extent.	-
508	Layer	Cremation deposit in grave 512, divided in four quadrants	-
509	Layer	Secondary fill of pit 513, mid brown sandy loam with moderate fine chalk and rare flint. Overlies (507)	-
510	Layer	Fill of 513, Creamy white, compact silty chalk. Overlies (507)	-
511	Layer	Secondary fill of ditch 506, mid yellowish brown sandy silt loam, moderate fine-medium flint, rare fine chalk. Overlies 506	-
512	Cut	Cremation grave, 0.43 m diameter, 0.23 m surviving depth. Cut and truncated by pit 513	0.84–1.06
513	Cut	Pit, 0.7–1 m wide and 0.35 m deep, with vertical sides and flat base. Truncates grave 512, and is cut by terminal 506 of penannular ditch	0.64–0.99
514	Cut	Shallow gully running N–S, 0.18 m wide and 0.05 m deep	0.24–0.29
515	Layer	Secondary fill of gully 514, mid yellowish brown sandy silt loam	-
516	Cut	Shallow circular feature in interior of penannular ditch, 0.35–0.6 m wide and 0.27 m deep, steep concave sides and irregular base	0.24–0.51
517	Layer	Secondary fill of 516, mid greyish brown sandy silt loam, sparse medium flint. Beaker pottery	-
518	Cut	Shallow circular feature in interior of penannular ditch, 0.3–0.35 m wide and 0.17 m deep with concave profile	0.24–0.41
519	Layer	Secondary fill of 518, mid greyish brown sandy silt loam; sparse medium flint, moderate fine chalk	-
520	Cut	Posthole in interior of penannular ditch, 0.22 m diameter and 0.5 m deep with tapering profile	0.24–0.29
521	Layer	Secondary fill of 520, mid yellowish brown silty loam, abundant fine chalk, sparse medium flint. Beaker and prehistoric pottery	-
522	Layer	Upper fill of 520, dark grey brown sandy silt loam, moderate medium flint	-
523	Cut	Cremation grave, 0.38–0.5 m wide and 0.26 m deep with steep concave sides and uneven base	0.24–0.50
524	Layer	Cremation deposit in grave 523, mid yellowish brown sandy silt loam, cremated human bone, excavated in four quadrants	-

TR. 6	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410025 140842	105.76 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
601	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark greyish brown silty loam, common of flint and chalk	0.00–0.25
602	Layer	Subsoil: mid yellowish brown sandy silt loam with sparse of flint and chalk	0.25–0.32
603	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.32
604	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
605	Cut	Ditch running E–W with concave sides and flat base. 2.22 m wide and 0.83 m deep. Filled with (606) (607) and (608), overlying (603). Northern side of the feature not well preserved due to heavy root disturbance.	0.32–1.15
606	Layer	Secondary fill of 605. Dark brown silty loam, compact. Contains very abundant medium and fine chalk flakes, very abundant medium and fine gravel and common sub-rounded and sub-angular flint (<0.05 m). Finds concentrated in the top of the fill. Overlies 607	-
607	Layer	Secondary fill of 605. Mid brown silty loam, compact. Contains rare fine chalk flakes, common fine gravel and very rare sub-angular flint (<0.03 m). Characteristics suggest a slow deposition. Overlies 608	-
608	Layer	Secondary fill of 605. Pale brown silty loam. Contains very abundant medium chalk flakes. Highly mixed suggests rapid deposition. Overlies 605	-

TR. 7	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410006 140881	106.72 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
701	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid brown loose silty clay loam with moderate inclusions of sub-angular chalk and flint	0.00–0.24
702	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.24
703	Cut	Shallow linear running N–S. Moderate straight sides with a flat base. 1.58 m wide and 0.06 m deep. Possible railway disturbance.	0.24–0.30
704	Layer	Secondary fill, mid brown silty clay loam with moderate chalk (2 mm) and sparse fine sub-angular flints. Similar to ploughsoil but with more chalk flecks.	-
705	Cut	Oval pit with stepped steep sides and concave base. In plan 1.28 m long and 0.68 m wide, orientated NNW/ESE. 0.54 m deep. Filled with 706. Overlies 703. Evidence of heavy bioturbation.	0.24–0.78

706	Layer	Loose black loam with rare chalk (<50 mm) and abundant angular flint (<100 mm) most of which are burnt. Heavy bioturbation.	-
707	Cut	Cut of irregular shape in plan and in section. Unknown function or chronology. Extends beyond the trench. 0.24 m deep. Overlies 703. Plough and root disturbance evident.	0.24–0.48
708	Layer	Secondary fill of 707. Loose very dark brown loam with abundant angular flint (<0.10 m). Overlies 707. 0.24 m thick. Moderate bioturbation.	-
709	Cut	Ditch running N–S. straight sides with a concave base, with a moderate slope on the NE side and steep on the SW side. 0.34 m wide and 0.11 m deep.	0.24–0.35
710	Layer	Secondary fill of 709. Loose dark reddish brown silty loam. Overlies 709. 0.11 m thick. Moderate bioturbation.	-
711	Cut	Cut of irregular shape. Irregularly sided and an irregular base. Unknown function or chronology. 0.24 m deep. Overlies 703. Plough and root disturbance evident.	0.24–0.48
712	Layer	Fill of 709. Variably compact reddish brown loam with common angular flint inclusions (<40 mm). Overlies 711. 0.24 m thick.	-
713	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

TR. 8	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410028 140900	106.76 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
801	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark yellowish brown silty loam with common inclusions of chalk and moderate sub-angular flint inclusions	0.00–0.25
802	-	Void	
803	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.25
804	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
805	Cut	Linear ditch running N–S with steep convex sides and slightly concave base. 1.24 m wide and 0.75 m deep. Filled with 806, 807 and 808, overlying 804. Upper of the feature not well preserved due to bioturbation. Fills appear to have entered from the e	0.20–0.92
806	Layer	Secondary fill of 805. Dark yellowish brown silty loam. Contains moderate blocky and peagrit chalk (<35 mm) and sub-rounded and sub-angular flint (<85 mm). Band of flint at around 0.30 m from the top of the fill. Overlies 807	-
807	Layer	Primary fill of 805. Yellowish brown silty loam. Contains common pea-grit and angular chalk (<50 mm) and occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flint (<80 mm). Appears to enter the profile from the east. Overlies 808	-

808	Layer	Primary fill of 805. Pale brown silty loam with high silt content. Contains moderate sub-angular chalk (<30 mm) and occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flint (<75 mm). Appears to enter the profile from the east. Some evidence of bioturbation. Overlies 805	-
809	Cut	Small sub-square pit with very steep straight sides and an irregular concave base. In plan 0.77 m long and 0.60 m wide. 0.36 m deep. Filled with 810 and 811. Overlies 804.	0.25–0.61
810	Layer	Backfill of 809. Dark brown silty clay loam. Contains moderate blocky and pea-grit chalk (<30 mm) and occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flint (<65 mm). Prob. deliberate backfill of topsoil related material. Overlies 811.	-
811	Layer	backfill of 809. Dark yellowish brown silty loam. Contains occasional blocky and pea-grit chalk (<35 mm) and sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular flint (<85 mm). Probable deliberate backfill of topsoil related material after the deliberate placement of the quern	-

TR. 9	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 409971 140920	108.55 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
901	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark greyish brown silty loam with very common of small chalk	0.00–0.30
902	-	Void	
903	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.30
904	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
905	Cut	Ditch running E–W with steep straight sides and irregular base. 0.36 m wide and 0.19 m deep. Filled with 906, overlying 903. Feature heavily affected by bioturbation.	0.30–0.49
906	Layer	Secondary fill of 905. Light yellowish brown silty clay loam. Contains common blocky chalk (<0.03 m) and rare nodular flint (<0.05 m). Some evidence of bioturbation. Overlies 905.	-

TR. 10	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410010 140931	107.57 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1001	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid greyish brown silty clay loam with common inclusions of chalk	0.00–0.30
1002	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.30
1003	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

TR. 11	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410091 140943	107.17 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1101	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid greyish brown silty loam with common inclusions of chalk and flint	0.00–0.18
1102	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.18
1103	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	0.14–0.45

TR. 12	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410123 140943	106.56 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1201	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark greyish brown silty clay loam with moderate inclusions of chalk and flint	0.00–0.27
1202	-	Void	
1203	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.27
1204	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
1205	Cut	Ditch running E–W with gentle concave sides and irregular base. 0.96 m wide and 0.05 m deep. Filled with 1206, overlying 1203. Shallow truncated ditch.	0.27–0.32
1206	Layer	Secondary fill of 1205. Light brown silty clay. Contains common (75%) chalk flakes of varying sizes Overlies 1205.	-
1207	Cut	Circular pit with regular sub-vertical straight sides and flat base. In plan 0.84 m long and 0.76 m wide. 0.29 m deep. Filled with 1208, 1209 and 1210. Overlies 1203.	0.27–0.56
1208	Layer	Primary fill of 1207. Loose light grey chalk and degraded chalk mixed with loam. Contains very common (90%) chalk and rare flint (<70 mm). 0.19 m deep. Overlies 1207.	-
1209	Layer	Secondary fill of 1207. Loose very dark brown loam. Contains moderate angular flint (<0.10 m) and rare chalk (<0.03 m). 0.29 m deep. Overlies 1208. Strong evidence of bioturbation.	-
1210	Layer	Secondary fill of 1207. Moderately compact light brown loam. Contains moderate angular flint (<0.07 m) and abundant chalk (<0.05 m). 0.25 m deep. Overlies 1209. Strong evidence of bioturbation.	-

TR. 13	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410110 140910	106.43 m OD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>
1301	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark brown loose loam with common small inclusions of sub-angular chalk and flint	0.00–0.30
1302	Layer	Subsoil: mid yellowish brown silt with moderate fine chalk inclusions.	0.30–0.37
1303	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.37
1304	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
1305	Cut	Ditch of barrow running N–S, with a parallel ditch to the east. Unknown base as not reached due to depth. The eastern slope is shallow with straight sides and the western slope is shallow then becomes stepped with a vertical slope; 6.93 m wide and 1.53 deep	0.37–1.90
1306	Layer	Tertiary fill of 1305. Compact light brown silty loam with abundant medium and fine chalk flakes, rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and very common fine gravel. 0.77 m deep. Overlies 1307.	-
1307	Layer	Fill of 1305. Compact dark brown silty loam with very common medium and fine chalk, fine and medium gravel and sub-angular flint. 0.15 m deep. Overlies 1308.	-
1308	Layer	Upper secondary fill of 1305. Compact mid brown silty loam with rare fine chalk, common fine gravel and rare sub-rounded flint. 0.38 m deep. Overlies 1309.	-
1309	Layer	Secondary fill of 1305. Loose dark grey silt with common fine and medium chalk, common fine and medium gravel and sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. 0.51 m deep. Overlies 1310.	-
1310	Layer	Lowest recorded fill of 1305. Very compact light grey silty chalk (90%). Concentrated on the eastern side of the ditch. Overlies 1305.	-

TR. 14	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410094 140893	106.13 m OD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>
1401	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark brown loose loam with common small inclusions of sub-angular chalk and flint	0.00–0.30
1402	Layer	Subsoil: mid yellowish brown silt with moderate fine chalk inclusions.	0.30–0.60
1403	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.60
1404	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

1405	Cut	Irregular linear ditch running N–S, with a parallel ditch to the east 1407. Shallow irregular sides and an irregular base. 1.75 m wide and 0.60 m deep. Overlies 1403. Some possible evidence of root disturbance.	0.60–1.20
1406	Layer	Secondary fill	-
1407	Cut	Linear ditch running NE–SW, with a parallel ditch to the west 1405. Moderate straight sides with a flat base. 1.58 m wide and 0.42 m deep. Overlies 1403. Some evidence of root disturbance.	0.60–1.02
1408	Layer	Secondary fill	-
1409	Layer	Primary fill of 1407. Loose light grey silt with abundant chalk (<0.005 m). Overlies 1407. Evidence of moderate bioturbation.	-
1410	Cut	Linear ditch. Probably same as 1305. Unexcavated	0.60
1411	Layer	Unexcavated fill of ditch	-
1412	Cut	Linear ditch. Unexcavated	0.60
1413	Layer	Unexcavated fill of ditch	-

TR. 15	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410066 140870	105.85 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1501	Layer	Ploughsoil; dark greyish brown sandy silt loam with sparse chalk and flint	0.00–0.24
1502	Layer	Subsoil: Mid yellowish brown sandy silt loam with moderate inclusions of fine chalk	0.24–0.30
1503	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.30
1504	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
1505	Cut	Linear ditch running SE–NW with moderate stepped sides and flat base. 1.18 m wide and 0.50 m deep. Filled with 1506, 1507 and 1508. Overlying 1503.	0.30–0.80
1506	Layer	Primary fill of 1505. Compact light yellowish brown silt loam. Contains rare coarse flint and abundant sub-rounded and angular fine chalk. 0.32 m deep. Overlies 1505.	-
1507	Layer	Secondary fill of 1505. Loose light greyish brown sandy loam. Contains moderate fine chalk. 0.14 m deep. Overlies 1506.	-
1508	Layer	Secondary fill of 1505. Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Contains sparse fine chalk and medium sub-rounded flint. 0.14 m deep. Overlies 1507. Some evidence of bioturbation. Burrowing in northern section.	-

TR. 16	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410061 140835	105.00 m OD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>
1601	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid brown silty clay loam with moderate inclusions of chalk	0.00–0.21
1602	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.21–0.30

TR. 17	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410073 140806	104.10 m OD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>
1701	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid grey brown sandy silt loam with sparse inclusions of medium chalk and flint	0.00–0.14
1702	Layer	Subsoil: Mid yellowish brown sandy silt loam with sparse inclusions of fine chalk	0.14–0.21
1703	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.21
1704	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

TR. 18	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410143 140828	104.37 m OD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>
1801	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid grey brown sandy silt loam with sparse inclusions of medium chalk and flint	0.00–0.19
1802	Layer	Subsoil: light yellowish brown sandy silt with abundant fine chalk	0.19–0.25
1803	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.25
1804	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

TR. 19	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410106 140845	105.01 m OD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>
1901	Layer	Ploughsoil dark grey brown sandy loam with moderate inclusions of fine chalk and sparse inclusions of flint	0.00–0.21
1902	Layer	Dark greyish brown sandy loam with abundant inclusions of fine chalk	0.21–0.33
1903	Layer	Natural geology, chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.33
1904	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

1905	Ditch	Ditch running NE–SW with moderate concave sides and base. 2.18 m wide and 1.18 m deep. Filled with 1906, 1907 and 1908. Overlying 1903.	0.33–1.51
1906	Layer	Secondary fill of 1905. Moderately compact light brown silty loam. Contains very common medium and fine chalk flakes, very common fine gravel and rare sub-rounded and sub-angular flint. 0.33 m deep. Overlies 1907.	-
1907	Layer	Secondary fill of 1905. Compact light brown silty loam. Contains common medium and fine chalk flakes and abundant fine gravel. 0.52 m deep. Overlies 1908.	-
1908	Layer	Secondary fill of 1905. Light grey silty chalk. 90% medium and fine chalk fragments. 0.30 m deep. Overlies 1905. Shows some grey lenses.	-

TR. 20	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410053 140854	104.60 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
2001	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid grey brown sandy loam with sparse inclusions of fine chalk and flint	0.00–0.22
2002	Layer	Subsoil: light yellowish brown sandy silt loam with abundant inclusions of fine chalk	0.22–0.29
2003	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.29
2004	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

TR. 21	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410220 140866	103.50 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
2101	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid grey brown silty loam with moderate inclusions of sub-angular flint and sparse fine chalk	0.00–0.27
2102	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.27
2103	-	Void	
2104	Layer	Number assigned to natural and/or geological features within the trench.	-

TR. 22	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410176 140888	104.61 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
2201	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid grey brown sandy silt loam with sparse inclusions of fine flint and chalk	0.00–0.14
2202	Layer	Subsoil: mid yellowish brown sandy silt loam with sparse inclusions of medium chalk	0.14–0.24

2203	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.24
2204	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

TR. 23	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410209 140914	104.11 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
2301	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark grey brown sandy silt loam with sparse inclusions of medium flint and rare inclusions of medium chalk	0.00–0.19
2302	Layer	Subsoil: mid yellowish brown sandy silt loam with moderate inclusions of fine chalk	0.19–0.25
2303	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.25
2304	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

TR. 24	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410165 140944	105.58 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
2401	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid greyish brown silty clay loam with frequent inclusions of flint and chalk	0.00–0.26
2402	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.26

TR. 25	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410202 140970	105.23 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
2501	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid greyish brown silty clay loam with frequent inclusions of flint and chalk	0.00–0.10
2502	Layer	Subsoil: mid yellowish brown sandy silt loam with moderate inclusions of fine chalk	0.01–0.25
2503	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.25
2504	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
2505	Cut	Oval pit with irregular moderate sides and irregular base. In plan 0.74 m long and 0.67 m wide. 0.20 m deep. Filled with 2506 and 2607. Overlies 2503.	0.25–0.45
2506	Layer	Primary fill of 2505. Light yellowish brown silty loam. Contains moderate inclusions of fine to medium chalk blocks. 0.10 m deep. Overlies 2505.	-

2507	Layer	Secondary fill of 2505. Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Contains sparse inclusions of medium chalk and rare medium flint. 0.20 m deep. Overlies 2506.	-
2508	Cut	Sub-circular posthole with straight steep sides and concave base. In plan 0.38 m long and 0.34 m wide, 0.18 m deep. Filled with 2509 and 2513. Overlies 2503.	0.25–0.43
2509	Layer	Secondary fill of 2505. Mid brown silty loam. Contains inclusions of common fine gravel, common medium and fine chalk and one sub-rounded cobble. 0.14 m deep. Overlies 2513.	-
2510	Cut	Sub-circular posthole with straight steep sides and concave base. In plan 0.38 m long and 0.34 m wide, 0.18 m deep. Filled with 2511 and 2512. Overlies 2503.	0.25–0.43
2511	Layer	Secondary fill of 2510. Loose mid brown loam. Contains 30 % inclusions of chalk (<40 mm). 0.11 m deep. Overlies 2512.	-
2512	Layer	Primary fill of 2510. Very light brownish grey loam and degraded chalk (<40 mm). 0.07 m deep. Overlies 2510.	-
2513	Layer	Primary fill of 2508. Light grey silt and 90% medium and fine chalk. 0.08 m deep. Overlies 2508.	-

TR. 26	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410244 140955	104.10 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
2601	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid brown silty clay with occasional small inclusions of chalk	0.00–0.15
2602	Layer	Subsoil: mid brown silty clay with frequent small chalk and moderate small angular flint inclusions.	0.15–0.30
2603	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.30

TR. 27	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410257 140910	103.17 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
2701	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid brown silty clay with occasional small inclusions of chalk	0.00–0.25
2702	Layer	Subsoil: loose mid brown loam with occasional small inclusions of chalk	0.25–0.30
2703	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.3-
2704	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

TR. 28	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410303 140927	102.40 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
2801	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark greyish brown silty loam with sparse medium inclusions of chalk and flint	0.00–0.25
2802	Layer	Subsoil: mid yellowish brown silt with moderate fine chalk inclusions.	0.25–0.37
2803	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.37
2804	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
2805	Cut	Linear ditch running E–W with concave sides and base. Moderate northern slope and sharp southern slope. 0.87 m wide and 0.39 m deep. Filled with 2806 and 2807. Overlying 2803.	0.37–0.76
2806	Layer	Primary fill of 2805. Light yellowish brown silt loam with moderate medium chalk blocks. 0.15 m deep. Overlies 2805.	-
2807	Layer	Secondary fill of 2805. Mid grey brown sandy silt loam with moderate medium chalk blocks. 0.32 m deep. Overlies 2806.	-

TR. 29	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410280 140963	103.45 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
2901	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark greyish brown silty loam with sparse medium inclusions of chalk and flint	0.00–0.13
2902	Layer	Subsoil: mid yellowish brown silt with moderate fine chalk inclusions.	0.13–0.23
2903	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.23
2904	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

TR. 30	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410314 140969	103.03 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
3001	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark brown loose loam with common small inclusions of sub-angular chalk and flint	0.00–0.12
3002	Layer	Subsoil: mid brown loose loam with common small inclusions of sub-angular chalk and flint	0.12–0.26
3003	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.26
3004	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

3005	Cut	Cut of possible pit or root bowl. Irregular in plan, 0.66 m long and 0.52 m wide. Irregular sides and slope, 0.20 m deep. Strong evidence of bioturbation and root activity. Overlies 3004	0.26–0.46
3006	Layer	Fill of 3005. Loose greyish brown loam with 40% chalk (<40 mm) and very rare angular flint. 0.20 m deep. Heavy modern bioturbation. Overlies 3005.	-
3007	Cut	Probable tree-throw hole or possible oval pit with concave moderate sides and irregular base. In plan 1.9 m long and 1.30 m wide. 0.39 m deep. Filled with 3008 and 3009. Overlies (3003). Some root and/or burrowing activity.	0.26–0.65
3008	Layer	Fill of 3007. Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam with sparse medium chalk blocks. 0.16 m deep. Humic soil suggests organic decay rather than primary edge collapse. Overlies 3007.	-
3009	Layer	Fill of 3007. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt loam with moderate medium chalk blocks and rare coarse flint. 0.27 m deep. Likely truncated due to shallow top and subsoil. Overlies 3008.	-

Area SW1 – Trenches 31–65

TR. 31	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410845 141116	94.07 m OD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>
3101	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid brown loose silty clay loam with moderate inclusions of sub-rounded chalk and flint.	0.00–0.23
3102	-	Void	
3103	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.23
3104	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

TR. 32	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410894 141116	92.66 m OD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>
3201	Layer	Ploughsoil: greyish brown loose silty clay loam with common inclusions of sub-rounded chalk and rare flint	0.00–0.35 m
3202	-	Void	
3203	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.27
3204	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
3205	Cut	Shallow linear feature running NW–SE, possibly a former hedgerow or field boundary. Moderate straight sides with an irregular base. 1.20 m wide and 0.14 m deep. Possibly associated with 3207. Cuts 3203.	0.35–0.49
3206	Layer	Primary fill of 3205. Mid brownish white sub-rounded chalk 2–6 mm with silty clay. Overlies 3205. 0.14 m thick. Larger pieces of chalk at the bottom of the fill.	-
3207	Cut	Shallow linear feature running NW–SE, possibly a former hedgerow or field boundary. Irregularly shaped and sloping sides with an irregular base. 1.09 m wide and 0.09 m deep. Possibly associated with 3205. Cuts 3203. Filled with 3208.	0.35–0.46
3208	Layer	Primary fill of 3207. Mid brownish white blocky chalk with silty clay. Overlies 3207. 0.09 m thick. Rare inclusions of nodular flint.	-

TR. 33	25 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410874 141133	93.51 m OD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>
3301	Layer	Ploughsoil mid brown loose silty clay loam with moderate inclusions of sub-rounded chalk and flint	0.00–0.28

3302	-	Void	
3303	Layer	Natural geology, chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.28
3304	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
3305	Cut	Shallow linear feature running NW-SE, possibly a former hedgerow or field boundary. Moderate concave sides with a flat base, SW slope is more gradual. 0.90 m wide and 0.15 m deep. Possibly associated with 3205. Cuts 3303. Filled with 3306. Some evidence of bioturbation	0.28–0.43
3306	Layer	Primary fill of 3305. Mid brownish white sub-rounded chalk with silty clay. Overlies 3305. 0.15 m thick. Larger flint fragments towards the NE edge.	-

TR. 34	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410902 141154	93.36 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
3401	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid brown loose silty clay loam with moderate inclusions of sub-rounded chalk and flint	0.00–0.28
3402	-	Void	
3403	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.28
3404	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
3405	Cut	Ditch terminus of a ditch running NW–SE. Steep concave sides with a flat base. 1.14 m wide and 0.35 m deep. Cuts 3403. Filled with 3406 and 3407.	0.28–0.63
3406	Layer	Backfill of 3405. Greyish white silty loam with abundant chalk and rare flints. Overlies 3405. 0.30 m thick. Redeposited chalk as a deliberate backfill.	-
3407	Layer	Tertiary fill of 3405. Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with common chalk inclusions. Overlies 3406. 0.04 m thick. Tertiary fill derived from ploughsoil.	-

TR. 35	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410929 141133	91.46 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
3501	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid brown loose silty clay loam with moderate inclusions of sub-rounded chalk and flint	0.00–0.26
3502	-	Void	
3503	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.26

TR. 36	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410953 141147	90.67 m OD
--------	--------------	-------------------	------------

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>
3601	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid brown loose silty clay loam with moderate inclusions of sub-rounded chalk and flint	0.00–0.25
3602	Layer	Void	
3603	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.25

TR. 37	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411016 141144	89.96 m OD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>
3701	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid greyish brown loose silty loam with moderate inclusions of small sub-rounded chalk and sparse flint	0.00–0.38
3702	-	Void	
3703	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.38
3704	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
3705	Layer	Colluvium: dark brown silty clay loam with sparse flint and chalk inclusions with occasional patches of common very small chalk. Some evidence of bioturbation.	0.33–0.60

TR. 38	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410980 141161	88.93 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
3801	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark brown loose silty loam with common inclusions of blocky chalk and nodular flint	0.00–0.38
3802	-	Void	
3803	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.50
3804	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
3805	Layer	Colluvium: silty clay loam with very frequent chalk and pea grit inclusions. Possibly accumulated through erosion of water down the slope.	0.40–0.50

TR. 39	25 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411012 141172	89.39 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
3901	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid greyish brown loose silty loam with abundant inclusions of chalk and flint	0.00–0.45
3902	Layer	Subsoil: dark greyish brown silty clay with sparse angular flint inclusions.	0.45–0.60
3903	Layer	Colluvium: yellowish grey silt and chalk.	0.60
3904	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

TR. 40	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410048 141171	95.08 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
4001	Layer	Ploughsoil: brownish grey loose silty loam with moderate inclusions of small chalk and flint	0.00–0.20
4002	Layer	Subsoil: light brownish grey loose silty loam with abundant inclusions of medium chalk components	0.20–0.33
4003	Layer	Natural geology, chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.33
4004	Layer	Void	
4005	Layer	Colluvium: mid greyish brown with sparse inclusions of chalk and flint.	0.4–

TR. 41	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411087 141196	97.01 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
4101	Layer	Ploughsoil: greyish brown loose silty loam with inclusions of abundant small chalk and sparse flint components	0.00–0.26

4102	-	Void	
4103	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.26
4104	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
4105	Cut	Ditch running E–W. Steep straight sides with a flat base, part of the SW edge is concave then straight and steep. 0.95 m wide and 0.97 m deep. Filled with 4106 and 4107. Overlies 4103.	0.26–1.23
4106	Layer	Primary fill of 4105. Mid brownish white sub-rounded chalk (6–20 mm) with some silty clay loam. Overlies 4105. 0.72 m thick.	-
4107	Layer	Secondary fill of 4105. Mid brown silty clay loam with moderate sub-rounded small chalk and rare angular medium flint. Larger inclusions towards the bottom of the fill. Overlies 4106. 0.72 m thick.	-
4108	Cut	Ditch running SE–NW. Steep convex sides with a concave base. 1.25 m wide and 0.57 m deep. Filled with 4109, 4110 and 4111. Overlies 4103. Runs parallel to ditch 4105.	0.26–0.83
4109	Layer	Primary fill of 4108. Yellowish white silty loam with abundant chalk (10–50 mm). 0.27 m thick. Probably ditch material that has collapsed into the ditch. Overlies 4108.	-
4110	Layer	Secondary fill of 4108. Mid brown silty clay loam with poorly sorted moderate chalk, sparse flint and moderate fine gravel inclusions. 0.45 m thick. Probably formed through gradual natural silting. Overlies 4109.	-
4111	Layer	Tertiary fill of 4108. Dark greyish brown silty clay with sparse poorly sorted small chalk inclusions. 0.10 m thick. Probably formed through ploughing. Overlies 4110.	-

TR. 42	25 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411127 141174	97.94 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
4201	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid brown loose silty loam with inclusions of common chalk and sparse flint components	0.00–0.36
4202	-	Void	
4203	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.36
4204	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
4205	Cut	Ditch running SSW–NNE. Very steep straight sides with a flat base. 0.94 m wide and 0.55 m deep. Filled with 4206 and 4207. Overlies 4203. Some evidence of bioturbation. Possibly the same as 5409	0.36–0.91

4206	Layer	Secondary fill of 4205. Light yellowish brown silty clay loam with common block chalk and sparse nodular flint inclusions. 0.17 m thick. Evidence of bioturbation. Overlies 4207.	-
4207	Layer	Primary fill of 4205. Mid grey blocky chalk. 0.43 m thick. Overlies 4205. Possibly accumulated through erosion of bank material. Evidence of bioturbation.	-

TR. 43	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411171 141176	98.50 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
4301	Layer	Ploughsoil: greyish brown loose silty loam with inclusions of abundant small chalk and rare flint components	0.00–0.30
4302	-	Void	
4303	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.30
4304	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

TR. 44	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411136 141191	98.43 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
4401	Layer	Ploughsoil: greyish brown loose silty loam with inclusions of abundant small chalk and rare flint components	0.00–0.30
4402	-	Void	
4403	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.30
4404	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
4405	Cut	Ditch running NW–SE. Steep straight sides with a flat base. 0.96 m wide and 0.46 m deep. Filled with 4406, 4407 and 4408. Overlies 4403. Possibly the same as 4108	0.30–0.76
4406	Layer	Primary fill of 4405. Loose mid greyish white sub-rounded chalk with some grey silt. Light brown silty material at the base, which is not visible in the section. 0.19 m thick. Overlies 4405.	-
4407	Layer	Secondary fill of 4405. Mid brownish white sub-rounded chalk with some brown silty clay loam. 0.17 m thick. Overlies 4406.	-
4408	Layer	Secondary fill of 4405. Mid brown silty clay loam with abundant sub-rounded chalk and sparse sub-angular flint. 0.09 m thick. Overlies 4407.	-

4409	Cut	Ditch running NW–SE and then changes direction to run NE–SW. Steep straight sides with a flat base. 0.80 m wide and 0.50 m deep. Becomes deepest towards where it meets 4412. Filled with 4410 and 4411. Overlies 4403. Truncated by 4412.	0.30–0.80
4410	Layer	Primary fill of 4409. Mix of greyish white silt with abundant chalk. 0.43 m thick. Overlies 4409.	-
4411	Layer	Secondary fill of 4409. Light greyish brown silty clay loam with abundant sub-angular chalk inclusions. 0.14 m thick. Probably formed by natural gradual silting. Overlies 4410.	-
4412	Cut	Ditch running NE–SW. Irregular moderate sides with a flat base. 2.65 m wide and 1.00 m deep. Filled with 4413, 4414, 4415, 4416, 4417 and 4418. Overlies 4411. Truncates 4409. Cuts and area of natural disturbance to the SE. Possibly the same as 5205, 5405 and 4605.	0.30–1.30
4413	Layer	Primary fill of 4412. Light brownish white medium sub-angular chalk with a small amount of silt. 0.30 m thick. Probably formed by erosion of the edges. Overlies 4412.	-
4414	Layer	Primary fill of 4412. Brownish white silt with abundant medium sub-angular chalk and sparse medium angular flint inclusions. 0.30 m thick. Probably formed by erosion of the bank. Overlies 4413.	-
4415	Layer	Primary fill of 4412. Light brownish white silt with abundant small sub-angular chalk inclusions. 0.31 m thick. Probably formed from the erosion of materials from within 4409 through which this ditch is cut. Overlies 4413.	-
4416	Layer	Secondary fill of 4412. Light brown silt clay loam with moderate medium sub-angular flints and small sub-rounded chalk inclusions. 0.43 m thick. Probably formed from natural gradual silting. Overlies 4414 and 4415.	-
4417	Layer	Secondary fill of 4412. Mid brown silt clay loam with moderate small sub-angular flints and abundant small sub-rounded chalk inclusions. 0.28 m thick. Probably formed from natural gradual silting. Overlies 4416.	-
4418	Layer	Tertiary fill of 4412. Dark grey silty clay with sparse small angular flints and sub-rounded chalk inclusions. 0.11 m thick. Probably formed as a result of ploughing. Overlies 4417.	-

TR. 45	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411137 141228	99.41 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
4501	Layer	Ploughsoil: greyish brown loose silty loam with inclusions of common small chalk and sparse flint components	0.00–0.14
4502	Layer	Subsoil: loose greyish brown silty clay with very common medium chalk	0.14–0.30
4503	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.30

4504	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
------	-------	---	---

TR. 46	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411164 141213	99.49 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
4601	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid brown loose silty clay loam with inclusions of frequent blocky chalk and sparse nodular flint components	0.00–0.28
4602	-	Void	
4603	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.28
4604	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
4605	Cut	Ditch running NE–SW. Stepped moderate sides becoming steeper towards the bottom with a flat base. 2.40 m wide and 0.82 m deep. Filled with 4606, 4607, 4608 and 4609. Overlies 4604. Cuts and area of natural disturbance.	0.28–1.10
4606	Layer	Secondary fill of 4605. Light greyish brown silty clay with sparse small chalk and angular flint inclusions. 0.34 m thick. Formed through natural silting. Overlies 4605	-
4607	Layer	Secondary fill of 4605. Greyish white silt with abundant chalk inclusions. 0.25 m thick. Possibly bank materials that collapsed into the ditch. Overlies 4606	-
4608	Layer	Secondary fill of 4605. Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with moderate small chalk and angular flint inclusions. 0.35 m thick. Formed through natural silting. Overlies 4607	-
4609	Layer	Tertiary fill of 4605. Dark grey silty clay with sparse angular flint inclusions. 0.16 m thick. Formed through ploughing. Overlies 4608	-

TR. 47	25 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411169 141193	99.02 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
4701	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid brown loose silty clay loam with moderate inclusions of sub-rounded chalk and flint components	0.00–0.18
4702	-	Void	
4703	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.18
4704	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

TR. 48	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411245 141182	99.25 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
4801	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid brown loose silty clay loam with moderate inclusions of sub-rounded chalk components	0.00–0.26
4802	-	Void	
4803	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.26
4804	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

TR. 49	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411235 141211	99.61 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
4901	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid brown loose silty clay loam with moderate inclusions of small sub-rounded chalk and flint components	0.00–0.18
4902	-	Void	
4903	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.18
4904	Layer	Number assigned to natural and/or geological features within the trench.	-

TR. 50	25 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411234 140750	100.23 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
5001	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid brown loose silty clay loam with moderate inclusions of small sub-rounded chalk and flint components	0.00–0.25
5002	-	Void	
5003	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.25

TR. 51	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411210 141213	99.81 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
5101	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid brown loose silty clay loam with moderate inclusions of medium sub-rounded chalk and flint components	0.00–0.26
5102	-	Void	
5103	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.26
5104	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features	-

		in the trench	
--	--	---------------	--

TR. 52	25 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411185 141219	100.08 m OD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>
5201	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark greyish brown loose silty clay loam with common inclusions of small sub-rounded chalk and moderate inclusions of flint	0.00–0.33
5202	-	Void	
5203	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.33
5204	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

TR. 53	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411182 141239	100.45 m OD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>
5301	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid brown loose silty clay loam with frequent inclusions of blocky chalk and nodular flint	0.00–0.26
5302	-	Void	
5303	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.26
5304	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

TR. 54	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411198 141250	100.76 m OD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>
5401	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark greyish brown loose silty clay loam with common inclusions of small sub-rounded chalk and moderate inclusions of flint	0.00–0.31
5402	-	Void	
5403	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.31
5404	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
5405	Cut	Ditch running NNE–SSW. Convex very steep sides with a flat base. 2.75 m wide and 0.92 m deep. Filled with 5406, 5407 and 5408. Overlies 5403. Possibly recut 5409. Possible field boundary which has been identified in trenches 44, 46 and 54.	0.31–1.32
5406	Layer	Secondary fill of 5405. Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare nodular flints and blocky chalk inclusions. 0.12 m thick. Overlies 5407.	-

5407	Layer	Fill of 5405. Dark yellowish brown silty clay with rare nodular flints and frequent blocky chalk inclusions. 0.22 m thick. Overlies 5410. Some evidence of bioturbation in parts.	-
5408	Layer	Primary fill of 5405. Very light greyish brown chalk. 0.45 m thick. Overlies 5405. Possibly cut by a re-cut 5409.	-
5409	Cut	Ditch running NNE–SSW. Concave steep sides with a concave base. 0.74 m wide and 0.33 m deep. Filled with 5410. Overlies 5408. Possible recut of 5405 visible in the SSW facing section. Possibly the same as 4205.	0.31–0.64
5410	Layer	Secondary fill of 5409. Mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent blocky chalk inclusions. 0.33 m thick. Overlies 5410.	-

TR. 55	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411260 141222	100.71 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
5501	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid brown loose silty clay loam with moderate inclusions of medium sub-rounded chalk	0.00–0.29
5502	-	Void	
5503	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.29

TR. 56	25 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411296 141197	99.75 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
5601	Layer	Ploughsoil: loose greyish brown silty clay loam with abundant small chalk and sparse flint inclusions	0.00–0.23
5602	-	Void	
5603	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.23

TR. 57	25 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411319 141233	101.21 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
5701	Layer	Ploughsoil: loose greyish brown silty clay loam with moderate small chalk and sparse flint inclusions	0.00–0.26
5702	-	Void	
5703	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.26
5704	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

TR. 58	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411332 141232	101.18 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
5801	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark greyish brown loose silty clay loam with common inclusions of small chalk and moderate flints	0.00–0.28
5802	-	Void	
5803	Layer	Natural geology, chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.28
5804	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

TR. 59	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411277 141243	101.51 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
5901	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid brown loose silty clay loam with moderate inclusions of sub-rounded medium chalk and flints	0.00–0.26
5902	-	Void.	
5903	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.26
5904	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

TR. 60	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411239 141263	101.62 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
6001	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid brown loose silty clay loam with moderate inclusions of sub-rounded medium chalk and flints	0.00–0.26
6002	-	Void	
6003	Layer	Natural chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.20
6004	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

TR. 61	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411248 141284	102.26 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
6101	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark greyish brown loose silty clay loam with moderate inclusions of small chalk and flints	0.00–0.26
6102	Layer	Subsoil: mid greyish brown loose silty clay loam with frequent inclusions of chalk	0.24–0.31
6103	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation.	0.24

		Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	
6104	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

TR. 62	50 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411292 141268	102.46 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
6201	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid brown loose silty clay loam with moderate inclusions of small sub-rounded chalk	0.00–0.22
6202	Layer	Void	
6203	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.22
6204	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

TR. 63	25 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411305 141247	102.87 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
6301	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid brown loose silty clay loam with moderate inclusions of small sub-rounded chalk and sub-angular flint	0.00–0.20
6302	Layer	Void	
6303	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.20
6304	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

TR. 64	25 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411312 141300	103.69 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
6401	Layer	Ploughsoil: greyish brown loose silty clay loam with inclusions of common blocky chalk and rare nodular flint	0.00–0.30
6402	Layer	Void	
6403	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact	0.30
6404	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
6405	Cut	Sub oval tree-throw hole. Moderate concave sides and concave base. 2.66 m long, 1.12 m wide and 0.41 m deep. Filled with 6406 and 6407. Overlies 6403.	0.30–0.71
6406	Layer	Fill of 6405. Light brownish white chalk with sparse small sub-angular flint inclusions. 0.19 m deep. Overlies 6405.	-
6407	Layer	Fill of 6405. Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with sparse	-

		small sub-rounded chalk and sub-angular flint inclusions. 0.27 m thick. Overlies 6406.	
--	--	--	--

TR. 65	25 m x 1.9 m	NGR 411337 141279	103.67 m OD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>
6501	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark greyish brown loose silty clay loam with inclusions of occasional chalk (<20 mm) becoming more frequent and smaller at depth and moderate flint	0.00–0.24
6502	Layer	Void	
6503	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.18
6504	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-

Area NE2 – Trenches 66–92

TR. 66	50 m x 2.0 m	NGR 414053 142062	94.90
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
6601	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid grey brown silty clay, occasional chalk inclusions	0.00–0.26
6602	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some periglacial scarring	0.26
6603	Layer	Void	
6604	Cut	Animal burrow	-
6605	Layer	Fill of 6604: mid yellow brown silty loam, with inclusions of chalk	-

TR. 67	48 m x 2.1 m	NGR 414050 142081	93.40
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
6701	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid grey brown silty clay, occasional chalk inclusions	0.00-0.29
6702	Layer	Subsoil: dark grey brown, silty clay loam. Sparse chalk and moderate flint	0.29-0.47
6703	Layer	Colluvium: mid reddish brown silty clay loam. Moderate flint and chalk	0.47-0.75
6704	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some periglacial scarring	0.75

TR. 68	47 m x 2.1 m	NGR 414066 142108	92.50
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
6801	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark grey brown silty clay loam. Abundant chalk, sparse flint	0.00–0.30
6802	Layer	Colluvium: mid yellow brown silty clay loam. Moderate flint and chalk	0.30–0.66
6803	Layer	Colluvium: mid reddish brown sandy silt. Loose moderate chalk and sparse chalk	0.66–0.90
6804	Layer	Colluvium: dark red brown silty clay loam. Moderate flint, rare chalk	0.90–1.30
6805	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	1.30

TR. 69	20 m x 2.1 m	NGR 414054 142102	93.04
--------	--------------	-------------------	-------

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
6901	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid grey brown silty clay loam. Sparse chalk, moderate flint.	0.00–0.30
6902	Layer	Colluvium: mid yellow brown silty clay loam. Sparse chalk and flint	0.30–0.80
6903	Layer	Colluvium: mid red brown silty clay loam. Sparse flint and chalk.	0.80–1.00
6904	Layer	Colluvium: dark red brown silty clay loam. Moderate flint	1.00–1.35
6905	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	1.35

TR. 70	48 m x 1.9 m	NGR 414038 142145	94.53
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
7001	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid grey brown silty clay loam. Moderate chalk inclusions, rare flint	0.00–0.28
7002	Layer	Subsoil: mid orange brown silty clay loam. Moderate flint	0.28–0.90
7003	Layer	Colluvium: dark brown silty clay loam. Rare chalk	0.90–1.14
7004	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	1.14
7005	Layer	Natural feature	-

TR. 71	23 m x 2.1 m	NGR 414025 142110	94.28
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
7101	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark grey brown silty clay loam. Moderate chalk inclusions, sparse flint	0.00–0.32
7102	Layer	Colluvium: mid yellow brown silty clay loam, moderate flint	0.32–0.58
7103	Layer	Colluvium: mid reddish brown silty clay loam. Moderate chalk and flint inclusions.	0.58–0.95
7104	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.95

TR. 72	24 m x 2.1 m	NGR 414032 142156	97.64
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
7201	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark grey brown silty clay loam. Moderate flint	0.00–0.32
7202	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.32

TR. 73	25 m x 2.1 m	NGR 414053 142149	96.56
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
7301	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark grey brown silty clay loam. Abundant chalk	0.00–0.30
7302	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.30

TR. 74	25 m x 1.9 m	NGR 414122 142151	93.68
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
7401	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid grey brown silty clay loam. Moderate chalk inclusions	0.00–0.24
7402	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.24

TR. 75	50 m x 2.0 m	NGR 414087 142132	93.43
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
7501	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid grey brown silty clay loam. Frequent chalk inclusions	0.00–0.26
7502	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.26

TR. 76	48 m x 1.9 m	NGR 414107 142156	91.03
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
7601	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid grey brown silty clay loam. Moderate flint inclusions	0.00–0.25
7602	Layer	Subsoil; mid orange brown silty clay loam. Moderate flint	0.25–1.05
7603	Layer	Colluvium: coombe deposit, pale yellow brown silty clay loam. Abundant chalk nodules.	1.05–1.12
7604	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	1.12

TR. 77	21 m x 2.1 m	NGR 414095 142096	91.39
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
7701	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark grey brown silty clay loam. Moderate chalk inclusions and sparse flint inclusions.	0.00–0.30

7702	Layer	Colluvium: mid brown silty clay loam. Moderate chalk and flint inclusions.	0.30–0.66
7703	Layer	Colluvium: mid reddish brown sandy clay. Moderate flint and sparse chalk inclusions.	0.66–0.90
7704	Layer	Colluvium: dark red brown silty clay loam. Moderate chalk and sparse flint inclusions.	0.90–1.20
7705	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	1.20

TR. 78	49 m x 2.1 m	NGR 414106 142089	91.88
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
7801	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark grey brown silty clay loam. Sparse chalk and moderate flint inclusions.	0.00–0.30
7802	Layer	Colluvium: mid brown silty clay loam. Sparse chalk and flint inclusions.	0.30–0.64
7803	Layer	Colluvium: mid reddish brown silty clay loam. Moderate flint inclusions.	0.64–0.82
7804	Layer	Colluvium: dark reddish brown silty clay loam. Moderate chalk and sparse flint inclusions. Chalk inclusions more prevalent toward base of deposit.	0.82–1.24
7805	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	1.24

TR. 79	22 m x 2.1 m	NGR 414119 142085	91.49
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
7901	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark grey brown silty clay loam. Sparse chalk and flint inclusions.	0.00–0.32
7902	Layer	Colluvium: mid yellow brown silty clay loam. Sparse chalk and flint inclusions.	0.32–0.46
7903	Layer	Colluvium: mid red brown silty clay loam. Sparse flint and moderate chalk inclusions.	0.46–0.90
7904	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.90

TR. 80	21 m x 1.9 m	NGR 414131 142093	90.55
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
8001	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid grey brown silty clay loam. Moderate flint	0.00–0.36

		inclusions.	
8002	Layer	Subsoil: mid orange brown silty clay loam. Moderate flint inclusions.	0.36–1.05
8003	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	1.05

TR. 81	24 m x 2.1 m	NGR 414161 142098	89.44
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
8101	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark grey brown silty clay loam. Moderate chalk and flint inclusions.	0.00–0.32
8102	Layer	Colluvium: mid yellow brown sandy silt. Moderate flint and sparse chalk inclusions.	0.32–0.74
8103	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.74

TR. 82	49 m x 2.1 m	NGR 414143 142114	89.41
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
8201	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark grey brown silty clay loam. Moderate chalk and flint inclusions.	0.00–0.32
8202	Layer	Colluvium: mid yellow brown sandy silt. Moderate flint and sparse chalk inclusions.	0.32–0.90
8203	Layer	Colluvium: dark red brown silty clay loam. Moderate flint and chalk inclusions.	0.90–1.26
8204	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	1.26

TR. 83	26 m x 2.0 m	NGR 414133 142137	91.50
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
8301	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid grey brown silty clay loam. Occasional flint inclusions.	0.00–0.24
8302	Layer	Subsoil: mid orange brown silty clay loam. Rare flint inclusions.	0.24–0.66
8303	Layer	Colluvium: pale yellow brown silty clay loam. Abundant chalk inclusions.	0.66–0.98
8304	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.98

TR. 84	47 m x 1.9 m	NGR 414161 142135	89.30
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)

8401	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid grey brown silty clay loam. Moderate flint inclusions.	0.00–0.40
8402	Layer	Subsoil: mid yellow brown silty clay loam. Occasional flint inclusions.	0.40–0.74
8403	Layer	Colluvium: dark brown silty clay loam. Rare flint inclusions.	0.74–1.15
8404	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	1.15

TR. 85	23 m x 2.1 m	NGR 414156 142123	88.76
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
8501	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark grey silty clay loam. Moderate chalk and flint inclusions.	0.00–0.34
8502	Layer	Colluvium: mid grey brown silty clay loam. Moderate flint and sparse chalk inclusions.	0.34–0.90
8503	Layer	Colluvium: dark reddish grey silty clay loam. Moderate flint and sparse chalk inclusions.	0.90–1.20
8504	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	1.20

TR. 86	23 m x 2.0 m	NGR 414180 142140	88.76
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
8601	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid grey brown silty clay loam. Rare chalk and flint inclusions.	0.00–0.28
8602	Layer	Subsoil: mid orange brown silty clay loam. Occasional flint inclusions.	0.28–0.60
8603	Layer	Colluvium: dark brown silty clay loam. Rare chalk and flint inclusions.	0.60–0.82
8604	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.82

TR. 87	49 m x 2.2 m	NGR 414210 142119	86.43
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
8701	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark grey brown silty clay loam. Moderate chalk and flint inclusions	0.00–0.32
8702	Layer	Subsoil: mid grey brown silty clay loam. Abundant flint inclusions.	0.32–0.50
8703	Layer	Colluvium: mid reddish brown silty clay loam. Sparse flint and chalk inclusions.	0.50–0.66
8704	Layer	Colluvium: dark red brown silty clay loam. Moderate flint	0.66–1.10

		and sparse chalk inclusions.	
8705	Layer	Subsoil: patchy light grey silty clay loam. Moderate chalk inclusions. Only viewed at the SW end of the trench.	0.24–0.36
8706	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	1.10

TR. 88	43 m x 1.9 m	NGR 414225 142121	84.65
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
8801	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid grey brown silty clay loam. Frequent chalk and occasional flint inclusions.	0.00–0.24
8802	Layer	Ploughsoil: possible sub-division of the ploughsoil. Pale grey brown silty clay loam. Only viewed at the SW end of the trench.	0.24–0.42
8803	Layer	Subsoil: mid orange brown silty clay loam. Frequent chalk inclusions.	0.24–0.74
8804	Layer	Colluvium: dark brown silty loam. Numerous flint inclusions.	0.74–1.15
8805	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	1.15
8806	Layer	Natural features	-

TR. 89	21 m x 2.1 m	NGR 414246 142125	84.71
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
8901	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark grey brown silty clay loam. Moderate flint and chalk inclusions.	0.00–0.24
8902	Layer	Colluvium: mid brown silty clay loam. Moderate flint and sparse chalk inclusions.	0.24–0.46
8903	Layer	Colluvium: mid reddish brown loose silty clay loam. Moderate chalk and flint inclusions.	0.4–0.70
8904	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.70

TR. 90	21 m x 2.2 m	NGR 414245 142111	85.58
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
9001	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark grey brown silty clay loam. Moderate chalk and sparse flint inclusions.	0.00–0.28
9002	Layer	Subsoil: mid grey silty clay loam. Moderate chalk and sparse flint inclusions.	0.28–0.47
9003	Layer	Colluvium: mid yellowish brown silty clay loam. Moderate chalk and rare flint inclusions.	0.47–0.77

9004	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.77
------	-------	---	------

TR. 91	19 m x 1.9 m	NGR 414268 142124	84.22
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
9101	Layer	Ploughsoil: mid grey brown silty clay loam. Moderate flint inclusions.	0.00–0.26
9102	Layer	Subsoil: mid orange brown silty clay loam. Rare flint inclusions.	0.26–0.74
9103	Layer	Colluvium: dark brown silty clay loam. Frequent flint inclusions.	0.74–1.15
9104	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	1.15

TR. 92	46 m x 1.9 m	NGR 414309 142122	82.93
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
9201	Layer	Ploughsoil: Dark grey brown silty clay loam. Moderate flint and sparse chalk inclusions.	0.00–0.33
9202	Layer	Colluvium: Mid yellowish brown silty clay loam. Sparse chalk and flint inclusions.	0.33–0.62
9203	Layer	Colluvium: Mid reddish brown silty clay loam. Moderate flint and sparse chalk.	0.62–0.94
9204	Cut	Ditch running approximately north–south	0.94–1.34
9205	Layer	Fill of 9204: dark red brown silty clay.	-
9206	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.94

Tr. 93–94, Area SW2

TR. 93	40 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410083 140606	100.13 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
9301	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark brown loose silty clay loam with inclusions of chalk and flint	0.00–0.20
9302	Layer	Subsoil: mid brown loose silty clay loam with inclusions of chalk and flint	0.20–0.28
9303	Layer	Natural: Chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.28
9304	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
9305	Cut	Ditch of long barrow running N–S with post holes set	0.28–1.21

		along the internal western edge. Stepped moderate sides with a flat base. 1.92 m wide and 0.93 m deep. Filled with 9306, 9307, 9308, 9309, 9316. Overlies 9303. No evidence of disturbance	
9306	Layer	Backfill of 9305. Light yellowish brown silt with abundant fine to coarse chalk and some charcoal. 0.34 m thick. Overlies 9305. Same as 9311 and 9313 in postholes.	-
9307	Layer	Secondary fill of 9305. Very loose dark brown sandy silt loam with sparse inclusions of medium chalk and sub-angular flint. 0.20 m thick. Overlies 9306. Seems very organic. Probable mound material.	-
9308	Layer	Secondary fill of 9305. Very compact light greyish brown sandy silt with inclusions of moderate medium chalk and sparse coarse flint. Flint concentrated towards the base of the fill. 0.32 m thick. Overlies 9307. Possibly caused by deliberate backfill or heavy weathering.	-
9309	Layer	Secondary fill of 9305. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt with sparse inclusions of medium chalk and sub-angular flint. 0.36 m thick. Overlies 9308. Possibly the fill of a recut into the top of the ditch.	-
9310	Cut	Circular posthole with sharp straight sides and a flat base. Diameter of 0.21 m and 0.53 m deep. No post pipe. Another post immediately to the south. Fill indistinguishable from 9306	0.73–1.21
9311	Layer	Backfill of 9310. Light yellowish brown silt with moderate fine chalk and rare coarse flint. 0.53 m thick. Possible deliberate deposition. Overlies 9310. Same as 9306.	-
9312	Cut	Circular posthole with sharp straight sides and a stepped base. Diameter of 0.37 m and 0.30 m deep. Filled with 9313. Overlies 9303. Possibly post was pulled out breaking away the surrounding chalk.	0.91–1.21
9313	Layer	Backfill of 9312. Light yellowish brown silt with moderate fine chalk. 0.30 m thick. No post-pipe. Possible deliberate deposition. Overlies 9312. Same as 9306.	-
9314	Layer	Backfill of 9334. Loose mid brownish white sub-rounded medium chalk with brown lenses. 0.52 m thick. Overlies 9334. Same as 9322. Very similar to the natural.	-
9315	Layer	Secondary fill of 9334. Mid brown with a grey hue silty clay loam with moderate small sub-rounded chalk and sub-angular coarse flint inclusions. 0.31 m thick. Overlies 9329	-
9316	Layer	Primary fill of 9305. Mid greyish white chalk with some grey silt and inclusions of sparse medium sub-angular flint. 0.16 m thick. Overlies 9305. Cut by 9310 and 9312.	-
9317	Layer	Secondary fill of 9334. Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with abundant inclusions of medium sub-rounded chalk and moderate coarse sub-angular flints. Larger flints towards the bottom of the fill. 0.38 m thick. Overlies 9321.	-
9318	Layer	Backfill of 9334. Dark brown silty clay loam with sparse inclusions of small sub-rounded chalk and moderate	-

		coarse sub-angular flints. Larger flints towards the bottom of the fill. Similar in colour and texture to the ploughsoil. 0.17 m thick. Overlies 9319. Possibly the same as 9323. Possible intentional backfill of mound material	
9319	Layer	Backfill of 9334. Very compact light brown silty loam with a pinkish hue with abundant inclusions of small and medium sub-angular chalk. 0.17 m thick. Overlies 9324.	-
9320	Layer	Backfill of 9334. Mixed chalk and greyish white silty loam with abundant inclusions of small sub-angular chalk and sparse medium sub-angular flint. 0.44 m thick. Overlies 9331.	-
9321	Layer	Backfill of 9334. Very compact light brown silty clay with a pink hue. Moderate inclusions of small chalk and sparse small sub-angular flint. 0.17 m thick. Overlies 9318. Similar to 9319. Very weathered and compact.	-
9322	Layer	Backfill of 9334. Compact mid brownish white sub-rounded medium chalk with small brown lenses. 0.70 m thick. Overlies 9334. Same as 9314	-
9323	Layer	Backfill of 9334. Dark brown silty clay with sparse inclusions of medium sub-angular flints. 0.35 m thick. Overlies 9321. May be the same as 9318. Possible redeposited mound material. Cut by 9330 and 9332	-
9324	Layer	Backfill of 9334. Dark brown silty clay loam with sparse inclusions of small sub-rounded chalk. 0.08 m thick. Overlies 9314. Rich in organic material. Similar to 9318 and 9323. Possible redeposited mound material. It may continue as the bottom of the fill was not fully excavated due to the depth.	-
9325	Layer	Backfill of 9334. Mid brown silty clay loam with a greyish hue with inclusions of moderate small sub-rounded chalk and sparse medium sub-angular flint. 0.14 m thick. Overlies 9320.	-
9326	Cut	Possible shallow posthole or pit with moderate concave sides and a concave base. 0.74 m wide and 0.13 m deep. Filled with 9327. Cuts 9315. Only seen in section.	0.28–0.41
9327	Layer	Secondary fill of 9326. Mid brown silty clay loam with moderate small sub-rounded chalk and. 0.13 m thick. Overlies 9326	-
9328	-	Void	
9329	Layer	Backfill of 9334. Greyish brown silty clay loam with common inclusions of poorly sorted small and medium angular chalk and flint. 0.35 m thick. Overlies 9325. Evidence of bioturbation to the east.	-
9330	Cut	Posthole with straight steep sides and a concave base. 0.10 m deep and 0.15 m wide in section. Filled with 9331. Cuts 9323. Only seen in section. Possibly associated with 9333	0.53–0.73
9331	Layer	Secondary fill of 9330. Loose mid greyish brown silty clay loam with abundant inclusions of small sub-rounded	-

		chalk. 0.10 m thick. Overlies 9330.	
9332	Cut	Posthole with straight moderate sides and a V-shaped base. 0.55 m deep and 0.60 m wide. Filled with 9333. Cuts 9323. Dug into the eastern edge of the long barrow ditch.	0.28–0.80
9333	Layer	Secondary fill of 9332. Mix of light brownish grey silt and chalk. Contains poorly sorted inclusions of abundant small and medium chalk and moderate medium flint. 0.55 m thick. Overlies 9322. The flints may have been packing material for the post.	-
9334	Cut	Ditch of long barrow running N–S with two post holes set along the edge of the ditch. Straight steep sides with an unknown base as it was not reached due to the depth of the trench. 3.12 m wide, the bottom was not reached but augering suggests a depth of c. 1.60m. Filled with 9314, 9315, 9317–9325, and 9329. Overlies 9303.	0.28–1.88

TR. 94	30 m x 1.9 m	NGR 410083 140590	99.12 m OD
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
9401	Layer	Ploughsoil: dark brown loose silty clay loam with inclusions of chalk and flint	0.00–0.10
9402	Layer	Subsoil: silty clay loam with inclusions of chalk and flint	0.10–0.25
9403	Layer	Natural geology, chalk with occasional flints. Some bioturbation. Some periglacial scarring. Compact.	0.25
9404	Layer	Number assigned to the fills of natural/geological features in the trench	-
9405	Cut	Ditch running N–S. Straight vertical sides with an unknown base as it was not reached due to the depth of the trench. 2.00 m wide. Filled with 9406, 9407, 9408 and 9409. Overlies 9403. Possibly cut in segments. Parallel to 9413.	0.25–1.58+
9406	Layer	Secondary fill of 9405. Mix of mid brown silt and very abundant medium and fine chalk. Also contains inclusions common fine gravel and very rare small sub-rounded flint. 0.45 m thick. Overlies 9407	-
9407	Layer	Secondary fill of 9405. Dark greyish black silty clay loam with very fine chalk inclusions. 0.24 m thick. Overlies 9409. Very humic and contains some charcoal.	-
9408	Layer	Secondary fill of 9405. White degraded chalk. 0.18 m thick. Overlies 9409.	-
9409	Layer	Primary fill of 9405. Pale brown mix of 90% medium chalk and silt with an orange hue. Larger pieces of chalk concentrated towards the centre of the fill. 0.80 m thick. Overlies 9405.	-
9410	Cut	Ditch running N–S. Straight moderate sides with a concave base. 1.10 m wide and 0.38 m deep. Filled with 9411 and 9412. Cuts 9406. Parallel to 9405.	0.25–0.63

9411	Layer	Secondary fill of 9410. Pale brown silt loam with common inclusions of small and medium chalk, medium sub-angular flint and fine gravel. 0.35 m thick. Overlies 9412. Possible quick deposition.	-
9412	Layer	Secondary fill of 9410. Mid grey silt with rare inclusions of medium chalk and sub-angular flint. 0.40 m thick. Overlies 9410.	-
9413	Cut	Ditch running N-S. Straight steep sides with an unknown base as not reached due to trench depth. 2.42 m wide, 1.1 m deep. Filled with (9416) and (9423). Overlies 9403. Parallel to 9405. The edges are not well preserved	0.25–1.35
9414	Cut	Possible cut of shallow ditch possibly orientated N-S. Irregularly sided and sloped with a v-shaped base. 0.46 m deep. Cuts 9416, 9419, 9421 and 9424, the upper fills of 9413.	0.25–0.71
9415	Layer	Secondary fill of 9414. Soft reddish brown loam with moderate angular flint (<0.10 m) and very rare chalk (<0.02 m). 0.46 m thick. Some evidence of bioturbation and animal disturbance. Overlies 9414.	-
9416	Layer	Secondary fill of 9413. Very compact light grey mixed chalk (90%) and silt with common flint (<0.15 m) inclusions. 0.71 m thick. Cut by 9414	-
9417	Layer	Secondary fill of 9413. Soft dark blackish brown loam with very rare small chalk and medium flint and moderate small flint inclusions. 0.72 m thick. Overlies 9418 and 9420. Moderate bioturbation.	-
9418	Layer	Secondary fill of 9413. Very compact light brown mix of small chalk (80%) and silt. 0.85 m thick. Overlies 9421 and 9422.	-
9419	Layer	Secondary fill of 9413. Loose greyish brown silty loam with moderate inclusions of angular flint (<70 mm) and chalk (<10 mm). 0.70 m thick. Overlies 9421. Possible deliberate backfill.	-
9420	Layer	Primary fill of 9413. Degraded chalk. The bottom of the fill was not reached due to trench depth.	-
9421	Layer	Primary fill of 9413. Very compact light brown mix of small chalk (80%) and silt. 0.46 m thick. Same as 9418 and 9422	-
9422	Layer	Primary fill of 9413. Very compact light brown mix of small chalk (80%) and silt. 0.46 m thick. Same as 9418 and 9421	-
9423	Layer	Secondary fill of 9413. Soft dark blackish brown loam with rare small chalk and angular flint inclusions. 0.24 m thick. Overlies 9422 and 9420. Moderate bioturbation. Possible deliberate backfill.	-
9424	Layer	Secondary fill of 9413. Soft light brown loam with rare chalk (<40 mm) and angular flint (<100 mm) inclusions. 0.30 m thick. Overlies 9416. Moderate bioturbation.	-

9425	Layer	Secondary fill of 9405. Dark greyish black silty clay loam with very fine chalk inclusions. 0.24 m thick. Overlies 9408. Very humic and contains some charcoal.	-
------	-------	---	---

Appendix B Finds tables

Table 10-1 All finds by context (no. and/or weight in g).

Context	Animal bone	Pottery	Flint (no.)	Worked stone	Burnt flint (g)	Human bone (g)	Metal (no.)	CBM	Glass	Clay pipe
101	-	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
106	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108	-	1/9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
201	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
206	-	16/147	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
301	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
401	-	-	1	-	-	-	1/8	-	-	-
507	61/359	25/146	29	1/184	5	10.3	-	-	-	-
508	4/3	-	6	1/58	4	1599.8	-	-	-	-
509	4/3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
511	16/9	-	33	-	-	24.7	-	-	-	-
517	-	3/8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
521	-	1/4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
524	14/1	-	4	-	1	453.5	-	-	-	-
601	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
606	-	3/47	1	-	-	-	1/1	-	-	-
701	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
708	-	-	-	-	11000	-	-	-	-	-
801	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
804	15/62	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
806	36/27	1/2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
808	1/1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
810	7/17	15/33	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
811	104/90	28/141	10	2/131	-	-	-	-	-	-
901	-	-	1	-	-	-	1/2	-	-	-
1001	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1101	-	1/12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1201	-	4/84	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1209	-	34/139	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1210	-	4/12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1306	-	4/20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1307	44/400	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1308	56/7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1309	1/1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Context	Animal bone	Pottery	Flint (no.)	Worked stone	Burnt flint (g)	Human bone (g)	Metal (no.)	CBM	Glass	Clay pipe
1310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1401	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1403	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1406	34/39	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1408	29/79	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1409	20/5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1501	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1506	22/48	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1508	12/11	1/3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1601	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1701	1/1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1901	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2101	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2201	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2209	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2301	-	2/6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2401	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2501	-	2/1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2507	-	12/161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2601	-		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2701	-	2/5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2801	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2807	2/11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2901	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2902	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3001	-	2/5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3006	-	2/15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3009	15/29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3101	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3601	-	1/1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
3801	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3803	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3901	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4101	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4201	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4206	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4406	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4415	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4416	5/36	2/13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Context	Animal bone	Pottery	Flint (no.)	Worked stone	Burnt flint (g)	Human bone (g)	Metal (no.)	CBM	Glass	Clay pipe
4417	7/32	2/24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4601	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4608	1/1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4801	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4901	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5001	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5101	5/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5201	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5301	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
5304	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5406	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5407	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5408	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5501	-	-	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
5701	-	-	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
6001	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6101	2/1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6501	1/1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
6510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7001	-	1/12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/29	2/5	-
7701	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/8	1/17	-	-
7801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/8	-	-
7901	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/4	2/23	-	1/2
8101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/3
8201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/18	-	-
8301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8401	-	1/2	-	-	-	-	1/2	-	-	-
8601	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
8801	-	2/4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8901	-	2/13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/5	-
9301	5/4	7/11	3	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
9306	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9307	8/1	1/1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9308	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9309	18/61	6/35	23	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
9314	-	-	-	1/149	-	-	-	-	-	-
9315	80/629	1/1	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
9316	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9317	1/1	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Context	Animal bone	Pottery	Flint (no.)	Worked stone	Burnt flint (g)	Human bone (g)	Metal (no.)	CBM	Glass	Clay pipe
9318	4/1	3/8	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
9319	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9320	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9329	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9407	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9408	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9409	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9411	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9412	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9415	15/63	2/1	50	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
9416	-	2/3	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9417	-	7/26	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9418	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9419	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9420	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
u/s	-	1/9	23	1/1661	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	653/2038	206/1166	990	6/2183	11095	2088.3	7/25	7/95	3/10	2/5

Table 10-2 All finds recovered from the ploughsoil samples(no. and/or weight in g); excludes trenches with no ploughsoil sample finds

Context	Animal bone	Pottery	Flint (no.)	Worked stone	Burnt flint (g)	Metal (no.)	CBM	Glass	Clay pipe
101	-	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
301	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
401	-	-		5/88	-	1	-	-	-
601	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
701	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
901	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1001	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1101	-	1/12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1201	-	2/4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1401	3/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1501	-	2/1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1601	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1701	1/1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2101	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
2201	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2301	-	2/6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2401	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2501	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
2601	-		1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2701	-	2/5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2801	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2901	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
3001	-	2/5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3101	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
3601	-	1/1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
4001	-	4/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4101	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4201	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5101	5/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5201	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5301	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
5501	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-
5701	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-
6001	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6101	2/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6501	1/1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
6801	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
7001	-	1/12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Context	Animal bone	Pottery	Flint (no.)	Worked stone	Burnt flint (g)	Metal (no.)	CBM	Glass	Clay pipe
7101	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/29	2/5	-
7701	-	-	-	-	-	2	1/17	-	-
7801	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/8	-	-
7901	-	-	1	-	-	1	2/23	-	1/2
8101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/3
8201	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/18	-	-
8301	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
8401	-	1/2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
8601	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-
8801	-	2/4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8901	-	2/13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/5	-
9301	5/4	7/11	1	-	17	-	-	-	-
Total	19/11	31/87	85	5/88	53	6	7/95	3/10	2/5
% by no.	2.91	15.05	8.56	45.45	-	85.71	100	100	100
% by weight	0.54	7.46	-	3.87	0.48*	-	-	-	-

* excludes consideration of burnt flint from context 708

Appendix C Environmental evidence including radiocarbon

Table 10-3 Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Cut	Cxt	Samp.	Vol. (l)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies (Roots %, uncharred seeds, mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, earthworm eggs)	Grain	Chaff	Cereal notes	Charred other	Charred other notes	Charcoal >4/2 mm	Other	Preservation
Early Neolithic													
<i>Barrow 1 NW ditch</i>													
1305	1306	13001	60	100	25%, B (including cereal chaff)	B	C	<i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> and <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains, <i>Triticum</i> sp. glume base	C	<i>Galium/Asperula</i> , Poaceae grain	<1 ml	Moll-t	Heterogeneous
	1307	13007	51	600	25%, B	C	-	cf. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain fragment	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragment, cf. <i>Viciae</i> seed	<1 ml	Moll-t, Sab	Good
	1308	13008	52	175	25%, I	C	-	Indeterminate cereal grain fragments	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragment, cf. <i>Viciae</i> seed cotyledon	<1 ml	Moll-t	Poor
	1309	13009	51	175	20%, B (including cereal chaff), F	C	-	cf. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain fragment	-	-	<1 ml	Moll-t	Poor

Cut	Cxt	Samp.	Vol. (l)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies (Roots %, uncharred seeds, mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, earthworm eggs)	Grain	Chaff	Cereal notes	Charred other	Charred other notes	Charcoal >4/2 mm	Other	Preservation
	1310	13010	56	50	50%, B (including cereal chaff), F, I	-	-	-	-	-	<1 ml	Moll-t	-
Barrow 1 SE ditches													
1405	1406	14006	58	550	50%, A (including cereal chaff, F, I, E)	B	C	<i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> rachis segments, <i>Triticum</i> sp. and <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains, Cerealia culm	C	<i>Lolium/Festuca</i> grain fragments, <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragment, Viciaeae, Rubiaceae	<1 ml	Moll-t	Good
1407	1408	14008	58	600	50%, A (including cereal chaff, F)	B	B	<i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> grains and rachis segments, <i>Triticum</i> sp. glume fragment, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains, Cerealia culm	C	<i>Lolium/Festuca</i> grain fragments, <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragment	<1 ml	Moll-t	Good
	1409	14009	27	150	75%, A (including cereal chaff)	C	C	<i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> grains and rachis segment	-	-	<1 ml	Moll-t	Good
Barrow 2 E ditch													

Cut	Cxt	Samp.	Vol. (l)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies (Roots %, uncharred seeds, mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, earthworm eggs)	Grain	Chaff	Cereal notes	Charred other	Charred other notes	Charcoal >4/2 mm	Other	Preservation
9305	9309	93002	56	450	50%, B, F	B	-	Triticeae grain fragments, cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp. grain	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments, <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> grain	<1 ml	Moll-t, Sab	Good
	9308	93003	46	75	50%, B	C	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. and Triticeae grain fragments, <i>Triticum</i> sp. glume base	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments	<1 ml	Moll-t	Good
	9307	93004	56	175	25%, B	C	C	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains, Triticeae chaff fragment	C	Vicieae			Good
	9306	93005	48	60	75%, B (including cereal chaff), I	C	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains	-	-	<1 ml	Moll-t	Good
	9316	93007	51	50	75%, C	C	-	Triticeae grain fragment	-	-	<1 ml	Moll-t	Poor
	9315	93008	46	400	50%, B (including cereal chaff), I, F	C	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. and <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains, <i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> rachis	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments	<1 ml	Moll-t	Heterogeneous
	9317	93009	43	175	50%, B (including cereal chaff), I	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments	<1 ml	Moll-t, Sac, slag	Poor

Cut	Cxt	Samp.	Vol. (l)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies (Roots %, uncharred seeds, mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, earthworm eggs)	Grain	Chaff	Cereal notes	Charred other	Charred other notes	Charcoal >4/2 mm	Other	Preservation
	9318	93010	54	125	50%, C	C	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments, Viciaeae, indeterminate plant tissue	<1 ml	Moll-t, Sac	Heterogeneous
	9319	93011	37	75	50%, B (including cereal chaff), I	-	-	-	C	Indeterminate plant tissue	<1 ml	Moll-t, Sac	-
	9320	93012	52	100	50%, C (including cereal chaff)	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp. grains	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments, <i>Viola</i> sp., indet.	<1 ml	Moll-t, Sac	Heterogeneous
	9321	93013	55	100	50%, C (including cereal chaff)	-	-	-	C	Indeterminate plant tissue	<1 ml	Moll-t	-
9413	9415	94015	56	100	90%, A (including cereal grains and chaff), I	B	C	<i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> rachis segment, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains	C	Polygonaceae seed	<1 ml	Moll-t	Good
	9417	94017	62	60	75%, C (including cereal chaff)	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments	<1 ml	Moll-t, Sac	Good
	9418	94018	58	100	25%, C	C	-	Triticeae grain fragment	-	-	<1 ml	Moll-t	Good

Cut	Cxt	Samp.	Vol. (l)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies (Roots %, uncharred seeds, mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, earthworm eggs)	Grain	Chaff	Cereal notes	Charred other	Charred other notes	Charcoal >4/2 mm	Other	Preservation
	9419	94019	42	70	25%, C (including cereal chaff)	C	-	Triticeae grain fragment	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments	<1 ml	Moll-t	Good
<i>Barrow 2 W ditch</i>													
9334	9314	93015	17	15	75%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	<1 ml	Moll-t	-
	9324	93016	9	15	75%, C	-	-	-	-	-	<1 ml	Moll-t, Sac	-
9405	9407	94003	27	50	75%, C (including cereal chaff), F	C	-	Triticeae grain fragment	-	-	<1 ml	Moll-t	-
	9409	94004	42	70	95%	-	-	-	-	-	<1 ml	Moll-t	-
	9408	94005	43	50	75%	-	-	-	C	Indeterminate plant tissue	<1 ml	Moll-t	-
	9411	94001	54	200	75%, A (including cereal chaff), I, E	C	C	Triticum aestivum/durum grains and chaff, Hordeum vulgare grains	-	-	<1 ml	Moll-t	-
	9412	94002	47	60	75%, C	-	C	Cereal rachis segment	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell fragments, indeterminate plant tissue	<1 ml	Moll-t	-
<i>Middle Neolithic (tree-throw hole)</i>													

Cut	Cxt	Samp.	Vol. (l)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies (Roots %, uncharred seeds, mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, earthworm eggs)	Grain	Chaff	Cereal notes	Charred other	Charred other notes	Charcoal >4/2 mm	Other	Preservation
3007	3009	30002	40	250	75%, C, F, I, E	C	-	Triticeae grain fragments	C	Vicieae	<1 ml	Moll-t	Poor
Beaker/Early Bronze Age													
<i>Pits</i>													
1207	1209	12009	20	150	60%, C, F, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Galium</i> sp., <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments	2ml/2ml	Moll-t	Poor
	1210	12010	10	60	60%, C, F, E	C	-	Triticeae grain fragment, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain frags	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments	1 ml/1 ml	Moll-t	Poor
513	509	5003	27	100	25%, I	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp. grains	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments	5 ml	Moll-t	Good
	507	5004	29	150	25%, F	C	-	Triticeae grain fragments, cf. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain fragments	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments	10 ml	Moll-t, Sab	Heterogeneous
516	517	5016	27	60	75%, A (including cereal chaff)	C	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments	<1 ml	Moll-t	Good

Cut	Cxt	Samp.	Vol. (l)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies (Roots %, uncharred seeds, mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, earthworm eggs)	Grain	Chaff	Cereal notes	Charred other	Charred other notes	Charcoal >4/2 mm	Other	Preservation
512	508	5010	9.6	60	25%	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments, <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	10 ml	Moll-t, Sab	Poor
809	810	8002	30	50	50%	C	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. glume base, Triticeae grain fragment	C	Caryophyllaceae	<1 ml	Moll-t	Poor
	811	8003	60	500	25%, A (including cereal chaff)	C	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain fragments	A	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> endocarps and fruit, <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments, <i>Galium</i> sp., <i>Rumex</i> sp.	<1 ml	Moll-t, Sab	Heterogeneous
Cremation grave													
523	524	5011	4.5	50	50%	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments	<1 ml	Moll-t	Poor
Ditches													
1505	1506	15002	18	80	75%, C (including cereal chaff), F, I	-	C	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments	-	Moll-t	Poor

Cut	Cxt	Samp.	Vol. (l)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies (Roots %, uncharred seeds, mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, earthworm eggs)	Grain	Chaff	Cereal notes	Charred other	Charred other notes	Charcoal >4/2 mm	Other	Preservation
	1508	15003	19	175	30%, A* (including cereal chaff), F	C	C	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> and Triticeae grain fragments, <i>Triticum</i> sp. glume base	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments	<1 ml	Moll-t	Poor
506	511	5002	29	50	10%, B, F	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments	<1 ml	Moll-t	Poor
605	606	6006	36	230	45%, A* (including cereal chaff), F, E	C	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains, Triticeae grain fragments	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments	<1 ml	Moll-t	Heterogeneous
Late Bronze Age (pit)													
2505	2507	25002	10	50	70%, C, F, I	C	-	Indeterminate cereal grain fragments	-	-	-	Moll-t	Poor
Uncertain date													
Colluv	3805	38002	30	50	80%, A* (including cereal chaff), F, I, E	C	-	Triticeae grain fragments	-	-	<1 ml	Moll-t	Poor
707	708	7008	18	150	50%, B (including cereals), F	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments	<1 ml		Poor
2805	2806	28002	2	20	50%, C (Cereal chaff), F, I	-	-	-	-	-	<1 ml	Moll-t	-
2805	2807	28003	20	160	60%, C (Cereal chaff), F	-	-	-	-	-	<1 ml	Moll-t	-

Cut	Cxt	Samp.	Vol. (l)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies (Roots %, uncharred seeds, mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, earthworm eggs)	Grain	Chaff	Cereal notes	Charred other	Charred other notes	Charcoal >4/2 mm	Other	Preservation
Colluv	6802	68002	31	50	50%, A, E	-	C	cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp. grain, Triticeae chaff and culms	C	Indet	<1 ml	Moll-t	-
Colluv	6803	68003	32	50	50%, A, E	C	C	cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp. grain, <i>Triticum</i> sp. glume base, Triticeae chaff and culms	C	Indet	<1 ml	Moll-t	-
Colluv	6804	68004	37	25	50%, A, E	-	C	Triticeae chaff and culms	C	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> , roots, parenchymae, <i>Lolium/Festuca</i>	<1 ml	Moll-t	-
9204	9205	92005	28	25	50%, A, E	C	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. grain and rachis segment	C	Indet.	<1 ml	Moll-t	-

Key: A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Sab/c = small animal bones/charred coprolites, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, I = Insects, F = fungi; E = earthworm eggs.

Table 10-4 Radiocarbon samples

Sample Code	C14 sample ref	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Sample material	Objective of the dating programme
113220_5010	113220_5010(i)	?Beaker or earlier (M or L Neolithic)	Cremation burial	512, context 508 sample 5010	Cremated human bone	To determine the time of death of the individual, with a possible offset due to old wood fuel used for the cremation
	113220_5010(ii)	?Beaker or earlier (M or L Neolithic) Beaker	Cremation burial	512, context 508 sample 5010	Charred roundwood	To determine the age of the cremation and assessing if there is old wood effect in the human bone
	113220_5010(iii)	?Beaker or earlier (M or L Neolithic)	Cremation burial	512, context 508 sample 5010	Charred hazel nutshell	To determine the age of the cremation and assessing if it is part of the fuel or offering or background noise
113220_5011	113220_5011(i)	?Beaker or earlier (M or L Neolithic)	Cremation burial	523, context 524, sample 5011	Cremated human bone	To determine the time of death of the individual, with a possible offset due to old wood fuel
	113220_5011(ii)	?Beaker or earlier (M or L Neolithic)	Cremation burial	523, context 524, sample 5011	Charred wood (after ID)	To determine the age of the cremation and assessing if there is old wood effect in the human bone
	113220_5011(iii)	?Beaker or earlier (M or L Neolithic)	Cremation burial	523, context 524, sample 5011	Hazel nutshell	To determine the age of the cremation and assessing if it is part of the fuel or offering or background noise
113220_8003	113220_8003(i)	Collared Urn	Pit	809, context 811, sample 8003	Charred sloe stone	To determine the age of the feature (first deliberate secondary fill) and the only opportunity for dating a coherent assemblage of plant remains unique for the period
	113220_8003(ii)	Collared Urn	Pit	809, context 811, sample 8003	Charred barley grain	To determine the age of the feature (first deliberate secondary backfill) and assessing the earliest cultivation of cereals on the site

	113220_8003(iii)	Collared Urn	Pit	809, context 811, sample 8003	Charred hazel nutshell	To determine the age of the feature (first deliberate secondary backfill)
113220_12010	113220_12010	Beaker	Pit	1207, context 1210	Charred cereal grain	To determine the origin of Beaker cereal cultivation and rule out the possibility of intrusion (which contrary to the other samples, does not seem likely in this case)
113220_13009	113220_13009	Early Neolithic	Long barrow ditch	1305, context 1309, sample 13009	Charred cereal grain	To determine the date as early Neolithic cereal cultivation and rule out the possibility of intrusion (which contrary to the other samples, does not seem likely in this case)

Table 10-5 Radiocarbon dates from various sites from the evaluation

Lab ref.	Context	Material	Date BP	C(‰)δ13	Calibrated at 95% confidence	Posterior density estimate at 95% probability	Comment
Penannular ditch cremation burials							
SUERC-70556	Grave 512, fill 508, sample <5010>	Cremated human bone	4167±33	-21.5‰	2890–2620 cal BC	2890–2660 cal BC	Although the date is close to SUERC-70557 the two results are not statistically consistent
UBA-33147		Roundwood	4469±37		3350–3010 cal BC	3350–3020 cal BC	Could be old wood
UBA-33148		Charred hazelnut shell	3650±37		2140–1910 cal BC		Possibly intrusive and could derive from the recutting of the ditch and the Beaker/EBA activity
SUERC-70557	Grave 523, fill 524, sample <5011>	Cremated human bone	4280±33	-21.7‰	2930–2870 cal BC	2940–2860 cal BC	
UBA-33150		Charred hazelnut shell	3490±35		1920–1690 cal BC		Possibly intrusive and could derive from the recutting of the ditch and the Beaker/EBA activity
Collared Urn associated pit 809							
UBA-33151	Pit 809, fill 811, sample 8003	Charred sloe stone	3262±35		1630–1440 cal BC		The three measurements are not statistically consistent indicating that they are not of the same age. Although the material is mixed it does confirm an Early Bronze Age date for the deposit
UBA-33152		Charred cereal grain, barley	3370±34		1750–1560 cal BC		
UBA-33153		Charred hazelnut shell	3591±35		2040–1880 cal BC		
Beaker associated pit 1207							
UBA-33154	Pit 1207, fill 1210, sample <12010>	Charred cereal grain	3570±29		2020–1780 cal BC		
Long barrow ditch							
UBA-33155	Long barrow (Barrow 1), ditch 1305, layer 1309, sample <13009>	Charred cereal grain	3084±44		1440–1220 cal BC		

If you need help accessing this or any other Highways England information, please call **0300 123 5000** and we will help you.

© Crown copyright 2018

You may re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. To view this licence: visit www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/ write to the **Information Policy Team, The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU**, or email psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk.

This document is also available on our website at www.gov.uk/highways

If you have any enquiries about this publication email info@highwaysengland.co.uk or call **0300 123 5000***. Please quote the Highways England publications code **PR161/17**.

Highways England creative job number BED18 0008

*Calls to 03 numbers cost no more than a national rate call to an 01 or 02 number and must count towards any inclusive minutes in the same way as 01 and 02 calls. These rules apply to calls from any type of line including mobile, BT, other fixed line or payphone. Calls may be recorded or monitored.

Printed on paper from well-managed forests and other controlled sources.

Registered office Bridge House, 1 Walnut Tree Close, Guildford GU1 4LZ
Highways England Company Limited registered in England and Wales number 09346363