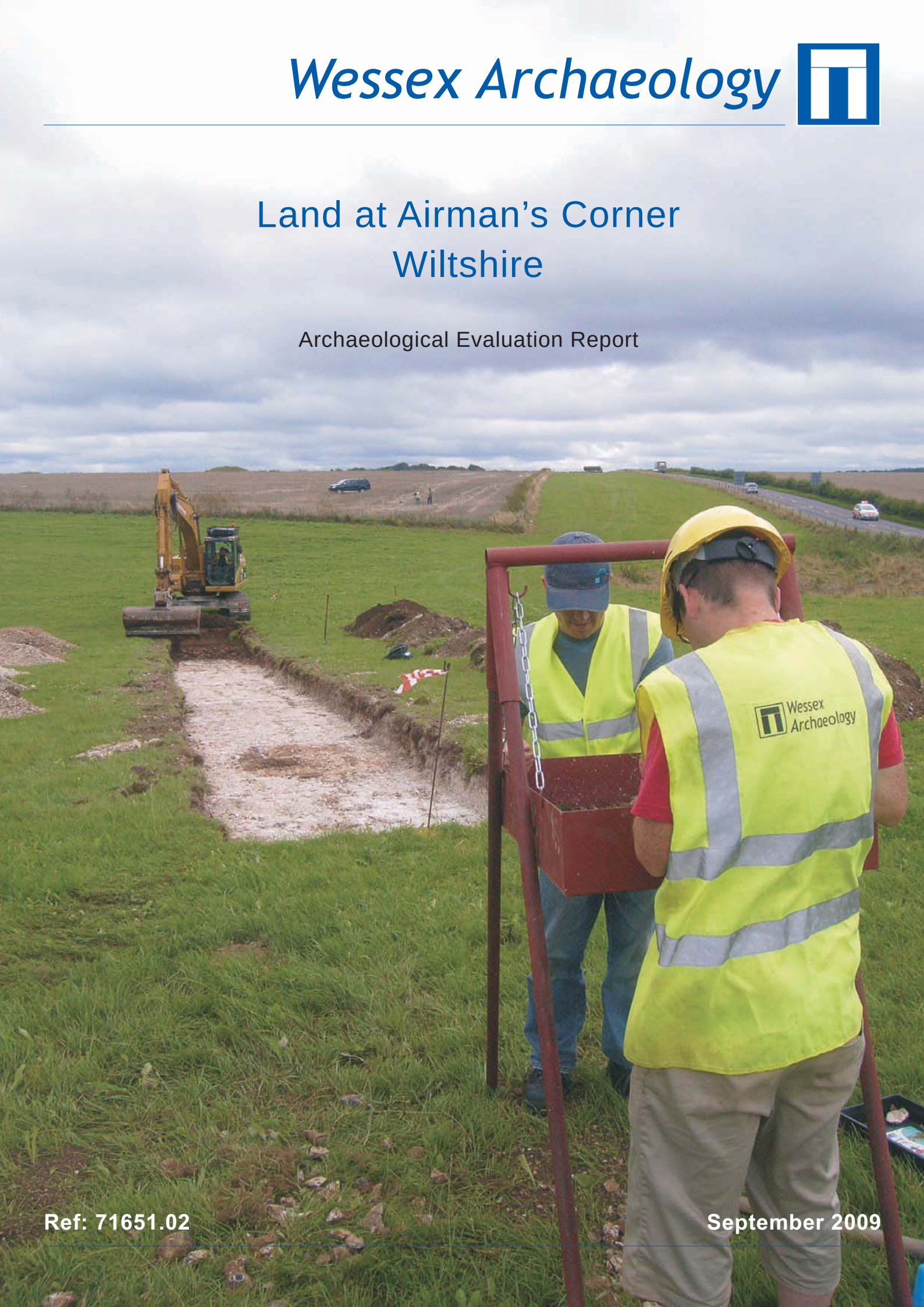
Wessex Archaeology

Land at Airman's Corner
Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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LAND AT AIRMAN'S CORNER

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Chris Blandford Associates on behalf of English Heritage to undertake a programme of archaeological work on land at Airman's Corner, Winterbourne Stoke, Wiltshire (NGR SU 09845 42921). The programme of archaeological work was required to inform an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) needed to support a planning application for a new Stonehenge Visitor Centre, car and coach parking and associated junction improvements and access works

Fifty two machine excavated evaluation trenches measuring 30m by 2.2m and forty hand dug test pits measuring 1m by 1m were excavated across six areas (Areas AW, AE, B, C, D and E) within the proposed development, to investigate the archaeological potential of the Site. The work aimed to identify the date, extent, character and preservation of any underlying archaeological remains and characterise the remains for the purpose of informing a strategy to mitigate the impact of the proposed development. The evaluation was carried out from the 12th to the 28th August 2009.

The intrusive works followed on from two programmes of geophysical survey by English Heritage and Wessex Archaeology, and an earthwork survey by English Heritage. The geophysical surveys confirmed the location of a 19th century agricultural building recorded by historic mapping and suggested a wider scatter of earlier pit-type anomalies across the down. A large ferrous anomaly may have related to the aviation accident commemorated by the Airman's Cross memorial and an apparent complex of post-pits which form an approximate circle of 25m diameter was identified. The earthwork survey confirmed the location of the Scheduled round barrow in the north-west quadrant and an Imber pond in the south-east quadrant, and identified a levelled linear ditch in the south-eastern quadrant.

Although the Site is positioned within a landscape rich in archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic period through to World War II, very few positive archaeological features were identified during the evaluation. The linear ditch, identified during the earthwork survey, may form part of a planned boundary along the southern edge of the dry valley separating the southern field system from possible pasture within the coombe to the north. Extensive prehistoric field systems which are recorded to the west and south-east of the Site did not extend into the proposed development area, and trenches across the projected line of the linear did not identify the ditch.

Analysis of the finds recovered from the topsoil confirmed a scattering of Later Neolithic-Bronze Age flint work across the Site as might be expected from a landscape rich in archaeology of this period.

No structural traces of the 19th century buildings or early 20th century air crash known from the Site was identified and analysis of the tree throws identified suggests they fell as a result of the prevailing wind from the west.

Although the small number of features identified lie within the World Heritage Site, it is assessed that both individually and as a group they are of low value.

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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Chris Blandford Associates on behalf of English Heritage to carry out the evaluation. Thanks are also due to Amanda Chadburn and David Vaughan who monitored the work on behalf of English Heritage and to Helena Cave-Penney, Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council, who monitored the work on behalf of the local authority.

Thanks also to both Robert Turner and Rod Crossely (landowner and Farm Manager) for allowing access to the Site to undertake the archaeological evaluation and to William de Croz (English Heritage Estates Manager) for facilitating the access to the Site.

The work benefitted from discussions on Site with Andrew Simkins OBE of the Museum of Army Flying, Middle Wallop, retired Air Vice Marshall Barry Newton CB CVO OBE and local historian Norman Parker.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Steve Thompson assisted by Bob Davis, Dave Reay, Catrin Matthews, Dave Murdie, Anne Connors, Simon Flaherty, Jonathan Kaines, Christo Nicolle, Tomasz Wisniewski, Blanka Zohorjanova, Chris Johnson and Ken Lymer.

This report was compiled by Steve Thompson with specialists report by Lorraine Mepham (Finds), Pippa Bradley (Flint), Sarah F. Wyles, (Environmental). The environmental samples were processed by Nicki Mulhall and Marta Perez-Fernandez. The report illustrations were produced by Kenneth Lymer.

Discussions with Dave Norcott (Wessex Archaeology Geoarchaeologist) and Ben Urmston (Wessex Archaeology Terrestrial Geophysicist) are incorporated into the report text.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr.

LAND AT AIRMAN'S CORNER

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Chris Blandford Associates, on behalf of English Heritage to undertake a programme of archaeological works, comprising archaeological evaluation trenching and test pitting at land at Airman's Corner (NGR SU 09845 42921) hereafter 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 A Technical Consultative Group (TCG) comprising representatives of statutory consultees and The National Trust has been convened to review the scope and methodology of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) required to support a planning application. As part of this TCG, an Archaeological Working Group (AWG) comprising representatives of Wiltshire Council, the Stonehenge Curatorial Unit (English Heritage), Natural England and The National Trust was established to advise on the scope and methodology of the proposed assessment process, this evaluation and other associated surveys, in respect of archaeology and cultural heritage.

1.1.3 A Field Evaluation Strategy (FES) (WA 2009A) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2009B) were prepared by Wessex Archaeology for the AWG. The FES and WSI set out a method statement for archaeological evaluation of the Site comprising trial trenching and test pitting in advance of a geotechnical site investigation. The evaluation was intended to aid the determination of a mitigation strategy to offset the impact of the proposed development.

1.1.4 This report documents the results of the evaluation and presents an assessment of the results of these works, taking account of the stated aims of the evaluation.

1.1.5 The evaluation fieldwork was carried out from the 12th to 28th August 2009.

1.2 Site Location, Land Use, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The Site is located at Airman's Corner at NGR SU09845 42921 and comprises land to the north-west, north-east, south-east and south-west of the junction of the A360, A344 and B3086 and covers an area of 4.99 hectares (**Figure 1**). The Stonehenge World Heritage Site (WHS) boundary bisects the Site from north to south along the line of the A360 and B3086: the north-eastern and south-eastern quadrants of the Site lie within the WHS.

1.2.2 The Site slopes generally from a high of 105m aOD in the north-west to a low point of 94m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in a pronounced dry valley or coombe extending through the south-west and south-east quadrants.

These dry valleys are characteristic of the chalk landscape and are originally most likely to have been formed by ground-water sapping – a process in which the springs exiting the chalk at the coombe head destabilise and erode the ground, eventually resulting in the elongated profiles we see today (Sparks & Lewis, 1958). The dry valleys were further shaped by cryoturbation (freeze/thaw) during the Pleistocene period, which formed dry valleys with a characteristic asymmetrical profile, with steeper north-facing slopes and gentler south-facing slopes, as seen at Airman's Corner (Leivers & Moore 2008, 4).

1.2.3 Current land-use comprises an area of pasture in the south-east quadrant adjacent to the A344 and A360, and arable farmland elsewhere.

1.2.4 The underlying geology is Upper Chalk (BGS Sheet 298).

1.3 Evaluation Areas

1.3.1 The proposed development will impact upon five areas of land at Airman's Corner:

- The site of the visitor centre building(s) and associated services.
- The coach drop-off and ancillary building and associated services.
- Car and coach parking areas, access roads and associated drainage.
- Transit system access and turning arrangements.
- Junction improvements.

1.3.2 The areas of the Site affected by these elements of the Scheme have been divided into six evaluation areas, identified on **Figure 1** as follows:

- Area A (0.87ha) – the proposed coach park, coach drop-off and ancillary building north of the A344; this evaluation area is divided into land west of the B3086 (AW) (0.44ha) and land east of the B3086 (AE) (0.43ha).
- Area B (0.07ha) – land south-west of the existing junction required for the proposed roundabout
- Area C (0.4ha) – the proposed access road in the south-east quadrant of the Site
- Area D (1.68ha) – the proposed visitor centre building and associated external areas
- Area E (1.97ha) – the proposed permanent car park.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 This section summarises the existing knowledge of the archaeological resource in and around the Site.

2.2 Archaeological Appraisal

2.2.1 The archaeological potential of the Site was considered in a desk-based assessment (DBA) produced by English Heritage to inform option selection (Leary, June 2008). The DBA considered five sites put forward for public consultation: Area V, the existing visitors car park and facilities at Stonehenge; Area W, at Durrington Down Farm, south of Larkhill; Area X, at Fargo, west of Stonehenge; Area Y at Airman's Corner (the Site); and Area Z, at Rollestone Camp. The results of the DBA in respect of the Site (Area Y) are summarised below.

2.2.2 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Site, however, its location on the western periphery of the WHS and its proximity to major barrow groups to the north-east and south-east indicate a high potential for prehistoric activity.

2.2.3 The only Bronze Age activity recorded within Area Y is round barrow (SMR No. SU04SE633) seen as a mound and mapped from aerial photographs. Two ring ditches and an amorphous feature, and three circular features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs to the south of Area Y. These were originally recorded as probable ring ditches and attributed to the Bronze Age, but are almost certainly fungus rings.

2.2.4 A substantial field system (SMR No. SU04SE682) covers an area of 65 hectares on Winterbourne Stoke Down to the west of the Site and extends into it, although in the vicinity of the Site it is now mostly destroyed by ploughing. The field system is thought to be later prehistoric in date, though possibly related to Romano-British settlements to the west (SMR Nos. SU04SE686 and SU04SE685) suggesting that at least some phases may be later in date. A linear ditch (SMR No. SU14SW956) recorded to the west of the Site as a cropmark mapped from aerial photographs is probably associated with this field system. A further (largely flattened) field system (SMR No. SU14SW982) extends to the east of the Site. It is likely that both field systems extend across the Site and, therefore, the potential to recover remains associated with field systems is high.

2.2.5 No extant archaeological features are identifiable within the Site except for a square cut "Imber pond", distinctive of the ponds dug by families from the village of the same name for sheep grazing the down (McOmish, Field & Brown, 2002, 11). The pond is visible as an earthwork from the earliest available historic mapping (OS Historic Mapping County Series: Wiltshire 1877) together with two irregular earthworks and a building marked as "Well House".

2.2.6 The earliest cartographic evidence of a 'well' on the Site is indicated on the 1801 Cary Map, prior to the excavation of the 'Imber pond' (Chandler, 2002, 5) with a building annotated as 'Well House' from 1901 onwards. All these

features survive to the latest historic mapping (OS Historic Mapping County Series: Wiltshire 1939) which, in addition, shows a rectangular structure, possibly an agricultural building apparently containing a number of separate internal bays (**Figure 2**).

2.2.7 The memorial (Airman's Cross) at Airman's Corner commemorates the location of the first fatal military aviation accident following the deaths of Captain Eustace Loraine and his navigator Staff Sergeant Richard Wilson, both seconded to the then newly formed Royal Flying Corps, on 5th July 1912. There is no precise record of the crash site and no human remains were left at the site; the aircraft wreckage was burnt *in situ* and subsequently dismantled.

2.3 Previous Archaeological Work

2.3.1 Although no intrusive archaeological investigations have been carried out on the Site, several geophysical surveys have been conducted within or in close proximity to the Site in response to earlier development proposals.

2.4 Geophysical Surveys

2.4.1 Extensive geophysical surveys have been undertaken previously in the vicinity of Airman's Corner, in connection with (i) earlier Stonehenge visitors' centre proposals, in 1991 and 1993 (Bartlett Clark for Timothy Darvill Archaeological Consultants) and 2002 (GSB Prospection for Wessex Archaeology); and (ii) proposals to improve the A303 (T) through the WHS (Geophysical Surveys of Bradford for John Samuels Archaeological Consultants, 1993).

2.4.2 Approximately 3ha south-east of Airman's Corner was surveyed by the EH archaeometry team. The survey confirmed the location of former 19th century agricultural buildings recorded by historic mapping and suggested a wider scatter of possibly much earlier pit-type anomalies across the downs. A large ferrous anomaly may be related to the aviation accident commemorated by the Airman's Cross memorial (Linford and Martin 2009).

2.4.3 Geophysical survey undertaken of a further 24.6ha in the south-east, north-east and north-west quadrants of the Site by Wessex Archaeology identified an apparent complex of post-pits which forms an approximate circle of 25m diameter approximately 100m to the east of upstanding Scheduled bowl barrow (SMR No. SU04SE633) (WA 2009C). The Scheduled barrow and the circle of post-pits appear to form a continuation of the linear barrow cemetery associated with the Lesser Cursus. Elsewhere within the survey area, a profusion of discrete circular and sub-circular anomalies are consistent with the responses from possible pits, with some evidence for local clustering. Numerous linear and curvilinear trends may be of anthropogenic origin. Whilst all the survey areas show some traces of ploughing trends, the north-eastern quadrant is most affected by these responses (**Figure 3**).

2.5 Earthwork Survey

2.5.1 An archaeological survey to investigate earthworks within the Site was undertaken by the English Heritage Research Department in March and April 2009 (Field 2009). Inspection revealed a cultivated landscape where

traces of earlier activity had for the most part long been levelled (*ibid*). Apart from the Scheduled round barrow in the north-west quadrant and the Imber pond in the south-east quadrant, a levelled linear ditch orientated north-west to south-east was recorded in the south-eastern quadrant. This is suggested to be of later Bronze Age date, possibly forming part of an extensive linear feature (SMR No. SU14SW956) visible on aerial photographs to the north-west and south-east of the Site (**Figure 4**).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Research Framework

3.1.1 It is proposed that the evaluation work will contribute to the following archaeological research priorities as identified in *The Stonehenge World Heritage Site: an archaeological research framework* (Darvill 2005, 'the Research Framework') and considered in section 11.0 of the Management Plan:

- (15) Filling the data gaps
- (22) Compile a corpus of material culture from the Stonehenge Landscape.

3.2 Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The aims and objectives, as identified in the WSI (WA 2009B), were as follows:

- To assess the nature, date and distribution of artefacts within the topsoil;
- To confirm the nature of geophysical anomalies, where targeted;
- To confirm the nature of cropmark features, where targeted;
- To confirm the presence or absence of archaeological remains in areas that appear blank;
- To identify and date if possible elements of the prehistoric field systems;
- To identify and date if possible the remains of 19th century agricultural buildings where these are targeted by trenches;
- To identify if possible the location of the air crash;
- To record the soil sequence present within the trial trenches and assess the geo-archaeological and palaeo-environmental potential of colluvial deposits, where present;
- To assess the degree of preservation of remains across the whole evaluation area.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation comprised of the excavation of 52 machine excavated evaluation trenches (numbered 1-52) intending to answer the research aims and objectives set out above and 43 test pits (numbered 53-95) to mitigate the impact of the geotechnical Site Investigation and to assess the nature, date and distribution of artefacts within the topsoil, and the excavation (see paragraph 5)

4.2 Evaluation Trenches

4.2.1 The evaluation of the Site was undertaken by the mechanical excavation of 52 trenches each measuring 30m by 2.2m and covering an area of 0.3432 hectares (6.88% of the Site). The trenches were located in the following areas:

- Area AW: Trenches 1-5
- Area AE: Trenches 6-9
- Area B: Trench 10
- Area C: Trenches 11-15
- Area D: Trenches 16-32
- Area E: Trenches 33-52

4.2.2 The trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked excavator with a toothless grading bucket. The mechanical excavation proceeded in spits to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon or natural geology which ever was encountered first. The machine excavated arisings were stored adjacent to the trench and were scanned for artefacts.

4.2.3 All features, both archaeological and naturally formed, were subsequently hand cleaned and sample excavated in keeping with the methodology set out in the WSI. Features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets and a unique numbering system for individual contexts, and were planned at a scale of 1:20. Sections were drawn at 1:10.

4.2.4 All principal strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum. The trenches were located using a Leica GPS survey system.

4.2.5 A photographic record of the evaluation was maintained, including black and white negatives (on 35mm film) and digital images. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeological remains revealed, and the Site as a whole. Following all investigation and recording, the trenches were backfilled.

4.3 Test Pitting

4.3.1 This comprised the excavation of 40 hand dug test pits (numbered 53-95 excluding 62, 69 and 71) measuring 1m by 1m square down to the top of the Upper Chalk. Each identified deposit, (topsoil/plough-soil, colluvium, archaeological) was sieved through a 10mm mesh with all anthropogenic material retained and assessed for this report.

4.3.2 The test pits were positioned in the following areas:

- Area AW: Test Pits 53-61
- Area AE: Test Pits 63-68
- Area B :Test Pit 70
- Area C: Test Pits 72-75
- Area D: Test Pits 76-82, 84-86
- Area E: Test Pits 87-95
- Test Pit 83 was positioned between Areas C and D
- Test Pits 62, 69 and 71 were not excavated

4.3.3 Archaeological or natural features identified within the test pits were excavated and recorded in accordance with the general evaluation methodology set out above.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following sections provide a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Details of individual excavated contexts and features are retained in the Site archive and a detailed tabulated version of these can be found in **Appendix 1**.

5.1.2 The results of the evaluation are presented below by Area with regards to both trenches and test pits.

5.2 Site-wide Stratigraphy

5.2.1 The depth of the overlying plough-soil or topsoil was consistent across the 6 areas at between 0.25m and 0.30m deep. A number of the trenches located within the dry valley had slightly thicker topsoil, up to 0.45m as result of plough derived hill-wash. This rendsina was in most places observed overlying chalk rock rather than coombe deposits. Areas AW, AE, B and E were under arable cultivation with Areas C and D under pasture.

5.3 Area AW

5.3.1 A single east west aligned undated gully (**503**) was recorded in Trench 5 (**Plate 1** & **2**), with a further 6 undated tree throws or tree bowls (with roots decaying *in situ* rather than toppling over) in the remaining 4 trenches. Five of the tree throws were excavated and recorded as (**105**), (**106**), (**303**), (**305**) and (**401**). Gully (**503**) aligned with the current direction of the ploughing trends within the geophysical survey and therefore has been interpreted as a modern plough scar (**Figure 5**).

5.3.2 Further modern activity was revealed in Test Pit 53, where a tarmac filled feature (**5304**) and truncated natural chalk bedrock was identified. This was clearly associated with the original line of the B3086, before its realignment to its current course.

5.4 Area AE

5.4.1 Two undated tree throws were revealed in Area AE (**Plate 3** & **4**) and recorded as (**604**) and (**803**) and were undated.

5.5 Area B

5.5.1 No features were observed within Trench 10 in Area B (**Plate 5**).

5.6 Area C

5.6.1 Two possible north-south aligned features were observed and recorded as (**1203**) and (**1308**); both were aligned with the direction of the periglacial striping recorded in this area and (**1203**) was interpreted as such. Feature (**1308**) had been heavily impacted upon by bioturbation damage and was interpreted as a possible hedgerow or further periglacial striping.

5.6.2 A further five tree throws were observed, excavated and recorded as (**1205**), (**1207**), (**1303**), (**1406**) and (**1408**); these were undated.

5.6.3 Trenches 14 (**Plate 7**) and 15 and Test Pit 75 were located within the north-east to south-west aligned dry valley or coombe which extended through Areas C and D and was positioned adjacent to the 'Imber pond'. The stratigraphic profile differed in these trenches with additional overlying deposits sealing the Upper Chalk.

5.6.4 The best surviving profile was in Trench 15 (**Plate 8**) where the modern topsoil (**1501**) sealed a redeposited chalk layer (**1502**), interpreted as being associated with the cleaning out of the 'Imber pond' and the spreading of the up-cast across the ground surface. Layer (**1502**) sealed an earlier buried ground surface (**1503**) in the valley base, which in turn sealed a densely packed, poorly sorted angular/sub-angular brecciated flint layer (**1504**), which overlay the chalk natural (**1505**).

5.6.5 Flinty layer (**1504**) is a relatively common feature of dry valleys in the area, and has been interpreted elsewhere are being of probable Late Glacial date (*c*.12,000-10,000 BC). It is likely to be the result of large-scale erosion of the chalk under severe climatic conditions (especially freeze/thaw) combined with occasional high energy overland flow.

5.6.6 Trench 14 and Test Pit 75 revealed a similar sequence with the redeposited chalk up-cast incorporated in to the overlying topsoil due to ploughing.

5.7 Area D

5.7.1 A total of 12 tree throws or tree bowls were revealed within the 17 trenches in Area D (**Plates 9**, **10**, **11** & **12**); with 10 excavated and recorded as (**1603**), (**1605**), (**1703**), (**1905**), (**1907**), (**2003**), (**2006**), (**2503**), (**2507**) and (**3004**). A further tree throw was revealed within Test Pit 76 and recorded as (**7604**).

5.7.2 Trench 22 was positioned to investigate an enhanced magnetic response identified in the English Heritage geophysical survey as anomaly [m4] interpreted as a substantial ferrous target. This anomaly corresponds with the location of the 'Well House' (**Figure 2**) and was interpreted as potentially a cast iron draw pipe or well-head sunk into the chalk bedrock. (Linford and Martin 2009, 3-4 & Figure 8). On excavation Trench 22 revealed a distinct layer of brick rubble (**2202**) below the topsoil which extended some 3m into the trench. Although no trace of the ferrous anomaly was identified, the brick rubble is likely to be the remains of the 'Well House' building itself. This layer corresponded with edge of anomaly [m4].

5.8 Area E

5.8.1 A single north-south aligned gully was revealed in Trench 47 and recorded as (**4703**); this feature corresponded with trends within the geophysical survey and was therefore interpreted as a deep plough scar (**Figure 5**). A single possible posthole (**4103**) was identified in Trench 41 (**Plate 15**) and contained fragments of burnt flint but no dateable material.

5.8.2 A total of 26 tree throws or tree bowls were observed in the 20 trenches in Area E; 22 of these were excavated and recorded as (**3303**), (**3405**), (**3503**), (**3603**), (**3703**, **Plate 13**), (**3805**), (**3903**), (**4004**), (**4005**), (**4007**), (**4106**), (**4203**), (**4209**) (**4213**), (**4214**), (**4303**), (**4305**), (**4406**, **Plate 14**), (**4603**), (**4903**), (**5003**) and (**5103**). All were undated.

5.9 Between Areas C and D

5.9.1 A single test pit was positioned between Areas C and D to investigate geophysical anomaly [m3] identified in the English Heritage geophysical survey (*ibid*, 3 & **Figure 8**) and interpreted as ceramic disturbance, as this anomaly occupies the same position as an earthwork (levelled ditch) identified in the English Heritage earthwork survey (Field, 2009) extending through the Site from the south-east corner. Though not within the area of proposed development, further investigation into the possible relationship between the anomaly and the earthwork was agreed with English Heritage in advance of excavation.

5.9.2 Test Pit 83 was located to the west of the earthwork ditch so as not to impact upon it. Brick fragments and other modern material were revealed within the topsoil (**8301**), which sealed a band of fine chalk and flints gravel (**8302**), which in turn overlay a possible earlier buried ground surface (**8303**) and sealed the natural chalk (**8304**).

6 FINDS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Finds were recovered from only 7 of the trenches and 34 of the test pits. A high proportion came from topsoil contexts. Most of the assemblage comprised pieces of worked and burnt (unworked) flint. Other finds were scarce, and appeared to largely represent a very low level background scatter of post-medieval and modern items (ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, glass, metalwork). The single piece of pottery, however, recovered from Test Pit 67, is in a grog-tempered fabric typical of the Romano-British period.

6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and finds totals by material type and by test pit are presented in **Table 1**.

6.2 Worked flint

6.2.1 A hundred and eighty pieces of worked flint was recovered (**Tables 1** & **2**), all of which is debitage (flakes, cores/core fragments and irregular debitage). The majority of the flint is edge damaged and heavily corticated. A few pieces have a little iron-staining. A few fresher looking flints may be of more recent origin.

6.2.2 A single core and a core fragment were recovered together with some irregular pieces of debitage. The majority of the assemblage is however composed of hard-hammer struck flakes. Hinge fractures and other accidents of knapping were quite commonly noted. Platforms were mostly thick and unprepared. Two blades may indicate some possible earlier activity. The technological traits of the bulk of the assemblage would indicate a later Neolithic-Bronze Age (3000-1100BC) date for this flintwork, although no diagnostic pieces were recovered which would help refine the dating.

6.3 Burnt un-worked flint

6.3.1 A total of 488 pieces of burnt un-worked flint (5486 g) was recovered from 34 contexts, although only six contexts produced more than 20 fragments. Large groups came from contexts **3007**, **3707**, **4104** and **7602-3**. All of the burnt un-worked flint has been heavily calcined to a grey or white colour. This material is intrinsically un-datable but frequently occurs on prehistoric sites.

7 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

Environmental samples taken

7.1.1 A total of 11 bulk samples were taken from a number of undated tree throws from within Areas C, D and E and from an undated posthole from within Area E and were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoals.

7.2 Charred Plant Remains and Wood charcoal

7.2.1 Bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified (**Table 3**) to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

7.2.2 The flots were generally small with high numbers of roots and modern weed seeds, in particular those of goosefoots (*Chenopodium spp*). This may be indicative of the degree of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.

7.2.3 Very few charred plant remains were observed in the samples. These included an indeterminate grain fragment from tree throw (**2507)**, fragments of tubers of false oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius var. bulbosum*) and a seed of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus sp*.) from posthole (**4103)** and a seed of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus sp*.) from tree throw (**7604)**. Only sparse quantities of wood charcoal fragments were retrieved from these features. The charcoal recovered was mainly mature wood fragments.

7.2.4 The paucity of charred remains is indicative of the absence of settlement activity in the immediate vicinity and they provide no indication of the date of the features. The few remains recovered may be intrusive.

7.3 Land snails

7.3.1 A number of land snails were observed within the bulk samples. The numbers of shells and the presence of taxonomic groups were quantified (**Table 4**). Nomenclature is according to Kerney (1999).

7.3.2 Snail numbers were too low to characterise the nature of the landscape. The species present included those favouring open country environments, those preferring shady environments and also those found in intermediate environments. There is a risk of intrusive elements within these samples due to the high percentage of rooty material within the flots, as indicated by the presence of an Introduced Helicellid (introduced in the Roman period or later) in tree throw (**7604)**.

8 POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS

8.1 Finds

8.1.1 This is very small finds assemblage derived predominately from un-stratified contexts with very little potential and no further analysis is proposed.

8.2 Charred plant remains and Wood charcoal

8.2.1 There is no potential for any further work on these samples due to the paucity of remains.

8.3 Land Snails

8.3.1 Detailed analysis on these assemblages will not provide any information on the local environment.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 The excavation of 52 machine trenches and 40 hand dug test pits revealed a distinct lack of archaeological features within the Site located in the 4 fields to the north-west, north-east, south-east and south-west of the junction of the A360, A344 and B3086 despite its location within a very rich archaeological landscape.

9.2 Archaeology

9.2.1 Only a single possible posthole was identified in Trench 41 and that remained undated, although it did contain fragments of burnt flint; material intrinsically linked with prehistoric activity. All other features were either modern (plough scars) or natural tree throws and tree bowls.

9.3 Topsoil Finds Distribution

9.3.1 Analysis of the distribution of finds within the topsoil across the proposed development area did not reveal any distinct concentrations, but rather a general scattering of later Neolithic-Bronze Age (3000-1100BC) material as one would expect within a landscape rich in archaeological features of this period.

9.3.2 Clearly modern finds recovered from Trench 22 and Test Pit 83 corresponded with geophysical anomalies and structures identified on the historic mapping (**Figure 2**) namely the 'Well House'.

9.4 Field Systems and Earthworks

9.4.1 The extensive 'Celtic' field systems which exist immediately to the west on Winterbourne Stoke Down (SMR No.SU04SE682) and to the south-east of the Site (SMR No. SU14SW982) do not extend through into the area of the proposed development.

9.4.2 The 'Celtic' field system (SMR No.SU04SE682) is thought to be later prehistoric in date, though potentially re-established in the Romano-British period. It is probable that field system (SMR No. SU14SW982) is much earlier, as it is aligned with the Winterbourne Stoke Barrow Group (incl. SMR Nos. SU14SW820, SUE14SW821, SU14SW125) and potentially the similarly aligned field system to the south (SMR No. SU14SW965).

9.4.3 A linear ditch (SMR No. SU14SW956) identified on aerial photographs which potentially crosses the Site, appears to form the northern limit of this earlier field system (SMR No. SU14SW982), demarcating the fields from the southern edge of the coombe. In 1998 excavation of this ditch recovered Middle Bronze Age (1500-1100BC) pottery (WCC SMR), predating the 'Celtic' systems to the north-east in Area AW. It had been assumed that the ditch cut through field system (SU04SE682) however, it is more likely that the field system overlies the linear ditch.

9.4.4 The field systems could not be traced within the Site, and none of the trenches targeted to investigate the proposed continuation of the linear (SU14SW956) could locate the feature. Truncation by modern agriculture is clearly a possibility and, as suggested by Field (2009, 10), the field system to the west (SU04SE682) is some distance from known settlements and could therefore have been less intensively used and more easily destroyed by agriculture. Although truncation by ploughing may be a factor, it is possible that the linear feature (SU14SW956) formed the boundary between arable areas and possible pasture areas in the dry valley. No archaeological traces of the projected line of this ditch were found in the evaluation.

9.4.5 The evidence from Test Pit 83 suggests that the slight earthwork feature recorded by Field (2009) is unlikely to be prehistoric in date, as it overlies an area of modern ceramic building material observed within the English Heritage geophysical survey (Linford & Martin, 2009). Although a layer of redeposited chalk and flint revealed within Test Pit 83 beneath the CBM rich topsoil and sealing an earlier ground surface could possibly be evidence of an associated bank to the linear ditch (SU14SW956), given the constraints of the intervention (a 1m by 1m test pit was opened) and the lack of evidence in the trial trenches elsewhere on the Site, this is unproven and seems unlikely.

9.5 Tree Throws and Geophysics

9.5.1 A total of 51 tree throws, (identified by the characteristic crescent of dragged in topsoil, see Moore & Jennings, 1992, Figure 6) and tree bowls (with roots decaying *in situ* rather than toppling over) were revealed within the trenches across the Site. A total of 44 of these features were excavated and interpreted as 17 tree throws and 27 tree bowls.

9.5.2 Investigation of the 17 tree throws confirmed that the majority fell in the same direction, with 13 of the 17 falling to the east or south-east, inferring the prevailing wind was coming from the west. It has been noted from excavation that fallen trees in the past have been utilised as simple shelters often with single event fires located in the lee of the up turned root ball or finds within tree throws indicative of middening following deliberate tree clearance (Framework Archaeology, 2006, 86). There was no evidence of anthropogenic activity within the tree throws to suggest they had been utilised or deliberately felled.

9.5.3 Several fragments of burnt flint and worked flint from the later Neolithic-Bronze Age (3000-1100BC) were recovered from the excavated tree throws and though anthropogenic in nature, do not suggest the utilisation of the tree throws. The finds were concentrated within the fills derived from the surrounding topsoil which had been dragged into the tree throw as it fell.

These finds cannot be used to accurately date the tree throws as there is a background scatter of material of this date across the Site.

9.5.4 The anomalies identified from the gradiometer survey correlated well with the tree throws identified in the trial trenching. Originally interpreted as pit like features because of their increased magnetic response, the tree throws contained only low levels of charcoal and it is considered unlikely that the quantities of burnt flint identified within the features would account for the increased magnetic response recorded.

9.6 The 1912 Air Crash

9.6.1 One aim of the evaluation had been to identify the location of the first fatal military aviation accident of 1912 which gave rise to the name Airman's Corner. Discussions with members of the Museum of Army Flying and the general history about the crash itself suggest the aircraft wreckage was burnt *in situ* and removed from the Site.

9.6.2 No trace of the crash was revealed through the geophysical survey or the evaluation trenches, and no material was recovered from the topsoil investigation. Analysis of a photograph of the crash site, with the plane covered by a tarpaulin was unable to identify the exact location of the accident.

9.7 Assessment of archaeological importance.

9.7.1 Across the Site only three gullies and one posthole (all undated) were identified during the evaluation. A number of pit-like features were also identified during the geophysical survey, undertaken in advance of the evaluation fieldwork. These were investigated during the evaluation and found to be natural in origin.

9.7.2 Analysis of the finds recovered from the topsoil revealed a scattering of Later Neolithic-Bronze Age flint work across the Site as might be expected from a landscape rich in archaeology of this period. No distinct concentrations were identified.

9.7.3 Although the small number of features identified lie within the World Heritage Site, it is assessed that both individually and as a group they are of **low value**.

9.8 Review of strategy and confidence rating

9.8.1 It is considered that the overall evaluation strategy was appropriate and the results are a fair and accurate reflection of the archaeological potential across the Site as a whole. Throughout the evaluation weather conditions were good and therefore the confidence rating applied to the fieldwork results can be described **high**.

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 Site records

10.1.1 The excavated material and archive including plans, photographs and written records area currently held at the Wessex Archaeology offices in Salisbury under the project code 71651. It is intended that the archive should ultimately be deposited with Salisbury Museum.

10.2 OASIS

10.2.1 An OASIS form detailing the Site and the works undertaken will be submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database upon approval of this report.

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Wiltshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record
http://history.wiltshire.gov.uk/smr/

Table 1: Finds totals by test pit (number / weight in grammes)

CBM = ceramic building material

TR/TP	Burnt Flint	Worked Flint (no.)	Glass	Other Finds
22			3/25	18 CBM; 1 iron
25	10/66	1		
30	100/1411	10		
33		1		
36	3/14	9		
37	143/885	8		
41	33/164			
53		5	5/19	1 cu alloy
54			1/2	
55	4/283	4	1/2	1 iron
56	2/14	4		
58	2/13			
59		1		
60	2/18	19		
61			1/2	
63	1/29			
65	4/43			
66	1/44	3		
67	2/50	1		1 pottery
68	1/15	3		
70	2/7			
72	1/6	4		
73	1/14	18		1 iron
74	2/29	1		
75	1/8	11		
76	138/1453	2		
77	1/6			
78		4		
79	3/26			
80		8		
81	22/456	5		
82		3		
83		3	1/67	5 CBM; 1 clay pipe
84	3/236	2		
85	2/13	2		
86	1/111	12		
87	1/10	15		
89	1/44	2		
90		1		
91	1/18	9		
92		9		
Totals	**488/5486**	**180**	**12/117**	

Table 2: Summary of Worked Flint

Flakes (no.)	Blades (no.)	Cores, Fragments (no.)	Irregular Waste (no.)
167	2	1 (1?keeled core, 1 single platform flake core), 1 core fragment	8

Table 3: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Samples				Flot							
Feature	**Context**	**Sample**	**Litres**	**Flot (ml)**	**% roots**	**Grain**	**Chaff**	**Charred other**	**Other**	**Charcoal >4/2mm**	**Comments**
Area D											
Test Pit 76 – Tree throw											
7604	7603	1	19	40	75	-	-	C	Moll-t (A)	1/2 ml	*Avena/Bromus, Chenopodium* (prob. modern)
Trench 25 – Tree throw											
2507	2511	2	10	30	75	C	-	-	Moll-t (A)	-	Indet. grain frag
2507	2510	3	9	25	75	-	-	-	Moll-t (A)	1/<1 ml	-
Trench 30 – Tree throw											
3004	3005	4	20	10	70	-	-	-	Moll-t (B)	-	-
3004	3006	5	20	50	75	-	-	-	Moll-t (A)	-	-
3004	3007	6	20	80	75	-	-	-	-	3/2 ml	*Chenopodium* (prob. modern)
Area E											
Trench 41 – Posthole											
4103	4105	7	3	5	70	-	-	C	Moll-t (C)	-	*Arrhenatherum elatius, Chenopodium* (prob. modern)
4103	4104	8	2	3	70	-	-	C	Moll-t (C)	<1/0 ml	*Arrhenatherum elatius, Vicia/Lathyrus*
Trench 37 – Tree throw											

Samples				Flot							
Feature	**Context**	**Sample**	**Litres**	**Flot (ml)**	**% roots**	**Grain**	**Chaff**	**Charred other**	**Other**	**Charcoal >4/2mm**	**Comments**
3703	3707	9	20	90	75	-	-	-	-	0/1 ml	*Chenopodium* (prob. modern)
3703	3705	10	7	25	75	-	-	-	Moll-t (C)	-	*Chenopodium* (prob. modern)
3703	3704	11	19	20	70	-	-	-	Moll-t (A)	-	*Chenopodium* (prob. modern)

Key: A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5. Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs

Table 4: Land snail assessment

Trench/Test Pit	**76**	**25**	**25**	**30**	**30**	**30**	**41**	**41**	**37**	**37**	**37**
Feature type	**TT**	**TT**	**TT**	**TT**	**TT**	**TT**	**PH**	**PH**	**TT**	**TT**	**TT**
Feature no.	**7604**	**2507**	**2507**	**3004**	**3004**	**3004**	**4103**	**4103**	**3703**	**3703**	**3703**
Context no.	**7603**	**2511**	**2510**	**3005**	**3006**	**3007**	**4105**	**4104**	**3707**	**3705**	**3704**
Sample no.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**
Open country species											
Pupilla muscorum	-	C	-	C	C	-	-	-	-	-	C
Vertigo spp.	C	-	-	-	C	-	C	-	-	-	-
Helicella itala	C	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vallonia spp.	-	C	C	C	C	-	C	C	-	C	A
Intro. Helicellids	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catholic species											
Trichia hispida	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pomatias elegans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Cochlicopa spp.	-	C	C	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	C
Punctum pygmaeum	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
Shade-loving species											

Trench/Test Pit	**76**	**25**	**25**	**30**	**30**	**30**	**41**	**41**	**37**	**37**	**37**
Feature type	**TT**	**TT**	**TT**	**TT**	**TT**	**TT**	**PH**	**PH**	**TT**	**TT**	**TT**
Feature no.	**7604**	**2507**	**2507**	**3004**	**3004**	**3004**	**4103**	**4103**	**3703**	**3703**	**3703**
Context no.	**7603**	**2511**	**2510**	**3005**	**3006**	**3007**	**4105**	**4104**	**3707**	**3705**	**3704**
Sample no.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**
Discus rotundatus	C	B	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxychilus	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-
Aegopinella	C	C	C	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vitrea	C	C	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burrowing species											
Cecilioides acicula	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approx totals	**10**	**15**	**10**	**5**	**15**	**0**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**25**

Key: A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5

Appendix 1: Evaluation Trench Context Summary Tables

bgl = below ground level. CBM = ceramic building material

AREA AW

TRENCH 1			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.24m	**Ground level:** 105.498 mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
101	*Topsoil*	Dark brown silty sand with moderate chalk pebble inclusions and occasional flint pebble inclusions.		0-0.24m
102	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock.		0.24m+
103	*Fill*	Redeposited natural chalk fill of tree throw [**105**} that comprises light brownish white loamy sand with frequent angular chalk pebbles. Mixed topsoil and chalk.		.033m
104	*Fill*	Redeposited topsoil fill of tree throw [**105**] that comprises dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint and moderate chalk pebble inclusions.		0.16m
105	***Cut***	**Cut of oval tree throw, with moderately sloped irregular sides and an irregular base. Filled with (103), (104).**		**0.33m**
106	***Cut***	**Cut of oval tree throw, with moderately sloped irregular sides and an irregular base. Filled with (107). No finds.**		**0.45m**
107	*Fill*	Redeposited natural chalk fill of tree throw [**106**] that comprises brownish white silty loam with frequent angular chalk pebbles up to 300mm in size. Moderately compact, no finds.		0.45m

TRENCH 2			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.31m	**Ground level:** 104.709 mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
201	*Topsoil*	Mid grey brown silty clay with moderate flint inclusions and sparse chalk inclusions. Loosely compact with root action. Ground representative of plough soil.		0-0.31m
202	*Natural*	Natural upper chalk.		0.31m+

TRENCH 3			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.41m	**Ground level:** 104.291 mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
301	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silt loam with moderate (10%) poorly sorted sub angular flint and chalk inclusions ranging in size from 2-80mm. Light compaction.		0-0.22m
302	*Fill*	Secondary fill of tree throw [**303**] that comprises light yellow brown silty loam with sparse sub angular flints ranging in size from 2-80mm. Bioturbated.		0.41m
303	***Cut***	**Cut of irregular tree throw, with a moderate to steep concave sides and an irregular base. Filled with (302).**		**0.41m**
304	*Natural*	Natural chalk.		0.22m+
305	***Cut***	**Cut of irregular tree throw, with moderately sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. No finds, direction of tree collapse unclear. Filled with (306) (307).**		**0.29m**
306	*Fill*	Redeposited natural fill of tree throw [**305**] that comprises light yellow brown silty clay with moderate flint and chalk inclusions that are fairly well sorted. Moderately compact fill is the result of bioturbation and disturbance of chalk after collapse of tree. No finds.		0.29m
307	*Fill*	Secondary fill of tree throw [**305**] that comprises grey brown silty clay with moderate flint inclusions and sparse chalk inclusions		0.11m

		that are small and fairly well sorted. Loosely compact fill with roots throughout.	

TRENCH 4			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.31m	**Ground level:** 102.661 mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
401	***Cut***	**Cut of oval tree throw with moderately sloped irregular sides and an irregular base. Filled with (403).**		**0.28m**
402	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silt loam with sub angular chalk inclusions ranging in size from 5-70mm.		0-0.25m
403	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw [**401**] that comprises light brown silt loam with moderate (15%) chalk inclusions ranging in size from 5-70mm and sparse (3%) sub angular flint inclusions ranging in size from 30-70mm.		0.29m
404	*Natural*	Natural weathered chalk.		0.25m+

TRENCH 5			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.32m	**Ground level:** 102.881 mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
501	*Topsoil*	Dark greyish brown silt loam with common angular flint inclusions up to 170mm in size.		0-0.29m
502	*Natural*	Chalk natural with periglacial striping		0.29m+
503	*Fill*	Single fill of probable agricultural ditch or plough scar [**504**] that comprises mid reddish brown loamy sand with angular well sorted pebble inclusions. Possibly the result of high energy erosion into feature or ploughing of topsoil into feature.		0.13m
504	***Cut***	**Cut of NW-SE running linear agricultural ditch or plough scarring with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. On same alignment as ploughing in field. Filled with (503).**		**0.13m**

AREA AE

TRENCH 6			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30.4m by 2.3m		**Max. depth:** 0.32m	**Ground level:** 101.533 mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
601	*Topsoil*	Dark greyish brown sandy loam with common chalk inclusions up to 50mm in size and moderate angular flint inclusions up to 100mm in size.		0-0.22m
602	*Natural*	Chalk natural with post glacial stripes.		0.22m+
603	*Fill*	Redeposited natural fill of tree throw [**604**] that comprises greyish white silt loam with abundant sub-rounded chalk inclusions that are well sorted.		0.20m
604	***Cut***	**Cut of sub oval tree throw, with moderately sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. Filled with (603).**		**0.20m**

TRENCH 7			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.24m	**Ground level:** 101.474 mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
701	*Topsoil*	Mid grey brown silty clay with moderate flint and chalk inclusions that are fairly well sorted. Ground has been ploughed, and roots are visible. Loose compaction.		0-0.24m
702	*Natural*	Upper chalk.		0.24m+

TRENCH 8			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.38m	**Ground level:** 101.294 mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
801	*Topsoil*	Dark orange brown silty clay loam with moderate (15%) sub		0-0.29m

		angular chalk inclusions ranging in size from 5-50mm, and sparse (55%) sub angular flints ranging in size from 30-70mm.	
802	*Natural*	Chalk bedrock with solifluction scars.	0.29m+
803	***Cut***	**Cut of sub circular tree throw with moderately sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. Appears to have fallen to the NE. No finds. Filled with (804).**	**0.38m**
804	*Fill*	Bioturbated fill of tree throw [**803**] that comprises mixed dark orange brown and light brownish yellow silty clay loam with abundant (40%) sub angular chalk ranging in size from 5-60mm, and moderate (10%) sub rounded sub angular flints ranging in size from 40-150mm. Inclusions are poorly sorted. Fill consists of redeposited chalk natural and topsoil.	0.38m

TRENCH 9			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.24m	**Ground level:** 100.808 mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
901	*Topsoil*	Plough soil that comprises mid brown silty loam with moderate (10%) sub angular chalk inclusions ranging in size from 3-10mm, and rare (3%) sub angular flint inclusions ranging in size from 20-100mm. Inclusions are poorly sorted.		0-0.24m
902	*Natural*	Weathered chalk with periglacial stripes.		0.24m+

AREA B

TRENCH 10			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.27m	**Ground level:** 101.318 mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
1001	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silty clay loam with moderate (10%) sub angular flint inclusions that are poorly sorted.		0-0.27m
1002	*Natural*	Chalk		0.27m+

AREA C

TRENCH 11			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.28m	**Ground level:** 98.194 mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
1101	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with common (30%) sub rounded to sub angular chalk inclusions and moderate (15%) sub angular flint inclusions (fine to medium gravel). Inclusions are poorly sorted. Topsoil is moderately compact, and has a gradual horizon with the chalk natural. Trench located in a pasture, so bioturbation is common. No artefacts recovered.		0-0.21m
1102	*Natural*	Chalk		0.21m+

TRENCH 12			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.44m	**Ground level:** 97.7m (NE), 96.904m (SW). mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
1201	*Topsoil*	Dark brown silty loam with common chalk and flint flecks.		0-0.30m
1202	*Natural*	Periglacial striped chalk.		0.30m+
1203	***Cut***	**Cut of linear N-S running gully with steep straight sides and an irregular base. Function is unclear-potentially deep plough scars. Filled with (1204)**		**0.18m**
1204	*Fill*	Secondary fill of gully [**1203**] comprises mid-light brown silty loam with rare flint inclusions less than 40mm in size. Fill likely derived from the erosion or ploughing of surrounding topsoil into gully.		0.18m
1205	***Cut***	**Cut of sub circular tree throw with shallow concave sides and a flat base. Filled with (1206) and (1209).**		**0.15m**

1206	*Fill*	Redeposited chalk natural fill of tree throw [**1205**] that comprises pale grey white silty loam with abundant chalk inclusions. Root disturbance present.	0.11m
1207	***Cut***	**Cut of irregular tree throw with moderately sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. Filled with (1208).**	**0.36m**
1208	*Fill*	Redeposited chalk natural fill of tree throw [**1207**] that comprises mixed mid brown and light grey white silty loam with abundant chalk inclusions. Heavily bioturbated.	0.36m
1209	*Fill*	Secondary fill of tree throw [**1205**] that comprises light to mid brown silty loam with abundant chalk fragments and rare flint inclusions less than 60mm in size.	0.14m

TRENCH 13			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.3m		**Max. depth:** 0.45m	**Ground level:** 97.966(NE), 96.612(SW) mOD
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
1301	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with common sub rounded chalk inclusions (fine to medium gravel) and sparse sub angular to sub rounded flint cobbles. Inclusions moderately sorted. Topsoil is moderately compact and has a gradual horizon with the natural chalk. Sparse flint flakes recovered.	0-0.23m
1302	*Natural*	Chalk with glacial scarring.	0.23m+
1303	***Cut***	**Cut of sub-circular tree throw with steep irregular sides and an irregular base. Formed when a tree fell or was pulled over. No finds. Filled with (1304), (1305), (1306), (1307).**	**0.48m**
1304	*Fill*	Redeposited natural fill in base of tree throw [**1303**] that comprises light greyish white silty loam with near complete (70%) sub rounded and sub angular chalk inclusions (fine to coarse) and moderate (10%) sub angular flint nodules less than 10mm in size. Inclusions poorly sorted. Fill is fairly loose, with no finds, and formed when falling tree disturbed then redeposited the chalk natural. Clear horizons.	0.21m
1305	*Fill*	Redeposited natural fill of tree throw [**1303**] that comprises mixed light yellowish brown and off-white silty loam with near complete (80%) sub rounded and sub angular chalk inclusions (fine-coarse) and moderate (15%) flint nodules less than 200mm in size. Inclusions poorly sorted. Clear horizons.	0.16m
1306	*Fill*	Redeposited natural fill of tree throw [**1303**] that comprises mixed light yellowish white and greyish white silty loam with near complete (70%) sub rounded and sub angular chalk inclusions (fine to coarse) and sparse (10%) sub angular flint (medium gravel). Inclusions poorly sorted. Fill compact, with some topsoil mixed in. Diffuse upper horizon. Formed through erosion from the root ball of upturned tree.	0.27m
1307	*Fill*	Mixed redeposited natural and topsoil fill of tree throw [**1303**] that comprises dark brownish grey and off-white silty loam with abundant sub rounded to sub angular chalk inclusions less than 40mm in size (fine to medium gravel), and rare sub angular flint gravel. Inclusions moderately sorted. Loose fill with diffuse horizons and no finds. Formed through erosion from the root ball of upturned tree and erosion of topsoil.	0.43m
1308	***Cut***	**Cut of bioturbation that appears almost linear on the westerly edge and irregular to the east, with shallow irregular sides and an irregular base. Likely the remnants of a root system from a hedge (row). Filled with (1309).**	**0.16m**
1309	*Fill*	Fill of bioturbation [**1308**] that comprises light yellowish brown silty loam with abundant sub rounded and sub angular chalk inclusions (fine to coarse) and sparse angular flint inclusions (coarse). Inclusions poorly sorted. Fill is loose and has clear	0.16m

		horizons, and contained some possible struck flint.	

TRENCH 14			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 31.05m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.89m	**Ground level**: 95.671(NW), 93.497(SE) mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
1401	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown sandy silty loam with sparse (5%) poorly sorted angular flint inclusions <40mm in size and sparse (5%) moderately sorted sub rounded chalk inclusions <35mm in size.		0-0.24m(N) 0-0.3m (S)
1402	*Layer*	Interface between topsoil and natural that comprises disturbed light greyish brown sandy loam with near complete (90%) chalk inclusions and rare (1%) flint. Formed through roots mixing the topsoil and natural.		0.24-0.36m (N) 0.62-0.88m (S)
1403	*Natural*	Natural chalk.		0.30m+ (N) 0.60m+(S)
1404	*Layer*	Mid brown sandy silt loam with rare (1%) chalk and flint inclusions. Diffuse horizon with 1401. Deposit likely formed through water action (colluvium).		0.30-0.52m
1405	*Layer*	Mid brown sandy silt loam with near complete (90%) moderately sorted sub angular flint inclusions ranging in size from 20-100mm. Layer caused by water action.		0.42-0.62m
1406	***Cut***	**Cut of sub-circular tree throw with steep irregular sides and an irregular base. Filled with (1407), (1412), (1413).**		**0.80m**
1407	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw [**1406**] that comprises light brownish grey sandy silty loam.		0.58m
1408	***Cut***	**Cut of irregular tree throw with steep irregular sides and an irregular base. No finds. Filled with (1409), (1410), (1411).**		**0.66m**
1409	*Fill*	Redeposited natural fill of tree throw [**1408**] that comprises light grey white chalk dust and near complete (99%) sub rounded to sub angular poorly sorted chalk inclusions less than 120mm in size. Represents natural that was pushed up into the base of the hole when the tree was uprooted.		0.66m
1410	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw [**1408**] that comprises light pinkish orange silty clay loam with abundant (50%) sub rounded to sub angular chalk inclusions less than 60mm in size and sparse (5%) angular flint inclusions <90mm in size. Formed through erosion from the root ball of upturned tree. No finds, fairly diffuse horizons.		0.45m
1411	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw [1408] that comprises mid greyish brown silty sandy loam with moderate (10%) poorly sorted sub rounded to sub angular chalk inclusions less than 40mm in size, and rare (3%) angular to sub angular poorly sorted flint inclusions less than 50mm in size. Formed through dragged topsoil and rotting of upturned tree. No finds, clear horizons.		0.19m
1412	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw [**1406**] that comprises mid brown silty clay loam with abundant flint inclusions ranging in size from 10-200mm. Formed by erosion from the root ball.		0.40m
1413	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw [**1406**] that comprises light greyish brown sandy silt loam with abundant (90%) chalk inclusions. Formed through erosion of top of root ball.		0.25m

TRENCH 15			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.93m	**Ground level:** 93.747 mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
1501	*Topsoil*	Mid grey brown silty loam with common small chalk flecks and fragments and rare sub angular flint fragments. Current turf and plough soil.		0-0.25m
1502	*Layer*	Light/pale yellow brown chalky silt. Decayed chalk deposit with		0.25-0.50m

		abundant chalk fragments. Origin unclear-potentially derived from dew pond to the West-could be up-cast that resulted from clearance of pond.	
1503	*Layer*	Light-mid yellow brown silt colluvium deposit towards the base of dry river valley. Buried ground surface sealed by up cast from excavation of dew pond.	0.50-0.72m
1504	*Layer*	Mid brown silt with near complete (99%) sub angular flint nodules <90mm in size. Pleistocene gravels.	0.72-0.79m
1505	*Natural*	Natural chalk with solifluction channels.	0.79m+

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TRENCH 16			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.3m		**Max. depth:** 0.48m	**Ground level:** 97.858m (NE) 96.248m (SW) mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
1601	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown silty clay loam that contains common fine to coarse sub rounded - sub angular chalk and moderate sub angular flint inclusions. Topsoil is moderately compact and has a gradual horizon with the chalk natural. Trench located in turf covered pasture.		0-0.28m
1602	*Natural*	Chalk		0.28m+
1603	***Cut***	**Cut of irregular tree throw/shrub bowl with shallow to steep irregular sides and an irregular base. Appears to be remnants of a root system. Filled with (1604).**		**0.30m**
1604	*Fill*	Single fill of tree throw/shrub bowl [**1603**] that comprises mid orange brown silty sandy clay with moderate (20%) poorly sorted sub rounded chalk less than 50mm in size. Mixed fill with no finds.		0.30m
1605	***Cut***	**Cut of sub-rectangular tree throw that has steep irregular sides and an irregular base. No finds. Formed when tree fell or was pulled over. Filled with (1606), (1607), (1608), (1609), (1610).**		**0.60m**
1606	*Fill*	Redeposited natural fill at base of tree throw [**1605**] that comprises light greyish white silt loam with rare angular flint cobbles and abundant sub angular to sub rounded chalk inclusions (fine to coarse gravel). Inclusions moderately sorted. Fill is moderately compact and has fairly clear horizons. Formed through disturbance of chalk natural when tree fell.		0.23m
1607	*Fill*	Redeposited chalk natural fill of tree throw [**1605**] that comprises off-white silty loam with near complete moderately sorted sub angular to sub rounded medium-coarse chalk and rare flint inclusions. Fill is compact and has clear horizons. Possibly formed through disturbance of chalk when tree fell.		0.16m
1608	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw [**1605**] that comprises light greyish brown silt loam with moderate sub rounded to sub angular fine-medium chalk inclusions that are moderately sorted. Fill is loose and has clear horizons. Formed through root ball and topsoil erosion.		0.14m
1609	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw [**1605**] that comprises off white silt with near complete coarse sub angular chalk inclusions. Formed through re-deposition of chalk when tree was uprooted, possibly through erosion of the root ball. Fill is moderately compact with diffuse horizons and no finds.		0.40m
1610	*Fill*	Uppermost fill of tree throw [**1605**] that comprises light yellowish white silty loam with common sub rounded and sub angular fine to coarse chalk inclusions and rare angular flint inclusions		0.34m

		(coarse). Fill is compact and has diffuse horizons. Mix of redeposited chalk and chalk interface with natural.	

TRENCH 17			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.88m	**Ground level:** 96.107 (WNW), 95.163 (ESE) mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
1701	*Topsoil*	Mid to light yellow brown silty loam with abundant chalk flecks and fragments <10mm and moderate flint nodules <40mm. Current topsoil and turf in pasture field.		0-0.24m
1702	*Natural*	Natural chalk-mottled horizon with topsoil.		0.24m+
1703	***Cut***	**Cut of irregular tree throw with moderate to steep irregular sides and an irregular base. Filled with (1704), (1705), (1706).**		**0.62m**
1704	*Fill*	Redeposited natural fill of tree throw [**1703**] that comprises pale grey-white chalk (100%) <60mm in size. Result of root disturbance.		0.18m
1705	*Fill*	Secondary fill of tree throw [**1703**] that comprises pale yellow white degraded chalk (common). Formed as a result of erosion and tree disturbing chalk.		0.42m
1706	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw [**1703**] that comprises mixed mid grey brown and white silty loam with common chalk fragments. Formed through topsoil and natural chalk being dragged up by roots.		0.30m

TRENCH 18			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.65m	**Ground level:** 96.184 (NE), 95.341 (SW**)** mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
1801	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silt loam with moderate (10%) flint and rare chalk. Sub-angular.		0-0.32m
1802	*Natural*	Chalk		0.32m+

TRENCH 19			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.65m	**Ground level:** 96.178 (NE), 95.812 (SW) mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
1901	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silty loam with sparse flint.		0-0.34m
1902	*Layer*	Mid brown silty loam with no inclusions. Probably hill wash as trench slopes north to south to bottom of dry valley.		0.34-0.50m
1903	*Layer*	Light greyish brown layer with abundant chalk. Disturbed natural geology.		0.45-0.64m
1904	*Natural*	Natural chalk.		0.45m+
1905	***Cut***	**Cut of irregular bioturbation with irregular steep sides and an irregular base. Filled with (1906).**		**0.17m**
1906	*Fill*	Fill of bioturbation [**1905**] that comprises mid brown silty loam with sparse flint. Similar to topsoil.		0.17m
1907	***Cut***	**Cut of irregular bioturbation with irregular steep sides and an irregular base. Filled with (1908).**		**0.11m**
1908	*Fill*	Fill of bioturbation [**1907**] that comprises mid brown silty loam with sparse flint.		0.11m

TRENCH 20			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth: 0.54m**	**Ground level: 95.708**	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
2001	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silty loam with rare flint nodules <90mm and common		0-0.23m

		chalk flecks. Current topsoil-turf in pasture field.	
2002	*Layer*	Natural colluvium deposit that comprises mid reddish brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions <100mm in size.	0.23-0.39m
2003	***Cut***	**Cut of irregular tree throw with steep irregular edges and an irregular base. Filled with (2004)**	**0.54m**
2004	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw [**2003**] that comprises reddish brown silt loam with common sub angular flints.	0.54m
2005	*Natural*	Upper chalk	0.39m+
2006	***Cut***	**Cut of irregular tree throw with shallow irregular sides and an irregular base. Filled with (2007) and (2008).**	**0.17m**
2007	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw [**2006**] that comprises mid brown silty loam with rare chalk and flint inclusions. Disturbed topsoil.	0.17m
2008	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw [**2006**] that comprises disturbed natural that was pushed up by tree falling over.	0.15m

TRENCH 21			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.75m	**Ground level:** 95.574 mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
2101	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown sandy silty loam with moderate angular flint inclusions <70mm in size and rare chalk inclusions. Inclusions moderately sorted.		0-0.46m
2102	*Layer*	Natural upper chalk disturbed by root action. Gradual interface between chalk and topsoil.		0.39-0.64
2103	*Natural*	Natural chalk.		0.64m+

TRENCH 22			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.45m	**Ground level:** 94.962 mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
2201	*Topsoil*	Mid grey brown silty loam with sub angular flint inclusions. Highly bioturbated. Trench located in turf covered pasture.		0-0.30m
2202	*Layer*	Layer of mid-dark brown silty loam with common brick and tile fragments as well as chalk and flint inclusions. Building material accounts for high magnetic response seen in geophysical survey.		0.30-0.40m
2203	*Natural*	Natural chalk with periglacial striations.		0.40m+

TRENCH 23			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth: 0.30m**	**Ground level: 95.05m**	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
2301	*Topsoil*	Mid grey brown silty loam with common chalk flecks and sparse flint inclusions <80mm in size. Inclusions poorly sorted.		0-0.25m
2302	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock with periglacial striations.		0.25m+

TRENCH 24			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.50m	**Ground level:** 96.106 mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
2401	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown silty loam with moderate angular flint inclusions <70mm in size, and rare sub rounded chalk inclusions <20mm in size. Inclusions are poorly sorted. Clear horizons.		0-0.31m
2402	*Layer*	Mid greyish brown silty loam with near complete well sorted chalk inclusions <40mm in size and sparse angular flint inclusions <60mm in size. Interface between topsoil and natural chalk caused by bioturbation.		0.31m-0.51m
2403	*Natural*	Chalk with flint inclusions.		0.51m+

TRENCH 25			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.40m	**Ground level:** 97.671 (NE), 98.406 (SW) mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
2501	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silty loam with rare flint and chalk inclusions. Poorly sorted.		0.0.40m
2502	*Natural*	Natural degraded chalk with glacial scarring.		0.40m+
2503	***Cut***	**Cut of irregular tree throw with moderate to steep irregular sides and an irregular base. Filled with (2504), (2505), (2506).**		**0.37m**
2504	*Fill*	Redeposited natural fill of tree throw [**2503**] that comprises chalk that was pushed up from the base of hole when tree fell.		0.37m
2505	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw [**2503**] comprises light pinkish white natural chalk that formed through erosion from root ball.		0.24m
2506	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw [**2503**] comprises mid brown silty loam with rare flint inclusions. Similar to topsoil. Likely formed through erosion of topsoil or deposition of dragged topsoil or both.		0.18m
2507	***Cut***	**Cut of sub-circular tree throw with steep concave sides and a concave base. Tree probably fell to the east. Filled with (2508), (2509), (2510), (2511), (2512), (2513).**		**0.82m**
2508	*Fill*	Redeposited chalk natural fill of tree throw [**2507**] that is light grey and white in colour.		0.16m
2509	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw [**2507**] that comprises light grey silty loam with common chalk inclusions. Likely degraded chalk that was dragged up by roots of falling tree.		0.32m
2510	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw [**2507**] that comprises pale pinkish white silty loam with common chalk fragments. Deposit likely formed through erosion of root ball.		0.26m
2511	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw [**2507**] that comprises mixed mid brown and pale grey silty loam with common chalk inclusions. Possibly eroded in from side and ground surface.		0.16m
2512	*Fill*	Redeposited natural fill of tree throw [**2507**] that comprises pinkish white chalk that eroded from root ball.		0.18m
2513	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw [2507] that comprises pale grey white silty loam with moderate chalk fragments.		0.20m

TRENCH 26			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.60m	**Ground level:** 97.36 (N) 98.02 (S) mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
2601	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown silty loam with 10% angular poorly sorted flints up to 100mm, and 5% sub-angular chalk up to 50mm.		0 – 0.23m
2602	*Layer*	Mid greyish brown silty loam with 75% sub-angular chalk up to 80mm, and 5% angular poorly sorted flints, up to 80mm. Deposit is disturbed interface between natural and topsoil caused by bioturbation and ploughing.		0.23 – 0.35m
2603	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock, with periglacial scarring at the NE end of the trench.		0.35m+

TRENCH 27			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.50m	**Ground level:** 96.96 (SE) 95.73 (NW) mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
2701	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown silty loam with 7% angular flints up to 80mm,		0 – 0.28m

		and chalk flecking.	
2702	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock, evidence of periglacial scarring present.	0.28m+

TRENCH 28			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.44m	**Ground level:** 95.75 (S) 94.84 (N) mOD
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
2801	*Topsoil*	Mid grey brown silty loam with 5% poorly sorted angular flints up to 110mm.	0 – 0.22m
2802	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock with periglacial striations, and large flint nodules.	0.22m+

TRENCH 29			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.51m	**Ground level:** 96.48 (S) 95.32 (N) mOD
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
2901	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown silty loam with 5% poorly sorted angular flints up to 80mm.	0 – 0.26m
2902	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock with periglacial striations and large flint nodules.	0.26m+

TRENCH 30			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.58m	**Ground level:** 97.15 (SSE) 96.05 (NNW) mOD
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
3001	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown silty loam with 15% angular flints up to 70mm, and 5% sub-rounded chalk up to 20mm.	0 – 0.28m
3002	*Layer*	Mid greyish brown silty loam matrix with 85% subangular well sorted chalk up to 80mm, and 3% poorly sorted angular flints up to 140mm. Deposit is disturbed interface between natural and topsoil caused by bioturbation and ploughing.	0.28 – 0.40m
3003	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock with 3% angular flints, up to 50mm	0.40m+
3004	***Cut***	**Cut of tree throw containing fills (3005), (3006) and (3007), feature irregular in plan, with irregular moderate to steep sides and irregular base, no finds present.**	**0.87m deep**
3005	*Fill*	Redeposited natural chalk fill of tree throw (**3004**), comprising of sub-angular well sorted chalk fragments up to 120mm. Environmental sample 4.	0.62m thick
3006	*Fill*	Mid orange silty loam with 75% poorly sorted sub-angular chalk up to 80mm, and 5% poorly sorted angular flint up to 100mm. Environmental sample 5.	0.59m thick
3007	*Fill*	Dark greyish brown silty loam with 20% poorly sorted angular flints up to 80mm, and 5% sub-rounded chalk up to 30mm. topsoil derived material, dragged in when tree fell. Environmental sample 6.	0.30m thick

TRENCH 31			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.60m	**Ground level:** 98.33 (E) 97.39 (W) mOD
context	**Description**		**depth (bgl)**
3101	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown silty loam with 15% poorly sorted angular flints up to 100mm, and 5% poorly sorted sub-rounded chalk up to 20mm.	0 – 0.26m
3102	*Layer*	Mid greyish brown silty loam matrix with 85% poorly sorted sub-	0.26 –

		rounded chalk up to 70mm, and 10% poorly sorted angular flints up to 100mm. Deposit is disturbed interface between natural and topsoil caused by bioturbation and ploughing.	0.33m
3103	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock with periglacial striations and flint nodules up to 120mm.	0.33m+

TRENCH 32			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.50m	**Ground level:** 99.51 (SSE) 98.30 (NNW) mOD
context	**Description**		**depth (bgl)**
3201	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small to medium flint nodules, and moderate small chalk fragments and pea grit.	0 – 0.25m
3202	*Natural*	Weathered upper chalk with some periglacial features evident.	0.25m+

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TRENCH 33			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.50m	**Ground level:** 98.73 (SE) 97.51 (NW) mOD
context	**Description**		**depth (bgl)**
3301	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silty loam with 10% flints 50-150mm	0 – 0.30m
3302	*Natural*	Natural weathered chalk bedrock, with periglacial striations present.	0.30m+
3303	***Cut***	**Cut of tree throw containing fills (3304) and (3305), feature has irregular sides and base.**	**0.13m deep**
3304	*Fill*	Mid brown silty loam with occasional sub-angular flint nodules, deriving from displacement of topsoil when tree fell over.	0.10m thick
3305	*Fill*	Pinkish white redeposited natural chalk deriving from displacement of natural when tree fell over.	0.13m thick

TRENCH 34			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.44m	**Ground level:** 97.85mOD
context	**Description**		**depth (bgl)**
3401	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown friable silty clay with common chalk fragments 10-30mm, and occasional flint fragments and nodules 30-150mm	0 – 0.25m
3402	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw (**3405),** mid greyish brown silty clay, with very abundant flint fragments and nodules, up to 60mm	0.14m thick
3403	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw (**3405),** light greyish brown silty clay with very abundant chalk fragments 20-40mm.	0.20m thick
3404	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw (**3405**), very light greyish brown silty clay with very abundant loose sub-angular chalk rubble 40-100mm.	0.44m thick
3405	***Cut***	**Cut of tree throw containing fills (3402), (3403) and (3404), feature is only partially visible in the east end of the trench and has stepped irregular sides and an irregular concave base.**	**0.64m deep**
3406	*Natural*	Weathered upper surface of natural chalk bedrock.	0.25m+

TRENCH 35			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.51m	**Ground level:** 96.53 (E) 95.35 (W) Mod
context	**Description**		**depth (bgl)**
3501	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown silty loam with 10% angular flints up to 90mm, and 5% sub-rounded poorly sorted chalk up to 20mm	0 – 0.22m
3502	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock	0.22m+
3503	***Cut***	**Cut of tree throw containing fills (3504), (3505) and (3506),**	**0.80m**

		feature is irregular with concave, steep to moderate sides and irregular base.	**deep**
3504	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw (**3503)**, light greyish brown silty loam matrix, with 95% moderately sorted angular chalk, up to 150mm. deposit is comprised of redeposited natural displaced when the tree fell over.	0.34m thick
3505	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw (**3503)**, mid orange brown silty loam matrix, with 85% poorly sorted sub-rounded chalk up to 60mm, and 5% poorly sorted angular flints up to 80mm, deriving from erosion of the root ball.	0.49m thick
3506	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw (**3503)**, mid brown silty loam, with 15% poorly sorted angular flints, deriving from the erosion of displaced topsoil, and decomposition of the tree.	0.38m thick

TRENCH 36			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.32m	**Ground level:** 93.99 (NNE) 95.50 (SSW) mOD
context	**Description**		**depth (bgl)**
3601	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown silt loam with moderate inclusions of angular flints up to 100mm, and frequent chalk fragments up to 10mm.	0 – 0.26m
3602	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock with periglacial striations present.	0.26m+
3603	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw (**3604)**, mid reddish brown silty loam with small angular to rounded flints up to 50mm	0.16m thick
3604	***Cut***	**Cut of tree throw containing fill (3603), feature is sub-oval in plan with concave irregular sides and irregular base.**	**0.16m**

TRENCH 37			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.90m	**Ground level:** 95.89 (N) 97.71 (S) mOD
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
3701	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silty loam with common sub-angular chalk fragments up to 40mm, and occasional flints up to 30mm.	0 – 0.22m
3702	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock, upper layers have been bioturbated and show evidence of solifluction and periglacial striping.	0.22m+
3703	***Cut***	**Cut of tree throw containing fills (3704), (3705), (3706) and (3707), feature is sub-circular in plan with steep concave sides and flat base, tree appears to have fallen to east.**	**0.65m deep**
3704	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw (**3703)**, light grey to white chalk blocks and fragments at base of feature deriving from displacement of natural. Environmental sample 11	0.29m thick
3705	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw (**3703)**, light pinky white silty loam with common chalk fragments up to 40mm, deriving from erosion of root ball. Environmental sample 10.	0.32m thick
3706	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw (**3703)**, mid brown silty loam with common chalk fragments up to 50mm.	0.09m thick
3707	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw (**3703)**, dark brown silty loam with common flint nodules up to 90mm, and rare chalk fragments up to 10mm, deriving from displacement and erosion of topsoil into feature. Environmental sample 9.	0.39m thick

TRENCH 38			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.30m	**Ground level:** 98.27 (NE) 98.75 (SW) mOD
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
3801	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silty clay with occasional medium sized flint nodules, and occasional chalk fragments.	0 – 0.20m

3802	*Natural*	Natural weathered upper chalk bedrock with periglacial striping aligned down slope south to north.	0.20m+
3805	***Cut***	**Cut of tree throw containing fills (3806) and (3807), feature irregular in plan with steep irregular sides, and concave irregular base.**	**0.44m deep**
3806	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw (**3805**, mid brown silty clay, with 40% small chalk fragments and occasional small flint nodules, deriving from displacement or erosion of topsoil into feature.	0.15m thick
3807	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **3805**, very light brown silt with 70% sub-angular chalk fragments, deriving from displacement of natural chalk when tree fell over.	0.30m thick

TRENCH 39			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.50m	**Ground level:** 97.78 (S) 95.90 (N) mOD
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
3901	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silty loam with sparse flints 5-80mm.	0 – 0.22m
3902	*Fill*	Light yellowish brown silty loam with occasional sub-angular flints up to 90mm, deposit interpreted as a bioturbated fill.	0.33m thick
3903	*Cut*	Cut of tree throw containing fill 3902, shape irregular in plan with irregular concave sides and irregular base, appears that tree fell to south east.	0.33m deep
3904	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock with occasional flint nodules and periglacial scarring evident.	0.22m+

TRENCH 40			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.55m	**Ground level:** 96.70 (NW) 98.45 (SE) mOD
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
4001	*Topsoil*	Dark brown loose silt loam with moderate angular chalk pebbles and occasional flints.	0 – 0.30m
4002	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock with frequent periglacial solifluction scars.	0.30m+
4003	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4004**, Dark greyish brown clay loam matrix with frequent angular chalk, up to 50mm. Deposit is derived from redeposited natural chalk.	0.20m thick
4004	***Cut***	**Cut of natural feature caused by root disturbance, feature irregular in plan with irregular sides and base.**	**0.20m deep**
4005	***Cut***	**Cut of tree throw containing fill 4006, feature oval in plan with concave irregular sides and irregular base.**	**0.80m deep**
4006	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4005**, light brownish white silty loam with abundant angular chalk, up to 80mm	0.80m thick
4007	***Cut***	**Cut of tree throw containing fill 4008, feature is sub-oval in plan with irregular sides and base.**	**0.30m deep**
4008	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4007**, light brownish white silty loam with frequent angular chalk up to 100mm, deposit comprises of redeposited natural displaced when tree fell over.	0.30m thick

TRENCH 41			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.35m	**Ground level:** 97.98 (W) 98.87 (E) mOD
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
4101	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silty loam, moderate flints 20-40mm.	0 – 0.35m
4102	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock, periglacial solifluction scarring evident.	0.35m+
4103	*Cut*	Cut of post hole containing fills 4104 and 4105, feature is sub-circular in plan, with steep to vertical sides, with a slight step and	0.40m deep

		undercut on the western side, and flat base.	
4104	*Fill*	Fill of post hole **4103**, mid brown silty loam with rare flint, and occasional burnt flint, deposit is a secondary fill probably deriving from the former ground surface. Environmental sample 8	0.15m thick
4105	*Fill*	Mid to light brown compact silty loam with occasional chalk inclusions, deposit a secondary fill. Environmental sample 7.	0.25m thick
4106	*Cut*	Cut of tree throw containing fills 4107, 4108 and 4109, feature sub-oval in plan with irregular concave sides and irregular base, tree appears to have fallen to the south.	0.48m deep
4107	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4106**, mid brown silty loam with rare flint inclusions, probably deriving from displaced topsoil.	0.17 thick
4108	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4106**, comprising of redeposited natural chalk.	0.40m thick
4109	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4106**, light brown silty loam with abundant chalk inclusions, deposit probably derived from the erosion of the root ball.	0.48m thick

TRENCH 42			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.48m	**Ground level:** 99.98 (SW) 99.49 (NE) mOD
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
4201	*Topsoil*	Mid grey brown silty loam with moderate frequency of flint and chalk inclusions.	0 - 0.34m
4202	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock, with occasional flint nodules.	0.34m+
4203	***Cut***	**Cut of tree throw containing fills 4204, 4205, 4206, 4207 and 4208, feature irregular in plan with steep irregular sides and irregular base, appears to have fallen to the south east.**	**0.68m deep**
4204	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4203**, light grey brown silty loam with frequent small chalk fragments and sparse small flints, deposit is derived from redeposited natural chalk.	0.30m thick
4205	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4203**, light brownish grey silty loam with frequent small to medium chalk fragments, deposit is derived from redeposited natural chalk.	0.20m thick
4206	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4203**, mid yellow brown silty loam with frequent small to medium chalk fragments and sparse flints, derived from redeposited natural chalk.	0.36m thick
4207	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4203**, mid grey brown silty loam with frequent small to medium chalk fragments and sparse flints, deriving from displaced topsoil.	0.35m thick
4208	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4203**, mid grey brown silty clay with sparse flint inclusions, deposit a secondary fill.	0.11m thick
4209	***Cut***	**Cut of tree throw containing fills 4210 and 4211, feature irregular in plan with irregular sides and base**	**0.52m deep**
4210	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4209**, very pale brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk fragments.	0.17m thick
4211	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4209**, very light grey redeposited natural chalk.	0.40m thick
4212	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4213**, light yellow brown silty loam with occasional sub-angular flints 20-90mm deriving from redeposited natural chalk.	0.35m thick
4213	***Cut***	**Cut of tree throw containing fill 4213, feature irregular in plan with irregular sides and base.**	**0.35m deep**
4214	***Cut***	**Cut of tree throw containing fill 4215, feature sub-oval in plan with steep irregular sides and irregular base.**	**0.35m deep**
4215	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4214**, very light brown silty loam with abundant chalk fragments, deriving from redeposited natural chalk.	0.35m thick

TRENCH 43		Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m	**Max. depth:** 0.57m	**Ground level:** 100.84mOD

context	description		depth (bgl)
4301	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silty loam with 10% sub-angular chalk and flint up to 120mm.	0 – 0.29m
4303	***Cut***	**Cut of tree throw containing fill 4306, feature irregular in plan with irregular sides and base.**	**0.31m deep**
4304	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock, solifluction scars evident and has occasional large flint nodules.	0.29m+
4305	***Cut***	**Cut of tree throw containing fill 4307, feature irregular in plan with irregular concave sides and irregular base.**	**0.29m deep**
4306	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4303**, light yellow brown silty loam with abundant sub-rounded chalk and rare sub-angular flint up to 90mm, deposit derived from redeposited natural.	0.31m thick
4307	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4305**, light yellow brown silty loam with abundant sub-rounded chalk and rare sub-angular flint up to 90mm, deposit derived from redeposited natural.	0.29m thick

TRENCH 44		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m	**Max. depth:** 0.37m	**Ground level:** 98.69 (N) 99.73 (S) mOD	

context	description		depth (bgl)
4401	*Topsoil*	Dark greyish brown silt loam with occasional chalk and flint pebbles.	0 – 0.22m
4402	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock	0.22m+
4403	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4406**, dark greyish brown silt loam with moderate chalk fragments, derived from displacement of topsoil.	0.25m thick
4404	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4406**, very light brown silt loam with frequent angular chalk fragments up to 100mm, derived from redeposited natural.	0.59m thick
4405	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4406**, very light grey silt loam matrix with abundant chalk fragments up to 100mm, derived from redeposited natural chalk.	0.30m thick
4406	***Cut***	**Cut of tree throw containing fills 4403, 4404 and 4405, feature sub-oval in plan with irregular sides and base.**	**0.71m deep**

TRENCH 45		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m	**Max. depth:** 0.29m	**Ground level:** 98.49 (NE) mOD	

context	description		depth (bgl)
4501	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown silty loam with 5% poorly sorted sub-rounded chalk up to 50mm, and 15% poorly sorted angular flints up to 100mm.	0 – 0.20m
4502	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock with periglacial solifluction scars and occasional flint nodules.	0.20m+

TRENCH 46		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m	**Max. depth:** 0.45m	**Ground level:** 98.10 (S) 96.55 (N) mOD	

context	description		depth (bgl)
4601	*Topsoil*	Mid grey brown silty loam with 15% poorly sorted angular flints up to 100mm, and 5% sub-rounded chalk fragments up to 15mm.	0 – 0.22m
4602	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock.	0.22m+
4603	***Cut***	**Cut of tree throw containing fills 4604, 4605 and 4606, feature sub-circular in plan with straight steep sides and irregular base.**	**0.78m deep**
4604	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4603**, Light greyish white redeposited natural chalk.	0.19m thick

4605	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4603**, light pinkish brown silty loam matrix with 80% poorly sorted sub-rounded chalk up to 80mm, and 5% poorly sorted angular flint up to 200mm, deriving from erosion of root ball.	0.65m thick
4606	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4603**, mid brown silty loam with 75% poorly sorted sub-angular chalk up to 50mm, and 5% poorly sorted angular flints up to 130mm, deriving from redeposited natural.	0.24m thick

TRENCH 47			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.33m	**Ground level:** 98.92 (NW) mOD
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
4701	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silty loam with moderate flints up to 65mm and occasional chalk fragments.	0 – 0.27m
4702	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock with periglacial solifluction scars.	0.27m+
4703	***Cut***	**Cut of plough scar aligned north to south, corresponds to trends visible in the geophysics, feature is linear in plan with irregular sides and slightly irregular base, contains fill 4704.**	**0.10m deep**
4704	*Fill*	Fill of plough scar **4703**, mid brown silty loam with 25% flints up to 100mm, deriving from topsoil 4701.	0.10m thick

TRENCH 48			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.30m	**Ground level:** 99.98 (NE) mOD
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
4801	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silty loam with sparse flints and rare chalk fragments.	0 – 0.20m
4802	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock with periglacial solifluction scars and occasional flint nodules.	0.20m+

TRENCH 49			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.54m	**Ground level:** 101.09 (SE) 100.23 (NW) mOD
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
4901	*Topsoil*	Dark greyish brown friable silty clay loam with 15% sorted sub-angular chalk fragments up to 30mm, and 5% sub-angular to rounded flints, 40-100mm.	0 – 0.26m
4902	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock, upper 0.2m of chalk very weathered and heavily bioturbated, has solifluction scars running downslope south east to north west, also large flint nodules 80-200mm	0.26m+
4903	***Cut***	**Cut of tree throw containing fills 4904, 4905 and 4906, feature sub-circular with step irregular sides and irregular concave base, and is only partially visible within the trench.**	**0.65m deep**
4904	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4903**, mid greyish brown silty clay loam with 10% moderately sorted sub-angular chalk up to 20mm, and 5% sub-angular to angular flint nodules, deposit derived from displaced topsoil.	0.28m thick
4905	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4903**, light yellowish brown silty clay loam with 30% poorly sorted sub-angular chalk up to 40mm, derived from redeposited natural.	0.24m thick
4906	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4903**, very light brownish grey matrix, with 75% poorly sorted sub-angular chalk up to 100mm, derived from displacement of natural when tree fell over.	0.21m thick

TRENCH 50		Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m	**Max. depth:** 0.42m	**Ground level:** 100.21 (SE) 99.05 (NW) mOD

context	description		depth (bgl)
5001	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with 15% moderately sorted sub-angular flint, and 10% well sorted chalk fragments.	0 – 0.26
5002	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock with periglacial solifluction scars.	0.26m+
5003	***Cut***	**Cut of tree throw containing fills 5004, 5005, 5006 and 5007, feature sub-circular in plan with steep irregular sides and irregular base.**	**0.68m deep**
5004	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **5003**, very light grey silty loam matrix with 70% sub-angular to sub-rounded chalk, derived from displacement of natural chalk when tree fell over.	0.35m thick
5005	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4903**, very light grey silty loam matrix with 90% sub-angular to sub-rounded chalk fragments, derived from displacement of natural chalk when tree fell over.	0.16m thick
5006	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4903**, mixed light yellowish brown and mid brown silty loam with very common sub-angular to rounded chalk fragments, deriving from redeposited natural.	0.38m thick
5007	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **4903**, mixed mid brown and light grey brown silty loam with common sub-angular flints, and moderate sub-rounded chalk, deriving from displacement or erosion of topsoil into feature.	0.39m thick

TRENCH 51			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.44m	**Ground level:** 101.11 (SW) mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
5101	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silty loam with poorly sorted sub-angular flint up to 80mm, and occasional chalk fragments.		0 – 0.19m
5102	*Fill*	Fill of root hole / tree throw **5103**, light yellow brown silty loam with common sub-angular flints 40-100mm, deposit a secondary fill.		0.28m thick
5103	*Cut*	Cut of root hole / small tree throw containing fill 5102, feature irregular in plan, with concave irregular sides and irregular base.		0.28m deep
5104	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock with periglacial solifluction scars and large flint nodules.		0.19m+

TRENCH 52			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m by 2.2m		**Max. depth:** 0.49m	**Ground level:** 101.22 (W) mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
5201	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silty loam with 10% poorly sorted sub-angular chalk and flint up to 90mm.		0 – 0.21m
5202	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock, upper portion heavily weathered and bioturbated with solifluction scars present.		0.21m+

Appendix 2: Test Pit Context Summary Tables

bgl = below ground level. CBM = ceramic building material

AREA AW

TEST PIT 53			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m	**Max. depth:** 0.69		**Ground level:** 107.36mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
5301	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silt loam 15% sub-angular components, 3% angular components, medium compaction.		0 - 0.27m
5302	*Fill*	Upper fill of **5304**, light reddish brown silt loam, 10% large angular components, 10% small sub-angular components.		0.27 - 0.46m
5303	*Fill*	Lower fill of **5304**, light grey silty loam tarmac and modern glass recovered.		0.20 – 0.69m
5304	***Cut***	**Modern feature containing fills 5302 and 5303.**		**0.20 – 0.69m**
5305	*Fill*	Light brown sandy silt loam, loose compaction, 25% angular small inclusions, 5% larger sub-angular inclusions, interpreted as ground up chalk		0.29 – 0.48m
5306	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock, appears to have been truncated by **5307**		0.48m +
5307	***Cut***	**Modern flat horizontal cut feature containing 5305, most likely to be a construction cut for original course of B3086.**		**0.48m**

TEST PIT 54			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m	**Max. depth:** 0.22m		**Ground level:** 106.92mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
5401	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silt loam, with moderate 10% large and 5% smaller sub-angular coarse components.		0 – 0.22m
5402	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock.		0.22m+

TEST PIT 55			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m	**Max. depth:** 0.26m		**Ground level:** 104.87mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
5501	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silty loam medium compaction rounded to sub-rounded flint and chalk inclusions.		0 – 0.26m
5502	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock		0.26m+

TEST PIT 56			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m	**Max. depth:** 0.20m		**Ground level:** 104.59mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
5601	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown silty clay, friable, very common chalk fragments and peagrit 10 – 30mm, common flint fragments and nodules 20 – 80mm.		0 – 0.20m
5602	*Natural*	Weathered upper chalk natural.		0.20m+

TEST PIT 57			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m	**Max. depth:** 0.20m		**Ground level:** 104.55mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
5701	*Topsoil*	Mid brown clay silt, fairly compact even though ploughed, high percentage of nodular and broken angular flints, chalk fragments present but not extensive.		0 - 0.20m
5702	*Natural*	Weathered upper chalk natural, surface pot marked with periglacial features, has flint nodules protruding up from surface.		0.20m+

TEST PIT 58			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.25m	**Ground level:** 104.38mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
5801	*Topsoil*	Light greyish brown silt loam, moderate chalk and flint inclusions, upper portion of topsoil – equal to 5802, but lighter due to dry ground conditions.		0 – 0.10m
5802	*Topsoil*	Dark greyish brown silt loam with frequent chalk inclusions up to 30mm, and occasional flints up to 100mm		0.10 – 0.19m
5803	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock		0.19m+

TEST PIT 59			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.27m	**Ground level:** 103.28mOD	
context	**Description**			**depth (bgl)**
5901	*Topsoil*	Light greyish brown silt loam with moderate angular flint inclusions up to 70mm, upper drier portion of the topsoil, same as 5902.		0 – 0.12m
5902	*Topsoil*	Yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions and moderate angular flint pebbles up to 70mm.		0.12 – 0.27m
5903	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock.		0.27m+

TEST PIT 60			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.25m	**Ground level:** 102.63mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
6001	*Topsoil*	Dark greyish brown friable silty clay, with common chalk flecks and flint fragments throughout.		0 – 0.25m
6002	*Natural*	Weathered upper chalk natural, much pea grit in hollows caused by flint nodules being ploughed out.		0.25m+

TEST PIT 61			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.18m	**Ground level:** 101.97mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
6102	*Topsoil*	Dark greyish brown silt loam with moderate chalk inclusions and frequent angular flint inclusions up to 60mm.		0 – 0.18m
6103	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock.		0.18m+

AREA AE

TEST PIT 63			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.17m	**Ground level:** 101.31mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
6301	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silt loam, with 10% small angular, and 3% sub-angular inclusions.		0 – 0.17m
6302	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock		0.17m+

TEST PIT 64			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.28m	**Ground level:** 100.67mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
6401	*Topsoil*	Dark greyish brown friable silty clay with very common chalk fragments, 10 – 30mm, and common flint fragments and nodules.		0 – 0.28m
6402	*Natural*	Weathered upper chalk natural.		0.28m+

TEST PIT 65			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.30m	**Ground level:** 100.68mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
6501	*Topsoil*	Mid brown fairly compact silty clay medium proportion of angular flint nodules, moderate chalk fragments.		0 – 0.30m
6502	*Natural*	Natural upper chalk bedrock, weathered with many undulating pockets of soil.		0.30m+

TEST PIT 66			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.25m	**Ground level:** 100.15mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
6601	*Topsoil*	Mid grey brown loosely compact silty clay with moderate flint inclusions and root action throughout.		0 – 0.25m
6602	*Natural*	Natural upper chalk bedrock.		0.25m+

TEST PIT 67			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.23m	**Ground level:** 100.47mOD	
Context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
6701	*Topsoil*	Mid grey brown loosely compact silty clay with moderate frequency of flint and chalk inclusions and root action throughout. A single sherd of Romano-British grog-tempered ware was recovered.		0 – 0.23m
6702	*Natural*	Natural upper chalk bedrock.		0.23m+

TEST PIT 68			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.25m	**Ground level:** 99.92mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
6801	*Topsoil*	Mid orangey brown compact silty clay loam with high percentage of flints and smaller proportion of chalk inclusions.		0 – 0.25m
6802	*Natural*	Upper surface of weathered natural chalk		0.25m+

AREA B

TEST PIT 70			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.22m	**Ground level:** 101.54mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
7001	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown friable silty clay, common chalk fragments 10 – 20mm, occasional flint fragments and nodules up to 80mm.		0 – 0.22
7002	*Natural*	Weathered upper chalk natural with periglacial stripes.		0.22m+

AREA C

TEST PIT 72			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.31m	**Ground level:** 99.85mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
7201	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown silty loam with moderate inclusions of angular flints, up to 120mm, moderate chalk inclusions up to 10mm		0 – 0.31m
7201	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock, upper portion disturbed, has evidence of north – south aligned periglacial stripes.		0.31m+

TEST PIT 73			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.24m	**Ground level:** 98.40mOD	

context	description		depth (bgl)
7301	*Topsoil*	Mid brownish grey sandy silt loam, with 10% angular – sub-angular flints, 10 – 120mm, up to 10% subrounded chalk 5 – 50mm.	0 – 0.24m
7302	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock.	0.24m+

TEST PIT 74			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.45m	**Ground level:** 96.06mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
7401	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown sandy silty loam with 20% angular to sub-angular flints up to 100mm, 5% sub-rounded chalk up to 25mm.		0 – 0.23m
7402	*Natural*	Upper, weathered portion of natural chalk bedrock, mid greyish brown sandy silty loam with 80% sub-rounded chalk up to 80mm, and 3% angular flints up to 40mm		0.23 – 0.45m
7403	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock.		0.45m+

TEST PIT 75			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.98m	**Ground level:** 93.40mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
7501	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silty clay, with 10% well sorted chalk flecking, with occasional broken flint, some denser lenses of chalk fragments present.		0 – 0.28m
7502	*Colluvium*	Dark brown loose silty clay, almost no coarse components.		0.28 – 0.64m
7503	*Flint layer*	Dense layer of flint, both angular and nodular of all sizes forming basal layer of colluvial sequence. This flinty layer is a relatively common feature of dry valleys in the area, and has been interpreted elsewhere are being of probable Late Glacial date. It is likely the result of large-scale erosion of the chalk under severe climatic conditions (esp. freeze / thaw) combined with occasional high energy overland flow. If so this layer will pre-date any potential archaeology on site, and will have zero to very low potential for containing archaeology itself.		0.64 – 0.98m
7504	*Natural*	Weathered soliflucted upper chalk, undulations filled with dark brown silty clay present.		0.98m+

AREA D

TEST PIT 76			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.68m	**Ground level:** 97.91mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
7602	*Topsoil*	Light brown silty loam with 20% smaller sub-rounded coarse components, and 10% larger angular coarse components.		0 – 0.20m
7603	*Fill*	Fill of tree throw **7604** dark brown silty loam, with 20% smaller sub-rounded coarse components, and 20% larger coarse components, substantial amounts of burnt flint present, sample **1**		0.20 – 0.71m
7604	*Cut*	Cut of tree throw, only eastern limit of feature established within test pit, has irregular shape with steep sides and irregular base, contains fill 7603.		0.20 – 0.71m
7605	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock		0.71m+

TEST PIT 77			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.21m	**Ground level:** 97.04mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
7701	*Topsoil*	Light brown silty loam with frequent medium to large sub-angular		0 – 0.21m

		to sub-rounded flint and chalk inclusions.	
7702	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock	0.21m+

TEST PIT 78			Type: Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.25m	**Ground level:** 96.07mOD
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
7802	*Topsoil*	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with occasional inclusions of angular flint pebbles up to 150mm and frequent small chalk fragments.	0 – 0.25m
7803	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock	0.25m+

TEST PIT 79			Type: Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.28m	**Ground level:** 95.79mOD
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
7901	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown friable silty clay, common chalk fragments 20-40mm, common flint fragments 40-100mm.	0 – 0.28m
7902	*Natural*	Weathered upper chalk natural.	0.28m+

TEST PIT 80			Type: Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.35m	**Ground level:** 94.98mOD
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
8001	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown loose silty clay, moderate flint inclusions, rare chalk inclusions	0 – 0.35m
8002	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock	0.35m+

TEST PIT 81			Type: Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.34m	**Ground level:** 96.06mOD
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
8101	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown loose silty clay with moderate flint and sparse chalk inclusions.	0 – 0.34m
8102	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock	0.34m+

TEST PIT 82			Type: Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.29m	**Ground level:** 96.80mOD
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
8201	*Topsoil*	Mid brown friable silty loam, with 10% large sub-angular and 10% small angular coarse components.	0 – 0.29m
8202	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock.	0.29m+

BETWEEN AREA C AND D

TEST PIT 83			Type: Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.55m	**Ground level:** 93.98mOD
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
8301	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silty loam, rare chalk flecks and fragments, up to 10mm, rare flints, up to 40mm, upper 100mm of deposit root disturbed.	0 – 0.31m
8302	*Layer*	Thin band of flint and chalk gravels – c.80% flints and 20% chalk in mid brown silty loam matrix.	0.31 – 0.38m
8303	*Layer*	Mid brown silty loam, very similar to 8301 and interpreted as a buried ground surface.	0.38 – 0.44m
8304	*Layer*	Disturbed natural chalk pea grit, mid brown with pinky white	0.44 –

		patches.	0.55m
8305	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock, soliflucted with large flints.	0.55m+

AREA D

TEST PIT 84			Type: Hand Excavated	
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.42m	**Ground level:** 96.40mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
8402	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown loose silty loam with occasional angular flint inclusions, up to 0.15m, and frequent inclusions of small chalk pieces.		0 – 0.16m
8403	*Layer*	Mid greyish brown silty loam with occasional inclusions of small chalk pieces up to 10mm.		0.16 – 0.26m
8404	*Layer*	Degraded chalk, yellowish brown and white.		0.26 – 0.42m
8405	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock.		0.42m+

TEST PIT 85			Type: Hand Excavated	
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.27m	**Ground level:** 96.48mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
8502	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown silty loam with occasional angular flint pebbles up to 130mm, and moderate chalk inclusions, up to 20mm.		0 – 0.21m
8503	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock.		0.21m+

AREA E

TEST PIT 86			Type: Hand Excavated	
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.24m	**Ground level:** 97.71mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
8601	*Topsoil*	Dark yellowish brown silt loam with occasional angular flint pebble inclusions up to 0.11m		0 – 0.24m
8603	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock.		0.24m+

TEST PIT 87			Type: Hand Excavated	
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.20m	**Ground level:** 95.32mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
8701	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown silty loam with 10% sub-angular flints, up to 100mm, and 10% sub-angular chalk up to 25mm		0 – 0.20m
8702	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock.		0.20m+

TEST PIT 88			Type: Hand Excavated	
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.22m	**Ground level:** 98.03mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
8801	*Topsoil*	Mid brown silt loam with 15% chalk fragments and 10% sub-angular flints.		0 – 0.22m
8802	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock, fairly loose and weathered.		0.22m+

TEST PIT 89			Type: Hand Excavated	
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.23m	**Ground level:** 98.84mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
8901	*Topsoil*	Mid brown friable silty loam with moderate small angular and sparse larger sub-rounded coarse components.		0 – 0.23m

8902	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock.	0.23m+

TEST PIT 90			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.22m	**Ground level:** 100.15mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
9001	*Topsoil*	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with occasional angular flints, up to 100mm.		0 – 0.22m
9003	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock.		0.22m+

TEST PIT 91			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.24m	**Ground level:** 99.63mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
9101	*Topsoil*	Dark greyish brown friable silty clay loam with occasional flint fragments and nodules, 20-80mm.		0 – 0.24m
9102	*Natural*	Weathered upper chalk natural, periglacial scarring present.		0.24m+

TEST PIT 92			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.21m	**Ground level:** 98.56mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
9201	*Topsoil*	Dark brown friable silty loam, with 10% flints 30-40mm, and 15% chalk fragments up to 10mm.		0 – 0.21m
9202	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock.		0.21m+

TEST PIT 93			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.25m	**Ground level:** 99.01mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
9301	*Topsoil*	Dark brown silty loam with moderate sub-angular flint inclusions 40-100mm, and moderate chalk fragments 5-40mm.		0 – 0.25m
9302	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock, weathered upper chalk with large sub-angular flint nodules present.		0.25m+

TEST PIT 94			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.26m	**Ground level:** 99.93mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
9401	*Topsoil*	Mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate flint inclusions.		0 – 0.26m
9402	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock.		0.26m+

TEST PIT 95			Type:	Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max. depth:** 0.24m	**Ground level:** 100.59mOD	
context	**description**			**depth (bgl)**
9501	*Topsoil*	Mid yellowish brown silty loam with frequent chalk fragments and occasional angular flints up to 50mm.		0 – 0.24m
9502	*Natural*	Natural chalk bedrock, with moderate flint inclusions, up to 150mm.		0.24m+

	Area
	Evaluation trench
	Test pit

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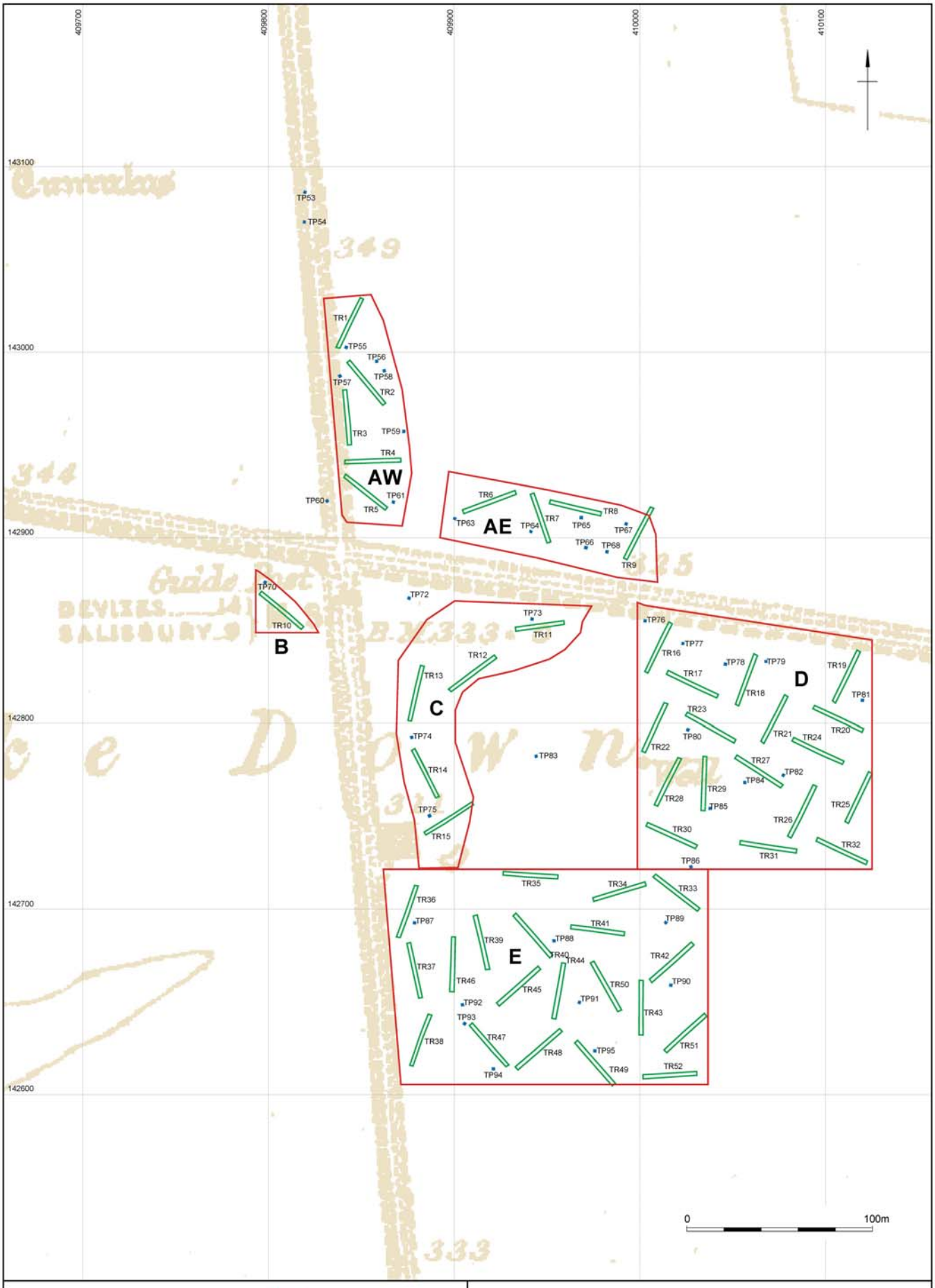
Date:	04/09/09	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:25000 & 1:2000	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\71651\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\09_09_04\71651_eval_f1.dwg		

Site location plan

Figure 1



Area

Evaluation trench

Test pit

1901 OS mapping

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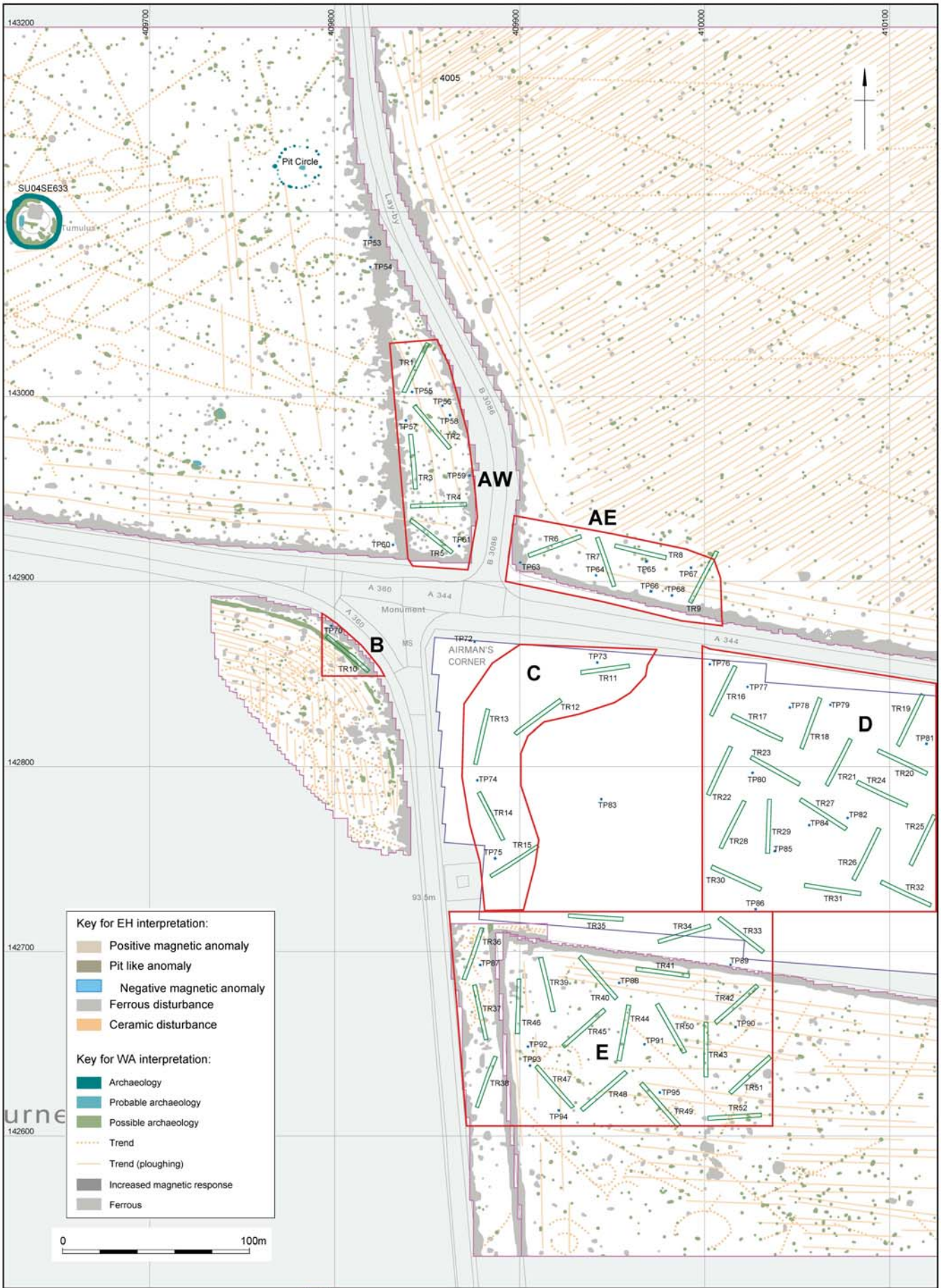
Date:	04/09/09	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:2000	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\71651\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\09_09_04\71651_eval_f1.dwg		

1901 OS map with evaluation trenches

Figure 2



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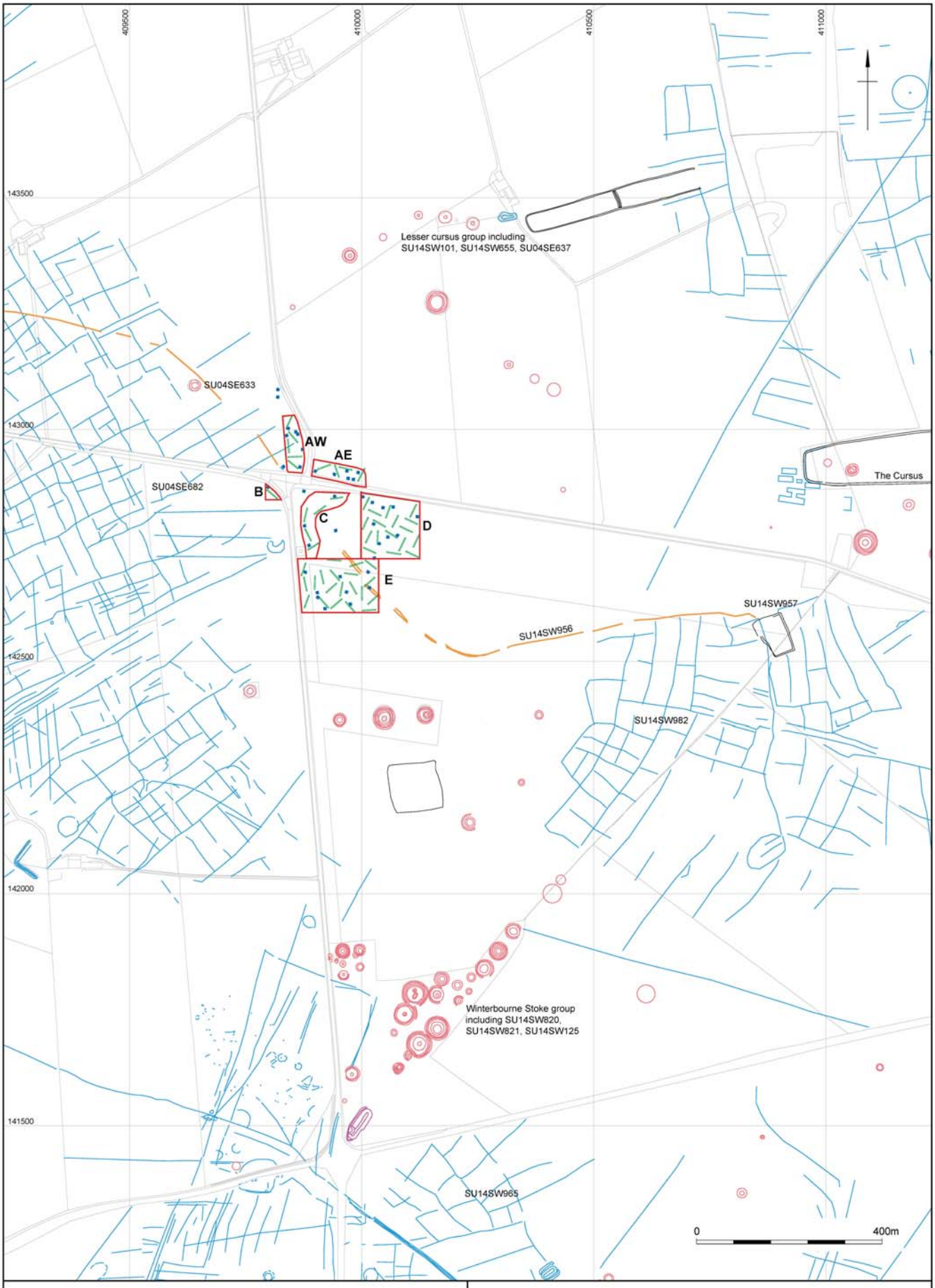
Geophysical survey results

Figure 3



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Scale:	1:8000	Illustrator:	KL
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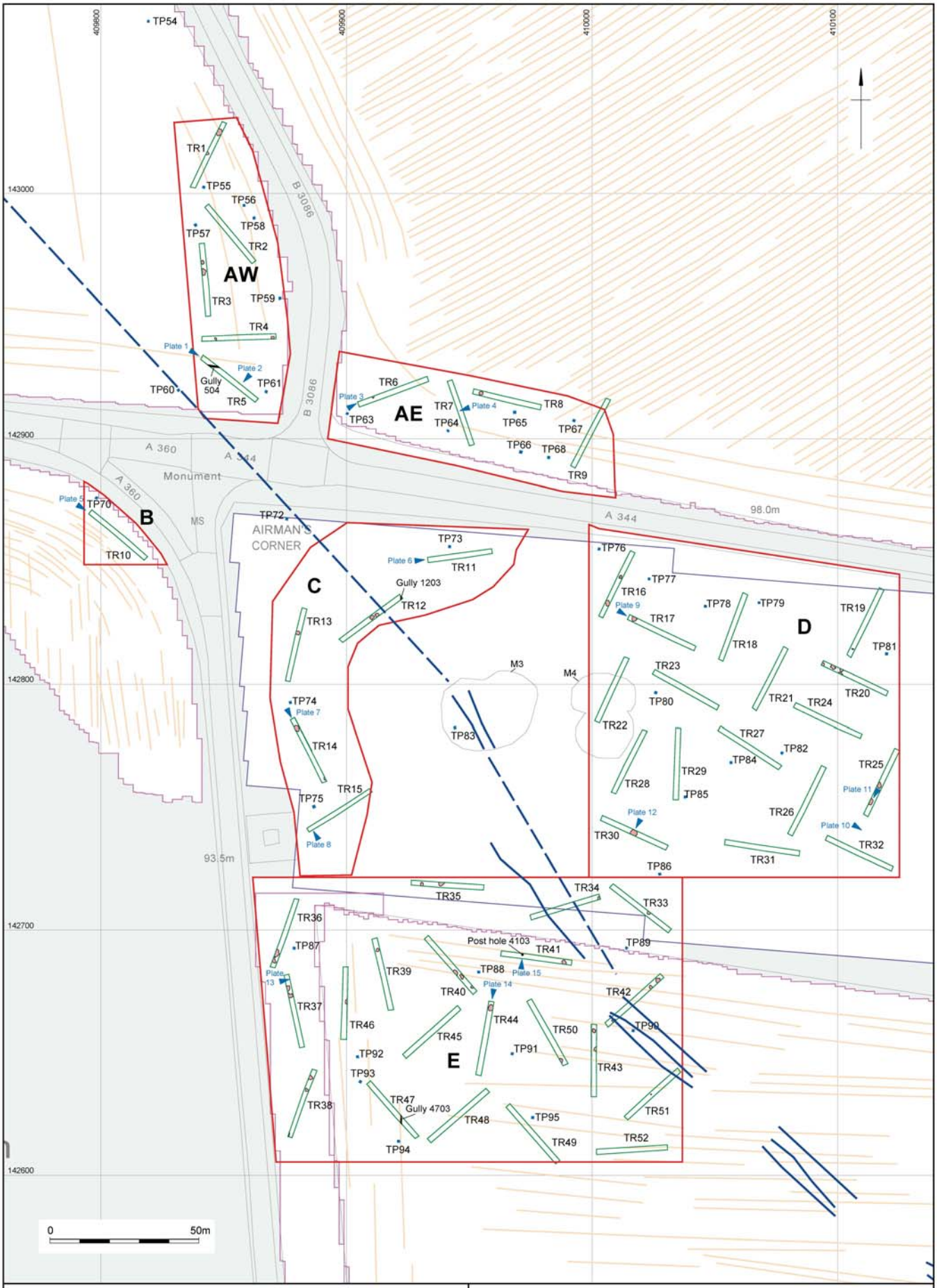
Known archaeological features from the SMR

Figure 4



Area
Evaluation trench
Test pit
Geophysical survey areas
Ploughing
Tree throw
Archaeology
Linear feature
Plate location

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Date:	07/09/09	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:1250	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\71651\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\09_09_04\71651_eval_f2.dwg		

Evaluation Trench results

Figure 5

Plate 1: Area AW – Trench 5 from the north-west (scale 2x2m)

Plate 2: Area AW – north-east facing section of Trench 5 (scale 1x1m)

Plate 3: Area AE – Trench 6 from the south-west (scales 2x2m)

Plate 4: Area AE – north-east facing section of Trench 7 (scale 1x1m)

Plate 5: Area B – Trench 10 from the north-west (scales 2x2m)

Plate 6: Area C – Trench 11 from the west (scales 1x2m, 1x1m)

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Date:	07/09/09	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	n/a	Layout:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\71651\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\09_09_04\71651_eval_Plates01-06.cdr		

Plate 7: Area C – Trench 14 from the north-west (scales 1x2m,1x1m)

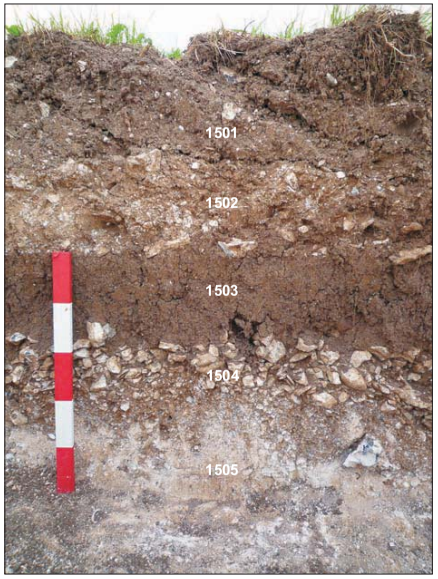

Plate 8: Area C – South-east facing section Trench 15 (scale 1x0.5m)

Plate 9: Area D – Trench 17 and tree throw 1703 from the north-west (scales 1x2mx, 1x1m)

Plate 10: Area D – Trench 25 and tree throws 2503 and 2507, view from the south-west (scales 1x2m, 1x1m)

Plate 11: Area D – north facing section of tree throw 2507 (scale 1x1m)

Plate 12: Area D – north-east facing section of tree throw 3004 (scale 1x1m)

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Date:	07/09/09	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	n/a	Layout:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\71651\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\09_09_04\71651_eval_Plates07-12.cdr		

Plate 13: Area E – north facing section of tree throw 3703 (scale 1x1m)

Plate 14: Area E – Trench 44 from the north (scale 2x2m)

Plate 15: Area E – south facing section of probable post hole 4103 (scale 1x1m)

Date:	07/09/09	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	n/a	Layout:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\71651\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\09_09_04\71651_eval_Plates13-15.cdr		

Wessex Archaeology

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