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Rowbarrow, Downton Road Salisbury, Wiltshire

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

Planning Ref: S/2011/0207/FULL
Report Ref: 57815.01
February 2013

archaeology

ROWBARROW, DOWNTON ROAD, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (South Coast) Ltd. to undertake an archaeological excavation on a 1.3 hectare site adjacent to Downton Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire, centred on National Grid Reference 415070 128170. The excavation was the final stage of a programme of archaeological works undertaken in connection with a planning application to Wiltshire County Council to develop the site for residential housing (Planning reference: S/2011/0207/FULL).

The Site lies to the north of the *Woodbury Iron Age Settlements Scheduled Ancient Monument* (County SAM No. 298) first identified from aerial photographs in the 1920s, and to the immediate south-east of an earlier residential development site which had been the subject of recent archaeological investigation (*Land at Downton Road*).

The fieldwork has revealed evidence for a range of activities dating from the Early Bronze Age through to the post-medieval period.

Early Bronze Age evidence includes a grave containing disturbed or redeposited human bones, two pits with cultural material (Beaker pottery, worked flint, animal bone and charred plant remains including hazelnut shells), a round barrow (now levelled) with the formalised deposition of worked flints in the base of its ditch, and a possible cremation burial within the barrow in the form of a small feature (much disturbed by badger setts) containing sherds of Collared Urn pottery and charcoal (although no cremated human bone). The round barrow subsequently became the focus for Middle Bronze Age inhumation burials, with four graves being arranged around its western side.

Activity on the site resumed in the Early Iron Age, broadly contemporary with the construction and use of the Little Woodbury enclosure *c.* 130 m to the south. This included the construction of a ditch demarcating part of a possible enclosure also defined by fence-lines, repeated pit-digging at a number of locations probably for the quarrying of chalk and/or flint, possible settlement as indicated by clusters of post-holes at the south of the site, and further inhumation burial, rare for this period, in the form of nine graves, some apparently formally positioned within the landscape.

A series of 16 radiocarbon dates were obtained on animal bone/antler from an Early Bronze Age pit and the barrow ring ditch, and on samples of human bone from the Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age and Early Iron Age burials.

The Romano-British period was poorly represented on the site – as it is in the surrounding area – although a small quantity of Romano-British pottery was recovered from the base of a substantial ditch at the west of the site. It is also possible that another ditch, crossing the whole site, with an associated lynchet on its downslope side, also belongs to this period, although the dating of neither of these features was firmly established. However, both appear to have influenced the layout of the medieval open field system shown on 16th and 17th century estate maps, and represented on the site by a grid of shallow linear features.

It is proposed that a limited programme of further stratigraphic, finds and environmental analysis be undertaken, and that between four and eight further radiocarbon dates be obtained to clarify aspects of the Early Bronze Age chronology. This will lead to the production of an article for publication in the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine* and a short note in *PAST*, the newsletter of the Prehistoric Society.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (South Coast) Ltd, and wish to thank Stuart Benfield for his help during the course of the fieldwork. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice and assistance of Melanie Pomeroy Kellinger who monitored the project for Wiltshire Council Archaeological Service. The assistance of the staff at the Hampshire Record Office is also acknowledged.

The Project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Manning. The geophysical survey was managed by Paul Baggaley and directed by Lucy Parker. The evaluation was undertaken by Simon Flaherty, Pat Moan and Alan Whittaker. The excavation was directed by Susan Clelland. Radiocarbon dating was undertaken by SUERC (Scottish Universities Environmental Centre), Glasgow.

The post-excavation assessment was managed by Alistair Barclay. The finds were assessed by Matt Leivers (pottery, worked flint, other finds), Lorrain Higbee (animal bone) and Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy (human bone). The environmental evidence was assessed by Chris Stevens (charred plant remains), Catherine Barnett (charcoal) and Sarah Wyles (molluscs). This report was written by Andrew Powell, and the illustrations are by Rob Goller.

ROWBARROW, DOWNTON ROAD, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (South Coast) Ltd ('the Client') to undertake archaeological excavation on land adjacent to Downton Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire, centred on National Grid Reference 415070 128170 (hereafter 'the Site') (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The excavation, carried out in two phases, was the final stage of a programme of archaeological works, including desk-based assessment (DBA), evaluation, and geophysical survey undertaken in connection with a planning application to Wiltshire County Council (WCC) to develop the Site for residential housing (Planning Reference: S/2011/0207/FULL).

1.1.3 The Site comprises the south-easterly extension to an adjacent residential development at the intersection of Rowbarrow and Downton Road which was the subject of previous archaeological assessment, evaluation and mitigation (Wessex Archaeology 1999; 2004; 2010a). The earlier site has been referred to as *Land at Downton Road*, while the Site reported has been referred to as *Rowbarrow, Downton Road* (although it is located further from both the new road with that name, and the site of the barrow monument itself).

1.1.4 In 2010, before the submission of the planning application, a limited programme of geophysical survey and archaeological trench evaluation was undertaken on the Site, which indicated significant evidence of prehistoric activity, including burials (Wessex Archaeology 2010b and 2011a). As part of the consultation phase of the planning application, Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS) recommended that an archaeological condition be placed on any successful planning approval. In April 2011, WA prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological mitigation of the Site (WA 2011b).

1.1.5 Following initial discussions with WCAS and their approval of the proposed mitigation strategy, the Client commissioned WA to undertake an archaeological excavation of two areas (Areas 1 and 2) together covering *c.* 0.4 ha (subsequently referred to as 'Phase 1'). However, during the course of this work (undertaken in September/October 2011) a number of burials and post-built structures were uncovered which, due to their shallow depth and small size, had not been identified in the geophysical survey. Their discovery raised the possibility of further burials and structures lying beyond the Phase 1 area.

1.1.6 Following a recommendation from WCC's strategic planning committee for the approval of the planning application, on-site discussions were undertaken with WCAS, and the WSI was revised (WA 2011c). A further phase, of strip, map and excavation (Phase 2), covering most of the rest of the development area (*c.* 1.3ha) was agreed, in order to ensure that any additional features were subject to an appropriate level of archaeological mitigation. This work was undertaken between November 2011 and January 2012.

1.2 Scope of document

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is provide an interim summary of the results of the excavation, to assess their potential to address the research aims specified in the WSI, and to recommend a costed programme of further work needed to achieve those aims, including analysis, public dissemination through publication and the curation of the archive.

1.3 Site location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The Site, covering 1.3 ha, comprises an irregular block of open pasture immediately to the west of Downton Road, bounded to the south by commercial premises on the site of a post-medieval chalk quarry, and the Britford Park-and-Ride (**Fig. 1**). It is located on a moderately steep north-east-facing slope that forms part of the south-western flank of the valley of the river Avon. The land rises from *c*. 62 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) along the north-eastern side of the Site to *c*. 77 m aOD at the south-western side.

1.3.2 The underlying geology of the area is mapped as Upper Chalk (British Geological Survey 1:50,000 map, sheet 298 Salisbury, 1976), with shallow well-grained silty soils of the Andover soil association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1:250,000 soil map, 1983).

1.4 Archaeological background

1.4.1 The Site lies immediately north of the *Woodbury Iron Age Settlements Scheduled Ancient Monument* (County SAM No. 298) (**Fig. 1**), which were first identified and plotted from aerial photographs taken by OGS Crawford in the 1920s (Crawford and Keiller 1928). The Site falls within an *Area of Archaeological Significance*.

1.4.2 The Site was subject to archaeological survey in 1990 as part of the consultation into the proposed A36 Salisbury By-pass (WA 1991, field 130). This involved documentary, cartographic and aerial photographic research, fieldwalking, geophysical survey, and borehole survey. Additional works on the Site, involving an array of 1 m² test pits, were undertaken in 1992 (WA 1992).

1.4.3 Subsequently the Site fell within the area of the Downton Road development, and a DBA of the development area was undertaken in 1999 (WA 1999). The same year saw a new aerial photographic assessment of the Site (Cox 1999), and because it involved comparison to, and comment on previous aerial photographic interpretations it is the results of this survey which are referred to and reproduced in this report (**Fig. 1**).

1.4.4 The archaeological potential of the area was further indicated by works at the *Land at Downton Road* site, to the north-east of the Site, which was the subject of archaeological evaluation (WA 2004), followed by targeted excavation of three areas of archaeological potential (WA 2010a).

1.4.5 The 2010 geophysical survey of the Site, which covered all but its eastern corner, revealed a probable ditch aligned north-west–south-east in the western part of the Site, with possible pits located to its south-east; other geophysical anomalies suggested a probable field system in the eastern part of the Site (WA 2010b). Some of these features were exposed during the subsequent evaluation (2011a).

1.4.6 The main features of the known archaeology of the Site, and its immediate surroundings, are summarised below, by period.

Bronze Age

1.4.7 The 1990 geophysical survey of the proposed A36 Salisbury By-pass route (WA 1991) confirmed the presence of an Early Bronze Age (*c.* 2200–1600 BC) round barrow (known as *Rowbarrow*) *c.* 500 m to the west-north-west of the Site (**Fig. 1**). This had been partly excavated in 1854 revealing bones of 'a large pig, a dog and ruminants', and traces of charcoal but no burial (Akerman 1955, 181–2).

1.4.8 At least one other round barrow, recorded from aerial photographs, lay to the immediate east. A section through this was excavated during the evaluation of the *Land at Downton Road* site (WA 1994) (SMR no. SU12NW604). It was 1.6 m wide x 0.73 m deep, with steep straight sides and a flat base, and over 200 pieces of worked flint and a fragment of Early Bronze Age pottery were recovered.

1.4.9 A possible third ring ditch, to the north-east of *Rowbarrow*, is indicated in the Wiltshire SMR (SMR no. SU12NW604; WA 1991, fig. 17), but was not positively identified during the 1999 aerial photographic assessment (Cox 1999, fig. 2).

1.4.10 A fourth ring ditch (SMR no. SU12NE615), in the eastern corner of the present Site, was reported as being visible as an apparently penannular cropmark with an opening to the west, in an aerial photograph (NMR 1628/1/144; WA 1991, fig. 17). A sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery is recorded from near this ring ditch, and the 1992 test pits produced probable Bronze Age struck flints in the same area (WA 1992, 15).

1.4.11 A small quantity of Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from a layer of colluvium during the *Land at Downton Road* evaluation (WA 2004), while a number of flints of broadly Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date were recovered from the subsequent excavation (WA 2010a).

Iron Age

1.4.12 To the south of the Site is the enclosed Early–Middle Iron Age (*c.* 700–100 BC) settlement of Little Woodbury, excavated in the early 1940s (Bersu 1940; Brailsford 1948; 1949), while to the south-west is the larger enclosed settlement of Great Woodbury, probably a univallate hillfort (Cunliffe 2005, 251), which may have replaced Little Woodbury in the Late Iron Age (*c.* 100 BC–AD 43). Aerial photographs show internal features and external 'antenna' ditches, some apparently linking the two enclosures (**Fig. 1**)

1.4.13 A geophysical survey at Great Woodbury undertaken in 1990 revealed a large number of internal features, mainly pits, along with a potential north-east facing entrance, and a number of ditches radiating outwards from it, possibly forming part of an associated field system (WA 1991). Cropmarks to the north of Little Woodbury may well be contemporary with its occupation (WA 1994; Cox 1999).

1.4.14 A length of ditch recorded on the *Land at Downton Road* site was considered to date from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, and to be part of the wider enclosure or boundary system (WA 2010a).

Romano-British

1.4.15 There is little evidence for Romano-British activity in the area, although finds of Romano-British date were found in the upper levels of the Great Woodbury enclosure (Bersu 1940, 107–10). Small quantities of Romano-British pottery were also recovered to the west of the Site from test pits along the proposed A36 Salisbury By-pass (WA 1992), and to the north-west during the evaluation of the *Land at Downton Road* site (WA 1994).

Saxon

1.4.16 An inhumation burial exposed during the *Land at Downton Road* evaluation (trench 6) was subsequently excavated and radiocarbon dated to the 6th–7th centuries AD, providing a rare example of a lone Early–Middle Saxon burial (WA 2004; 2010a).

Medieval/post-medieval

1.4.17 A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered during the evaluation of the *Land at Downton Road* site. However, two maps of the Jervoise estate at Britford, dated to *c.* 1624 (Hampshire Record Office (HRO) 44M69/P1/115) and 1703 (HRO 44M69/P1/116) show the arrangement of strip fields and furlongs, which probably had their origin in the medieval period, covering the Site.

2 AIMS AND METHODS

2.1 Aims and objectives

2.1.1 With due regard to the IfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation* (IfA 2008), the generic aims of the project were outlined in the WSI (WA 2011b; 2011c) were defined as:

- To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered and to establish the extent (where possible), date, character, relationship, condition and significance of surviving archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the area to be impacted by the construction work

- To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context, particularly with reference to the known prehistoric, Romano-British and later remains in the immediate area.

2.1.2 The excavation also sought to investigate a number of key issues raised by previous fieldwork, in particular:

- The identification, analysis and dating of the recovered human remains, and any additional burials;

- To establish the full extent, date, duration of use and nature of the quarry pits and potential relationship with the ditch system and their likely association with the settlements at Little Woodbury and Great Woodbury;

- To establish any potential relationship between the quarry pits, the ditch system, and the settlements at Little Woodbury and Great Woodbury.

2.1.3 Following the first phase of excavation (Phase 1), during which further burials and evidence of settlement activity were discovered, the WSI was revised (WA 2011c) and the objectives expanded to make reference to the settlement evidence.

2.2 Methods

Excavation

2.2.1 The Phase 1 excavation comprised two areas (**Fig. 1**). The larger, Area 1 (*c.* 3380 m²) comprised two adjoined squares surrounding the two pit groups revealed during the

evaluation. This area was subsumed within the Phase 2 excavation area. Area 2 (*c.* 500 m²) was a rectangular area (40 m by 12.5 m) extending north-east from the truncated grave on the Site's north-western edge.

2.2.2 In Area 1, and the Phase 2 Area, the overburden was removed to the top of the natural chalk or the top of the archaeological deposits, whichever was higher, using a 360-mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Where archaeological features are identified all remains will be hand cleaned where necessary and then surveyed.

2.2.3 Area 2 was positioned around a small, heavily truncated circular grave (**4002**, below) revealed when a small area along the Site's north-western edge was accidentally stripped of a significant depth of the overburden following the evaluation. This area was completely hand-cleaned, with spoil from previous field investigation slots removed as part of the cleaning process.

2.2.4 During and after stripping, on-site discussion were held with WCAS to agree the final scope of the mitigation works.

2.2.5 A sufficient sample of features was excavated to fulfil the aims and objectives. Where identification of individual features within the pit groups proved impossible, hand excavated slots and sondages were used. The standard sample level comprised:

- At least 50% (by plan area) of each discrete archaeological feature (eg, post-holes and pits);
- Full excavation of graves or features containing redeposited human remains;
- At least 10% of the total length of all ditches, linear boundaries etc, including all ditch terminals.

2.2.6 One in eight of all tree-throw holes were excavated, with the rest investigated by digging test slots to ensure that the features were of natural origin and contained no cultural material.

2.2.7 All features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's standard methods and *pro forma* recording system, with all features and deposits being assigned a unique number.

2.2.8 A full graphic record was made. Plans and sections were produced at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, where appropriate. A full photographic record was made, using digital cameras, colour transparencies and black and white negatives (on 35 mm film).

2.2.9 The location of features was accurately surveyed by GPS and tied into the OS National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) heights of all principal features and levels were calculated, with plans and sections annotated with OD heights.

Human remains

2.2.10 The human remains were removed under the terms of a Licence for the Removal of Human Remains held by Wessex Archaeology (Ref: 11-0007, OPR/072/69 dated 3rd February 2011). Their excavation and assessment followed WA's guidelines, in compliance with all current legislation and standards set out by the IfA (2004).

Artefacts

2.2.11 All artefacts were recovered, stored and processed in accordance with standard methodologies and national guidelines (Institute for Archaeologists 2001; Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993; 1995). Small finds were recorded three-dimensionally using TST and GPS surveying equipment. Bulk finds were collected and recorded by context from both excavated features and the surfaces of unexcavated features.

Environmental

2.2.12 Bulk environmental soil samples, normally up to 40 litres, for plant macro-fossils, charred plant remains, small animal bones and other small artefacts were taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits following Wessex Archaeology's standard environmental sampling policy.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Up to seven phases of activity have been recorded (**Fig. 2**), to which the majority of features have been tentatively assigned on the basis of finds, stratigraphic and radiocarbon dating, or by likely association; a small number of features remain unphased:

- The Early Bronze Age is represented by an isolated inhumation grave containing disturbed or redeposited human bone, a round barrow ring ditch with a possible urned cremation burial (disturbed by badgers), and two adjacent pits (with apparently associated post-holes) near the barrow containing Beaker pottery;
- The Middle Bronze Age is represented by four inhumation burials arranged around the western side of the Early Bronze Age ring ditch, in the same area as a number of earlier (i.e. Early or Middle Bronze Age) pits;
- The Early Iron Age is represented by evidence for settlement in the form of a concentrated area of post-holes and small pits, groups of intercutting possible quarry pits, some arranged along a boundary ditch, and a dispersed inhumation cemetery of nine burials (seven female and two male), seven of which were positioned in a broadly linear arrangement;
- The Romano-British period may be represented by a broad ditch, shown by the geophysical survey to continue west of the Site, from the lowest fill of which three sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered;
- The medieval and post-medieval periods are represented by the truncated furrows of a strip field system shown on post-medieval estate maps; these are the stratigraphically latest features on the Site;
- A phase of uncertain date (but probably either Romano-British or early medieval), is represented by a sinuous ditch extending across the Site (and beyond it to the west), and a substantial negative lynchet lying parallel to and downslope of the ditch.

3.2 Natural deposits and soil sequence

3.2.1 The topsoil consisted of a mid grey-brown silty clay loam, 0.2–0.4 m thick, which directly overlay the natural Chalk bedrock. There was numerous tree-throw holes across the site (not shown in the figures).

3.3 Early Bronze Age (*c.* 2200–1600 BC)

Grave 4231

3.3.1 The earliest feature an isolated grave (**4231**), towards the western corner of the Site (**Fig. 2**), which contained the redeposited or disturbed inhumation burials (**4230**) of at least two individual (three humeri present), both aged over 18 years, one of them radiocarbon dated to 2130–1900 cal BC (SUERC-41685, 3627±29 BP). The oval grave (1.15 m x 0.9 m x 0.17 m) aligned approximately north–south, contained fragmentary and disarticulated human bones against its eastern side (**Pl. 1**). A group of long-bones comprising both upper and lower limbs had been carefully stacked against the north-east edge of the grave with a mixed scatter of bones (including scapular, pelvis, ribs, clavicle, four vertebrae and approximately one third of a mandible and several teeth) also present within the centre of the grave and against the eastern edge. The grave had been deliberately backfilled with up-cast material.

Beaker pits

3.3.2 Towards the eastern corner of the Site (**Fig. 3**) were two adjacent pits (**4589** and **4594**), *c.* 0.8 m diameter and 0.15 m deep, containing fragments of Beaker pottery, and charred hazelnut shells. The fragmented remains of a cattle skull and mandible were found in association with the pottery in pit **4589**, providing a radiocarbon date of 1880–1680 cal BC (SUERC-41710; 3450±28 BP) (**Appendix 4**). Two truncated undated post-holes (**4612** and **4593**), both *c.* 0.4 m diameter, lay immediately north of the two pits and may be associated with them. This small group of features lay 3.5 m north-west of ring ditch **4762** (below) and were the outermost in a group of satellite features, largely comprising inhumation burials, sited in an arc around the barrow's western side.

Round barrow

3.3.3 Much of a barrow ring ditch (**4762**), 13.3 m in internal diameter, was exposed at the eastern limit of the Site (beyond the area covered by the 2010 geophysical survey) (**Figs 1–3**). The ditch was heavily truncated at the north by a sharp negative lynchet (**4874**) (**Pl. 2**), and completely truncated at the south by a modern bridleway, so it cannot be determined whether the ditch had been continuous, or penannular. Where not truncated it was between 1.2–1.4 m wide and up to 0.7 m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat or slightly concave base (**Fig. 6, section 1**).

3.3.4 Flint scatters were recorded on the base of the ditch at the north-west (**4849/4850**) and south-east (**4820**) (**Pl. 3**), the latter also containing a fragment of antler tine (ON 30) which provided a radiocarbon date at the end of the Early Bronze Age of 1690–1520 cal BC (SUERC-41702, 3330±29 BP) (**Appendix 4**). The northern edge of scatter **4849/4850** had been disturbed by later ditch **4816**, while scatter **4820** had been disturbed by badger setts. While **4820** lay directly on the base of the ditch, there was a thin (0.03 m) lens of weathered chalk below **4849/4850**. The ditch generally had a consistent fill sequence comprising a primary deposit of weathered chalk overlain by a secondary deposit of weathered topsoil containing a significant quantity of flint nodules and struck flint fragments.

3.3.5 Much of the ring ditch interior, to the south of where it was cut by a later ditch (**4816**, below) had been disturbed by badger setts. One of these cut the only partly surviving feature within the interior, a small 'pit' (**4845**), *c.* 2 m south-east of the barrow centre, which contained sherds from the rim and collar from a small Early Bronze Age Collared Urn, along with small quantities of charcoal, burnt flint and worked flint; no cremated human bone was recorded, but the position of this badly disturbed feature suggests that it could have been a cremation grave.

3.3.6 No trace of the barrow mound survived, and there were no clear indications of one in the fills profiles, but the presence of badger setts within the interior is an indication that there had been a mound. However, any mound appears to have been largely levelled by the time ditch **4816** (which ran parallel to, and *c.* 3.5 m upslope of, lynchet **4874**) was dug cutting across it.

3.4 Early/Middle Bronze Age

3.4.1 Four features (**4720**, **4731**, **4732** and **4756**), of varying size and uncertain function, were arranged around the western side of the ring ditch (**Fig. 3**). Feature **4720** cut the ring ditch, while features **4731** and **4732** were cut by Middle Bronze Age grave **4644** (below), with **4732** also cut by ditch **4816** (below). All but **4731** contained worked flints, the largest number (81 pieces) being recovered from **4732** along with three sherds of prehistoric pottery; this feature also had a large quantity of flint nodules in its upper fill. A possible fifth feature (**4744**) was recorded (in section only) cutting the outer edge of the ring ditch.

3.4.2 The position of these features suggests that they were broadly contemporary, post-dating the construction of the ring ditch but pre-dating at least one of the burials positioned in the same area. It is possible, however, that one of them, a small oval pit (**4756**) (0.65 m x 0.38 m x 0.09 m), was in fact a small (perhaps neonate/infant) grave, from within which the bone had either entirely decomposed, or been truncated away.

3.5 Middle Bronze Age (*c.* 1600–1100 BC)

Inhumation burials

3.5.1 Four sub-oval inhumation graves were arranged around the outer edge of the ring ditch on its western side (**Fig. 3**); from the north – **4644**, **4673**, **4676** and **4662**. Samples of human bone dated the burials to the Middle Bronze Age (**Appendix 4**).

3.5.2 Grave **4644** (1.3 m x 1.05 m x 0.5 m) was orientated north-west–south-east and cut two earlier, but otherwise undated features (**4731** and **4732**). The grave contained the burial (**4645**) of an adult, possibly female laid in a flexed position, on the right side, with the head to the south-east, facing the north-east, and with the lower limbs bent behind the body (**Pl. 4**). The burial was radiocarbon dated to 1530–1420 cal BC (SUERC-41692, 3213±28 BP). The skeleton was covered by a deposit of densely packed flint nodules. No find were recovered from the grave.

3.5.3 Grave **4673** (1.3 m x 0.9 m x 0.65 m) was orientated north–south and contained the burial (**4672**) of an adult, possibly male, laid in a flexed position on the left side with the head to the south, facing east (**Pl. 5**). The skeleton lay tight up against the western and northern edges of the grave leaving a large space on the base of the grave at the south-east. The burial was radiocarbon dated to 1610–1420 cal BC (SUERC-41699, 3222±28 BP). The skeleton was covered by a deposit of densely packed flint nodules. A fragment of struck and burnt flint and a possibly a piece of displaced human bone were found within this overlying grave fill.

3.5.4 Grave **4676** (0.7 m x 0.6 m x 0.6 m) was orientated broadly north–south, and contained the burial (**4679**) of an infant laid, against the east side of the grave, in a flexed position on the right side, with the head to the north, facing west (**Pl. 6**). The arms were bent with the hands under the skull. The burial was radiocarbon dated to 1500–1400 cal BC (SUERC-41700, 3169±28 BP). A thin layer of soil containing small fragments of chalk overlay the skeleton, above which were flint nodules within a soil matrix.

3.5.5 Grave **4662** (0.7 m x 0.3 m x 0.12 m) was orientated south-east–north-west, and contained a neonate burial (**4663**) that was heavily disturbed by later rooting and by the bridleway to its south. The burial had been laid in a flexed position on the right side with the head to the north-east, facing north-west. It was radiocarbon dated to 1510–1400 cal BC (SUERC-41695, 3173±29 BP). The burial was covered with a grey brown silty loam.

3.6 Early Iron Age (*c.* 700–400 BC)

3.6.1 There appears to have been a break in activity on the site until the start of the Iron Age, for which there is both pottery and radiocarbon dating evidence. Most of the pottery from the Site is of Early Iron Age date (see below), with much of this coming from the groups of intercutting pits, and from the area of settlement features at the south of the Site (**Fig. 4**).

Ditch 4876

3.6.2 Ditch 4876 ran east-south-east from the edge of the excavation for *c.* 38 m, then curved towards the south for a further *c.* 11 m ending at a rounded terminal immediately north-west of post-hole group **4883** (below). No westward continuation of the ditch was observed in either the evaluation or excavation of the *Land at Down Road* site, to the immediate north-west (WA 2010a, fig. 1), and it may have terminated or turned to the south-west in the *c.* 10 m gap between the two sites.

3.6.3 It averaged *c.* 0.8 m wide and 0.5 m deep, and had steep straight sides and a flat base. In most sections a single fill was recorded, and it produced three sherds of Early Iron Age pottery, along with small quantities of animal bone (51 g) and burnt flint (308 g), and 77 pieces of struck flint.

3.6.4 It is notable that the line of the ditch appears to be continued to the south-south-west by some of the post-holes in the southern part of the Site which have a distinctly linear arrangement (see below). This might indicate a subrectangular enclosure partly defined by a ditch and partly by fence-lines.

3.6.5 There is a clear association between the ditch and some of the pits in the south-western pit group (**4879**, below) which are arranged along its northern edge. At most of the locations where stratigraphical relationships were recorded, the ditch was cut by the pits, although one (**3235**) of a pair of adjacent pits (recorded during the evaluation) was cut by the ditch, with both it and the ditch being cut by the second pit (**3233**) (**Fig. 6, sections 2** and **3**), indicating that the ditch was constructed during the period of pit digging.

Pits groups

3.6.6 Three areas of repeated pit digging were recorded across the centre of the Site (**Fig. 2**). Not all the pits contained datable material, but what pottery was recovered was of predominantly Early Iron Age date, and all the pits are therefore assigned to this phase.

3.6.7 The pits were not easily distinguishable in plan, following stripping of the topsoil, on account of similarities in their uppermost fills, and by the presence, in places, of tertiary fills which spread over a number of pits. However, a number of slots cut through the

groups, and sections cut into individual features, revealed sequences of pit cutting and infilling. The apparent pit edges shown in the bases of these slots (**Fig. 4**) cannot be used to infer stratigraphical relationships between adjacent pits; these are only evident from the section drawings (eg, **Fig. 6, section 4**).

3.6.8 The smallest and easternmost group (**4881**) (*c.* 3 m by 4.5 m) which was cut by lynchet **4874**, comprised five pits from which four sherds of Early Iron Age pottery (55 g), animal bone (277 g), burnt flint (103 g) and 23 struck flints were recovered. The truncation of this group by the lynchet may have destroyed some of the shallower pits, and it could therefore have been originally more extensive.

3.6.9 In the centre of the Site, in a position either cutting or cut by ditch **4816** (see below), was a larger (*c.* 6 m by 15 m) group (**4880**) comprising at least 15 identifiable pits from which two small sherds of (probably intrusive) Romano-British pottery (3 g), burnt flint (806 g) and 22 struck flints were recovered. One of the pits (**4483**) also contained a fragment of unburnt human bone, possibly derived from the adjacent burial **4512** (below).

3.6.10 The largest pit group (**4879**) lay *c.* 25 south-west of group **4880**, and comprised *c.* 50 identifiable pits, some of which lay in a nucleated group (**Fig. 6, section 4**), with others strung along the northern side of ditch **4876** (above). Together they produced 53 sherds of Early Iron Age pottery (453 g), animal bone (467 g), burnt flint (9596 g), 490 pieces of struck flint, and two pieces of stone (one polished on one side).

3.6.11 A number of further pits lay to the north-west of group 4879. At least four were identified in sections, together producing eight sherds (31 g) of early Iron Age pottery. These lay in a line (ESE–WNE) that appears to have been subsequently followed to the west-north-west by a substantial Romano-British ditch (**3105**, below), but the point where the ditch terminated, cutting the pits, was not established; it may be at the point where there is a marked indent in its relatively straight northern edge (as suggested on **Fig. 4**). One of the pits (**4409**) was cut by the southern edge of the ditch.

3.6.12 The pits, which appeared to be of variable size and profile, are provisionally interpreted as quarry pits for the extraction of flint nodules and chalk. Some of the fills may derive from the topsoil and subsoil upcast from later, adjacent pits, but they appear then to have been left to infill naturally, with a majority of the recovered artefacts originating in the upper tertiary deposits which sealed each group.

Inhumation burials

3.6.13 Nine inhumation burials are also dated broadly to the Early Iron Age (**Fig. 4**). Six of them appear to be arranged in widely spaced pairs in a line orientated north-east–south-west in the northern central part of the Site; one of these (**4104**) was the 'pit' containing a small quantity of human bone recorded during the evaluation (evaluation feature **3415**). The eighth grave (**4573**) lay further east towards the ring ditch, and the ninth (**4002**) was the feature accidentally stripped following the evaluation. None of the graves contained any associated finds.

3.6.14 The north-eastern pair comprised graves **4636** (at the west) and **4652** (at the east), 2.5 m apart. Grave **4636** was circular, 0.9 m in diameter and 0.25 m deep. It contained the burial (**4651**) of a woman aged over 60 years, laid in a tightly flexed position on her left side, with her head to the west but bent back so it faced west (**Pl. 7**). The burial was radiocarbon dated to 790–530 cal BC (SUERC-41693, 2507±28 BP) (**Appendix 4**). A single fragment of rib bone (animal – sheep/goat?) had been placed above the skull parallel with the body.

The grave was entirely backfilled with tightly packed flint nodules in a deposit containing virtually no chalk fragments.

3.6.15 Sub-oval grave **4652** (*c.* 1.2 m x 0.8 m x 0.26 m), aligned north-west–south-east, contained the burial (**4653**) of a woman aged *c.* 40–50, laid in a flexed position on her right side with her head to the west, facing south-east (**Pl. 8**). The left arm had been placed on the pelvis and the right arm was bent towards the head with the hand placed over the clavicle with fingers outstretched and the thumb placed in the mouth. The burial was radiocarbon dated to 770–410 cal BC (SUERC-41694, 2478±28 BP) (**Appendix 4**). The grave had been backfilled with a mixed deposit of grave up-cast and flint nodules.

3.6.16 The middle pair comprised graves **4244** (at the west) and **4174** (at the east), 2.1 m apart. Sub-oval grave **4244** (*c.* 1.5 m x 1.1 m x 0.2 m), aligned north-west–south-east contained the burial (**4243**) of a pregnant woman aged *c.* 25-35, with an *in utero* foetus (**4268**) of 32–34 weeks. She had been laid in a flexed position with the head to the north-west, but tilted far back to face north-west (similar to **4651** in grave **4636**, above) (**Pl. 9**). Her right hand was curled up under the chin and the left hand was also curled and had been laid tight up against her right elbow. The burial lay in the western half of the grave leaving a large apparently empty area behind her back. Her knees were tight up against the grave cut and were almost at right angles to the pelvis. Her feet were staggered with the left heel on top of the toes of the right foot. The burial was radiocarbon dated to 770–410 cal BC (SUERC-41689, 2471±28 BP) (**Appendix 4**). Several large flint nodules were present on and around the skull which was being crushed by their weight.

3.6.17 Sub-oval grave **4174** (*c.* 1.1 m x 0.9 m x 0.23 m), aligned NNW–SSE contained the burial (**4175**) of a woman aged over 55, laid placed in a flexed position on her right side, with head to the north-west facing south-west (**Pl. 10**). The burial was radiocarbon dated to 790–530 cal BC (SUERC-41683, 2506±28 BP) (**Appendix 4**). The grave fill contained a number of flint nodules.

3.6.18 The south-western pair comprised graves **4177** (at the north-west) and **4104** (at the south-east), 2.1 m apart. Sub-oval grave **4177** (*c.* 1.3 m x 0.9 m x 0.23 m), aligned north-west–south-east, contained the burial (**4178**) of a man aged *c.* 35–45, laid in a crouched position on his right with his head to the north-west, facing south-west (**Pl. 11**). The burial was radiocarbon dated to 760–400 cal BC (SUERC-41684, 2448±29 BP) (**Appendix 4**). A number of flint nodules overlay the skeleton.

3.6.19 Sub-oval grave **4104** had been previously recorded during the evaluation (as 'pit' **3145**) and its dimension are estimated at *c.* 1.1 m x 0.8 m x 0.1 m, aligned approximately east-west. It contained the very disturbed burial (**4105/3416**) of a possible woman aged *c.* 25–30, laid in a flexed position of the right side with the head to the west; neither the skull nor the lower legs and feet were present. The burial was radiocarbon dated to 780–410 cal BC (SUERC-41681, 2484±28 BP) (**Appendix 4**).

3.6.20 Approximately 5 m east of grave **4104**, was sub-oval grave **4512**, (c. 1 m x 0.7 m x 0.3 m), aligned NNE–SSW. It contained the burial (**4513**) of male aged *c.* 14–16, laid in a flexed position his left side with his head to the north (**Pl. 12**). The burial was radiocarbon dated to 520–380 cal BC (SUERC-41690, 2359±29 BP) (**Appendix 4**). The grave also contained a fragment of redeposited bone from a man aged over 18.

3.6.21 Subcircular grave **4573** (*c.* 0.8 m x 0.9 m x 0.24 m) lay in a relatively isolated position *c.* 25 m north-west of ring ditch **4762**. It contained the burial (**4574**) of a young woman, aged *c.* 15–17, laid in a crouched position on her left side with her head at the east (**Pl. 13**). The left arm was partially visible underneath the left side of the body, and the right arm was

flexed with the hand tucked underneath the pelvis. The burial was radiocarbon dated to 760–400 cal BC (SUERC-41691, 2439±28 BP) (**Appendix 4**).

3.6.22 Subcircular grave **4002** (*c.* 1 m diameter x 0.2 m) was disturbed by machine stripping along the north-west edge of the site, and the position of the disturbed burial (**4001**), of a female aged over 13, was not established. The burial was radiocarbon dated to 780–510 cal BC (SUERC-41682, 2492±28 BP) (**Appendix 4**).

3.6.23 The calibrated radiocarbon date ranges (at 95% confidence) for these burials suggest that they all were made during the Early Iron Age, although eight of the date ranges extend back into the Late Bronze Age, and one forward into the Middle Iron Age (**Appendix 4**). It is notable that while some of the calibrated dates are identical, this is not the case with any of the paired graves.

3.6.24 Another feature (**4637**), possibly a grave, was cut by both ditch **4816** and a medieval/post-medieval furrow (of field system **4875**, below). Alternatively, the feature may be a pit and the bone redeposited. Redeposited human bone was recovered from six other features (**Appendix 1**, below), five of which (evaluation feature **3411**, **4476**, **4483**, **4504** and its recut **4508**) were within the central pit group immediately adjacent to graves **4104** and **4512** to graves, and one of which was from later ditch **4816** close to grave **4177**.

Post-holes and other possible settlement features

3.6.25 There was a spread of *c.* 75–80 post-holes in the southern part of the Site (**Fig. 4**), to the south and south-east of the south-western pit group (**4879**). Within this spread, smaller grouping are identifiable, but no clearly discernible structures. Identification of structures, however, is hampered by the truncated and shallow (average *c.* 0.1 m) nature of the post-holes. A notable feature of the spread is the relatively even spacing of the majority of post-holes, suggesting that they do not represent repeated rebuilding of structures over a long period.

3.6.26 Within such a concentration of features, it is always possible to propose simple structures, such as straight fence-lines, or four-post granary-type structures, and while at least three four-posters (**4552**, **4884** and **4886**), each *c.* 2.1–2.4 m square, can be suggested here, their apparent form could be entirely coincidental. Similarly, there is a roughly circular arrangement of post-holes (**4883**), *c.* 6–7 m in diameter, at the north of the spread, but their spacing, shape and size are not very regular, and it is far from clear that they formed a round-house.

3.6.27 Two of the larger post-holes (**4375** and **4377**) on the northern arc of group 4883, however, appear to be matched by a similar pair (**4441** and **4443**) *c.* 1.7 m to their north-north-east. Taken together (although in isolation from others in group **4883**) these four larger post-holes, three of which had clear packing stones, have a similar arrangement to those forming round-house entrances, and would conform to the typical south-easterly orientation for Iron Age roundhouses.

3.6.28 Only a relatively small number of these features could be directly dated, but what pottery was recovered from them was dated to Early Iron Age, and they have therefore all been assigned to this period; it is possible that they are of different dates. Together, the post-holes contained *c.* 50 sherds (*c.* 400 g) of pottery, and small quantities of animal bone, burnt flint, fired clay, stone and struck flint, but there are no evident concentrations of finds. Among the post-holes was a small number of small pits, and shallow scoop.

3.7 Romano-British (AD 43–410)

3.7.1 A very small quantity of Romano-British pottery (five sherds, 80 g) was recovered from the Site, almost all of it deriving from the primary fill (**3103**) of ditch **3105** (found along with struck flint, burnt flint and animal bone) during the evaluation (**Fig. 5**). While it is possible that the pottery was residual, the size of one sherd (72 g) suggests otherwise, and in the absence of any other dating evidence the ditch is tentatively assigned to the Romano-British period. Two further small sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from the upper fills of pits in pit group **4879**.

3.7.2 The ditch, which ran parallel to Early Iron Age ditch **4876** (**Fig. 6, section 5**), and *c.* 3.5 m to its north, was up to 4.5 m wide and 0.95 m deep, and it appeared to have a U-shaped profile, although no full section was excavated. As described above, it appears to have cut the western end of the linear spread of Early Iron Age pits (including pit **4409**) lying to the north-west of pit group **4879**, although the ditch's eastern terminal was not located.

3.7.3 To the west-north-west, the geophysical survey shows the ditch as a distinct, 4.9 m wide anomaly, curving slightly towards the west, and continuing for at least 50 m beyond the excavation area (WA 2010b, 2, fig. 3), although with a break towards the west. Its line appears to be continued, beyond the extent of the geophysical survey, by a ditch visible in aerial photographs continuing *c.* 250 m west-south-west of the Site, possible linking with another that continues to the entrance of the Great Woodbury enclosure (Cox 1999, fig. 2).

3.8 Medieval/post-medieval (1066–1800)

3.8.1 The stratigraphically latest phase of activity on Site is represented by a rectilinear arrangement of linear features variously described during the excavation as '*hedge-lines'*, '*gullies'* or '*ditches'*, but together representing some form of field system (**4875**) (**Fig. 5**). The majority of these features were orientated approximately NNE–SSW, although a number towards the south of the Site lay perpendicular to them. A further feature was indicated by the geophysical survey. Among the few finds was one of the two sherds of post-medieval pottery from the Site (the other was from a natural feature), and four pieces of ceramic building material (CBM). '*Gully/ditch*' **4877** cut Early Iron Age pits group **4879**, and Early Iron Age ditch **4876**. Two further elements of the field system cut ditch **4816** (below), but they had no stratigraphical relationship with lynchet **4874** (below).

3.8.2 The position, spacing and orientations of these features correspond very closely to the ridge-and-furrow cultivation strips, and furlongs, shown on two maps of the Jervoise estate in Britford, one untitled but dated *c.* 1624 (HRO 44M69/P1/115), the other, *Map of Britford Manor, Wiltshire*, dated to 1703 (HRO 44M69/P1/116). The variable nature of the features forming field system **4875**, therefore, reflects the fact that they are the truncated bases of long-term plough furrows, furlong boundaries and headlands. A number contained clear plough scars at their bases, such as in furrow **4392** where the scars were recorded continuing beyond the limits of the surviving furrow itself (**Fig. 5**).

3.8.3 The 1703 map shows the Site to fall within *Chalke Pit Feild* [sic] (probably named after the large chalk pit shown on the 1811 Ordnance Survey (OS) First Series map, and later OS maps). This map also gives the names of the furlongs, but does not show all the cultivation strips depicted on the earlier map, there possibly having been some agglomeration either of the strips or of ownership within each furlong. In both maps the fields are cut across by the trackway (named *Chalk Pit Way* in 1703) which bounds the southern side of the Site. Since 1904 this trackway has formed the parish boundary

between Salisbury and Britford; before 1904, the Site had fallen within East Harnham, which had been constituted as a chapelry of Britford parish in 1854.

3.8.4 While it is not possible to precisely position the cultivation strips as they were mapped, it is clear that the furrows belong to three adjacent furlongs, named on the 1703 map as *Chalke Pitt Furlong* at the south, *Middle Furlong* (*Chalk pitt Hill Furlong* in 1624) at the west, and *The Furlong against Downton Way* at the north. Moreover, the intersection at right angles of the furrows in the southern part of the Site indicates that the southern headland of the latter furlong had shifted, with the direction of ploughing being changed.

3.8.5 Similarly-aligned features have also been recorded in aerial photographs, and likewise interpreted as eroded medieval broad ridge-and-furrow (Cox 1999, 7; fig. 2). Those to the west and north-west of the Site show a very close correspondence in orientation to the furrows, with one almost precisely matching furrow **4684** (**Fig. 1).**

3.9 Features of uncertain date (Romano-British to early medieval)

3.9.1 Two of the most visually prominent features on the Site were a slightly sinuous ditch (**4816**) running approximately ESE–WNW, diagonally up the slope, across the entire Site, and a negative lynchet (**4874**) immediately downslope (north) of the ditch, and approximately parallel to it in the eastern half of the Site (**Fig. 5; Pl. 14**). At present, however, the dating of both these apparently associated features remains uncertain.

Ditch 4816

3.9.2 Ditch **4816**, which crossed the entire Site, had previously been recorded on the *Land at Downton Road* site (in evaluation trench 15 and excavation Area 3, as well as probably in evaluation trench 9 further to the west-north-west); it was then considered to be of later Bronze Age date (WA 2004, fig. 3; WA 2010a, 6; fig. 3). Within the Site it had maximum dimensions of 1.25 m wide and 0.9 m deep, but averaged *c.* 0.95 m wide and 0.55 m deep, with steep sides and a narrow base (**Fig. 6, section 6**). As exposed in Evaluation Trench 31 (**3108**), it also had wider shallower upper sides, with a sharp break of slope towards the base. The ditch's fill sequence suggested primary weathering interspersed with episodes of silting, with the secondary fills capped by an upper fill rich in flint nodules.

3.9.3 The finds from the ditch comprised nine sherds (78 g) of prehistoric pottery (Early Bronze Age from near the ring ditch, and Early Iron Age elsewhere) and single pieces of probably medieval roof tile, post-medieval clay pipe stem and modern glass, along with struck flint, burnt flint and animal bone; the later finds, all from the uppermost fills, are potentially intrusive from the overlying topsoil.

3.9.4 The ditch cut across ring ditch **4762**, passing *c.* 3 m north of the monument's centre, but its dimensions at this point (cut **4846**), 0.8 m wide and 0.5 m deep, appear not to have been significantly affected by the presence of any barrow mound, suggesting that the barrow had been substantially levelled by the time the ditch was dug.

3.9.5 The line of the ditch also intersected with Early Iron Age pit group **4880**, but the only stratigraphical relationship recorded in section, between the ditch and pit recut **4508**, is far from clear (**Fig. 4**). The pit was recorded as cutting the ditch, implying a pre-Iron Age date. However, the ditch at this point was only 0.1 m deep and 0.3 m wide, and the horizon between the two features was described as 'diffuse'; it is not clear in the excavation photographs. The opposite relationship seems equally possible. (The size of ditch decreased noticeably on either side of the pit group, probably because the softer ground within the pit group caused subsequent ploughing to cut deeper into the Chalk on either side, so that only the base of the ditch has survived.)

3.9.6 The ditch was also recorded as being cut by grave **4512**, but that relationship is also not clear (**Fig. 4**; **Pl. 12**). If the reverse was the case, and the grave was cut by the ditch, the shallowness of the ditch at this point (no more than 0.15 m deep) would have not have disturbed the burial (**4513**) in the grave which was up to 0.3 m deep.

3.9.7 As noted above, the ditch was cut by two of the furrows of medieval/post-medieval field system **4875**. Its line within the Site does not match any feature shown on the 1624 and 1703 estate maps. However, its westward continuation (in Area 3 of *Land at Downton Road*) is roughly parallel to, and just south of, the position of the southern headland of the long furlong extending along the south side of Downton Road (*The Furlong against Downton Way* on the 1703 map). This headland, which continues to the west-north-west on a line matched by a cropmark representing a possible bank (Cox 1999, fig. 2), has a marked dog-leg close to the western edge of the Site (at the corner of *Middle Furlong*), and it may have originally followed the line of the ditch and lynchet within the Site.

Lynchet 4874

3.9.8 Spatially, lynchet **4874** appears to be closely related to ditch **4816**. It was up to 10 m wide, and 0.5 m deep where in truncated ring ditch **4762**, and it extended for over 90 m from the eastern side of the excavation area, petering out towards the west (**Fig. 6, section 7**). Heavier topsoil stripping during the early phase of excavation accounts for the lynchet's abrupt end on the edge of Phase 1 Area 1 (**Fig. 1**). The fill of the lynchet sealed the pits of Early Iron Age pit group **4881**, and an isolated pair of post-holes (**4601** and **4603**) (**Fig. 4**). From being *c.* 4 m north of the ditch at the east, the lynchet gradually converges on the ditch towards the west, and in one small remnant section (**4472**) towards the west of the Site it actually cuts the edge of the ditch. The only finds from the lynchet were two pieces of struck flint and a single piece of animal bone.

Discussion

3.9.9 The ditch and lynchet appear to be closely associated on account of both their proximity and their shared orientation, running diagonally up the slope rather than parallel to the river valley. Also significant is the fact that the medieval/post-medieval field system (**4875**, above) shares the same general orientation, with the southern headland of *The Furlong against Downton Way* corresponding to the bank feature visible in aerial photographs which appear to continue the line of these two features towards *Rowbarrow*. This suggest that some feature in the landscape was visible on this line when the field system was established, influencing its layout.

3.9.10 A number of processes appear to be necessary to explain the ditch and lynchet:

- Ploughing over the Site to a degree which sunstantially levelled the Early Bronze Age round barrow mound;
- Construction of a long field/boundary ditch (**4816**), including through the largely levelled barrow interior;
- Further cultivation in relation to that boundary, with ploughing down-slope of it creating negative lynchet **4874**, and up-slope resulting in the high levels of flint nodules in its upper fills;
- Following the substantial infilling of the ditch, the slight up-slope migration of the lynchet to a point where it cut the ditch's upper fills;

- Some level of infilling of the lynchet, by erosion or ploughing, indicated by the absence of medieval/post-medieval furrows preserved below it;

- The laying out and use out of medieval/post-medieval strip field system **8475**, in part with reference to the existing or relict ditch/lynchet, which formed the boundary to *The Furlong against Downton Way*;

- Some modification to furlong boundaries over time, as indicated by the cross-cutting furrows;

- Post-medieval/modern ploughing, resulting in the complete truncation and levelling of the lynchet in the western part of the Site.

3.9.11 As suggested above, it seems likely that ditch **8416** post-dates the Early Iron Age activity on the Site, and it clearly pre-dates field system **8475**, mapped *c.* 1624 but of likely medieval origin. Within the available time-frame, the most likely dates to have witnessed an intensity of ploughing sufficient to both level the barrow mound and to create a substantial negative lynchet are either the Romano-British period, of the earlier part of the medieval period.

4 FINDS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered from the Site during the excavation, and these are summarised below; they are combined with those found during the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2011a) in **Table 1**. In general terms, the range of material echoes that already recovered from the Downton Road development area (Wessex Archaeology 1994; 2004; 2010a). The date range is prehistoric to medieval, although most items belong to the prehistoric period.

Table 1: Summary of finds by type (number and weight in grammes)

Material	Evaluation		Excavation		Total	
	Number	Weight (g)	Number	Weight (g)	Number	Weight (g)
Human bone						20+ individuals
Pottery:	13	137	194	1509	207	1646
Beaker	-	-	*28*	*277*	*28*	*277*
Early Bronze Age	-	-	*4*	*73*	*4*	*73*
Early–Middle Bronze Age	*4*	*29*	-	-	*4*	*29*
Early Iron Age	-	-	*142*	*1085*	*142*	*1085*
Iron Age	*2*	*18*	-	-	*2*	*18*
Prehistoric	-	-	*16*	*67*	*16*	*67*
Romano-British	*3*	*77*	*2*	*3*	*5*	*80*
Post-medieval	-	-	*2*	*4*	*2*	*4*
Undated	*4*	*13*	-	-	*4*	*13*
Ceramic building material	1	2	4	82	5	84
Fired clay	-	-	5	30	5	30
Clay tobacco pipe	-	-	1	4	1	4
Glass	-	-	1	1	1	1
Flint	25	882	1764	52438	1789	53320
Burnt flint	40	793	198	13057	238	13850
Stone	-	-	4	360	4	360
Animal bone	20	196	236	12240	256	12436

4.2 Pottery

4.2.1 The sherds from each excavation context were subdivided into broad ware types, spot-dated and quantified by the number and weight of pieces present (**Table 2**). Featured sherds were scarce and the fragmentary condition of much of the assemblage is reflected by an average sherd weight of 8 g.

Table 2: Pottery totals from the excavation by ware type (number and weight in grammes)

Ware	Number	Weight (g)
Beaker		
Grog-tempered	28	277
Subtotal:	*28*	*277*
Early Bronze Age:		
Grog-tempered	3	27
Sandy	1	46
Subtotal:	*4*	*73*
Early Iron Age:		
Calcareous	30	338
Flint-tempered	25	237
Sandy	87	510
Subtotal:	*142*	*1085*
Prehistoric		
Grog-tempered	12	54
Sandy	4	13
Subtotal:	*16*	*67*
Romano-British		
Greyware	1	2
Samian	1	1
Subtotal:	*2*	*3*
Post-medieval		
Redware	1	3
Verwood-type	1	1
Subtotal:	*2*	*4*
Overall total:	194	1509

Early Bronze Age

4.2.2 The earliest ceramics recovered belonged to Beakers. A single incised vessel represented by 21 sherds came from pit **4589**; another three sherds from this feature may derive from a second coarser vessel, not certainly a Beaker. Adjacent pit **4594** contained three sherds from a Beaker with incised decoration, possibly the same vessel. A single sherd of grog-tempered pottery from Middle Bronze Age grave **4673** may derive from another Beaker.

4.2.3 Joining sherds in a sandy fabric, from 'pit' (possible cremation grave) **4845**, come from the rim and collar of a small Collared Urn.

Early Iron Age

4.2.4 The majority of the assemblage (142 of 193 sherds) is of Early Iron Age date. Flint-tempered, calcareous and sandy fabrics are present, in a range of coarse and finewares of jar and bowl form. Notable among the material are a number of sherds in a fine oxidised sandy fabric belonging to furrowed bowls, a characteristic Early Iron Age fineware form. These were recovered from pits **3203**, **4148**, **4154**, **4164**, **4303**, **4322**, **4435** and **4476**, and post-hole **4572**, the last example also decorated with a pattern of ring-stamps. Other finewares (including bowls with incised decoration) came from pits **4232** and **4233**, and post-hole **4522**. Most of the coarse wares were featureless body sherds. A

fragment of an out-turned flat jar rim came from pit **4148**; a finger-pressed flat jar rim from ditch **4876** (cut **4339**); and a squared jar rim from ditch **4816** (cut **4578**).

Romano-British

4.2.5 Two sherds are Romano-British: a fragment of Samian from pit **4209**; and a greyware sherd from pit **4483** (both from pit group **4880**) .

Post-medieval

4.2.6 Two sherds are post-medieval: a redware sherd from ditch **4642** in field system **4875**; and a sherd of Verwood-type from a natural feature (**4470**, not on figures).

4.3 Worked flint

4.3.1 The worked flint assemblage consists of 1764 pieces, as summarised in **Table 3**. It is composed mainly of debitage (flakes, irregular pieces, cores and core fragments) with only a few relatively undiagnostic retouched pieces. Within this mass of flake debitage, the assemblage divides into two main parts: a broad Late Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age component on the one hand, and a later prehistoric (Middle Bronze Age or later) component on the other.

Table 3: Composition of the flint assemblage

Type	Number	%
Cores and fragments	52	2.95
Flakes	1655	93.82
Irregular debitage	13	0.74
Scrapers	8	0.45
Other tools	6	0.34
Miscellaneous retouched	30	1.70
Total	1764	100

4.3.2 The earlier part of the assemblage is typified by flint of fairly good quality with a buff, thin cortex. Cortication is generally very heavy but a dark brown to back colour can be seen in occasional breaks. A chalk source for this material is probable. Many of the pieces have wear, damage and gloss typical of having been redeposited. Some have the orange blotching characteristic of ploughzone assemblages.

4.3.3 Many of the flakes are large, thick and many have cortex remaining. There is little evidence for platform preparation, most butts being plain or cortical. These flakes have been struck using predominately hard hammers as evidenced by hinge fractures. The cores and core fragments are all flake cores. Typically these are fairly large but have been relatively crudely worked.

4.3.4 A limited range of retouched pieces was recovered limited to scrapers and triangular cross-sectioned pieces with steep lateral retouch (rods).

4.3.5 The later part of the assemblage is typified by large rather crude pieces, angular shatter, and irregular cores; technological indications are of a later prehistoric date. The cores and fragments show a very casual approach to knapping, with a few flakes struck off almost at random from any available edge. Much of the debitage appears to have been used – edges are crushed and in some instances retouched. Formal tools are limited to some crude scrapers (including convex forms), a chunk with large notches on both margins, and two large pieces with casual retouch which may be chopping tools.

4.3.6 This part of the assemblage tends to have a heavy white patina but is otherwise very fresh. Cortex is thick and unabraded and indicates a chalk source.

Flint deposits in ring ditch

4.3.7 The only notable groups comprised two deposits of material (one associated with a piece of antler) in the base of the Early Bronze Age ring ditch. These two – placed on opposite sides of the barrow – consisted mostly of knapping waste, and were very similar in the make-up.

4.3.8 Group **4849/4850** contained 232 pieces. With the exception of two flakes cores and a crude end and side scraper the group consisted entirely of primary, secondary and tertiary flake debitage. The assemblage included some very small pieces, although there was no microdebitage.

4.3.9 Group **4820** contained 198 pieces. All were primary, secondary and tertiary flakes with the exception of two flake cores and triangular cross-sectioned pieces with steep lateral retouch (rods). One was complete, one was broken in antiquity into two joining pieces, and a third was represented by a broken half.

4.3.10 Both groups are in near-mint condition. They appear to consist of freshly knapped material, although whether that activity took place in the ditch where the groups were located or nearby cannot be ascertained with certainty.

4.4 Burnt flint

4.4.1 Unworked burnt flint was recovered across the site, as in **Table 1**. The most notable concentration came from context **4310** in quarry pit **4322** which contained almost 5 kg of material. Large quantities of burnt flint are often indicators of some form of domestic or industrial process.

4.5 Human bone

Introduction

4.5.1 Human bone from 24 contexts was assessed (**Appendix 1**). The assemblage includes the remains from 14 inhumation graves, from two main foci – one adjacent to the Early Bronze Age ring ditch at the east of the Site, and the other close to Early Iron Age pit group 4880 in the centre – with three more outlying graves. In order to establish the dates of the burials, and their contexts within the development of the Site, samples of bone from 14 graves were submitted for radiocarbon dating prior to assessment, producing dates in the Early Bronze Age (1), Middle Bronze Age (4) and Early Iron Age (9).

4.5.2 An isolated Early Bronze Age grave (**4231**) located on the western side of the site contained the disturbed/redeposited bones of a minimum of two adults (**Pl. 1**). The Middle Bronze Age burials were located around the western edge of the Early Bronze Age barrow ring-ditch, two of which may have been capped by flint nodule cairns. The Early Iron Age burials comprise two isolated singletons, three closely located pairs and another, slightly later burial close to one of the pairs.

4.5.3 All of the *in situ* material and the disturbed/redeposited burial were radiocarbon dated (**Appendix 4**). Much of the other redeposited material derived from the pit group **4880**, which appears to have completely disturbed the remains of at least two individuals. These are considered to be part of the previously mentioned small Early Iron Age burial group.

4.5.4 Previous excavations immediately to the west revealed the burial remains of the a juvenile, radiocarbon dated to the 6–7th century AD, ie, substantially later than the remains in this assemblage (WA 2010a).

Methods

4.5.5 The bone was subject to a rapid scan to assess its condition, the age and sex of the individual, potential for indices and the presence of pathological lesions. Assessment of age and sex was based on standard methodologies (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). Grading for bone preservation followed McKinley (2004, fig 6).

Results

4.5.6 There were variable degrees of post-depositional disturbance. Graves ranged between 0.06 m and 0.65 m in depth, the Middle Bronze Age examples being on average 0.47 m deep, compared to an average of *c.* 0.2 m for the Early Bronze Age and Early Iron Age graves. The disturbed/redeposited burial in grave **4231** suggests the revisiting of the burial remains of at least two Early Bronze Age adults in antiquity. Other causes of disturbance include ploughing, quarrying, badger setts, traffic along the bridleway and abundant tree roots. Flint nodules were noted in several graves, some of which appear to be packing to maintain the position of the corpse (as in Early Iron Age grave **4244**), others forming possible cairns (as in Middle Bronze Age graves **4644** and **4673**, and Early Iron Age grave **4636**).

4.5.7 The condition of the bone is variable, ranging between grades 0–1 and 5+ (no surface degradation to heavy degradation and substantial loss of morphology); most are between grades 2 and 4. The Middle Bronze Age bones (grades 0–1 and 1–2) probably fared better than those from the other phases due to their deeper graves and lack of disturbance in antiquity. Skeletal recovery for *in situ* burials was generally very good, with over c. 75% of the skeleton recovered from the Middle Bronze Age burials and most of the Early Iron Age burials (**Appendix 1**).The poorest recovery rates were due to truncation from ploughing and disturbance by quarrying.

4.5.8 A minimum of 20 individuals (MNI) are represented in the assemblage. A minimum of 14 individuals were identified from amongst the 14 *in situ* burials (four Middle Bronze Age and ten Early Iron Age). The Middle Bronze Age group comprises the remains of two adult males and two infants. The Early Iron Age collection consists of two subadults and six adults. The latter are divided into four females (one possible) and two males (one possible). The remains a foetus buried *in utero* represents the tenth individual. There is the potential for further individuals to be identified within the redeposited bone assemblage.

4.5.9 Pathological lesions were observed in 14 contexts (**Appendix 1**). Dental pathology and joint degeneration were the most frequently observed, with other lesions consistent with non-specific infection and nutritional deficiencies. Evidence for traumatic injury comprised a case of *os dissecans* in a knee joint. Some changes such as bony growths at muscle attachment sites and lesions indicative of a rupture intervertebral disc (Schmorl's nodes) indicate that several individuals had participated in heavy and/or repeated physical exertion. An unusual variation of one of the bony canals of the skull base that transmit a number of nerves and blood vessels needs further examination, and how this may have affected the individual (**4672** in grave **4673**) needs to be established.

4.6 Animal bone

4.6.1 The animal bone assemblage comprises 236 fragments (*c.* 1.2 kg). Only 17% of fragments are identifiable to species and elements and the majority of these are from Early Iron Age contexts, mostly the quarry pits. In general bone preservation is quite poor, the majority of bones show signs of root etching, acid corrosion and abrasion. The latter probably results from post-excavation handling (ie, cleaning) rather than post-depositional movement.

4.6.2 Of interest are the fragmented remains of a cattle skull and mandible (ABG 27), which were found in association with Beaker pottery in pit **4589**, and radiocarbon dated to 1880–1680 cal BC (SUERC-41710; 3450±28 BP) (**Appendix 4**). The skull is represented by a fragment of right maxilla, and this articulates with a right mandible that retains the deciduous fourth premolar tooth, indicating that the animal was less than 2.5–3 years of age.

4.6.3 Also of note is a single antler tine (ABG 30) from barrow ditch **4762** (cut **4818**, fill **4819**), which provided a radiocarbon date at the end of the Early Bronze Age of 1690–1520 cal BC (SUERC-41702, 3330±29 BP) (**Appendix 4**).

4.6.4 The majority of identified bones belong to cattle and sheep. Less common species include pig, horse and red deer. Horse bones are only present in the Early Iron Age assemblage, in particular pit group **4879**.

4.7 Other finds

4.7.1 Single fragments of probably 13th century ceramic roof tile were recovered from ditch **4816** (cut **3505**), field system **4875** (features **4308**, **4496** and **4642**) and natural feature **4470**. Single pieces of ferruginous sandstone were recovered from presumed Early Iron Age post-holes **4710** and **4191**, the latter with worn surfaces and edges, a single piece of coarse sandstone and unidentified very fine-grained stone from Early Iron Age pit **4301**. Other finds include fragments of fired clay from post-hole **4235** (one with wattle impressions) and pit **4396**; a piece of modern clear bottle or jar glass from ditch **4816** (cut **4434**), and a fragment of post-medieval clay pipe stem from ditch **4816** (cut **4181**).

5 ENVIRONMENTAL

5.1.1 A total of 19 bulk samples were taken from a range of features and phases and were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoal. They break down into phase groups as summarised in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Environmental sample provenance summary

Phase	No. samples	Volume (l)	Feature types
Early Bronze Age	3	163	Pits
	4	43	Barrow ring ditch
?Early Bronze Age	1	2	Post-hole
Middle Bronze Age	1	22	Grave
Early Iron Age	5	68	Quarry pits, pits, post-holes
Medieval/post-medieval	1	8	Field system
Uncertain date	4	80	Boundary ditch
Total	19	386	

5.2 Charred plant remains

5.2.1 Bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10–x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Appendix 2**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

5.2.2 The flots varied in size with generally high numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material was mainly poorly preserved.

5.2.3 A large quantity of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments were recorded within Early Bronze Age pit **4589**. A smaller number of hazelnut shell fragments were also recovered from Early Bronze Age pit **4594**. Both pits contained sherds of Beaker pottery.

5.2.4 Charred cereal remains were only observed in seven of the samples, always in low numbers. These samples were from features of Early Bronze Age, Early Iron Age and uncertain date. The majority of the cereal remains comprise indeterminate grain fragments, with a possible grain fragment of hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) from the Early Bronze Age barrow ring ditch **4762** (cut **4751**) and grain fragments of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) from the Early Iron Age pit **4269** and field system **4875** (feature **4684**).

5.2.5 Only a very few weed seeds were recovered from the samples. These included low numbers of seeds of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) within Early Bronze Age pit **4594** and of oats/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) within Early Iron Age pit **4269**.

5.3 Wood charcoal

5.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Appendix 2**. Wood charcoal fragments of >4 mm were only recovered in a relatively large quantity from Early Bronze Age pit **4589**.

5.3.2 In addition, a piece of charcoal, of Pomoideae cf *Crataegus monogyna* (pomaceous fruit wood cf. hawthorn), was hand-picked from disturbed 'pit' **4845** within the Early Bronze Age ring ditch, from which Collared Urn pottery was also recovered, possibly representing pyre debris within a cremation grave. As a short-lived taxon the charcoal is suitable for radiocarbon dating.

5.4 Land and fresh/brackish water molluscs

5.4.1 Molluscs were noted during the assessment of the bulk sample flots (**Appendix 3**). The numbers of shells and species range were recorded, with nomenclature according to Kerney (1999). The presence of these shells may aid in broadly characterising the nature of the wider landscape.

5.4.2 The majority of the samples contained Introduced Helicellids, open country species thought to be of Roman or later introduction, together with relatively high percentages of rooty material. This is indicative of the likelihood of intrusive shells within the mollusc assemblages.

5.4.3 The mollusc species observed within the Early Bronze Age pits included the shade loving species *Discus rotundatus*, *Carychium tridentatum*, *Clausilia bidentata* and *Aegopinella*

spp., the intermediate species *Pomatias elegans*, *Cochlicopa* spp., *Cepaea* spp., *Punctum pygmaeum* and *Trichia hispida* and the open country species *Vallonia* spp., *Helicella itala, Vertigo pygmaea* and *Pupilla muscorum*. There was also a single specimen of the freshwater species *Gyraulus albus*.

5.4.4 Similar assemblages were recorded from the Early Bronze Age ring ditch and the undated ditch **4816**, with the addition of the shade loving species *Ena* sp., *Vitrea* sp., *Oxychilus cellarius*, *Acanthinula aculeata* and *Helicigona lapicida*.

5.4.5 Assemblages dominated by the open country species were noted within the Early Iron Age features.

5.4.6 The mollusc assemblages would seem to indicate a local landscape of mixed environments during the Early to Middle Bronze Age, possibly generally open with areas of longer grass and woodland in the vicinity. The presence of the freshwater species within the Beaker pit may be the result of the exploitation of the local water source. The area appears to have become a well-established open landscape by the Early Iron Age.

6 RADIOCARBON DATING

6.1.1 Radiocarbon dates have been obtained on samples of human bone from all 14 inhumation graves, as well as from a cattle mandible from a pit containing Beaker pottery, and from a piece of antler closely associated with an *in situ* flint scatter in the base of the ring ditch. The results are presented in **Appendix 4**. The potential for further radiocarbon dating is discussed below.

6.1.2 Dates are calibrated against the IntCal09 Northern Hemisphere radiocarbon curve (Reimer *et al*. 2009) using the program OxCal 4.1 (Bronk Ramsey 1995; 2001). Calibrated dates are quoted as calibrated years BC, with date ranges quoted using the 2σ calibrated range (95.4%) and end point rounded outwards to 10 years in the form recommended by Mook (1986).

7 POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The fieldwork on the Site has revealed evidence for a range of activities dating from the Early Bronze Age through to the post-medieval period, including monument construction, formalised deposition (in pits and the barrow ditch), inhumation (and possibly cremation) burial, settlement and possible enclosure construction, quarrying, landscape organisation and farming. This activity took place in a landscape rich in prehistoric features, with the two adjacent Woodbury enclosures providing an immediate context for the Iron Age activity on the Site.

7.1.2 While the evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity is confirmed by cartographic evidence, it seems likely that two of the main features revealed on the Site, the associated ditch and lynchet, fall within the intervening period, possibly providing evidence of Romano-British activity, rare in the area, following the abandonment of the prehistoric enclosures but also influencing the layout of the historic agricultural landscape.

7.2 Stratigraphic potential

7.2.1 The excavation has revealed multiple phases of activity on the Site, dated by finds (principally pottery), radiocarbon and cartographic evidence to the Early Bronze Age, the Middle Bronze Age, the Early Iron Age and the medieval/post-medieval period, as well as possibly to the Romano-British period.

Early and Middle Bronze Age

7.2.2 The Early and Middle Bronze Age activity comprised both inhumation burials in 'flat graves' and possibly a cremation burial within a round barrow, as well as deliberate deposition of artefacts and animal bone in pits and in the barrow ring ditch. The ring ditch (**4762**) lies *c.* 600 m east-south-east of *Rowbarrow* and the other possibly two ring ditches adjacent to it.

7.2.3 Grave **4231** contained a disturbed or redeposited inhumation burial, with bone from two individuals represented. The radiocarbon date of 2130–1900 cal BC obtained from one of the individuals falls within the period of Beaker inhumation burials (2400–1800 BC), although the grave contained no grave goods.

7.2.4 The radiocarbon date of 1880–1680 cal BC obtained on animal bone from one (**4589**) of the two adjacent pits, immediately west of the ring ditch, is relatively late for Beaker pottery, which was recovered from both pits. It is possible that the pottery was redeposited, and as both pits also contained charred hazelnut shells these could provide a further material for radiocarbon dating these pits.

7.2.5 Although no cremated human bone was recovered from the feature (**4845**), which was badly disturbed by badgers, within the interior of the ring ditch, the association within it of pieces of Collared Urn pottery and charcoal suggests that this may have been a cremation grave. It may be possible to obtain a radiocarbon date on the charcoal; an Early Bronze Age date would add support to this interpretation.

7.2.6 The radiocarbon date of 1690–1520 cal BC obtained from antler on the base of the ring ditch suggests that the monument was constructed around the transition between the Early and Middle Bronze Age, and the four inhumation burials around its western side indicate the continued significance of the monument in the early centuries of the Middle Bronze Age, a feature also noted on Amesbury Down (*ibid.*).

Early Iron Age

7.2.7 The Early Iron Age activity on the Site comprises four main elements – the construction of a ditch demarcating part of a possible enclosure also defined by fence-lines, repeated pit-digging at a number of locations probably for the quarrying of chalk and/or flint, possible settlement as indicated by the clusters of post-holes at the south of the Site, and burial in the form of nine inhumation graves.

7.2.8 There are few comparable Early Iron Age inhumation cemeteries known in the region, and the identification of this example is due on the one hand to the decision to expand the area of Phase 2 excavation after the initial graves were identified in Phase 1, and on the other to the radiocarbon dating of these otherwise undatable burials. Of additional interest are the position of the graves in relation to the Little Woodbury enclosure, their apparently formal positioning within the landscape.

7.2.9 The significance of these finds is enhanced by, and needs to be viewed in the context of, the Early–Middle Iron Age enclosure at Little Woodbury *c.* 140 m to the south, as well as,

possibly, the Late Iron Age Great Woodbury enclosure/hillfort *c.* 600 m to the west-south-west. The proximity of the varied activities undertaken on the Site to Little Woodbury raises questions about differences in chronology, function and status, between the inside and outside the Little Woodbury enclosure, and the organisation of the surrounding landscape.

7.2.10 Stratigraphical relationship between some of these features, in particular between burials, pits and ditch **4876** have the potential to reveal more precisely the development of Early Iron Age activity on the Site at the time when Little Woodbury was being established and occupied. Examination of the sequence of pit digging within the different pit groups, and the distribution of finds between them, may help clarify their possibly changing functions, and their relationship to the other features.

Romano-British

7.2.11 A substantial ditch (**3105**) containing Romano-British pottery may indicate Romano-British activity on the Site, which is otherwise poorly represented in the area. It has the potential to throw light on the development of the agricultural landscape following the Iron Age. It is possible that the undated ditch (**4816**) and lynchet (**4874**) (below) may also date from this period.

Medieval/post-medieval

7.2.12 Remnant ridge-and-furrow of a medieval/post-medieval field system (**4875**) corresponds closely to field strips and furlongs depicted on estate maps of early 17th and early 18th century dates, and indicate some modification to furlong boundaries over time.

Features of uncertain date

7.2.13 The long boundary ditch (**4816**) and the probably associated lynchet (**4874**) appear likely to be of Romano-British or early medieval date. They seem to have influenced the layout of the medieval/post-medieval field system, and may indicate long term continuity in the agricultural organisation of the landscape.

7.3 Finds potential

7.3.1 Apart from the pottery, worked flint and human bone, the material types occurred in small quantities, and their potential is correspondingly restricted.

Pottery

7.3.2 The pottery assemblage has some features of interest (the Beaker(s), Collared Urn and Furrowed Bowls especially) and should be fully analysed. The lithics and other materials are largely unremarkable, and further work is not justified.

Worked flint

7.3.3 Analysis of the two discrete deposits of worked flints from the base of the ring ditch, from opposing sides of the monument, may indicate where they represent single or separate episodes of knapping, whether the flint was worked at these locations or imported, the natures of this flint working, and character of these sub-assemblages.

Human bone

7.3.4 Analysis of the reasonably well-preserved human bone assemblage will provide more detailed demographic data. Following some reconstruction, metric data including stature estimates and cranial indices, can be recovered and will assist in assessing infra-group homogeneity and broad genetic links between the individuals and others of similar date recovered from the vicinity/region, eg, Amesbury Down, Wiltshire (McKinley 2011, forthcoming), Cockey Down (Lovell *et al.* 1999), Porton Down (Wessex Archaeology 2012). A study of the pathological lesions will enable assessment of the health and, by inference, potentially the status of the individual.

7.3.5 The demographic make-up and placement of the Middle Bronze Age group are of particular interest, comprising two pairs of graves: one of two adult males and the other of two infants. The nature of this small assemblage indicates the selection of certain types of individual for burial in this location. Distinctive morphological characteristics shared by the two adults and may infer potential familial association.

7.3.6 Perhaps due to its larger size, the Iron Age assemblage is demographically more diverse, though the youngest age categories (neonates and infants c. 0-5 years) are not represented. This may not be particularly unusual - in the later phases of the Iron Age the youngest elements of the community were regularly buried in pits and ditches, rather than in the more formal cemetery groups, a tendency that persists into the Romano-British period (Philpott 1991, 98). This assemblage may represent a proportion of the small community that perhaps resided in the enclosed early Iron Age settlement of Little Woodbury (Brailsford 1948; 1949).

7.3.7 Comparisons of the osteological and contextual data with local and more widely distributed contemporaneous sites (eg, Mill Hill, Kent; Parfitt 1995) will add to our understanding, to some extent, of the lifestyles of these peoples and their mortuary rites and rituals.

7.4 Environmental potential

Charred plant remains

7.4.1 There is generally little potential to gain information from the analysis of the charred plant assemblages due to the paucity of remains recovered. The analysis of the charred plant remains from Beaker pit 4589 would provide a small amount of data and a comparison with the assemblages from other Beaker pits in the area such as at Amesbury Down (Powell and Barclay forthcoming).

Wood charcoal

7.4.2 As with the charred plant remains there is generally little potential to gain information from the analysis of the wood charcoal due to the paucity of remains recovered. However, the analysis of the wood charcoal remains from Beaker pit 4589 would provide a small amount of data on the species range and management and exploitation of the local woodland resource and a comparison with the wood charcoal assemblages from other Beaker pits in the area such as at Amesbury Down (Powell and Barclay forthcoming).

Land snails and fresh/brackish water molluscs

7.4.3 There is little potential that analysis of the mollusc assemblages would assist in determining a more detailed picture of the local environment or provide additional

information of any changes over time than that already provided by the assessment, and no further work is proposed.

7.5 Radiocarbon dating

7.5.1 The radiocarbon date from Early Bronze Age grave **4231** was from one of the two individuals represented in the disturbed or redeposited bone. Obtaining a date from the second individual could indicate whether the bones derived from contemporary burials, or from burials of different date. Various forms of deliberate manipulation of Beaker-period human remains, including graves with bones from more than one individual, have been noted on Amesbury Down (Fitzpatrick 2011; Powell and Barclay forthcoming).

7.5.2 There is good potential for dating the hazelnut fragments from Early Bronze Age pit **4589**, which could clarify whether the date obtained from the cattle bone is correct, given that it suggests a relatively late date for the Beaker pottery found in that and the adjacent pit. The second pit **4594** has less potential for dating, although over five fragments of hazelnut were present.

7.5.3 The Pomoideae charcoal from the disturbed Collared Urn feature (**4845**) within the ring ditch interior has the potential for dating a possible cremation burial from which no human bone survived. Its relationship to the date of 1690–1520 cal BC (SUERC-41702, 3330±29 BP) from the antler in the base of the ditch this would help elucidate the sequence of construction, deposition and burial at this monument.

7.5.4 Eight of the nine radiocarbon dates obtained from the Early Iron Age graves are very close – between 790–530 cal BC and 760–400 cal BC (**Appendix 4 figure**). One date, of 520–380 cal BC (SUERC-41690, from grave **4512**, in the group of graves around pit group **4880**), is noticeably later, however, and obtaining a second date from this burial could help confirm or reject this date and hence establish the duration of the cemetery's use.

7.6 Summary of recommendations for further analysis

7.6.1 The following further analyses are recommended:

Radiocarbon dating (tasks 9, 10)

- Bone from the second individual represented in Early Bronze Age grave **4231**;
- Charred hazelnut shell fragments from Beaker pit **4589**;
- Wood charcoal from Collared Urn feature **4845**;
- A second date from Early Iron Age burial **4513** (grave **4512**) to confirm its comparatively late date within the cemetery;
- It is possible that the analyses will suggest further contexts worth dating in order to clarify aspects of the Site. A provision is made for up to four additional radiocarbon dates, giving a total of between four and eight.

Stratigraphy (task 11)

- Investigate stratigraphy and contents of the pits within the pit groups to seek to establish their sequence and development.

Finds (tasks 14–16)

- The prehistoric pottery assemblage;
- Flints from the two deposits in the base of ring ditch **4762**;
- The human bone.

Environmental (tasks 19, 20)

- Charred plant remains from Beaker pit **4589**;
- Wood charcoal from Beaker pit **4589**.

8 RESOURCES AND PUBLICATION

8.1 Proposed analysis and publication

8.1.1 The significance of the results of the fieldwork, in relation to the understanding of both the *Woodbury Iron Age Settlements Scheduled Ancient Monument* and the long term development of the local landscape warrants their detailed publication. It is proposed that, following the further analyses outlined above, a article describing the results of the fieldwork will be submitted for publication in the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, (*WANHM*) a peer-reviewed journal with a regional and national readership.

8.1.2 The report will comprise a brief introduction giving background of the project, followed by a largely integrated, synthetic narrative describing the development of activity on the Site, incorporating relevant specialist detail within the narrative text, although the analysis of the human bone will be included as a separate specialist report. The significance of the findings will be discussed within their local and regional contexts.

8.1.3 In addition, a short note on the Early Iron Age cemetery will be produced for *PAST*, the newsletter of the Prehistoric Society.

Provisional synopsis of* WANHM *article

Working title:

Bronze Age and Early Iron Age burial grounds off Downton Road, Salisbury

by Susan Clelland, with specialist contributions

Introduction	500 words
Early Bronze Age barrow and burial	1000 words
Middle Bronze Age burial	500 words
Early Iron Age burial and other activity	2500 words
Human bone report	2000 words
Romano-British and later landscape development	500 words
Discussion	3000 words

Total: approximately 10,000 words, 6 figures, 2 plates, 4 tables

8.2 Management

8.2.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a project management system. The team will be headed by a Post-Excavation Manager who will assume ultimate responsibility for the implementation and execution of the project specification as outlined in the Updated Project Design, and the achievement of performance targets, be they academic, budgetary, or scheduled.

8.2.2 The Post-Excavation Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, who will both supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also undertake direct liaison with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication report, and the museum named as the recipient of the project archive. The Post-Excavation Manager will have a major input into how the publication report is written. They will define and control the scope and form of the post-excavation programme.

8.2.3 The Post-Excavation Manager will be assisted by the Reports Manager, who will help to ensure that the report meets internal quality standards as defined in Wessex Archaeology's guidelines.

8.3 Personnel

8.3.1 The following Wessex Archaeology core staff are scheduled to undertake the work as outlined in the task list for post-excavation analysis and publication (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Task list

Task no.	Task description	Days	Staff	
	Manage & support			
1	Project management	2	Barclay A	WA
2	Project management	5	Powell A	WA
3	Project Management	1	Manning A	WA
4	Project monitor and QA	2	Bradley P	WA
5	Finds management	1	Seager Smith R	WA
6	IT support	2	Nueberger J	WA
	Pre-analysis			
7	Project meetings	2	All	WA
8	Environmental samples - extraction	1	Wyles S	WA
9	Radiocarbon submission	1	Grant M	WA
10	Radiocarbon dates - up to 8	1	Ext	
11	Check phasing and stratigraphic analysis, update site database	3	Clelland S	WA
12	Brief specialists	1	Clelland S	WA
13	Background research	3	Clelland S	WA
	Finds analysis			
14	Prehistoric flintwork	2	Leivers M	WA
15	Prehistoric pottery	3	Leivers M	WA
16	Human bone	14	Egging Dinwiddy K	WA
17	Brief finds and figure illustrations	2	All	WA
18	Illustrations: finds	5	James E	WA
	Environmental analysis			
19	Charcoal	1	Barnett C	WA
20	Plant remains	1	Stevens C	WA
	Reporting - *Wilts Archaeol. Mag.*			
21	Introduction and background	2	Clelland S	WA
22	Stratigraphic text	6	Clelland S	WA
23	Human bone report	4	Egging Dinwiddy K	WA
24	Flint report	1	Leivers M	WA
25	Pottery report	1	Leivers M	WA

26	Charcoal report	0.5	Barnett C	WA
27	Charred Plan remains report	1	Stevens C	WA
28	Discussion	5	Clelland S	WA
29	Illustrations	10	James E	WA
30	Captions (figs & pls)	0.5	Clelland S	WA
31	Check and compile Bibliography	1	Clelland S	WA
32	Compile and integrate report	2	Clelland S	WA
33	Edit report	2	Powell A	WA
34	Review report	1	Bradley P	WA
35	Check proofs	2	All	WA
36	Journal publication cost *WANHM*	n/a		
	Reporting - *PAST*			
37	Write report	2	Powell A	WA
38	Illustrations	1	James E	WA
	Archiving			
39	Environ archiving	1	Wyles S	WA
40	Archive preparation	1	Clelland S	WA
41	Archive preparation	1	Nelson S	WA
42	Microfilm jobsheets and checking	0.5	Mepham L	WA
43	Microfilm paper records	n/a	ext.	
44	Archive deposition	0.5	Nelson S	WA
45	Box storage grant	n/a		

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project. Deposition of the finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

9.2 Archive

9.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 2000; Brown 2007).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the appropriate site codes and a full index will be prepared.

9.3 Conservation

9.3.1 There are no conservation requirements.

9.4 Discard policy

9.4.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. The discarding of any artefacts will be carried out only with the complete agreement of the Museum.

9.4.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows the guidelines laid out in Wessex Archaeology's 'Archive and Dispersal Policy for Environmental Remains and

Samples'. This policy conforms to nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002) and is available upon request.

9.5 Copyright

9.5.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

9.6 Security copy

9.6.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (English Heritage), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records, and a third will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

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APPENDIX 1: ASSESSMENT OF HUMAN BONE

Grave/feat.	Cxt.	Deposit type	Quantification	Age/sex	Pathology	Comments
Early Bronze Age inhumation						
4231	4230	R (placed/ revisited)	less than *c*. 30% s.u.l.	a) adult >18 yr. b) adult >18 yr.	a) or b) calculus; op – acetabulum; shovelled max. I2	3–4; root etching & erosion; moderate frag. mostly old breaks in dry bone; need to look closely at plans & photos; articulated vertebra in ground; lots of bits, will take a bit of time to sort & assign to individual if poss. Too mixed to be very specific here; photos better for publication
Middle Bronze Age inhumations						
4644	4645	inh. burial (flexed r.)	*c.* 99%	adult *c*. 35–45 yr. male	calculus; abscess; caries; *cribra orbitalia*; Sch – 3Ts; op – C1–2 (dens), 2T (c-v & tpj), Ls (bsm) enths – femora; MV – wormian bones; shovelled max. I2s; segmented sternal body, accessory sacral facets, Vastus notch	1–2; some localised erosion & root etching; slight-moderate fragmentation of skull; most/all indices & obs; skull will reconstruct; slightly odd position – extended to knees then heels behind hips, head awkward – propped & sunk at shoulders; similar facial characteristics to 4672 (and dental pathology!); satellite to barrow 4762, cuts pits 4731 & 4732; Possible cairn – flint nodules; excellent plans and photos
4662	4663	inh. burial (disturbed, flexed r.)	*c.* 75%	infant *c.* 1.5–2.5 yr.	endocranial new bone	1–2, slight root etching; generally moderately fragmented, old & new breaks; some measurable long bones; located on slope at edge of site – disturbed by tree roots & difficult machining conditions; bags of disturbed bone to sort; satellite to barrow 4762; plan just about publishable
4673	4672	inh. burial (flexed l.)	*c*. 95%	adult *c*. 35–45 yr. male	abscess; amtl; calculus; caries; enamel hypoplasia; button osteoma; destructive lesion – l. *os petris*; l. humerus; Sch – 3Ts, 2Ls; ddd – 2Cs; oa – L2–3; op – Cs (bsm),Ts (c-v & apj), Ls (bsm & apj), ribs; l. glenoid, l. clavicle, l. radius; pitting – ribs; enths – ischium, l. patella, calcanea; cortical defect – ischium, 1st prox. phalanges (feet); ossified cartilage (thyroid); MV – closed r. foramen ovale; *os acromiale*; septal aperture	0–1; some very light root etching & erosion; skull moderately fragmented; otherwise slight; new breaks; most p. cranial indices incl. stature; some cranial indices with reconstruction; Very masculine traits & distinctive facial characteristics – similar to 4645 (and dental pathology!); possible organic grave goods; satellite to barrow 4762; Possible cairn – flint nodules
4676	4679	inh. burial (flexed r.)	*c*. 75%	infant *c*. 1.5–2.5 yr.		1; slight erosion & root etching; skull moderately fragmented, may reconstruct; some rewashing required

Grave/feat.	Cxt.	Deposit type	Quantification	Age/sex	Pathology	Comments
Early Iron Age inhumations						
4002	4001	inh. burial (disturbed)	*c*. 25%	subadult/adult >13 yr. ?female	calculus	5–5+; heavily fragmented; highly disturbed by machine (found between phases, during 'accidental' topsoil stripping) long bone & vert frags with skull; some residue & two bags of bits to sort; small individual; few indices; some p. cranial reconstruction
4104/ 3415	4105	inh. burial (flexed l.)	*c*. 35%	adult *c.* 25–30 yr. ??female		(=3476); 2–4; surface erosion & root etching; heavy fragmentation of most; a few p. cranial indices; refits with 3416
	3416	inh. burial (disturbed)	*c*. 10% +	adult *c*. 25–45 yr. ??female.		(57813) (aka 3476) = 4104; 2–4; moderate root etching; previously assessed; refits 4105
4174	4175	inh. burial (flexed r.)	*c*. 85%	adult >55 yr. female	amtl; calculus; dental caries; enamel hypoplasia; hypercementosis; *cribra orbitalia*; destructive lesion – MtT; Sch – T, L; ddd – 2L; op – C1 (dens), 2C (apj), L (bsm); pitting – 1T (apj); MV – wormian bones	2–3; root etching, ends & trabecular bone poor; moderate frag. of most; some reconstruction incl. skull; many indices incl. stature; socket need cleaning; small individual; some rewashing; some flint in fill
4177	4178	inh. burial (crouched)	*c*. 80%	adult *c.* 35–45 yr. male	calculus; Sch – Ts, Ls; pitting – 1T (apj); enths – proximal r. humerus shaft; distal femur (r.); coalition – ?MtC; ossified cartilage – rib	2–4; mostly 3; erosion & root etching; machine damage; some heavy frag. esp. skull; reconstruction required; most p. cranial indices incl. stature & most obs; disturbed by machine
	4180	R (grave)	*c*. 5% u.l.	adult >30 yr.		3–4; erosion & root etching; above backfill 4179 (lots flint nodules) & above burial 4178; no indices & few obs
4244	4243	inh. burial (flexed r.)	*c*. 95%	adult *c*. 25–35 yr. female	calculus; caries; pd; MV – wormian bones, congenital absence M3s	2–3; mostly 2; sl frag. axial & skull; breaks mostly old in dry bone; some cranial indices with reconstruction, most p. cranial indices & obs incl. stature; very small teeth; rewash sockets; foetal bones in pelvic sample
	4268	*in utero*	*c*. 50%	foetus *c.* 32–34 wk.		1; found adhering to innominate of 4243, excavated in the lab – see photos. Probably some remains in pelvic sample
4512	4513	a) inh. burial (flexed) b) R	a) *c*. 90% b) 1 frag.. s.	a) subadult *c*. 14–16 yr. male b) adult >18 yr. male	a) calculus; enamel hypoplasia; *cribra orbitalia*; *os dissecans* – r. femur; endocranial lesions; ?destructive lesion – C2 (as), C (apj); MV – wormian bones;	a) 2; surface erosion & root etching; slight – moderate fragmentation esp. skull & axial; old & new breaks in dry bone; some mixed bags, will need sorting; b) 2; old break in dry bone

Grave/feat.	Cxt.	Deposit type	Quantification	Age/sex	Pathology	Comments
4573	4574	inh. burial (crouched l.)	*c.* 85%	subadult *c.* 15–17 yr. female	enamel hypoplasia; pd; impaction; pnb – tibiae, fibulae & l. femur	2–3; root etching; slight to moderate frag. esp skull & axial; some cranial & p. cranial indices & obs; some machine damage to skull
4636	4651	inh. burial (flexed l.)	*c.* 90%	adult >60 yr. female	amtl; apical voids; caries; enamel hypoplasia; *cribra orbitalia*; ddd – Ls; op – Ls; acetabulum, 1st prox. phalanx (foot); pitting – S1 (apj); enths – innominates; exostoses/ enths – l. humerus; heavy dental attrition	4; moderate erosion & root etching; axial & skull moderately fragmented, most breaks old; several indices, possible stature & cranial with reconstruction; odd skull position – head slipped back rather than rolled
4652	4653	inh. burial (flexed r.)	*c.* 90%	adult *c.* 40–50 yr. ??male	calculus; caries; enamel hypoplasia; pd; *cribra orbitalia*; Sch – Ls; ddd – Ls; op – C1–2 (dens), Ls (bsm); enths – innominates, patellae; chipped & uneven dental attrition; MV – wormian bones,	2–5; mostly 3–4 root etching & erosion; axial & feet more eroded; moderate fragmentation of all; ends damaged, old breaks; some indices; skull may reconstruct; most obs; some rewashing required; conflicting skull sexing traits; distinctive facial features – some similarity with 4672 & 4645; 'thumb in mouth'
Other features						
3411 pit	3414	R (pit)	1 shaft l.	adult >18 yr.		4; heavily root etched; dry breaks; quarry pit apparently cut by grave 3415; no metrics & few observations
4476 pit	4467	R (pit group 4880)	a) *c.* 8% b) 1 shaft u.	a) juvenile *c.* 6–7 yr. b) adult >18 yr.		3; SFs 5–11; *cf.* other R in pit group 4880
4483 pit	4486	R (pit group 4880)	a) 3 shafts u. l. b) 2 shafts + frags. l.	a) juvenile *c.* 5–7 yr b) adult >25 yr		4; moderate to heavy root etching; some fragmentation, old breaks; no indices, few obs; cattle tooth;
4504 pit	4506	R (pit group 4880)	*c.* 10 frags. s.a.u.	adult >18 yr. female		3; some root etching; no indices, few obs; SFs 25–6; distinct deposit within pit backfill
4508 pit	4509	R (pit group 4880)	a) *c.* 5% s.a.u. b) *c.* 1% s.a.u	a) juvenile *c.* 5–8 yr. b) adult *c.* 20–30 yr. ??male	b) calculus; MV – shovelled max. I2	2–5; mostly 2–3; root etching & erosion; mainly old breaks; no indices, few obs; SFs 12–24, two individuals represented in nearly all SF groups; IA pot in fill; *cf.* other R in pit group 4880
4637 pit?	4638	?R (?pit/?truncated grave)	*c.* 8%	adult >25yr. ?female	op – C2 (dens)	3–5; mostly 3–4, moderate to fairly heavy root etching & erosion; ends gone, some heavy fragmentation of long bone shafts & skull; no indices & few obs; singleton between barrow & quarry pits 4880
4816 ditch (cut 4181)	4182	R (ditch group 4816)	1 shaft & frags u.	adult >18 yr.	enths – proximal humerus	3–4; root etched; some heavy fragmentation; dry breaks; found with animal bone; no metrics or observations

APPENDIX 2: ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT REMAINS AND CHARCOAL

Feature	Cut	Cxt.	Sample	Vol. (l)	Flot (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal notes	Charred other	Notes	Charcoal > 4/2 mm	Other	Analysis
Early Bronze Age														
Pit 4589		4590	1048	63	500	70	-	-	-	A*	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	15/20 ml	Moll-t (A**)	C, P
Pit 4594		4598	1049	50	175	75	-	-	-	C	*Vicia/Lathyrus*	2/2 ml	Moll-t (A*), Moll-f (C)	
		4605	1050	50	250	70	-	-	-	B	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	1/2 ml	Moll-t (A*)	
Post-hole 4593		4597	1147	2	25	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (A)	
Ring ditch 7462	4751	4754	1140	18	150	45	C	-	?Hulled wheat grain frag.	C	*Corylus avellana* shell frag	0/1 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
		4752	1141	18	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	0/1 ml	Moll-t (A*)	
	4733	4736	1142	5	30	50	-	-	-	-	-	0/1 ml	Moll-t (A*)	
	4762	4873	1146	2	10	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (A)	
Middle Bronze Age														
Grave 4732		4743	1080	22	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	<1/1 ml	Moll-t (A*)	
Early Iron Age														
Pit 4269		4270	1027	13	40	75	C	-	Barley grain frags	C	*Avena/Bromus*	0/1 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
Pit 4233		4263	1028	14	25	60	-	-	-	-	-	<1/1 ml	Moll-t (A*)	
Post-hole 4235		4236	1029	14	60	75	C	-	Indeterminate grain frags	-	-	0/2 ml	Moll-t (A*)	
Post-hole 4194		4193	1030	7	50	75	C	-	Indeterminate grain frags	-	-	1/1 ml	Moll-t (A*)	
Pit 4483		4486	1031	20	50	70	C	-	Indeterminate grain frags	-	-	0/<1 ml	Moll-t (A*)	
?Romano-British–medieval														
Ditch 4816	4592	4608	1138	20	100	70	-	-	-	-	-	0/<1 ml	Moll-t (A**)	
		4595	1139	20	50	40	-	-	-	-	Stem frags	0/<1 ml	Moll-t (A*)	
	4667	4668	1143	20	100	80	C	-	Indeterminate grain frags	-	-	0/1 ml	Moll-t (A*)	
		4669	1144	20	50	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (A*)	
Medieval/post-medieval														
	4684	4685	1145	8	80	70	C	-	Barley grain frags	-	-	0/1 ml	Moll-t A*)	

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-f = freshwater molluscs; Analysis: C = charcoal, P = plant

APPENDIX 3: MOLLUSCS SPECIES RANGE WITHIN THE BULK SAMPLES

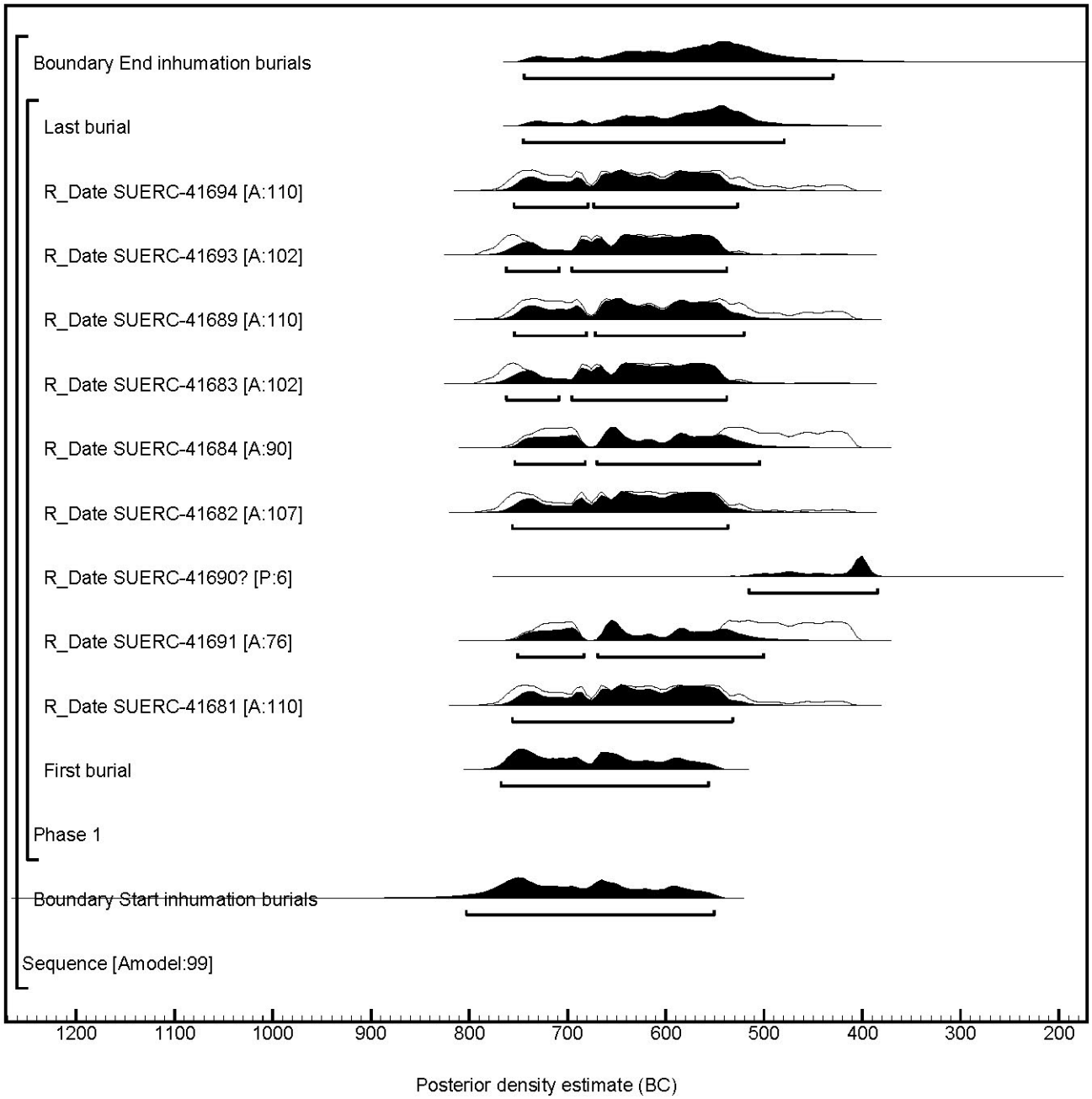
Feature	Cxt.	Sample	Molluscs	Species
Early Bronze Age pits				
4589	4590	1048	Moll-t (A**)	Introduced Helicellids, *Helicella itala, Trichia hispida, Pupilla muscorum, Vallonia, Vertigo pygmaea, Cochlicopa, Punctum pygmaeum, Pomatias elegans, Clausilia bidentata, Discus rotundatus, Carychium tridentatum, Aegopinella*
4594	4598	1049	Moll-t (A*), Moll-f (C)	Introduced Helicellids, *Helicella itala, Trichia hispida, Pupilla muscorum, Vallonia, Vertigo pygmaea, Cochlicopa, Punctum pygmaeum, Pomatias elegans, Clausilia bidentata, Discus rotundatus, Carychium tridentatum, Aegopinella, Gyraulus albus*
	4605	1050	Moll-t (A*)	Introduced Helicellids, *Helicella itala, Trichia hispida, Pupilla muscorum, Vallonia, Vertigo pygmaea, Cochlicopa, Pomatias elegans, Cepaea, Discus rotundatus, Carychium tridentatum*
?Early Bronze Age post-hole				
4593	4597	1147	Moll-t (A)	Introduced Helicellids, *Vallonia, Trichia hispida, Helicella itala*
Early Bronze Age ring ditch 4762				
4751	4754	1140	Moll-t (A**)	Introduced Helicellids, *Helicella itala, Trichia hispida, Pupilla muscorum, Vallonia, Vertigo pygmaea, Cochlicopa, Pomatias elegans, Clausilia bidentata, Aegopinella, Discus rotundatus, Cepaea, Vitrea, Ena, Carychium tridentatum, Punctum pygmaeum, Helicigona lapicida*
	4752	1141	Moll-t (A*)	Introduced Helicellids, *Helicella itala, Trichia hispida, Pupilla muscorum, Vallonia, Vertigo pygmaea, Cochlicopa, Pomatias elegans, Clausilia bidentata, Aegopinella, Vitrea, Cepaea, Punctum pygmaeum*
4733	4736	1142	Moll-t (A*)	*Helicella itala, Trichia hispida, Pupilla muscorum, Vallonia, Vertigo pygmaea, Cochlicopa, Pomatias elegans, Clausilia bidentata, Aegopinella, Vitrea, Cepaea, Punctum pygmaeum, Ena, Acanthinula aculeata, Oxychilus cellarius, Helicigona lapicida, Discus rotundatus, Carychium tridentatum*
	4873	1146	Moll-t (A)	*Discus rotundatus, Vallonia, Pupilla muscorum, Carychium tridentatum, Trichia hispida, Helicella itala*
Middle Bronze Age grave				
4732	4743	1080	Moll-t (A*)	Introduced Helicellids, *Helicella itala, Trichia hispida, Pupilla muscorum, Vallonia, Vertigo pygmaea, Cochlicopa, Pomatias elegans, Clausilia, Aegopinella, Cepaea*
Early Iron Age pits and post-holes				
4269	4270	1027	Moll-t (A**)	Introduced Helicellids, *Helicella itala, Trichia hispida, Pupilla muscorum, Vallonia, Vertigo pygmaea*
4233	4263	1028	Moll-t (A*)	Introduced Helicellids, *Helicella itala, Trichia hispida, Pupilla muscorum, Vallonia, Vertigo pygmaea, Cochlicopa*
4235	4236	1029	Moll-t (A*)	Introduced Helicellids, *Helicella itala, Trichia hispida, Pupilla muscorum, Vallonia, Vertigo pygmaea*
4194	4193	1030	Moll-t (A*)	Introduced Helicellids, *Helicella itala, Trichia hispida, Pupilla muscorum, Vallonia, Vertigo pygmaea, Cochlicopa*
4483	4486	1031	Moll-t (A*)	Introduced Helicellids, *Helicella itala, Trichia hispida, Pupilla muscorum, Vallonia, Vertigo pygmaea, Cochlicopa, Punctum pygmaeum*
Ditch 4816				
4592	4608	1138	Moll-t (A**)	Introduced Helicellids, *Helicella itala, Trichia hispida, Pupilla muscorum, Vallonia, Vertigo pygmaea, Cochlicopa, Pomatias elegans, Clausilia bidentata, Aegopinella, Discus rotundatus*
	4595	1139	Moll-t (A*)	Introduced Helicellids, *Helicella itala, Trichia hispida, Pupilla muscorum, Vallonia, Vertigo pygmaea, Cochlicopa, Pomatias elegans, Clausilia bidentata, Aegopinella, Discus rotundatus, Cepaea, Oxychilus*
4667	4668	1143	Moll-t (A*)	Introduced Helicellids, *Helicella itala, Trichia hispida, Pupilla muscorum, Vallonia, Cochlicopa, Pomatias elegans, Aegopinella*
	4669	1144	Moll-t (A*)	Introduced Helicellids, *Helicella itala, Trichia hispida, Pupilla muscorum, Vallonia, Aegopinella, Vertigo pygmaea, Discus rotundatus*
Field system 4875				
4684	4685	1145	Moll-t (A*)	Introduced Helicellids, *Helicella itala, Trichia hispida, Pupilla muscorum, Vallonia, Aegopinella, Cepaea*

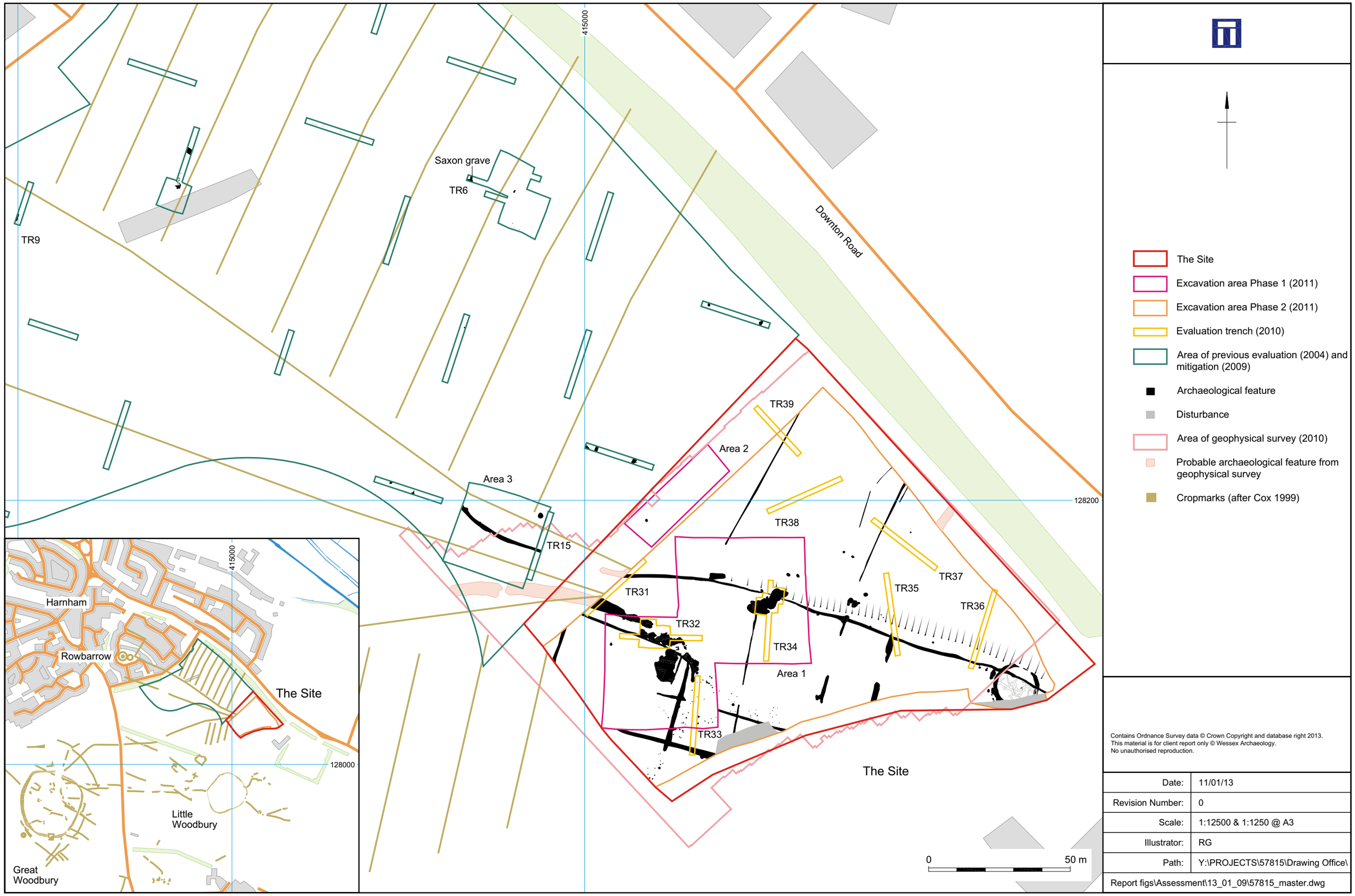
APPENDIX 4: RADIOCARBON DATES

Summary table of all dates

Feature (context, object)	Material identification	Laboratory code	Radiocarbon age (BP)	$\delta^{13}C$ (‰)	δ15N (‰)	C:N ratio	Calibrated date range (95.4% confidence)
Early Bronze Age							
4231 (4230)	Human bone: left femur mid shaft (2.3 g)	SUERC-41685	3627±29	-21.7	10.2	3.5	2130–1900 cal BC
4589 (4590, ON 27)	Animal bone: mandible (4 g) - cattle	SUERC-41701	3450±28	-22.6	5.6	3.4	1880–1680 cal BC
4818 (4819, ON 30)	Animal bone: antler (2 g) - red deer	SUERC-41702	3330±29	-22.9	2.4	3.4	1690–1520 cal BC
Middle Bronze Age							
4673 (4672)	Human bone: left humerus (2.1 g)	SUERC-41699	3222±28	-21.3	9.3	3.2	1610–1420 cal BC
4644 (4645)	Human bone: left femur shaft (1.9 g)	SUERC-41692	3213±28	-21.1	9.7	3.3	1530–1420 cal BC
4662 (4663)	Human bone: right tibia shaft (1.6 g)	SUERC-41695	3173±29	-20.4	11.7	3.3	1510–1400 cal BC
4676 (4679)	Human bone: right lower limb shaft (1.5 g)	SUERC-41700	3169±28	-21.3	9.4	3.3	1500–1400 cal BC
Early Iron Age							
4636 (4651)	Human bone: right femur shaft (2.3 g)	SUERC-41693	2507±28	-20.9	8.7	3.3	790–530 cal BC
4174 (4175)	Human bone: left femur shaft (2.7 g)	SUERC-41683	2506±28	-21.0	8.4	3.2	790–530 cal BC
4002 (4001)	Human bone: femur shaft (3 g)	SUERC-41682	2492±28	-20.9	9.0	3.3	780–510 cal BC
3415 (3416)	Human bone: femur shaft (2.1 g)	SUERC-41681	2484±28	-20.5	9.3	3.2	780–410 cal BC
4652 (4653)	Human bone: left tibia shaft (2.5 g)	SUERC-41694	2478±28	-21.0	8.3	3.2	770–410 cal BC
4244 (4243)	Human bone: left femur shaft (3.8 g)	SUERC-41689	2471±28	-21.0	8.6	3.2	770–410 cal BC
4177 (4178)	Human bone: left humerus shaft (4.5 g)	SUERC-41684	2448±29	-21.0	8.6	3.3	760–400 cal BC
4573 (4574)	Human bone: left humerus shaft (1.7 g)	SUERC-41691	2439±28	-20.6	9.5	3.3	760–400 cal BC
4512 (4513)	Human bone: right femur shaft (3.3 g)	SUERC-41690	2359±29	-21.0	8.9	3.2	520–380 cal BC

Probability distributions of dates from Early Iron Age burials





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Site location plan

Figure 1

415000

128200

Field system 4875

Ditch 4816

Pit group 4881
(sealed by lynchet)

Pit group 4880

Ditch 3105

Lynchet 4874 (uncertain date)

Ditch 4876

Ditch 4816

Grave 4231

Field system 4875

Pit group 4879

Ring ditch 4762

0 10 20 m

- Early Bronze Age
- Early/Middle Bronze Age
- Middle Bronze Age
- Early Iron Age
- Romano-British
- Medieval/post-medieval
- Uncertain date (Romano-British-early medieval)
- Disturbance

Date:	11/02/13	Revision Number:	0
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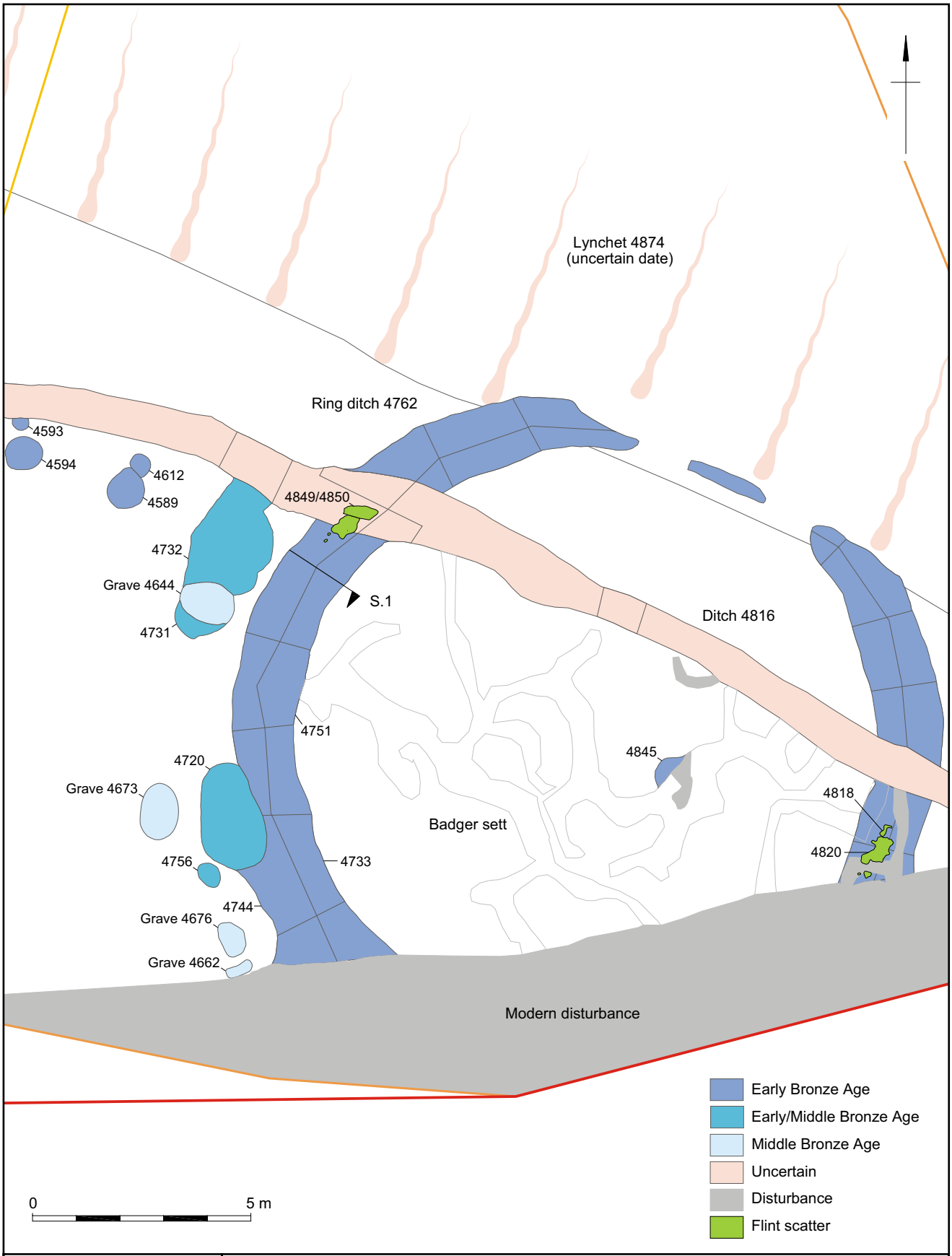
Site plan: all phases

Figure 2



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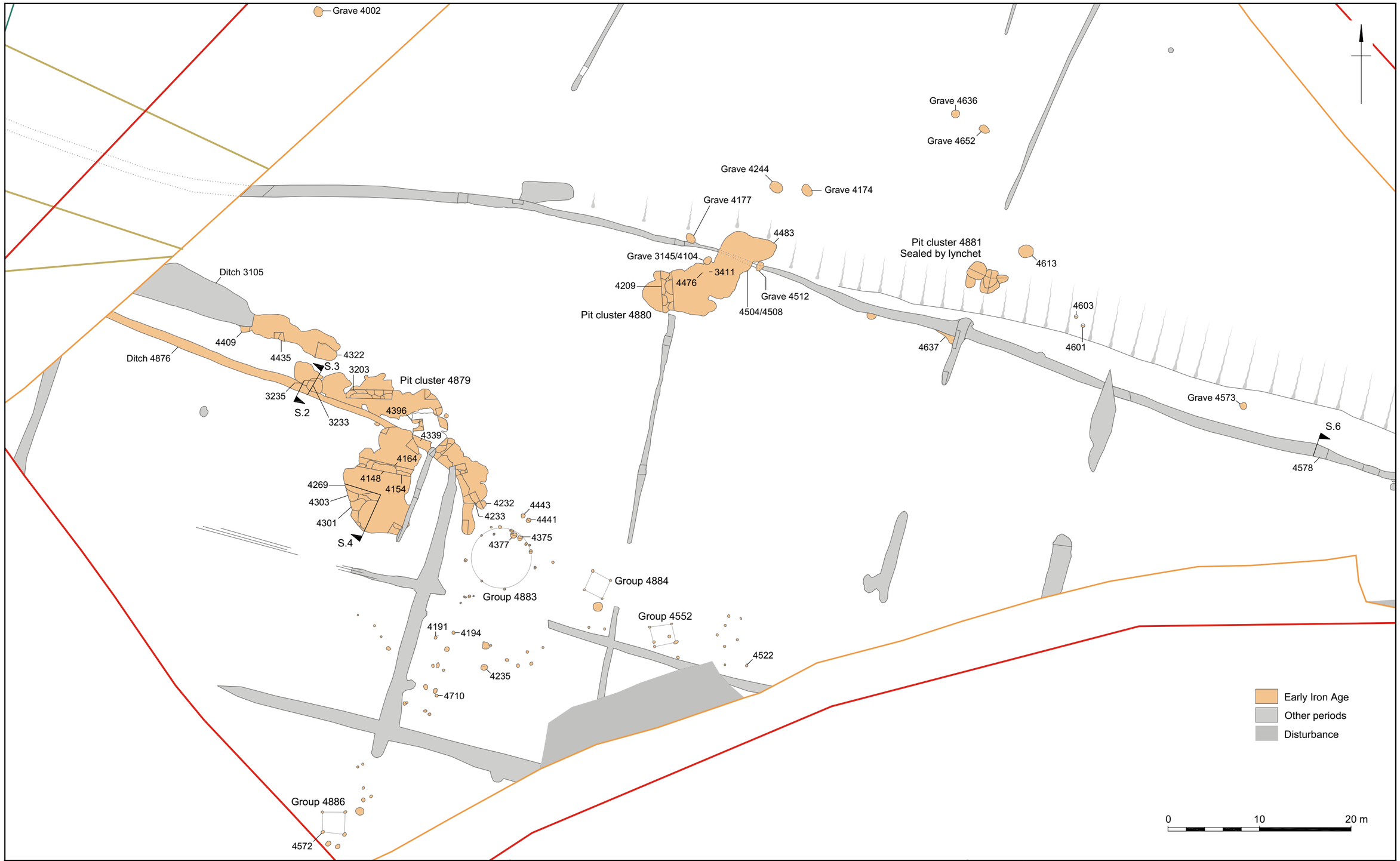
Plan of Early Bronze Age ring ditch and associated features

Figure 3



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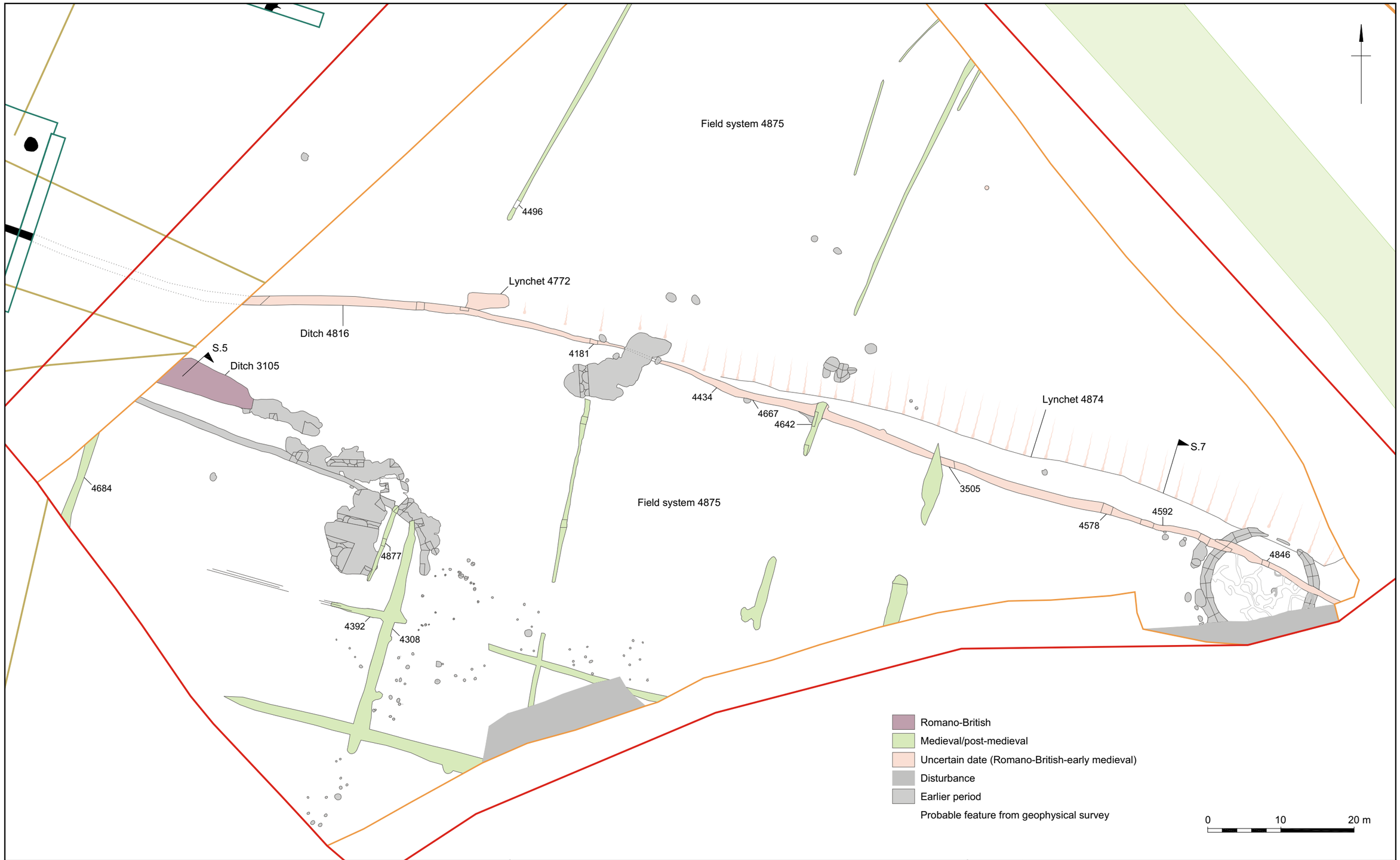
Plan of Early Iron Age features

Figure 4



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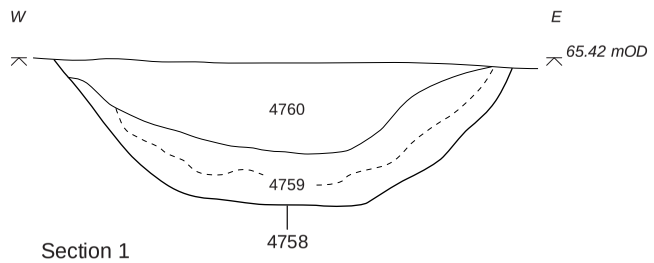
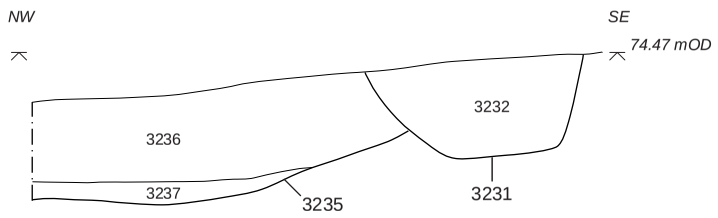
Plan of Romano-British, medieval/post-medieval features and features of uncertain date

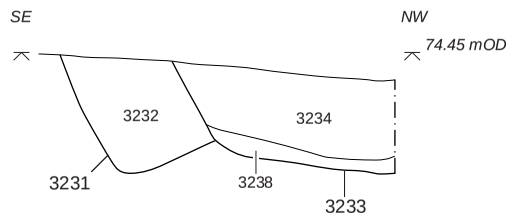
Figure 5



Section 1



Section 2



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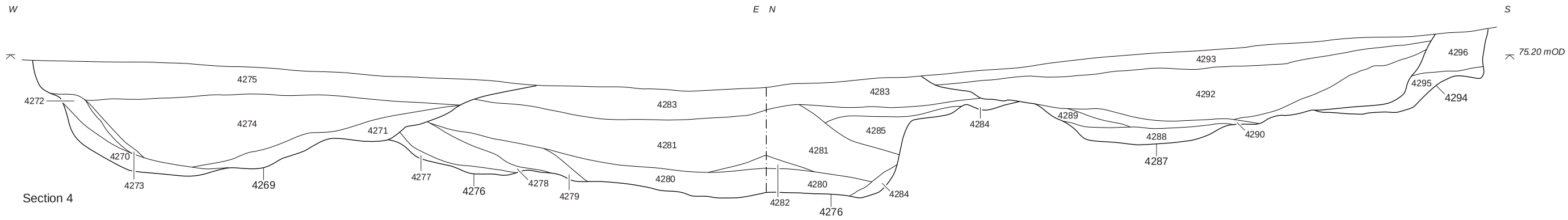

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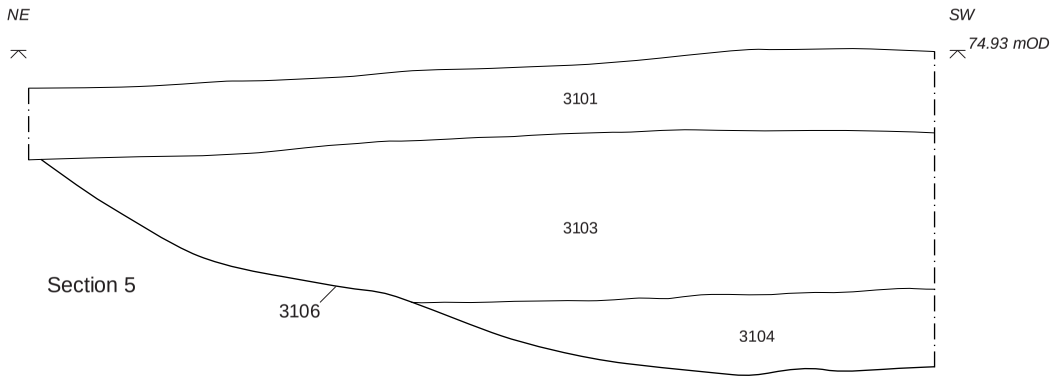

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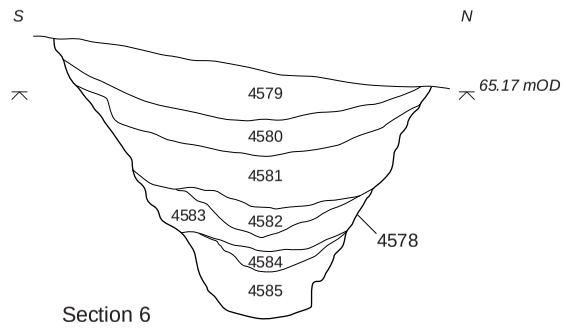

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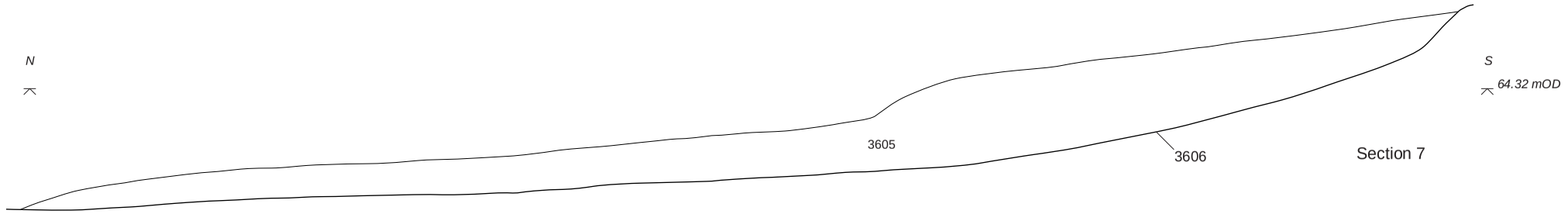

Section 7

0 1 m

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Sections

Figure 6

Plate 1: Early Bronze Age grave 4231

Plate 2: Early Bronze Age ring ditch 4762, truncated at the north by lynchet 4874 (from north-east)

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Plate 3: Flint scatter 4820 with antler tine ON30 in the base of ring ditch 4762

Plate 4: Middle Bronze Age grave 4464

Date:	09/01/13	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	n/a	Illustrator:	RG
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\57815\Drawing Office\Report figs\Assessment\13_01_09\57815_pl_03-04.ai		

Plate 5: Middle Bronze Age grave 4673

Plate 6: Middle Bronze Age grave 4676

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Plate 7: Early Iron Age grave 4636

Plate 8: Early Iron Age grave 4652

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Plate 9: Early Iron Age grave 4244

Plate 10: Early Iron Age grave 4174

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Plate 11: Early Iron Age grave 4177

Plate 12: Early Iron Age grave 4512

Date:	09/01/13	Revision Number:	0
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Plate 13: Early Iron Age grave 4573

Plate 14: Ditch 4816 and lynchet 4874 (from east)

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Plate 15: Part of medieval/post-medieval open field system 4875 (from south-west)

Date:	09/01/13	Revision Number:	0
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Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\57815\Drawing Office\Report figs\Assessment\13_01_09\57815_pl_15.ai		

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