



Chemring Countermeasures High Post, Salisbury Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



**CHEMRING COUNTERMEASURES
HIGH POST, SALISBURY, WILTS**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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CHEMRING COUNTERMEASURES HIGH POST, SALISBURY, WILTS

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Chemring Countermeasures Ltd to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to their factory premises at High Post near Salisbury in advance of proposed building works. The Site comprises a flat rectangular field measuring approximately 7ha centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 414500 137150.

Following the results of a previous geophysical survey undertaken on the Site during June 2008 by Wessex Archaeology, the trenches were targeted on a series of suspected archaeological features.

Seven machine-dug trial trenches were excavated and evaluated. These revealed two Iron Age enclosures, one extending beyond the northern boundary of the Site and the other extending beyond the southern boundary into the present Chemring Countermeasures factory area.

Trench 6, targeted on the northern enclosure, revealed a pit and a 6m wide enclosure ditch which had fallen out of use during the Early Romano-British period. Trenches 1 to 4, targeted on the southern enclosure, revealed ten pits, five postholes and a stakehole. The enclosure ditch was broad, measuring 10m wide, in both Trench 1 and 4 suggesting a substantial width along the length of the feature. The ditch, like that of the northern enclosure, fell out of use during the Early Romano-British period. The features inside the southern enclosure were dated to the Middle Iron Age. Notable during the course of the evaluation was the prevalence of burnt flint throughout all fills of the internal features within both of the enclosure areas.

In addition to the two enclosures, evidence of a further Iron Age ditch, situated to the east of the Site, which measured at least 200m long and extended in an arc towards the east, was revealed in Trench 7. A possible pit or tree throw hole revealed within Trench 5 may also indicate further Iron Age activity, external to the enclosures.

The archaeological evaluation fieldwork took place between the 14th and 17th July 2008.

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Acknowledgements

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This fieldwork was directed by David Godden with the assistance of Sian Reynolds, Simon Reames, Jon Pettit and Richard Potter. The finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram. The figures were prepared by Will Foster and David Godden compiled this report. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Caroline Budd.

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Chemring Countermeasures Limited (The Client) to carry out an archaeological evaluation at the offices of Chemring Countermeasures Ltd, High Post, Salisbury, Wiltshire, in advance of a proposed extension to the existing factory premises (hereafter 'the Site'). The Site, is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 414500 137150 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The evaluation followed a geophysical survey (**Figure 1**) previously carried out on the Site (WA 2008) and forms the second part of a staged approach to the archaeological works, which has been agreed in consultation with Wiltshire County Council in advance of the proposed extension.
- 1.1.3 The extension is to comprise a range of three office buildings with associated access roads and parking, to be situated on the southern part of the Site (**Figure 1**).

1.2 Site location and description

- 1.2.1 The Site is situated between Salisbury and Amesbury at the junction of Jubilee Hill and High Post Road and is in the north-eastern corner of the current Chemring Countermeasures premises (**Figure 1**).
- 1.2.2 It is presently a flat rectangular field measuring 450 by 150m extending to almost seven hectares. It is bounded on the north-west and south-west sides by the existing industrial buildings, access roads and blast walls, and to the north-east and south-east by open ground. The field is presently covered in grass.
- 1.2.3 The Site lies at 131m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.4 The underlying natural geology recorded in the area of the Site consists of Upper Chalk.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A brief search for archaeological and historic sites within a 1km radius of the Site via the Archaeology Data Service (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>) indicates the presence of multiple sites, predominantly of prehistoric or Romano-British date, while the remainder relates to the historic usage of the area for military purposes. No Scheduled Monuments are recorded within the boundaries of the Site itself.
- 1.3.2 Wessex Archaeology has carried out a series of archaeological evaluations and watching briefs on the land surrounding the factory and within the factory complex itself. (WA 1995, 1996, 1999, 2008).
- 1.3.3 Works undertaken in the 1950s had indicated the existence of a Romano-British settlement on the Site due to the remains of a building being discovered in 1956. The structure was dated to the Late Romano-British period (3rd and 4th Centuries AD) by associated pottery and coins. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery, described as 'early' was also recovered from works in the area (WA 1996).
- 1.3.4 Archaeological interpretation of aerial photography provided by Wiltshire County Council (reference: Wiltshire County Council collections 1991) highlighted cropmarks suggesting enclosure ditches within the Site. These were visible while the land was arable. Although undated, these resemble those of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement enclosures. Aerial photographs also revealed a series of Iron Age and Romano-British field systems covering the surrounding area to the north and south of the factory complex (WA 1996).
- 1.3.5 Watching briefs undertaken by WA within the factory complex in 1995 and 1996 verified the presence of a Romano-British settlement, the extents of which were not established, as well as revealing a Mid-Late Iron Age settlement suggested by postholes, chalk-cut "bell" pits and ditches indicative of grain storage and intensive settlement activity (WA 1995) (**Figure 1**). Archaeological work in other areas of the factory has uncovered a series of residual finds recovered from the topsoil consisting of worked and burnt flint, indicating prehistoric activity in this area (WA 1999).

1.4 Recent geophysical investigation

- 1.4.1 A recent archaeological geophysical survey (WA 2008) undertaken on the Site revealed good evidence for potential archaeology which correlated with the interpretations of aerial photography made in 1999 (Wiltshire County Council 1999).
- 1.4.2 The survey identified two probable enclosures, a probable ditch to the east and a possible ditch in the northern corner of the field.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Health and Safety

- 2.1.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and safety at Work Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992. A Health and safety Risk assessment was produced by Wessex Archaeology prior to the commencement of the evaluation.

2.2 Fieldwork

- 2.2.1 A total of 7 trenches were excavated, targeted on anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 5 were 40m long and trenches 4, 6 and 7 were 30m long (**Figure 1**).
- 2.2.2 The trenches were opened, under constant archaeological supervision, by a 180° wheeled excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. They were excavated down to either archaeological deposits or to the top of the undisturbed natural geology, whichever was encountered first.
- 2.2.3 The excavated spoil was inspected for finds.
- 2.2.4 All features or potential features were investigated by hand.
- 2.2.5 The recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets. A series of digital photographs which illustrated the general nature of the Site and the character of the features uncovered were taken.
- 2.2.6 The outlines of the trenches and archaeological features, as well as the positions of each section, were surveyed using a GPS SmartNet Rover and tied in with the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 2.2.7 Subsequent to completion of the archaeological investigations, the trenches were backfilled by machine.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Soils and Geology

- 3.1.1 The natural stratigraphic sequence was generally as follows:
- Turf and ploughsoil, approximately 0.25m deep.
 - Subsoil was generally not present although a 0.10m deep band was identified at the base of the ploughsoil in Trench 1.
 - Natural Geology. Fissured chalk with bands of brown clay with flints. This was generally encountered at a depth of 0.25m.

3.2 Archaeological Remains

General

- 3.2.1 The features revealed during the evaluation fell into three groups:
- The southern portion of an irregular enclosure which had previously been recorded as a cropmark on the Site measuring approximately 200m by 150m, which extended beyond the north of the Site. This correlated, in Trench 6, with a large 6m wide ditch **604**. The interior of the enclosure revealed pits and other associated features.
 - The northern portion of a curving enclosure at least 150m by 70m, which extended beyond the south of the field. This was marked by a large 10m wide ditch **104, 213, and 403**. Interior pits, postholes, stakeholes and other features associated with the enclosure were also revealed.
 - A ditch, **703**, running from the east of the Site towards the 50m wide strip of land that separated the two enclosures.

- 3.2.2 The features revealed during the course of the excavation typically contained pottery from the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age through to the Early Romano-British period. More specifically the pits appeared to have been backfilled during the Early to Middle Iron Age and ditch **703** also contained pottery from this period. The enclosure ditches were filled or silted up in the Early Romano-British period.
- 3.2.3 The features within the enclosures contained a noticeably high quantity of burnt flint.
- 3.2.4 Very few features were revealed outside the two enclosure ditches.
- 3.2.5 The fieldwork confirmed the picture of the Site as provided by the geophysical survey, namely a concentration of features within the two enclosures and the scarcity of features outside them.

The southern enclosure

- 3.2.6 The southern enclosure extended beyond the southern boundary of the Site into land already occupied by the factory buildings of Chemring Countermeasures Ltd (**Figure 2**). No cropmark information was available to suggest the full extent of the enclosure. If it is oval, as the geophysical survey shows, the northern part may originally have measured 160m by 80m.
- 3.2.7 The enclosure ditch **104, 213, 403** was broad with a width of up to 12m (**Back cover**). It was 1.4m deep with moderate-sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fills contained occasional Early Romano-British pottery, bone and burnt flint.
- 3.2.8 The trenches revealed ten pits **108, 203, 205, 207, 209, 303, 307, 309, 313, 321**, five postholes **211, 311, 315, 317, 319** and one stakehole **323** within the southern enclosure.
- 3.2.9 Three pits were investigated archaeologically. Pit **108** was irregular both in plan and section (**Plate 1**). It measured approximately 2m in diameter and 0.40m deep. Its fills were of dark greyish brown silty clay that included frequent chalk, flint and a moderate amount of burnt flint. This fill was typical of all the internal features within the enclosure.
- 3.2.10 Pit **203** is likely to be sub-circular in plan but was not fully exposed within the bounds of Trench 2 (**Plate 2**). It measured 1.9 by 1.3m (exposed). It was 0.35m deep and had steep-sloping convex sides and a flat base.
- 3.2.11 Pit **303** was much deeper (**Plate 3**). It was sub-circular, although not fully exposed, and had a diameter of 1.5m. It was 1.5m deep with vertical, sometimes undercutting sides and a shallow-sloping base. Its fills were typical of type recorded in all of the internal features and contained a noticeable burnt flint content. A fragment of quernstone was also recovered from the pit. The lower two fills **304** and **305** as well as the top fill **306** all contained Early to Middle Iron Age pottery. The lower two fills also contained Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery.
- 3.2.12 Five postholes **211, 311, 315, 317, 319** were revealed within the southern enclosure. They were typically oval and measured 0.35 by 0.30m on average. They were characterised but not excavated during the course of the evaluation.
- 3.2.13 A stakehole **323** measuring 0.15 by 0.12m was revealed in Trench 3. It was characterised but not excavated.

The northern enclosure

- 3.2.14 The northern enclosure, as revealed by both the geophysical survey and cropmarks, was an irregular parallelogram in plan measuring approximately 200m by 150m, of which approximately half falls within the bounds of the Site and half beyond its northern boundary (**Figure 2**). It was investigated within Trench 6 only.
- 3.2.15 The enclosure ditch **604** was approximately 6m wide with moderately sloping concave sides. The base was not reached due to Health and Safety constraints but augering suggested that it was approximately 1.3m deep and had a slightly concave form. Its upper fills included occasional Early Romano-British pottery and worked flint.
- 3.2.16 A single pit **608** was revealed on the interior of the enclosure ditch. It was oval in plan and measured 1.8 by 1.2m. Its upper fill was similar to those in the ditches of the southern enclosure and it contained a noticeable proportion of burnt flint. It was characterised but not excavated.

The eastern ditch

- 3.2.17 The geophysical survey and plotting of cropmarks suggested that the eastern ditch **703** is at least 200m long and extends in an arc whose western end is near the 50m wide gap between the two main enclosed areas (**Figure 1**). On excavation the ditch was 1.3m wide and 0.25m deep with moderate-sloping concave sides and a flat base (**Plate 4**). Its fill contained very occasional Early to Middle Iron Age pottery.

Other features

- 3.2.18 The only feature investigated outside of the two enclosures areas, other than ditch **703**, was located in Trench 5. Feature **503** was irregular, only partially revealed within the trench and contained a small quantity of burnt flint. It is likely to be a tree throw hole.

4 FINDS

- 4.1.1 Finds were recovered from all seven of the evaluation trenches excavated, although generally in small amounts – only burnt, unworked flint occurred in significant quantities. Within the trenches, finds came from the ditches of both northern and southern enclosures, from internal features within the southern enclosure, and from one other feature. The date range of the assemblage is prehistoric to Romano-British, with two pieces of post-Roman brick/tile.
- 4.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in the Appendix; Table 2.

4.2 Pottery

- 4.2.1 Pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the site. The small assemblage (78 sherds) includes material of later prehistoric and Romano-British date.

Later Prehistoric

- 4.2.2 Approximately three-quarters of the assemblage by sherd count (57 sherds) has been identified as later prehistoric. These sherds are in either flint-tempered or sandy fabrics. There are no diagnostic sherds, and dating therefore relies solely on fabric type; the flint-tempered fabrics are probably of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date, while the sandy fabrics are more likely to be slightly later, perhaps early to Middle Iron Age. Most of the prehistoric sherds came from pit **303**, where they occurred in all three fills – the lower two fills (**304** and **305**) contained both flint-tempered and sandy wares, while the upper fill (**306**) contained only sandy wares. Either the pit was infilled over a relatively lengthy period, or the flint-tempered wares are residual in the lower fills.
- 4.2.3 Single sherds also came from the northern enclosure ditch **604** (a residual sandy ware occurring together with Romano-British wares) and from ditch **703** (sandy ware).

Romano-British

- 4.2.4 The remaining sherds are of Romano-British date, and consist almost entirely of coarse sandy wares (including one Black Burnished ware (BB1)), with one grog-tempered and one colour coated ware. One everted rim jar from southern enclosure ditch **104** is of early Roman form (later 1st/2nd century AD), but otherwise there is no diagnostic material. The Romano-British sherds serve to date both the southern and northern enclosure ditches (**104**, **403**, and **604**); other sherds came from ploughsoil.

4.3 Other finds

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 4.3.1 Of the five small fragments of CBM recovered, three are completely undiagnostic but are probably, on the grounds of fabric, Romano-British (from southern enclosure ditch **104**, northern enclosure ditch **604**, and Trench 5 ploughsoil). The two fragments from the ploughsoil of Trench 4 comprise medieval roof tile and post-medieval brick.

Worked and Burnt Flint

- 4.3.2 The small lithic assemblage consists entirely of waste flakes, all utilising locally accessible chalk flint. Most pieces have suffered at least some edge damage and are slightly rolled, suggestive of a residual provenance. In the absence of tools or other diagnostic pieces the flint can be only broadly dated as Neolithic/Bronze Age.
- 4.3.3 Burnt, unworked flint was recovered in significant quantities, although the majority came from just one feature (pit **203**). This material type is intrinsically undatable, although often taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity. In this instance, the two largest groups, from pits **108** and **203**, are both from internal features within the southern enclosure, which is dated as Romano-British, but neither contained any other datable material.

Animal Bone

- 4.3.4 The small faunal assemblage includes identifiable bones of sheep/goat (including immature individuals) and cattle. Most of the bone came from Iron Age pit **303**.

Metal and quernstone

- 4.3.5 Other finds comprise one small piece of iron, of unknown date and function (southern enclosure ditch **403**), and three pieces of stone, of which two are certainly quern fragments, one identifiably from a greensand saddle quern (Iron Age pit **303**) and the other a quartz conglomerate of uncertain form (trench 2 ploughsoil), while the third (pit **203**) is undiagnostic and may not in fact be worked.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL

- 5.1.1 Given the relatively small scale and nature of the evaluation no features or deposits were sampled for environmental material. A full suite of environmental samples will be taken during any further excavation works carried out on the Site.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The evaluation has confirmed the presence of two Iron Age enclosures, as previously indicated by geophysical survey, on the high flat land of High Post. The enclosures appeared relatively undisturbed apart from modest truncation due to ploughing. The fieldwork confirmed the results of the geophysical survey which showed the enclosures to be fairly densely packed with pits and postholes. Further smaller features, like the stakehole found in Trench 3, may also be expected to have survived within the enclosure areas although they are too small to register on the geophysical survey. The ditch **703** that lay further to the east also appears to be a contemporary part of the Iron Age landscape.
- 6.1.2 The ditches, especially the one which surrounds the southern enclosure, are extremely wide. The southern enclosure ditch, **104**, was up to 12m wide but only 1.4m deep and relatively flat-bottomed. It is likely that the ditch would have provided an impressive statement on the landscape, given that it is excavated into chalk, but its shallow nature suggests that its purpose may not have been defensive.
- 6.1.3 Trench 5 confirmed the results of the geophysical survey, which indicated that there were few archaeological features outside of the enclosure areas.
- 6.1.4 Iron Age pits and ditches were found by Wessex Archaeology during the inspection of some 0.5m wide trenches on the factory site in 1995. These trenches lay approximately 100m to the south-west of the modern field boundary adjacent to the southern enclosure (**Figure 1**). The curve of the south-east corner of the southern enclosure ditch suggests that the previously observed features are too far south to be within it. The high density of these features, as recorded in 1995, does however suggest that there may have been a third Iron Age enclosure to the south-west of the two discussed in this report.
- 6.1.5 The enclosures may have gone out of use in the Middle Iron Age period or between then and the Early Romano-British period when the ditches were either filled or silted up. Following this the Site appears to have reverted to agricultural use until the present day.

7 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 On completion of all phases of fieldwork it is proposed that the project archive will be deposited with Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum.

7.2 Archive Storage

- 7.2.1 The project archive, consisting of:

- One A4 file containing the paper records and drawings
- One box of finds
- Digital data (site photographs, survey data, word-processed files)

is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire under the project code 69541.

- 7.2.2 The project archive will be prepared following the 'Procedures for deposit of archaeological archives' with Hertford Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 1998; Brown 2007).

7.3 Copyright

- 7.3.1 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 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.

7.4 Security Copy

- 7.4.1 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 Monuments Record Centre (Swindon), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the Museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

8 REFERENCES

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9 APPENDIX

9.1 Table 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1 Dimensions 40 x 1.5 x 0.6m max depth
 Ground level 133.4m (N), 133.8m (S) aOD

Context	Description	Depth (m)
101	Turf and ploughsoil.	0-0.15
102	Subsoil. Mid brown silty clay with moderate flint and chalk fragments.	0.15-0.25
103	Natural. Fissured chalk with bands of brown clay with flints.	0.25+
104	Cut of large Iron Age ditch. 10m wide and 1.4m deep with moderate-sloping irregular sides and a flattish base.	0.25-1.55
105	Lowest fill in 104. Mid brown silty clay with moderate chalk fragments. Up to 0.10m thick.	
106	Middle fill in 104. Mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate chalk and flint fragments. Included occasional bone, worked flint and burnt flint. Up to 0.60m deep.	
107	Upper fill in 104. Mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk fragments and moderate flint fragments. Included occasional pottery, worked flint and burnt flint. Up to 0.40m thick.	
108	Cut of Iron Age pit. Irregular and not fully exposed. 2.1x0.9m+. Depth of 0.40m with irregular sides and base. May be a reused treehole.	0.25-0.75
109	Lower fill of 108. Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent flint and chalk fragments. Included moderate burnt flint. Up to 0.28m thick.	
110	Upper fill of 108. Dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent flint and chalk fragments. Included moderate burnt flint and occasional pottery and worked flint. Up to 0.15m deep.	

Trench 2 Dimensions 40 x 1.5 x 0.4m max depth
 Ground level 133.7m (N), 134.1m (S) aOD

Context	Description	Depth (m)
201	Turf and ploughsoil.	0-0.25
202	Natural. Fissured chalk with bands of brown clay with flints.	0.25+
203	Cut of Iron Age pit. Probably sub-circular but not fully exposed. 1.9x1.3m+. Depth of 0.35m with steep-sloping convex sides and a flat base.	0.25-0.60
204	Fill of 203. Mid brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint fragments. Includes moderate burnt flint and occasional pottery.	
205	Cut of probable Iron Age pit. Not fully exposed. 2.0x2.0m+. Not excavated.	
206	Fill of 205. Dark greyish brown silt containing frequent flint and chalk fragments. Included moderate burnt flint.	
207	Cut of probable Iron Age pit. Not fully exposed. 2.0x0.5m+. Not excavated.	

208	Fill of 207. Dark greyish brown silt containing frequent flint and chalk fragments. Included moderate burnt flint.	
209	Cut of probable Iron Age pit. Not fully exposed. 2.5x1.2m+. Not excavated.	
210	Fill of 209. Dark greyish brown silt containing frequent flint and chalk fragments. Included moderate burnt flint.	
211	Cut of probable Iron Age posthole. Oval. 0.35x0.30m. Not excavated.	
212	Fill of 211. Dark greyish brown silt containing frequent flint and chalk fragments. Included moderate burnt flint.	
213	Cut of large Iron Age ditch. Continuation of ditch 104. Only southern edge exposed. Not excavated.	
214	Fill of 213. Mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk fragments and moderate flint fragments. Not excavated.	

Trench 3 Dimensions 40 x 1.5 x 0.3m max depth
 Ground level 134.1m (W), 134.2m (E) aOD

Context	Description	Depth (m)
301	Turf and ploughsoil.	0-0.20
302	Natural. Fissured chalk with bands of brown clay with flints.	0.20+
303	Cut of Iron Age pit. Probably sub-circular, not fully exposed. 1.5m diameter. 1.5m deep with vertical, sometimes undercutting sides and a shallow-sloping base.	0.20-1.70
304	Lowest fill in 303. Dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate chalk and flint fragments. Included moderate pottery, bone and burnt flint. Up to 0.90m thick.	
305	Middle fill in 303. Mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate chalk and flint fragments. Included moderate pottery, bone, burnt flint and a quernstone fragment. Up to 0.45m thick.	
306	Upper fill in 303. Mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk and moderate flint fragments. Included moderate pottery, bone and burnt flint. Up to 0.20m thick.	
307	Cut of probable Iron Age pit. Not fully exposed. 2.1x0.9m+. Not excavated.	
308	Fill of 307. Dark greyish brown silt containing frequent flint and chalk fragments. Included moderate burnt flint.	
309	Cut of probable Iron Age pit. Not fully exposed. 1.6x0.5m+. Not excavated.	
310	Fill of 309. Dark greyish brown silt containing frequent flint and chalk fragments. Included moderate burnt flint.	
311	Cut of probable Iron Age posthole. Oval. 0.35x0.30m. Not excavated.	
312	Fill of 311. Dark greyish brown silt containing frequent flint and chalk fragments. Included moderate burnt flint.	
313	Cut of probable Iron Age pit. Not fully exposed. 1.4x0.7m+. Not excavated.	
314	Fill of 313. Dark greyish brown silt containing frequent flint and chalk fragments. Included moderate burnt flint.	
315	Cut of probable Iron Age posthole. Oval. 0.40x0.35m. Not excavated.	
316	Fill of 315. Dark greyish brown silt containing frequent flint	

	and chalk fragments. Included moderate burnt flint.	
317	Cut of probable Iron Age posthole. Oval. 0.35x0.30m. Not excavated.	
318	Fill of 317. Dark greyish brown silt containing frequent flint and chalk fragments. Included moderate burnt flint.	
319	Cut of probable Iron Age posthole. Oval. 0.40x0.30m. Not excavated.	
320	Fill of 319. Dark greyish brown silt containing frequent flint and chalk fragments. Included moderate burnt flint.	
321	Cut of probable Iron Age pit. Sub-circular. 1.2m diameter. Not excavated.	
322	Fill of 321. Dark greyish brown silt containing frequent flint and chalk fragments. Included moderate burnt flint.	
323	Cut of probable Iron Age stakehole. Oval. 0.15x0.12m. Not excavated.	
324	Fill of 323. Dark greyish brown silt containing frequent flint and chalk fragments.	

Trench 4 Dimensions 30 x 1.5 x 0.5m max depth
 Ground level 134.5m (N), 134.7m (S) aOD

Context	Description	Depth (m)
401	Turf and ploughsoil.	0-0.25
402	Natural. Fissured chalk with bands of brown clay with flints.	0.25+
403	Cut of large Iron Age ditch. 12m wide. Continuation of ditch 104. Not excavated.	
404	Top fill of 403. Mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk fragments and moderate flint fragments. Pottery recovered from surface. Not excavated.	

Trench 5 Dimensions 40 x 1.5 x 0.6m max depth
 Ground level 134.3m (NW), 134.4m (SE) aOD

Context	Description	Depth (m)
501	Turf and ploughsoil.	0-0.25
502	Natural. Fissured chalk with bands of brown clay with flints.	0.25+
503	Cut of probable Iron Age feature. Not fully exposed. Irregular. 0.4x1.1m+. Not excavated.	
504	Fill of 503. Dark greyish brown silt containing frequent flint and chalk fragments. Included moderate burnt flint.	

Trench 6 Dimensions 30 x 1.5 x 0.6m max depth
 Ground level 133.9m (SW), 133.4m (NE) aOD

Context	Description	Depth (m)
601	Turf and ploughsoil.	0-0.30
602	Tertiary fill in 604. Mid brown clay loam with moderate chalk and flint fragments	0.30-0.65
603	Natural. Fissured chalk with bands of brown clay with flints.	0.30+
604	Cut of large Iron Age ditch. 6m wide and 1.3m deep with moderate-sloping concave sides and a slightly concave base.	0.30-1.60

605	Lower fill in 604. Mid brown silty clay with very frequent chalk fragments. Up to 0.10m thick.	
606	Middle fill in 604. Mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments. Included occasional pottery and worked flint. More than 0.25m thick (the ditch was not excavated to its base).	
607	Upper fill in 604. Mid brown clay loam with increasingly common chalk fragments near the base. Up to 0.35m thick. This fill lies under tertiary fill 602.	
608	Cut of probable Iron Age pit. Oval. 1.8x1.2m+. Not excavated.	
609	Fill of 608. Dark greyish brown silt containing frequent flint and chalk fragments. Included moderate burnt flint.	

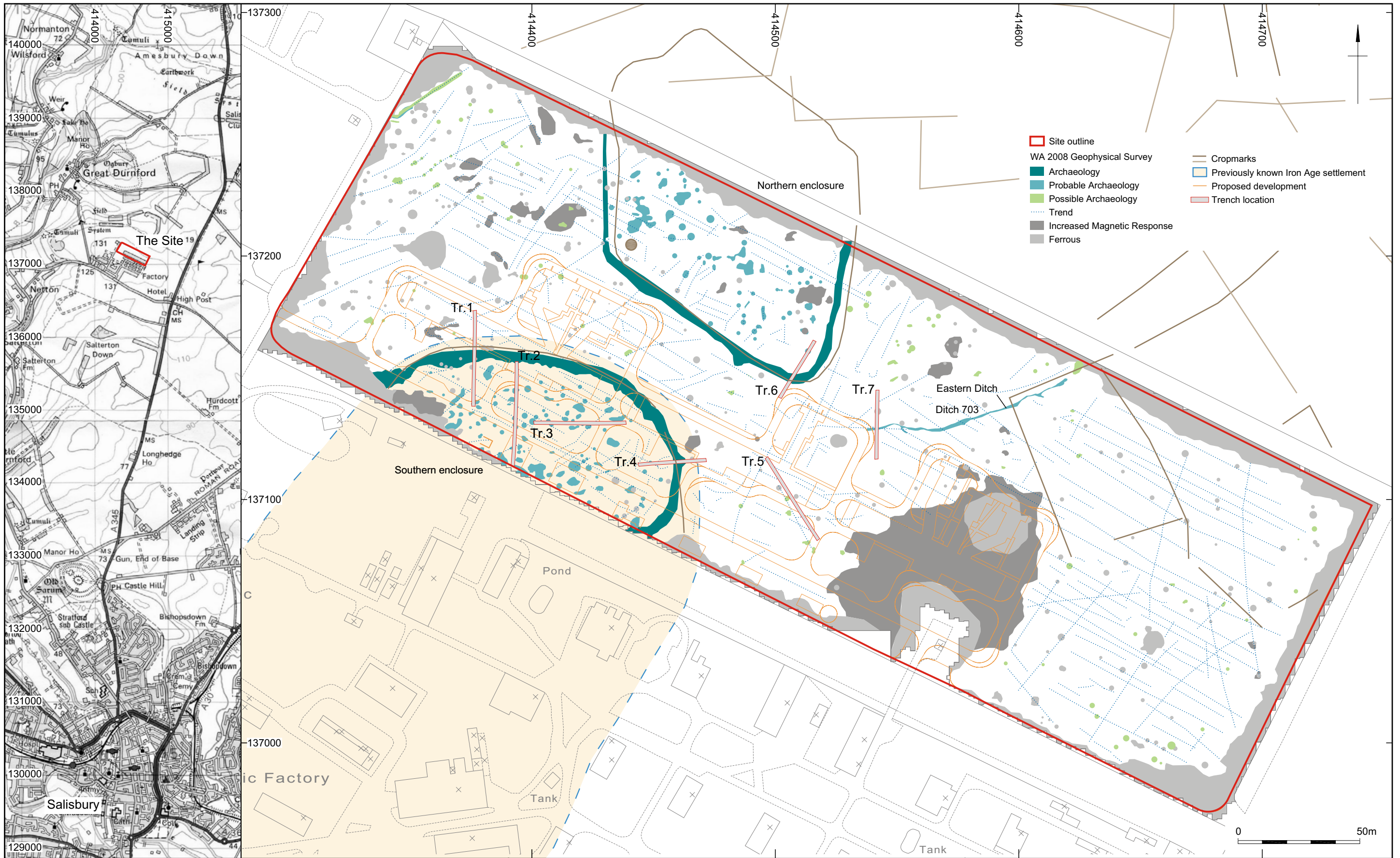
Trench 7 Dimensions 30 x 1.5 x 0.4m max depth
Ground level 133.2m (N), 133.7m (S) aOD

Context	Description	Depth (m)
701	Turf and ploughsoil.	0-0.25
702	Natural. Fissured chalk with bands of brown clay with flints.	0.25+
703	Cut of Iron Age ditch. Aligned E-W. 1.3m wide and 0.25m deep with moderate-sloping concave sides and a flat base.	0.25-0.50
704	Fill of 703. Mid brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk fragments. Included very occasional pottery.	

9.2 Table 2: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Layer	Description	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	CBM	Worked Flint	Prehist. Pottery	RB Pottery	Other Finds
106	ditch 104	5/13	7/244		3/37			
107	ditch 104			1/12	7/79		6/51	
110	pit 108		150/5015					
201	ploughsoil				1/139		1/31	1 stone
204	pit 203	2/2	273/15,645					1 stone
304	pit 303	9/139				26/94		
305	pit 303	11/23				10/41		1 stone
306	pit 303	55/194				19/227		
401	ploughsoil			2/36	2/28		1/3	
404	ditch 403				1/17		4/19	1 iron
501	ploughsoil	1/1		1/15	4/53			
606	ditch 604		1/24		1/2	1/5	8/44	
607	ditch 604			1/1	3/45		1/1	
704	ditch 703					1/3		
TOTALS		83/372	431/20,928	5/64	22/400	57/370	21/149	

CBM = ceramic building material

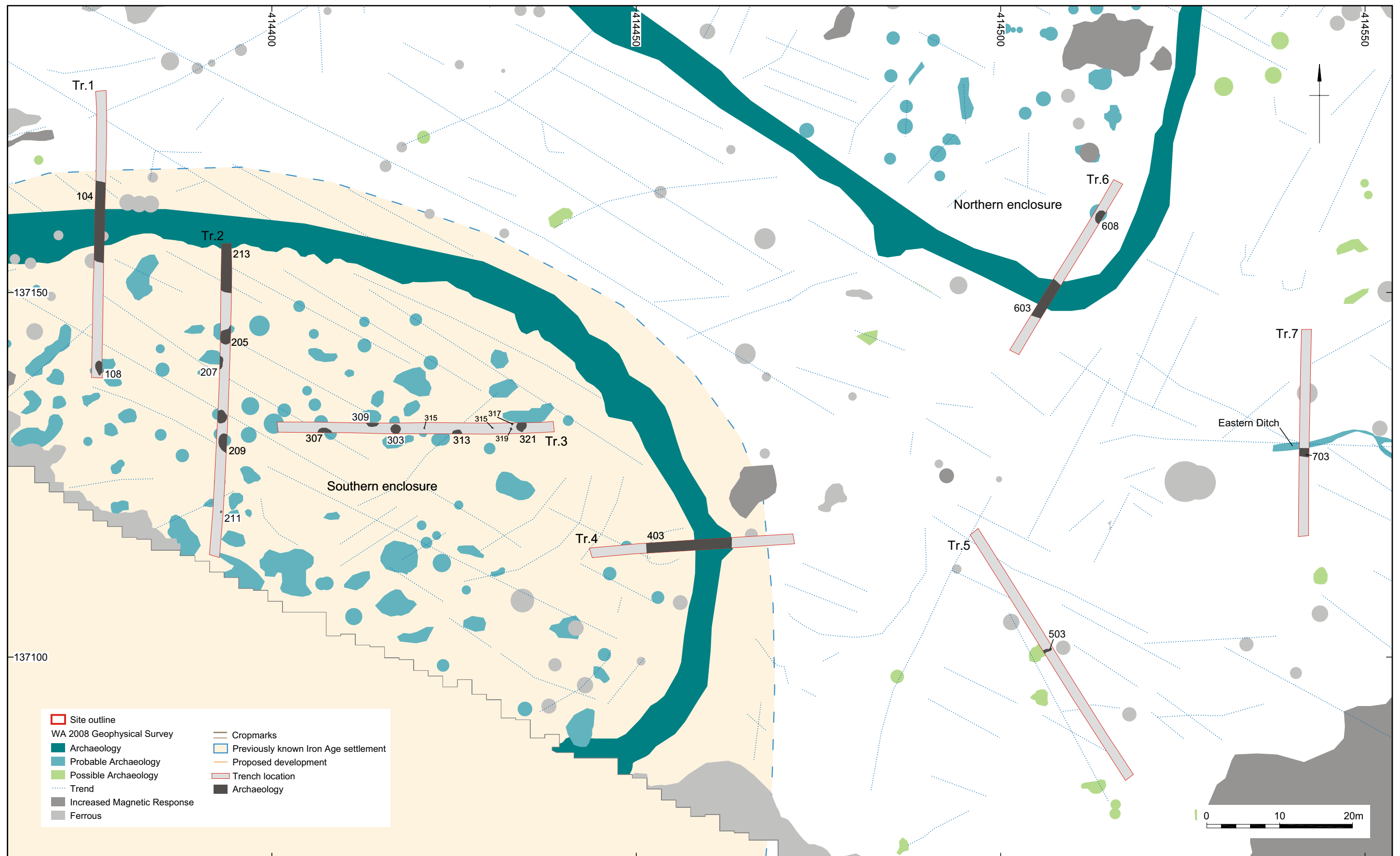


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Site location and Trench layout plan

Figure 1



- Site outline
- WA 2008 Geophysical Survey
- Archaeology
- Probable Archaeology
- Possible Archaeology
- Trend
- Increased Magnetic Response
- Ferrous
- Cropmarks
- Previously known Iron Age settlement
- Proposed development
- Trench location
- Archaeology

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Trench plan showing all features

Figure 2

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Plate 1: Pit 108 looking to the south



Plate 2: Pit 203 looking to the north-west



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Plate 3: Pit 303 looking to the west



Plate 4: Ditch 703 looking to the east

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