Netherhampton Farm Mitigation
Netherhampton, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Post-excavation Assessment

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Nationwide Engineering to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising an evaluation followed by an excavation covering approximately 600m^2 at Netherhampton Farm, Netherhampton, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP2 8PU. The mitigation area is centred on NGR 410778 129918.

The work was carried out as a condition of planning permission (18/00510/FUL), granted by Wiltshire Council on 16 May 2018, for a 1.9 hectare development that includes 20 residential dwellings comprising the conversion of existing agricultural buildings and new build units, demolition of existing buildings, associated access, car parking and landscaping.

The earliest activity in the mitigation area was represented by a broken flint flake, which can only be broadly dated as Neolithic/Bronze Age, that was recovered as a residual find from an early medieval ditch. Three ditches and two pits were dated to the Saxo-Norman period through the recovery of a small assemblage of Cheddar-type ware and Wessex coarseware dated to between the 10th–12th centuries. These features are likely to relate to crofts associated with early tofts established along the street frontage (now Parish Road) to the south, which formed the main thoroughfare in the settlement which developed into Netherhampton. The next period of activity was post-medieval represented by five pits and a ditch, and then a series of modern features including postholes, pits, a ditch, a wall and a well that related to the construction and occupation of Netherhampton Farm. The most recent features were a series of layers of redeposited chalk and building material associated with the demolition of the farm structures. A number of pits, postholes and ditches could not be firmly dated.

The site sequence and excavated material has very limited potential for further analysis, and it is recommended that a publication note is produced outlining the results of the evaluation and excavation.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Nationwide Engineering for commissioning the archaeological evaluation and mitigation excavation, and also for the assistance and help of the Nationwide Engineering staff on-site.

Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Neil Adam, Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council Archaeology Services, who monitored the project for Wiltshire Council.

Netherhampton Farm Mitigation
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Post-excavation Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Nationwide Engineering ('the client') to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising an excavation covering approximately 600m^2 and, if required, watching brief, located within the 1.9 ha development area at Netherhampton Farm, Netherhampton, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP2 8PU. The mitigation area is centred on NGR 410778 129918 (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The work was carried out as a condition of planning permission (18/00510/FUL), granted by Wiltshire Council on 16 May 2018, for 20 residential dwellings comprising the conversion of existing agricultural buildings and new build units, demolition of existing buildings, associated access, car parking and landscaping.

1.1.3 The planning application submitted to Wiltshire Council was granted, subject to conditions. The following conditions relate to archaeology:

Condition 13 No development shall commence within the area indicated (proposed development site) until: "A written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and the approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details".

REASON: To enable the recording of any matters of archaeological interest.

1.1.4 The excavation was the final stage in a programme of archaeological works, which had included an evaluation consisting of ten trenches undertaken between 15–18 of September 2020 (Wessex Archaeology 2020a). This had identified several Saxo-Norman, post-medieval and modern ditches, especially focused within the area of two of the trenches (Trenches 9 and 10) in the southern part of the evaluated area. These features were thought to relate to property divisions and drainage associated with agricultural activity that pre-dated the modern farm which formerly occupied the development area.

1.1.5 Following the evaluation, the Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council Archaeology Services (WCAS) advised that given the presence and potential nature of the remains found, further mitigation would be required.

1.1.6 The first stage of mitigation would be the opening of a larger area in the vicinity of Trenches 9 and 10 to assess if any settlement evidence was present and, if confirmed, then the scope and nature of any further mitigation could be determined.

1.1.7 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI), which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed, for both the fieldwork and the post-excavation work (Wessex Archaeology 2020b). Wiltshire Council

Archaeology Services approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The excavation was undertaken 15–23 October 2020.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the provisional results of the excavation, and to assess the potential of the results to address the research aims outlined in the WSI. Where appropriate, it includes recommendations for a programme of further analysis resulting from the evaluation and archaeological excavation, outlining the resources needed to achieve the aims (including the revised research aims arising from this assessment), leading to dissemination of the archaeological results via publication and the curation of the archive.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The excavation area is located in and around the existing buildings which comprise Netherhampton Farm. Netherhampton Farm was a mixture of farm and industrial units at the time of the evaluation, with the majority of the buildings subsequently demolished. The farm buildings and associated gardens cover 1.9 ha of land, of which 1.2 ha, predominantly in and around the farmyard, will be impacted by the development.

1.3.2 A tributary of the River Nadder forms the northern boundary of the development area, beyond which are agricultural fields. Further fields lie to the east, with grass paddocks to the west, and to the south is the hamlet of Netherhampton.

1.3.3 The site is predominantly flat with the existing ground level approximately 50 m above Ordnance Datum (OD).

1.3.4 The underlying geology is mapped as a superficial deposit of River Terrace Deposits, 4 – Sand and Gravel. These superficial deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, and overlie Seaford Chalk Formation – Chalk. The sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. (British Geological Survey online viewer accessed June 2021).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been assessed and a summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (WHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous works related to the development

Archaeological evaluation 2020

2.2.1 Ten trenches were excavated as part of the 2020 evaluation around Netherhampton Farm (Wessex Archaeology 2020a). The presence of Saxo-Norman pottery within two of the ditches and a possible posthole in Trench 9, and further linear features in Trench 10, did suggest possible Late Saxon to early medieval settlement activity within this part of the development area. Further Saxo-Norman pottery was recovered from two linear features in Trench 3 which lay 75 m to the north.

2.2.2 In addition, later medieval roof tile came from a drainage ditch in Trench 5.

2.2.3 The majority of the features encountered within the evaluation were undated but probably associated with agricultural land drainage and property division, most likely predating the modern farm.

2.2.4 A small quantity of prehistoric worked flint and some burnt flint was recovered, all residual within later features.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (6000 BC – AD 43)

2.3.1 A range of features dating to the prehistoric period, or likely to be prehistoric in origin, have been recorded within a 1 km radius of the site. The majority of these are located to the south of Netherhampton on the rising ground, many known only as crop marks from aerial photographs.

2.3.2 Excavations and geophysical survey in and around Salisbury Livestock Market, 1 km to the south-east of the site, identified a range of prehistoric features. The geophysical survey recorded a number of pits (SU12NW646) and small ring-ditches (SU12NW646). Excavated features include four Early Neolithic pits with Windmill Hill style vessel sherds and flint tool manufacture debitage; a posthole was also considered to be Early Neolithic (SU12NW100). One pit contained a sherd of Late Neolithic Grooved Ware. Other dated features include a Bronze Age ditch and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pits (SU12NW153). Four ditches and two postholes were tentatively dated to the Iron Age, the slight curve to two of the ditches suggesting these features may have been the remnants of a circular feature, possibly an enclosure or hut (SU12NW206). A series of undated ditches were also excavated in the vicinity (SU12NW646). Four ring-ditches, visible on aerial photographs, are located approximately 400 m south-east of the site (SU12NW690, SU12NW691, SU12NW692 and SU12NW693).

2.3.3 Other investigations suggest a possible Iron Age settlement to the south-west of the Livestock Market (SU12NW676), while 280 m to the south of the site aerial photographs have identified two circular features which have been interpreted as possible barrows (SU12NW678 and SU12NW679). An undated enclosure is also visible at Groves Folly, 1 km to the south of the site (SU12NW626).

2.3.4 Undated but possibly prehistoric field systems have been recorded on aerial photographs, one approximately 675 m east of the site (SU12NW623), with the probable remains of a second 1km to the south-east (SU12NW683).

Romano-British (AD43 -410)

2.3.5 A Roman road aligned north-east to south-west is shown on Ordnance Survey maps, approximately 820 m to the south-east of the site. However, this purported feature is not mentioned by the WHER or the NHLE.

Medieval (AD410 – 1500)

2.3.6 The village of Netherhampton is believed to have medieval origins (SU12NW493).

2.3.7 The settlement of Washern, which may lie approximately 600 m to the north-west of the site, is listed in the Domesday Book as belonging to the Abbey of St Mary of Wilton and contained nine villagers and ten freemen (opendomesday.org).

2.3.8 The Church of St Catherine lies 100 m south of the site. The Grade II listed church was largely rebuilt between 1876–7 but contains the probable remains of a medieval arch

(NHLE1181778). Within the grounds of the church is a standing cross, likely to be medieval, which has a 1.5 m square flagstone base, with a 0.8m square, 0.5 m high decorated socket stone, with a square-based and octagonal section shaft of up to 2m high. The head is not present, and the top of the broken shaft has an almost jagged appearance as a result of its past treatment, presumably by iconoclasts (NHLE1005625). A Grade II listed tomb, the Frampton Memorial, also lies within the grounds of the church, this dating to the mid-19th century (NHLE1355738).

Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1800)

2.3.9 A number of post-medieval buildings survive in the village of Netherhampton. These include the Victoria and Albert public house which dates to the late 17th century (NHLE1181780), the neighbouring Grade II listed cottage, Rest Harrow, of similar date (NHLE1023829), Grade II* listed Netherhampton House, which also dates to the late 17th century, (NHLE1181782) and its Grade II listed gates and walls (NHLE1355739).

2.3.10 Wilton Park lies just 400 m to the west of the site and includes a number of post-medieval buildings and garden features. The buildings include Washern Grange (MWI38749), Daye House (MWI39603), the Loggietta (MW137182) and a boat house (MW137185). The garden features comprise a Palladian Bridge (MW138748), Dairy Bridge (MWI39942), a reservoir (MWI76257), a column of Venus Genetrix (MWI138935), and other garden features identified by topographic survey (MWI76258). An undated mound within the grounds has been interpreted as either a bowl barrow or a prospect mound and may be prehistoric or post-medieval in date (SU03SE612).

Modern (AD 1800 – present)

2.3.11 Netherhampton Farm is a partially extant 19th century estate farmstead built with towers and gables (MWI64464). The regular courtyard is of E-plan, the farmhouse set away from the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of the associated traditional buildings (MWI70808).

2.3.12 Within Netherhampton is a 19th century farmstead of loose courtyard plan (MWI70810). Three sides of the courtyard are formed by agricultural buildings, with additional detached elements to the main plan, the farmhouse set away from the yard. Flint Cottage (MWI70809), on the eastern side of Netherhampton, is part of this 19th century farmstead. A pair of attached cottages (5 and 6 Netherhampton village) dating to c. 1860 (NHLE1023828) are located approximately 260 m west of the site.

2.3.13 Approximately 540 m south of Netherhampton Farm is the location of a Second World War heavy anti-aircraft battery. It was armed with four 3.7-inch mobile guns with GL Mark II radar in 1942, when it was manned by 301 Battery of the 98th Royal Artillery Regiment (MWI32006).

2.3.14 Overlooking the Nadder valley and 1km to the north-east of the site is a pillbox (MWI31817), brick-shuttered and with concrete rendering, the upper part surmounting an adjacent 1.2 m high stone farmyard wall.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the excavation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020b) and in compliance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014a), were to:

- examine the archaeological resource within a given area or site within a framework of defined research objectives;
- seek a better understanding of the resource;
- compile a lasting record of the resource; and
- analyse and interpret the results of the excavation and disseminate them and to place them into context.

3.2 Research objectives

3.2.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site from the previous evaluation, the research objectives of the excavation defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020b) were to:

- Confirm the nature and date of the early medieval activity and to determine if there is any evidence for domestic activity as opposed to agricultural activity.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020b) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in CIfA guidance (CIfA 2014a). The post-excavation assessment and reporting followed advice issued by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO 2015). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.1.1 The excavation comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of a single area measuring 600 m^2 (**Fig. 1**).

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The excavation area was set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the same position as that proposed in the WSI (**Fig. 1**). The topsoil/overburden was removed in level spits using a 360º excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until the archaeological horizon, or the natural geology was exposed.

4.2.2 Where necessary, the surfaces of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the excavation. A sample of natural features, such as tree-throw holes, was also investigated.

4.2.3 Spoil derived from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. A metal detector was also used. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

Recording

4.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

4.2.5 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.2.6 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

General

4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020b). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and CIfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal).

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 The Assistant County Archaeologist for WCAS monitored the works on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the Assistant County Archaeologist.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

Summary of archaeological features and deposits

5.1.1 Although contamination in the north-west corner prevented full examination of the whole area of the site, a high density of features was revealed and investigated across the remainder.

5.1.2 The recorded features comprise ditches, gullies, pits, postholes, a wall and a well, relating to three main periods of activity (**Fig. 2**): the Saxo-Norman, post-medieval and modern periods, although a number of features remain undated.

5.1.3 The following sections present the results of the excavations.

5.1.4 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**).

Methods of stratigraphic assessment and quantity of data

5.1.5 All digitally recorded and drawn records from the excavation have been collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. Key data has been loaded into a database,

which can be updated during any further analysis. Preliminary phasing of archaeological features and deposits was principally undertaken using stratigraphic relationships and the spot dating from artefacts, particularly pottery.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 The naturally occurring geological substrate across the site was yellowish chalk with patches of yellow sand and gravel (1105). The latter deposits are the result of fluvial and alluvial action related to meandering rivers and episodes of flooding.

5.2.2 Above this was subsoil 1102, up to 0.35 m thick, a mid-greyish brown clayey silt containing medium to coarse gravel inclusions.

5.2.3 The uppermost deposits, up to 0.4 m thick, consisted largely of modern levelling layers probably associated with the demolition of the farm buildings in the vicinity. In the western part was a spread of black silty clay (1161) beneath a layer of compacted white chalk, this sealed by a layer of dark grey clay (1162). In the north-eastern area was layer 1160 which butted wall 1159, the layer consisting of light brownish grey sandy silty clay with slate inclusions. All these deposits, across the site, lay below a layer of compact white chalk with occasional flint nodules (1101) and, finally, made ground consisting of grey and white chalk mixed with rubble containing broken slate (1100).

5.3 Saxo-Norman (AD 900–1200)

(**Fig. 2**)

5.3.1 Ditch 1108 was oriented ESE to WSW and ran broadly parallel to ditch 1110, diverging from it to the east. It had steep concave sides and a flat base and measured 0.7 m wide and 0.26 m deep (**Fig. 3.1; Pl. 1**). It was filled with 1109, a mid-greyish brown silty sandy clay and contained a sherd of Cheddar-type ware and a single fragment of animal bone. The western end of ditch 1108 was cut by post-medieval pit 1141.

5.3.2 Ditch 1110 was oriented east to west and ran parallel to the eastern end of ditch 1108. It had straight sides, a concave base and measured 0.66 m wide and 0.33 m deep (**Fig. 3.1**). It was filled with 1111, a mid-greyish brown silty sandy clay and contained single sherds of Cheddar-type ware and Wessex coarseware. The western end of ditch 1110 was cut by post-medieval ditch 1135 and it was not seen to continue west beyond this.

5.3.3 NNE to SSW oriented ditch 1129, located near the south-west corner of the site, was almost entirely truncated by unphased ditch 1137, but what survived was 0.4 m wide, 0.05 m deep and appeared to terminate to the south-west. It was filled by 1130, a mid-grey silty sandy clay, and contained a sherd of Wessex coarseware pottery, a worked flint and a piece of burnt flint. Ditch 1129 was not identified in the slot cut through ditch 1137 approximately 4 m to the north-east (see below), but it may have been the same feature (ditch 914 excavated during the evaluation) continuing to the south-east of ditch 1137 (and cut by it) close to its projected junction with undated ditch 1163. Ditch 914 was 7 m long, 0.4 m wide, with a bulbous curving terminal, perhaps a separate feature, and had a further short length of possible ditch adjacent to it.

5.3.4 Sub-circular pit 1106 (**Fig. 3.2; Pl. 2**) was situated in the north-east of the site. It measured 1.02 m by 0.88 m and 0.22 m deep and had a straight edge on the south side, a stepped edge on the north side and a concave base. The mid-brownish grey silty sandy clay fill, 1107, contained a single sherd of Wessex coarseware.

5.3.5 Sub-oval pit 1125 was 0.52 m long, 0.38 m wide and 0.37 m deep, with vertical, concave sides and an irregular/undulating base (**Pl. 3**). It was filled by mid-greyish green silty clay, 1126 and there was some evidence from the environmental assemblage (see below) that cess had been incorporated within the fill. Two sherds of flint-gritted ware, two sherds of Wessex coarseware and a single fragment of animal bone were recovered.

5.4 Post-medieval (AD 1500–1800)

(**Fig. 2**)

5.4.1 Ditch 1135 crossed the entire length of the site in on a NNE to SSW orientation. It was filled with 1136, a dark greyish brown silty clay which contained and four sherds of post-medieval Verwood earthenware and three fragments of animal bone. Ditch 1135 cut Saxo-Norman pits 1141 and 1146, whilst it was in turn cut by post-medieval pit 1139, well 1112 and wall construction cut 1157.

5.4.2 Sub-circular pit 1121 was 0.5 m in diameter and 0.23 m deep with vertical, straight sides and a flat base (**Pl. 4**). It contained dark greyish brown silty clay, 1122, and finds included post-medieval brick, two fragments of medieval roof tile, and single sherds of Staffordshire-type and Verwood earthenware.

5.4.3 Sub-rectangular pit 1131 was 4 m long, 2 m wide and 0.4 m deep, with steep, concave sides. It was filled with a dark greyish brown silty loam with very common flint gravels. Finds included a sherd of post-medieval redware, cattle and horse bones and what appeared to be most of a sheep skeleton, along with part of an iron chain.

5.4.4 Sub-rectangular pit 1141 was 4.6 m long by at least 2 m wide. It cut Saxo-Norman ditch 1108 but was itself cut by post-medieval ditch 1135 and modern well 1112. It had a light greyish brown sandy silty clay fill, 1142, from which two pieces of post-medieval brick were recovered.

5.4.5 Sub-rectangular pit 1146 was 1.9 m long by 0.94 m wide and was cut by post-medieval ditch 1135. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown silty sandy clay with a fragment of post-medieval brick and three fragments of animal bone.

5.4.6 Sub-oval pit 1139 was 2.3 m long by 1.4 m wide. It cut post-medieval ditch 1135 and had a single fill, 1140, a dark brownish which contained a sherd of post-medieval Verwood earthenware and a fragment of clay pipe.

5.5 Modern (1800–present)

(**Fig. 2**)

5.5.1 Circular well 1112, constructed from machine-made bricks and bonded with mortar (**Pl. 5**), cut post-medieval ditch 1135 and pit 1141. At some point the well had been filled with concrete and then later had a building foundation cut into the west side.

5.5.2 Apparently isolated, square posthole 1127 had steep, straight sides and a flat base. It was filled with 1128, a dark grey silty clay. Although no dating evidence was recovered, its shape suggests it to be a modern feature.

5.5.3 In the south-east corner of the site, oval posthole 1133 was 0.56 m long by 0.37 m wide and 0.09 m deep. It had moderate convex sides and an irregular/undulating base. The

single fill 1134, a dark greyish brown silty clay, produced no dating evidence but a modern date is again suggested.

5.5.4 Sub-circular pit 1143 measured 4 m long by at least 2.4 m wide with its southern edge extending outside of the limit of excavation. It was interpreted as a modern feature and not excavated. The uppermost fill was 1144, a mid-greyish brown silty sandy clay with common flint inclusions.

5.5.5 Linear construction cut 1157 was oriented south-east to north-west, had vertical, straight sides and a flat base, and cut post-medieval ditch 1135. It contained wall 1159 which was constructed from complete and part-complete, irregularly laid, machine-made bricks, bonded with mortar; it survived to a height of 0.08 m (**Pl. 6**). Around the wall in construction cut 1157 was 1158, a light yellowish grey sandy mortar with large flint nodule inclusions that acted as packing.

5.5.6 Layer 1145 was sub-rectangular in plan, covering an area 4.5 m long by 2.7 m wide, and consisted of a mid-greyish blue/black silty clay with rare flint inclusions. It overlay undated ditch 1149 and post-medieval pit 1139. The nature of the deposit led to the tentative interpretation in the field that the layer accumulated from the pooling of water.

5.5.7 In the north-west corner of the site was 1151, an irregularly shaped area (at least 12 m by 10 m) of modern contamination. It comprised black silty clay 1152 which contained occasional sub-angular flints. It was unexcavated but sealed undated ditches 1137 and 1163.

5.6 Uncertain date

(**Fig. 2**)

5.6.1 In the south-east corner of the site was a group of six postholes which ran in pairs, north to south, together forming structure 1166 that was 2.8 m long by 0.8 m wide. Four (1113, 1115, 1117, 1119) of the postholes were excavated but no finds were recovered. They were sub-circular with most having a diameter of 0.2–0.3 m (with a diameter of 0.7 m, posthole 1119 is an exception) and 0.1–0.3 m deep.

5.6.2 Sub-circular pit 1123, 3 m to the west of structure 1166, was 0.65 m long by 0.60 m wide and 0.35 m deep. It had a single fill, 1124, a very dark grey silty clay.

5.6.3 Ditch 1137, at least 10 m long, ran north-east to south-west and was 1.26 m wide and 0.72 m deep (**Fig. 3.3; Pl. 7**). It was cut along the same line as Saxo-Norman ditch 1129 and had completely removed it in places, perhaps representing a recut of broadly the same period and also terminating to the south-west. At the north end the extent of ditch 1157 was obscured by contaminated area 1151. The first 0.2m depth of secondary fill 1148, a dark greyish brown silty sandy clay, was hand dug, but due to the level of contamination which was more evident in the lower deposit (1138), the remainder of the slot was dug by machine. Fill 1138 was a mid-yellowish grey silty sandy clay with sparse subrounded flint and common chalk inclusions, these mostly concentrated at the top of the fill.

5.6.4 Ditch 1163 was oriented WNW to ESE and could have been a contemporary extension to the east of ditch 1137, the junction obscured by contaminated area 1151. It was at least 3 m long, terminating to the east, 0.54 m wide and 0.33 m deep with steep, convex sides and a V-shaped base. It had a single fill, 1164, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay.

5.6.5 Ditch 1165 was oriented NNE to SSW, broadly parallel and 2.5–3.5 m west of ditch 1137, with a gap of approximately 1 m between this and the eastern terminus of ditch 1163. However, whether any or all of these three undated ditches were contemporary is unknown. Ditch 1165 extended for at least 25 m across the excavated area, narrowing to the north. It was explored by three different interventions, 912 excavated during the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2020a), 1149 and 1153. In intervention 1149 the ditch was 1.56 m wide and 0.41 m deep, had steep sides and an irregular/undulating base. It contained a single fill, 1150, a mid-grey silty clay. In intervention 1153, the ditch was 1.62 m wide and 0.7 m deep, had moderate, concave sides and an irregular/undulating base (**Pl. 8**). It had three fills: primary fill 1154, a light grey, with greenish brown patches, sandy clay loam; above this was secondary fill 1155, a mid-dark grey silty loam; uppermost fill 1156 was a mid-dark brown silty loam.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the mitigation excavation; this augments the small quantity found during the evaluation phase. The assemblage ranges in date from prehistoric to post-medieval/modern and includes a small but significant Saxo-Norman component (10th–12th century).

6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context; totals by material type are given in **Table 1** (also including the quantities from the evaluation stage), while **Table 2** presents the detailed quantification by context. Statements on the potential of the finds are based on the combined totals.

Table 1 Finds totals by material type

	EVALUATION		MITIGATION		TOTAL	
MATERIAL	**No.**	**Wt. (g)**	**No.**	**Wt. (g)**	**No.**	**Wt. (g)**
Pottery	10	232	18	388	28	620
Ceramic building material	5	2194	8	3043	13	5237
Clay pipe			1	4	1	4
Burnt flint	4	159	1	38	5	197
Flint	2	2	12	12	14	14
Glass	1	12			1	12
Slag	1	187			1	187
Iron	1	21	2	74	3	95
Animal bone	403	1181	31	323	434	1504
Shell	1	8			1	8

Table 2 Mitigation excavation finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Pottery	Other Finds
1107			1/5	
1109	1/35		1/49	
1110			2/8	
1122		4/176	2/132	
1126	1/3		4/13	
1130			2/35	1 burnt flint; 12 worked flint
1132	23/190		1/10	2 iron
1136	3/58		4/109	
1140			1/27	1 clay pipe
1142		2/19		
1147	3/37	1/37		
unstrat		1/2811		
Total	**31/323**	**8/3043**	**18/388**	

CBM = ceramic building material

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 The small pottery assemblage amounts to 18 sherds, weighing 388 g, and ranges in date from Saxo-Norman to post-medieval. All sherds have been quantified by ware type within each context; a list of pottery by context is given in **Table 3**. The presence of identifiable vessel forms and other diagnostic features has been noted. The level of recording corresponds to the 'basic record' advocated by national standards, designed for the rapid characterisation of assemblages (Barclay et al 2016, section 2.4.5). Quantification has been by sherd count, sherd weight and maximum number of vessels (MNV), counting conjoining sherds and non-joining but almost certainly same-vessel sherds as 1.

Table 3 Pottery by context

Context	Date	Ware	No.	Wt. (g)	MNV	Comment
1107	C11/C12	Wessex coarseware	1	5	1	body sherd, coarse fabric variant (E422a)
1109	C10/C11	Cheddar-type ware	1	49	1	wheel-thrown jar rim
1110	C10/C11	Cheddar-type ware	1	3	1	body sherd
1110	C11/C12	Wessex coarseware	1	5	1	body sherd, scratch-marked; medium-grained fabric variant (E422b)
1122	C18	Staffs-type mottled ware	1	45	1	base of cylindrical tankard with annular reeding

1122	C17/C18	Verwood earthenware	1	87	1	rim sherd, flanged dish/bowl, internally glazed
1126	C10-C12	Flint-gritted ware	2	11	2	Small body sherd and possible rim sherd
1126	C11/C12	Wessex coarseware	2	2	2	Tiny body sherds, medium-grained fabric variant (E422b)
1130	C11/C12	Wessex coarseware	2	35	1	body sherd, scratch-marked; coarse fabric variant (E422a)
1132	C16+	Redware	1	10	1	body sherd, externally glazed (partial)
1136	C17/C18	Verwood earthenware	4	109	1	rim; flanged dish/bowl, internally glazed
1140	C17+	Verwood earthenware	1	27	1	body sherd

MNV = Maximum Number of vessels

Saxo-Norman (10th–12th century)

6.2.2 Ten sherds fall into this chronological range. Two sherds are from wheel thrown vessels in Cheddar-type ware; one of these is from a rounded jar with a short, everted rim with a simple rounded profile. These sherds are comparable to wares found at the Cheddar royal palaces in Somerset: hard and wheel thrown, containing sparse quartz and burnt-out limestone inclusions (Rahtz 1979, 309–18, fabric E). Subsequent analysis suggested a source in south or central Wiltshire (Vince 1984, ch. 11, 12–16). Examples have not, as far as is known, been previously identified in Salisbury, although the ware is known from Wilton and Amesbury.

6.2.3 Two sherds are in flint-gritted fabrics and fall into a regional tradition of flint-gritted wares which are found in association with Saxo-Norman wheel thrown wares; they are broadly dated as 10th–12th century.

6.2.4 The other six sherds are in coarse quartz-rich fabrics which belong to the regional ceramic tradition of Wessex coarseware (Mepham 2018). This has a wide potential date range, with an origin as early as the mid/late Saxon period and continuing in use through to the 14th and possibly 15th century. From the early 13th to early 14th century production in the Salisbury area was based at Laverstock, but outside this date range the location(s) of production is unknown. Wessex coarsewares are common in 11th-/12th-century assemblages around Salisbury, such as at Old Sarum and Wilton (Stone and Charlton 1935; Mepham 2012). None of the three sherds seen here are diagnostic, but two carry external scratch-marking, typically seen in the later 11th/12th century.

6.2.5 The ten Saxo-Norman sherds provide dating evidence (albeit slim) for pits 1106 and 1125, ditches 1108 and 1110, and ditch terminal 1129. Up to five further sherds of this date came from evaluation contexts.

Post-medieval

6.2.6 The remaining eight sherds are post-medieval. Seven are earthenwares, of which six are in the distinctively pale-firing fabric of the Verwood-type earthenwares of east Dorset. Verwood-type wares have a lengthy currency; the earliest excavated kiln dates to the mid-17th century, and the last kiln closed in 1952. Four sherds from ditch 1135 are from a single vessel, a flanged dish or bowl of 17th-/18th-century date, and there is a rim from a similar vessel from pit 1121. A single redware sherd, from pit 1131, is likely to pre-date the mid-18th century, the point at which Verwood-type wares expanded their production and distribution to dominate the market across south Wiltshire.

6.2.7 Finally, the base of a cylindrical tankard in Staffordshire-type mottled ware (the type was also made in Bristol), decorated with annular reeding around the base, is of 18th-century date.

6.2.8 Post-medieval sherds came from pits 1121, 1131 and 1139, and ditch 1135.

6.3 Ceramic building material

6.3.1 The eight pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) found include two of medieval roof tile, residual finds in post-medieval pit 1121. The remainder consists of brick and includes one complete example from structure 1112. This is an unfrogged type of standard measurements (215 x 105 x 60 mm), of 18th-century or later date. None of the other fragments retain any complete dimensions.

6.4 Worked and burnt flint

6.4.1 One piece of prehistoric worked flint was found, as a residual find in early medieval ditch terminal 1129. This is a broken flake, patinated and showing edge damage. In the absence of any chronologically distinctive features this can only be broadly dated as Neolithic/Bronze Age. A further 11 pieces of worked flint retrieved from a sieved soil sample from the same feature comprise waste flakes (some cortical) and small chips in a noticeably fresh condition; these have the appearance of relatively recent waste (i.e., medieval) from the preparation of walling flint.

6.4.2 A single piece of burnt, unworked flint is undatable, although this material type is often taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity. In this instance it is not possible to confirm that dating, although it may be noted that the piece came from the same context as the worked flint flake.

6.5 Animal bone

6.5.1 A total of 31 fragments (323 g) of animal bone were recovered during the excavation. A fragment of cattle scapula came from Saxo-Norman ditch 1108. Two sheep/goat bones, a scapula and humerus, came from post-medieval ditch 1135, with further identified bones from post-medieval pits 1125, 1131 and 1146, including several cattle and sheep/goat bones, a pig canine tooth, a horse second phalanx and the ulna from a jackdaw. One of the sheep/goat bones had been sawn through the midshaft.

6.6 Other finds

6.6.1 Other finds comprise two iron objects from post-medieval ditch terminal 1129 (nail and oval chain link, neither chronologically distinctive) and a clay tobacco pipe stem from pit 1139 (17th-century or later).

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Two bulk samples were taken from a potential cess pit (1125) and a ditch (1129) of Saxo-Norman date and were processed for the recovery and assessment of the environmental evidence.

7.2 Aims and methods

7.2.1 The purpose of this assessment is to determine the potential of the environmental remains preserved at the site to address project aims and to provide data for wider research frameworks. This assessment follows recommendations set out by Historic England (Campbell *et al.* 2011).

7.2.2 The bulk sediment samples were around 20 litres in volume and were processed by standard flotation methods in a Siraf-type flotation tank; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm and 1/0.25 mm fractions. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted by eye and discarded. The environmental material extracted from the residues was added to the flots. The flots were sorted in full and a subsample of the fine residue fractions were scanned and sorted using a stereo microscope at magnifications of up to x40.

7.2.3 Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of animal remains, such as burrowing snails (*Cecilioides acicula),* or earthworm eggs and insects, which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions prevailed on site. The preservation and nature of the charred and mineralised plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains such as terrestrial molluscs, and animal bone, was recorded. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30–99, A = 30–10, B = 9–5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals (not the number of remains) per taxa.

7.2.4 Taxonomical identifications of important taxa were carried out in comparison with relevant literature and modern reference collections, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al.* (2012), for cereals. Mollusc nomenclature follows Anderson (2005).

7.3 Results

7.3.1 The flots from the bulk sediment samples were small (**Appendix 2**). There were low numbers of bioturbation proxies such as roots and modern terrestrial snails, which can be indicative of some stratigraphic movement. Environmental evidence comprised charred and mineralised plant remains, molluscs and animal bone.

7.3.2 Charred plant material was poorly preserved. Wood charcoal was noted in generally small quantities and comprised mature wood charcoal. Remains of terrestrial molluscs were present in context 1130 and small animal bones, including small fish bones, were also present in both samples.

7.3.3 The charred plant remains consisted of hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.), naked wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*), wheat (*Triticum* sp.), oat (*Avena* sp.) and unidentifiable cereal grains (Triticeae), which were often fragmented. Other carbonised plant remains consisted of a grass seed (Poaceae), recovered from context 1126.

7.3.4 Fragments of carbonised hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*) were recovered from context 1130, as was a single mineralised cleaver seed (*Galium aparine*) and an unidentifiable seed which was also mineralised.

7.4 Discussion

7.4.1 A small assemblage of charred and mineralised plant remains have been retrieved. The cultivated species represented – hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and naked wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) – are consistent with the suite of crops known to be grown during the Saxo-Norman and post-medieval periods in southern Britain, although few diagnostic remains are present.

7.4.2 The environmental evidence possibly indicates cess in Saxo-Norman context 1126. Typical indicators of cess include mineralised plant and insect remains (especially fruits, cereal bran and fly puparia), together with small fish bone and green-coloured concretions (Smith 2012). In this case, green sediment encrusting on the charred plant remains was observed, alongside green concretions and small fish bone. However, mineralised plant remains were absent. Overall, while there are some indicators of cess material, the full 'package' of environmental indicators for cess material and cesspits were not present (Smith 2012); it is possible that some cess material was redeposited or disturbed.

7.4.3 Saxo-Norman context 1130 yielded a small quantity of poorly preserved cereal remains and two mineralised seeds. It is not unusual for a scattering of mineralised plant remains to be recovered from Saxo-Norman, medieval and post-medieval archaeological contexts.

7.4.4 Overall, the limited number of samples combined with the low density of environmental evidence means that there is very little of diagnostic value in this assemblage.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1.1 The archaeological excavation fulfilled its aims and objectives. They indicated a concentration of features within this part of the development area and confirmed the existence of Saxo-Norman features.

8.1.2 The broadly NNE to SSW and WNW to ESE orientation of the Saxo-Norman ditches was apparently followed by all the later ditches. There is evidence that one of the Saxo-Norman ditches, 1129, was recut (and completely removed in places) by undated later ditch 1137, while ditch 1135 contained post-medieval material. Two other, undated ditches are thought likely to be of Saxo-Norman or medieval date and to have predated Netherhampton Farm when it was built on the site in the 19th century.

8.1.3 The ditches probably relate to croft boundaries associated with the tofts of the village of Netherhampton situated approximately 50 m to the south along Parish Road and/or associated fields, pasture or trackways. Particularly notable are the principal north–south ditches, 1135 of post-medieval date and undated, parallel ditch 1165 to the east, perhaps forming a trackway as well as a boundary between crofts extending at least 75 m back from the street frontage. Cheddar-type ware was recovered from some of the ditches indicating settlement originating at least as early as the 10th–11th century. Recutting or re-establishment of these ditches into the post-medieval periods suggests relative stability and longevity of the croft boundaries, and at least some of these may be represented on the 1773 Andrews' and Dury's Map of Wiltshire.

8.1.4 The pits and postholes containing Saxo-Norman and post-medieval finds were also likely associated with the village tofts. The only structure that was identified, 1166, may have been a small outbuilding, and although undated may have been connected with the early tofts.

8.1.5 Modern features, including a wall, well pits and postholes, can be related to Netherhampton Farm, constructed in the 19th century, and the associated agricultural activity.

9 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

9.1 Stratigraphic potential

9.1.1 A limited number and range of archaeological features dating from the Saxo-Norman, post-medieval and modern periods were recorded. There is no potential for further stratigraphic analysis of these features beyond that which has been undertaken in this post-excavation assessment.

9.1.2 However, the evaluation and excavation have demonstrated the potential for early (Saxo-Norman) features probably related to what became the medieval village of Netherhampton to extend into the southern part of the development and adjacent areas.

9.2 Finds potential

9.2.1 Negligible quantities of prehistoric finds (one sherd of pottery, three pieces of worked flint), all residual in later contexts, merely give an indication of prehistoric activity in the vicinity. Later finds are by no means numerous, but the presence of a small Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman component (a maximum of 15 sherds) is of some local interest; this small group appears to be contemporary with pre-Conquest and Conquest-period activity in Amesbury and Wilton, and at Old Sarum. Later medieval and post-medieval finds (pottery, CBM, clay pipe, glass, metalwork) are of little or no archaeological significance.

9.2.2 No further analysis is proposed for the finds, but a quantified statement on the Saxo-Norman pottery should be included in any publication note prepared for the site, and the Cheddar-type jar rim could be illustrated in support of this.

9.3 Environmental potential

9.3.1 The assemblage (Saxo-Norman) recovered requires no further analysis. Poor recovery may be a result depositional conditions, but a contributing factor is likely to be the small sample sizes.

9.4 Summary of potential

9.4.1 Although of local interest, the excavations and excavated material have no potential for further analysis. It is recommended that a publication note outlining the results of the evaluation and mitigation is published in an appropriate location, in this case the *Wiltshire Natural History and Archaeology Magazine*, the county archaeological journal.

10 STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 Museum

10.1.1 The archive resulting from the excavation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. The Salisbury Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **SBYWM:2019.77**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

10.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

10.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by The Salisbury Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014c; Brown 2011).

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

- 1 cardboard box of artefacts and ecofacts
- 2 files of paper records

Digital archive

10.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by full metadata. Full details of the collection, processing and documentation of digital data are given in the project Digital Management Plan (available on request).

10.3 Selection strategy

10.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

10.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; WA's internal selection policy) and follows CIfA's 'Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives'. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

10.3.3 Detailed selection proposals for the complete project archive (combining evaluation and excavation), comprising finds, environmental material and site records (analogue and digital), are made in the site-specific Selection Strategy (**Appendix 3**). The proposals are summarised below.

Finds

- *Pottery (28 sherds)*: a very small assemblage, but occurrence of Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman material is of interest. Limited archaeological significance and further research potential. Recommend retaining all.

- *Ceramic Building Material (13 pieces)*: very small assemblage, consisting of commonly occurring, well documented types. Little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential. Recommend retaining none.

- *Worked Flint (14 pieces)*: the occurrence of possible early prehistoric (Mesolithic/Early Neolithic) flintwork in the evaluation phase is of some interest, but the quantity is too small to be significant, and all of the flint is redeposited. 11 pieces are possibly recent walling flint waste. Limited archaeological significance; no further research potential. Recommend retaining none.

- *Animal Bone (434 fragments)*: assemblage consists largely of a single individual (articulated skeleton of immature pig from post-medieval deposit). Other bones constitute far too small an assemblage for any comment on animal husbandry, etc. Little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential. Recommend retaining none.

- *Other finds: other categories (burnt flint, glass, metalwork, slag, shell)* are represented by negligible quantities, are of little or no archaeological significance and have no further research potential. Recommend retaining none.

Environmental material

10.3.4 Some of the material retrieved from environmental samples merits retention with the site archive for future access. This is a summary of proposals for a site-specific selection strategy (**Appendix 3**).

10.3.5 Assessed flots and residue with extracted materials with no further research potential (this is established on a case by case in **Appendix 3**) may be discarded.

Documentary records

10.3.6 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

10.3.7 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

10.4 Security copy

10.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

10.5 OASIS

10.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (http://oasis.ac.uk) has been initiated, with key fields completed (**Appendix 4**). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Assistant County

Archaeologist on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

11 COPYRIGHT

11.1 Archive and report copyright

11.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. 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 conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

11.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

11.2 Third party data copyright

11.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of *the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Context summary

Voided contexts: 1104

Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
1100	**Layer**	**Made ground**	**n/a**
Grey and white chalk and rubble with chalk rubble and broken slate inclusions.			
1101	**Layer**	**Made ground**	**n/a**
White chalk compact chalk with chalk and occasional flint nodules inclusions.			
1102	**Layer**	**Subsoil**	**n/a**
Mid-greyish brown clay silt, 3% medium to coarse gravel sized subangular flint.			
1103	**Layer**	**Made ground**	**n/a**
Levelling layer of compacted white chalk.			
1105	**Layer**	**Natural**	**n/a**
Chalk, gravel, clay, sand with gravel, flint inclusions.			
1106	**Cut**	**Pit**	**1107**
Sub-circular pit with moderate, straight sides and a concave base. Length: 0.88 m. Width: 1.02 m. Depth: 0.22 m.			
1107	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**1106**
Mid-brown grey silty sandy clay with rare subangular flint 1% <60mm occasional chalk inclusions.			
1108	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**1109**
Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.70 m. Depth: 0.26 m.			
1109	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**1108**
Mid-grey brown friable silty sandy clay with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions			
1110	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**1111**
Linear ditch with moderate, straight sides and a concave base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.66 m. Depth: 0.33 m.			
1111	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**1110**
Mid-grey brown friable silty sandy clay with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions.			
1112	**Masonry**	**Well**	**n/a**
Circular well with unknown sides and an unknown base. Constructed from brick and bonded with mortar.			
1113	**Cut**	**Posthole**	**1114**
Oval posthole with steep, straight sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: 0.42 m. Width: 0.22 m. Depth: 0.16 m.			
1114	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**1113**
Mid-grey silty clay, friable with occasional chalk pea gravels inclusions.			
1115	**Cut**	**Posthole**	**1116**
Sub-circular posthole with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 0.22 m. Width: 0.28 m. Depth: 0.10 m.			
1116	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**1115**
Mid-greyish silty clay with occasional chalk gravels inclusions.			
1117	**Cut**	**Posthole**	**1118**
Sub-circular posthole with steep, straight sides and a concave base. Length: 0.24 m. Width: 0.21 m. Depth: 0.30 m.			
1118	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**1117**
Mid-grey brown silty clay.			
1119	**Cut**	**Posthole**	**1120**
Sub-circular posthole with steep, straight sides and a concave base. Diameter: 0.70 m.			
1120	**Fill**	**Fill**	**1119**
Mid-greyish silty clay.			
1121	**Cut**	**Pit**	**1122**
Sub-circular pit with vertical, straight sides and a flat base. Diameter: 0.50 m. Depth: 0.23 m.			
1122	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**1121**
Dark grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint, occasional charcoal flecks inclusions.			
1123	**Cut**	**Pit**	**1124**
Sub-circular pit with irregular, irregular sides and a flat base. Length: 0.65 m. Width: 0.60 m. Depth: 0.35 m.			

Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
1124	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**1123**
Very dark grey silty clay with occasional flint gravel (7%), rare chalk (1-3%), rare charcoal (<1%) inclusions.			
1125	**Cut**	**Pit**	**1126**
Sub-oval pit with vertical, concave sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: 0.52 m. Width: 0.38 m. Depth: 0.37 m.			
1126	**Fill**	**Deliberate dump**	**1125**
Mid-greyish green silty clay with rare flint, sparse chalk flecks inclusions.			
1127	**Cut**	**Posthole**	**1128**
Square posthole with steep, straight sides and a flat base.			
1128	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**1127**
Dark grey silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint, chalk pea gravel inclusions.			
1129	**Cut**	**Ditch terminal**	**1130**
Linear ditch terminal. Length: >2.00 m.			
1130	**Fill**	**Deliberate backfill**	**1129**
Mid-grey silty sandy clay with common subangular flint 40% < 200mm, common chalk gravels inclusions.			
1131	**Cut**	**Pit**	**1132**
Possible sub-rectangular pit with steep, concave sides. Length: 4.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth: >0.40 m.			
1132	**Fill**	**Deliberate dump**	**1131**
Dark greyish brown silty loam with very common flint gravels (30%, <10–60mm), common chalk (15%, <6–30mm), rare charcoal 3%, 2–30mm), inclusions.			
1133	**Cut**	**Posthole**	**1134**
Oval posthole with moderate, convex sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: 0.56 m. Width: 0.37 m. Depth: 0.09 m.			
1134	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**1133**
Dark grey brown silty clay, friable with very common sub-angular flint inclusions.			
1135	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**1136**
Linear ditch.			
1136	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**1135**
Dark grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions.			
1137	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**1138, 1148**
Linear unidentified feature with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 1.26 m. Depth: 0.72 m.			
1138	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**1137**
Mid-yellowish grey silty sandy clay with sparse subrounded flint 5%<100mm, common chalk gravels inclusions.			
1139	**Cut**	**Pit**	**1140**
Sub-oval pit.			
1140	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**1139**
Dark brown grey silty clay with common sub-angular flint inclusions.			
1141	**Cut**	**Pit**	**1142**
Sub-rectangular pit.			
1142	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**1141**
Light grey brown sandy silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions.			
1143	**Cut**	**Pit**	**1144**
Sub-circular pit.			
1144	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**1143**
Mid-grey brown silty sandy clay with common flint inclusions including burnt flint.			
1145	**Layer**	**Pond**	**n/a**
Mid-grey blue black silty clay with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flints inclusions.			
1146	**Cut**	**Pit**	**1147**
Sub-rectangular pit. Length: >1.90 m. Width: >0.94 m.			
1147	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**1146**
Mid-grey brown silty sandy clay with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions.			
1148	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**1137**
Dark greyish brown silty sandy clay with rare sub-rounded flint 3% <40mm, sparse chalk gravels inclusions.			

Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
1149	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**1150**
Linear unidentified feature with steep and an irregular/undulating base. Depth: 0.41 m.			
1150	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**1149**
Mid-grey friable silty clay with occasional sub rounded and sub angular flint and chalk pea grit inclusions.			
1151	**Cut**	**Modern contamination**	**1152**
Modern contamination.			
1152	**Fill**	**Deliberate backfill**	**1151**
Black silty clay with occasional sub-angular flints inclusions.			
1153	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**1154, 1155, 1156**
Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: >0.95 m. Width: 1.62 m. Depth: 0.70 m.			
1154	**Fill**	**Primary fill**	**1153**
Light grey with greenish brown patches sandy clay loam with sparse flint gravel (3-7%, <10–50mm) and rare flint nodules (1-3%, <60–150mm) and rare manganese (<1%, 2–6mm) inclusions.			
1155	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**1153**
Mid dark grey silty loam with moderate flint (10%, <10–50mm), sparse flint nodules (3%, <50–150mm) and moderate chalk flecks (10-15%, <5–15mm) inclusions.			
1156	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**1153**
Mid dark brown silty loam with common flint (20%, <10–50mm), rare flint nodules (3%, <50–150mm) and sparse chalk flecks (3-7%, <5–15mm).			
1157	**Cut**	**Construction cut**	**n/a**
Linear construction cut with vertical, straight sides and a flat base.			
1158	**Fill**	**Deliberate backfill**	**1157**
Light yellow grey sandy, mortar with large flint nodules inclusions.			
1159	**Masonry**	**Wall**	**n/a**
Wall. Constructed from brick and bonded with mortar. Maximum height: 0.08 m.			
1160	**Layer**	**Made ground**	**n/a**
Light brown grey sandy silty clay, friable.			
1161	**Layer**	**Modern contamination**	**n/a**
Black silty clay.			
1162	**Layer**	**Made ground**	**n/a**
Dark grey clay.			
1163	**Cut**	**Ditch**	**1164**
Linear ditch with steep, convex sides and a V-shaped base. Width: 0.54 m. Depth: 0.33 m.			
1164	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**1163**
Dark grey brown sandy, silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions.			
1165	**Group**	**Ditch**	**1149, 1153**
Three different interventions across one north-south ditch.			
1**166**	**Group**	**Structure**	**1113, 1115, 1117, 1119**
A group of six postholes arranged in pairs.			

Appendix 2 Assessment of the environmental evidence – charred plant remains and charcoal

Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation	Analysis recommendations
Saxo-Norman	?Cesspit	1125	1126	209922_1100	19.5	10	<1%	A	-	*Hordeum* sp. (Hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum*, *Triticum* sp., Triticeae	C	Poaceae	3	Mature	-	Poor	No
Saxo-Norman	Ditch	1129	1130	209922_1101	20	5	<1%	B	-	*Triticum* sp., *Avena* sp., Triticeae	C	*Corylus avellana* endocarp fragments	3	Mature	*Galium aparine* (mineralised), indet seed (mineralised), SAB/Fish (B), Moll-t (C).	Poor	No

Key: Scale of Abundance: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30–99, A = 30–10, B = 9–5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Sab/f/c = small animal/fish bones/charred faecal pellets, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-f = fresh-water molluscs, Moll-m = marine molluscs; Analysis: C = charcoal, P = plant, M = molluscs, C14 = radiocarbon.

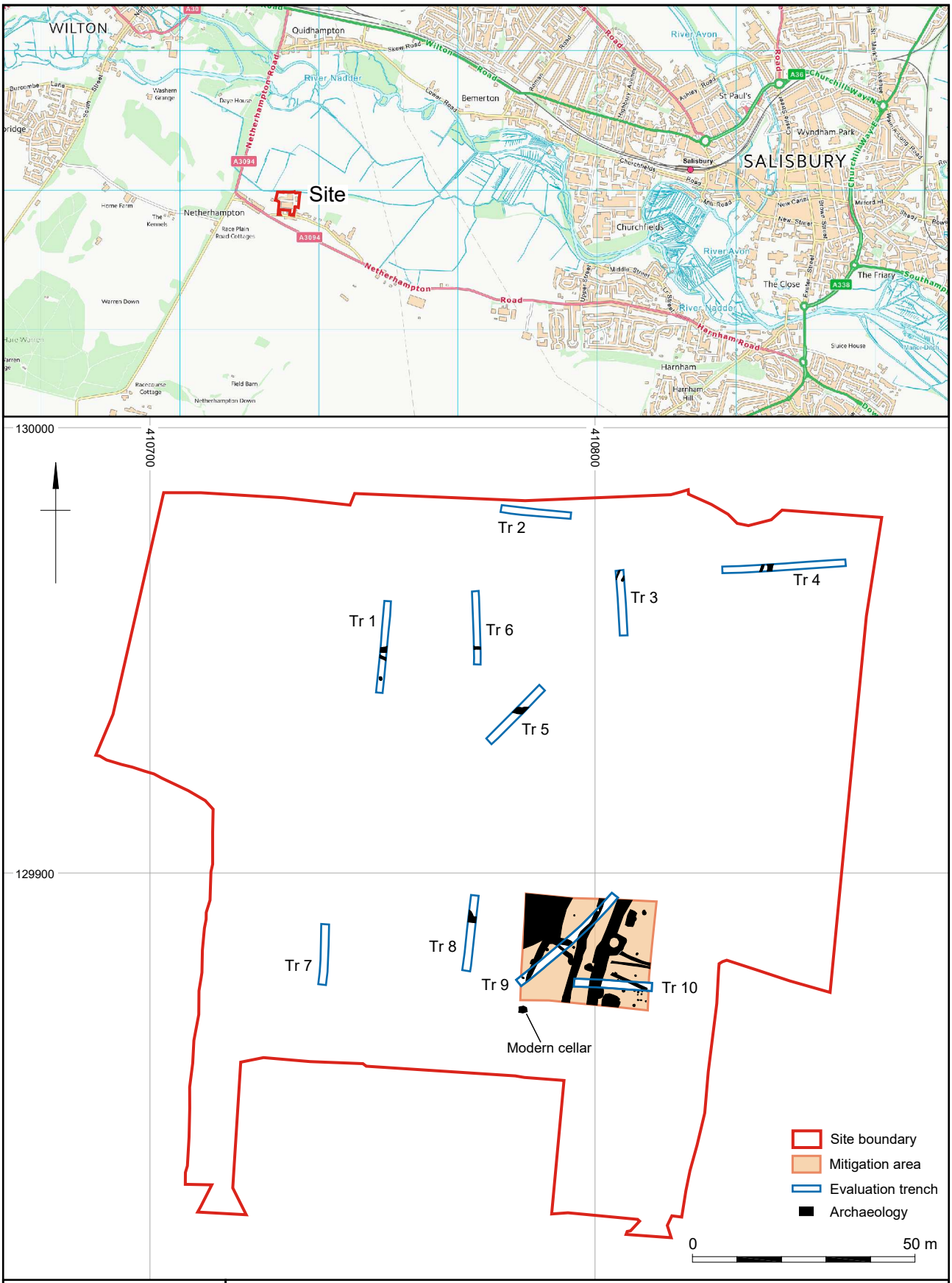
Appendix 3 Selection strategy

Appendix 4 OASIS record

OASIS ID: wessexar1-424704

Project details	
Project name	Netherhampton Farm, Netherhampton, Salisbury, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Nationwide Engineering to conduct an archaeological excavation after initial evaluation. An area of 600m2 was stripped and revealed a series of ditches, pits and postholes dating to the early medieval and post-medieval periods. Some pits, a well and the foundations of a wall associated with the farm buildings were also revealed. A small assemblage of early medieval pottery was recovered.
Project dates	Start: 15-10-2020 End: 23-10-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	wessexar1-404865 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	DITCH Early Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	WELL Modern
Monument type	WALL Modern
Monument type	POST HOLE Uncertain
Monument type	POST HOLE Modern
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'"Environmental Sampling"',"'Targeted Trenches"'
Development type	Housing estate
Development type	Rural residential

Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY NETHERHAMPTON FARM
Postcode	SP2 8PU
Study area	600 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 10778 29918 51.067959101114 -1.84616110577 51 04 04 N 001 50 46 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 50m Max: 50m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Bill Moffat
Project supervisor	Kathryn Brook
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Salisbury Museum
Physical Archive ID	SBYWM:2019.77
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Salisbury Museum
Digital Archive ID	SBYWM:2019.77
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Salisbury Museum
Paper Archive ID	SBYWM:2019.77
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Section","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Netherhampton Farm mitigation, Netherhampton, Salisbury, Wiltshire. Post-excavation Assessment
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Valdez-Tullett, A.
Other bibliographic details	Unpublished report no. 209922.2
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury



Coordinate system: OSGB36
Base plan provided by the client.

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Site location plan with trench locations and mitigation area

Figure 1

Mitigation area
Evaluation trench
Unexcavated
Archaeology - unphased
Archaeology - Saxo-Norman
Archaeology - post-medieval
Modern
Slot
Section

Coordinate system: OSGB36

Date:	23/11/2021
Revision No.:	0
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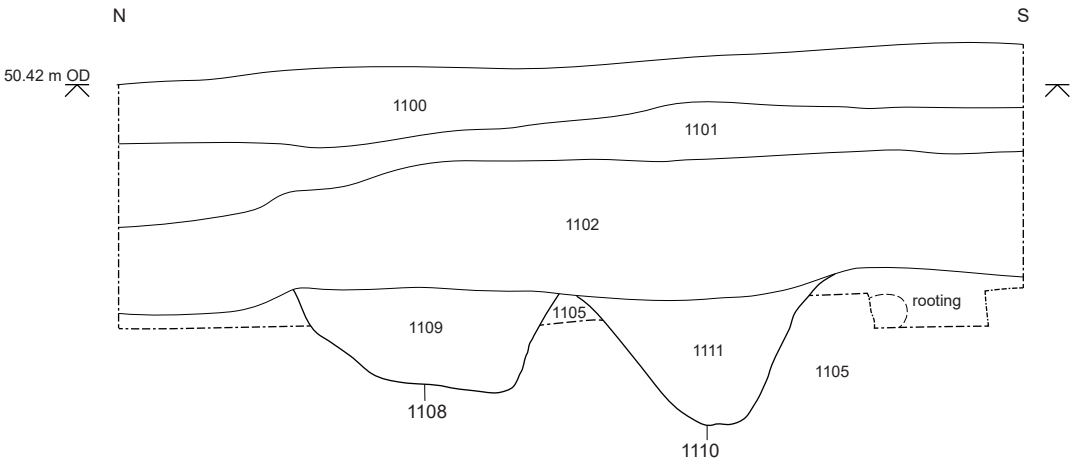
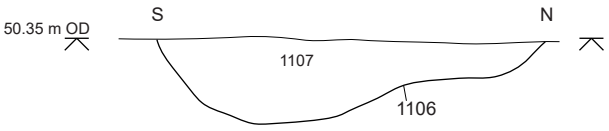
GO\Rep figs\PXA\2021_11_05	

Features by phase - mitigation area

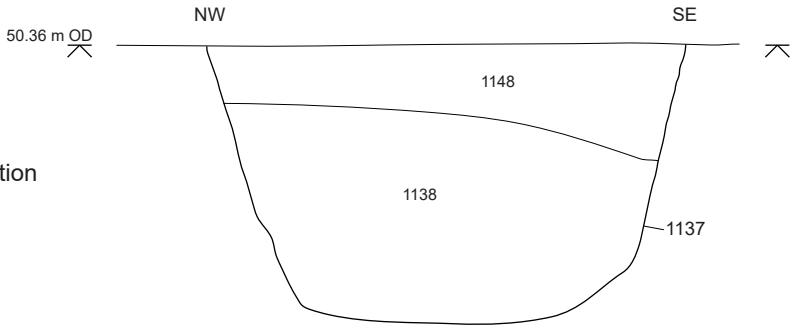
Figure 2

A. West facing section across ditches 1108 and 1110





B. East facing section across pit 1106



C. Sout-west facing section across ditch 1137

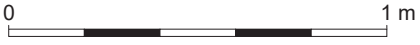


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Plate 1: West facing sections of ditches 1108 (left) and 1110 (right)

Plate 2: East facing section of pit 1106

Date:	12/07/2021	Revision Number:	0
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Plate 3: South-west facing section of pit 1125

Plate 4: East facing section of pit 1121

Date:	12/07/2021	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	ND
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Plate 5: Well 1112

Plate 6: Wall 1159 facing north

Date:	12/07/2021	Revision Number:	0
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Plate 7: South-west facing section of ditch 1137

Plate 8: South facing section of ditch 1165 (slot 1153)

Date:	12/07/2021	Revision Number:	0
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Path:	X:\PROJECTS\209922\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2021_07_09		

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